

**Highlights Of Antarctica's History After The Race
100 YEARS IN THE FROZEN SOUTH**

1913	First Meteorite Found In Antarctica —Members of a team led by Australian explorer Douglas Mawson discovered the first meteorite ever found in Antarctica. Since then, more than 9,000 meteorites have been collected.
1914-1917	Ernest Shackleton's Epic Journey —On the eve of the outbreak of WWI, British explorer Ernest Shackleton set sail aboard the <i>Endurance</i> to cross the Antarctic continent. He never made it. The ship was crushed by sea ice. Only by leaving to seek help and returning to make a daring rescue did Shackleton manage to save his crew.
1929	Era Of Air Exploration In Antarctica Begins —Funded by John D. Rockefeller, American naval pilot Richard Byrd was the first man to navigate a plane to the South Pole. With pilot and crew, Byrd and the plane spent nine minutes above the pole before returning to base. During Byrd's many expeditions to Antarctica, he and his crew conducted scientific research and used aerial photography to survey vast, unexplored areas of the continent.
1935	Aviation Craze Continues —American explorer and Museum Trustee Lincoln Ellsworth, whose expeditions to Antarctica would help publicize the wonders of the continent, attempted the longest flight over Antarctica to date, a journey of 3,700 kilometers. Eventually grounded by bad weather, Ellsworth and co-pilot finished the journey by foot
1947-1948	First Women Winter Over On The Continent —Edith Ronne and Jennie Darlington accompanied their husbands on a U.S. Navy scientific expedition and became the first women to stay the winter in Antarctica. Upon leaving, Ronne asserted she would "never, never go back." She returned twice, the second time to visit the South Pole. Today, over a third of the 4,400 scientists and technicians who visit Antarctica each year are women.
1956	Operation Deepfreeze II —Navy officers and crew arrived at the South Pole by plane, the first people to land there since Scott and his men left in January, 1912. The mission: to build the Amundsen-Scott South Pole research station. Today, the station houses 50 people in winter and 150 in summer; research topics include astronomy and astrophysics, meteorology, magnetism, glaciology, and seismology.
1957-1958	Nations Band Together To Conduct Science In Antarctica —During the Cold War, a period when collaboration was rare, scientists from 67 nations joined together for an intensive year of research in Antarctica on topics ranging from geomagnetism to glaciology and aurora to meteorology.
1958	Exploring Feat —Led by mountaineer Edmund Hillary, who reached the summit of Mount Everest five years previously, a British Commonwealth team became the first team to cross the entire Antarctic continent by land. Using dogs and specially adapted farm tractors—a modern version of Scott's experimental sledges—the team travelled 3,475 km, reaching the Pole by land for the first time since Scott and Amundsen.

1959	<p>“A Continent For Peace And Science”—Leaders of 12 nations forged a collective agreement to manage the unpopulated Antarctic continent. The Antarctic Treaty, as it is known today, promotes scientific research, bans military operations, and takes a neutral stance on existing territorial claims in Antarctica while prohibiting future claims. Today, 47 nations are signatories to the treaty.</p>
1979	<p>Tourist Jet Crashes Into Antarctic Volcano—Beginning in the 1950s, tourist jets flew over Antarctica. In 1979, disaster struck: a DC-10 crashed during whiteout conditions, killing everyone aboard. Tourist flights resumed in the 1990s.</p>
1985	<p>Scientists Discover “Ozone Hole” Over Antarctica—Data collected during 30 years of British research in Antarctica revealed the ozone layer over the continent was thinning. The layer shields living organisms from the Sun’s harmful ultraviolet rays. The news set off a public outcry and led to the banning of industrial compounds associated with ozone destruction, called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).</p>
1987	<p>Scott’s Hut To Be Preserved By Antarctic Heritage Trust—The dry, bitter cold of Antarctica acts as a preservative. Today, Scott’s hut, his team’s home base during the race looks much as it did in 1912. In 1987, the New Zealand-based Antarctic Heritage Trust was founded to conserve and forever protect the structure.</p>
2007	<p>New Telescope At South Pole Station—Extremely dry, cold, and high conditions make Antarctica an excellent location for astronomy. There are several types of telescopes at the South Pole. In 2007, American and Canadian researchers began using a new 10-metre radio telescope at the Pole, the largest built there to date.</p>
2008	<p>Temperatures Rising In Antarctica?—There has been fierce debate about whether temperatures are rising in Antarctica. In 2008, British and US researchers who had analyzed 50 years of satellite and other data concluded the continent had undergone warming over the past 50 years that was “similar to the other six continents.”</p>
2010	<p>Geodesic Dome At South Pole Disassembled—This iconic geodesic dome spanned nearly 50 metres wide and 16 metres high. It was dedicated in 1975 and sheltered scientists and workers at the South Pole for three decades, far outliving its projected expiration date and allowing the National Science Foundation time to build a new building capable of sleeping 150 people. In 2010, the dome was disassembled.</p>
2011-2012	<p>100th Anniversary Commemorations – Polar adventurers, scientists and the prime minister of Norway gather at the bottom of the world at various events to mark the 100th anniversary of Amundsen’s and Scott’s expeditions to the South Pole.</p>