

shelf, it would create an additional difficulty if we had to separate the two—particularly in a place-name. It is already clear that as the Antarctic continent is mapped we are going to need names for a great many of these features.

These considerations have led us to favour “ice stream” by itself, although a longer term might well be more explicit.

SCOTT POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE
15 May 1955

BRIAN ROBERTS
CHARLES SWITHINBANK

DEFINITION OF “ICE RISE”

The note on “Suggested terms for ice features” by Roberts, Roots, and Swithinbank (*Polar Record*, Vol. 7, No. 49, 1955, p. 331–32) has led to the term “ice rise” being provisionally applied to certain features associated with the northern Ellesmere Island ice shelf (*Arctic*, Vol. 8, No. 1, p. 20). If this usage is acceptable, it is suggested that the proposed definition of “ice rise” should be emended to read: “A mass of ice resting on rock, and surrounded either by an ice shelf, or partly by an ice shelf and partly by sea *and/or ice-free land.*”

167 WOODSTOCK ROAD,
OXFORD

G. HATTERSLEY-SMITH

3 July 1955

[The writers of the note on “Suggested terms for ice features” agree that the definition be amended accordingly. See p. 7.]

DISCOVERY OF T-3

In perusing the Notes section of Vol. 7, No. 50, of the *Polar Record*, my eye fell with great interest on the report appearing on p. 416 devoted to Soviet sightings of ice islands, and especially on the following sentence of the second paragraph: “This (an ice island) is identified with T-3, first sighted by the U.S. Air Force in August 1950 in lat. 75° 24' N., long. 173° W. In fact, the original discovery of T-3 was made neither by United States nor Soviet aircraft, but by the Royal Canadian Air Force in April 1947, when it was sighted north of the Canadian arctic archipelago.”

While, at this stage, no real importance should be attached to such matters as the discovery of ice islands, I think that, for the sake of the record, the actual facts should be related. The ice island that became designated T-3 was first sighted at 08-35, G.M.T., 27 April 1947, by the crew of the U.S. Air Force B-29 aircraft No. 45-21869, a few miles north of Isachsen Peninsula, Ellef Ringnes Island, in approximately lat. 79° 50' N., long. 104° W. As the senior officer present on this flight, I have taken the preceding data from my flight notes.

Of course, the confusion over the original sighting of T-3 is not hard to explain. In the first place, the so-called first U.S.A.F. sighting of T-3 in August 1950 actually means the first sighting of the ice island by a particular