Preface

The East Queen Maud Land Glaciological Project (abbreviated EQGP) had been planned by many glaciologists in Japan since the previous project in the Mizuho Plateau-Enderby Land terminated in 1975. It is now established as a part of the East Queen Maud Land Geoscience Project conducted by the National Institute of Polar Research and is to be continued for five years since its active research started in January 1982 by the JARE-23 glaciological party.

Main themes of the project are,

- Dynamical behavior of the ice sheet in East Queen Maud Land
- 2. Accumulation mechanism of ice sheet in the high latitude plateau area
- 3. Shallow and middle depth boring of ice cores for the study of environmental variation.

Field studies for accomplishing objectives in the above theme, traverse glaciology is planned extensively including 2000 m contour traverse from Mizuho Station to Sør Rondane Mountains and inland traverse covering a wide area up to S 77° dome of the plateau in East Queen Maud Land. Accompanying the inland traverse, a long term station glaciology is planned at a site about S 75° for obtaining snow accumulation data in the high latitude plateau area beyond the katabatic wind area. It deserves special emphasis that the boring ice cores are underway successfully; 110 m core from G2 and 30 m core from Yamato bare ice area by JARE-23 were already brought back to NIPR and 440 m core from Mizuho Station is on the way back to Japan. Many shallow boring in the order of 10 m \sim 100 m are planned in the high plateau area.

This volume comprises part of the data of observations obtained by the glaciology group of JARE-23 during the period between January 1982 and January 1983. Remaining data will be

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published in a subsequent volume of the Data Report. Purpose of the publication is to arrange the various data in a easy way to use not only for direct observers but also for researchers who may contribute the final accomplishment of papers in those themes as cited above. I sincerely hope that members of the following field parties in this program would follow the same way of publishing their data promptly after each expedition.

As the chief investigator of this program, I wish to thank Dr. K. Kusunoki, Chief Research Officer of NIPR and Dr. M. Hoshiai, the leader of JARE-23 for their kind guidances and encouragements to the glaciology group. Many thanks are also due to members of the glaciology group as well as to supporting members of the field work. Efforts of all authors of this volume which made the prompt publication possible are acknowledged.

> Akira HIGASHI Chief Investigator The Glaciological Research Program in East Queen Maud Land Professor of Applied Physics, Hokkaido university