

Obituary

RICHARD E. BYRD Jr, the only son of Rear Admiral Richard Byrd USN (ret.) and Mary Ames Byrd, was found dead in Baltimore MD on 3 October 1988, aged 68. Six years old in 1926, when his father embarked on his north polar expedition, Richard and his younger sisters grew up as children of a celebrity, subject to constant public attention. Graduating from Harvard in 1942 he was commissioned in the navy and served in the Pacific theatre of World War II. After the war he served in the Antarctic with Operation Highjump (1946–47), following his father's footsteps to the Little America camps on the Ross Ice Shelf. Later, on Operation Deep Freeze I (1955–56), he was ADC to Admiral Byrd. Richard spent much time during later life attempting to establish a lasting memorial to his father in the family home on Beacon Hill. That appears now to be developing instead at the Byrd Polar Research Center, Ohio State University, where a memorial fund has been established in Richard's name. Mount Byrd, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land, commemorates his participation in Operation Highjump.

Peter J. Anderson

HERMAN R FRIIS. Founder and former director of the Center for Polar Archives in Washington DC, Herman Friis died on 23 September 1989, aged 83. Friis was born in Chicago in 1905 and read geography at the University of California at Berkeley. Graduate fieldwork took him to Sakhalin Island, Japan; later he taught geography at the University of Wisconsin and at Southern Illinois University before joining the US National Archives in 1938. In World War II he served with USAAF intelligence in the China-Burma-India theatre, also as Chief of the Map Intelligence Section of the Arctic Branch, Arctic, Desert, and Tropic Information Centre (ADTIC), and with the Office of Strategic Services. He returned to the Archives after release. Between 1952 and retirement in 1975 Friis was successively Chief of Cartographic Records Division, Chief of Technical Records Division, Senior Specialist in Cartographic Archives, and from September 1967 Director of the newly-established Centre for Polar Archives. Friis served on many government committees dealing with polar regions, including the Technical Committee on Antarctica from 1952 to 1959. These were important years of preparation for and implementation of the Antarctic Programme of the International Geophysical Year. He was also a member of the US Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, 1954–73. Friis travelled twice to Antarctica, visiting McMurdo Station and other US bases while escorting a group of visitors from the Antarctic Treaty Consultative nations in 1960, and later as an exchange scientist with the Japanese (JARE-11) in 1969–70. The Friis Hills, near Taylor Glacier, Victoria

Land were named in his honour.

Peter J. Anderson

EDWARD E. GOODALE. 'Eddie' Goodale, a member of the first Byrd Antarctic Expedition 1928–30, died on 18 January 1989, aged 85. Born in 1903 in Boston, his first field experience came in 1923 when he volunteered for work with the Grenfell Mission in Labrador. In 1927, while a student at Harvard, he and two friends, N. D. Vaughan and F. E. Crockett joined the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. For a year before sailing south 'the Three Musketeers' worked with the expedition dogs in the New Hampshire hills. Goodale became a member of L. M. Gould's six-man geology sledging party, which surveyed for 175 miles along the Queen Maud Mountains and provided essential weather reports for Byrd's flight to the South Pole. He discovered lichens on Mt. Nansen, then the farthest south plant material ever seen, and the party located Amundsen's cairn on Mt. Betty, unseen and unvisited since it was built in January 1912. During World War II Goodale served in the USAAF as a special consultant to the Commander, USAAF and established several search and rescue bases. Continuing in service after the war, he was instrumental in rescuing a B-29 bomber crew from a crash site in Greenland. From 1947 to 1955 he worked with the US Weather Bureau to establish weather stations throughout the Canadian Arctic and northern Greenland. In 1955 he returned to Antarctica as a member of the US National Committee for the IGY Antarctic Programme, joining Admiral Byrd for the dedication of Little America V, the IGY station, and assisting in the establishment of Byrd Station in Marie Byrd Land. From 1958 to 1968 he was the Christchurch, N.Z. representative for the United States Antarctic Research Programme, helping thousands of Antarctic workers in final preparations for the flight south and welcoming them back; George Toney called him 'the kindly paternal majordomo of the Christchurch advanced headquarters'. Mount Goodale (85°45'S, 157°43'W.) and Goodale Glacier (85°35'S, 156°24'W.), first seen during the 1929-30 sledge journey, were named in his honour.

Peter J. Anderson

Dr STANLEY WILSON GREENE. Within 18 months of retiring from his academic career in bryology, Stanley Greene died suddenly at his home in the Netherlands. He will be sadly missed by bryologists worldwide, for he devoted his life to promoting taxonomic and bibliographic research in mosses and liverworts. With characteristic flare and enthusiasm he did much to encourage the development of this greatly underrated branch of vegetation science. For almost 20 years he was deeply involved in the botany of the south polar regions.

Born in 1928 in Co. Cork, Ireland, Stanley read Natural Sciences at Trinity College, Dublin. From 1951–55 he was Demonstrator in Botany at University College of North Wales, Bangor, subsequently holding a lectureship and later senior lectureship in Cryptogamic Botany at the University of Birmingham, where he gained his PhD. Here in the late 1950s he became involved in revising the bryoflora of South Georgia and British Antarctic Territory, building up what was eventually to become the British Antarctic Survey herbarium. He spent the austral summer of 1960–61 at South Georgia, making the first vegetation survey and major bryophyte collection. In 1963 he became research supervisor of the BAS Botanical Unit at Birmingham, and in 1964–65, on sabbatical leave at the New York Botanical Garden, visited Alaska and McMurdo Sound, Antarctica. From 1965 he developed an active botanical programme in the Antarctic. He helped to establish and direct the International Biological Programme Bipolar Botanical Project on Disko Island (West Greenland), South Georgia and Signy Island (South Orkney Islands), participating with his wife Dorothy in the South Georgia Programme in 1967–68. In July 1969 Stanley was appointed to BAS as head of the botanical section of the newly-established BAS Life Sciences Division, with a staff of twelve. The Herbarium was formally designated as an international repository for Antarctic plant specimens, for which he and Dorothy developed a taxonomic computer database. During the decade 1964–73 Stanley created a centre of scientific excellence in Antarctic plant biology, coordinating studies in the taxonomy of bryophytes, lichens and higher plants, but also in ecosystem functioning, primary productivity, vegetation survey, phytosociology and environmental monitoring.

By 1973 this botanical group was beginning to overshadow other research in BAS in terms of numbers of staff and publications. With a change in directorship he was required to reduce staff and end taxonomic research, dashing his hopes of establishing a bryophyte research centre comparable to the Hattori Botanical Laboratory in Japan. However, NERC approved the establishment of a small bryophyte unit, directed by Stanley, at ITE Bush Research Station near Edinburgh. In July 1975 he became head of ITE's sub-division of Plant Biology at Bush with a team of 39 research staff and including the BAS bryophyte herbarium. Stanley played a key role in the planning and cryptogamic research of the British-Argentine-Chile Transecta Botanica Patagonica Austral Programme in the mid-1970s, participating in the field work in 1977.

By 1978 NERC's new research strategy had little place for taxonomy and even less for cryptogamic botany, and again, Stanley had to reduce his team. In 1981 he left ITE to take up an honorary readership in the Department of Botany, University of Reading, which allowed him to work almost full-time on a series of major bryological papers, and help organize and participate in many international meetings. Retired from academia in 1987, he

remained at Reading pursuing his highly active literary career in bryological matters, until he moved to the Netherlands in January 1989 to marry Paula Gradstein.

Bryology benefited greatly from Stanley Greene's forceful personality, determination and perseverance. Much of its professionalism has resulted from the coordination and objectives provided by the International Association of Bryologists, which Stanley helped to originate in 1966. He will be remembered for his jovial personality and his delight in recounting personal experiences and other stories, often lapsing into Irish brogue interspersed with his infectious laughter. He was renowned for instilling confidence and motivation in others and for his meticulous approach to everything he became involved in, from managing staff to achieving scientific goals. His name is perpetuated in Greene Peninsula, South Georgia.

R. I. Lewis Smith

AUGUST HOWARD died on 4 December, aged 78. Though he never visited the polar regions, he founded the American Polar Society and for over 50 years was editor of *The Polar Time*, counting among his friends many polar explorers from the United States and other countries. A public relations officer with the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America from 1928 to 1970, Howard's first involvement in polar work was to help publicize the selection of Paul A. Siple as the winner of a national search for a Boy Scout to accompany Cdr Richard A. Byrd to Antarctica for the 1928–30 expedition. In 1933 he created a monthly newsletter of Siple's radioed reports, together with newspaper clippings on the Lincoln Ellsworth and Byrd expeditions, which he duplicated for families of expedition members and friends. From this circle arose in 1934 the American Polar Society, as a forum for people involved or interested in polar exploration and research, and in June 1935 the first issue of *The Polar Times*. In addition to working with the Boy Scouts, Howard was for 20 years a part-time photo editor for United Press International. According to his wife Rose, *The Polar Times* was produced twice yearly at the kitchen table on weekends, except during the period 1948 to 1954 (issues 26 to 40) when 'he was too busy with family concerns'. A highlight of his life was a trip to England on *Queen Elizabeth II* and a visit to the Scott Polar Research Institute: each issue of *The Polar Times* carried a recommendation that readers might also be interested in *Polar Record*, a journal he greatly admired. Cape Howard (71° 25' S, 161° 25' E) on the Weddell Sea and Polar Times Glacier (69° 46' S, 74° 35' E) near the Amery Ice Shelf were named in recognition of August Howard and his contributions to advancement of information about Antarctica.

Peter J. Anderson

Sir PETER MARKHAM SCOTT, CH CBE DSC* FRS died on 29 August 1989, two weeks before his eightieth birthday. Born in 1909 to Kathleen and Capt Robert Falcon Scott, educated at Oundle and Trinity College, Cambridge, he established himself as a painter of wildlife

before World War II. Commissioned in the RNVR, he served with distinction throughout the war in destroyers and motor torpedo boats, receiving two DSCs and three mentions in dispatches. After the war he devoted himself to painting and to wildlife conservation, visiting the Arctic and developing techniques of rocket-netting to capture and band migrant birds.

In Britain he founded the Severn Wildfowl Trust, which grew steadily under his direction into the much more extensive Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust. He joined the Council of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and, perceiving its lack of money, helped to create its funding body, the World Wildlife Fund. While chairman of the IUCN Survival Services Commission he was responsible for developing the Red Data Books of endangered species. For WWF he designed the giant panda logo, and served many years both as international chairman and chairman of the UK appeal.

A pre-war Olympic medallist for dinghy sailing, he later became a glider of British national championship standard. Peter Scott's television programmes and many public appearances did much to popularize wildlife and conservation issues throughout the world. To his early love for waterfowl he added a later fascination for fishes and underwater life, championing whales against those who continued to hunt them. After visiting Antarctica (includ-

ing his father's hut at Cape Evans, McMurdo Sound), he staunchly supported the cause of preserving the continent from exploitation.

Bernard Stonehouse

DAVID JAMES SEXTON, a research student at the Scott Polar Research Institute, was killed in a fall on South Inyl'chek Glacier in the Soviet Tian Shan on 16 August, 1989, where he had been taking part in a glaciological expedition with researchers from the USSR Academy of Sciences. David was brought up in Cornwall, close to Bodmin Moor, where he first developed his strong feeling for the natural environment. He studied geology at the University of Bristol, and came to the Institute after graduating in 1986. David was working on a doctoral thesis concerning tidewater glaciers and sedimentation in the fjords of north-west Spitsbergen. He had worked in the field aboard the Norwegian RV *Lance* in summer 1987, and analysis of the data collected at that time was nearing completion. David enjoyed the Arctic both for its scientific challenges and for its intrinsic beauty and aesthetic appeal. Likewise, he was at home in the mountains, both to climb and to understand something of their origins. He will be remembered by his friends as a very gentle and caring person, who always had time for others. His death at the age of 24 represents a great loss to us all.

Julian Dowdeswell.