

A NEW EDITION OF EDWARD WILSON'S DIARIES

Lovers of the works of Edward Adrian Wilson will welcome the recent publication by the Blandford Press of *South Pole odyssey*, a new edition of the explorer's diaries on Captain Scott's *Discovery* and *Terra Nova* expeditions. The editor, Harry King, Librarian of the Scott Polar Research Institute, has selected from the full diaries those chapters containing Wilson's account of the salient events on the two expeditions; the southern journey of 1902–03, the worst journey in the world and the fateful Pole journey of 1911–12. The book is prefaced with a short life of Wilson and each chapter is linked to the next by brief prologues and epilogues to ensure continuity of action. Fully illustrated with a selection of Wilson's fine pencil sketches and watercolours this paperback is good value at £3.95.

Obituary

Captain **MORTON HENRY MOYES**, OBE, a link with the 'heroic age' of Antarctic exploration, died in Sydney, Australia, on 20 September 1981. He was 95. Born on 29 June 1886 at Koolunga, South Australia, Moyes was educated at St Peters College and then the University of Adelaide. There he was taught geology by Douglas Mawson and had a distinguished sporting record, becoming Australian highjump champion in 1909. After graduating in mining engineering Moyes began a teaching career. Two years later he joined Mawson's Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911–14, as meteorologist with Frank Wild's western party. In the 1912–13 summer he spent nine weeks alone at the base, while Wild's eastern party was away, continuing observations. Service during World War I in HMS *Encounter* followed, and in 1916 he was seconded from the Royal Australian Navy as navigator for the Ross Sea relief expedition, 1916–17. In 1929 Moyes made his final trip to Antarctica, this time as cartographer on the first season's cruise of Mawson's British, Australian, New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition (BANZARE), 1929–31. From 1933 to 1935 he was President of the Geographical Society of New South Wales.

Moyes was the first officer in the Royal Australian Navy to become an instructor captain, and was the first Director of Education in the service, a post he held until his retirement in June 1946. Following World War II he was appointed Commonwealth Rehabilitation Officer. The scheme he implemented for ex-servicemen later became a permanent scheme for civilians. His final position, as President of the New South Wales branch of the Naval Association of Australia, he held for 18 years, retiring at the age of 88.

In recent years Moyes maintained an active interest in Antarctica and was familiar with many current research programmes. However, he particularly enjoyed discussing his own experiences, for which he was awarded silver and bronze polar medals.

David Harrowfield

Dr **CLIFFORD SYMINGTON LORD** died at his home in Ottawa, Canada on 4 October 1981 at the age of 73. As Chief Geologist of the Geological Survey of Canada from 1954 until he retired in 1973, he was the backbone that held it together during what was probably the most productive 30 years of its 140 year history; the post-war period of enormous growth and change. During this period the Survey evolved from what was an essentially traditional Victorian institution into one of the most modern, innovative, scientific institutions of its kind in the world. It gave to Canada a gift, the value of which it neither recognizes nor understands—an unprecedented knowledge of her enormous geological wealth.

Cliff Lord served as Chief Geologist under three directors. It was his job to keep the internal workings going while the director took charge of the external, more visible aspects of the organization. For example, his particular task was to assemble the field programme. Whatever the discipline he managed to give the impression that you were definitely not pulling your weight unless you spent at least three uninterrupted months in the field, working at least ten hours a day, seven days a week. The

farther north and the more isolated your base, the greater your esteem in his eyes. Each autumn he would methodically visit his field officers on their return, debrief them on their field work and discuss the preparation of their reports. This was greatly appreciated by those concerned and was typical of his thorough and direct personal approach to his work.

In 1954 the northern two-thirds of Canada was unmapped geologically. When Cliff Lord retired 19 years later, not only was the reconnaissance geological mapping virtually complete but so also was the aeromagnetic, surface and geochemical reconnaissance, not to mention the other basic scientific developments and investigations that took place. While this work would have gone on apace without him, he provided a force and continuity which enabled it to be carried through with a sense of purpose and dispatch. He was especially interested in Arctic affairs and served for a number of years as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Arctic Institute of North America.

Just as Canada does not know the debt it owes to the Geological Survey, neither will it ever know the debt it owes to Dr Clifford Lord.

L. W. Morley

YEVGENIY KONSTANTINOVICH FEDOROV died on 30 December 1981 aged 71. His work in the Arctic in the 1930s prepared him for a career which took him to the heights of Soviet science administration. Born in Moldavia, he attended Leningrad university, and in 1932 went to work as a meteorologist and geophysicist at scientific stations in the Soviet Arctic. In 1937 he received his big opportunity on being asked by I. D. Papanin to join the group of four men who set up the first drifting station on Arctic ice at the North Pole. He was one of the two scientists in the party, which drifted for nine months until picked up off Scoresbysund. This exciting example of a new and very fruitful kind of Arctic expedition attracted maximum publicity. Soon after his return he became Director of the Arctic Research Institute [Arkticheskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut] for one year (1938–39), and then, aged only 29, became a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences and was made head of the Hydrometeorological Service of the USSR [Gidrometeorologicheskaya Sluzhba SSSR]. He held this post for two periods, 1939–47 and 1963–74. In 1947 he moved to the Geophysical Institute of the Academy [Geofizicheskiy Institut AN SSSR], and in 1956 set up the Institute of Applied Geophysics [Institut Prikladnoy Geofiziki] attached to the Hydrometeorological Service, becoming its director and remaining so, with an interval in 1968–74, until his death. He was for three years (1959–62) chief scientific secretary of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, being elected full Academician in 1960. His scientific interests included the impact of human action on the environment and ways of minimizing this. He was a candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Protection of Peace. He had the title Hero of the Soviet Union, which was awarded for his membership of the North Pole drifting expedition of 1937–38, and held six Orders of Lenin together with many other awards. He won state prizes in 1946 and 1969. He was a vice-president of the World Meteorological Organization from 1963 to 1971, and was awarded its Gold Medal in 1977. His career was the more remarkable because he was born into the untitled nobility (a prominent category in pre-revolutionary Russia), but was able to succeed despite this normally fatal disadvantage. This was in part due, it is said, to support at crucial times by Papanin, a man of humble origin whose Party loyalty was never for a moment in doubt.

Terence Armstrong

AUTHOR'S CORRECTION

Polar Record, Vol 21, No 130, January 1982, p 44. The 1772–73 summary data for 50°–54°S in the Atlantic sector should appear in the Indian sector.