

## OBITUARY

HAROLD I. JUNE, the American airman, was born in Connecticut on 12 February 1895 and died there on 22 November 1962.

He accompanied Byrd's first two United States Antarctic expeditions, in 1928–30 and 1933–35, serving as second pilot on the first and as chief pilot and transportation officer on the second. He was second pilot to Bernt Balchen, and radio mechanic, on the first flight over the South Pole, on 29 November 1929. During 1933–35, in addition to a number of exploratory flights reaching as far as lat 81° S, he was a member of two tractor parties. A third expedition, this to be led by himself, did not materialize.

ERIC STEWART MARSHALL was born in 1897 and died on 26 February 1963 in the Isle of Wight. He was educated at Monckton Combe School, Cambridge University and St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, graduating in 1906. A chance meeting with Shackleton led to his joining the British Antarctic (*Nimrod*) Expedition, 1907–09, as doctor; he also did a good deal of survey work. He was one of the Southern Party—with Shackleton, Adams and Wild—which reached lat 88° 28' S, some 96 miles from the South Pole, and during the return journey saved the lives of the party by struggling on to a food depot when the others were too exhausted to move. After the return of this expedition, he joined another to Dutch New Guinea from which he was the sole survivor, malaria and beri-beri having accounted for all the rest of the party. He saw war service in France and northern Russia during the 1914–18 war, later farming in Kenya before retiring to the Isle of Wight. Throughout his career he took a deep interest in dietetic problems, taking full advantage of the experience of deficiency diseases which he encountered throughout his career.

FRANK LESLIE STILLWELL, the Australian geologist, was born on 27 June 1888 in Victoria and died on 8 February 1963. He was educated at Hawthorn College and the University of Melbourne from which he graduated in 1911. He accompanied Mawson's Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911–14, as geologist and earned his doctorate on the petrological studies made during that expedition.

After war service he joined the Commonwealth Advisory Council of Science and Industry from 1916 to 1919, then worked as a research fellow at Melbourne University before becoming Research Petrologist of the newly formed Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. From 1929 until his retirement in 1953 he was in charge of the mineralogy investigations of CSIRO, making a notable contribution to Australian mineralogy and mining. He published some fifty scientific papers and held a number of medals and posts in recognition of a distinguished career.