In Memoriam : Martin Frey : 1940-2000

Autor(en): Engi, Martin / Schmidt, Susanne Th. / Capitani, Christian de
Objekttyp: Obituary
Zeitschrift: Schweizerische mineralogische und petrographische Mitteilungen = Bulletin suisse de minéralogie et pétrographie
Band (Jahr): 80 (2000)
Heft 3

PDF erstellt am: 20.10.2018

Nutzungsbedingungen

Haftungsausschluss
Alle Angaben erfolgen ohne Gewähr für Vollständigkeit oder Richtigkeit. Es wird keine Haftung übernommen für Schäden durch die Verwendung von Informationen aus diesem Online-Angebot oder durch das Fehlen von Informationen. Dies gilt auch für Inhalte Dritter, die über dieses Angebot zugänglich sind.

Ein Dienst der ETH-Bibliothek
ETH Zürich, Rämistrasse 101, 8092 Zürich, Schweiz, www.library.ethz.ch
http://www.e-periodica.ch
In Memoriam

Martin Frey
1940–2000

Martin Frey, outstanding petrologist, tragically lost his life in a mountain accident on September 10, 2000. One fatal step on a hike in his beloved Grison Alps tore him out of his life, a life he had generously dedicated to science and to his family. Martin leaves behind his wife, their son and daughter, both adults. Numerous friends and students mourn Martin's untimely passing, as do many of his colleagues at the University of Basel and around the world.

Born on July 10, 1940 in Trubschachen, Martin Frey spent his childhood in this small town outside Bern, Switzerland. Following his gymnasium years in Burgdorf, he went to study Earth Sciences at the University of Bern. There he specialized in mineralogy and petrology, and he earned his doctoral degree in 1968 with his dissertation entitled “Die Metamorphose des Keupers vom Tafeljura bis zum Lukmanier-Gebiet”. This study, guided by Professor Ernst Nigglı, remains a classic both in metamorphic petrology and Alpine geology. In his thesis, Martin Frey revealed for the first time his talent and dedication to making small steps in pursuit of a larger vision: By combining meticulous documentation in the field and laboratory with careful interpretation of his observations and data, he aimed to identify fundamental metamorphic processes and to quantify these. His goal to understand metamorphic rocks and what they can tell us about the orogenic evolution of mountain belts became a life-long passion. His classical training never allowed him to ignore that petrological studies have most impact if done on the basis of systematic field work. Hence he set out to perfect his skills and to apply them, time and again.

In 1972, Martin Frey spent a year as a postdoc with Professor Philip M. Orville at Yale University, an exceptional and charismatic teacher. Martin became ever more convinced that the rock record can be and should be deciphered quantitatively by thermodynamic analysis of phase relations. On a personal side, the New England experience initiated a life-long bond to North America for Martin Frey. Scientifically, Yale broadened his horizon and made him aware of how open and
international science can and should be. In the course of his career, this led him to develop and maintain contacts with a very large number of colleagues, many of whom he collaborated with. His publication list eventually encompassed some one hundred scientists as co-authors!

After returning to Switzerland, Martin Frey spent a further three years at the University of Bern, before being appointed Full Professor of Mineralogy and Petrology at the University of Basel in 1976. He was then 36 years old, one of the youngest members of the Faculty of Natural Sciences; he would serve the Faculty as Dean in 1990–91.

For the next 24 years of Martin Frey’s life he directed “his” Institute at the Bernoullianum. He managed the institute with the clear aim to perform excellent science. His leadership was characterized by competence and fairness. A typical staff meeting started with everybody except Martin expressing opinions on the different topics of the agenda. He would rarely make an important decision right away, but continue to analyze the problem for days, sometimes discussing it further with some colleagues, assistants or students. Striving for an optimal solution to a problem, he would become very quiet and reserved during such periods, and it was obvious that – while he enjoyed the responsibility – he suffered under its heavy burden.

Martin Frey took all of his responsibilities very seriously, with his foremost dedication going to teaching and research. His students found him an absolutely fair, deeply sincere personality, with an unusual openness to accept new scientific facts and revise long-held views. He left his doctoral students ample room to formulate and pursue their scientific goals; he led them principally by example.

Together with his family he returned to North America for sabbatical leaves at Carleton University, Ottawa (in 1981) and at Stanford University (in 1989–90 and 1997). Scientifically, these visits invariably served as a source of new direction for Martin Frey’s research. In the course of the years, the domain of low-grade metamorphism – already a central topic in his doctoral thesis – remained the pet subject of his scientific curiosity and work. He pioneered this field, both individually and as an active member of the International Geological Correlation Program (project 294 “Low-grade metamorphism”) initiated in Budapest in 1989. Martin evidently enjoyed and profited from these IGCP meetings, directed him to study many of the now classical terrains in which the incipient stages of metamorphism were being investigated. The term “anchizone”, incidentally, describing the transition from dia-

genesis to epizone, was introduced by Martin Frey (1969). Beyond the classical studies he undertook in external parts of the Alps, he also contributed to the understanding of low-grade metamorphism in the Camero Basin (NE Spain), the western Carpathians (Slovakia), the Diablo Range (California), in New Caledonia, Chile, and the MacKenzie district (Canada). Furthermore, of the three textbooks to which Martin Frey contributed very substantially, two concern exclusively low-grade metamorphism.

The third of them, written jointly with Kurt Bucher, is a completely revised version of Winkler’s classic “Petrogenesis of Metamorphic Rocks”. Martin Frey had a broad interest in metamorphic rocks and in the processes that shape them. His life-long love of the Central Alps and his excellent knowledge of the geological literature on them lead Martin Frey to direct much attention also to areas of higher metamorphic grade. Important contributions on several critical tectonic units, notably the Adula and Monte Rosa nappes, resulted from his own research as well as the 23 doctoral theses and many diploma projects supervised. The wide spectrum of studies he directed in the Alps and his close collaboration with many colleagues furthered his interest in the relevance of regional metamorphism in this polymetamorphic orogen and other complex belts. He was a driving force in the monumental effort of compiling and publishing the new metamorphic map of the Alps (Frey, Desmons and Neubauer, 1999), and since 1997 he also served as president of the UNESCO Subcommission for the Metamorphic Maps of the World.

To the scientific community, Martin Frey gave profusely of his experience and time; he served on uncounted committees. Among the long-term time intensive responsibilities Martin Frey accepted was his service (1987–96) as Scientific Advisor to the Swiss National Science Foundation, the granting agency supporting the majority of academic research in Switzerland. In this role, Martin’s sound scientific judgment and broad perspective, paired with fairness and sincerity made him an impartial and widely accepted leading figure, despite – or because of – his personal modesty.

In the Swiss Society of Mineralogy and Petrology, Martin Frey acted as Council Member (1981–1998) and served as President 1989–91. He organized several of the Society’s meetings and field trips, many of which attracted international participation. For the Swiss Bulletin of Mineralogy and Petrology he was on the Editorial Board since its inception in 1989 and took on the responsibility of Co-Editor in 1998.
While during his early professional career, he was primarily concerned with excellence in science, he realized over the years that human qualities also count in the professional environment. Thus we knew and appreciated him as an open-minded and tolerant person. He never was a man of many words, but what he said counted. His unassuming way was not just charming, it was convincing.

In Martin Frey, the community of science lost a highly respected researcher and an integrating authority. What remains is his extensive published work and his memory—to his family, friends, former students, and colleagues. We all miss him greatly, his competence and his kind smile.

November 9, 2000
Martin Engi, Bern
Susanne Th. Schmidt, Basel
Christian de Capitani, Basel

List of Publications by Martin Frey

1. Journal Articles and Book Chapters


2. Textbooks and Topical Maps


