

OBITUARY

AMOR PRINCE DYKE died by drowning in a Newfoundland lake on 2 May 1970. He was born in Eastport, Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, and graduated from Memorial University in 1965. He then began graduate study in geography at McGill University and spent 1965-66 at McGill's Sub-Arctic Research Laboratory in Schefferville. He wrote a number of papers on the climatology of that region, but his master's thesis, which he finished in 1968, dealt with transhumance on the Labrador coast. During 1968-70, he worked with Newfoundland's Department of Community and Social Development. His early death has saddened a wide circle of friends and represents a serious loss to the social development of Newfoundland-Labrador, a field for which he was uniquely qualified by background, interest, and training. He leaves a wife and two children, for whom a Memorial Fund has been established. Persons interested in details of this fund should communicate with Dr W. P. Adams, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.

J. WALLACE JOYCE, who died on 6 January 1970 at the age of 62, had been associated with the present era of United States activities in Antarctica since it began with the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58.

After receiving his BE (1928) and PhD (1931) in Electrical Engineering at Johns Hopkins University, he began a career in government science that was interrupted only by five years' service as a naval officer during World War II. After service with the Bureau of Mines, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and with the Navy, State and Defence departments, he joined the National Science Foundation in 1955 as head of its Office for the International Geophysical Year. He was head of the Office of Special International Programs from 1958 to 1961, when the United States Antarctic Research Program was initiated to continue scientific work after the IGY. In 1960 he toured United States facilities in Antarctica. After two years as special assistant to the Director of the National Science Foundation, he returned to the Department of State to become Deputy Director of International Scientific and Technological Affairs.

JEREMY SYKES, a film director with the New Zealand National Film Unit, was killed when the United States Navy helicopter in which he was travelling crashed north of Taylor Glacier Dry Valley on 19 November 1969. Dr Thomas Berg was also killed (*Polar Record*, Vol 15, No 95, 1970, p 221) and six others were injured.

Sykes, who was 34 years of age, was from Bexhill-on-Sea, England, and held a Certificate from the Essex Institute of Agriculture and a Diploma from the London School of Journalism. After working on films in various parts of Europe and America, he joined the BBC film department in 1962 and, in 1968, moved to New Zealand. At the time of the accident he was working on a film depicting New Zealand field activities in Antarctica.

CAPTAIN HAROLD KENNETH SALVESEN, who died on 1 February 1970 at the age of 72, was for many years a dominant figure in the Antarctic whaling industry.

After education in Edinburgh, Salvesen joined the Indian Army in 1917 and served there for four years as war-time and peace-time officer. In 1921 he returned to take an honours degree at New College, Oxford, staying on after graduation as fellow and tutor in economics. In 1928 he gave up academic life for business and joined his family firm of Chr. Salvesen and Co of Leith, Scotland. His father, Theodore Salvesen, a pioneer of modern Antarctic whaling, had set up a station at South Georgia in 1909, and his company quickly became and remained one of the leaders of the industry. From then on Salvesen devoted his formidable energy and intelligence to whaling. Unlike most whaling managers of the time, who were content to run their operations from London or Sandefjord, he spent long periods with the expeditions to the whaling grounds. Many of the company's whalers, Norwegian and British, became his close friends, and he acquired a unique knowledge of whaling operations in all their complexity. Under his influence, the company became a forerunner in the development of by-products of whale oil – first meat meal, then frozen meat and meat extract. His attempts in 1935 to recruit more Britishers for the company's expeditions, which at the time were almost entirely manned by Norwegians, provoked nationalist reaction from the Norwegian unions and a strike. But Salvesen had his way, backed by the National Union of Seamen under its leader Charlie Jarman. A National Whaling Board was set up by the British whaling companies and the seamen's unions, and the principle of joint wage negotiations, involving both British and Norwegian owners and unions, was established.

From 1934 onwards, Salvesen took a leading part in the making of the various international agreements to restrict the Antarctic catch and to preserve the stocks of whales. When these objects became the direct concern of governments, following the International Whaling Convention of 1946, he became the chief adviser of the industry to the British Government. His views on conservation were at first tinged by his intellectual contempt for estimates of whale stocks put forward by scientists. While he accepted that there was overfishing, he considered the scientific basis put forward to assess stocks as quite inadequate. Later he put continual pressure on the British Government, with little success, to take a firmer line with the USSR, whose flouting of the International Convention was making any agreed reduction in catch impossible. When, eventually – although too late – an agreement was negotiated in 1958 allocating national quotas, Salvesen played an active and enthusiastic part in the discussions.

His retirement in 1960 from the management of Chr. Salvesen and Co coincided with the start of the company's withdrawal from Antarctic whaling which was then in decline. He retired from the chairmanship of the South Georgia Co Ltd in 1967.

G. H. Elliot

WALTER EDMUND CLYDE TODD died, aged 94, on 25 June 1969 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was interested in birds from boyhood and joined the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh as Curator of Ornithology in 1899, an association that lasted 70 years. He retired from his curatorship in 1945 but continued active research as Curator Emeritus until his death. He was an expert on birds of the Amazon basin – a region he had never visited – and his *Birds of western Pennsylvania* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1940) is the authoritative reference for that region. Between 1901 and 1958, the Carnegie Museum supported 25 expeditions to various parts of the Quebec-Labrador peninsula, 20 of which Todd accompanied. Probably the most difficult of these expeditions was the eighth, in 1917. With Olaus Murie, Alfred Marshall, and three Indians, he crossed the peninsula from south to north, travelling by canoe from Sept-Iles on the north shore of the St Lawrence River to Fort Chimo, near Ungava Bay. He published the ornithological results of these and other expeditions in his monumental *Birds of the Labrador peninsula and adjacent areas* (University of Toronto Press, 1963). He refused honorary doctorates, believing that his own education had been too modest, but twice accepted the highest recognition afforded by the American Ornithologists' Union, the Brewster Medal.

DIAMOND JENNESS, CC. the outstanding authority on the Eskimos and Indians of Canada, died at his home at Cascades, near Ottawa, on 29 November 1969.

He was born in Wellington, New Zealand, in 1886 and went to school and university there, graduating from Victoria University College with first class honours in classics. A scholarship then took him to Balliol College, Oxford, where he followed his BA (Lit Hum) with a Diploma in Anthropology in 1911. This led to an anthropological expedition among the northern d'Entrecasteaux Islands of New Guinea. Soon after he returned to New Zealand, he was invited to join the Canadian Arctic Expedition, organized by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, as an ethnologist, and he spent the period from 1913 to 1916, first among the Eskimos on the northern coast of Alaska, then with the Copper Eskimos, mainly in Victoria Island. In 1916 he returned south to join the Canadian Army and served overseas with the artillery. After the war he was appointed an ethnologist on the staff of the National Museum of Canada and became Chief of the Anthropological Section in 1926. As well as directing the anthropological work at the museum, he carried out ethnological studies among the Sekani, Carrier, Coast Salish, and Sarcee Indians, and made archaeological investigations in Alaska and Newfoundland.

During the Second World War, Jenness served first with the Dependents' Allowance Board and then successively as Deputy Director of Intelligence in the Royal Canadian Air Force and Chief of the Inter-Service Topographical Section. Subsequently he was responsible for the organization of the Geographical Bureau, where he was Director of Research until he retired in 1947. Few scholars can have had a more active retirement. He continued his many anthropological and geographical interests and, in particular, studied the economy of the island of Cyprus and prepared a series of monographs on

the administration of Eskimo affairs in Alaska, Canada, Labrador, and Greenland.

Jeness made contributions of the first importance in many fields. He wrote with a clarity and literary style that made his publications a delight to read. His reports on the Copper Eskimos and how they lived, his linguistic studies, his book on the Indians of Canada, his accounts of the time he spent in the north, and his work on Eskimo administration stand as permanent testimony to his scholarship and versatility. He will be long remembered also for his remarkable contributions to Eskimo archaeology, particularly his brilliant identifications of the Cape Dorset culture in the eastern Canadian Arctic and the Old Bering Sea culture in Alaska. Honorary degrees were conferred on him by the University of New Zealand, Waterloo University, University of Saskatchewan, Carleton University, and McGill University. He was awarded the Massey Medal of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society for outstanding personal achievement, and appointed a Companion of the Order of Canada, his adopted country's highest honour.

He earned the respect and affection of all who were fortunate enough to know him. He was always modest, gentle, and unassuming, but under these qualities lay an iron will that would allow no compromise where issues of principle were involved. His advice, given in a self-deprecating way, was sought and valued on all questions concerning the native peoples of Canada, whose interests were always close to his heart.

Among his chief publications were *Dawn in Arctic Alaska* (Minneapolis, 1957); *Eskimo administration. I-V* (Montreal, 1962-68) (Technical Bulletins of the Arctic Institute of North America); *Eskimo string figures, Comparative vocabulary of the Western Eskimo dialects, Grammatical notes on some Western Eskimo dialects, The life of the Copper Eskimos, Material culture of the Copper Eskimos, Myths and traditions from northern Alaska, the Mackenzie delta and Coronation Gulf, and Physical characteristics of the Copper Eskimos*, Ottawa, 1922-46 (Reports of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18); *The Indians of Canada* (Ottawa, 1932) (first edition); *A new Eskimo culture in Hudson Bay*, *Geographical Review*, Vol 15, 1925; and *The people of the twilight* (New York, 1928).

G. W. Rowley

ERRATA

- Polar Record*, Vol 14, No 92, 1968
Page 737 line 46 For H. R. P. Herdman read H. F. P. Herdman
- Polar Record*, Vol 14, No 93, 1969
Page 857 line 26 For 1956-57 read 1957
- Polar Record*, Vol 15, No 94, 1970
Page 53 line 4 Omit to Angmagssalik
- Polar Record*, Vol 15, No 95, 1970
Page 217 line 45 For vertebrates read amphibia
- Page 226 line 11 For H. F. R. Herdman read H. F. P. Herdman