

of his religious affiliation. Such is the cold hand of Ottawa. He founded the first co-ops in northern Quebec, but was 'shown the door' by southern managers when he objected to the uses to which they were being put.

The book, generously illustrated with diagrams of traditional hunting implements and dark but unique photographs, is one man's attempt to describe his successes and failures among people he loves. The author saw as his duty to help the Inuit become '*mâitres de leur destinée*'. He can retire knowing that the process is well under way.

OBITUARY

CHARLES J. GREEN, the last but one surviving member of Shackleton's *Endurance* expedition, died in Beverley Hospital on 26 September 1974, at the age of 85. He joined the *Endurance* at Buenos Aires as cook and with the loss of the ship in October 1915 was set the task of providing meals for 28 men, with little equipment. He used an improvised blubber stove, and seal and penguin meat, with sparing use of provisions from the wreck. After five months on the pack ice there was a further four winter months on Elephant Island, when he provided occasional variation in diet by using limpets boiled with seaweed. In addition to his skill as a cook he had a cheerful nature, and his contribution towards the health and survival of the party was considerable. The fact that Shackleton wanted him in the *Quest*, and that Green was anxious to go, says much for the mutual respect between leader and man.

Those who knew him only in his later years, living in retirement in Hull, remember Charles Green, 'the Antarctic Chef' (his own description), as a genial man, always willing to talk about his Antarctic experiences.

F. Wilfred White

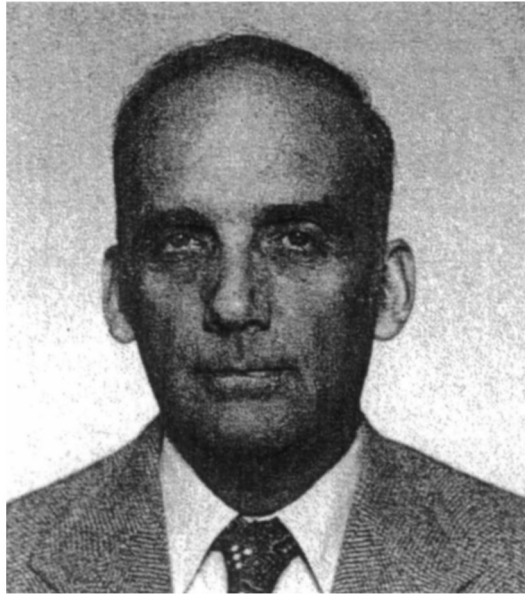
Rear Admiral **GEORGE J. DUFEK**, retired, who commanded the United States Naval Support Forces in Operation Deepfreeze in the Antarctic from 1955 to 1959, died on 10 February 1977 in the Bethesda Naval Hospital, Maryland, at the age of 74. He was born in Rockford, Illinois, on 10 February 1903, educated in Rockford and entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1921. After being commissioned as an ensign in 1925, he served aboard the battleship *Maryland* and then completed four years submarine training. Following this he began flight training and was designated a naval aviator in 1933. In 1939 he volunteered for Rear Admiral Byrd's third expedition to the Antarctic and was made navigator of the sailing vessel the *Bear*. He helped to organize various assaults in Africa, Sicily and southern France during World War II, and commanded the aircraft carrier *Antietam* in the Korean War. In 1955, after several expeditions to the Arctic and the Antarctic, he was put in charge of the United States forces participating in the Antarctic phase of the International Geophysical Year, during which he directed the construction of seven bases for use by American scientists. One of these was at the Geographical South Pole. In 1956 he successfully landed a ski plane at the South Pole and was the third person, and the first American, to set foot there.

Admiral Dufek was regarded as the navy's leading cold-weather expert at the time of his retirement in 1959. His work in the Antarctic during the IGY won the praise of federal, naval and scientific authorities, and was described by Dr Lawrence M. Gould, director of the IGY, as the 'greatest logistic achievement in the history of Antarctic exploration'. In addition to the Distinguished Service Medal, awarded by President Eisenhower, he received the Antarctic Expeditionary Medal, the Legion of Merit with two Gold Stars and Combat 'V', and many other awards.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD, 52, internationally known polar mapping expert with the US Geological Survey, died on 9 November 1977, in Anne Arundel General Hospital in Annapolis, Maryland, after an extended illness. He was born in Laurel, Maryland, and educated in Washington, DC, where he studied at George Washington University and the US Department of Agriculture Graduate School. He joined the USGS in 1942, working with the Alaskan Branch. After

service with the US Marine Corps in the south-west Pacific and China–Burma–India areas during World War II, he was assigned to the photogrammetric mapping of the Brooks Range in Alaska.

MacDonald's involvement with Antarctic mapping began in 1954 at the Survey's Branch of Special Maps, producing maps for the International Geophysical Year. From 1960–67, he planned all aerial photographic flights by the US Navy in support of Antarctic mapping, serving as in-flight adviser and visual navigator on flights over the south polar continent, and playing a key role in the photographing of over 1.5 million km of Antarctica. During the 1966–67 austral field season, he became assistant Antarctic Research Program representative in Christchurch New Zealand, the staging area for the US Antarctic activities, and in 1976 he was appointed to the US Board on Geographic Names' Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names. At the time of his death he was chief of the Branch of International Activities with the USGS Topographic Division and was responsible for the survey's Antarctic mapping programme.



William R. MacDonald

The work of the USGS under MacDonald was not restricted to making maps; it included the application of survey techniques to all branches of polar research, and it formed the backbone of many Antarctic glaciological programmes. MacDonald also represented the Department of the Interior on a large number of government advisory groups associated with polar logistics, science and policy and was a member of the Panel on Geology and Geophysics of the Committee on Polar Research. He was given a letter of commendation for his activities as a member of the personnel advisory group that advised on the selection of personnel for the US 1966–67 Antarctic Treaty Inspection Team, and in 1967 awarded the McCormick Civilian Unsung Hero Award, given annually to a distinguished citizen of Maryland.

Many of us will remember him as a friendly, unassuming man who always succeeded in completing his portion of the field programme. He was one of those rare men who do a difficult job with so little fuss that their achievement fails to receive the recognition that it deserves.

Bob Thomas

Commander **JOHN MILLER CHAPLIN**, RN, who died in 1877 in his 89th year, made considerable improvements in the accuracy of the south polar charts in the region of the Falkland Island Dependencies, notably those of South Georgia, the South Orkneys, South Shetlands and the Palmer Archipelago. He was seconded from the Hydrographic Department of the Admir-

alty to serve with the 1925–27 scientific expedition of the original RRS *Discovery* under the leadership of Dr Stanley Kemp; while the main object of the voyage was oceanographical, it was felt important that every opportunity for the hydrographic surveying of this poorly charted area should be taken in order to assist the whaling industry. As Chaplin explained at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in 1928, the seas were at that time poorly charted and ‘even large islands and lands are charted in many instances as much as 15 miles out, and adjacent lands in opposite directions’. His full account, with charts, is in *Discovery Reports*, Vol 3, 1932, p 297–344. He fixed the true position of South Georgia by detailed surveys at the two ends of the island. The South Orkney Islands he found to lie 28 km further east than was originally supposed, and in the South Shetlands he ‘moved’ the Clarence Island group many kilometres to the north-west. He returned to South Georgia in 1928 with a survey party and the specially built MV *Alert* for two seasons’ work charting all the main harbours of the island. By April 1930 he had steamed some 5 500 km in the *Alert*, surveyed a total area of at least 300 km² involving 13 600 soundings and charted 660 km of the island’s complex coastline.

‘Chaps’, as he was affectionately known by his wardroom friends on the *Discovery*, exemplified so well the naval tradition of combining a high sense of duty and determination with a charming manner and a dry sense of humour.

Alister C. Hardy