

## OBITUARY

**JOHAN GUNNAR ANDERSSON**, the Swedish geologist and archaeologist, was born on 3 July 1874 and died in Stockholm on 29 October 1960. He was a member of A. G. Nathorst's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1898, and led an expedition of his own to Bjørnøya the following year. He visited the Antarctic in 1901–04 as second-in-command of Otto Nordenskjöld's expedition. In 1906 he became professor of geography in Uppsala University and head of Sveriges geologiska undersökning (Geological survey of Sweden); he held the chair of geology at Stockholm University from 1925 to 1926. He also had a distinguished career in Chinese studies. His publications relating to polar studies include *Antarctic*, Stockholm, 1944; *Männens kring Sydpolen*, Stockholm, 1945; and numerous scientific papers.

**VYACHESLAV VASIL'YEVICH FROLOV**, Director of the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute [Arkticheskii i Antarkticheskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut] since 1950, died on 22 August 1960 at Leningrad, aged 52. For the last twenty-three years of his life he was concerned with the Soviet Arctic: as head of the weather bureau at Ostrov Diksona, as chief synoptic meteorologist to the White Sea naval flotilla during World War II, and as a member of the research staff of the Arctic (later Arctic and Antarctic) Research Institute. He rose to become Deputy Director for Research before he took over the Directorship in 1950. The outstanding feature of the Institute's work during his Directorship has been the study of the Arctic basin by means of establishing drifting stations on the ice, and with this work Frolov himself was always closely concerned. Another important event during his Directorship, and one with which he was personally concerned, was the start of the series of Soviet Antarctic expeditions, which led in 1958 to the Institute becoming responsible for all Antarctic scientific work.

**JOHAN PETERSEN**, Ujuât, was born at Sagdlit in Greenland in 1867, and died in Denmark in December 1960. Petersen took part in Holm's (1883–85) and Ryder's (1891–92) expeditions to east Greenland as interpreter and became the first colony manager at Angmagssalik, where he stayed from 1894 to 1915 and again in 1923–24, playing an essential part during the first few critical years of colonization. In 1925 he became the first manager at Scoresbysund, and held this post for two periods, 1925–26 and 1934–35. The latter part of his life was spent in Denmark. Petersen became an expert on the history, language, and customs of the east Greenlanders and has contributed to several works on these and related subjects.

**NIKOLAY NIKOLAYEVICH ZUBOV**, the Soviet oceanographer and authority on floating ice, died on 11 November 1960, aged 75. He began his career in the Imperial Navy—he was present at the battle of Tsushima in 1904 as a midshipman—and specialized in hydrography and geodesy. It was hydrographic survey which took him first to the Arctic, in 1912. After World War I he left the navy and concerned himself entirely with oceanography, serving in the Floating Marine Scientific Institute and its successor, the State Oceanographical Institute. He was active in the Barents Sea expeditions of the *Persey*, and in 1932 made the first, and never repeated, circumnavigation of Zemlya Frantsa-Iosifa in the sealer *N. Knipovich*. He was in charge of scientific work on the high latitude expedition of the *Sadko* in 1935. He later flew extensively in the Soviet Arctic on ice reconnaissance flights, taking part in this

for the last time only in 1954, when he was 69. In World War II he rejoined the navy, and reached the rank of Engineer Rear-Admiral. For almost the whole of his active career as a scientist he was associated with Moscow University, where he held the chair of oceanology for many years, almost until his death. Among his many oceanographical publications *L'dy Arkliki* [*Ice of the Arctic*] (1945) is outstanding as a summary of knowledge of sea ice behaviour never equalled or even approached in any other language. He also wrote extensively on the history of exploration.