

## OBITUARY

L. RODNEY HEWITT, the New Zealand mountaineer, died in Timaru on 1 February 1964 in his 51st year. He was educated at Christ's College and served in the RAF and RNZAF during the Second World War. He was a member of the New Zealand Karakoram Expedition 1955, and managed a number of tourist hotels. In 1959 he was leader of the New Zealand Antarctic team at "Scott Base".

MAKSIM GRIGOR'YEVICH LEVIN, a leading Soviet anthropologist and ethnologist specializing in northern peoples, died on 18 April 1963, aged 58. Among his numerous field trips were two years (1930–32) at Nogayevo on the shore of the Sea of Okhotsk, a season in 1947 on the lower Amur and Sakhalin, and each season from 1957 to 1962 in Chukotka, excavating ancient Eskimo burial sites. He was on the staff of Moscow University from 1939 to 1943, and from 1944 until his death was Deputy Director of the Institute of Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR [Institut Etnografii Akademii Nauk SSSR]. His many published works include a large share in the exhaustive *Narody Sibiri* [*Peoples of Siberia*] (Moscow, 1956), edited jointly by himself and L. P. Potapov, and *Etnicheskaya antropologiya i problemy etnogeneza narodov Dal'nego Vostoka* [*Ethnic anthropology and problems of the ethnogenesis of the peoples of the Far East*] (Moscow, 1958). He had a special interest in methods of herding reindeer and their use as transport animals.

CLARENCE CHARLES MAUGER, a member of the Ross Sea party of Shackleton's British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914–16, died in Dunedin on 13 October 1963, at the age of 72. He was born in Ireland and trained at Greenwich Naval Hospital, seeing service in the wheat run to Australia before joining *Aurora* as shipwright. During the ship's 9-month drift in the Ross Sea he constructed a jury-rudder from spars, planking and concrete to replace the smashed one. He saw service in both World Wars and latterly worked for the Otago Harbour Board.

OLAUS JOHAN MURIE, the American biologist, was born of Norwegian immigrant parents in Minnesota on 1 March 1889 and died on 21 October 1963. After graduating from Pacific University, Oregon, in 1912, he was employed by the Oregon State Game Commission and the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg before joining the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in 1920. He remained with the service until 1950 when he retired to become Director of the Wilderness Society. His extensive field work was largely carried out in Alaska, the Yukon Territory and the Aleutian Islands and was concerned with Caribou, Brown Bears and waterfowl. *Elk of North America* (Washington, 1951) and *Alaska-Yukon Caribou* (*North American Fauna*, Vol 54, 1935) were amongst the most notable of his many publications.

GEORGIY ALEKSEYEVICH USHAKOV died in the Soviet Union on 3 December 1963, aged 62. His best-known achievement was as leader of the four-man party which spent the two years 1930–32 making the first detailed exploration of Severnaya Zemlya. During this period he sledged 2220 km (nearly 1400 miles). Before this, he had been first head of the polar station on Ostrov Vrangelya from 1926 to 1929, and after it, he took part in the rescue operations for the *Chelyuskin* survivors in 1934, and led the high latitude expedition in the *Sadko* in 1935. A small island was discovered in the northern part of the Kara Sea by the *Sadko* expedition, and was named Ostrov Ushakova in his honour. His narrative of the Severnaya Zemlya expedition, *Po nekhozhenoy zemle* [*In untroudden land*], was first published in 1951, with subsequent editions in 1953 and 1959.