

ture is going to experience difficulty in using this book. However, there is an ample literature on western Alaskan Eskimo culture and the reader who takes the trouble to prepare himself will find that this important contribution builds on the author's extensive earlier field work in this region. In addition to providing important and valuable raw material for the study of

personality in a non-Western society, Dr. Lantis has been very successful in helping us to see the Nunivak Eskimos as individuals. This reviewer considers her book to be a major contribution toward our knowledge of Alaskan Eskimo personality. Having once spent a summer on Nunivak Island, he found the book all the more enjoyable.

JAMES W. VANSTONE

Obituary

Carl R. Eklund (1909-1962)

Dr. Carl Robert Eklund, posthumous Fellow of the Arctic Institute of North America, prominent in arctic and antarctic research, Chief of the Polar and Arctic Branch of the U.S. Army Research Office, died on November 3, 1962 at the age of 53.

His gregarious friendly nature, good humour and knack of story-telling made him a cherished friend of all who knew him. For 23 years he was a leading American specialist in ornithology and geographic research in both the north and south polar regions. His U.S. Government service in the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Army was approaching 29 years.

Carl was born in Tomahawk, Wisconsin on January 27, 1909. After completing his secondary schooling at Tomahawk High School in 1927, he attended the University of Wisconsin for a year before transferring to Carlton College where he received his B.A. degree in 1932, majoring in biology and minoring in education. For the next 3 years he served as a forestry foreman in the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. As a graduate fellow of the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Oregon State College, he received his M.S. degree in 1938, specializing in fish and wildlife management, botany, and animal husbandry. From Corvallis, Oregon he returned to government service as a junior biologist at Seney National Wildlife Refuge in Michigan.

With solid training and experience he answered the lure of the polar regions. From 1939-41 he served as ornithologist at the East Base of the U.S. Antarctic Service. This was the first modern U.S. Government-sponsored expedition to Antarctica, and the third of Rear Admiral Richard E. Bird's Antarctic commands. In addition to his collection of animal life for the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Carl made one of the longest antarctic dog sled journeys accompanying Finn Ronne in a landward encirclement of Alexander I Island from the Palmer Peninsula Station on Stonington Island. Islands sighted near the turning point of this journey were named the Eklund Islands in his honour by the Board of Geographical Names.

From 1941 to 43 he returned to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as research biologist in charge of game conservation and education on Indian reservations at Minneapolis, Minnesota. During World War II he served as commissioned officer, advancing to Major in the U.S. Army Air Force. He served in the Arctic Section of the Arctic Desert Tropic Information Center.

After the War he returned in 1946 to the employment in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, working as a research biologist in the Office of River Basin Studies. After a year in Portland, Oregon, he moved on to Chicago and later to Washington, D.C., and was in charge of the Wildlife Section of this study program. His steady career development in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was marked in 1954-56 by appointment as Assistant Regional Director of the Atlanta, Georgia office.

The call of the polar regions drew him south again. His skill and experience were needed by the IGY organizers of the National Academy of Sciences. He was appointed as the first Scientific Station Leader of the Wilkes Station, Antarctica. His field leadership was outstanding, and he vigorously pursued his own program of biological and ornithological research. His bird banding program became international in scope around the entire continent. His field studies provided a basis for his doctoral thesis on the south-polar skua. He received his Ph.D. in zoology and geography from the University of Maryland in 1959.

To maintain an intimate pursuit of polar research he accepted in 1958 the position of Chief of the Polar and Arctic Branch, Environmental Research Division of the U.S. Army Research Office, Washington, D.C. In this capacity he directed an extensive inter-disciplinary research program in the Arctic, necessitating frequent visits to Greenland and Alaska. Meanwhile, he served on the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Polar Research advising on research for Antarctica. His national and international reputation grew rapidly and his services as a lecturer and consultant on polar matters were in constant demand. His selection as the first president of the Antarctic Society of Washington, D.C. was a natural one.

Dr. Eklund's publications during the last 20 years, mostly on zoological and ornithological topics, number close to 30. His first book, co-authored with Joan Beckman, "Antarctica, Land of Science", was in draft form at the time of his death. It is scheduled for publication by Holt, Rinehart and Winston in 1963.

Although Carl's passing came suddenly without an indication of ill health, he lived a full life. One might well say that he crowded experiences of two or three normal lifetimes into his allotted span. He was recipient of many honours. He is survived by his wife, Harriet, and two teen-age daughters, Linda and Signe. Their home was a constant meeting point of visiting polar and biological friends not only from America but also from South America, Europe, Australia, and New Zealand, where his many travels had taken him. In spite of average build, his warm human kindness, his mischievous humorous blue eyes, broad smile, short-cropped hair, and ready wit interspersed with clearly thoughtout serious observations made him a colourful figure in the polar world at its critical transition from the days of hard-fought polar discoveries to the modern research area.

PAUL A. SIPLE