

OBITUARY

HANS BOGEN, the Norwegian author, was born at Sandefjord, Norway, on 27 January 1899 and died on 6 November 1957. Among his works are a history of Norwegian whaling, *Linjer i den norske hvalfangsts historie* (Oslo, Aschehoug, 1933) and two whaling company histories, *Firma Thor Dahl, Sandefjord, 1887–1937* (Oslo, Blix, 1937) and *Aktieselskabet "Ørnen" 10/1 1903–10/1 1953* (Publikasjon Nr. 19 fra Kommandør Chr. Christensens Hvalfangstmuseum i Sandefjord, 1953). He also wrote a biography of Lars Christensen (*70 år. Lars Christensen og hans samtid*. Oslo, Tanum, 1955).

HALLVARD OPHUS DEVOLD was born in Norway in 1898 and died on 10 September 1957. Between 1920 and 1926 he worked on meteorological stations in Finnmark and Svalbard, then took part in Nils Foldevik's north-east Greenland expedition which established a meteorological station at Myggbukta. In 1920 he helped to found an arctic hunting company, Arktisk Næringsdrift A/S, which played an important part in the dispute between Denmark and Norway over east Greenland. On his own initiative Devold annexed the area between lat. 71° 30' N. and 75° 40' N. in the name of Norway. The Norwegian Government confirmed his action, but in 1933 the Hague Court declared the occupation illegal. He took part in Riiser-Larsen's unsuccessful expedition to Antarctica in 1932–33, then in 1933–34 he was in charge of Isfjord Radio in Vestspitsbergen. In 1940 he was appointed secretary at Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser in succession to John Giæver, who had been captured by the Allies while leading a relief expedition to the Norwegian stations in east Greenland. In 1941 Devold was captured on a similar mission, and was interned for the remainder of the war. Since 1950 he had been in charge of a curing factory in Norway.

FREDERICK LYNGE, representative of Greenland in the Danish folketing, died on 1 November 1957. He was born on 1 August 1889 at Qôrnoq, near Godthåb. His father and brothers were hunters, but he was sent to the teachers' training college in Godthåb in 1903 and in 1909 went to Denmark for further education. His command of Danish was to be of great assistance to him. On his return in 1911 he was appointed teacher in Jakobshavn. In 1913 Lyngé joined *Den Kgl. grønlandske Handel*, and served at Akúnâq, Egedesminde, and Disko where he became kolonibestyrelser [factor or "Colony" manager]. He resigned from this post in 1950. He was a member of the landsråd [provincial council] for Nordgrønland from 1917 until 1951, except for one short interval. He was then elected to the single landsråd for the whole of Greenland created under the new administrative system. In 1939 Greenland delegates were for the first time sent to København to meet Rigsdagens Grønlandsudvalg [permanent parliamentary committee for Greenland] and Lyngé was a member of this and the second delegation in 1945–46. In 1953 he was elected by the northern constituency as one of the first two representatives from Greenland in the Danish folketing; he was re-elected in 1957.

Lyngé was a forthright champion of hunters and the independent bread-winner, his inclinations were conservative and he was an opponent of over-rapid change in Greenland society.