

REVIEWS

NEW WORLDS EMERGING.

By EARL PARKER HANSON. *New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1949. 8½ x 5½ inches; xix + 386 pages; end-paper map. \$3.50.*

For a quarter of a century the author lived and worked in Chile, Iceland, Canada, the Amazon Basin, the Northern Andes, Puerto Rico and Liberia. As an engineer and planner he learned his geography in the field and now as Chairman of the Department of Geography at the University of Delaware he finds much to disagree with in the work of academic geographers. There is much a specialist can find to disagree with in his interpretations and opinions, and his excursions into the fields of political economy and economics, population problems, and the management of resources both material and human.

The strength of the book lies in the fact that he has written about areas which he knows at first hand. The treatment is not claimed to be comprehensive, but he has singled out some of the most significant problems and developments in these areas, as well as using them as illustrations and examples of the central theme of the book. This theme is that the energies of the men, capital and technology of North America are not now being directed into the temperate areas of the world but into the Arctic and tropics where new worlds are emerging. Great emphasis is placed on the need for changes in racial concepts and in the attitude to undeveloped peoples, whom he considers to be as important an economic frontier as undeveloped land and material resources.

He traces through history the widespread misconception that the tropics and the Arctic are both impossible as permanent homes for white men, and that no real civilization can arise or thrive there. In his discussion of the Arctic in this respect, he has been influenced by the work of Stefansson.

The author has done most of his work in the deserts and tropics and the Arctic section of the book will be disappoint-

ing to the Arctic specialist in that it contributes little that is new in substance or in point of view. It is confined to four areas, namely Iceland, the Polar Sea, the Soviet Arctic and Alaska.

The historical development of Iceland is traced in outline, through the colonial phase of economic and social poverty, which was interpreted by many to show that they were unfit for self-rule, lacking in moral fibre and a sense of responsibility, and the gradual political and economic emancipation leading to the present state, which, "functions so well that their nationals cannot be persuaded to emigrate."

The history of the exploration of the Polar Sea is described briefly, with particular attention to the work of Stefansson and Wilkins who have done so much to shatter the old illusion of the desolate and lifeless Arctic. This illusion persisted in spite of the fact that the necessary data had been observed and recorded for half a century, but had been ignored because it did not fit the pattern of established thought.

The Soviet Arctic and Alaska are briefly reviewed. The emphasis in the former case is on the variety of fields in which progress has been made to establish permanent populations in areas which would earlier have been dismissed as impossible for civilian communities. In the latter case the author confines himself mainly to the varying schemes and plans for the development of Alaska by the United States government.

I.B.

GRØNLAND (Greenland).

By JETTE BANG. *Copenhagen: Det Grønlandske Selskab (The Greenland Society), 1941. 10½ x 9 inches; 187 pages.*

GRØNLAND. *Copenhagen: The Greenland Administration, 1947. 13 x 10½ inches; 96 pages.*

These two books of Greenland photographs are remarkably good and yet so very different.

Jette Bang's professional photographs are probably the best that have ever been made in Greenland and show the result of a rare combination of high skill in handling camera and subject, combined with intimate knowledge of Greenland and a deep understanding and sympathy for its people. The photographs were made in the course of Miss Bang's several visits to Greenland before the last war. Many of the portraits are masterpieces—to be classed with the best of Yousuf Karsh's portrait studies. The reproduction, likewise, is exceptional; the text is in Danish but most of the photographs tell their own story.

The second book may be described as documentary rather than pictorial art and was produced for the Greenland Administration by Berlingske Tidende—one of Denmark's leading newspapers. The excellent selection, from newspaper files and from the photo-archives of the Greenland Administration, was made by Mr. V. Borum, who is in charge of the Cultural Division of the Administration's Copenhagen office and was for many years a schoolteacher in Greenland. The text, in both Danish and English, is instructive and authoritative.

A. E. PORSILD

INSTITUTE NEWS

The Baltimore-Washington office of the Institute

Since 1946, there has been a steady increase in the number of field projects supported by the Arctic Institute of North America. In the first season, three teams of investigators went into the north with the support of the Institute. Last summer, more than twenty-five parties were in the field ranging from the western tip of the Aleutian Islands to the coast of Labrador, and from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Devon Island in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. An Institute aircraft and the loan of the schooner *Blue Dolphin* for research in Arctic waters have contributed materially to the Institute's research program. Interest in the Arctic and desire by scientists to do work in the north seem fortunately to be increasing.

The Institute therefore decided that an office was required to deal with its research projects. In October, 1949, the Baltimore-Washington Office was established in quarters provided through the courtesy of the Johns Hopkins University. In addition to dealing with grants-in-aid for arctic work, field reports, progress reports and technical reports of the Arctic Institute the Baltimore-Washington Office will keep in touch with arctic research in general.

The Director of the new office in Baltimore is Dr. M. C. Shelesnyak, who was formerly Head of the Ecology Branch of the Office of Naval Research in Washington. Dr. Shelesnyak is a physiologist by training and has made a special study of the relationship of man and animal to their environment. During the war as an officer in the U.S.N.R., he served as an Aviation Physiologist in various posts. While serving with the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) he was U.S. Naval Observer on Exercise Muskox (Moving Force). Following his return to civilian life, he joined the ONR staff and was largely concerned with arctic research. In his official capacity he was responsible for the development of the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory at Point Barrow, Alaska.

The address of the Baltimore-Washington Office is Rogers House, The Johns Hopkins University, 3506 Greenway, Baltimore 18, Maryland.

Expedition to Baffin Island in 1950

Plans are being made at the Montreal Office of the Institute for a scientific expedition to Baffin Island in the summer of 1950. The expedition, which will be led by P. D. Baird, Director of the Montreal Office, plans to study the residual ice cap inland from the post at