

Putnam's Sons, New York, 1914), an account of the expedition in 1911-12. In 1949 he was elected a Fellow of the Arctic Institute and he was also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Geographical Society, a member of several professional societies and of American and Canadian clubs.

Dr. Olaus J. Murie (1889-1963), biologist, and a Fellow of the Arctic Institute since 1949, died at his home in Moose, Wyoming, U.S.A. in October. He did considerable field work in New Zealand, Labrador, and Alaska. His faunal studies in the Arctic were mainly concerned with the biology and ecology of large mammals, but his interests extended also to ornithology.

He had been Director of the Wilderness Society since 1946 and was active

in wild life conservation in wilderness environments. In recognition of his many achievements he received an honorary degree, as well as many other honours and awards.

Dr. L. E. Borden, an Associate of the Arctic Institute of long standing, died at Vancouver, B.C., Canada last summer at the age of 86. He was the last surviving member of the first Canadian Arctic Expedition in the *Neptune* under Capt. A. P. Low, in which he took part as medical officer. He had in his custody documents relating to Capt. Low's taking possession of "the island of Ellesmereland and all the smaller islands adjoining it". This declaration was read in the Canadian House of Commons in 1956, when the question of Canadian sovereignty over the Arctic Archipelago was being debated.

Reviews

THE FUTURE OF ALASKA. Economic consequences of statehood. By GEORGE W. ROGERS. *Baltimore: The John Hopkins Press. 9¼ x 6 inches. xiii + 311 pages, 10 text figures, 20 plates. \$6.50.*

Two myths persist about the North. According to one the North is a wondrous land, full of natural resources just waiting to be tapped, a vast storehouse of riches that will in time attract settlers and become as densely peopled as the temperate middle latitudes. To this myth adhere the proponents of what might be termed the "Look what the Russians have done in their North" school. The other, or "Seward's Ice Box" school write off the North completely as a rocky, barren, isolated, cold, dark wilderness. Both myths are rooted in reality, for the North, however defined, is so vast that practically anything that can be said about it is true — to a greater or a smaller degree. It can be, and has been, all things to all men.

Objective assessments of the North, its resources and its future, are rare.

Studies and statements by outside authorities tend to carry little weight among the residents of the North; if they attack the myth of the rich North, they are termed pessimistic (which is bad) or obstructionist (which is worse). Assessments by residents seldom achieve any degree of objectivity.

Dr. George Rogers's new book has the singular merit of having been written by a resident of Alaska, who is also an objective and expert student of the state's economic development. Dr. Rogers has lived in Alaska for seventeen years, and served as advisor and consultant to the Territorial and State governments. He is currently a consultant to the State Division of Planning, and Professor of Business Economics and Government at the University of Alaska. The present study, the second in the series, was sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America and Resources for the Future, Inc.

In addition to becoming entangled