

ulators, and ineffective political parties. But if democracy has produced disappointments, so have socialism and communism. One cannot avoid parallelisms between Southeast Asia and Latin America.

Indicating the author's opinions would be as unfair as telling the ending of a detective story. Butwell would challenge the reader to weigh the evidence and to formulate his own opinion. It will be difficult to disagree with the fundamental propositions that any *ism*—capitalism, socialism, or communism—will have to improve the lot of the common people, if it is to ride the wave of the future, and that "South-east Asia needs good leadership and outside help and understanding."

CLAUDE A. BUSS

Department of History,  
Stanford University

## Northern Pioneer Fringe

**Norway North of 65.** Ørnulv Vorren, Ed. Oslo University Press, Oslo, Norway; Allen and Unwin, London, 1961. 271 pp. Illus. \$5.50.

Northern Norway is the most accessible of all the high-latitude lands. Tourists crowd it in summer, and freighters and passenger vessels call at its ports throughout the year. Yet the area discussed in this book has a southerly limit in the latitude of Fairbanks, Canada's Great Bear Lake, Godthaab in Greenland, and Archangel. The northern limit is in line with Point Barrow, and the ice-filled fjord at Scoresbysund in eastern Greenland.

Within Norway's three counties that lie north of the 65th parallel there are about 400,000 residents, scattered over an area 500 miles from west to east and 450 from south to north. It is rarely realized that the most easterly town, Kirkenes, is due north of Cairo, Egypt.

Little of this region is truly "arctic"; much is not even subarctic. Winters in the Lofoten Islands are about as severe as those of Greece; summers in interior Finnmark can be uncomfortably hot. Northern Norway is, of course, a meeting place of oceanic and continental influences. These are not only climatic but also economic and social. From the sea have come traders and settlers—Norwegians, Danes, Scots, Russians, and others—while from the interior have come Finns and Lapps, usually fishermen and reindeer herders. Today

northern Norway has for neighbors Sweden, Finland, and the Soviet Union, while off its coast are the fishing fleets of many other nations.

In terms of military strategy, this northwestern peninsula of Europe has long been significant. From it, during World War II, Nazi bombers harassed convoys as they ran for Murmansk, just south of the arctic ice pack. It still guards the main warm-water route to the Soviet Union.

The area has long been well served scientifically by the Tromsø Museum, whose staff is largely responsible for this compact handbook on all aspects—physical, social, and economic—of the three counties of Nordland, Troms, and Finnmark. The 16 chapters are well written, and there is a notable lack of the overlapping that might be expected in a work by 15 authors. There is some variety of style, and possibly of purpose. Thus, the chapter on vegetation and flora is moderately technical, while that on climate is a model of scientific writing aimed at the general reader.

Poul Simonson's contribution, "The history of settlement," is particularly valuable because it includes material revealed by field work done in the past 15 years. Two chapters—"Lapp settlement and population" and "The reindeer industry"—when taken together provide the best available study in English of the contemporary Lapp. The most important industry in northern Norway is fishing, but it is passing through difficult times. War-time destruction of ports and the fishing fleet, the incursion into coastal waters of foreign trawlers, and the unwillingness, or the inability, of the small operator to modernize his equipment and methods face the government with problems that have not yet been solved.

The most prosperous settlements are those related to mining. Three are outstanding: Mo i Rana, in the south, where there is a modern steel plant; Narvik, which owes its very existence to the export of Swedish iron ore from Kiruna; and Kirkenes, in the far northeast, which is a center for mining and concentrating taconite iron ore. Post-war geological surveys suggest the possibility of expanding copper mining in the area, and hydroelectric resources in some locations might permit establishment of still more prosperous communities.

The Soviet-Norwegian border along the Pasvik River is one spot where the Iron Curtain is not a scene of continuous friction. On the contrary. A Nor-

wegian engineering syndicate is, at the moment, established on the Soviet side of the frontier, while it constructs a power station that will form part of a joint Norwegian-Soviet development of the whole length of the river. Finland is also involved in the operation.

*Norway North of 65* is a timely volume, well-planned, interestingly written, and a model for similar volumes that are needed concerning other sectors of the northern pioneer fringe.

TREVOR LLOYD

Department of Geography,  
McGill University, Montreal, Canada

## "Innate" and "Learned"

**Roots of Behavior.** Genetics, instinct, and socialization in animal behavior. Eugene L. Bliss, Ed. Harper, New York, 1962. xi + 339 pp. Illus. \$16.

This book contains a collection of papers presented at a 1959 symposium sponsored by the research committee of the American Psychiatric Association and held at the AAAS annual meeting in Chicago. The editor writes in the preface that he was given the responsibility of arranging a symposium on some currently important topic and "elected to organize a meeting devoted to animal behavior, not because the ultimate answers to man's behavior were evident in contemporary work in this field, but because the area offered *new techniques* to study the problems of behavior."

There are 31 contributing authors and 23 chapters grouped under four major headings. Part 1, containing six chapters, deals with the genetics of behavior; part 2, with nine chapters, is entitled "Instinctual behavior"; part 3, with four chapters, covers early experience; and part 4, four chapters, takes up social behavior.

The list of authors is impressive. Five are associated with the American Museum of Natural History, and at least five others are, or have been, with the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory. Most of the remainder classify themselves as psychologists and zoologists. Two psychiatrists and two anatomists are included; two others are currently with the United States Public Health Service.

The book is in double-column format, and its chapters, or reports, range from 4 to 27 pages in length. As might be expected in a symposium of this sort,