

before I found the '30' that represents Nuusuaq—color, or bold font, would have helped considerably. Figures and tables are not always differentiated; for example, on pages 26–27, a table of weather data for the region is Figure 13, while hunting statistics on the next page are Table 1. A table of historic populations of the different settlements in the region on the same page is unlabeled.

Overall, this is a valuable book. Although at times one would like a more extended discussion of the social implications of technological change, for example, or of the role of religion in a relatively recently Christianized society, these absences are made up for by the wealth of information on material culture and everyday activities. For those interested in technological change, the data in this book are a very useful contribution to a literature that stretches back some distance, but rarely encompasses the 20th century, at least in such detail. For anyone interested in Greenlandic history or anthropology, the snapshot of a year among the traditional hunters of Nuusuaq that Hansen provides in his narrative and descriptions is worth reading. I know I will be referring to it frequently in my research.

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GLACIERS OF NORTH AMERICA—GLACIERS OF ALASKA. By BRUCE F. MOLNIA. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 2009. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1386-K. ISBN 0-607-98291-8. xxvi + 525 p., maps, b&w and colour illus., references, appendixes. Available from U.S. Geological Survey, Information Services, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225, USA.

In the Preface, this book is referred to as a 'chapter'; it is the eighth released by the USGS as part of Professional Paper 1386: *Satellite Image Atlas of Glaciers of the World*, a series of 11 chapters. Remotely sensed images, principally from Landsat 1, 2, and 3, are employed in a study of the glacierized regions of the world produced under the series editorship of Richard S. Williams Jr. and Jane G. Ferrigno.

The Landsat images were acquired primarily during the mid to late 1970s and were used by an international team of glaciologists to study the various glacierized regions of the world and to discuss glaciological topics. Thus the present publication is one part of an immense project. Chapter 1386-K includes sections entitled "Columbia and Hubbard Tidewater Glaciers," by Robert M. Krimmel; "The 1986 and 2002 Temporary Closures of Russell Fiord by the Hubbard Glacier," by Bruce F. Molnia, Dennis C. Trabant, Rod

S. March, and Robert M. Krimmel; and "Geospatial Inventory and Analysis of Glaciers: A Case Study for the Eastern Alaska Range," by William F. Manley.

In addition to the large number of satellite images, reproduced in both various forms of colour and monochrome, and the excellent maps derived from them, there are hundreds of oblique photographs taken from low-flying aircraft and from the ground. There are also historical photographs, many of them replicated during recent field visits. Together, this superb coverage provides the ultimate representation of Alaska's glaciers and, for most of them, illustrates their progressive thinning and retreat from the mid-19th century to the 21st century.

The wide range of reproductive techniques employed includes false-colour infrared image mosaics, digital enlargements, annotated Landsat 7 ETM+, and standard colour and black-and-white photography. The great majority of the images are nothing short of spectacular, providing not only a vital glaciological tool, but also a collection of great aesthetic beauty. Furthermore, the figures are supported by lengthy captions that contain a wealth of factual and interpretive detail.

In his introductory passages, author Molnia points out that Alaska has an area of 1 530 693 km<sup>2</sup> of which 5% (about 75 000 km<sup>2</sup>) is presently covered by glacier ice. While there is no absolute count, the number of Alaska's glaciers exceeds 100 000, even though a number have melted away completely in recent decades.

Part 1 of the book includes a section on 18th and 19th century glacier observations listed under well-known explorers, such as Vitus Bering, James Cook, Alexandro Malaspina, and George Vancouver. As coverage approaches the end of the 19th century, the available detail increases markedly. The Alaska-Canada Boundary Surveys between 1893 and 1920 produced an invaluable source of glacier photographs, as did the National Geographic Society Expeditions that began in the 1880s. This section continues through the work of William O. Field, Bradford Washburn, Austin Post, up to the present period, exemplified by Robert M. Krimmel.

Part 2 provides a series of individual essays on tide-water glaciers, surge-type glaciers, jökulhlaups (glacier outburst floods), and debris-covered glaciers. Each essay is illustrated by photographic examples.

Part 3, the main part of the book (pages 84 to 467), provides detailed descriptions of Alaska's 14 glacierized regions. It is followed by an exhaustive list of references cited (pages 487 to 504) and four useful appendices. Appendix A is an index of the 1:250 000-scale USGS topographical quadrangle maps of Alaska that show glaciers. Appendix B lists the 1:63 360-scale USGS topographical quadrangle maps cited in the text. Appendix C, an index of all Alaskan glaciers that have been given official names by the United States Board on Geographic Names, also includes each glacier's latitude and longitude and the map sheet name (1:250 000) on which it appears. Finally, Appendix D provides a chronological list of pre-20th century

Alaskan explorers, cartographers, historians, naturalists, and expeditions.

The USGS has embarked on an ambitious project; the item under review is only one part of it, yet a massive part. When complete, the entire exercise will have resulted in the most comprehensive world inventory and analysis of glaciers ever contemplated. Not only is this work invaluable for the advance of the discipline of glaciology, but it will also become the standard baseline upon which to assess the impacts of climate warming. While it is widely understood that glacier mass balance is controlled by several factors in addition to temperature, the current warming trend is of critical importance. Twenty years ago, the claims that climate warming was occurring initially met with widespread scepticism. As the field evidence from surveys of glaciers or the mapping of sea ice in high latitudes has multiplied, together with other evidence, so the news media and many of the original sceptics have changed their stand. This trend has continued to the point that today the public at large is regaled almost daily with catastrophe stories, which often are grossly exaggerated. In itself, this is a challenge to those who are committed to encouraging appropriate political response. To have at hand such an excellent factual baseline and analytical discussion of its implications represents a critical step forward. The fact that the satellite images date from more than 30 years ago encourages an immediate response for replication and determination of the extent of glacier change.

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HOME IS THE HUNTER: THE JAMES BAY CREE AND THEIR LAND. By HANS M. CARLSON; Foreword by GRAEME WYNN. Vancouver, British Columbia: UBC Press, 2008. ISBN 978-0-7748-1494-2. xxiv + 317 p., maps, b&w illus., table, notes, postscript, index. Hardbound. Cdn\$85.00.

For millennia, the Eastern James Bay Cree, or Iiyiyuu, have occupied the vast subarctic boreal forests adjacent to James Bay, in what eventually became the Quebec province of Canada. Historically a semi-nomadic, kinship-based group organized around hunting, fishing, and trapping, the Cree moved around this landscape, following the seasons and movements of animals. During the last three centuries, they were key actors in the fur trade, which, along with multiple other processes, led to gradually increasing involvement in industrial capitalism, all the while maintaining hunting, fishing, and trapping as central elements of their cultural identity and economy. This rapidly growing population is now primarily organized around ten permanent settlements

that dot the territory from the James Bay coast to the longitudinal center of the province of Quebec.

The Cree and their land have generated a great deal of interest from non-indigenous “southerners.” Furs, wildlife, hydroelectricity, minerals, and timber have all been sought after at one time or another. These interests have been articulated within a Euro-Canadian discourse of the North as the last frontier, a discourse that has become increasingly resonant in recent years. Cree culture has also been of great interest to outsiders—starting with fur traders and missionaries, who often relied on Cree skills for their very survival. Anthropologists, historians, geographers, journalists, and other writers have also maintained a deep interest in the social organization and worldview of the Cree, as demonstrated in the many ethnographic accounts and other similar narratives. The politics of development and environment in the region have also generated countless articles and books, especially in the wake of the massive hydroelectric projects added to the landscape since the early 1970s, and all the dams, reservoirs, transmission lines, and roads that came with them.

Casting a wide net, Hans Carlson’s *Home is the Hunter* discusses all these elements: hunting and fishing as a way of life, the fur trade, Christianization, regional development, environmental issues, political struggles, and so on. Being primarily a history book, it focuses especially on how these elements have interacted over time. It draws on multiple sources that include a thorough reading of the Canadian archive record and other historical material, a careful treatment of the ethnographic literature from many previous anthropologists, and the author’s reflection on his personal journey of learning and discovery over 20 years of visits and extended stays in various parts of the region.

The Foreword by Graeme Wynn situates the topic at hand as framed by the legacy of resource development in the region. It highlights, among other things, the implications of the complex mixture of identity politics, development agendas, and environmental discourses that has been wielded during the last decades. The book itself is divided into eight chapters, each discussing a more or less precisely defined dimension of life in James Bay. The first chapter, “Why James Bay?,” makes the case that engaging the cultural and environmental issues in this region not only serves to better our understanding of the specifics of the area, but also helps in understanding the nature of Native/non-Native relations. The second chapter, “Imagining the Land,” provides a sophisticated description of the territory, simultaneously engaging the narratives voiced by Cree hunters and elders, as well as the views of other cultural anthropologists and scientists. Chapter 3, “Inland Engagements,” and Chapter 4, “Christians and the Cree,” deal respectively with the Cree relationships with fur traders and missionaries. In the fifth chapter, “Marginal Existences,” Carlson focuses on the history of extractive intrusions in the territory, looking at the intersection between frontier expansion, the influx of roads, mines, and white hunters during the 20th century and their implications for the Cree. This chapter is followed