

forms of power that threaten rural peoples who may be either farmers or hunters (or both).

By far the strongest theoretical argument in the book is Brody's philosophy of language. Here Brody cites a wide range of research, both to communicate his vision of the uniqueness of Inuit philosophy and to argue for the fundamental value of aboriginal languages in general. In the first section, on Inuktitut, we are taken through an elementary lesson in the Inuktitut language to gain a grasp of the radical notions of freedom and flexibility that Inuit culture can express. Thankfully, Brody makes a well-documented blow against another stereotype about the number of Inuktitut words for snow (as if Inuit speak of nothing else) and affirms that both English-speakers and Inuktitut speakers can speak to each other quite intelligibly, both about snow and on more philosophical matters (p. 49–53). In the sections on Dunne-za (Beaver Indians), he documents many clever syncretisms between Dunne-za and English that show the creative way in which Creole languages can be created at the intersection of 'farming' and 'hunting' (p. 106, 110, 197). Despite these playful examples, the book concludes with both a firm endorsement of a human genetic basis for grammar (p. 294–295) and the strong stand that the disappearance of aboriginal idioms in fact diminishes those cultures (p. 167–183, 313–314). Here Brody's message must be a political one to underscore the tragedy of language loss. Brody's descriptions of his own actions and those of his teachers imply a greater scope for communication and mutual understanding than is implied by his suggestion (in some places) that culture is confined to a linguistic prison of grammar and idiom. Brody's argument about the interrelation of language and identity gives readers much to think about it, but they should be forewarned that the discussion is contradictory.

The book is illustrated inside the front and back covers with a map of the world and a map of Canada showing the places named in the book. The map of the world, showing the remaining territories used by hunter-gatherers, is somewhat conservative—especially for the vast, practically blank expanse that is Siberia. The bibliography and index serve as good supporting tools to the text.

Despite some rhetorical excesses, this book, like all of Brody's work, is an engaging read, and it communicates extremely well the freedom and scope of life on the land. It is for prose like this that Brody earned his place among those who have moved forward the struggle for recognition of aboriginal title in Canadian courts. This book continues Brody's struggle to make us all realize the importance of attending to animals and to landscapes, both for the sake of 'hunters' and for all humankind.

David G. Anderson
Department of Sociology & Anthropology
University of Aberdeen
Edward Wright Bldg, Dunbar St.
Old Aberdeen AB24 1QY
Scotland

PROTECTING THE POLAR MARINE ENVIRONMENT: LAW AND POLICY FOR POLLUTION PREVENTION. Edited by DAVOR VIDAS. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000. xxi + 276 p., maps, footnotes, indices. Hardbound. US\$69.95.

During the last half of the twentieth century, a proliferation of environmental protection regimes operating at bilateral, regional, and global levels, gave rise to increasingly difficult questions of regime interaction. This timely volume, representing the outcome of a three-year international research project on Polar Oceans and the Law of the Sea, focuses on regime interaction at the two poles. The volume poses two basic questions: (1) To what extent are the various global instruments for environmental protection applicable to, or relevant for, the Arctic Ocean and the Southern Ocean? and (2) Are the more specific arrangements—worked out at the regional, subregional or national level—adequate in all cases to protect the polar environment? Perhaps we should not be surprised, but the contributors do a much better job of responding to the first question than to the second.

The volume is divided into two parts. Part I deals with "levels of regulation in the protection of the polar marine environment." Here the focus is on the interplay between regional norms and global norms. Alan Boyle's contribution on the law of the sea makes the useful and important point that some norms need to be global (if they affect freedom of navigation), while other norms (e.g., those dealing with land-based marine pollution), need to be regional. Budislav Vukas, a judge of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, offers a technical analysis of the application of the Law of the Sea Convention to the polar regions. Don Rothwell takes on the massive task of reviewing the application of global environmental protection instruments to the polar marine environment. The result, predictably, is very superficial: for example, the Ozone Convention and Protocol is dismissed in a sentence, the Climate Change Convention merits half a page, and the global negotiations on persistent organic pollutants are not referred to at all. Somewhat more useful is Rothwell's second piece, this one co-authored with Christopher Joyner (who also contributed a solo piece on the 1991 Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty). The authors attempt a comparative assessment of how Australia, Canada, and the United States have implemented international commitments in domestic law and policy. At the same time, they try to show how these states have influenced developments on the international scene. The United States merits coverage because it is a true bipolar state, while Canada and Australia are both described as unipolar states. While certainly accurate for Australia, this characterization is too dismissive of Canada's position in Antarctica. Canada is a party (albeit non-consultative) to the Antarctic Treaty, with obligations under that treaty. It would have been useful, for example, to explore the distinction between consultative and non-consultative parties

to the Antarctic regime and thereby perhaps explore the problem of binding non-consultative parties to agreed measures taken under Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty. Similarly, it would have been worth drawing attention to Canada's status as a non-ratifying signatory of the 1991 Protocol on Environmental Protection, especially given the extensive Canadian tourism operations in Antarctica.

The second part of the volume, entitled "Current Trends and Issues in Protecting the Polar Marine Environment," contains essays by Olav Stokke on Russian dumping of radioactive wastes in the Barents and Kara Seas and by Douglas Brubaker on the Northern Sea Route, which includes an assessment of Russian compliance with Article 234 (the ice-covered areas article) of the Law of the Sea Convention. Brubaker offers a useful comparative account of the Russian regime and the regimes developed by Canada and the United States, marred only by a tortuous and convoluted writing style that somehow seems to have escaped the editorial pen. VanderZwaag contributes an essay entitled "Land-based Marine Pollution," but he interprets his brief very broadly. He covers instruments as diverse as the Espoo Convention on environmental impact assessment (to which the United States is not a party, and is unlikely to become one) and the Rotterdam Convention on trade in banned chemicals. This is a pity, because the result is again somewhat superficial and detracts from VanderZwaag's important point: that protecting the polar regions will demand a global rather than a regional approach in many cases, because so many of the threats (such as ozone depletion and climate change) are global. The book's second part concludes with Lawson Brigham's discussion of the international Polar Navigation Code developed under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization. There is an interesting story to tell here of the efforts to develop a polar code applying equally to both poles, efforts which ultimately met with failure when the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties decided to opt out. As an officer of the U.S. Coast Guard and, *inter alia*, captain of the *Polar Sea* for a period, Captain Brigham was no doubt well placed to tell this story, but his poorly written account fails to provide either a decent chronology or a real explanation for the opt-out.

For this reviewer, the highlights of the volume were the contributions in each of the two parts by Olav Stokke of the Nansen Institute. Stokke's first contribution describes subregional cooperation and protection in the Barents Sea and considers normative, structural, and pragmatic linkages between different levels of regimes. Canada has often sought to pursue multilateral initiatives through the Economic Commission for Europe (e.g., the Convention on the Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and its associated protocols) as a way of balancing asymmetric power relations with the United States. Similarly, Norway has sought to maintain both Atlantic and European linkages to balance both subregional initiatives (e.g., the Barents Euro-Arctic Region, or BEAR) and bilateral efforts (e.g., a bilateral environmental commission) pursued with

Russia. Stokke's account is also useful in showing the pragmatic limits that states encounter in applying broad principles (here, "the polluter pays" principle) to transnational environmental problems. VanderZwaag in his essay notes similar limits to the application of the precautionary principle or approach.

Stokke's contribution in Part II focuses on Russian dumping of radioactive wastes in the Barents and Kara Seas. Stokke does a particularly good job of relating Russian domestic developments (*glasnost* and *perestroika*) to developments in the international regime, such as the binding prohibition on the dumping of low- and medium-level radioactive waste adopted in 1993 under the auspices of the London Dumping Convention. Stokke correctly notes that the real issue here is one of compliance. Above all else, these two contributions by Stokke restore a sense of perspective to Canadian deliberations on the Arctic. While Canada worries about the precise legal status of the Northwest Passage and the important issue of the long-range transport of persistent organic pollutants, Norway (and indeed Russia itself) must grapple with the potentially catastrophic consequences of decades of essentially uncontrolled dumping of nuclear waste in adjacent Arctic waters. Properly enforced preventative regimes speak to the future, but they do little to rectify the sins of the past.

In sum, this volume contains some useful contributions to the literature on problems of regime interaction, but other articles are too superficial to have lasting impact. I think that the volume would have benefited from a concluding essay that sought to bring together some of the lessons learned from these particular polar examples of regime interaction. Overall, and with the exceptions noted above, the writing and editing are of high quality.

Nigel Bankes
Professor, Faculty of Law
University of Calgary
2500 University Drive NW
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
T2N 1N4

IGLOO DWELLERS WERE MY CHURCH. By JOHN R. SPERRY. Calgary, Alberta: Bayeux Arts Inc., 2001. ISBN 1-896209-58-0. ix + 174 p., maps, b&w and colour illus., glossary, index. Softbound. Cdn\$29.95.

If you are a lover of good books on the Canadian Arctic, I highly recommend *Igloo Dwellers Were My Church*, by John R. Sperry, retired Anglican Bishop of the Arctic. This well-written and beautifully illustrated book is in print largely as a result of the persuasion brought to bear on Bishop Sperry by his family and many friends.

Bishop Sperry and his wife lived and worked among the Inuit for over fifty years. This book is certainly not pure autobiography: however, there is sufficient reference to John and Betty Sperry's life in England, the reason they