

The price will put the book beyond the reach of some readers, but it should certainly be purchased by libraries. The price is partly the result of the lavish illustration, getting on for 150 pictures, black and white and in colour, maps, and diagrams. The book is strikingly free from errors, but the volume of material is such that a list of illustrations and an index would be useful.

There may perhaps be room one day for a further account of the whale fishery from other French ports at other times, so far as sources exist, but this account of the trade from Le Havre could not be bettered.

A.G.E. Jones
The Bungalow
Bayhall Road
Tunbridge Wells
Kent TN2 4UB
England

TRADITSIONNYE KUL'TURY SEVERNOY SIBIRI I SEVERNOY AMERIKI (TRADITIONAL CULTURES OF NORTH SIBERIA AND NORTH AMERICA). Edited by V.P. ALEKSEYEV, S.A. ARUTYUNOV, I.S. GURVICH, I.I. KRUPNIK, and L.P. KUZ'MINA. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", 1981. 286 p. Price 3 rubles (North American price unknown). In Russian.

NA STYKE CHUKOTKI I ALYASKI (CONTACTS BETWEEN THE CHUKCHI PENINSULA AND ALASKA). Edited by V.P. ALEKSEYEV, T.I. ALEKSEYEVA, S.A. ARUTYUNOV, and I.S. GURVICH. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", 1983. 230 p. Price 2 rubles 80 kopecks (North American price unknown). In Russian.

A significant accomplishment of the 1970s in anthropology was the establishment of mutual scientific communications between certain Soviet scholars and certain of their American colleagues. As a consequence of scientific exchanges, symposia, and personal contacts, both sides have had opportunities to extend the geographical and theoretical limits of study. Familiarity with the analytical methods and theoretical orientations of both countries is strongly influencing the process of mutual understanding of cultural development.

The monograph *Traditional Cultures of North Siberia and North America* is a testimonial to the possibilities of Soviet-American scientific cooperation. It addresses questions of ancient contacts between North Asian and North American aboriginal problems. The North Pacific ethnic traditions, those of Beringia in particular, have for decades aroused the interest of scholars. During the period 1900-1902, the New York Museum of Natural History organized a North Pacific expedition, on which F. Boas, B.G. Bogoraz, and V.I. Jochelson were participants. As a result of this expedition, significant scientific information about the inhabitants of the North Pacific area was collected. Since that time new archaeological, physical anthropological, linguistic, and ethnographic data have been discovered. The new discoveries enabled anthropologists to gain a more profound understanding and to ask various questions regarding the history, modes of life, ethnic origins, and socioeconomic strata of the aboriginal populations of the Bering Sea region. Comparative studies in this research area began relatively recently as a result of a Soviet-American symposium entitled "The Peopling of the New World", which was held in October 1977 in Washington, D.C., and a reciprocal symposium, "Northern Cultures", which took place in Moscow, Leningrad, and Yakutsk in May-June 1979.

Traditional Cultures of North Siberia and North America consists of papers which were presented at these two symposia. Briefly, the contents of the monograph are as follows: Aleuts of Commander Islands (Somatological Observations) (V.P. Alekseyev); Aleut Mummies: Their Significance for Longevity and Culture (W. Laughlin); Socio-Demographic Correlates of House Structures in Three Beringian Populations: An Exploratory Study (E.S. Burch); Changing Prehistoric Eskimo Subsistence Patterns: A Working Paper (D. Anderson); North American and Siberian Pacific Coast Rock Drawings (E.A. Okladnikova); Early Settlements and Demographic History of Asian Eskimos of Southeastern Chukotka (including St. Lawrence Island) (I.I. Krupnik); Some Parallels in the Traditional Aboriginal Cultures of North Asia and North America (I.S. Gurchich); On Certain Parallels in the Culture of the Samoyeds and Eskimos Concerning Ancient Ethnic Relationships Between Asia and America (L.A. Faynberg); On the Bear Cult among the Indians of North America (J.P. Averkieva); Alaska Native Languages: Past, Present and Future (M.E. Kraus); The Paleoasiatic Raven Epos and Problems of Folklore Relations between Northeast Asia and Northwestern America (E.M. Meletinsky); Eskimo Folklore (L.P. Kuz'mina); Ethnohistorical Research in Alaska:

A Review (J. VanStone); The Whale in the Folklore and Mythology of Asian Eskimos (M.A. Chlenov); The Russian Legacy in the Destinies of Alaskan Native Americans (S.G. Fedorova); Joint Publication of Sources on the History and Ethnography of Alaska, California and Hawaiian Islands (D.D. Tumarkin); and History of American Collections in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography in Leningrad (R.V. Kinzhilov).

Despite differences of opinion, the research topics of the monograph cover five study areas: (1) physical anthropology of the Aleuts (Alekseyev and Laughlin); (2) archaeology of the Bering Strait (Anderson and Krupnik); (3) ethnography of the Bering Sea peoples (Burch, Okladnikova, Gurchich, Faynberg, Averkieva); (4) Alaskan native languages (Kraus) and Bering Strait folklore (Chlenov, Meletinsky, Kuz'mina); and (5) Alaskan ethnohistory (Fedorova, Tumarkin, VanStone) and a relevant museum collection (Kinzhilov).

In 1983 a shorter version (by three papers) of this monograph was translated and edited by H.N. Michael and J.W. VanStone. That monograph, entitled *Cultures of the Bering Sea Region: Papers From an International Symposium*, was published by the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX). As the editors point out, attempts at Soviet-American cooperation are sometimes complicated by methodological and procedural problems; the current research on northeastern Asia and northwestern North America demonstrates the mutual value of disseminating the results of parallel and comparative research strategy carried out by Soviet and North American scholars.

The second monograph, *Contacts Between the Chukchi Peninsula and Alaska*, constitutes a logical and topical continuation of the monograph reviewed above. It is devoted to a comparative study of Beringian traditions, of the origins, modes of life, and socioeconomic development of the Beringian peoples. Since comparative research requires multidisciplinary studies, the authors of this monograph have analyzed information regarding past developmental processes of arctic and subarctic populations by using the recent data of archaeology, linguistics, ethnography, and physical anthropology. The monograph comprises seven articles which may be arbitrarily classified into four subheadings: (1) history of studies of Beringian aboriginal populations; (2) ethnographic studies; (3) physical anthropological studies; and (4) archaeological investigations.

The first article, "Some Results of the Historico-Ethnological and Physical Anthropological Studies in the Chukchi Peninsula" (T.I. Alekseyeva *et al.*), is a concise history of the study of the aboriginal population. To Soviet social scientists, "history" means studies of the processes of human development, designed to reveal the circumstances which underlie or even cause these processes. Traditionally, most Soviet social scientists review the history of the particular discipline or topic before presenting an analysis of new data (Klein, Bulkin *et al.*, 1981). The information in this article will give readers a broad overview of the discoveries in northeast Asia, in chronological, topical, and geographical order.

The second paper, "Early Eskimo Settlements of the Southeastern Chukchi Peninsula" (I.I. Krupnik), focuses on original research, but is somewhat vague. Krupnik analyses 42 Eskimo settlements of the southeastern Chukchi Peninsula from the late eighteenth to the beginning of the twentieth century, i.e. the settlements which are historically known. Krupnik's observations indicate that some settlements were occupied almost continuously. Furthermore, during periods of environmental stress, the Asiatic Eskimos of this study area concentrated in certain ecologically rich regions, usually characterized by abundant marine resources. When environmental conditions stabilized, they would return to their previous locations, or explore new territories. Krupnik's conclusion regarding the Eskimos' adaptive strategies should be examined again, using more specific ethnographic and archaeological data. I question whether any rational hunter, for whom hunting is a way of life and the primary means of survival, would leave an ecologically rich and profitable geographical location in order to explore new and unknown territories.

In his article "The Ethnogenesis Problems of the Chukchi and Koryak Reindeer Herding Groups on the Basis of Ethnographic Data", I.S. Gurchich uses ethnographic data to address the question of the origin of the Paleoasiatics. The most valuable material for this investigation came from Krashennikov's eighteenth-century data on the culture of the Itelmens (Kamchadals), and also from data on the Chukchi and Koryak cultures gathered at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries by Bogoraz and Jochelson. The search for ethnogenetic relationships is central to Soviet archaeology and ethnography, which are essential for determining cultural areas and their temporal and spatial relationships. In short, the term "ethnogenesis" simply refers to historical continuity or transformation of one cultural tradition into another, and it attempts to discover the traits which are found in certain ethnic traditions and the historical origins of these traits (Dolgikh, 1964). In this paper Gurchich has demonstrated that the Chukchi and Koryak reindeer-herding groups constitute a homogeneous ethnolinguistic population with

similar, mutually understandable languages, names, and material and spiritual cultures, despite the apparent differences between Inland and Coastal Chukchis. These similarities are a result of the identical exploitation of subsistence resources in northern northeast Asia.

The next three articles — "Characteristics of the Body Structure of the Aboriginal Population of the Chukchi Peninsula" (I.I. Klevtsova), "Physiological Characteristics of the Aboriginal Population of the Chukchi Peninsula" (T.I. Alekseyeva *et al.*), and "Odontological Characteristics of the Population of Northeast Asia" (N.A. Dubova and L.I. Tegako) — constitute a traditional study (in the context of Soviet physical anthropology) of the physical features of the aboriginal population in relation to their geographical environments. The conclusions may be summarized as follows: (1) the body structures of the Coastal Chukchis and Asiatic Eskimos have many common features and only minor differences, and constitute a similar morphological type; (2) the Chukchi morphological structure has traits similar to those of the Asiatic continental (inland) population, i.e. Buryats and Yakuts; and (3) some physiological and morphological traits (such as solidly built body, well-developed muscular system, flat facial profile, malar prominence, and high levels of blood cholesterol) of the aboriginal populations of the Chukchi Peninsula have a significant correlation despite the different ethnic origins of the arctic populations. All these factors led the authors to assume, hypothetically, that the "arctic adaptive type" developed as a result of long-term biological adaptations to the arctic environment.

The last article, "Scientific Results Obtained from the Ekven Ancient Eskimo Burials (1970-1974)" (A.S. Arutyunov and D.A. Sergeev) is an archaeological study of an Eskimo settlement on the Chukchi Peninsula. The article reports on information collected during field seasons 1970-1974 that was not included in their earlier monograph, *The Problems of Ethnic History in Beringia: The Ekven Burials* (Arutyunov and Sergeev, 1975). As the authors note, this article supports the earlier conclusions about prehistoric Eskimo adaptive strategies in Beringia, and the changes in technology and subsistence patterns that resulted from environmental and ecological changes.

On the whole, these two monographs show that most Soviet-American arctic anthropologists, specifically those who specialize in Beringian history, ethnography, and archaeology, are still limited to the traditional techno-typological and economic approach for the analysis of archaeological and ethnographic data, and for the explanation of cultural change. The principles of ecological anthropology (Jochim, 1976, 1981; Watanabe, 1983), the ecologicopsychological approach (Bennett, 1976), and quantitative ecological methods of analysis such as Optimal Foraging Models (Smith and Winterhalder, 1981) have not yet been extensively applied to or tested for northeastern Asia and northern North America. The traditional orientation of Beringian anthropologists lacks both comparative analyses and correlations of the archaeological and ethnographic data of Beringia.

In order to continue making productive comparative analyses of northern North American and Siberian archaeology and ethnography, the following methodological and procedural categories should be addressed:

(1) Sources, methodology, and analytical methods of Soviet and North American contemporary anthropology. A comparative analysis of northern North American and Siberian archaeology and ethnography should be undertaken through reciprocal familiarization with administrative and scientific principles of organization of research centers and museums in the U.S.S.R. and in North America, through direct participation in archaeological excavation, and through personal contacts.

(2) Production of a Russian/English glossary of relevant anthropological terms. Arctic anthropologists have tended to devise their own terminologies, which has inhibited the development of circumpolar archaeology and ethnography. The development of a standardized terminology is a critical first step to facilitate comparative studies. It would be useful for arctic anthropologists to incorporate in their publications bilingual glossaries of terms used in the publication.

(3) Standardization of procedures for describing archaeological and ethnographic assemblages. Standardized procedures are necessary to insure comparability of data from different regions.

Approximately 15 years of relatively extensive Soviet-American scientific cooperation have resulted in positive developments in Beringian anthropology and Soviet-American anthropology in general. It is incumbent on the scientific community to boost this cooperative program by including young anthropologists in scientific exchanges between the countries, so that their training may continue to advance research in the field.

REFERENCES

- ARUTYUNOV, S.A. and SERGEYEV, D.A. 1975. Problemy etnicheskoy istorii Beringomor'ya: Ekvensky Mogil'nik (The Problems of the Ethnic History of Beringia: Ekven Burials). Moscow: Nauka. (In Russian). 240 p.
- BENNETT, J.W. 1976. *The Ecological Transition: Cultural Anthropology and Human Adaptation*. New York and Toronto: Pergamon Press Inc. 378 p.
- BULKIN, V.A., KLEIN, L.S. and LEBEDEV, G.S. 1982. Attainments and problems of Soviet archaeology. *World Archaeology* 13(3):272-295.
- DOLGIKH, T.B. 1964. Problemy ethnographii i antropologii Arktiki (On the problems of arctic ethnography and anthropology). *Sovetskaya Ethnographiya* No. 4: 76-90. (In Russian).
- KLEIN, L.S. 1977. A panorama of theoretical archaeology. *Current Anthropology* 18:1-42.
- JOCHIM, M.A. 1976. *Hunter-Gatherer Subsistence and Settlement: A Predictive Model*. New York, San Francisco, London: Academic Press. 206 p.
- _____. 1981. *Strategies for Survival: Cultural Behavior in an Ecological Context*. New York, San Francisco, London, Toronto, Sydney: Academic Press. 233 p.
- WATANABE, H. 1983. Occupational differentiation and social stratification: the case of Northern Pacific maritime food-gatherers. *Current Anthropology* 24(2):217-220.
- WINTERHALDER, B. and SMITH, E.A. (eds.). 1981. *Hunter-Gatherer Foraging Strategies: Ethnographic and Archaeological Analyses*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 268 p.

Alexander B. Dolitsky
Department of Russian
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania 19010
U.S.A.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Books received unsolicited for which reviewers cannot be found within a reasonable length of time are listed here. All information available to us is included in this listing. The books are donated to the AINA Library.

TREE-LINE ECOLOGY: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NORTHERN QUÉBEC TREE-LINE CONFERENCE. Edited by PIERRE MORISSET and SERGE PAYETTE. Collection Nordicana No. 47. Québec: Centre d'études nordiques, Université Laval, 1983. (Centre d'études nordiques, Tour des Arts (16e étage), Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4). vii + 188 p., photos, maps, tables. In English with French abstracts. Softbound. Can\$15.00.

THE ESKIMO ABOUT BERING STRAIT. By EDWARD WILLIAM NELSON. With an Introduction by WILLIAM FITZHUGH. New material edited by JEANNE M. BARRY. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1983. Originally published 1899. (Smithsonian Institution Press, 900 Jefferson Drive S.W., Washington, D.C. 20560, U.S.A.) ISBN 0-87474-671-X. 518 p. including Introduction, references, appendices, illus. Softbound. US\$25.00.

N.B. The book described above is part of the Smithsonian series *Classics in Smithsonian Anthropology*. The series is intended to increase accessibility of some of the distinguished publications in anthropology issued by the Smithsonian over the last century or more. Most of the original publications are no longer in print and are difficult to find. Other reprints in the series published to date include: *Calendar History of the Kiowa Indians*, by James Mooney (1898); *The Indians of the Southeastern United States*, by John R. Swanton (1946); and *The Horse in Blackfoot Indian Culture*, by John C. Ewers (1955).