

work in such adverse areas and on what methods will not work. "Terrain evaluation" includes ways of evaluating and interpreting characteristics of landscapes in the Arctic, especially features which are unique and may be of particular concern to those persons working in the region. The discussion of "route or site selection and development" includes step-by-step suggestions on how to choose routes or sites, and the information needed that will save construction and maintenance costs.

Valuable information on engineering soil testing in the Arctic and monitoring soil and structural behavior is in the first two appendices. Linell and Tedrow have included sources of more technical literature about the Arctic in the third appendix.

Although the monograph contains excellent practical and applied information on soil and permafrost surveys in the Arctic, there are some minor drawbacks. One can question the organization: the chapter on "thermal stability" comes six chapters after the one on "thermal regime"; the chapter on "northern agriculture and conservation" is sandwiched between chapters on soil engineering; and the chapter on "soil mechanics" is too short (2½ pages) to stand alone and might better be included in the chapter on "engineering characteristics of soils in cold regions". The fact that the discussion of Canadian soils does not use the latest nomenclature (cryosols) is unfortunate, because the change in nomenclature came in 1978 and because a number of the soil examples come from the Canadian Arctic.

The drawbacks are inconsequential, and overall the chapters are well written and contain quite useful information. The monograph is an excellent starting point for those persons embarking on arctic endeavors involving soils and permafrost.

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THE LANGUAGE OF THE INUIT: HISTORICAL, PHONOLOGICAL AND GRAMMATICAL ISSUES. Edited by LOUIS-JACQUES DORAIS. Québec: Laval University, 1981. *Études/Inuit/Studies* 5 (Suppl.). 124 p. \$8.00.

The book consists of seven articles, with an introduction by the editor, who is also one of the contributors. They cover the gamut of Eskimo linguistics, both areally and topically. The book could be characterized by the now standard "slender volume", but it makes up in quality for quantity. The articles are almost uniformly good and instructive and of high quality. The study of Eskimo linguistics is most definitely advanced by this publication.

The first article ("Endoactive-Exoactive Markers in Eskimo-Aleut, Tungus and Japanese — An Investigation into Common Origins", by Michael Fortescue, 36 pp.) deals with deep-level historical linguistic of the Eskimo family. As the author admits, and as Dorais adumbrates in the introduction, it does not prove anything, but it certainly is thought-provoking and very strongly indicative of long-standing and deep-level culture contacts of Eskimos and Proto-Eskimos over a wide area. It should be required reading for all anthropologists.

The second ("Some Notes on the Language of East Greenland" by Louis-Jacques Dorais, 37 pp.) deals with East Greenlandic. It is well and meticulously done. Its major contribution, this reviewer thinks, is in the socio-linguistic realm, though the close attention to phonetic details should not be slighted. Dorais's explanation of lexical differences, centering on the need to control (in this case by linguistic means) the very precarious environment, is excellent and, in my view, in keeping with Eskimo culture, personality and religion. It is a good revision of the older, much too crude, formulation that all lexical substitutions could be attributable to 'taboos' associated with death.

"Greenlandic as a Three-Vowel Language" by Jørgen Rischel, the third paper (9 pp.), deals with the phonemics of Greenlandic as related to the phonemics of Eskimo languages generally. It uses diachronic and synchronic evidence and makes a convincing case for development of the Greenlandic dialects' system(s) in situ.

"On Yupik-Inupiaq Correspondences for *i*: A Case of Inupiaq Innovation" (the fourth article, 8 pp., by Lawrence Kaplan) deals with somewhat the same materials, but in the western end of the language area, where the ubiquitous *i* archophoneme is still alive. Kaplan comes to the conclusion that Yuxpiq preserves an older (fourth vowel) form.

The fifth paper ("Place of Articulation Assimilation and the Inuktitut Dialect Continuum", 8 pp., by Chet Crieder) traces the distribution of some phonological distinctions, determines which are innovations, and then maps them. He reinforces Rischel's contention that innovation went on in the East.

The sixth contribution (Lawrence R. Smith's "Passive as a Two-Cycle Process in Inuktitut", 12 pp.) deals with a favorite of linguistically inclined Eskimologists, or Innuktitun-oriented linguistics, i.e., the much-discussed subject of the passive and/or passive-like expressions, and is as much an exercise in generative/transformational grammar using Eskimo materials as it is the investigation of Eskimo linguistics. As such, it again examines the problem of how to handle passive or passive-like expressions of Eskimo.

The final piece ("The Logical Semantics of Only: Tuaq, Innaq and Tuinnaq", 9 pp., by J. Peter Denny) is semantic in content and demonstrates that semantic domains can vary from language to language, demonstrating very cogently and correctly that what we gloss as 'only' (and differentiate into a congeries of linked domains by where we position 'only' in the sentence) can mean three distinct things in Eskimo. He uses glosses valid from the Bering Straits to Greenland to demonstrate the distinctness of the three different dictionary entries found in the title. Use of "logical grammar" as an analytical tool is productive.

At this juncture I will avail myself of the reviewer's prerogative to make a few negative remarks. First article (Fortescue): Some of the 'genealogical bridges' he builds are a bit shaky. I am intrigued by the Eskimo-Aleut *immuk*, 'cheese/milk'; why cheese in a historical article? Third article (Rischel): No mention of M. Swadesh who gave some attention to this problem quite early on? Fourth article (Kaplan): Again no credit given to Swadesh's priority. Is the Diomedean dialect 'retention', or could it be (re)borrowing from across the Straits? As a linguist well versed in phonological matters, how does he motivate 'an' before 'history'? Fifth article (Crieder): Still uses Swadesh's outmoded 'Inupik' (which Swadesh gathered in the Eastern U.S. from a Yuxpiq-speaking member of a traveling sideshow). Is the 'h' of 'hinik' really an 'h' or an 'x'? Overall criticism: Why should an excellent book such as this one perpetuate the inappropriate use of the R (R, r) symbols to a predominantly English audience who will, because of their perception of English orthography, be reinforced in their penchant to commit such barbarities as pronouncing Birnik "Beer-nik"?

Overall conclusion: anthropological linguistics has for too long been in the doldrums of safe particularism, and it is about time we again try out some ventures into real theory, coupled with good scholarship. This book does so.

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THE TRADITIONAL ESKIMO HUNTERS OF POINT HOPE, ALASKA: 1800-1875. By ERNEST S. BURCH, JR. Barrow: North Slope Borough, 1981. x + 89 p., 12 illus., 25 figs., 16 tab., bib. Paperbound, US \$10.00. (Order from North Slope Borough, P.O. Box 69, Barrow, Alaska 99723.)

In the spring of 1980 the author was commissioned by the North Slope Borough, an organization of Alaska natives, to produce a base-line study of land use by the Tikerarmiut of Point Hope in northwest Alaska. The Borough could not have selected a more dedicated or qualified student of Alaskan Eskimo culture. This opportune selection provided the author with an opportunity to pull together the results of more than ten years of field and ethnohistorical research centered on the native inhabitants of northwest Alaska.

The stated purpose of this study is to present a comprehensive account of land use by the people of the Point Hope region between about 1800 and 1875. This period was chosen because it is the latest in which native activities reasonably can be considered to have occurred with a minimum of Euro-American influence. Burch emphasizes, however, that his study is actually a model of traditional Point Hope land use rather than a true description since the nature of his research and the limitations inherent in his methodology preclude the compilation of an historical account satisfying all the criteria of the western European intellectual tradition.

The first chapter consists of a geographical description of the Point Hope region stressing the abundance of local faunal resources and the ability of the people to coordinate their movements with those of the major game species.

Chapter 2 centers on the people of the Point Hope region emphasizing their distinctiveness as a separate society, their relations with neighboring societies, and the effects of European contact during the nineteenth century. Detailed data on the population of the Point Hope region from the beginning of the nineteenth century until the present are particularly useful.

In chapter 3 Burch deals with the relation of land use to the production of raw materials. There is a detailed description of the hunting of marine mammals, caribou, fur bearers, other mammals, fish, and birds as well as the gathering of invertebrates, vegetable, and mineral products. Tables list the major resources in each category giving English, native, and Latin names when they can be determined as well as uses when relevant. Maps show the movements of whales in spring and the locations of native whaling crews.

In chapter 4 the social dimension of land use is emphasized particularly with reference to settlement determinants. Descriptions and locations of summer settlements, interior settlements, and outlying coastal settlements are given along with a detailed description of the village of *Tikiraq* (Point Hope) itself through time. Relations between settlements in the Point Hope region are discussed and a useful map shows trails connecting all types of habitation sites.

The fifth chapter, devoted to the temporal dimension of land use, provides a description of the seasonal round with emphasis on "an effective distribution strategy" throughout the Point Hope region at different times of the year as hunters utilized various resources available on a seasonal basis in different locations.

In the concluding sixth chapter Burch notes, for purposes of refutation, that hunting peoples such as the traditional Point Hoppers are commonly regarded as "free-wanderers" moving and living wherever they wish. This sweeping statement, although an effective straw man, is probably not valid. Rather the Point Hoppers have been thought of, at least by anthropologists, as people who "wandered" from a central base. Nevertheless, the author has demonstrated more clearly than previous writers the very real restrictions that existed on land use and the precautions that were necessary when crossing or utilizing land belonging to neighboring societies.

There are two appendices, in the first of which oral sources relevant to the author's field work are listed and evaluated. An explanation is given concerning the extent to which Point Hope informants, his own and those of previous investigators, possessed reliable historical information. A second appendix provides a detailed list of traditional place names in the Point Hope region utilizing the author's own field data which is cross-referenced to the work of earlier investigators and placed on a series of section maps.

This fine study, by far the most comprehensive published account of Point Hope land use, is enhanced by excellent historical photographs, but slightly marred by an unnecessary number of typographical errors.

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**CONTRIBUTION TO THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES POPULATION STUDIES 1961-1985.** Report to the Science Advisory Board of the Northwest Territories. By LOUIS-EDMOND HAMELIN with the collaboration of DENIS SAINT-MAURICE and GILLES PLANTE. Université Laval, Québec, April 1979.

In 1976, the Science Advisory Board of the Northwest Territories was established with the mandate to advise the Legislative Assembly on science, engineering and technology matters.

The first priority of the Board was to commission a study by a distinguished geographer on the significance of demographic trends, and the most probable effects of population growth arising from natural increases; on in-migration, and the impacts of increasing urbanization in the north.

The report begins with a review of the demographic situation for the period 1961-78, and notes the various sources of information, along with important contributions by various researchers and agencies concerned with northern demography.

The general inadequacy of data, and some of the major technical problems associated with gathering statistics on small population groups, are described, with particular emphasis on the problem of distinguishing between the so-called "permanent" and "current" populations of the Territories. The migration component of the population is mentioned as a particularly difficult one to get a fix on in the Territories where seasonal activities are a major force, where a boom-or-bust economy is the norm, and where there are substantial impacts on community life in general and urbanization in particular caused by rapid changes in transportation, education, and communication.

In the face of all of the above difficulties Dr. Hamelin makes a logically constructed (and brave!) attempt to project population growth for the period 1976 to 1985, and describes both the methodology and the assumptions used in the projections. The important implications of the existing population breakdown and of population growth to 1985 are then presented for the native population and other northerners; these implications concern general demographic growth, settlement size and location, ethnic distribution, age, sex, and dependency ratios, school and work-force populations, migration factors, and housing.

Finally, the study concludes with a series of recommendations aimed at politicians, bureaucrats, researchers and the public at large.

This is an important study for a number of reasons. (1) The subject area suggests that the Board recognized from the outset the particular importance of population dynamics, in that they would likely have a critical impact on all aspects of the political, social, and economic future of the Territories. (2) The population growth rate is substantially higher (by a factor of two or three) than in the rest of Canada, which raises a number of interesting questions for scientists, planners and bureaucrats, not to mention the most important audience of all — the population of the N.W.T. (3) Attention is focussed here on a scientific discipline which is often overlooked by those people responsible for planning and undertaking developments in the north, where population policies may be especially useful.

There may be arguments by specialists about the methodology of reporting demographic projections, and concerning many of the assumptions made, and indeed, forecasting settlement patterns and social and economic trends is treacherous to say the least. But by any reasonable standards this report is a major contribution to practical knowledge of the north.

Congratulations are due Dr. Hamelin. Here's hoping others will follow soon in his steps with similar policy-oriented demographic studies!

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**THE PACIFIC HALIBUT, THE RESOURCE AND THE FISHERY.**  
By F. HEWARD BELL. Edmonds, WA: Alaska Northwest Publishing Company, 1981. ISBN 0-88240-141-6 (Paper); 0-88240-158-0 (Cloth). 288 p. incl. photos, illus., maps. Softbound US \$23.95; Hardbound US \$29.95.

The Preface states that this book "is best described as an encyclopedic documentary on the Pacific halibut and its fishery". However it also states that it "does not profess to be an exhaustive treatise on any one aspect of the resource or the fishery". That is a fair appraisal of the book.

The author began his 45-year career with the International Pacific Halibut Commission (née International Fisheries Commission) when the fishery was only 40 years old, and the Canada-U.S. Commission was a "youngster", age 2. He was Director of Investigations when he retired in 1970, and interestingly only the third person to hold that position.

The IPHC was, in 1923, the first international body created to deal with research and management of a fishery resource. Not surprisingly, its actions, and non-actions, have attracted worldwide attention, particularly from the scientific world, and it has been the object of numerous controversial debates, in biology, economics, and sociology.

General subjects included etymology and taxonomy, fishery, processing and marketing, international agreements, research and management, overview, and biographical sketches.