

women recur in Hunt's book and not in MacMillan's. Some expedition members, incidentally, had a penchant for naming geographical features, both in Greenland and in the Canadian sector.

In autumn of 1914 Hunt already was thoroughly frustrated and yearned to be back home in Maine, but he had his orders and obeyed them. Much later, when he was ordered to go south, he began his epic journey. With Knud Rasmussen, W.E. Ekblaw, and an entourage including women, children, and some 70 dogs, Hunt started from North Star Bay on 18 December 1916. The group stayed briefly at Cape York and then, in bad weather, continued on beyond Upernavik; most of the party then turned around and headed back home. Ekblaw was in bad shape, especially after a brutal crossing of Melville Bay, and so stayed at Upernavik to recover and to catch a southbound ship later at Jakobshavn. Then Hunt, with three Inuit, continued on south — parts of the journey overland over nearly impassable terrain (see the map) and with difficulties from thin ice and open water around coastal islands — to Jakobshavn (8 March midnight) and (more bad travel) to Egedesminde. He left there on 18 March, via skin boat, and arrived at Holsteinborg on 22 April — three months later than anticipated. On 12 May the *Hans Egede* arrived there. She sailed with Hunt aboard and reached Copenhagen on 1 June 1917. It was wartime, his 39th birthday, and he was penniless and still wearing the sealskin clothing of the south Greenlanders. He was given credit and clothes and traveled to Oslo; thence, via U.S. ship, he arrived in New York on 20 June.

The whole expedition might be viewed in another context. In the Russian sector, very early in the 1800s, one Jacob Sannikov thought he saw land north of the New Siberian Archipelago. Perhaps he saw icebergs on the horizon, or possibly (from refraction) Bennett Island — so named by De Long in 1881 for the American newspaper publisher, James Gordon Bennett, Jr. This was the genesis of "Sannikov Land", in search of which Baron Toll and companions lost their lives, as recounted in detail by Barr (1981). It does not exist. In the Canadian sector Peary thought he saw land in the polar sea northwest of Axel Heiberg Island. This he named "Crocker Land" — for George Crocker of the Peary Arctic Club. Before Hunt departed northward he asked Peary if he was certain that he had seen "Crocker Land" and not a mirage. Peary's reply was insulting; nobody was to question his word. But an Inuk had said it was only mist. In MacMillan's 1918 book, the existence of "Crocker Land" is denied early, on page 82; in Hunt's book it is mentioned briefly, on page 55. It does not exist.

MacMillan, having learned how to make expeditions pay, went north many times and there is a considerable literature — mostly popular — about him and the schooner *Bowdoin*. Hunt stayed in Maine and, never taking the easy route, was a pioneer in the treatment of venereal disease at a time when it was unmentionable and long before the discovery of penicillin. His last employment (1954-1960) was as general practitioner under comparatively primitive conditions off the coast on Swan's Island. He died on 17 July 1967, at age 89.

Cape Hunt (80°41'N, 53°33'W) on the "W coast of Warming Land" was so named by the Second Thule Expedition, in tribute, for Harrison Hunt, American surgeon on the Crocker Land Expedition (Laursen, 1972). His book deserves a considerable audience.

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ALEUTS: SURVIVORS OF THE BERING LAND BRIDGE. By WILLIAM S. LAUGHLIN. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1980. viii + 151 p., 6 maps, 53 figs., gloss, bib. of cited and recommended reading. Softbound. US\$7.00.

The quality and strength of this anthropological study of the Aleuts lie in the author's ability to integrate ethnological, archaeological, linguistic and physical information. Laughlin's perspective is both humanistic and scientific, resulting in a refreshingly vital study of a people.

The volume is part of the Case Studies in Cultural Anthropology Series, edited by George and Louise Spindler. The series, in the editors' words, is designed "to bring . . . insights into the richness and complexity of human life", particularly for undergraduate students in the social sciences. Laughlin addresses this book also to the Aleut people, to scientific researchers, and to government and legal personnel involved with the Aleuts. It demonstrates clearly the anthropological approach to human studies: each sub-discipline contributes to the goal of producing a complete view of the Aleuts and their lifeway. This example of the procedures and results of anthropological research should prove particularly valuable to the student and to northern scholars from other disciplines. Because of its brevity and summary nature, however, *Aleuts* lacks the technical detail and documentation necessary to the scholar of the particular area and discipline.

The volume opens with a list of "key items in the Aleut information matrix" (p. 1-2), which is in fact a straightforward list of things to bear in mind in understanding the Aleuts. The occasional use of terminology such as "information matrix" is unfortunate because it obscures the presentation of basic and interesting facts. Following this introduction, however, the book is organized into one chapter each on physical anthropology, Aleutian Islands geography and environment, the historic period (which focuses on contact between Aleuts and Russian fur seekers) and language; two chapters on archaeology; and three covering various aspects of Aleut culture. These latter are categorized under hunting, village life and treatment of the dead. The final chapter places today's Aleuts in the context of the modern world, including organization into native corporations, administration under the Alaskan and United States governments, and adaptation to new village groupings brought about through population decline and resettlement within the Aleutian Island chain.

Those familiar with northern anthropology will immediately recognize Laughlin's unwavering conviction that today's Aleuts are the ethnic, physical and linguistic descendants of the people who first occupied the Aleutian area about 8500 years ago. The archaeological sequence of the Aleutians begins with the well-dated unifacial core and blade material from the Anangula Blade site. This sequence continues with evidence from the Anangula Village site which is interpreted as the "transition culture" (p. 70-75) linking the early unifacial lithic material with later, well preserved and documented Aleut archaeological remains. The Chaluka Village site provides remains from the most recent 4000 years of Aleut prehistory.

Stratigraphic interpretation and numerous radiocarbon dates support this sequence. The ethnic identity of the people responsible for the remains is, however, open to interpretation. Extension of the ethnic identity of living peoples into the past is always tempting, yet it can be misleading. Here, the archaeological evidence indicates several shared traits between the Aleuts and the Eskimos of the North Pacific. The ethnological, physical and linguistic evidence in this study lend support to the argument for an 8500-year time depth to Aleut ethnic identity. In this case, there is no question of the course of events, only of the time span of their occurrence. Archaeological evidence from elsewhere on the islands and coasts of the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea may yet indicate that the final divergence between Aleuts and Eskimos occurred well after the first occupation at Anangula, or at least after a significant period when the cultural, physical and linguistic boundaries between them were less clear than they are today. Laughlin's viewpoint, however, is so strong as to verge on bias.

One strength of the book lies in the careful blending of descriptive material with examples of problem-solving through research. The summation of Aleut prehistory and history (p. 92-95), the description of training children to hunt (p. 28-31), and the historical chapter ("Cos-sacks") are particularly vivid examples. In the latter, Laughlin reviews the oral Aleut account of the premeditated massacre of several Russians, then describes the discovery and excavation of 13 skeletons found with Russian artifacts. Osteological study showed that the skeletons were not Aleut. Russian journals provided information about the identity of a

Russian group, the year of the massacre, and the discovery and burial of the murdered men by another Russian fur-seeking party. This example demonstrates problem-definition (the attempt to document Aleut oral history), archaeological study, and linkage of the oral and archaeological evidence through historical research. The results are the elucidation of a historical event, interpretation of archaeological evidence, and corroboration of oral history. Such examples should serve the social science student well. Finally, the volume is enlivened by the inclusion of personal experiences shared with the Aleut people, told with a sense of humour on the part of both observer and observed.

There are some notable, and unfortunate, lapses including grammatical errors, repetitions and *non sequiturs*. Most disconcerting are occasional abrupt changes from very general to highly technical information and interpretation. The less knowledgeable reader may find these transitions difficult to follow, leaving one grasping for well-developed arguments and documentation to support specific conclusions. A major fault is the lack of any detailed map of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula. The few maps included lack many place-names frequently cited in the text. Several Russian individuals are mentioned and cited with no explanation of their historical or current significance. In contrast, numerous good photographs of Aleuts and of researchers at work lend life and graphic detail to the book.

Despite specific faults, the work is wide-ranging and generally clear, and this is the beauty of this "small Aleut primer" (p. 2). There emerges a rich and complete picture of the Aleut people, their past and present and their way of being. More important than the time depth of their occupation of the Aleutian chain are the identification and description of strong biological and cultural adaptive mechanisms which have enabled the survival of the Aleuts and continue to support them. The strength and integrity of their culture, if as strong as Laughlin believes, are noteworthy for people working in cross-cultural situations and seeking positive adaptations to cultural change.

To reiterate, studies thoroughly integrating cultural, archaeological, physical and linguistic information are rare, as the editors of this series (which consists of some 95 case studies) recognize. This work reflects the best of what research anthropology as a whole produces, as well as Laughlin's considerable abilities as both physical anthropologist and archaeologist. The perspective brought to northern studies and to anthropology by the general scholar who has control of diverse realms of data may be lost if our studies continue their increasing specialization. Laughlin is to be commended for summarizing in readable fashion the results of years of research and various approaches to the study of one people.

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**MOUNTAINS AND MAN.** By LARRY W. PRICE, with a foreword by JACK D. IVES. Berkeley, Los Angeles, and London: University of California Press, 1981. xxi + 506 p., maps, illus., index, bib. Hardbound. US\$35.00.

Although there is still no Jacques Cousteau for mountain environments, concern for them is belatedly coming of age. Dr. Price's well written, amply illustrated, and thoroughly documented book focusing on the processes and environments of high mountains is one indication of this concern. The apt quotations at the beginning of chapters convey a sense of the author's feeling for the subject matter.

It is an ambitious undertaking because of the many developments which have taken place since publication of Peattie's classic *Mountain Geography* 45 years ago. There has been an expansion of substantive knowledge and increased awareness of man's impact on these fragile environments, while the treatment of the topics, especially human-related ones, has changed from being almost purely descriptive to incorporating analytical approaches.

The short (five-page) first chapter on defining mountain environments, along with the more detailed second chapter focusing on cultural attitudes towards mountains, present a human viewpoint for unfolding the mountains' physical features and the processes which shape them. These six substantial chapters deal with the geologic origin of mountains, weather and climate, landforms and geomorphic processes, soils, vege-

tation, and wildlife. The last three chapters return to the human theme, treating the implications of mountains for people, agricultural settlements and land use, and human impacts on mountain environments.

Although most of the earth's mountain areas are represented, an overabundance of examples from the United States makes the presentation more parochial than need be. Equally relevant examples from the Canadian Cordillera are lacking; a future edition could easily include an obvious one when discussing impediments imposed on travel by mountain topography. In this case the first east-west transportation route went through the U.S. (Washington State). This route was later followed by a long, tortuous and twisting one across the southern Purcell, Selkirk, and Monashee mountains. Completion of the Rogers Pass section of the Trans-Canada Highway across the Selkirks took place in 1962.

It would have been valuable to have included a map of the world's major mountains and mountain ranges and a table of the highest peaks with date of first ascent. Similarly, it would have been useful to have an index of authors as well as separate indexes for place names and topics.

Technically, the book is well produced and aesthetically pleasing. The graphs, maps, photographs, and the like are reproduced sharply. It is surprisingly free of typographical and similar errors: a citation to Zimmerman, 1976 (p. 460) is missing from the bibliography, Fig. 5.14 is the extent of *Pleistocene* glaciation, and the reference to Manning, 1970 (p. 139) should be 1967, as given in the bibliography, but this is for the book's second edition and by now a fourth one, edited by Peters, is available. Hard-boiling an egg should require less time than 12 hours, even at 91°C (p. 361). Although not a physical geographer, I question applying the mountain-mass concept indiscriminately. The author hints at, but does not point out that nomadism is a way of obtaining a livelihood with less pressure on the land than settled agriculture (p. 404). Somewhat distracting are the uneven line lengths, the numerous references printed in the same size as the text, and the artistic but hard-to-read type style. The cost, which may not be exorbitant by some standards, is likely higher than most students and others would like to pay.

The approximately 1500-entry bibliography is commendably comprehensive. Although only a few items were missed, a future edition might well include such studies as those by Landals and Scotter (1973), Trottier and Scotter (1973) and Roemer (1975), which deal with visitor impact in Yoho and Banff National Park and Mt. Assiniboine Provincial Park respectively; Cole and Wolf's (1974) book on ecology and ethnicity in an alpine valley in South Tyrol; Cicchetti *et al.*'s (1976) econometric analysis of the Mineral King controversy; Heath and Williams's (1977) *Man at High Altitude*; and Porter and Knight's (1971) *High Altitude Physiology: Cardiac and Respiratory Aspects*. In addition, studies on tourism and related subjects seem to be rather neglected. These include various publications of the Council of Europe; Jülg's study of cableways in Austria and Sinnhuber's study of recreation in the mountains, both in *Studies in the Geography of Tourism and Recreation* (Wiener Geographische Schriften 51/52 (1978); Bubú Himamowa's (1974) and Moser's (1974, 1981) works on the community of Obergürgl, in *Alpine Areas Workshop* (IIASA), Müller-Hohenstein, and *AMBIO* respectively; Müller-Hohenstein's (1974) *International Workshop on the Development of Mountain Environments*; Pearce's (1978) study of Queenstown in New Zealand's Department of Lands and Survey's *Tourism and the Environment*; and, by the same Department of Lands and Survey (1978), *Proceedings of the Conference on Conservation of High Mountain Resources*.

If mountain environments are to be viewed from a human as well as a physical perspective, the book's contribution and scope are limited, since such consideration implies that the two should be presented equally comprehensively. Even though certain of these human-related topics are interestingly described, their treatment tends to be superficial. These include changes in agricultural land use in the western United States (p. 406), house types (p. 411), dams and reservoirs (p. 440), and the roles various groups play in studying and preserving mountain environments (p. 441). A future edition could well expand these topics, and include omitted ones, such as socio-cultural impacts of tourism, government policies regarding mountain inhabitants, and perception and evaluation of these landscapes with implications on their use as a resource. More importantly, generalizations, competing explanations, and details about the known and unknown presented about the physical environment are lacking in discussion of human use and man's activities. These characteristics are replaced by a traditional, almost purely descriptive approach to unique situations, thus overlooking recent trends in human geography. If some of this material were to be placed in an analytical framework, then the location of culture patterns, modernization, and socio-cultural changes could be accounted for in the context of diffusion theory; the migration of