

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.

E. Bielawski
Northern Heritage Society
Box 475
Yellowknife, N.W.T., Canada
X1A 2N4

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

people in the framework of migration theory; the location of settlements in light of settlement theory; and the location of various land uses by invoking such concepts from economic geography as land use competition, modifications of von Thünen's model, and cost-benefit analysis.

Despite these shortcomings, Professor Price has written a sensitive and scholarly book which should serve to stimulate further interest on this important and too-long-neglected topic. Both those interested in mountains as such and those interested in mountain regions in their broader context will find it to have a solid base, contain a mountain of information, and, after having step-by-step unveiled its secrets, will be rewarded with a sense of accomplishment on achieving its summit.

Herbert G. Kariel
Department of Geography
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
T2N 1N4

BIG GAME IN ALASKA, A HISTORY OF WILDLIFE AND PEOPLE.

By MORGAN SHERWOOD. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1981. Yale Western Americana Series, 33. 200 p., notes, bib., index. US\$27.50.

The epic poetry of Robert Service romanticized the Great Alaska Wilderness, Congress politicized it and many books have popularized it. True understanding of the Alaska wilderness comes more slowly and only to those who spend time with it, like Morgan Sherwood.

Sherwood dispels many myths about early Alaskans and their conservationist inclinations. Particularly interesting were those chapters about *Ursus horribilis*, native hunters and the Euro-American hunters.

This book certainly should be read by all special-interest groups that are vying for Alaska's national interest lands and game. The uncertainty over the status of land in Alaska today is being resolved. The status of the one group of Alaskan inhabitants that had neither vote nor lobby groups, the fish and wildlife, was historically the subject of heated political and economic controversy which continues even to the present.

Sherwood traces man's relationship with game animals from the earliest recorded days in Alaska to more modern times. To those who desire an in-depth study of the evolution of game laws in Alaska, this book can be highly recommended. It is well annotated, factual, and put together in a logical manner.

It is not the type of book which contains a collection of spellbinding tales about pioneers and their trials and tribulations. There is no edge-of-the-seat adventure to capture the interest of the lay person. The book appears to be directed toward the reader with an interest in history or wildlife management.

Sherwood's frequent choice of uncommon words will, no doubt, send the reader without a formal liberal arts education to the dictionary. The frequent use of footnotes, which professionals find so necessary, can be troublesome and irritating to the lay reader.

I was somewhat disappointed that more time was not devoted to the current problems surrounding the subsistence issue. In 1978, the Alaska State Legislature passed what is commonly referred to as the "Subsistence Law" (Chapter 151, Session Laws of Alaska, 1978). The same criticism is made with reference to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 2 December 1980. An important positive result of this Act has been to ensure a much greater degree of wildlife protection than previously existed.

Sherwood gives the reader a superb foundation for understanding the evolution of the first comprehensive Alaskan game laws which came to pass shortly after the turn of the century. Few people have as great an understanding of the issues raised by General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., in his confrontation with the Alaska Game Commission as Morgan Sherwood. With General Buckner's death, however, at the close of WW II, Sherwood's book comes rather abruptly to a close, and one is only given a cursory glance at the post-war years. The giants in the environmental spotlight were dead.

John F. Jansen
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Building
Anchorage, Alaska 99513
U.S.A.

PROCEEDINGS: FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON RENEWABLE RESOURCES AND THE ECONOMY OF THE NORTH. Held in Banff, Alberta, May 1981. Edited by MILTON M.R. FREEMAN. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies, 1981. 268 p. + Appendices.

There is an ambiguity one feels in reading through this collection of papers, an ambiguity that was clearly felt by the symposium participants. Several contributors, while acknowledging the enormous importance of the problem addressed, wondered aloud as to the utility of yet another northern conference with all of the expected platitudes, prejudices, and repetitious, impotent statements of high ideals. E.F. Roots, in his closing address titled "Can we talk our way into a better northern resource management economy", suggested that, despite the feeling of *deja vu*, the conference was indeed useful. Judging from this collection of papers, he was right.

The symposium focused on the question which might be paraphrased "What is the importance in northern regional economies of renewable resources which never enter the market system and how should northern developmental planning incorporate these values?" Because caribou meat is not often bought at the Co-op, economists tend to underestimate its value. But, does placing a caloric or dollar value on caribou meat adequately reflect the commodity's importance to northerners? This is clearly a central problem in development of northern policies which cater to northern needs.

What becomes clear in this collection of papers is that the present deficiency is not so much in the database as it is in philosophy and in cross-cultural understanding and appreciation. When land capabilities, annual wage-earnings or harvest rates are discussed, one feels a comfortable solidity and confidence. But when discussion turns to values, attitudes and goals, the authors flounder about unabashedly and self-admittedly. Such painful, and occasionally boring, exercises are clearly necessary in the continuing process of sharpening and articulating hazily defined attitudes.

The paper by W.A. Fuller and B.A. Hubert will be one of the most widely quoted of the symposium. They conclude that the protein content of N.W.T. fish and game resources would support a maximum of double the 1976 human population, but that this population level will be reached as soon as the end of the century.

Several other contributors discuss fisheries and wildlife management in the north and unanimously conclude that the scientific problems of management are trivial in comparison to the human ones. P. Usher argues forcefully for the view of hunting and fishing as central to native northerners' cultural self-perception and for the re-establishment of customary law as the jurisdictional basis of wildlife management. Articles by C. Hobart and F. Berkes complement Usher's, both philosophically and empirically.

Included are several papers outlining resource use and current research in other circumpolar nations. Topics range from bowhead whale hunting in Alaska through history of resource use in Spitsbergen to attempts to engineer the genetically perfect northerner in Siberia.

The proceedings conclude with the reports and recommendations of a series of specialist workshops on northern scientific needs which will doubtlessly be influential in steering future research. Unfortunately, there was no workshop convened to discuss how respect for other life-styles should be engendered and implemented into the policy sphere. That this is our greatest need is the clearest message of the symposium.

Christopher C. Shank
Faculty of Forestry
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C., Canada
V6T 1M5

Present address:
The Arctic Institute of North America
The University of Calgary
2500 University Drive N.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
T2N 1N4