

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.

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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.

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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.

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