

ice models with respect to global climate, techniques for predicting ice motion, and regional studies from the Strait of Belle Isle, Antarctica and Chukchi Sea, to name a few.

This book claims to be, and undoubtedly is, not only the culmination of the AIDJEX program, but a documentation of the state of the art in polar ice research. As such it is an essential book for all workers in ice dynamics and polar oceanography. Unfortunately for students and scientists in peripheral disciplines, it is a book compiled by experts for experts. No space is "wasted" providing a historical overview of sea ice research or a final assessment of the achievements of the program with respect to the questions posed at the beginning.

Too often abstracts fail to provide a synopsis of the paper, but rather explain what the author intends to discuss or examine. Too often conclusions are little more than a description of what the paper has already discussed. Neither are useful to inform an expert, let alone a scientist in a peripheral field, that (i) the paper contains information of importance to him or (ii) that the paper is sufficiently interesting to warrant complete reading.

It is a pity that, in taking the trouble to produce a book, greater effort was not made to both educate and interest a wider audience in the merits and importance of studying sea ice dynamics. Otherwise, one wonders if the book might have better remained as individual papers in appropriate technical journals.

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SHADOWS OF THE HUNTERS: STORIES OF ESKIMO LIFE. By RICHARD K. NELSON. Toronto: The University of Toronto Press, 1980. 282 p. No price indicated.

Both lay persons and professionals have recorded the lifestyles of the Eskimos. Some good literature has resulted. Richard Nelson's contribution to this literature is an ethnography, or the description of cultural and social events, portraying the lifestyles of the Inupiat. Unlike most contemporary ethnographies, Nelson's book is neither factual nor analytical. Rather, he describes the Inupiat in a collection of fictional short stories. The stories, each of which relates events that are likely to happen during a particular month, are ordered after the yearly cycle. The first story is titled 'Moon of the Returning Sun' and the last is titled 'The Moon with No Sun'. This format assists the reader in understanding how daily events change throughout the arctic year.

Nelson wrote the book in "the hope of teaching people about Eskimos." The recurring theme is the Inupiat's ability to survive in a harsh environment. The skills and knowledge that Eskimo males must draw upon for successful hunting is emphasized. The importance of the women's skills, such as sewing, and the children's willingness to help with the daily activities is also exemplified. Another aspect of this theme is the Inupiat's ability to borrow, adapt and utilize white technology without becoming completely dependent on a white lifestyle. Nevertheless, some narratives contain information on the problems faced when younger people begin to reject traditional ways. Nelson's descriptions of life during times of danger, security, failure and accomplishments; as well as his descriptions of the various personalities, social relations and world views are both witty and serious.

Following the stories are an appendix, which describes the overall setting of the area, and a glossary, which defines both Eskimo and English terms. Both are clearly presented and useful.

Perhaps the most important aspects of Nelson's book are its success in reaching the general reader interested in the peoples of the Arctic, and its potential usefulness as a reader for school children studying North America native peoples. The people and events in this book are based on real situations, therefore the public is provided with valuable information about Eskimo life that is often difficult to acquire. In my opinion, it is a valuable contribution to applied anthropology, and I would like to see more researchers write books and articles for the general public.

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ESKIMO, REINDEER AND LAND. By R.O. STERN, E.L. AROBIO, L.L. NAYLOR and W.C. THOMAS. Agricultural and Land Resources Management, University of Alaska, Bulletin 49, December 1980.

*Eskimo, Reindeer and Land* is a well written, informative paperback. The authors, two economists and two anthropologists, study past, present and projected future influences of reindeer herding on northwestern Alaskan society, economics and culture. Pending United States legislation that may create new national interest land makes this concise description timely, especially as the book investigates possible impact of policy changes and land management decisions.

The first five chapters outline reindeer biology, ecology and herd introduction into Alaska, as well as types of herd ownership. Non-native ownership of reindeer (especially by the Lomen Company) dominated the period 1914 to 1940. Native ownership from this time to 1977 existed when most research for this book was completed. I was particularly interested in socio-economic aspects of herd management described here. For example, relationship of village social structure to herd ownership is well portrayed. Herd owners, while kin-related to other villagers, have special status consisting of authority as employers, agents of change and politicians.

The final chapter analyzes herding in terms of present and future influences for change. Future reindeer herding will be influenced by alterations in land ownership, reindeer management and official land-use policies. Such policies include management of tundra fires, use of aircraft and the use of all terrain vehicles. The authors conclude that herders must become more politically astute if they are to maintain their ancestral land and its present reindeer herds. The book is potentially relevant to the Canadian Mackenzie Delta reindeer herders as land claims are prominent now in government-native negotiations.

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