

stimulant which invests life with motion, motive and awareness" (p. 42).

Savishinsky is concerned in Part II with the significance of values and kinship. The bilateral network of social ties linking the native inhabitants is seen as a source of cohesion and unity for the band. A brief history of contact in the Fort Good Hope — Colville Lake area emphasizes fluctuation in band composition over time, particularly the composite origins of the people living at Colville Lake. In the community today, kinship serves as a major check on aggression since ideally kinsmen should be treated in a kindly and open manner. Thus flexibility, restraint, and generosity are seen as values inherent in Hare kinship.

In Part III the author examines the inter-relationship between stress and mobility patterns and relates them to a range of other coping techniques used by the people. A graphic and detailed description of life in a bush camp is presented to show that people's shifting exposure to social stress on the one hand and ecological pressures on the other is characteristic of individuals within the band's larger encampments as well as in small groups. Not surprisingly, more acculturated persons find the relative isolation of winter trapping camps more stress-producing than do those who are traditionally oriented, a circumstance reflected in mobility patterns. Acculturated families stay closer to the settlement while traditional families go farther and stay away longer. Traditional or acculturated, however, people camp together to ease physical and social hardship, but camping together also creates new sources of stress. Residence change, daily movements, and temporary separations relating to economic activities are thus significant stress-reducing mechanisms.

In the next two parts are described respectively a feud between the missionary and trader at Colville Lake, and the special relationship that exists between the Hare Indians and their dogs. The feud is seen as crystallizing stress patterns and identity processes among Colville Lake residents. The anthropologist's position in this delicate situation is chronicled in considerable detail and provides valuable insights into problems of field work in a small community. In a fascinating chapter on men and dogs, the animals are seen as symbols of well-being and, as an extension of the self, an inherent part of a person's identity. It is clear that dogs are a social and psychological resource, not simply of economic importance. Savishinsky returned to Colville Lake in 1971 and observed the introduction of mechanized snow vehicles

with a consequent reduction in the importance of dogs. He says nothing, however, about the potential psychological effects of this important technological innovation.

In conclusion, the author emphasizes that the people of Colville Lake have adopted coping techniques effective for dealing with the many sources of stress and ambivalence in their lives. Whether they can continue to do so is open to question, since the termination of bush village life might create situations with which the Indians could not deal effectively utilizing those coping techniques that have worked in the past.

Much of the information in Savishinsky's monograph has appeared previously in journal articles, and his account of the dynamics of stress-coping tends to confirm earlier studies of northern Athapaskan personality rather than to break new ground. Nevertheless, this thoroughly researched and well written ethnography presents a wealth of data on culture patterns of subarctic bush community existence, a unique, instructive, and rapidly disappearing form of human adaptation.

James W. VanStone

ENVIRONMENTAL CAUSE/EFFECT PHENOMENA RELATING TO TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CANADIAN ARCTIC. BY WILSON EEDY. *Ottawa: National Research Council of Canada, 1974.* (NRCC no. 13688). 10% x 8% inches, 125 pages, 6 tables, 7 maps. \$2.00.

By nearly any index one chooses, a burgeoning of both public and professional interest in the North American Arctic has occurred in the past decade. Much of this has been precipitated by a realization of the magnitude of the technological development which would be required for the proposed extraction of oil and mineral resources from this heretofore isolated region. Scientists, developers, politicians and concerned citizens have presented diverse thoughts, proposals, charges and countercharges in opposition to or support of this incursion into one of the earth's last remaining wilderness regions. Few refer, however, to the need for factual information from research studies designed specifically to answer the serious questions to which such development proposals give rise.

The current volume by Mr. Wilson Eedy (presently of Beak Consultants Ltd.) is an attempt at a "comprehensive compilation" and summation of literature pertaining to

cause/effect interrelationships present in any development of the Canadian Arctic. The initial ten pages of text summarize these interrelations under five major headings: temperature effects on toxicity, chemicals, air pollution, sewage and waste and terrain damage. The bulk of the remaining text is devoted to abstracting the results or interpretations of 424 listed references and grouping them by geographic region. The volume ends with a brief summary and discussion of the author's view of future research needs in this area.

As Mr. Eedy quite correctly points out in his opening remarks, an assessment of this sort is difficult since little cause-and-effect research as such has been undertaken for the region. The complexities of even the apparently simple ecological systems to be found in it are now being appreciated by the still-too-few researchers willing to spend the requisite time in the field. The publication dates referred to in the bibliography bear witness to the absence of the base-line studies which Mr. Eedy rightly views as a serious gap in current understanding of the ecological systems of the Canadian Arctic. The large majority of sources appear to relate to the period between 1970 and 1973, and only five references to that before 1950.

It is not surprising then that rather than a concatenation of results structured on the title theme, we are presented with a rather diverse selection of topics and approaches, some of which appear contradictory in interpretation or somewhat out of place in the context of this volume. We are presented, for example, with comments by Hage on fog thickness in Edmonton (p. 17), but existing data on hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide measurements at Barrow, Alaska are omitted. Similarly, Heginbottom's data on the effect on thaw depths of a 1968 fire at Inuvik are discussed, but earlier data by Mackay, indicating more severe effects, are not mentioned (although the reference is included in the bibliography).

At times we are treated to some rather interesting insights into the present state of applied research in the North. Opposing interpretations of similar data from the Canol Project, and the interestingly conflicting statements by the Mackenzie Delta Task Force on the effects of seismic operations, add a certain flavour to the presented summaries. Other summaries, however, are so sketchy that it is difficult to understand their inclusion. Two examples: "McTaggart-Cowan (1948) reported, by 1947, there already were apparent reductions in the bird populations of the Mackenzie Delta Region" (p. 62); "Usher

(1970) has written a series of extensive reports which review the effects of technological development in this trapping community" (p. 31). In the first instance we appear to have an effect with no mention of a cause; in the second Mr. Usher's rather interesting results surely warrant a more extensive summation.

One might have expected, too, that industry's contributions to the literature of this area would have been mentioned, but we find no evidence of, for instance, the findings of the Gas Arctic Systems Study Group on the test facilities at Norman Wells, or to the now so relevant Channel Study originating from Vanier Island.

Irrespective of its shortcomings, however, the volume is a welcome compilation which should ease the task of literature review for its readers. So much has been contributed since 1973 that one hopes an updated version to supplement this nucleus of material will be available in the near future.

Paul Barrett

Books Received

ALASKAN IGLOO TALES. BY EDWARD L. KEITHAHN. ILLUSTRATED BY GEORGE ADEN AHGUPUK. Anchorage: Alaska Northwest Publishing Co., 1974, 10 x 7 inches, 138 pages. Soft cover. \$4.95 plus 50 cents postage.

ALBERTA ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION AUTHORITY. FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT 1974. Edmonton, Alberta: Environment Conservation Authority. 6 x 9 inches, 285 pages. Soft cover, no price.

BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS FROM THE SEA, VOLUME I. EDITED BY HAROLD J. HUMM AND CHARLES E. LANE. New York: Marcel Dekker, Inc., 1974. 6 x 9¼ inches, 251 pages. \$18.95.

CAIN'S LAND REVISITED: CULTURE CHANGE IN CENTRAL LABRADOR, 1775-1972. BY DAVID WILLIAM ZIMMERLY. St. John's, Newfoundland: Institute of Social and Economic Research, Memorial University, 1975. 5½ x 8½ inches, 346 pages. Soft cover. \$3.50.