

cross-referencing is made simple by a series of headings and sub-headings without constraining the styles of the different authors.

The final section, The 1950–1980 Period, looks at the process of acculturation and the massive disruption of native cultures caused by the greatly increased interaction between natives and non-natives which was a product of World War II and the Cold War. This section and the book concludes with a paper on the history of the Pan-Eskimo movement and the development of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) by Robert Petersen.

This book is not simply a collection of papers containing facts about the Eskimos and Aleuts. The articles are all written by leading scholars in their fields. Don Dumond's paper 'Summary of Eskimo Prehistory' discusses some of the current controversies in Arctic archaeology. Several articles contain information which is unavailable elsewhere; for example Donald Clark's article 'Pacific Eskimo: Historical ethnography' and Charles Hughes' article 'Siberian Eskimo' both contain data from sources written in Russian, while other articles such as David Damas' 'Copper Eskimo' contain information from unpublished manuscripts and the author's field work.

I have only one reservation about this volume. In most articles the intellectual culture of the people receives very little attention. Only in Peterson's article 'Greenlandic Written Literature' are there extracts of poems or tales. This is a pity when one considers the rich oral heritage of these people. There are also cases where the information presented can be understood only by someone who already has some knowledge of the people. One example of this is the treatment of Nuliayuk or 'the woman who lives at the bottom of the sea'. This woman controls the sea mammals and is known by many names across the Canadian Arctic, among them Nuliayuk, Takkanaluk and Sedna. Sedna is mentioned in the article on the Copper Eskimo by Damas but it is not until two articles later that we discover who she is and the legend surrounding her origins (discussed in 'Iglulik' by Guy Mary-Rousseliere). Unfortunately in this article no reference is made to the name Sedna. It is only by reading all the sections on religion and beliefs of the Canadian Eskimos that one is able to piece together the synonymous names of Nuliayuk and her importance in the intellectual culture of many Central Eskimo groups. This may be the result of the emphasis of anthropology in the region over the last twenty years which has been oriented towards two major concerns; the effects of rapid acculturation on the people and man-environment relationships in the pre/early contact period.

The production of this book is superb. It is illustrated with hundreds of photographs many from private collections and archival sources which were selected by members of the permanent editorial staff. The figures are clearly drawn and the type face is large enough not to strain one's eyes. Very few errors were noted in either the text or the bibliography. Both the bibliography and the index are well prepared and invaluable to the specialist fieldworker and the interested layperson. It is impossible to overstress the importance of this work as a reference manual for students of Eskimo and Aleut cultures. That this opinion is shared by many others is borne out by the fact that the first printing was sold out within weeks of publication. (S. Rowley, Scott Polar Research Institute, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB5 0ND).

### CONSERVATION IN THE SUBANTARCTIC

CONSERVATION OF ISLANDS IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN; A REVIEW OF THE PROTECTED AREAS OF INSULANTARCTICA. Clark, M. R. and Dingwall, P.R. 1985. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, IUCN. 192 p, illustrated, softback. ISBN 2-88032-503-X.

In a crowded world, subjected to increasing exploitation, there is growing interest in the

value of the remaining wild places. Antarctica and its surrounding fringe of islands might seem remote from any immediate concern on the part of conservationists. Yet both SCAR (Benninghoff and Bonner 1985) and more recently IUCN, have apparently decided that by acting now on the provision of good management policies, before any substantial degree of exploitation or large scale disturbance has occurred, they might prevent ecological disaster.

In September 1984 at their Madrid congress, IUCN resolved to consider Antarctic conservation problems and work with SCAR towards the formulation of practical policies. The first fruits of this collaboration were a joint SCAR/IUCN conference in Bonn during April 1985 to consider 'The Scientific Requirements for Antarctic Conservation'. Two working documents were produced for this meeting — the SCAR document dealt with protected areas within the Antarctic Treaty area (Bonner and Smith 1985) whilst the present document, prepared by IUCN, focussed mainly on the subantarctic islands.

The authors' direct experience of the subantarctic islands is limited to the New Zealand Shelf islands and they have had to rely on the literature and correspondence for their accounts of the other islands. Their remit covered the southern cool temperate islands of Tristan da Cunha, Gough Island and the Falkland Islands, all the usual subantarctic islands (South Georgia, Iles Crozet, Iles Kerguelen, Prince Edward and Marion Islands, Macquarie Island, Heard and Macdonald Islands), together with Bouvetøya, Iles Amsterdam and St Paul, and the New Zealand Shelf islands (Antipodes, Auckland, Campbell, Snares and Bounty). Three maritime Antarctic archipelagos, the South Sandwich Islands, South Orkney Islands and South Shetland Islands, were also included. The data are presented in the same format for all of the islands and comprise a very brief summary of general scientific and historical information (including a map), protected area information (including legislation and management policies) and a select bibliography. The emphasis is firmly on conservation and management information.

There is no doubt that the book fills an important slot, bringing together for the first time available information relevant to conservation on the islands. There are, as might be expected in a compilation document, quite a number of errors. For instance South Georgia does not have a flora of 80 vascular species, there are no endemic vascular plants, and the base buildings have been continuously occupied since 1982 by a garrison. Unfortunately the prime literature sources (Headland 1982, 1984) are not in the select bibliography for South Georgia. No mention is made of recent extensive fishing in the South Orkney Islands, nor of the efforts by the Chileans to develop a permanently inhabited village on King George Island. The authors do however stress that this is a discussion document and welcome all comments and constructive criticism. It is to be hoped that those scientists with personal experience of each of the islands will send corrections of any errors to Clark and Dingwall.

As far as the general contents of the book are concerned it would have been better to omit the Tristan group and the Falkland Islands, as their indigenous populations and their position well away from the Antarctic Convergence make them odd bedfellows with the remainder. Clark and Dingwall's treatment of the maritime Antarctic islands is also less satisfactory than the more detailed accounts of these groups given by Bonner and Smith (1985). It is unfortunate that for both the South Orkney Island and the South Shetland Islands no non-British contact addresses are given in the Administrative sections. Many other countries also operate scientific stations in these archipelagos under the terms of the Antarctic Treaty and are equally able to provide advice and information.

The final 16 page discussion does break new ground in its attempt to index the degree of human impact on all the islands. The appendix comparing seven biogeographic

classifications of South Ocean islands amply illustrates the degree of confusion in the literature over categorization. The authors' consideration, in general terms, of the major threats to these island ecosystems, and their positive suggestions for future discussion provide an excellent basis for closer co-operation between IUCN and SCAR. This should ensure that these biologically important and beautiful islands are more actively managed and protected in the future. (D. W. H. Walton, British Antarctic Survey, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0ET.)

### References

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### BRIEF REVIEWS

COLLECTED PAPERS ON THE HUMAN HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Patterson, M. J., Arnold, C. and James, R. R. (editors). 1985. Yellowknife, Government of the Northwest Territories. (Occasional Papers of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, 1). 167 p, illustrated, soft cover.

A fascinating miscellany of papers on archaeology, recent history, reminiscences and current sociology of the NWT; topics include the government's role in recreation and education, decorative porcupine quill bands, preserving a 19th century naval storehouse on Dealy Island, the mounted police in early 20th century NWT, an archaeological survey of sites at Great Bear Lake.

MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE DAVIS INLET AND BARREN GROUND NASKAPI: THE WILLIAM DUNCAN STRONG COLLECTION. VanStone, J. W. 1985. Chicago, Field Museum of Natural History. (*Fieldiana*, Anthropology, New Series 7,). 136 p, illustrated, soft cover. ISSN 0071–4739. US \$ 15.75.

Report, illustrated with drawings and photographs, on the collection of Naskapi Indian artifacts assembled by W. D. Strong on the Rawson-MacMillan Subarctic Expedition to northern Labrador in 1927–28, with historic and ethnographic background notes.

THE FUTURE OF THE ANTARCTIC: BACKGROUND FOR A SECOND UN DEBATE. Greenpeace. 1984. Lewes and New York, Greenpeace International. 84 p, soft cover. £5.00.

Dossier of facts and opinions on questions of current political interest for Antarctica. An introductory statement outlines some of the problems, making no secret of Greenpeace's stance in favour of UN management and World Park status for the continent. Appendices give the texts of the Antarctic Treaty, the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna, the UN General Assembly resolution of January 1984, the 1981 IUCN General Assembly Resolution, recommendations of the 1972 Second World Conference on National Parks, and useful information on recent mineral regime negotiations. Obtainable (inland post free) from Greenpeace International, 25–26 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 2LU.