

considered his fair prize. With great difficulty Andresen got her off the rocks and back to Deception Island, where he beached her opposite Pendulum Cove.

Andresen returned early the following year. Charcot reported that the injuries to the hull were tremendous but, with the help of a diver and crew of six, Andresen refloated *Telefon*, plugging her holes with cement, and sailed her back to South America. In 1910 Charcot was pleased to see a fully-refurbished *Telefon* plying between Deception and Punta Arenas under Andresen's command. Telefon Rocks off Admiralty Bay, and Telefon Bay at the northern end of Port Foster, Deception Island, are named after the vessel. Any further information on the wreck and salvaging of *Telefon* will be greatly appreciated.

Reviews

THE USA AND THE ARCTIC

US ARCTIC INTERESTS: THE 1980s AND 1990s. Westmeyer, W. E. and Shusterich, K. M. (editors). 1984. New York, Springer-Verlag. 369 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 30540-96009-0. app DM 85, US\$33.00.

This volume sets forth, in a collection of 16 essays, issues relating to United States interests in the Arctic. Contributors include representatives of industry, environmental advocates, native groups, government and academics. Some of the material is repetitive, but this helps to underscore the key issues as seen from different viewpoints. Resource exploitation, its effects, and related issues of jurisdiction and policy-making are the main themes of the collection. One essay is devoted to military security issues.

William E. Westermeyer, one of the editors, sets the stage by discussing the range of US interests in the Arctic. These include national security, energy development, relations with the State of Alaska, international relations, living resources, environmental protection, science, and the welfare of indigenous peoples. He points out that the many federal agencies with responsibilities in the Arctic 'will occasionally get in one another's way,' and suggests that there be some degree of coordination of activities within the framework of an 'authority', which would have the ability to resolve disputes among competing interests.

John A. Dugger writes of policy-making with respect to oil and gas development ('the major resources'), discussing first the unique characteristics of the Arctic, then the sources of policy. He cites the problem of exporting Alaskan oil to Japan, seeing the federal government as neutral and following a *laissez faire* policy with respect to arctic development. With prospects for increased demand for resources and the high costs of development, he sees a need for an Arctic Development Authority and government-industry coordination.

John N. Garrett's nuts-and-bolts industrial appraisal of crude oil production represents arctic Alaska as an extremely promising hunting ground for future US oil. Garrett pleads the industry's case for favourable tax laws and relief from a complicated regulatory system. He wants to mitigate economic risks associated with development, to encourage industry's eagerness and willingness to continue exploration. Thomas P. Miller discusses hard minerals, secondary to oil in economic importance, and unlikely to be developed further before the end of the century. Westermeyer provides a second essay on the economic,

environmental and political problems associated with transporting Arctic resources, discussing the relative merits of pipe-lines, icebreaking tankers and submarines.

Living resources are discussed by John J. Burns. He views these as essential to the northern way of life and important to local economies. He sees intensified change, social and environmental, as having the most far-reaching impacts in comparatively near-pristine regions, 'within the constraints of a political system that tends to foster extreme trade-offs.' Burns cites the related effects of Prudhoe Bay oil development and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which pulled the Alaskan Arctic into the modern world. This theme is continued in two essays, one by John A. Kruse on the social impact of development on traditional native life, and the other by Eugene Brower and James Stotts on the points of view and aspirations of the North Slope Inupiat. For organizational clarity the Burns, Kruse and Brower and Stotts essays might well have followed in sequence, since they should be read together.

The role of arctic science as the key to national and global problems is the topic of Gunter Weller, who provides a brief history of US science projects and criticizes the lack of 'effective coordination at the national level and a statement of national policy', contrasting this with the participation of the US in Antarctic science. The environmentalist's point of view is set forth by William Y. Brown, who discusses the arctic biomes, their peculiar vulnerability (contrasting sharply with Elliot Richardson's prefatory remark that the Arctic environment is 'not as fragile as commonly perceived') and the need for an improved regulatory framework for protecting the environment. He also cites the need for international attention to the problem of arctic air pollution, principally 'pan-Arctic haze' believed to originate from the Soviet Union.

Alternative methods of resolving Arctic disputes are proposed by Oran R. Young and Gail Osherenko, who suggest the formation of an Arctic resources council as a 'deliberate forum' representing 'all legitimate concerns' and operating in a problem-solving mode. Federal and State of Alaska issues, including ownership and management, relating to Arctic resources, are discussed by Ned Farquhar. International jurisdictional problems, including boundary disputes between the Soviet Union and the US, and Canada and the US are set forth by Kurt M. Shusterich (the co-editor of the volume) in a concise, informative essay. He also reviews the implications of the Law of the Sea Convention, the legal status of the Northwest Passage and jurisdiction in the Arctic Ocean. The special bilateral relationship between the US and Canada is further explored by John Kirton, who discusses such points of friction as sovereignty in the Northwest Passage, and issues of interdependence, such as strategic interests. US strategic interests are analyzed by G. Leonard Johnson, David Bradley and Robert S. Winokur, and a concluding essay by Shusterich sets forth a summary of the issues discussed in the volume and highlights the need for a review of US national policy priorities in the Arctic.

The chief concern of this book is policy-making for resource development; only two authors, Brown and Burns, consider the conservationist point of view. Do these views signal a retreat from environment protection policies, now the time has come to exploit resources? It would have been useful to have heard the enforcement or regulatory agencies points of view, particularly that of the US Army Corps of Engineers, which has been perennially in the hot seat as a result of its wetlands policies under the Clean Water Act.

On the whole this is an impressive and compact collection of essays, illuminating issues relating to US Arctic interests. One must question the cost; at \$33 the book is expensive for its size, also better-bound books are available in the polar field for much less (Ivo Meisner, Scott Polar Research Institute, Lensfield Road, Cambridge, CB2 1ER)