

depends on the continuation of state subsidies for contaminated meat. In the less affected north the meat is still eaten; however the market for reindeer meat has been badly affected by all the publicity and consumer resistance is affecting the market price. The crisis has focussed Lapp attention on their traditions and way of life, promoting much discussion on how best to preserve them.

In addition to the references cited, this note draws on several articles in *Samefolket* from August 1986 onward.

References

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Reviews

NORTHERN INFORMATION

EDUCATION, RESEARCH, INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND THE NORTH.

Adams, W. Peter (ed.). 1987. Ottawa, Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies. 361p, paperback. ISBN 0-921421-00-1

The title is self-explanatory; this book presents a compendium of papers on many aspects of research, and associated issues of education and information systems, in and concerning the north of Canada. However it is not simply the published proceedings of the meetings of the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS), which were held in Yellowknife in April 1986; it also includes presentations from the information systems conference held by Northern and Offshore Information Resources (NOIR) in conjunction with the ACUNS annual meeting. Furthermore, additional papers were solicited in order to complement and extend the range of topics discussed.

The contents are divided into seven main sections which cover a wide range of education and information topics: overview of the role of ACUNS; education and research; higher education and training; teacher education; distance education; information systems and university courses and specialists. It is a pity that there is such variation in the standard of entries provided, and that Carleton, York and Quebec universities are not represented in the final section. Also, inexplicably, it was felt necessary to include information systems from the United States in the penultimate section although other, non-Canadian, sources have been omitted.

There is no doubting the wealth of information contained in this volume. The contributors are all experts and some are very eminent northern educationalists. However, I do have reservations about the wisdom of combining such a wide variety of information from such unrelated sources. This publication is neither a conference proceedings, a review of northern education nor a directory of northern information resources, and I feel that this confusion of material is a major drawback. If the intention was to attempt a public relations exercise, then certainly the size of the volume is impressive but it may

have been more useful to provide a series of seven small publications to cover the range of information included.

The inclusion of an appreciation of the late Jack Cram is a most touching tribute to his fine contributions to the development of education in the Canadian north. It is apposite that it should be part of this work, which covers the many diverse aspects of the subject. (Valery Galpin, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

GEOPHYSICS OF SEA ICE

THE GEOPHYSICS OF SEA ICE. Untersteiner, N. (editor). 1986. New York, Plenum Press. (NATO ASI Series B, 146). 1196p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-306-42465-7. US\$89.50.

The Geophysics of Sea Ice is based on the proceedings of the NATO Advanced Study Institute on Air-Sea-Ice Interaction, held in Acquafredda di Maratea, Italy, between 28 September and 10 October 1981. With hesitation I admit that I did not attend that meeting, for in the sea ice community the Maratea summer school has become famous. Marateaites are everywhere. Their favorite pastime is to talk of good times in the classroom, on the beach, and in the restaurant at Maratea. In their company I am inadequate; I have omitted an essential part of my youth. But now the book is available, the book that will enable outsiders like myself to enter their clan. Only the science is there, but it's a start.

There are 17 main chapters, preceded by the editor's overview and followed by two special-topic chapters dealing with 'Accuracy of surface geostrophic wind forecasts in the central Arctic' and 'Internal waves in the Arctic Ocean'. It is not clear why these were added, though there is no doubt that they were well worth including. My own hypothesis is that Norbert Untersteiner, the editor, was aware that 17 is considered unlucky in Italy and he was not prepared to jeopardise sales. In the main body of the book the behaviour and characteristics of sea ice in its different forms are discussed, together with detailed accounts of associated oceanographic and meteorological phenomena, all at various spatial and temporal scales. All chapters are prepared by experts in the field. The book is not a collection of research papers presented at a conference; it does not resemble 'Proceedings of the 32nd International Conference on ...' Rather, each chapter forms a complete treatise in its own selected field, which can take the novice from first principles up to research level, but which can also act as a valuable reference text to more experienced readers. I have had access to preprints of some of the chapters for several years and have used them often. Together, as a textbook, they form a tome which no self-respecting polar pundit can be without.

To end such a glowing review I feel obliged to mention a few aspects of the book which I did not like. First the price: at \$89.50 I feel the book is vastly overpriced, and far above what a typical student (or poor academic) could afford. The book has been produced on a word processor in camera-ready form and is not typeset, presumably with the intention of keeping costs down. Yet it is the most expensive book in my office. Second, the book has taken a long time to produce; the NATO Advanced Study Institute on which it is based took place in 1981. The editor anticipates and dutifully apologises for this, and to some extent counters my criticism by noting that most chapters have been updated by authors in the intervening years. However, some have not, and I am aware that some have been published elsewhere. With these caveats I am still inclined to recommend *The*