

68.95, which also includes contributions ascribed to the Bay's importance to local residents, to nearby fish habitats, to foxes, archaeological sites and a tundra cliff. On map 3, the user can see that this sensitivity rating is 'high', by comparison with the northern shore of Herschel Island ('moderate') and can locate a range of useful information about different animals and birds, and the seasons when they are active. Turning to a second map, he can find a simple coastal classification, identify possible sites for debris disposal, locate a STOL airstrip 15 km away, and find a brief discussion of oil spill countermeasures.

The computerised maps are reproduced well, and the methodology is described with great care. In addition to its specific target of response to oil spills, this compendium will be a useful reference in other fields such as offshore construction. It does not discuss the deeper aspects of the philosophy of assigning numerical values to environmental sensitivity, and the details would be easy to criticise, but it represents a brave and worthwhile attempt to quantify the problem. A less convincing aspect is the discussion of oil spill countermeasures, which is slightly superficial and does not tackle the practical constraints on operations in different seasons. (Andrew Palmer, Andrew Palmer and Associates Limited, 25 Victoria Street, 6th Floor, London SW1H 0EX.)

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CENTRAL CANADIAN ARCTIC

COLLECTORS AND FORAGERS: SUBSISTENCE-SETTLEMENT SYSTEM CHANGE IN THE CENTRAL CANADIAN ARCTIC, A.D. 1000-1960. Savelle, J. M. 1987. Oxford, BAR. 337 p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 0-86054-465-6. £18.

This study is based on a PhD dissertation, revised while the author held a post-doctoral research fellowship at Cambridge. It combines accurate and strenuous original fieldwork with a careful survey of the literature, and has benefitted from discussion with Dr Allen McCarthey, author of important work on the use of bowhead whales by the Thule Eskimo in Arctic Canada. Dr Savelle's prime objective is to explain how subsistence and settlement mobility in this region has responded to ecological change from the time of the Thule Eskimo to the onset of the Little Ice Age (which in an adjacent region spelled the end of the Norse settlement in Greenland).

For well over a generation it has been common ground among prehistorians that valid inferences can be drawn only by interpreting archaeological data in the context of their topographical and biological, as well as of their cultural setting. In other words it has long been accepted that archaeological, like anthropological, problems need to be approached from an ecological point of view. However, a marked difference in approach exists, largely as a result of Prof Lewis Binford's teaching, between the attitude adopted in many centres in North America and that commonly prevailing in Europe. British and Danish prehistorians in particular take their stand on the geographical, biological and archaeological data actually or

potentially available from the investigation of sites, and seek to effect reconstructions of the way ecosystems functioned in terms of tangible evidence rather than theory.

European prehistorians trained to effect reconstructions on such a basis will nevertheless find interest in much of the material of Dr Savelle's book. In particular it provides a series of site maps, as well as an exciting set of plans, many of them stemming from the author's own fieldwork, which show the positions not merely of dwellings, but also of whale skulls and mandibles and such features as caches, kayak rests and contours. An interesting set of half-tone illustrations, unhappily too poorly reproduced to make useful lantern slides, is also provided. These include one of a ring of whale skulls, reminiscent of those of mammoth skulls recovered by Russian prehistorians from palaeolithic times. (Prof Grahame Clark, 36 Millington Road, Cambridge CB3 9HP UK.)

THE FUTURE OF ANTARCTICA

ANTARCTICA: THE NEXT DECADE: REPORT OF A STUDY GROUP CHAIRED BY SIR ANTHONY PARSONS. Parsons, A. (editor) 1987. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. Studies in Polar Research. 164 p, map, hard cover. ISBN 0-521-33181-1. £25, US\$44.50. This presents a report of a study group chaired by the distinguished diplomat Sir Anthony Parsons. The study began in 1985 at the instigation of the David Davies Memorial Institute of International Studies and extended over several meetings during a period of eighteen months. Three specific subjects motivated it; the approach of the year 1991 when it might be requested that the Antarctic Treaty be reviewed, the present United Nations interest in Antarctica, and the active concern of non-governmental environmentalist groups about the region. The book gives a good international consideration of its subject for, although the contributors are nearly all British, many have been directly involved in Antarctic Treaty negotiations.

The main part of the text is divided into three sections: the Antarctic Treaty System under stress, uses of Antarctica, and the future. The first sets out clearly and unequivocally several divergent political viewpoints, giving the origin, case for change, and relationships with other bodies of the Antarctic Treaty system. It points out that, at the date of writing, there were 35 countries (presently 37) signatory to the Treaty which represented 80% of the population of the Earth. The second considers the functional questions of science, conservation, living and mineral resources, and military aspects of Antarctica. The third makes an attempt to reconcile differing viewpoints and to formulate recommendations which 'could be of value to governments and other interested bodies which may have to face some hard decisions in the years ahead.' Appendices include the text of the Treaty and relevant conventions with details of national adherence, and the United Nations resolutions on Antarctica.

The work is timely and well presented, with an efficient bibliography and concise index. For an up to date

analysis of Antarctic politics with a consideration of the future course it is well worth reading. Unfortunately, being one of the Cambridge University Press *Studies in Polar Research* series, it is far too expensive, which is a pity as it has much of general interest. (R. K. Headland, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 1ER UK.)

ANTARCTICA: A PERSONAL VIEW

SOUTH LIGHT: A JOURNEY TO ANTARCTICA. Parfitt, Michael. 1988. London, Bloomsbury. 306 p, hard cover. ISBN 0-7475-0134-3. £14.95.

The author gives a personal account of a season with the United States Antarctic Research Program during a recent summer. This includes time aboard small and large vessels as well as periods ashore on several stations. A description of a landing near Mount Siple, a very rarely visited volcano, is included. Part of the narrative also describes King George Island and visits to several of its many national stations. The style is journalistic with much use of first and second person text in North American vernacular. Where appropriate this is interspersed with quotations from the heroic age of Antarctic exploration and descriptions from the discoverers (somewhat uncritically). Thus, in many areas, both contrasts with and similarities to the present are indicated. The work is written for a reader not very familiar with the Antarctic and includes many general details and descriptions of the continent. There is a comprehensive index but only one small map. (R. K. Headland, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge.)

A POLAR JOURNEY RETRACED

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF SCOTT. R. Mear and R. Swan. 1987. London, Jonathan Cape. 306 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-224-01418-3. £14.95.

In the late 1970s and '80s increasing numbers of small, privately-organized expeditions have entered the Antarctic cockpit, threatening an exclusiveness generally reserved for government operations of the Antarctic Treaty nations. It was inevitable that a private venture would be mounted on a scale that must bring it into conflict with operations of a treaty nation, and it is fitting that 'In the footsteps of Scott' was the expedition to do so.

This account of the expedition is written mainly by Mear, the man who shaped Swan's original dream from a polar plod to a bold, lightweight, alpine-style assault. Their early ideas and preparations are set against a background of mounting problems stemming from American unwillingness to support private ventures, and the concomitant escalation of their own logistics, which led the expedition to expand far beyond the original concept and almost caused Mear to withdraw. That the expedition sailed at all is a credit to everyone concerned, especially to Swan, whose monumental efforts are duly acknowledged.

The departure, voyage south and establishment of the shore base are briefly told and the narrative concentrates

on the wintering party. Personality problems that appeared during the winter are discussed candidly, perhaps overstressing the tensions. Mear describes winter journeys to nearby Scott and McMurdo stations, a traverse of the Ross Island summits and a winter journey to Cape Crozier, repeating that of Scott's expedition. Much space is given to how the third member of the polar party was selected, and chapters covering the polar journey are as much psychological studies of the three team members as descriptions of the march itself; one wonders why they never came to blows. However, details of personality problems in such circumstances are rare, and for this reason Mear's account is valuable. Success at the pole is clouded by the loss of the expedition's ship, and with it loss of their hard-won independence.

Closing chapters document the deterioration of relations with NSF officials responsible for the US polar programme. It is difficult not to sympathize with an expedition that went to such lengths to make itself self-sufficient, only to be overtaken by events beyond its control, and hustled back to civilization by a less-than-friendly US polar machine. It must be remembered that US official policy was made clear at the outset, and expedition members were naive to think that the Americans would jump at opportunities to help them. However, it is the manner, rather than the methods, that Mear questions in a forthright account.

Well illustrated, and largely free from typographic and other errors (though the Antarctic Treaty Organisation is mistakenly ascribed to the United Nations), this book endorses the spirit of adventure that well-run private expeditions can bring to the Antarctic. Their exploits, particularly in winter, contrast with the limitations imposed on personnel at nearby Scott and McMurdo stations. A highpoint for me is the delightfully underplayed account of Mear's solo winter ascent of Mt Erebus, a four-day trip that is surely unique in polar and mountaineering history. Beside it both the journey to Cape Crozier and the polar walk itself lack something important. Mear seems to suggest that private ventures of the future—and there will be many of them—might concentrate on more achievements of this kind. (Dan Hamer, Downlands, North Brook, Market Lavington, Devizes, Wilts SN10 4AN UK.)

GROWING UP IN THE CANADIAN ARCTIC

INUIT YOUTH—GROWTH AND CHANGE IN THE CANADIAN ARCTIC. Condon, Richard G. 1987. New Brunswick, NJ, Rutgers University Press. 252 p, maps, hard cover. ISBN 0-8135-1212-3. US\$32.

Inuit Youth is the first volume in a series entitled 'Adolescents in a changing world', an ambitious cross-cultural study on the effects of industrialization on the social behaviour of adolescents in seven traditional societies. The present volume reports the major results of Richard Condon's ethnographic research amongst the Copper Inuit at Holman Island, NWT Canada, in 1978-80 as part