

if a durable northern society is to be created. But Alaska must not be seen in isolation; its history, ecology, and problems have parallels elsewhere, and the ideological conflicts Alaskans now experience are ideological conflicts that people worldwide share. To illustrate this, Weeden writes elegantly about Alaska's oceans, climate, and landscape, with an emphasis on movement, biodiversity, and interconnectedness, so that 'Alaska loses its illusory isolation and becomes what it truly is, a hub in the living traffic of the whole Earth' (page 66).

Above all, Weeden's concern is with establishing and sustaining enduring relationships between people and nature. He sketches guidelines for individual and communal behaviour based on the profitable, socially acceptable, and ecologically supportable resource practices identified by Walter Firey. Weeden advocates principles of least disturbance, using less than most, adapting to local conditions, simplicity, and flexibility. He looks upon wage-work and creative unemployment as types of foraging, ways of living comfortably and sustainably in the north. He considers bioregionalism, if it balances both nature and culture-centeredness, as serving the spiritual, emotional, economic, and social needs of people within the bioregion. In creating an ethic for development, Weeden points to the significance and importance of a sense of place, to the wide variety of ways of knowing a place, and to how this can be used in creating regional development strategies. In Alaska, Weeden argues, the transient subculture is a problem, and I take this to include urban residents and state and federal policy makers as well as the 'suitcase set' (page 160): he suggests a place can only be known, a sense of place nurtured, through time and the commitment of residency. Only in this way can there be an exchange of gifts between people and the land.

To know a place, to nurture a new way of knowing, Weeden calls for a blending of science and northern tradition, a holistic way forward for northern development. Weeden's idealism is one that many will relate to, and his writing is often poetic and forceful, addressing issues that extend beyond Alaska. However, will developers and policy-makers regard such idealism important for informing northern public policy? Weeden's call for life and development in Alaska to be guided by an ethic towards nature may be easier for individuals to take up, and I suspect that the book will become a standard text for the Alaskan environmental movement. However, it deserves to be read by representatives of other institutional cultures, besides environmentalists and academics, in Alaska and throughout the north. (Mark Nuttall, Department of Human Sciences, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH.)

THE LAND OF FEAST AND FAMINE. Helge Ingstad. 1992. Montreal and London: McGill-Queen's University Press. 332 p, illustrated. ISBN 0-7735-0912-7. £29.95 hard cover, £14.95 soft cover.

This work is a reprint of the 1933 translation of the author's classic book, originally entitled *Pelsjegerliv blant Nord-Canadas indianere*. The original book was translated into

several languages, but it was never published in Canada; this rectifies that omission. The author is, of course, noted for his discovery in 1960 of a Viking village at L'Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland, and, in a new preface, he states that the experience gained during the years living 'at one with the Canadian wilderness and the Indians,' which are described in the present work, stood him in good stead during the search.

Ingstad spent four years (1926–1930) living as a trapper in the area to the northeast of Great Slave Lake. This work is a straight-forward, chronological account of his adventures during that time. It contains valuable insights into such subjects as dog handling, techniques of trapping, and the hunting of caribou, as well as detailed descriptions of the way of life of the Indians who depended for their livelihood on that animal. In this context, it is worth noting that the work is a strict reprint and that the publishers have not attempted to sanitise it in the light of concepts of 'political correctness' that are currently prevalent. As a result, even though it is transparently obvious that the author had the highest regard, respect, and affection for the 'caribou eaters,' we are still informed that 'an Indian is an Indian. Many of his inborn traits are enough to set a white man's teeth on edge.'

The book serves two purposes. For the specialist, it is a valuable contemporary description of a mode of life now virtually extinct and one of which few of its practitioners were able to record. For the generalist, it is one of those very rare works that appear to inform and to entertain in equal measure. Ingstad's style is plain and simple and well-adapted to the narrative form, but this does not prevent him from introducing, at appropriate points, sections that one might feel could almost be expressed as blank verse: 'Then it is my turn to tell about the land of the white man. They want to know all about the great canoes on the water which no one can drink.'

This simplicity greatly aids translation, which should always be as transparent as possible, and enables the reader to feel that, by the time he has finished the work, he knows the writer well. In format, the book is attractively presented with a helpful map and a selection of interesting contemporary photographs. It contains no index, which is reasonable in the context. The publishers append to the text a full note on the typeface in which the book is set.

To sum up, this reprint is valuable and timely and is to be welcomed. It is an excellent read and one that is very difficult to put down. This reviewer believes that there would be few readers of *Polar Record* who would not both enjoy it and benefit from it. (Ian R. Stone, The Registry, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ.)

MARINE MANAGEMENT IN DISPUTED AREAS: THE CASE OF THE BARENTS SEA. Robin Churchill and Geir Ulfstein. 1992. London and New York: Routledge. 182p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-415-03811-1. £37.50.

The focus of this book, which is part of a series concerned with the management of disputed marine areas, centres around two legal questions that remain unresolved in the Barents Sea. The first relates strictly to the riparian states

in the area, namely Norway and Russia, and concerns the location of the maritime boundary in the Barents Sea. The second, on the other hand, involves considerably more parties, as it relates to the application of the 1920 treaty concerning Spitsbergen and the archipelago of Svalbard. The fundamental question here is whether the special regime provided by that treaty, which grants all contracting parties equal rights to exploit the resources in the area defined by it, also applies to the maritime zones that only emerged in international law at a later stage (continental shelf, fishery, or exclusive economic zone). The importance of this latter question will be easily understood. Either the treaty does apply to these newly created zones, which means that the contracting parties to the 1920 treaty have equal rights to exploit the resources present far beyond the limits of the territorial sea, or it is not applicable, in which case the absolute and full sovereignty that Norway possesses over the archipelago also entails its sovereign rights with respect to the resources of these novel maritime zones. Besides these legal questions, the book also addresses two management issues before reaching conclusions. As the authors state, the Barents Sea has one major actual and one potential natural resource of significance, namely fish on the one hand and oil and gas deposits on the other. Two separate chapters are devoted to the ways in which these resources have so far been managed by Norway and Russia.

The authors, both lawyers, are renowned experts not only on general law-of-the-sea matters, but especially on the specific topics of interest for this study (fisheries, Svalbard, etc.), as evidenced by their previous publications. The book aims at a wide public, to be found in the academic world as well as among practitioners. An introductory chapter provides the reader with a concise physical description of the area (oceanography, geography, natural resources, military and strategic significance). General remarks on the law of the sea are made in order for non-lawyers to be able to follow the discussion (such as discussions of the different maritime zones, of the law relating to maritime boundary delimitation, and other important topics). The book is well illustrated with maps and figures.

As far as the two basic legal topics — which, it should be remembered, are issues that have been on the international agenda for quite some time now — the authors justify their present analysis because previous studies have been mostly undertaken by non-lawyers, have been written in other languages, or have been highly partisan in nature. The authors intend to add a ‘thorough, sustained and reasonably detached analysis’ to the existing knowledge. Beyond a shadow of a doubt, this objective has been met in full. After an extended and rigorous analysis, the authors provide the reader with some suggestions as to how to answer these intricate judicial questions.

If this is a most useful exercise with respect to the application of the Svalbard treaty, the elaborated section on the delimitation principle to be applied in theory to the

maritime boundary in the area (pages 69–80) appears to be of scant practical interest. As the authors remark more than once, the ultimate rule of thumb in delimitation matters, unless the parties agree to settle their dispute by means of third-party settlement (international arbitration or court), is that parties may agree on any boundary they wish (pages 60, 83, 89). It is very doubtful that Russia would today, or in the near future, be willing to submit a boundary dispute to a third-party settlement procedure. The two chapters on the management of the fisheries and oil potential in the area are most informative and provide the reader with an in-depth and updated state of affairs. Moreover, the necessary links are laid between the different chapters allowing the authors to draw sound conclusions and make useful suggestions in their concluding chapter.

Thus, this book certainly stands out as a major contribution to the present-day knowledge and understanding of the conflicting interests reigning in the Baltic Sea. It is a useful source of information for all those interested in this geographical area of the globe as well as for specialists in the different fields touched upon by the authors. At the same time it provides useful comments for reflection by decision-makers, be it in Norway or Russia. If some criticism has to be voiced, it would relate to the reference and use made of former Soviet legislation. Sometimes the enactments referred to and qualified as ‘current Soviet legislation’ have been superseded by later enactments (for example, chapter 1, note 25, about which a later law on the state boundary was enacted in 1982), and sometimes relevant later enactments appear not to have been included in the analysis (for example, in chapter 5, the June 1990 Decree on Intensifying Nature Protection in Areas of the Extreme North and Marine Areas Adjacent to the Northern Coasts of the USSR was not included in the section on the Soviet legal regime). (Erik Franckx, *Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Pleinlaan 2, 1050 Brussel, Belgium.*)

BROTHERS: THE POLITICS OF VIOLENCE AMONG THE SEKANI OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA. Guy Lanoue. 1992. Oxford: Berg Publishers. 235 p, maps, hard cover. ISBN 0-85496-746-X.

This ambitious ethnography is the first substantial work to address the history, social organisation, and contemporary living conditions of the Sekani Indians since Diamond Jenness visited their homeland at the headwaters of the Peace River in 1924. Lanoue’s account, based on 19 months of fieldwork in two settlements, is supported by extensive archival research and enlivened by occasional reflections on classical sociological theory (especially Marx, Durkheim, and Parsons).

The book is attractive because it is well-rounded. At the outset, a chapter entitled ‘A day at McLeod Lake’ gives a literary but sober account of the ambivalent manner in which Sekani men and women seek each other’s company or cautiously avoid each other. This is framed on the one hand by descriptions of the severe dislocating effects