

The glossary is written *for* non-specialists, and, unfortunately, seems to have been written *by* non-specialists, who, *inter alia*, have no knowledge of Latin. We have glaciers forming in Ireland during the Little Ice Age, confusion between ions and radicals, a curious derivation of insolation, the implication that all trace gases are radiatively active, and many others. This spoils what would otherwise be a very useful concluding chapter.

I found the book to be a beneficial read, giving me a fresh viewpoint from those involved with climate change on the economic and political side. I would recommend it as a source that can give scientists a picture of the human side of climate change and that can give economists and politicians a balanced view of the current state of scientific understanding. (Jonathan Shanklin, British Antarctic Survey, High Cross, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0ET.)

**ARCTIC WARS, ANIMAL RIGHTS, ENDANGERED PEOPLES.** Finn Lynge. 1993. Hanover, NH, and London: University Press of New England. xiv + 118 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-87451-588-2. US\$16.95.

During the 1970s, Inuit watched from a distance as animal-rights groups waged an aggressive campaign to stop the commercial harvest of harp seals on the east coast of Canada. In 1983 the European Community banned the import of skins from harp and hooded seals for two years. The ban was extended in 1985, and in 1989 the boycott of sealskins was extended indefinitely. Virtually overnight, the single most important source of income for many Inuit disappeared — with a devastating impact on their economy and culture. The animal-rights groups then turned to other issues, such as trapping and the harvest of whales.

As aptly stated in the foreword, this rather slim volume is a passionate book by a passionate advocate of environmental protection and the rights of indigenous people. The author contends that the animal-rights movement reflects the growing alienation of urban dwellers from the realities of nature. The introductory section contrasts the traditions and values of hunting cultures with those of urban societies. The next three chapters examine specific examples — the Newfoundland seal hunt, commercial whaling, and the anti-trapping movement — of animal-rights groups infringing on the culture and economy of northern hunting societies. The final chapter explores the implications of these developments and the possibility of reconciling these opposing views.

The author presents a northern aboriginal perspective on hunting, and attempts to redress the misinformation and misunderstanding of aboriginal cultures that he feels have been fostered by animal-rights groups. He analyses the history of each anti-hunting movement and describes the political and public relations tactics used to advance their agendas. The moral and ethical arguments expounded by the animal-rights groups are effectively rebutted, and a number of Inuit myths and traditions are presented to demonstrate their respect for the animals that they harvest. The author argues for a similar respect among human beings and a rejection of the cultural imperialism inherent

in the animal-rights movement. His arguments are presented in a simple, straight-forward manner that will be understood by a wide audience.

Although the author presents a good case in philosophical terms, it could be strengthened by discussing the impact of animal rights in tangible terms. Animal-rights groups have argued that commercial aspects of hunting are not consistent with a subsistence lifestyle. Hunting and culture are largely synonymous in northern aboriginal societies. Money earned from the sale of seal skins, as a by-product of the hunt, allowed Inuit hunters to purchase the equipment and supplies required to maintain their subsistence culture. If Inuit cannot afford to hunt, how can they afford the much more expensive and nutritionally inferior foodstuffs from southern origins? This book is a welcome addition to the debate about animal rights — and aboriginal rights — from a perspective that is all too often overlooked. (Kevin J. McCormick, Canadian Wildlife Service, Box 637, Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2N5, Canada.)

**CLIMATE SYSTEM MODELING.** Kevin E. Trenberth (Editor). 1992. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. xxix + 788 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-521-43231-6. £35.00.

The widespread ramifications of human activities impacting the global environment necessitate improved understanding of the workings of the global climate system, encompassing the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere, biosphere, and biogeochemical cycles. Up to now, such topics have been treated either in specialist reviews or popular works. Kevin Trenberth, deputy director of the Climate and Global Dynamics Division at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, has coordinated the contributions of 27 leading specialists to document the state of knowledge about the components of the climate system, their modeling, and future research directions. The book is aimed primarily at an academic, graduate-level audience, but secondarily at scientists who are addressing issues arising from the environmental and societal impacts of climate change.

The book is divided into six parts. Following an introductory section on climate modeling and human effects on the climate system, Part 2 contains six chapters on system components (atmosphere, ocean, land, terrestrial ecosystems, atmospheric chemistry, and marine biogeochemistry), detailing the physical principles underlying the processes within each system and their interactions. Eight chapters in Part 3 treat parallel aspects of modeling the component processes; Part 4 has two chapters on coupled atmosphere–ocean models; Part 5 (four chapters) presents the applications of models in analysing past, present, and future changes in the climate system; and there is a final chapter (Part 6) on modeling prospects. There is an extensive combined reference list and a subject index.

The subjects treated have an impressively wide scope, as illustrated by a scan of the diversity of terms in the index. Many of the chapters provide excellent, up-to-date ac-