

balanced account also acknowledges the firm of Daniel Bennett and appears to reflect the scholarship of A.G.E. Jones on that issue. The exploits of Peter Kemp and John Balleny are covered in ample detail, and the author shows a real appreciation for the interconnections between various nineteenth-century explorers.

H.R. Mill's *Siege of the South Pole* has remained the classic account of this period for more than 90 years, and while that work has not been superseded by the current volume, Gurney has produced a fine and readable introduction to the history of Antarctica to 1839, a worthwhile introduction for the novice, and a handy review for the serious Antarctic history buff. (T.H. Baughman, History Department, Benedictine College, Atchison, Kansas 66002, USA.)

THE NORTHERN COPPER INUIT: A HISTORY. Richard G. Condon with Julia Ogina. 1996. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. xxii + 216 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-8020-0849-6. \$Can45.00.

This volume is a fitting last contribution by one of the most prolific anthropologists to have worked among Canadian Inuit in recent years. *The Northern Copper Inuit*, despite its sub-title, is in every sense a true work of ethnohistory, documenting the recent past of the *Ulukhaktokmiut* (the people of present-day Holman) as much as possible through the work of their elders. Unlike most such works, which often lean overheavily on archival and published sources, here Dr Condon and Ms Ogina nicely interweave such information with the interview material they developed with Holman's elders.

The first two chapters cover the pre-European archaeology and early contact relations of the Copper Inuit bands that lived on western Victoria Island and northeastern Banks Island with outsiders. This material is set out in a manner that can be appreciated by specialist and non-specialist alike and well prepares the ground for what are the strongest elements of the book, the perceptions (and perspective) of the community's oldest members on their culture from the end of the contact period to the growth of modern Holman. In four chapters that take the reader from the late traditional period of Copper Inuit society through the fur trade and early government era to Holman life in the mid-1980s, the authors skillfully blend the voices of the oldest living *Ulukhaktokmiut* generation with each other in a way that adds important texture to the ethnographic and historical detail gathered on the Western Inuit by Jenness, Stefansson, Rasmussen, Damas, and Usher. Indeed, the final chapter, which covers much of Condon's own time in Holman, provides as encompassing an overview of a modern Canadian Inuit community as may be found in the contemporary literature.

The Northern Copper Inuit is written in a clear, jargon-free style, reflecting in no small part the first author's deep belief that the information researchers develop about Inuit should be as much for them as for non-Inuit. In addition, an abundance of ethnographic photographs (including

some of Condon's own of the present community), several black-and-white reproductions of paintings by Cresswell and Adams, and numerous Holman Inuit art prints (unfortunately, these historical and art graphics are not in color) illustrate the text.

While various specialists may find points (and there are a few) with which to quibble, the many strengths of this volume far outweigh the odd error or omission. Clearly, *The Northern Copper Inuit* demonstrates how the incorporation of the voice and view of native northerners about their own history and contemporary life can contribute to our larger understanding of the Inuit. What this book further marks, as Nellie Cournoyea's foreword notes, is how Richard Condon also saw research as meaning more than the objectification of Inuit. This is a book that should find a place in the libraries of every student of Inuit culture and can also serve as an excellent undergraduate text. (George Wenzel, Department of Geography, McGill University, 805 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2K6, Canada.)

MANAGEMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN RESOURCES POLICY IN THE ARCTIC (THE NORTH). Lise Lyck and V.I. Boyko (Editors). 1996. Dordrecht, London, Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers. xvi + 491 p, hard cover. ISBN 0-7923-4023-X. £169.00; \$US249.00; Dfl 375.00.

'Mega biblion, mega kakon,' wrote Callimachus of Alexandria in the third century BC, and these wise words, literally 'big book, big bad,' could well be applied to the work under review.

Size alone does not contribute to a book's badness; one must also approach its assessment from the point of view of use value. The editors of *Management, technology and human resources policy in the Arctic (the north)* proclaim their work as a special contribution to the field of northern studies and insist upon the reader's awareness of this: 'please be aware of the uniqueness in many respects of this book....Being aware of the uniqueness of this book will give you the possibility to think a little deeper of the aspects being raised and it can, furthermore, serve as a useful background information for your understanding of the articles' (page xv). The editors then go on to describe the book as:

interesting, foresighting [*sic*] and promising for the future Arctic socio-economic scientific cooperation and for the cooperation between the NATO countries and Russia which the NATO Scientific and Environmental Affairs Division took initiative to and supported this advanced research....It is a proof of a profound understanding of cooperation and socio-economic development as a peace and welfare creating activity. (pages xv-xvi)

Whew. These two excerpts give a taste of what is to come, both topically and linguistically. Apparently language is unimportant in a book on human-resources policy, especially to those eager to see their names in print: 'As comprehensive language corrections would have delayed