

the answers we need to Arctic problems. The less glamorous and more painstaking studies of chemistry and biology are vitally important for our understanding of how the Arctic responds to present disturbance by man, and how it will respond in the future.

This book can easily be read and understood by non-specialists; I recommend it to anyone whose interests touch on the Arctic.

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DEVELOPMENT CONFLICTS IN NORTHERN QUEBEC

CONFLICT IN DEVELOPMENT IN NOUVEAU-QUEBEC. 1983. Ludger Müller-Wille (editor). McGill Subarctic Research Paper No.37. Montreal, Centre for Northern Studies and Research, McGill University. 222 p. Soft cover.

This monograph is a product of a Canadian–German project on ‘Ethnicity Problems in Ontario and Quebec (1981–84)’ supported by the Volkswagenwerk Foundation and directed by the editor, Dr Ludger Müller-Wille. Published simultaneously in identical format by Marburger Geographische Schriften, Heft 89, Im Selbstverlag des Geographischen Instituts der Universität Marburg, it contains eight papers which variously discuss aspects of economic development and native peoples (primarily Inuit) in northern Quebec, Canada. The research centred particularly on the impact of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA), signed in 1975 by native peoples, Hydro Quebec, and the provincial and federal governments. Three of these papers are in French, four in English, and one – Müller-Wille’s introductory paper – is in German. Like many other readers I must rely on the brief English abstracts for part of my understanding of this work.

Müller-Wille discusses contacts and conflicts between Inuit and Euro-Canadians (Quebecois) in northern Quebec (Nouveau-Quebec), addressing issues of land claims, cultural sovereignty, and economic potential and expansion. Political and economic aspects of these issues are taken up in papers by Carole Dufour and Benoit Robitaille in French, and Clifford Hastings in English. Dufour provides a very detailed summary of mineral exploration activities over the past thirty years in northern Quebec, suggesting that Inuit participation has been virtually non-existent. She argues that government policy must provide incentives to encourage indigenous peoples to participate in the development of non-renewable resources. Robitaille discusses political and economic changes in northern Quebec that have reshaped the livelihoods of indigenous peoples, in particular mining activity, hydroelectric power, transportation and the JBNQA. He also raises the important issue of future development policy if northern Quebec Inuit consolidate their growing political ties with Inuit in the rest of Canada. Hastings’s paper is a comprehensive historical review and analysis of the growth in federal and provincial interest in northern Quebec. He argues that non-renewable resource exploitation has been the overriding interest of both levels of government.

In a very interesting paper Monika Orzechowska examines, in English, the conflicts and problems in the practical application of wildlife research in northern Quebec. A useful appendix documenting the Inuit renewable resource harvest from 1973–78 includes a dietary analysis. The remaining papers address the issue of cultural sovereignty and Inuit toponymy (geographic place-names). Martyne Michaud, an anthropologist working for

the Commission de Toponymie du Quebec, describes, in French, the Commission's policy towards the official recognition of Inuit place-names. Müller-Wille examines, in English, the problems of transforming Inuit toponyms from oral tradition into written form, and the territorial sovereignty conflicts represented in anglophone, francophone and Inuit toponymic inventories for the same area. He discusses these issues within the legal framework of the JBNQA. In a separate paper, Müller-Wille and Linna Weber describe, in English, the methodological problems of collecting Inuit place-names and provide an inventory of 'all obtainable Inuit place names in north-eastern Quebec-Labrador encompassing the land-use areas of the settlements Kangigsualujuaq, Killiniq, Kuujuaq, and partially Tasiujaq'. This paper, which has an introduction in Inuktitut, is specifically intended to provide both a toponymic inventory for the Commission Toponymie du Quebec, and a cultural heritage resource and reference for northern Quebec Inuit.

The monograph will be of general interest to anyone concerned with northern development and native peoples, but the trilingual structure is frustrating. Producing the key introductory paper in German (when a German edition is also available) seems particularly wayward in a publication already divided between two other languages. Given the need for a polyglot approach, the translated abstracts could usefully have been longer and more informative.

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THE ANTARCTIC TREATY: AN INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT

A POLE APART. THE EMERGING ISSUE OF ANTARCTICA. 1983. Philip W. Quigg. New York, McGraw Hill. ISBN 0-07-051053-9. 299 p, hard cover. US\$19.95.

A Pole Apart is a well-written analysis of the Antarctic Treaty, by a consultant on international and environmental questions who formerly edited the US quarterly journal *Foreign Affairs*. He looks first at the factors that lead to the treaty, with chapters on discovery and exploration, science, guessing at resources and territorial claims. He next covers the diplomatic negotiations that preceded the International Geophysical Year, and those that led to the treaty itself. There follow chapters on the effectiveness of the treaty in relation to nations which are not directly involved, and on the exploitation of marine life and mineral resources, including oil. Appendices present the texts of the Antarctic Treaty and the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. Notes and references covering each chapter, totalling 46 pages, provide useful detail and show the wide range of sources consulted.

The author does not appear to be steeped in Antarctic literature and traditions. A number of errors appear, mainly in accounts of history and science, though they are not of major importance in relation to the main theme of the book. Quigg writes in an interesting style and is free with his criticisms, especially of matters within the USA. He makes many valid comments not usually found in books on Antarctica. Examples are, 'What scientists have discovered about Antarctica is adding to man's understanding of the entire global environment (though not quite as much as is sometimes promised),' and 'Legal scholars seem extraordinarily responsive to the viewpoints of their own governments. This appears to be as true of Anglo-Saxon experts as of others.'