

Infantry Regiment. This unit was designed to fight German and Italian alpine troops, and was transferred to Mt Rainier, in Washington, for training. From this beginning, the book covers the setting up in May 1944 of the top secret North Pacific Combat School (NPCS). The NPCS was initially set up in Unalaska to train instructors in mountain warfare and to test and recommend clothing and equipment for use in Aleutian conditions. Ultimately, the American forces could train to invade the Japanese-held Kuril Islands from the Aleutians. The speed of events in other theatres prevented this happening and the NPCS had trained five classes of instructors before the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki ended the war.

Once in Unalaska, Bradley set about taking in the natural beauty of this remote and little-studied region. He painted water-colours, some of which are well reproduced in the book. He also stayed true to his previous life and kept a geological notebook. The NPCS was then transferred in August 1944 to Adak Island, 600 miles farther west and the launch point for the original recapture of Attu. On Adak, he continued to write his geological notebooks, and he recounts a wonderful story of a meeting with someone from the Air Corps whilst on a hike. It turned out that Bradley had met Bob Sharp from Cal Tech, who encouraged him to write up his geological observations as a scientific paper. On such meetings a career is started, and Bradley wrote his Master's thesis on the geology of the region, followed by a doctorate and a career in geology.

The structure of the book is occasionally difficult to follow, with Bradley frequently moving from one anecdote to another and then returning to the first. However, this does not detract from the quality of the book, which is filled with many period photographs and some lovely water-colours. Perhaps the best tribute to Bradley's experiences during the war is that his work on the geology of Adak and the Aleutian Island chain is still being cited in the scientific literature 46 years after it was originally written. (Mark Brandon, British Antarctic Survey, High Cross, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0ET.)

BRIEF REVIEWS

EMERGENCY CARE AND REHABILITATION OF OILED SEA OTTERS: A GUIDE FOR OIL SPILLS INVOLVING FUR BEARING ANIMALS. Terrie M. Williams and Randall W. Davis (Editors). 1995. Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press. 279 p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 0-912006-78-1. \$US29.95.

Perhaps the only positive effect of the devastating *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska, in 1989 is the ever-increasing number of publications that inform scientists and environmental managers how to deal with future spills. *Emergency care and rehabilitation of oiled sea otters* is one of several recent publications that deal with marine mammals and oil (see *Polar Record* 32(180): 75–76), using the experience gained from Prince William Sound to develop strategies and offer advice to future

response teams. It is divided unequally into three sections: care and handling of oiled sea otters (including toxicology, how to make clinical evaluations, rehabilitation, and release strategies); logistical considerations for large oil spills (including establishment and organisation of rehabilitation centres); and care of other marine mammals.

In addition, there are six appendices outlining physiological, haematological, and morphological parameters for a selection of marine mammals; design of forms documenting histological reports and treatments; haematology and blood chemistry of oiled sea otters; plans for a rehabilitation centre; a list of US Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration Regional Offices; and a list of equipment used for capture, handling, and treatment of oiled animals.

Since most biologists and conservationists agree that it is not a question of if, but when, another spill occurs, compilations such as *Emergency care and rehabilitation of oiled sea otters* are, unfortunately, likely to be of considerable value.

BETWEEN TWO CULTURES: A PHOTOGRAPHER AMONG THE INUIT. Maria Tippett. Photographs by Charles Gimpel. 1994. Toronto: Viking. xiii + 178 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-670-85243-0. \$Can50.00.

A British art dealer, Charles Gimpel was also an amateur photographer, who, in the course of six journeys to the Canadian Arctic, documented Inuit life in the 1950s and 1960s. Having arranged an exhibition of Gimpel's work in Cambridge in 1992, Maria Tippett decided to make the photographs known to a wider audience. This book is the result.

While Tippett's text describes Gimpel's journeys, and his collecting of Inuit art, it is the superb collection of black-and-white photographs themselves that tells us more of Gimpel and his subjects. This is visual ethnography at its best, capturing life both as it was lived on the land and in the settlement. Gimpel's photographs are revealing, but never intrusive, and he was rare among visitors to the Arctic in that he brought his photographs taken on previous trips with him when he returned to the settlements in which he worked. In this way, his subjects are portrayed as willing participants in the documentation of their culture, rather than objects for the fanciful gaze of both photographer and viewer. Gimpel's photographs are a unique, beautiful, and often haunting record of a people who, by the time of his last visit to the Canadian Arctic in 1968, were overwhelmed by rapid social change and brought into a position of political subordination and cultural dependency.

Publications Received

CROSSROADS ALASKA: NATIVE CULTURES OF ALASKA AND SIBERIA. Valérie Chaussonnet (Editor). 1996. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press. 112 p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 1-56098-661-1. £15.50.