tain the Alaskan colony and thereby obviate the necessity of bringing in employees and settlers from Russia. While this goal was not entirely realized, a number of Creoles did make major contributions to their native country. Kashevarov was one of them.

Several years ago VanStone and Kraus translated and edited V.S. Khromchenko's *Coastal Explorations in Southwestern Alaska, 1822* (Fieldiana: Anthropology, vol. 64). The present volume complements that work. Together, they provide some of the earliest information on Eskimo societies along the Bering Sea, and are therefore of considerable value for anyone working on the historic and late-prehistoric periods of Alaska.

Joan B. Townsend

**Books Received**


Although now there is no fear of starvation as there once was, and many other conditions have improved, the reader feels in parts of the book a hankering after the old days. For instance, one artist reminisces: "I'm not against anything that has been done; but it seems it was such a short time ago that we were still living in our own way, and today when you look around it is all dying out. It's very sad."

Numerous excellent photographs illustrate the text and depict a splendid-looking people. Maps and footnotes give additional useful information.

It is encouraging to note that the present volume is only the first of a series that Canadian Arctic Producers Limited is planning, because there is a great need for educational material of this delightful kind. This need is recognized by the Inuit artists themselves, one of whom said in an interview: "I would like the next people who write books about us to understand us better before they write them."

One criticism: the book deserves a wide circulation and therefore merits a much sturdier binding.

Anna P.B. Monson