

chapters examine issues of special current concern to Yukon Indians—the evolution of modern Indian organizations (chapter 5), and the scope and variety of Yukon Native languages (chapter 6): this is the first published overview of either of these topics, making these two chapters particularly valuable to researchers. The remaining six chapters rely on a more traditional form to present information about the past, that of oral testimony from elders. Topics include food, shelter and clothing (chapter 7), social patterns (chapter 8), life cycles (chapter 9), special events (chapter 10) and worldview (chapter 11). A final chapter presenting individual testimony from 47 Yukon elders—24 women and 23 men—underscores McClellan's message about the cultural variety within the Yukon, the unique perspectives coming from each community.

McClellan's book includes three useful maps, one of mountains and trenches, one of major drainages and one of Yukon languages. It also includes a number of excellent archival photos (including colour plates of Alexander Murray's early drawings), as well as many of her own photographs taken during four decades of research in the Yukon.

The two books differ in scope and in price; Brody's is an affordable pocketbook while McClellan's is and will remain a benchmark reference text. Yet they complement each other. If Brody stresses broad oppositions in order to make us aware of differences between western Europeans and subarctic hunters, McClellan urges us not to slip into the trap of viewing all Natives as somehow the same, while in fact each group is unique. What the books share is a framework that permits readers to understand messages given in indigenous peoples' own voices, stories and photographs. These two books should be read by anyone interested in the present and future of northern aboriginal peoples. (Julie Cruikshank, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER UK.)

NATIVE PEOPLES, NATIVE LANDS: CANADIAN INDIANS, INUIT AND METIS. Cox, Bruce Alden (editor). 1987. Ottawa, Carleton University Press, Carleton Library Series 142. 298 p, soft cover. ISBN 0-88629-062-7. £6.95.

For a quarter-century or so the Carleton Library Series has been providing a steady flow of "original works, new selections, and reprints of source materials relating to Canada". Some of these have dealt with northern regions and native peoples, including three collections of readings: Tom McFeat's *Indians of the North Pacific Coast*, Victor Valentine and Frank Vallee's *Eskimo of the Canadian Arctic*, and Bruce Cox's *Cultural ecology: readings on the Canadian Indians and Eskimos* (1973). Cox has now provided a follow-up volume, containing 20 selections by 19 authors, most of whom are anthropologists.

In this second collection Cox adheres to the format of his first book, grouping the papers by geographical or

political region: Great Lakes/Saint Lawrence; boreal forest, prairies, Pacific; Yukon and Northwest Territories. Each of the five regional sections contains a brief introduction by the editor and at least three papers. Slightly more than half the contributions (including all those relating to the boreal forest and prairies) are reprints of papers published between 1969 and 1985, while nine of the selections (including all those representing the Pacific region) appear to be new. Three of the authors in Cox's first volume are again present (Eleanor Leacock, Harvey Feit, and Adrian Tanner); in the two latter cases the selections are the same ones presented in Cox's book 15 years ago, with added comments.

Twelve chapters specifically discuss Indians, and three Metis; only one examines Inuit. Three selections, however, relate to economic problems affecting northern natives in general. The last paper comments on publications about Canadian native people. There is a rough balance between papers examining historical phenomena and ones discussing aspects of modern society and livelihood.

Subject matter runs through a broad spectrum, including warfare, slavery, disease, group size, roles of women, relationships between natives and newcomers, and impacts of agriculture and industry. Tabular information accompanies a third of the chapters but illustrations and maps are absent. Each paper is accompanied by references, and most of these are gathered into a comprehensive bibliography at the end of the book. Among several typographical errors which slipped through is the bold-face heading "The Prairies" in the list of contents. Some readers may consider that the wide diversity of people and topics discussed in these 20 papers constitutes an unfortunate lack of focus, while others are certain to applaud the breadth of the collection, which contains at least something about native people in each major region of Canada. In any case it is very convenient to have the papers drawn together into one paperback book. (W. Gillies Ross, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

NORTHERN LAND USE PLANNING

HINTERLAND OR HOMELAND? LAND USE PLANNING IN NORTHERN CANADA. 1987. Fenge, T. and Rees, W. E. (editors). Ottawa, Canadian Arctic Resources Committee. 161 p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 0-919996-31-0. Can\$20.00.

Land use planning is a southern Canadian concept which has been introduced to Canada's North over the past half-decade; this book continues that trend with a largely southern-based commentary on events leading up to establishment of the Northern Land Use Planning Program (NLUPP). Actual planning exercises have only begun in the last two years, so the book cannot relate its critiques to the actual implementation of the program.

Rees describes the current land management system in the North, and its inability to deal with native and

environmental interests. He expects land use planning to represent all interested more thoroughly than in the current system, although he does recognize that even with planning, administrators end up with "an array of valid alternatives that may be mutually exclusive". Fenge describes the development of the land use planning program from its birth as a federally-dominated process, biased towards non-renewable resource development, to one that recognized political devolution to the North and the interests of the native groups. He notes that without legislation to implement land use plans [a continuing situation], governments and industry still cannot be expected to abide by planning decisions. Nigel Richardson portrays the Agreement in Principle for the NLUPP as essentially a political document, with no details on the substance of planning. It has set the stage for cooperation, but more work needs to be done on how to plan and what to produce. Lindsay Staples further describes the intensely political nature of planning negotiations in his paper on the Yukon; there land use planning became a political contest between federal and territorial governments, and to some extent the Council for Yukon Indians, for control over lands and resources.

Inuit proposals for planning are outlined by Nigel Bankes; they differ very little, judging by this description, from the process recently implemented in the Lancaster Sound region. Again difficulties are highlighted of negotiating a regionally relevant planning process with a remote federal government. Overlaps between the NLUPP and provisions being negotiated under the land claims process seemed to further muddy the water. John Bayly questions the federal government's intentions. Without legislation empowering the planning commissions, and with continuing pressure for oil and gas development, he argues that the process only gives the appearance of consultation and planning. Finally, the situation in Northern Quebec is examined by Bill Kemp and Peter Jacobs. Much of their paper gives an interesting account of how the Inuit regained control from southern researchers, of Inuit knowledge, and research projects. The authors clearly see this as an important prerequisite for regionally-based land management. Though not involved in the NLUPP discussed by the other papers, Northern Quebec is edging towards planning, through bodies set up under the James Bay land claim (primarily the Kativik Environmental Quality Commission (KEQC)). The Inuit have changed the original project assessment role of the KEQC to include review of projects as the beginning of project development. Comprehensive land use planning is the next logical step.

Though it has been somewhat surpassed by events, this book gives an often interesting account of the varied negotiations leading up to establishment of the NLUPP. The focus has obviously been on making a political agreement, rather than defining a substantive method of planning for resolution of land use conflicts or for making responsible resource management decisions. The suc-

cess of the planning exercises now underway in the Lancaster Sound and Beaufort Sea/Mackenzie Delta will however depend upon both political and effective planning methods. (Heather Myers, Pond Inlet, NWT, Canada)

AIR WAR IN THE ARCTIC

ARCTIC AIRMEN: THE RAF IN SPITSBERGEN AND NORTH RUSSIA 1942. Schofield, E. and Nesbit, R.C. 1987. London, Wm Kimber. 253 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-7183-0660-0. £13.50.

Carefully researched and well documented, this book is a first-hand account of the part played by the crew of a Catalina flying boat of Royal Air Force Coastal Command in pioneering ice reconnaissance and high latitude navigation at a crucial period of World War II. The co-author, then Pilot Officer Schofield, served as navigator under the command of Flight Lieutenant D. E. (Tim) Healy, DSO. He has combined his own flight records with British and German published and documentary sources, to produce an authentic and enthralling account of reconnaissance flights over Arctic waters in 1942.

Many of these flights exceeded 24 hours in length and reached the limits of human endurance in conditions of extreme cold and discomfort. Some, which came within the Most Secret category, were designed to provide logistic information and practical support for 'Operation Fritham', an attempt in spring 1942 to land a small, largely Norwegian, task force on Spitsbergen, to protect the coal mining installations and to prevent the Germans from operating their vital weather forecasting stations. This enterprise was overtaken by near-disaster, and Tim Healy's Catalina crew found themselves involved in resupplying the survivors and lifting off the wounded. Subsequent flights were associated with 'Operation Gearbox', a follow-up to 'Operation Fritham', and again based on Spitsbergen. Accurate air photography combined with improved sea ice reporting enabled the Royal Navy to successfully re-establish an allied presence in this key area, and thus give added cover to the sorely pressed Arctic convoys to north Russia.

In August 1942 Schofield found himself navigating the Catalina on the first ever RAF attempt to achieve the North Pole, using hitherto untried navigational techniques. Unluckily heavy icing thwarted these endeavours in latitude 78°11' N. The final, alas tragic episode in this story of a closely knit flying team, occurred in September 1942; on a flight from Grasnaya in northern Russia Tim Healey was mortally wounded in combat with a German Ju 88. The hero of this book, he was by all accounts an inspired leader of men. An appendix includes a chapter on polar navigation, a subject then in its infancy. The introduction is by Sir Alexander Glen, who as Lt Cdr (Sandy) Glen played an important part in the events narrated in this important contribution to the history of Coastal Command and the war in the Arctic. (H. G. R. King, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)