

measures. The security recommendations include a "keep out" zone in the arctic archipelago that would prohibit submarines of either superpower from entering the zone. Here he notes that such a policy could not be advanced until Canada had installed an adequate surveillance system and the capacity to verify the zone as being observed. This in turn would require a combination of passive sonar surveillance systems and submarines with under-ice capacity (from which he does not conclude that nuclear-power submarines are essential).

He calls for independent Canadian policies that would include more Canadian interceptor aircraft in the North and an independent satellite system designed for peace-time surveillance of the region. Honderich is unequivocal in rejecting Canadian participation in the U.S. star wars system, elements of which imply deployment in the Canadian North, and he would make continued Canadian participation in NORAD conditional on it being separated from any strategic defence operations. He suggests closing down Canadian bases in Germany as a cost-cutting measure (to permit greater attention to the North) and calls on military security measures to be supplemented by arms control measures (the first of which should be the development of a Canadian expertise and a series of arms control proposals related to submarines and cruise missiles in particular). Lastly, he proposes measures to make the Arctic an integral part of Canadian foreign policy. To this end he counsels federal government support for Canadian Inuit in their membership in the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, calls for a separate division within External Affairs to deal with the circumpolar world, and looks for increased diplomatic and cultural links with other northern countries.

Unfortunately, there are also some flaws. Honderich was not well served by his editor. The book includes a surprising number of typographical and other errors that even minimal attention from an editor could have avoided. Canada's commitment to send troops to Norway in a crisis is described at one point as under review (p. 150) and at another as terminated (p. 159). There is a reference to "underwater radar" (p. 127) — a physical impossibility. CF-18 aircraft are at one point described as suitable for northern surveillance, owing in part to their "long range" (p. 73), and at another point the same aircraft is described as less than ideal for arctic operations, owing in part to its "relatively short range" (p. 129).

The discussions of strategic and arms control issues are sometimes weak. A description of the difference between first- and second-strike capabilities is reduced to the explanation that the former is derived from ballistic missiles and the latter from cruise missiles (p. 95). It is not always clear whether his references to "the Arctic" are to the Canadian Arctic or international territory, an ambiguity that becomes confusion in discussions about submarine traffic there. In an effort to portray the Canadian Arctic as central to U.S. military strategy, he says at least twice (p. 114 and 97) that Canadian waters provide one of the fastest and most direct routes for American attack submarines to reach Soviet missile-carrying submarines in the Arctic — an assertion not confirmed by a look at a globe or map. Access to the international Arctic could be gained from the Atlantic through Canadian waters, but it would be a slow and indirect route — which does not mean the Americans would never have an interest in using it, but it certainly would not be a preferred route.

Honderich assumes a close relationship between sovereignty and military capability — a relationship that even drives him to use the term "military sovereignty" (p. 110). Just what "military," as distinct from any other, sovereignty could mean is not clear and is not explained. It is certainly possible to enter into an agreement with a foreign power to have them undertake military patrols of parts of one's territory, without undermining sovereignty — indeed such an agreement would be an assertion of sovereignty. It may very well undermine national independence, but that's not the same thing as sovereignty.

His discussion of options is not helped by his assumption that for Canada to "pull out of NORAD" is the same thing as "going

neutralist" (p. 120). The termination of a particular military agreement is not an assertion of neutrality. Canada, in fact, has hundreds of military agreements with the U.S., of which NORAD is only one — albeit a major one. The critics of NORAD are not by definition advocates of neutrality — in most cases they are advocates of a more restricted alternative agreement with the U.S. — one that is focussed on early warning and excludes involvement in other nuclear and space military activity that is being drawn into NORAD.

From a false assumption that the termination of NORAD would be an assertion of neutrality, Honderich goes on to the now familiar claim that neutrality carries a hefty price tag, witness Sweden and Switzerland (p. 120). Even if the neutrality claim were credible, the comparison with two European countries in radically different security circumstances from Canada would not be valid.

Arctic Imperative is a somewhat flawed but nevertheless very welcome and useful book. Canadians will be hearing a great deal more about the Arctic and security in the coming years, and John Honderich's work is a worthwhile contribution to that discussion.

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OVERLAND TO STARVATION COVE: WITH THE INUIT IN SEARCH OF FRANKLIN 1878-1880. By HEINRICH KLUTSCHAK. Edited and translated by WILLIAM BARR. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987. (Originally published in German as *Als Eskimo unter den Eskimos*. Vienna: A. Hartleben Verlag, 1881.) 261 p., maps, illus., index, bib. Hardbound. Cdn\$24.95.

When Sir John Franklin's 1845 expedition to the Arctic went missing, dozens of searches were undertaken, yet nine full years passed before any shred of information about Franklin's fate surfaced, and that was initially only an Inuit account of having seen forty white men travelling southward on the sea ice. Not until five years after that report did searchers locate the only written record to have survived the tragedy. Today, the enigma persists. We know little about what happened to the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* beyond the grim fact that every man perished. But while the many search expeditions answered few questions about Franklin, they produced a vastly improved map of the Canadian Arctic.

And something in the same way that those near-fruitless searches for the missing expedition led to an unanticipated wealth of geographical lore, recently revived interest in Franklin has enhanced our understanding of nineteenth-century attitudes toward the Arctic and its people. In the last twenty years, for example, the diary of Johann Miertsching, who accompanied Robert McClure on his expedition in aid of Franklin, has been published in English translation. The journals of John Richardson and Robert Hood, officers under Franklin on his 1819-22 land expedition, have similarly come into print. At the moment, George Back's journals from that same expedition are being edited for publication, as are Franklin's own field journals and correspondence from both the 1819-22 and 1825-27 expeditions. This activity suggests that the formal account carefully prepared and edited by the expedition leader does not satisfy the modern reader, who wants also to hear the more candid responses, both of the leader and of the other members of the party. In spite of our constant striving for objectivity in most of our daily affairs, we perhaps recognize that reality is essentially a subjective experience, and accordingly we desire a multiplicity of those subjective perspectives through which to view experience.

Heinrich Klutschak, serving as artist and surveyor, accompanied Lt. Frederick Schwatka on his search for Franklin documents in 1878-80. And William Barr's English translation of Klutschak's narrative, previously available only in German, offers a welcome new perspective through which to experience and hence to understand the past century's attitudes toward the Arctic. Not only does Klutschak's appealing and solid personality give validity to his account, but his artistic sensibility provides an interesting counterpart to Schwatka's more professional mind. Schwatka published a public narrative, *The Search for Franklin*, soon after completing the expedition, and Edouard A. Stackpole edited Schwatka's narrative for republication in 1977 under the title *The Long Arctic Search*. William H. Gilder, *New York Herald* correspondent and second-in-command of the expedition, published *Schwatka's Search: Sledging in the Arctic in Quest of the Franklin Records* in 1881. Accounts of the expedition, then, were not lacking, but Klutschak's account — *Als Eskimo unter den Eskimos: Eine Schilderung der Erlebnisse der Schwatka'schen Franklin-Aufsuchungs-Expedition in den Jahren 1878-1880* — published in Vienna in 1881, had never been available in English.

Without underestimating the fuller resonance that this different voice lends to our appreciation of an already well-chronicled expedition, I should note that Klutschak's narrative also advances our comprehension of the undertaking in a more objective sense. Throughout much of the journey, the expedition divided into two groups, Schwatka and Gilder heading one, Klutschak in charge of the other. Consequently, neither Schwatka nor Gilder is able to give a firsthand account of what occurred under Klutschak's command. Additionally, *Overland to Starvation Cove* includes a full chapter dealing with the return trip from Marble Island to Camp Daly and with the four-month wait for passage back to the United States, whereas both Schwatka and Gilder gloss over this part of the journey, presumably as being anticlimactic. Hence, Klutschak not only gives us a new perspective on the events of Schwatka's expedition, a perspective that is at times dryly humorous, but he provides the only record of large parts of that journey.

The subtitle of Barr's translation — *With the Inuit in Search of Franklin 1878-1880* — signals another important dimension of Klutschak's work. To a far greater extent than one normally encounters in exploration narratives, this account provides intimate glimpses into the lives of the Inuit with whom Schwatka's men journeyed. The expedition itself was quite remarkable for the way it adopted Inuit methods of travel, and this willingness to learn from untutored people is reflected in Klutschak's expression of sincere curiosity about and open admiration for the people on whom his own survival depended. As Barr points out, Klutschak does not shake himself entirely free of his nineteenth-century cultural baggage, but because his relationship with the Inuit was essentially egalitarian and cooperative, Klutschak's powers of observation of Inuit life were often far less blinkered than were those of his contemporaries.

The result is that Klutschak's interest in the Inuit rings true. His curiosity is a natural consequence of the pattern into which he has voluntarily locked himself. No doubt, anthropologists will fault some of Klutschak's superficial observations about Inuit social practices and spiritual issues, just as linguists will be eternally perplexed at some of the Inuit words Klutschak seems to have heard. But the daily interaction between Klutschak and his native companions reveals a dimension of nineteenth-century attitudes toward northern peoples that could never be communicated through a collection of facts about a culture. With the exception of a final chapter entitled "The Inuit of North America," added almost as an appendix, Klutschak does not merely report on the customs, beliefs, and traditions of the Inuit, but weaves that information into the invigorating narrative of this remarkable journey. His account does not just describe, for example, the Inuit diet and living arrangements; it reveals the white man's response to their practices, and often that

response changes as the outsider comes to understand why the practices have evolved.

Barr has done an excellent job of translating and editing Klutschak's work. The translation reads well, and the editorial comment — in the form of endnotes, introduction, and postscript — give an unbiased assessment of the value of Schwatka's expedition and Klutschak's account of it.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson has often been credited with being the first white man to travel extensively in the Arctic by living off the land and by adopting Inuit techniques. Even a cursory reading of *Overland to Starvation Cove* immediately gives the lie to such a notion. Yet this new translation attests that such methods — though effective — are not without immense dangers. I was struck by just how close Schwatka's party did come to complete disaster during their winter journey from the mouth of the Back River to Hudson Bay. Twenty-six of the forty-two dogs that began the trip succumbed to either cold or wolves. The men themselves fared much better, suffering no major casualties and not even any serious frostbite. But one wonders what would have been the fate of this expedition had an occasional fortuitous meeting with game or a fortunate break in weather not been forthcoming. The Inuit, after all, had learned long ago not to make such lengthy journeys in mid-winter.

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THE UPPER YUKON BASIN. Anchorage: Alaska Geographic Society, 1987. *Alaska Geographic* 14(4). 117 p.

Northern bookstores are full of books like *The Upper Yukon Basin*. Travel guides and picture books, aimed at the growing tourist market, proliferate like fireweed. One looks at new publications, therefore, with a critical eye. Does a recent entry promise to assist travellers in their appreciation of the North? Will it ensure that tourists gain a wide and comprehensive appreciation of a region that is all too often reduced to stereotypes? Is it sufficiently grounded in local lore and knowledge? Do the illustrations and maps convey the essence of the land and its people?

The Upper Yukon Basin focuses on the region upstream from Dawson City and is the first in a planned series on the massive Yukon River system. The book adopts the sponsoring organization's interest in geographic phenomena and natural history, although considerable space is reserved for patterns of human habitation and settlement. There is little new here. The book is targeted at tourists and those interested in an "arm-chair" trip through the far northwest. Technical sections on glaciation, geology, flora and fauna are carefully presented in a manner accessible to a wide audience.

The Alaska Geographic Society has a solid and well-deserved reputation for its sympathetic portrayal of the northland. The society's many publications have done much to introduce tourists and northerners to the natural wonders of Alaska and surrounding lands. The volumes are particularly notable for the excellent photographs; the tourism departments of Alaska and the Yukon Territory could scarcely ask for a more sensitive and positive portrayal of the region. *The Upper Yukon Basin* continues in this vein. Its many beautiful illustrations adequately reflect the natural and human history of a land that continues to entice and bewilder its residents and its visitors. The book is, however, a captive of its format — strong on the surface but lacking necessary detail.

When one moves beyond the pictures, there is not much to be found. The text, prepared by Monty Alford, is perfunctory at best, covering the bare essentials but offering little that is new or surprising. The structure of the book is a little illogical. Indigenous