

this chapter — despite the great many informative works available — the average reader is denied any of the context essential for grasping the political economy of these crucially important projects. The caution that produces this avoidance of interpretation similarly denies the reader the background needed to understand the politics of a variety of other issues, such as regional government, land use planning, and environmental protection.

Future editions of this potentially extremely valuable reference must specify its stance and status so that its contents can properly be interpreted. Ideally, DIAND will disclaim authorship or endorsement of the contents of the *Manual* and explicitly vest responsibility for it in an editorial board of stature which will then be free to recognize fully the controversies which are so fundamental to the North. Until this clarification is offered, the *Manual* will serve as a useful source of facts, but not of insights.

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NORTHERN POLITICS REVIEW 1983. Edited by W. HARRIET CRITCHLEY. FRANCES ABLE, and MARILYN SIMMS. Calgary: Northern Political Studies program, The University of Calgary, 1984. 95 p. Comb binding. Can \$30.00.

Northern policy research is growing up. Until recently social science regarding the Canadian North has been hampered by the lack of specialized bibliographic and reference works which organize relevant documentation, facilitate the dissemination of new information, and bridge specialties in more mature areas of scholarship. Directories have been published in the past, but these have focussed on researchers or projects rather than documentation, and they and the available northern indexes tend not to report the more ephemeral, but in many cases timely and extremely important materials.

Northern Politics Review 1983 makes a major contribution to remedying this lack of integration in the study of public policy in the Canadian North. Intended as an annual publication and with entries in both English and French, this bibliography reports an extremely broad range of materials, including speeches, consultants' reports, submissions to public inquiries, and unpublished materials, as well as the more standard books, articles, government documents, and conference proceedings. The citations encompass the full range of public policy issues, a strength of the volume which may not be apparent to prospective readers who take the word "politics" in the title to suggest political process narrowly construed rather than the wealth of substantive issues which the *Review* actually covers.

The *Review* is organized by subject categories, further subdivided by topic or region. The classification is appropriate, with two exceptions. Unfortunately, the *Review* treats renewable resources as a subcategory — and the last one — under economic development. This approach might be taken as offering aid and comfort to those who view hunting, fishing, and trapping as vestigial and insignificant elements of the northern economy. It will offend the native peoples whose insistence on the crucial importance of these activities is supported by many academic, governmental, and other observers.

The classification also needs revision to clarify the relationship between aboriginal claims on the one hand and the Denendeh and Nunavut proposals on the other. The point is that the latter are being sought, outside the claims negotiation processes, as public governments. They should be treated as matters of constitutional development, not confused with native claims, regardless of how closely linked they are with native aspirations.

Each section of the *Review* opens with a thumbnail survey of the relevant events and issues of the year. These are useful, particularly in integrating northern studies by suggesting the context of the cited items. Northernists interested in understanding debates and policies which fall outside their area of specialization but which impinge on their work because of the great interdependence of issues in the North particularly stand to benefit from this type of introduction. However, as with all annual reviews, these sketches fall prey to two shortcomings. The first is that their time frame is not that of public policy. The summaries in *Northern Politics Review* fail to convey a full sense of the history and evolution of issues; their focus is events, not process. The second problem is that the *Review* resolves the inevitable trade-off between space constraints and depth of discussion in favour of the former. While the highlights are reported, and in an admirably non-judgmental fashion, so little of their detail and flavour is conveyed that those who can benefit most from the *Review* — those who need to have things spelled out for them — will find that the summaries point them in the right direction, but do not give them the purchase on the issues they require. The introductory reviews should be at least twice as long.

In contrast, the extent of the bibliographies is impressive, particularly for a first exercise. The *Review*, on its first time out, has established itself as an indispensable reference for students and practitioners of northern policy. Of course, there is room for improvement. The section on the northern provinces is particularly skimpy, even given the lack of literature on the subject. If the editors have accepted the challenge of including the provincial North in their definition of the North, they must develop methods for ferreting out the literature that does exist on this topic. The *Review* would be more useful if it gave some sense of the business of the territorial and federal governments. Even a few pages summarizing budgets (or, in the case of Ottawa, relevant budget lines) passed during the year, and noting the titles of relevant legislation passed and the most important sessional papers tabled in the territorial legislative assemblies, would be most useful in bringing otherwise scattered information between the covers of a single volume. In addition, because many of the items are not available through conventional channels, it would be a convenience for researchers if the citations of the more important but less accessible items included information on their availability, price, and the addresses from which they could be bought.

While these marginal improvements would strengthen the *Review*, its editors must be saluted. The *Review's* comprehensiveness, timeliness and organization make a major contribution to the integration of the field which is a prerequisite for a more mature and coherent study of public policy in the Canadian North.

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MARCHING TO THE BEAT OF THE SAME DRUM: TRANSPORTATION OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS NORTH OF 60°. Report of the Special Committee on the Northern Pipeline. Committee Chairman, SENATOR EARL A. HASTINGS. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1983. (Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec, Canada K1A 0S9.) Bilingual. 84 p. Softbound. No price indicated.

Marching to the Beat of the Same Drum is a remarkable work. It is also remarkably disappointing as a study of the issues and crises surrounding the transportation of gas and oil north of 60°. The positively remarkable part is that it took several years to gather the evidence heard by the Senate Committee on the study of transportation of gas and oil in the far north. The Committee travelled across the north and heard evidence from the widest variety of witnesses: industry spokesmen, transportation industry experts, Inuit and Dene leaders and villagers. The Committee was tilted slightly toward western representation but included Senators from across Canada, including the two northern Senators. The disappointing part is that the report fails to come to grips with both its original mandate and the changing economic conditions, on which the Committee was hearing evidence. The Committee attempted to deal with the logistics of northern transportation of gas and oil, the effects of a complex high-technology transport system on northern residents, and the confusion of regulatory mechanisms affecting northern development. It is clear that the Senators' strength lies in dealing with the welter of regulatory processes centred in Ottawa, because that is the place where the report shines.

The report tries to identify the best means of transportation to be put into place to help make Canada self-sufficient by 1990. This goal was taken from the National Energy Program (NEP) which came down about the time the Committee was beginning its work. In fact, the Special Committee was beginning to write its report about the time that the Senate Standing Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce was holding its hearings on the last of the bills to implement the NEP in the early summer of 1982.

Perhaps if the report had been able to surface by the fall of 1982, it would have seemed more in line with what was actually going on in the world. Unfortunately for the Senators who had performed a labour of love, by the time they reached a consensus on what they wanted to say, the last of the financial calculations on which the NEP and the drive for massive and rapid development in the north were based were no longer operative. In retrospect, it seems the Senate Committee engaged in an exercise of refining a government policy when the policy was collapsing and all the expert testimony against the policy was being borne out.

The whole question of aboriginal land rights was an area where the Committee itself was simply insensitive. The report suggests that the federal government push through aboriginal land agreements (land claims settlements) so that development can begin. While the Senators may have related well to the local communities which they visited, it is clear they did not come to terms