

at unless causes are understood. Hall's book deals with that period in the history of the Eskimaux when the influences and pressures of an advancing white predatory culture were just beginning to be felt.

A careful reading of Hall's book will help the scholar and the bureaucrat to chart where we lost the track.

Hurtig are to be congratulated for bringing to our attention a first-class account of Eskimo life in the 1860's. The book is also an excellent adventure story for those of us who do our sledging in an overstuffed easy chair and who can only stomach so much of the boob tube offerings.

O. C. S. Robertson

**NORTHERN REALITIES: THE FUTURE OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA.** BY JIM LOTZ. *Toronto: New Press, 1970. 5 x 8½ inches, 307 pages, 3 maps. \$8.00.*

"Historically, there have been two basic approaches to development, each with its own set of problems. The laissez-faire, private enterprise, individualistic attitude of the West has often resulted in basic human needs, the dignity of man and the care of the environment being subordinated to the quest for quick profit. On the other hand, the totally planned approach has shown that an attempt to forecast, regulate and control the future down to the smallest detail can result in the setting up of inflexible systems that allow men no freedom to deal with rapid change in a dynamic world. Both the 'top-down' approach to development and the 'bottom-up' approach have often squashed human beings in the middle, making them victims of the very systems intended to serve them."

In this book, Professor Jim Lotz, associate director of the Canadian Centre for Research in Anthropology at St. Paul University in Ottawa, attempts to evaluate the past, present, and future development of the Yukon Territory as a "microcosm" of the Canadian North. The author critically assesses the humanistic element in the 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' approach to development. He evaluates the role of the people involved at the local and federal level of government, involved in corporate enterprises, and the permanent white residents, the Indian and Eskimo, designated as the "squashed human beings," in the overall development process.

In assessing the humanistic element in the

development of the Yukon Territory, the author attempts to answer two questions:

1) What are the limits of the possible in the Territory?

2) What are the long-term possibilities for human development?

These two questions reflect the organization of the book.

In Part One, *What Is the North?*, the author discusses the two images that people have of the North. They are: 1) a harsh environment that is inhabited by an indigenous population and other assorted people; and 2) an environment that possesses a wealth of potential resources waiting to be capitalized on. He states that the North is neither of these images but it is rather an "enigma", and that both of the images "conceal the immense complexity and variety of the North, both inside the Territories and out". This immense complexity is brought out by the author as he compares the views of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the local inhabitants on the development of the Yukon. These views are then visualized in light of the realistic criteria exhibited by the physical environment which represents the probable limits of development.

After indicating such limits, the author discusses the historical development of the Territory from an economic and constitutional point of view.

Part One concludes with an analysis of the resource base and the economy and how the social structure relates to the development of the Yukon.

In Part Two, *What is Northern Development?*, Professor Lotz discusses the politics of development by comparing the federal government's approach to that of the large corporate enterprises' approach. In both cases, he indicates that the human concern was not considered in the development process and that the "squashed human beings", the indigenous population, were the casualties. He concludes Part Two by raising the question of why the North should be developed, and appeals to the federal government to seek a more qualitative humanistic approach rather than a quantitative mechanistic one.

With the possible limits to development in the Yukon presented, the author in Part Three, *The Human Problems of the North*, attempts to evaluate the long-term possibilities for human development in the Territory.

He discusses the problem of social change created by technology. He indicates that the machine is a "central fact of social change" and that the key to northern development is

to solve the problem of how the "squashed human beings" can handle the new possibilities and new problems presented to them by the machine. The author suggests the social animation approach as a possible solution.

Professor Lotz also points out that there is the problem of culture contact. If meaningful development is to occur in the North then the lack of understanding among the whites of the realities of Indian life must be corrected. He suggests that scientific research, education, and recreation might offer a solution to the problem.

The author also indicates that even though the vast geographic space of the North and the Yukon is possible to compress by technology, the social, cultural, and psychological problems of the people still exist and the management of space still poses a problem. He suggests a new settlement pattern for the Yukon as a possible solution.

He concludes Part Three by discussing *The Real Resource* in northern development. He indicates that if the resources of the North are to be developed, then the people who inhabit the North must be able to accept change which will be beneficial not only to society but also to themselves. In order to operationalize this concept, Lotz suggests that if a university that is research oriented is established in the Yukon, it could collect and disseminate knowledge, and such information would ease the "stress of change".

In the general conclusions, the author discusses the future of the Yukon Territory from a humanistic point of view. To complete the book, an excellent bibliography on the north is included.

Clearly, the author has achieved his objective of analyzing northern development, in terms of the Yukon Territory, from a humanistic point of view. Methodologically he has achieved his objective, but he has done so in an awkward fashion. In the first two parts of the book he has used a historical approach incorporating responses from people at all levels involved in the development process. Whereas, in the third part of the book, the flow of thought becomes somewhat entangled with a complex set of concepts related to social change (p. 170), and space (p. 211). But, the author still manages to incorporate the responses of the people to emphasize a point in time in the development process.

Professor Lotz, who had previous employment in the federal administration for six years, first as a community planning officer for the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and then as a research

officer, is highly critical throughout the book of the federal government's development policies. In the first two parts he offers to the reader his ideas (pp. 83, 91, and 163) on such policies. In the third part of the book he suggests concrete ideas which can be applied in the planning and development in the Yukon. For example, his idea of a university in the North (pp. 243-249) and his redevelopment plan for the Dawson region (pp. 257-273) are imaginative and at the same time practical.

Some minor criticisms follow: A statement on page 35 indicates that the "Territory is most easily accessible where there is least need for it — in the remote sparsely populated and resource-poor northeast". To date, that part of the Yukon can only be reached comfortably by air transport. Map 1, *The Yukon Territory*, is an atrocious map. It lacks a scale, source and legend. In fact one really questions its purpose. Similarly, maps 2 and 3 lack a scale and legend but their saving grace is that they relate to the text.

In total, the book is written in a vivid journalistic manner which aids in emphasizing the humanistic element in northern planning and development. It should interest a wide audience which should include the federal administration, community planners, and all Canadians who are interested in the North.

P. M. Koroscil

TO THE ARCTIC! THE STORY OF NORTHERN EXPLORATION FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT. BY JEANNETTE MIRSKY. *Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970. 9¼ x 6½ inches, 334 pages, illustrations and maps. \$10.00.*

First published in 1934, this book was reissued in 1948 and again reissued with corrections and additions in 1970. The author, with verve and excellent composition, describes the highlights of the history of many of the principal voyages in and land explorations of the Arctic up to about 1932. Miss Mirsky has given us a readable account, based on a very considerable volume of literature.

The history of ". . . northern exploration from earliest times to the present" is told in 21 chapters totalling 319 pages or an average of about 15 pages per chapter. Such a work has of necessity required a very large amount of compacting of information and judicious selection of the really significant elements or events and contributions. Miss Mirsky has accomplished this rather well and has told