

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

the story nicely as a smoothly-connected sequence of historical facts. The chapters are titled for the series of events or subjects they portray. So, for example, there is "VII. Hudson and His Strait; Baffin and His Bay"; "XI. Franklin's Last Voyage"; "XVI. Laying a Ghost: The *Jeannette* and the *Fram*." The author has made a good selection of relevant illustrations, some 31 in all, and has included 8 well-drawn, simple, clear, useful maps, though there are misspellings on several (as for example on page 216 J. P. Kock for J. P. Koch; Cape Morris Jessup on page 216 and Cape Morris Jesup on page 233).

The serious reader of this book should be and will be aware of a number of major deficiencies. The title of the book is very misleading because the information therein carries the story only to the 1930's and *certainly not to* "... the Present."

Why on the dust jacket of the book is the statement made that exploration is carried to the mid-1940's when actually the most recent dates cover at best very superficially the Russians at the North Pole in 1937-1938 (pages 302 and 303); very briefly the 1932 and 1933 U.S.S.R. Northern Sea Route expeditions (pages 279 and 280); and a few other very short discussions of expeditions of the early 1930's? These few abstract notes, mainly about Russian activities in the Arctic in the 1930's hardly justify considering the contents of the book as extending beyond 1931 or 1932. So much has been done since 1931 that several volumes could easily be written about it. This reviewer wonders why the few references to the 1930's are nearly all to Russian activities and only incidentally to those of other nations.

In the preface to her 1948 edition (p. xxiii) Miss Mirsky notes: "... I have read my way through volumes that, if stood side by side, must be measured in city blocks..." Since each city block is on an average about 500 feet in length and "blocks" is plural we can quickly compute that this amounts to at least 1000 feet or nearly a fifth of a mile! This is a surprising accomplishment, far more than most authors could aspire to or would dare to undertake. It is not so much quantity of sources as quality of sources that is important. This leads me to be very critical because under References (pages 329-334) only 89 different references of the "city blocks" of volumes read are listed. A Note at the beginning of the section of references says "The following references do not constitute a complete bibliography of all the source material on which this work is based, but are merely a list of those books from which quotations have been taken as

indicated by the superior figures at the end of each quotation..." (page 329). It would seem that a book of this magnitude, covering such a full sweep of history, should include a comprehensive bibliography, if for no other reason than to give the serious reader an opportunity to refer to those citations. Nearly all of the references included are the long-time standard sources for which the copyright has long since expired; there really is none that is new and significant. All but one of the references are in English, yet there is a large reservoir of excellent literature in other languages that ought to be tapped in the preparation of a book such as this.

I am a bit concerned about the incompleteness of the bibliographic structure and inaccuracy of some of the references. For example, Emma DeLong: *The Voyage of the Jeannette*, . . . is shown as one volume published in 1884, but there really are two volumes, volume two published in 1883 and volume one published in 1884. In Chapter XX, for example, the relatively few quotations are referenced in order of appearance in the text as 1, 2, 6, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 7. This is a bit unorthodox since the universally accepted practice is to number in arithmetic sequence. On page 334 at the top there are listed seven books numbered in order 1 through 7. There is no number 8! Numbers 1 through 5 in the text appear to refer quite properly to the appropriate source of the quote, though the author gives no specific page number. There is some question as to whether quotation number 6 in the text is from number 2, the Parry expedition of 1827, or the Phipps expedition of 1773. The source listed in References (page 334) as 7 is Frederick A. Cook's *Attainment of the Pole* . . ., 1911, and the quotation seems to fit this source but the page quoted is not given. However, on page 300 preceding the quotation number 7 are three quotations (rather obviously from Cook above) but they are numbered 8. The careful reader finds that there is no number 8 reference, there is only 7. Obviously this section has not been carefully edited because there are other examples of the numbers of the quotations failing to tally with the references. Another shortcoming: the author does not give the pages in the reference books from which the quotations have been taken.

In addition I have searched out some dozen or more quotations and found errors in transcription. For example, Miss Mirsky on page 296 quotes from Vilhjalmur Stefansson: *The Friendly Arctic*, New York, 1921:

"... For, as Stefansson points out, Peary 'developed a method by which anyone of

good health, sound judgement and a reasonable apprenticeship in polar work could reach the Pole or any other point no farther removed from the nearest land than five or six hundred miles . . .”

In Stefansson's *The Friendly Arctic*, 1921, reprinted in 1925, the quotation on page 6 is “. . . When Peary was able to reach the Pole he laid down a system by which anyone of good health, sound judgement and a reasonable apprenticeship in polar work can reach it, starting from the same base on the north coast of Grant Land . . .”

It would appear that the paragraph quoted in Miss Mirsky's book is her selection of passages from *two* paragraphs on page 6; if

that is so, it cannot be a direct quotation.

If space would permit I could cite other instances of misquotations and misrepresentations. Thus this reviewer can only conclude that the book lacks the fundamental requirements of good scholarship. The title is unforgiveably misleading, and the author's generous use of quotations without the specifics of documentation or source is not an acceptable practice; it is a bit like saying “Mr. Smith lives in the Arctic, now it's up to you to find him”. What an unnecessary chore! All this is very regrettable, because otherwise the book is well and interestingly written.

*Herman R. Friis*