

are at present excavating at Healy Lake in the Alaskan interior are clearly outside Eskimo territory.

Essentially the book falls into four main sections: (1) A brief review of current archaeological thinking regarding the peopling of the New World. Here the author relies on Hopkins' discussion of the Bering Land Bridge and the alternate openings and closings of the Cordilleran corridor as well as agreeing with Müller-Beck that these geological events resulted in the diffusion of three distinct cultural traditions to the New World, *viz.*, an early chopper tradition, a later Mousteroid tradition, characterized by bifacial points, and finally an "Epi-Gravettian" one characterized by burins and microblades which eventually developed into Eskimo culture. (2) In a second, equally short section entitled "Milestones in Research," Bandi outlines the early development of northern archaeology. (3) The third section, the real *corpus* of the book, takes the reader through the literature of northern archaeology, area by area and site by site. Bandi is not always too critical here, but in his defence it should be said that he is largely relying on the investigators' own research reports and providing abstracts of these which both the specialist and the non-specialist should find useful. (4) For his final section the author attempts to fit these multitudinous data into the scheme outlined in his first section. He shows considerable ingenuity here and by and large is successful, although specialists will disagree with some of his conclusions, *e.g.*, his equating of the Campus site with Anangula. More secure C<sup>14</sup> dates, of which we now have lamentably few, may well upset his apple cart. However, in the final analysis the function of hypothesis is to provide a basis for further testing and research.

Archaeologists have often been criticized for the confusing maze of terms they devise for traditions, horizons, sites, and the like. This becomes painfully evident in a careful reading of the third section, although the fault is not of Bandi's making. However, he has not helped the matter by compounding a term of his own, "American Epi-Gravettian."

Robert A. McKennan

LE CANADA. BY LOUIS-EDMOND HAMELIN. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1969. 5½ x 7½ inches, 300 pages, 8 illustrations, 24 figures. 22 F.

"Le Nord constitue indubitablement l'une des dimensions fondamentales du Canada . . . . Avant tout, le Nord, c'est le froid. Le déficit en chaleur constitue l'un des éléments les plus

déterminants de la personnalité géographique du Canada . . . ."

Cette affirmation claire et nette introduit un examen particulièrement stimulant des grands traits de la géographie du Canada. En plus de la nordicité, M. Hamelin étudie quatre autres thèmes: la nature et la régionalisation de l'espace (y compris les déséquilibres régionaux); les types multiples de Canadiens et les problèmes politiques qu'ils posent; les structures économiques et enfin, la vie urbaine: "Par sa puissance depuis trente ans, le monde urbain . . . fait le Canada." On ne saurait nier que ces thèmes sont vraiment les plus importants, et il faut exprimer de l'admiration devant la manière dont on les a analysés et démontrés par des exemples. Cet ouvrage est relativement court, mais il est toujours pertinent et assez complet.

Il convenait qu'un ex-membre du conseil d'administration de l'*Arctic Institute* soulignât l'importance de la nordicité. Les quatre premiers chapitres traitent du climat, surtout les indices thermiques et les précipitations nivales, de la glace dans le sol et enfin, de la détermination des limites du Nord canadien, en fonction également des réalités physiques et humaines. Il est à regretter que M. Hamelin ait cité seulement l'indice circumpolaire valable qu'il a mis au point (*Annales de Géographie*, 1968.)

On remarquera qu'un autre auteur, lui aussi intimement associé à l'*Arctic Institute*, a récemment adopté une approche semblable, comme la comparaison suivante nous le démontre: "En latitude comme sur le plan climatique, le Canada est vraiment un pays nordique; un royaume du froid lié à des facteurs cosmiques et aux caractères "advectifs" de la circulation générale de l'air; le Canada qui a pignon sur trois océans ne jouit pourtant que d'une "océanité" limitée, surtout du "bon côté", celui du Pacifique." (Hamelin). ". . . the greatest endowment is with something that remains a millstone around the neck; vast areas of unproductive land and ice-choked seas. Instead of praising in fulsome language the prodigality of nature, Canadians should perhaps wonder how nature managed to put so little of use into an area so large." (F. K. Hare, in *Canada, a Geographical Interpretation*, ed. J. Warkentin, 1968.) En français comme en anglais, la conclusion est claire: le Nord est moins une frontière riche et inconnue qu'une contrainte importante et omniprésente.

In summary, this is by no means a geography text useful only in francophone education; it is an original and thought-provoking view of the geography of Canada, written from a viewpoint well to the north of most previous surveys. One hopes that an English-language edition will eventually appear.

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