

Russia, the authors compare reindeer herding and fishery businesses (losers) with transport systems (winners), concluding that the redistribution of wealth is highly variable from region to region.

This book is well documented and prepared, and no flaws were found. The quality of reproduction, editing, and printing is excellent. In conclusion, I fully recommend this book for students, informed laypersons, and practitioners. I also recommend that senior staff of leading politicians around the world read it and advise their bosses appropriately. The messages from the poles are messages of concern, and global actions are needed.

#### REFERENCE

NSIDC (National Snow & Ice Data Center). 2012. Arctic sea ice extent breaks 2007 record low. Arctic Sea Ice News & Analysis, 27 August. <http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/2012/08/arctic-sea-ice-breaks-2007-record-extent/>.

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#### CANADA AND THE CHANGING ARCTIC: SOVEREIGNTY, SECURITY, AND STEWARDSHIP.

By FRANKLYN GRIFFITHS, ROB HUEBERT, and P. WHITNEY LACKENBAUER. Forewords by BILL GRAHAM and HUGH SEGAL. Waterloo, Ontario: Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 2011. ISBN 978-1-55458-338-6. xxx + 310 p., maps, colour and b&w illus., appendix, bib., index. Softbound. Cdn\$34.95.

*Canada and the Changing Arctic: Sovereignty, Security, and Stewardship* is based on research conducted for the Canadian International Council and combines an overview of the major issues in Canada's Arctic North and international Arctic relations with critical insight into policy recommendations for a Canadian northern strategy. Putting the essays of Franklyn Griffiths, Rob Huebert, and P. Whitney Lackenbauer into dialogue, the book explores ways in which the federal government can most effectively realize sovereignty, security, and stewardship in the Canadian Arctic. Over the course of three essays, the authors touch on history, politics, north-south relations, international relations, militarization, natural resources, and historical and contemporary partisan stances. Two helpful forewords provide a framework for the essays and introduce the volume's central topics, including the Arctic Council, circumpolar cooperation, defence, interdepartmental government collaboration, the Northwest Passage, and the disparity between the importance given to the Arctic in political rhetoric and the actual implementation of Arctic policy.

Rob Huebert's essay argues that Canada must maintain control and awareness of its Arctic regions in order to protect itself from international threats to its sovereignty and security. In particular, he takes the position that Canada needs to focus on reinforcing its claim to the Arctic by increasing its northern military presence. Huebert goes on to discuss the main changes in the Canadian Arctic as he perceives them: climate change, resource development, and geopolitical transformation. These changes provide both opportunities for Canada and potential threats to the country's sovereignty and security, as they are increasing international attention and action in the Arctic.

In contrast, P. Whitney Lackenbauer writes against the alarmism and crisis-based mentality that he believes to be present in political and media rhetoric today, arguing instead that a 3-D (defence-development-diplomacy) approach is the best way to combine and address domestic and international priorities. He maintains that an increased military presence does not contribute to sovereignty, and that dialogue and circumpolar cooperation are essential for an effective Canadian northern strategy. Further, he advocates against a national and international "Arctic Race" approach, characterized by unstable governance and a scramble to stake claims on Arctic resources. Rather, he states that an "Arctic Saga" approach is necessary: balancing global collaboration with sustainable Arctic resource development that benefits and includes Northerners. Strengthening the Arctic Council is central to his suggestions, as it will provide a forum that encourages bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Franklyn Griffiths emphasizes the need for Canada to create a northern strategy that focuses on international cooperative stewardship (reducing conflict between circumpolar countries and caring for the environment) and stronger governance. His recommendations are based on three main concepts, all of which involve the close participation of the Canadian prime minister: elevate, engage, and invigorate. The first term refers to elevating international Arctic relations to the highest possible political level among the Arctic Eight and non-Arctic states. The second involves engaging Russia and the United States to foster pan-Arctic collaboration. The third entails invigorating and enlarging the Arctic Council so that it is able to coordinate and support cooperative stewardship practices between the Arctic Eight as well as non-Arctic countries.

In the conclusion, Lackenbauer provides an update on national and international changes that have occurred in the Arctic since the essays were finalized in early 2009, and how these changes relate to the issues as discussed by the authors of the book. He also briefly discusses the Canadian government's *Northern Strategy*, released in July 2009, and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade's *Statement on Canada's Arctic Foreign Policy*, released in August 2010.

*Canada and the Changing Arctic* provides a timely, relevant, and insightful contribution to the literature on northern politics and policies. Resisting simplistic classifications,

the essays break down assumed distinctions between conservative and liberal political positions, with each author drawing from the approaches of many political parties and stakeholders. For non-expert readers, it offers a clear and accessible introduction to Arctic issues, supplemented by a helpful acronym guide. Yet the depth of its coverage and nuanced analysis means that specialists, too, will find much of interest. Each chapter is clearly written and free of jargon, and the organizing strategy of addressing each issue in turn makes it easy to compare points of convergence (for example, the need for a more clearly defined Canadian northern strategy and the direct participation of the prime minister) and divergence (such as the probability of international conflict in Arctic regions at home and around the world) between the authors' positions. Colour maps interspersed throughout the book provide useful visual references for the various geopolitical issues discussed, and the appendix helps contextualize and compare the authors' recommendations with the federal government's strategy.

Although not part of the book's stated objective, one notable omission is a chapter from a northern Aboriginal group. Each author criticizes the marginalization and lack of recognition of Aboriginal voices in Canadian Arctic politics, but the absence of a dedicated chapter in *Canada and the Changing Arctic* reproduces this exclusion. This voice could perhaps be included in a foreword, introduction, or conclusion in a future edition.

This is the only noteworthy flaw in an otherwise compelling book that delivers on its promise to provide a range of opinions and allow the reader to come to his or her own conclusions. With the Arctic increasing in importance in both Canadian and international politics, this book will have enduring relevance. Instructors and graduate students in Northern Studies, Political Science, and Policy Studies, as well as policy analysts and writers, will find this an essential read.

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ELLAVUT/OUR YUP'IK WORLD & WEATHER: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE ON THE BERING SEA COAST. By ANN FIENUP-RIORDAN and ALICE REARDEN. Seattle: University of Washington Press, in association with Calista Elders Council, Bethel Alaska, 2012. ISBN 978-0-295-99161-0. 354 p., maps, b&w illus. and colour plates, notes, references, index. Softbound. US\$45.00.

*Ellavut/Our Yup'ik World & Weather: Continuity and Change on the Bering Sea Coast* is the ninth book produced by the Calista Elders Council (CEC) in their efforts to document and share oral traditions. Ann Fienup-Riordan, an

anthropologist with decades of experience working with Yup'ik elders, teamed with Alice Rearden, a transcriptionist and translator, to produce this ethnographic summary from the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Region. "Much has been written about the importance of observation and practice in learning the techniques necessary to thrive in the subarctic. Less well-known is the importance placed on verbal instruction" (p. 29), and so the book is largely justified.

The first CEC publication was *Wise Words of the Yup'ik People: We Talk to You Because We Love You*. It is clear that with *Ellavut* the primary intended audience continues to be Yup'ik youth and future generations. This book, however, is also well written for anyone with an appreciation for the Arctic and relationships between an indigenous people and their surroundings.

By my estimate, quotes from the book's 99 Yup'ik elder contributors, who are listed individually in the front matter, comprise roughly 50% of the text. As their stories and verbal instructions eloquently weave together, the book vividly describes an earlier world. Most contributing elders were born prior to the 1930s when people still lived in small settlements and didn't cluster around schools. "Contemporary elders are the last to grow to adulthood in *qasgit*, where they received oral instructions that they continue to view as the moral foundation of a properly lived life" (p. 39). *Qasgit* (plural of *qasgi*; communal men's houses) were eventually replaced by single-family dwellings in the mid-century.

"Elders recall the time when, as they say, the land was thin. Then the boundaries between the ordinary and the extraordinary were more permeable, and the people encountered unusual, sometimes frightening things... Although the land may be thicker now, many still view it as sentient and knowing, capable of responding to human actions in the world" (p. 108). Some of these usual, frightening things are described, such as encounters with *ircenraat* ("other-than-human persons," p. 54) that live inside the hills around Nelson Island. In a section that discusses the *teggalquurtellret*—ancestors that long ago turned to stone figures, which remain visible today—we are reminded of darker periods in history. During the 1918 influenza epidemic, stone figures changed their positions, reflecting their sentience of the human condition.

The thread that holds the book together is its focus on *qanruyutet*—wise words or instructions. "One should not follow one's own mind, but rather the *qanruyutet* and *eyag-yarat* [traditional abstinence practices]" (p. 35). *Qanruyutet* educate people on practical skills while conveying the responsiveness of the natural world. They guide one's interaction with the environment and, as the authors assert, have the potential to shape and change lives.

Nearly two-thirds of the book is divided into chapters by components of the natural world: weather, land, rivers and lakes, snow, ocean, and sea ice. Each of these chapters is followed by a list of related Yup'ik terminology. Impressively, the chapters on snow and sea ice include lists of more than 70 terms each. Most of the *qanruyutet* relate to safe travel and manners for respecting the forces of nature. The