this chapter — despite the great many informative works available — the aver-
age 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 can be free to recognize fully the contributions which are needed to the North. Until this clarification is offered, the Manual will serve as a useful source of facts, but not of insights.

Gurdston Dacks
Department of Political Science
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
T6G 2H4

NORTHERN POLITICS REVIEW 1983. Edited by W. Harriet Critchley,
Frances Abele, and Marilyn Simmons. Calgary: Northern Political Studies

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 subspecialties 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.
Tended 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 unpul-
lished 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 ap-
parent to prospective readers who take the word “politics” in the title to sug-
gest 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. Unfortu-
nately, the Review treats renewable resources as a subcategory — the last
one — is 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 mat-
ers 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 inter-
dependence 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 the detail and flavour is conveyed to those who can benefit most from
the Review — those who need to have things spell 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 north, by the editor,
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 litera-
ture 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, for 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 legisla-
tive assemblies, would be most useful in bringing otherwise scattered informa-
tion between the covers of a single volume. In addition, because many of
the items are not available through conventional channels, it would be a conven-
ience to the researchers if the citations of the more inaccessible 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.

Gurdston Dacks
Department of Political Science
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
T6G 2H4

MARCHING TO THE BEAT OF THE SAME DRUM: TRANSPORT-
ATION OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS NORTH OF 60°
Report of the Special Committee on the Northern Pipeline, Committee
(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 con-
fusion of regulatory mechanisms affecting northern development. It is clear
that the Senators’ strength lies in dealing with the welter of regulatory pro-
cesses 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 same time that the
Committee presented its report. In fact, the Special Committee was begin-
ing 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. Un-
fortunately for the Senators who had performed a thorough job, 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 develop-
ment 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 Commit-
tee itself was simply insensitive. The report suggests that the federal govern-
ment 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