

climates. Their voices must be incorporated into planning and publications such as this before health work in the North can be successful. Indigenous peoples across the Arctic have begun in recent years to take control of their health, wellness, and illness prevention, particularly at the community level. Contributions from some of these local leaders would strengthen the next edition of this volume.

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Northern Exposure: Peoples, Powers and Prospects in Canada's North. Edited by Frances Abele, Thomas J. Courchene, F. Leslie Seidle, and France St-Hilaire. Montreal: Institute for Research on Public Policy and McGill-Queen's University Press, 2009. xii + 605pp. Colour maps and illustrations.

Northern Exposure highlights the political ambiguities that often complicate discussions about history, the environment, and development. Global warming causes violent environmental disturbance but promotes the possibility of profitable shipping activity in the Northwest Passage. Discussions of Arctic sovereignty galvanize national interest in military and diplomatic affairs but raise the potential for intergovernmental conflict over the ownership of and access to natural resources. The exploration and development of these resources brings capital and infrastructure to the North but destabilizes northern communities. These debates connect the North to the rest of Canada, both materially and discursively, and the authors in this volume contribute to them in significant ways. No single perspective is offered in the book, but *Northern Exposure* presents compelling research and advocacy on vital social, economic, and environmental issues ranging from education to northern science to the management of a burgeoning petroleum industry.

The fourth volume in *The Art of the State Series* published by the Montreal-based Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP), *Northern Exposure* is the culmination of a two-year multidisciplinary research project that originated at a conference in Montebello, Quebec. Participants at the conference made presentations on themes of governance, economic enterprise, social sustainability, future policy directions, and Canada's relations with the Circumpolar North. The editors had a difficult task in choosing the brightest and most incisive contributions from among sixty conference presentations. They were up to the challenge; the collection flows as a coherent narrative of overlapping policy discussions and social/environmental critique. A

collection of this scope can be unwieldy, but the topical and conceptual overlap of *Northern Exposure* is an asset rather than a detriment. The reader is forced to see the individual issues under discussion (sovereignty, climate science, governance, etc.) holistically, as part of a larger geography of development and experience, rather than as potted reflections to be dealt with separately. The singular strength of the book lies in its inclusion of materials from a wide range of commentators, including leading academics, policy experts, community economic development practitioners, health and education advocates, local politicians, and First Nations and Inuit leaders. An essay from Cambridge University historian Michael Bravo stands alongside a contribution from Nobel Peace Prize nominee Sheila Watt-Cloutier, while former diamond industry executive Tom Hofer is in dialogue with political anthropologist Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox. Inuit leaders discuss governance with local MLAs and consultants. The diversity of the northern experience and of northern research is well represented.

The collection truly stands apart with its inclusion of the “Voices of the New Generation” section in which six young northern leaders share their policy recommendations and visions for the future. Aynslye Ogden and Laura MacKenzie share a passionate conviction for climate justice in a region of Canada that will be directly affected by the warming of the earth’s atmosphere. Elaine Alexie highlights the complexities of living in a modern, global world while maintaining integral connections to traditional cultural practices. She suggests language is the central cultural mechanism for maintaining this connection. George Berthe aims to unlock the “success instinct” he sees holding back many Inuit youth. Natan Obed is critical of the land claims process as a barrier to the establishment of independent governance structures and profitable intergovernmental relationships. Udloriak Hudson sums up how the next generation of northern leaders aims to build leadership structures based on the preservation of language, cultural heritage, and the natural environment.

This collection should have a broad readership among those with an interest in Canada’s vast northern realm. It contains wide-ranging and interdisciplinary discussions for scholars and professionals—both Canadians and citizens of others Arctic nations—writing and analyzing policy on Canadian Arctic sovereignty, energy development, health and wellness, science and climate change, and public governance. Practitioners in history, geography, political science, law, native studies, and anthropology will find relevant material in the collection. By contrast, scholars from the hard sciences will find less material directly relevant to their research. The book is a valuable addition to the literature on Canadian northern policy,

especially because it combines northern scholarship and northern voice in the discussion on how best to mobilize diverse resources in changing times. It will contribute to a growing public engagement with northern issues and should encourage all Canadians, northerners and southerners alike, to participate in complex and ongoing conversations about governance, sovereignty, and economic development North of 60. This is the next step for northern policy interventions: to maintain the primacy of northern perspectives and expertise while encouraging input from southerners whose lives and livelihoods are also directly impacted by economic, social, and environmental developments in the North.

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***Some Like It Cold: The Politics of Climate Change in Canada.* By Robert C. Paehlke. Toronto: Between the Lines, 2008. 168 pp.**

In *Some Like It Cold: The Politics of Climate Change in Canada*, Robert C. Paehlke argues that climate change is more than a pressing policy problem, but “an issue through which Canada not only can, but also inevitably will, define itself as a nation” (5). Writing for a general audience, Paehlke develops a framework for understanding Canadians’ “near-total ambivalence” towards their own government’s inaction on climate change (5). In this short and engaging volume, he documents how the federal government has “deferred, denied, and dabbled” with the issues of climate change for nearly twenty years (56). While at times approaching hyperbole, Paehlke constructs a stirring political, economic, and moral argument for collective action by Canadians in relating Canada’s efforts to combat climate change to the country’s national identity. Indeed, Paehlke argues that as Canada emerges as an energy superpower, it is now “morally obliged” and economically capable of taking a leadership role in the creation of a viable post-oil energy future (13). As such, he both scolds Canadians for their failure to take decisive action on climate change and encourages them to take up the mantle of leadership in the future.

Opening with a personal reflection on the effects of climate change in central Ontario, *Some Like It Cold* is one of Paehlke’s most personal and overtly political works. Divided into seven short chapters, the book complements other recent writings by climate change activists by providing a timely and well researched political history of climate policy in Canada. In clear and straightforward language, Paehlke first describes Canada’s energy resources and industry before turning to a political and institutional analysis