

by “Management and the Moral Economy,” which sheds light on the history of relationships between the Cree and various outsiders, particularly on the active collaboration of Cree, fur traders, and government officials, starting in the 1930s, in setting up the beaver preserve system to prevent the extinction of this lynchpin of the James Bay economy. Chapter 7, “Flooding the Garden,” addresses the events related to hydroelectric developments and the massive social and ecological transformations they brought about. Of particular interest is an account of the evolution of the aboriginal land-claim negotiations and settlements, which established the rights and responsibilities of both indigenous and non-indigenous parties in the territory, shaping economic development as well as contemporary land and resource-use patterns. The book’s concluding chapter, “Journeys of Wellness, Walks of the Heart” presents the author’s reflections on some of the implications of Cree history, both for the Cree and for others.

This book is elegantly written, and the author’s voice comes across as humble and sincere. Each chapter begins with an account of the author’s personal engagement with the place, introducing subsequent pages in a way that should resonate with readers regardless of their prior knowledge and experience of the region. From this personal starting point, the chapters address the literature, incorporating elements of the best scholarship on James Bay Cree history and cultural anthropology. Using compelling prose and this back-and-forth between the personal experience and the written record, *Home is the Hunter* offers a much needed and accessible synthesis of a wide breadth of historical and anthropological material usually offered in dense, technical writing.

One of the main strengths of *Home is the Hunter* is that, rather than merely recounting the impacts of colonialism and industrial development on life in James Bay, its narrative incorporates these development processes and their consequences into a broader portrayal of the region and its people as dynamic and resilient.

Neither the implications of the structural processes nor Cree agency is minimized. For example, the book highlights the extent to which Cree skills, technology, and support have contributed to making European colonial ventures possible in this (to some) relatively harsh environment. Similarly, the account of the creation and management of the beaver preserves highlights the extent of negotiation and collaboration that took place as various parties came together in a common interest.

That being said, one still gets the impression that the issues surrounding hydroelectric developments and other extractive intrusions sometimes take too central a place in the book, especially in the last chapters. This is not to say that the impact of hydroelectric developments in the territory ought to be minimized, but rather that the extensive coverage of these issues, in this book and elsewhere, sometimes overwhelms other important but less frequently discussed elements of recent life in James Bay. To the author’s credit, some of this may be explained by his commitment to

highlighting his personal connection with James Bay as an outsider, or a guest, to the region. In fact, Carlson stresses that the south must strive to better acknowledge the role of the North and its people in its own narrative, and hydroelectricity has become one of the key vectors of this north-south linkage.

Overall, *Home is the Hunter* provides a welcome review of both history and current affairs in James Bay in ways that simultaneously highlight Cree agency and other structural processes, such as regional development in a (post) colonial context. It caters to a wide range of audiences with interests in northern regions, indigenous peoples, and the politics of environment and development.

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POLAR HAYES: THE LIFE AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF ISAAC ISRAEL HAYES, M.D. By DOUGLAS W. WAMSLEY. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 2009. ISBN 978-0-87169-262-7. Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 262. xiv + 574 p., maps, b&w illus., notes, bib., index. Hardbound. US\$75.00.

It is difficult to compare *Polar Hayes* with any previous biography of mid-19th century polar explorer Dr. Isaac Israel Hayes (1832–81). That is because there is no other biography of Hayes, though the author argues he is the most influential American polar explorer and authority of his time. Thus it is more vital that author Douglas Wamsley’s account be as deeply researched and richly presented as it is. The fact that it is a highly enjoyable, easily flowing read makes it even more of a credit to our shelf of worthy polar personality literature.

This appropriately hefty book (over 500 pages) is more than a tome about an explorer and his encounters with polar ice. Hayes’ life was far fuller than that of many others in the pantheon of polar exploration.

Of course, he was known predominantly as a polar explorer. His friends and relatives in later life referred to him as “Polar Hayes” (revived for use as the title of Wamsley’s work). As if to cement his reputation in the polar sphere, he is also called “Polar Hayes” in his New York Times obituary (19 December 1881).

In comparison to many of his polar contemporaries, Hayes had greater renown in his own time than might be expected from his limited polar experience. Others had been on far more Arctic expeditions and spent much more time on the ice. Hayes was an active participant on one expedition (Kane’s Second Grinnell Expedition, 1853–55), led another with only one wintering (North Pole Expedition, 1860–61), and finally accompanied a summer cruise to Greenland as an “advisor” and guest (US Art expedition,

1869). So the reputation that author Wamsley reconstitutes is based less on numbers and more on substance.

This fact justifies his giving so much attention to that part of Hayes' life that developed his abilities to become an effective polar leader and authority. We see how his orthodox Quaker upbringing in Chester County, Pennsylvania, helped shape his humanism. His ability to discern essentials of knowledge enabled him to both contribute to and learn from his Kane expedition experience. One of the important lessons he took from the difficult Second Grinnell Expedition under Elisha Kent Kane was how not to lead. This lesson would serve him well five years later on his highly productive and much less personally troubled North Pole expedition.

These acquired favorable traits continued to be evident in his other careers as medical facility director (of the world's largest hospital during the American Civil War) entrepreneur (mining venture), public servant (six-time elected New York State legislator), celebrity (lecturer and author), polar authority, and polar community counselor.

He was a good, strong-minded man with a well-developed sense of how to lead organizations successfully through stressful situations. Hayes cultivated a wealth of valuable polar exploratory knowledge that would mark him as a person well ahead of his time and more comprehending of what constituted the polar regions and their conquest. His personality, intellect, and scientific education also gave him a dedication to pursuing polar science as more than just a perfunctory adjunct to geographical exploration.

In his relatively brief polar exposure, Hayes pioneered focusing on management for the attainment of the North Pole. Others later would find various degrees of success following the most favorable route (Smith Sound) whose course he established.

He would be the first to seriously regard the Arctic as habitable by "Europeans," a view that later would become the "Friendly Arctic" philosophy. Before Charles F. Hall and others, Hayes recognized the need to adapt techniques of the Inuit in order to survive and persevere in what otherwise would be a much more brutal environment.

Perhaps his greatest contribution had nothing to do with what he directly did in the Arctic. It had more to do with what his role became in providing for a future polar exploration legacy. He spent the latter part of his life writing a host of literature that kept alive an interest in the polar regions: articles, scientific treatises, fiction, and even children's books. Many either had a direct or indirect polar nature. American President Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919) counted one of these, *Cast Away in the Cold* (1868), as a favorite children's book.

Hayes died penniless in 1881, so his literary activities could not be considered personally beneficial. Neither did his business ventures and public service contribute much income, as valuable to others as they may have been. However, the author supports his contention that Hayes' wealth of publications helped fuel a constant interest in polar subjects that can be credited with helping to maintain continual interest and activities in the polar realm.

All these aspects of Hayes' life are packaged in a marvelously researched book that effectively uses valuable primary source material, some of it newly discovered. Wamsley's thorough knowledge of his subject and environment can often be seen when he refers to collateral polar events and personalities that were influenced by Hayes. His descriptions of the Kane expedition from the perspective of Dr. Hayes are especially noteworthy. They alone make this a worthwhile read.

The publisher (American Philosophical Society) should be commended for allowing the worthiness of the text to help dictate the length of the book it was to print. Publishers today might tend to shy away from subsidizing such a large volume on a topic that rarely makes the Amazon bestseller list.

The beautiful, complex cover graphic also deserves citation. Four important, though obscure, historic illustrative elements make up the jacket art (explained on the inside rear cover flap) and set the beautiful, detailed tone for what is to follow therein.

Dr. I.I. Hayes lacked a biography, but deserved one. Now he has one that deserves its place among our best polar biographical literature.

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SUSTAINABILITY NETWORKS: COGNITIVE TOOLS FOR EXPERT COLLABORATION IN SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS. By JANNE HUKKINEN. New York: Routledge, 2008. Routledge Studies in Ecological Economics. 192 p., 17 illus., index, notes with citations. Hardbound. US\$130.00.

Helsinki University Professor of Environmental Policy Janne Hukkinen defines sustainability as "the idea that human beings should manage their interactions with each other and the environment so that future generations also have the chance of a good life" (p. 3). His "textbook that turned into a research essay (p. ix)" bridges the gap between sustainability experts working in a government or academic office and those tending herds in a pasture and serves as a guide for the former adversaries to work together in small, interdisciplinary groups.

Hukkinen's primary case study describes the bitter dispute between three Saami herding brothers fighting with a government lumbering enterprise supported by the fourth Saami brother, a lumberjack. Near the village of Nelim, Finland's Forest and Park Service cut old growth forest that was home to rich stands of tree lichen. Without tree lichen, reindeer herders must purchase expensive fodder during early spring when daily thawing and refreezing leaves ground lichen covered with a thick layer of ice. After