

Book Reviews

IGLOO FOR THE NIGHT, by Mrs. T. Manning. University of Toronto Press, Toronto. Pp. 234. Illustrated. \$3.

Our Arctic literature is voluminous and embraces many periods, from the days of the sailing vessels to the modern era of the airplane. Stories about Hearne's travels for the Hudson's Bay Co., Franklin's overland journeys, Amundsen's voyage through the North-west Passage, Stefansson's expeditions and lately the cruises of the R.C.M.P. *St. Roch* are graphic and blood-stirring. Mrs. Manning's book, *Igloo for the Night*, is something different. It tells of a woman's experiences in the Arctic.

Mrs. Manning married her naturalist husband aboard the Hudson's Bay Co., S.S. *Nascopie* at Cape Dorset, Baffin Island, in July, 1938. After the ceremony they travelled north by small boat up the east coast of the island, and lived as Eskimos, though much more strenuously. Her husband hunted and did his work. She helped him and learnt the customs of the region—how to cook native food, how to make caribou-skin clothing, how to build igloos and how to look after and drive dogs.

Husband and wife were never idle. During the winter of 1939-40 they made an arduous sled journey from their base at Hantzch Bay to Cape Dorset, on to Pangnirtung and across country back to their base. They were alone on the trail for three months, and "igloo for the night" became a routine. Their summer life was just as active, with ice, mosquitoes and bad weather plaguing them turnabout.

They started for the Outside in August, 1940, going by way of Foxe Basin and around the coast to Melville Peninsula, hoping to reach Churchill before freeze-up. But winter caught up with them at the old police detachment of Cape Fullerton in October and when they arrived at Churchill in January, driving their own dog team, the thermometer registered 58 degrees below zero.

The appeal in this book, to a great extent, stems from its very truthfulness. There are no heroics—just grim reality, too grim to be even mildly amusing. The author writes with pungent vividness; her seasonable descriptions of the country and the heavens, her understanding of the natives and her love for their dogs are beautifully

told. As you read on, you vicariously feel her excitement, her suppressed anxiety, her patience, her courage and even suffer with her in her hunger. You keep hoping that the journey will end successfully. Her account of the poor blind dog they picked up and established in a good home at the Hudson's Bay Co. post, Igloodik, is only one of many tender and pathetic incidents.

Mrs. Manning apparently is an unusually resourceful traveller; as author of *Igloo for the Night*, she is a very remarkable woman.

C. D. LaNauze.

THE CASE AGAINST THE NAZI WAR CRIMINALS. The opening statement by Robert H. Jackson and other documents. Preface by Gordon Dean. Illustrated with photographs. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. Pp. xiii and 217. \$2.50.

Since it provides in handy form an outline of the case against the German war leaders, this is an important book for the general reader, who has not the time, the means nor the inclination to dig into the massive record of the Nuremberg trials. It presents an explanatory preface by Mr. Gordon Dean of counsel for the United States, the opening address of Mr. Justice Jackson, chief counsel for that country, the agreement or charter under which the tribunal was established, and the formal indictment, itself a document of 116 printed pages. As it stands here, the outline is incomplete; perhaps it will be reissued later so as to show the result of the trials.

It is probable that there will be as many opinions as readers, not concerning the merits of the case, but as to where the stress should have lain in presenting it. For example, Napoleon's exile is not mentioned, although it was the result of an agreement among the powers allied against him, just as the tribunal at Nuremberg was established by agreement of the United Nations. There is bare mention of the Pact of Paris, 1928—the Kellogg pact—in which Germany renounced war as an instrument of national policy, which pact, it might well be argued, furnished a legal basis for the trials. Again, would it have made a more lasting impression on German mentality if these defendants had been tried only for their war crimes and crimes against humanity? Would there then have been less inclination among