

chapters examine issues of special current concern to Yukon Indians—the evolution of modern Indian organizations (chapter 5), and the scope and variety of Yukon Native languages (chapter 6): this is the first published overview of either of these topics, making these two chapters particularly valuable to researchers. The remaining six chapters rely on a more traditional form to present information about the past, that of oral testimony from elders. Topics include food, shelter and clothing (chapter 7), social patterns (chapter 8), life cycles (chapter 9), special events (chapter 10) and worldview (chapter 11). A final chapter presenting individual testimony from 47 Yukon elders—24 women and 23 men—underscores McClellan's message about the cultural variety within the Yukon, the unique perspectives coming from each community.

McClellan's book includes three useful maps, one of mountains and trenches, one of major drainages and one of Yukon languages. It also includes a number of excellent archival photos (including colour plates of Alexander Murray's early drawings), as well as many of her own photographs taken during four decades of research in the Yukon.

The two books differ in scope and in price; Brody's is an affordable pocketbook while McClellan's is and will remain a benchmark reference text. Yet they complement each other. If Brody stresses broad oppositions in order to make us aware of differences between western Europeans and subarctic hunters, McClellan urges us not to slip into the trap of viewing all Natives as somehow the same, while in fact each group is unique. What the books share is a framework that permits readers to understand messages given in indigenous peoples' own voices, stories and photographs. These two books should be read by anyone interested in the present and future of northern aboriginal peoples. (Julie Cruikshank, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER UK.)

NATIVE PEOPLES, NATIVE LANDS: CANADIAN INDIANS, INUIT AND METIS. Cox, Bruce Alden (editor). 1987. Ottawa, Carleton University Press, Carleton Library Series 142. 298 p, soft cover. ISBN 0-88629-062-7. £6.95.

For a quarter-century or so the Carleton Library Series has been providing a steady flow of "original works, new selections, and reprints of source materials relating to Canada". Some of these have dealt with northern regions and native peoples, including three collections of readings: Tom McFeat's *Indians of the North Pacific Coast*, Victor Valentine and Frank Vallee's *Eskimo of the Canadian Arctic*, and Bruce Cox's *Cultural ecology: readings on the Canadian Indians and Eskimos* (1973). Cox has now provided a follow-up volume, containing 20 selections by 19 authors, most of whom are anthropologists.

In this second collection Cox adheres to the format of his first book, grouping the papers by geographical or

political region: Great Lakes/Saint Lawrence; boreal forest, prairies, Pacific; Yukon and Northwest Territories. Each of the five regional sections contains a brief introduction by the editor and at least three papers. Slightly more than half the contributions (including all those relating to the boreal forest and prairies) are reprints of papers published between 1969 and 1985, while nine of the selections (including all those representing the Pacific region) appear to be new. Three of the authors in Cox's first volume are again present (Eleanor Leacock, Harvey Feit, and Adrian Tanner); in the two latter cases the selections are the same ones presented in Cox's book 15 years ago, with added comments.

Twelve chapters specifically discuss Indians, and three Metis; only one examines Inuit. Three selections, however, relate to economic problems affecting northern natives in general. The last paper comments on publications about Canadian native people. There is a rough balance between papers examining historical phenomena and ones discussing aspects of modern society and livelihood.

Subject matter runs through a broad spectrum, including warfare, slavery, disease, group size, roles of women, relationships between natives and newcomers, and impacts of agriculture and industry. Tabular information accompanies a third of the chapters but illustrations and maps are absent. Each paper is accompanied by references, and most of these are gathered into a comprehensive bibliography at the end of the book. Among several typographical errors which slipped through is the bold-face heading "The Prairies" in the list of contents. Some readers may consider that the wide diversity of people and topics discussed in these 20 papers constitutes an unfortunate lack of focus, while others are certain to applaud the breadth of the collection, which contains at least something about native people in each major region of Canada. In any case it is very convenient to have the papers drawn together into one paperback book. (W. Gillies Ross, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

NORTHERN LAND USE PLANNING

HINTERLAND OR HOMELAND? LAND USE PLANNING IN NORTHERN CANADA. 1987. Fenge, T. and Rees, W. E. (editors). Ottawa, Canadian Arctic Resources Committee. 161 p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 0-919996-31-0. Can\$20.00.

Land use planning is a southern Canadian concept which has been introduced to Canada's North over the past half-decade; this book continues that trend with a largely southern-based commentary on events leading up to establishment of the Northern Land Use Planning Program (NLUPP). Actual planning exercises have only begun in the last two years, so the book cannot relate its critiques to the actual implementation of the program.

Rees describes the current land management system in the North, and its inability to deal with native and