

F. Laurie Barron and Joseph Garcea (editors). *Urban Indian Reserves: Forging New Relationships in Saskatchewan*. Saskatoon, SK: Purich Publisher, 1999.

Review by Allison M. Williams, Department of Geography,  
University of Saskatchewan

*Urban Indian Reserves* provides a timely analysis of the urban-reserve phenomenon in Saskatchewan. Although provincial in scope, the collection provides a model for the country. The deliberate choice that Saskatchewan First Nations have made in adding urban areas to reserves—without comprising their Aboriginal and treaty rights (via the Treaty Land Entitlement Framework Agreement)—as part of along-term economic and political development strategy is unique and novel. This is evident in the commercial and institutional activities in which the four urban reserves—Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Fort Qu'Appelle, Yorkton—featured in the collection are designated. In addition, the ambitious role that municipal governments in Saskatchewan have taken on in defining their relationship with urban reserves is unusual and progressive and provides a framework from which others can operate.

The strength of this volume is the mix of contributors, representing a cross-section of academic disciplines and municipal practitioners from both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities. To illustrate, the Aboriginal perspective is presented in at least four chapter contributions written by First Nations administrators. Other authors include civic administrators representing municipal planning and economic development departments, and various social scientists at the University of Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College. A short section containing a brief descriptive paragraph about each contributor would have added context to his or her contribution, and thereby added perspective to the overall volume.

The editors deserve congratulations for staging the book's contributions so well. They frame the thirteen-chapter collection with a strong introduction, which sets the stage for the reader; and then provide a summary conclusion, which operates as a reflection on the

chapters while suggesting areas for future research. Recognizing that the book examines the creation of four reserves, the book would have been better organized and somewhat easier to read (and use as a reference) if the stories of each of these projects were presented in sections. Two sections could have encompassed the four stories, with the first section representing the two reserves that were created amidst great bitterness, and the second describing the two reserves nurtured between the local municipality and the First Nations band council in political harmony. By dividing the book into these two sections, repetition specific to the Treaty Land Entitlement Framework Agreement (where funds to acquire land in fulfillment of treaties were received by First Nations) would have been minimized.

Although the collection is a "must-read" for every scholar working on contemporary urban planning and/or First Nations issues, both First Nations and municipalities would be amiss if *Urban Indian Reserves* were not on their reading list, given the practical value of the analysis presented.

John M. Coward. *The Newspaper Indian: Native American Identity in the Press, 1820-1890*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1999.

Review by Mark C. Anderson, Department of History, Brock University

The Othering of Indigenous peoples is easy to establish from Christopher Columbus's diaries (noted in this book) to Disney animated features released in the 1990s. This scourge is endemic, has deep historical and cultural roots, and exists all around us. Yet, though the images of Indians that surface in the mass media frequently appear to be simplistic (that's the nature of clichés), their manufacture and origination are difficult to ascertain.

To that end, this historical field tends to focus on the images themselves, and not on their production. John M. Coward's ambitious study does both—and, as a result, offers a major contribution to the literature.

The study explores American press characterizations of Indig-