

making this work relevant to understanding the present Haida experience, is not fully achieved. The burning issues of land claims, inequality of access to social programmes, lack of opportunity in employment, and the hard, overt partition of racial prejudice and discrimination which divides the White and Haida settlements at Masset itself, figure scarcely at all in this account. Once again it is as an abstraction that Indian culture is presented. To be fair, Boelscher recognizes this, admitting in her final pages that "...it does not explicitly touch upon many issues of current Haida concern" (p. 200). Readers looking for a full account of contemporary Haida life, should note this disclaimer.

Michael Kew

Joseph Jorgensen, Guest editor, **Special Issue: American Indian Governments in the Reagan Era**, *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 10, No. 2, 1986.

This special issue focusses on American Indian governments in the 1980s. The first article by J. Jorgensen provides a good introduction to federal Indian policies and United States Indian politics. He rightly presumes that many readers will neither have an extensive background about Indian governments in the United States nor about federal policies that have partially determined the position of Indians in the United States. He begins with a good review of late 18th- and early 19th-century Federal Indian policy. Thirteen pages later, Jorgensen reaches 1987. Admittedly it is a short piece but it is concise, well-written and identifies the relevant federal policies that have been enacted over the past two centuries. The reader could stop here and would have benefitted from the special issue.

Four case studies follow this introduction and provide empirical data which address some of the issues and claims made in the introduction. Each case study reflects well over two decades of research carried out by the author(s). The carefully crafted research that is presented in each of the articles includes an historical context in which to interpret the data and gain an indepth understanding of the issues.

Clemmer's assessment of the impact of the Indian Reorganization Act on three Indian tribes is both methodologically sound as well as insightful in analysis. Data were gathered from a variety of sources as he compares the consequences of the Indian Reorganization Act on the Hopis, Western Shoshones and Southern Utes. He provides solid data to conclude that the Indian Reorganization Act fostered the dissolution of tribal structures.

Stull, Schultz and Cadue provide an excellent case study of the success and failures that have been associated with the recent emergence of Indian self-determination. The authors look specifically at the impact of Public Law 93-638, otherwise known as The Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, on the Kickapoo tribe in Kansas. Beginning with a good historical background, the authors show how the Act was supposed to transfer local decision-making power to the tribes but failed because it did nothing to change the structure of the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs and its relationship to the tribes except to increase their dependency on the Bureau.

Robbins analyzes the Upper Skagit tribe of Western Washington State and the St. Lawrence Island Eskimos of Cambell, Alaska. In a nice comparative effort, the author shows sharp contrast in the ways Indian Reorganization Act governments fit into Native culture. Robbins concludes that while he cannot attribute all negative outcomes Natives are experiencing to the Indian Reorganization Act, a lack of alternative forms of government to choose from have restricted the potential benefits that might have accrued.

Jorgensen concludes this issue with an analysis of the dependency of the Northern Ute of eastern Utah. He follows the rollercoaster economic boom-bust-boom-bust scenario of the Ute from the fifties to today. Jorgensen concludes, after a penetrating analysis of government Indian policy, that the New Federalism of the 1970s has produced a dependency from which the Ute will find it difficult to extricate themselves.

The special issue focusses on two major themes. First, it successfully documents the negative and lasting impact of the

Indian Reorganization Act (1934). It documents in a variety of ways how this seemingly beneficial, at other times benign, Act has produced a Native economic dependency that will probably never be reversed. The implications of such a conclusion are both enlightening and serious. The second theme touched upon is that more recent federal policy and legislation have continued to enforce a Native dependency. While policy statements publicly decry this dependency, the implementation procedures preclude any meaningful change. The special issue makes a substantive contribution to the field of Native Studies as well as policy analysis. If other issues are as penetrating and insightful, it should be one journal that all libraries will continue to support.

James S. Frideres

Brian Titley, *A Narrow Vision: Duncan Campbell Scott and the Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada*, Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1986.

Professor Brian Titley has done a great service for scholarship on Native history, indeed for Native studies in general, with the publication of his aptly titled book on Duncan Campbell Scott, *A Narrow Vision*. Scott, who was with the Department of Indian Affairs in Ottawa from 1878 to 1932 and served as its Deputy from 1913-32, is a key figure. He was the lynch-pin and provided the essential continuity of Canadian Indian policy in the 19th and 20th centuries. This policy has been singularly noted for its basic elements, particularly the Indian Act, and the Crown's control of land and natural resources on reserve and within Treaty lands. It was, and remains, a very unimaginative vision that is often seen to be negative and regressive, if not in style, then certainly in content. Its essence was colonial, a legacy of British Imperial history. Yet, as Professor Titley observes in his "Introduction," the administration of Indian Affairs remains a complex and many-faceted enterprise. Thus, at least until much more research has been done, scholarship on the subject must perforce be cautious.