

notion that "very little corporal punishment was meted out of Shingwauk" (p. 77). There is substantial evidence that refutes this; one has only to speak to Indians from the local area to be disabused of this idea. A second caution concerns some of the underlying assumptions contained in the book. The author of Chapter 6, "Separate and Unequal: Indian and White Girls at All Hallows School, 1854-1920," for example, appears to assume that assimilation would have had a positive outcome for Native peoples in Canada, a point which is strongly debated by Native leaders. This conclusion detracted from what was otherwise a strong, analytical chapter.

Indian Education in Canada explains the historical context for present relations between Whites and Native peoples in Canada in a very readable yet scholarly fashion. Aside from the above mentioned cautions this book makes a very significant contribution to Native Studies. It is to be recommended to everyone interested in gaining a better understanding of current Native issues. These rise out of the historical context described in this book and have not, to this point, been well documented from a Native perspective.

Women's Work: Development and the Division of Labor by Gender

Eleanor Leacock, Helen Safa, et al.

South Hadley, Massachusetts: Bergin and Garvey Publishers, 1986.

Reviewer: Christine Ward Gailey

Northeastern University

This coherent, well-argued collection analyzes the impact of economic development on the gender division of labor and patterns of women's authority. Most essays are significantly revised versions of articles which first appeared in a special issue of *Signs*. These case studies link shifts in the gender division of labor, increasing economic insecurity, and decreasing authority for women, on the one hand, to changing political and economic relations involved in capitalist expansion, on the other. Three related aspects of capitalist development frame the essays: 1) the transition from agrarian to industrial production in Europe and the United States, 2) colonial or neo-colonial capitalist penetration into nonindustrial societies, and 3) capitalist industrialization in neo-colonial countries. In addition, Elisabeth Croll examines development and gender relations in socialist contexts. In the concluding chapter, Eleanor Leacock discusses the implications of the articles and related literature for movements by and for women in the so-called developing world.

The volume is valuable for classroom use. The articles address the major debates about women's status and economic development: participation in development versus control, the impact of class and racial stratification on women's experiences of capitalist development, the relationship of capitalism to patriarchy, the nature of gender inequities in unstratified societies, the ostensibly progressive aspects of women's involvement in wage labor, the creation of public and domestic spheres, the creation of a split between productive and reproductive activities, and the effects of industrial development on women in urban and rural neo-colonial settings. The case study format makes the theoretical subtleties accessible to students, and the selection of examples from all parts of the world—including encapsulated minority peoples in industrial capitalist countries—avoids the Eurocentrism or

regional specificity of related works. In the classroom, it works well in tandem with *Women and Men and the International Division of Labor* edited by June Nash and Maria Patricia Fernandez-Kelly (Albany, New York: SUNY Press, 1984).

Wild Plant Use by the Woods Cree (Nihithawak) of East-Central Saskatchewan

Anna L. Leighton

Ottawa, Ontario: National Museum of Man Mercury Series, Canadian Ethnology Service, Paper Number 101, 1985. xi + 136 pp. gratis.

Reviewer: R. Frank Chandler
Dalhousie University

This book represents a survey of plant uses by the Woods Cree of East-Central Saskatchewan. The data was collected directly from Cree members of the area during the summers of 1979 and 1980. Knowledge regarding the plants, especially their traditional uses, was also collected. Plant identity was verified by authorities.

The plants are referred to throughout the book, except for the annotated list and Appendix B, by their English common name "to make the report readable by people unfamiliar with Latin plant names." Each common name refers to a single taxon listed in Table 10. The annotated list, the heart of this book, is arranged alphabetically by genus using Latin binomials. This list provides all the pertinent data of each plant researched under distinct headings, making it a clear and ready reference source. This study records the Woods Cree names for 123 plants. Many of these names are new to the literature and many have not previously been verified in the field with Cree respondents to ascertain plant identity.

The balance of the book consists of a series of tables and appendices which allow the reader ready reference to the plants used, their Cree names and meanings, Latin names, uses, and comparison with existing data for members of the Cree from other geographical areas.

The book is thoroughly cross-indexed and referenced. A few drawings help the reader visualize some of the native crafts and practices.

While it is remarkably free of errors, two items in the book deserve comment. The first relates to the determination of the *Achillea* species used and the assumption (p. 22) that all species are medically the same. Evidence to the contrary does exist. The second item deserving comment is the linking of the English common name, coltsfoot, to the genus *Petasites*. By far the majority of references to English botanicals will list coltsfoot as *Tussilago farfara* L. However, sweet coltsfoot and arrow-leaved coltsfoot are members of the genus *Petasites*. Clarification regarding the plant in question is needed.

While the book is generally well organized and easy to follow, the data in Appendix B is presented without any apparent order. Fortunately, it is small enough that sorting through it is not a major obstacle.

This original work is a useful reference book on the use of wild plants by the Woods Cree of East-Central Saskatchewan. This book will appeal to all those interested in Amerindian folklore and will be helpful to those researching traditional uses of plants, especially those of Amerindians.