

One major element of the book is disturbing, notwithstanding its explicit avoidance of "academic theory." This is that analysis of the land claims question is conducted solely in terms of an explicitly narrow framework. The reader is never exposed to any analytical thread but the author's. As a result, if this work is aimed at the undergraduate, serious effort to supplement its analytical failings must be made.

A number of lesser things also bothered me. The anthropology of both the coastal and interior tribes, touched upon mainly in the first chapter, is sparse to a fault. Thus, the rich complexity of B.C. Native society is obscured. Equally bothersome are what appear to me to be contradictions between some of the book's sub-arguments. In "The Politics of Survival," the role of Protestant missions in the preservation of potlatch ceremonialism is noted, but later Tennant states that some missionary magistrates vigorously prosecuted potlatch offenders. Likewise, on p. 72, Tennant states that "anomy" was everywhere" among B.C. Indians, while earlier the strength of Native traditional society, especially on the coast, in the face of White colonialism is emphasized.

This book has two very strong elements. The first is how modern B.C. Indian political cohesion and solidarity developed in a most hostile environment. The other is the facts of Indian-White relations over land in the province. The latter suffers, however, in my opinion, from a lack of broad analytical perspective. Despite these criticisms, Tennant has provided us with a useful, if unfortunately limited, examination of the B.C. land claims question.

Anthropology and Development in North Africa and the Middle East

Muneera Salem-Murdock and Michael M. Horowitz, eds.

Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1990. xi + 360 pp. \$42.00 (paper)

Reviewer: Paula Chegwidden

Acadia University

Anthropology and Development in North Africa and the Middle East is a collection of 15 articles about rural development in 10 countries. The common theme in most is the documentation of the role anthropologists (or social scientists in general in some cases) had or should have played in designing or assessing some aspect of rural development policy.

All but one or two of the articles are clear and detailed, but the volume does suffer from a problem common to most such collections, how to make it relevant to an audience wider than regional specialists. The editors make some very general points contrasting development in this region to sub-Saharan Africa, since the first two volumes in this series on rural development have focussed there.

Two of the pieces here do make more general points with very great effectiveness; both show how World Bank approaches to rural development have been seriously flawed, in part because appropriate research was not done or was not heeded. In "Agricultural Development and Food Production on a Sudanese Irrigation Scheme," Victoria Bernal shows how concentration on cotton production has had disastrous effects on the availability of food in the Sudan. Zulkuf Aydin's critique of the Corum-Cankri rural development project in Turkey demonstrates how overreliance on expensive inputs and assumptions of rural homogeneity have increased, rather than decreased, ru-

ral poverty. In a third article, Gunter Meyer describes the fate of farmers displaced by the giant Euphrates dam in northeast Syria. He does not himself make a more general critique but the comparison with other similar dam projects around the world could be made by an informed reader.

The other articles vary in length and the extent to which they specifically discuss the actual or potential contributions of anthropologists. The first has a very intriguing point which is not explained in enough detail to be clear. Alice Morton describes the two quite different notions of appropriate research held by an indigenous Moroccan research institute and the USAID Moroccan office. The other two articles on Morocco discuss unintended consequences of agricultural policy in two rural settings, which could have (by implication) been avoided by more appropriate research.

The three articles on Tunisia describe economic change in three regions, covering such issues as water use, differential access to resources among farmers and tourism, without focussing directly on what anthropologists did or could have done to change the research situation. Dawn Chatty describes the gradual integration of the nomadic Harasiis into the modern Omani state. She too describes her research results rather than specifically discussing the role of the anthropologist.

Three articles, one each on Libya, Egypt and Israel, do focus on the contribution of the anthropologist, although all three articles are shorter, providing less detail than most of the others. Charles Swagman and Daniel Varisco provide an interesting contrast in articles about the Yemen Arab Republic. They both discuss the anthropologist's role in rural development policy, but Swagman shows the disadvantages when the anthropologist is expected to be a field officer as well, while Varisco describes the frustrations when the anthropologist is not supposed to implement his/her recommendations.

This is certainly an interesting collection, but if the editors had clearly reiterated and tied together the points made about the role of anthropology in their introduction, it would have been a more generally useful volume.

Dependence and Autonomy: Women's Employment and the Family in Calcutta Hilary Standing

New York: Routledge, 1991. vii + 198 pp. \$16.95 (paper)

Reviewer: Doreen Marie Indra
University of Lethbridge

Hilary Standing's study primarily deals with the effects of "women's entry into employment on intra-household relations in an urban Third World context [Calcutta] in which there has been little tradition of female employment but where economic pressures have brought a recent increase in the proportion of women entering or seeking waged work" (p. 1). Of particular concern to her is the impact of women's employment on urban Bengali familial ideologies. Standing also tangentially addresses the larger issue of whether and to what degree involvement in paid labour supplies these women with "the conditions or pre-conditions for their greater emancipation . . ." (p. 1).

Chapter 1 introduces the issues, the methods used and a brief background to women and labour in Calcutta. Data were collected during 12 months in 1981-82, with two