

it antedated the Keewatin examples of pre-Dorset, which are dated rather more securely to the first millenium B.C. by comparison with the Igloodik sequence. This critique of Harp's chronology points out possible alternatives to his interpretation, but it in no sense supplants it. Rather, it brings out the need for regional archaeological studies in the mid-continent portion of the Boreal Forest and, above all, for more work in the Barren Grounds.

The prehistory of the Barren Grounds, for all its marginal character, is made fascinating and instructive by Harp's work, which deals with some major problems and leads the way toward the study of others. His monograph will stand as a landmark in the archaeology of the general arctic and as a model of good presentation. Harp's maps and drawings are clear and to the point; especially interesting are his tree-dimensional sketches of sites, which show far more clearly than would photographs the topographic relations and thus something of site ecology. The editing is good but unfortunately the reproduction of photographs is disgracefully bad, especially when it is compared with that in the journal *Arctic*, also published by the Arctic Institute.

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*Eskimo Administration: I. Alaska.* Diamond JENNESS. Arctic Institute of North America Technical Paper No. 10. Montréal, The Arctic Institute of North America, 1962, 64 pp., 2 figures. \$3.00.

All those interested in the Eskimos and in problems of culture change in the arctic will find Diamond Jenness' study of the administration of Alaska's Eskimos a work of considerable value and usefulness. It is the first part of a projected three part study which will eventually include histories of Eskimo administration in Canada and Greenland by the same author. Dr. Jenness has divided this first volume of his historical survey into three main periods.

The first period begins with the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867 and continues up to 1896. It was not until the passage of the First Organic Act in 1884 that provision was made for organized administrative services in Alaska; in this connection the author emphasizes the importance of law enforcement and education in the new territory. The significance of mission schools and their subsidization by the government during this early period of Alaska's history is very clearly and concisely set forth.

The various gold rushes and the resultant "discovery" of Alaska by the United States government is taken as the starting point for the author's second period of Eskimo administration which runs from 1896 to 1939. An

important point that stands out here is that by 1914 every Eskimo village of more than 100 persons contained a Bureau of Education school. There is also a good outline of the development of the fur trade economy with emphasis on the weaknesses in the adoption of such an activity as a permanent economic base for Alaskan Eskimos and, by extension, the peoples of northern Canada. In discussing the early definition of territorial and federal responsibilities in Alaska, the author emphasizes the work of the Bureau of Education and its successor, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in promoting education, health and economic welfare. A detailed survey of Eskimo education between the two world wars is especially valuable and there is a careful appraisal of the strengths and weaknesses of the system.

The author's third period covers the years between 1939 and 1960. Here the effect of the war on Alaska is discussed with emphasis on the new economic opportunities available to the Eskimos. Demographic changes are stressed by indicating the growth of such local centres as Point Barrow, Kotzebue, Bethel and Unalakleet. However, the excellent discussion is marred somewhat by overly moralistic statements about life in these communities. In this part of the book the author also deals with welfare developments, the modern post-war cash economy, and contemporary health and housing programmes.

It is obvious that Jenness is greatly worried about the future of the Alaskan Eskimos, particularly in terms of the unsatisfactory economic situation that exists in the state. Since there are not enough jobs in the north, and it is unlikely that there will be in the foreseeable future, younger Eskimos should be encouraged to relocate. At the same time the author appears to be well aware of the difficulties that will be faced by those who attempt to adapt to life in the south. Education is seen as the key to advancement in the modern world, a point of view which explains Jenness' emphasis on this aspect of administration throughout the book. However, no suggestions for the future of Alaskan education are advanced.

Because of the importance of this book and its significance for both anthropologists and northern administrators, it is necessary that potential users be informed concerning its weak as well as its strong points. A major weakness that is immediately apparent is the author's failure to deal with the Russian period of Alaska's history. Although he may have conceived this aspect of the problem as being outside his field of interest, it is obvious that many of the problems faced by the Bureau of Education in the early years of that agency's administration of Eskimo affairs were a direct outgrowth of conditions inherited at the time of the purchase of the territory.

A second major weakness is a generally insufficient documentation and failure to make maximum use of up-to-date sources. This is more serious because it not only reflects, probably unfairly, on the quality of the author's research but reduces the usefulness of the text as a basic source. Thus part of the study, particularly where the author is dealing with the break-

down of the aboriginal subsistence economy and the introduction of reindeer, appear superficial because of the lack of adequate documentation. One of the potentially most useful sections of the book is the survey of Eskimo education between the two world wars. Yet more source references, particularly to the Annual Reports of the Bureau of Education from which most of the data must have been taken, would have made this section even stronger and, more important, of greater comparative value as far as the relatively new educational programme for Canadian Eskimos is concerned. Similarly, it is difficult to understand why the author acknowledges so few of the sizeable number of studies of Eskimo culture change which have been carried out in Alaska during the past decade.

These criticisms should not be allowed to obscure the significance of Dr. Jenness' contribution. We have here, for the first time, a clear, concise historical survey of Eskimo administration in Alaska along with an informed and intelligent assessment of the extent to which the administrators have either achieved or failed to achieve their goals. It is to be hoped that this book will be read by those responsible for Eskimo administration in Canada. There are important parallels and significant continuities between the two arctic areas and Canadian administrators are fortunate indeed to have the opportunity to profit from the mistakes of their American counterparts and to draw on the knowledge derived from nearly 100 years of administrative experience in Alaska. If this is actually one of the ways in which the book is used, then the author's efforts will be well repaid, and the volume's shortcomings will pale into insignificance.

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*Cultural Stability and Change among the Montagnais Indians of the Lake Melville Region of Labrador.* John T. McGEE. Catholic University of America Anthropological Series No. 19. Washington: The Catholic University of America Press, 1961. viii-159 pp., ill.

Dr. McGee had been exposed to the area and the people before setting out to write. His book for the most part reflects intimacy with the Montagnais, but less than intimacy with the determinants underlying change.

Chapters are provided on the geography of the area, the non-Indian residents (local white and Eskimo as well as Air Force) which describe the degree of connectedness or exclusiveness they maintain with respect to each other and to the Montagnais. The initial description of the Lake Melville Montagnais in chapter III provides vital statistics on the 1952 band, some interesting information on nicknaming, authority, religion, marriage patterns, and the life cycle. The Seasonal Round of Activities (chapter IV) fills in with detail the framework established in the previous chapter. The Winter Hunt and especially the description of details of orientation to space are