

depend not only on the courts, however, but also on the attitude of the Canadian public, which this book is intended to inform. The development of the theory of aboriginal rights, and the history of dealings with native people, demonstrate that such rights as native people have been granted stem not simply from abstract, idealist thought on the part of the conquerors, but more significantly from a careful assessment of power relationships. Where the demand for Indian land has been great, and the potential resistance of the Indians weak, the land was taken with little regard to aboriginal rights. This was true in the Maritimes in the early 19th century (see p. 105), and it appears to be happening again today in the James Bay region of Quebec. It was less true on the Prairies in the late 19th century. This book may well help to alter that power relationship in favour of native people. Those Canadians who are swayed by moral arguments will find here a strong case for native rights. Those who are moved only by power will find that native people may indeed have the law on their side.

Peter J. Usher

THE ALASKA-YUKON WILD FLOWERS GUIDE. *Anchorage: Alaska Northwest Publishing Company, 1974. 8½ x 5½ inches. 218 pages, colour illustrations (photos). \$7.95.*

It is no criticism of photography to say that it is a realistic medium. When photographing flowers, most cameramen, including those whose works appear in this book, seem to become carried away by the beauty of the subject, and use the medium as an artistic form of display. This can be most frustrating to the flower lover, but in the present guide the problem has been neatly overcome by Virginia Howie with her delicate and faithful line drawings. These accompany and complement the 164 photographs of wild flowers in the Alaska-Yukon area. Each drawing is explicit, yet simple, while the photographs gave this reviewer an immediate desire to spend some time in the area. Short descriptions of the flowers are given, but unfortunately no dates for when they are in bloom. The cottongrass shown in its own habitat with snow-capped mountains beyond, the water-lilies in their indescribably blue ponds, the fields of pink and white fireweed, and the groups of flowers growing together among the pebbles, all tell their own story. There is an interesting collection of saxifraga and another of the fascinating figwort family. The artistic presentation of his favourite flower and namesake would certainly have given as much delight to Linnaeus as to anyone

today. The guide is small for its price, which is undoubtedly due to the number of coloured illustrations included. However, anyone interested in wild flowers should be delighted to have a copy of this book.

Katherine Mackenzie

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCES NORTH OF THE BROOKS RANGE IN NORTHEASTERN ALASKA. BY RALPH S. SOLECKI, BERT SALWEN AND JEROME JACOBSON. *Calgary: University of Calgary, 1973. 6¾ x 10 inches, 105 pages, 28 figures, 3 maps, 11 plates, 5 tables (Department of Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 1). \$5.00.*

In 1961 Ralph Solecki and William F. Farrand, with three Columbia University graduate students, carried out six weeks of air-assisted ground surveys in parts of unglaciated northeastern Alaska in order to test the hypothesis that early man travelled that way from the Bering Strait towards the Mackenzie Corridor. The field results and laboratory analyses are fully reported in this first descriptive paper on the archaeology of the region. There are also informative descriptions of the terrain and the itinerary of the field party, an appendix by Farrand on the glacial geology, and another by Isabel Drew on the mineralogy of specimens attributed to the British Mountain Complex.

This is a worthy first volume of a new series, and a welcome addition to the literature on an area which is of increasing interest and concern because of impending pipeline construction and related activities. The volume is dedicated to the late William Duncan Strong. The surveys were supported by the U.S. Office of Naval Research through its laboratory at Barrow, and the Arctic Institute of North America.

Eighteen sites which yielded primarily lithic artefacts, and twelve tent rings which yielded no artefacts, were found in the Shubelik-Sadlerochit Mountain area and at Franklin Bluffs on the Sadlerochit River. The sites and tent rings are described carefully with the aid of photographs and well-executed plan drawings and sketch maps and, in a few cases, cross sections. The writers report that "every scrap of material evidence was collected", amounting to 2028 specimens, including debitage.

The great majority of the sites were found on terraces overlooking a lake or stream valley. As one who searched for sites in part of that area for ten days in 1952, with disappointing — although not entirely negative — results, I can applaud the effective dili-