

puts the observations about the Japanese into the mouth of his least conservative character. Old Dunn is not trying to incite racial antipathy. But the same cannot be said for articles that appeared in *Maclean's* while Godwin (back in England) was polishing the manuscript. On 15 October 1921, in the first of two articles, "Will Canada Go Yellow?" we find statistics for the very area in which Ferguson's Landing (Whonnock) lies, charting the growth of Japanese ownership and reporting, without challenge, the popular theory that this was part of an invasion being orchestrated from Tokyo.

But this is not a political novel. It is fiction woven from personal experience containing acute and verifiable observation of an emerging society. It reflects, naturally, many views that are today regarded as outmoded, a few even reprehensible. The reader can have fun exploring Godwin's own sympathies not only by inferring them from the text, but also by checking them against the journal extracts. Taken as a whole, this book gives us a very good sociological understanding of the early struggles of settlers, the colonial culture they inhabited, and the social relations that nurtured their suspicion of the city, corporate capitalism, and distant government.

Robert Thompson is to be congratulated for republishing this book. It deserves a broad readership.

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The Geology of Southern Vancouver Island: a field guide, by C.J. Yorath and H.W. Nasmith, Victoria.: Orca Book Publishers, 1995. 172 pp. Illus., maps. \$14.95 paper.

Geology of the Kelowna Area and Origin of the Okanagan Valley British Columbia, by Murray A. Roed, with contributions from Don A. Dobson et al. Kelowna: Kelowna Geology Committee, Geology Department, Okanagan University College, 1995. 183 pp. Illus., maps. \$19.95 paper.

There are two types of geological field guides. One is intended to inform groups of professional geologists on specialized field trips through a region, and the other is for the intelligent layperson with little background in geology. The two books here are successful examples of the latter type, engendered by the same process: as the teaching of earth science at an institution of tertiary education in a particular region intensifies, those teaching it first construct field-trips for students, then see the need for a comprehensive guidebook to the region, with input from local earth scientists and engineers. Each of the resultant guides informs both the student and the intelligent citizen of the geology of an important region of British Columbia, and each concentrates on describing sites close to a major regional centre of population.

Geological knowledge of the region around Victoria covered in *The Geology Of Southern Vancouver Island* reflects the century-long presence in the city of the provincial Geological Survey Branch; the mapping, carried out by the Geological Survey of Canada since the 1870s, the creation of the Pacific Geoscience Centre at Sidney in the 1970s, and the recent expansion of instruction and research in earth sciences at the University of Victoria. The guide is in two parts, the first dealing with landscape, geological history and structure, mining, and earthquakes, and the second with descriptions of geology encountered at twenty localities in and around Victoria. The English is immaculate, the style terse and informative, and the text is accompanied by clear black-and-white line drawings and black-and-white photographs. Directions to each site are satisfactorily detailed. Rock types and component minerals are described, radiogenic ages are cited, and the appearance of outcrop, structural, and glacial features is carefully explained. A glossary explains technical terms. One aspect of regional geology not covered is evidence for large earthquakes that strike the seaward portion of the underlying Cascadia subduction zone every few hundred years. If such an earthquake were to occur today, damage to buildings and other infrastructure on Vancouver Island is to be expected. Evidence for such major earthquakes in the past is only now being investigated, however, and one hopes that it will be featured in the next edition.

Geology of the Kelowna Area stems from expanded earth science instruction at Okanagan University College. A committee of geologists and engineers have collaborated to write this guide, with chapters on geologic time, landscapes, bedrock history, glaciation, aboriginal archeology, water on the surface and below the ground, notable geological sites, geological hazards, mining, and future development. The history of mining includes discussion of environmental concerns. Appendices contain directions for two field trips, one to general features and one emphasizing bedrock geology. Accompanying coloured photographs, maps, and diagrams are of high quality, reflecting many hours of careful computer-aided drafting and solid financial support by foundations and local individuals and businesses. An emphasis on geological hazards, waterways and groundwater, and environmental aspects of agricultural, mining, and suburban development reflects an awareness that rapid population growth in the Okanagan Valley threatens the fragile ecosystem of this beautiful, semi-arid region, unique in Canada.

British Columbians live in and interact with a natural environment that is unimaginably old, has a complex history, and is vulnerable to abuse. Authors of both guides do an excellent job of collecting, organizing, and illustrating regional geology, and perform a valuable service in educating inhabitants and visitors to see, beneath the superficial beauty of the landscape, fascinating features produced during the long evolution of our planet, and in bringing to light the dangers of uninformed and unconstrained development.