

Fraser, who seems to take great delight in practical jokes as well as having a good time. The culmination comes at a special play put on by the Royal Engineers at Sapperton in honour of Lady Franklin's stay, where Hankin, unannounced, leaps onto the stage and executes a brilliant hornpipe.

Dr. Blakey Smith keeps us excellent company throughout the whole of the letters with fine footnotes which explain, often in fascinating detail, unfamiliar names, places, events, books and songs. These represent, together with the introduction, the very high level of scholarship without any pedantry that we first experienced with her edition of the journal of Arthur Thomas Bushby (*BCHQ*, Vol. XXI, pp. 83-198). There is also a good index and some very well chosen photographs whose captions reflect the general quality of the editorship.

In a foreword dated 25 July 1945 to *The Journal of John Work*, which was Memoir No. X, published by the British Columbia Provincial Archives, Acting Provincial Archivist Madge Wolfenden expressed the hope that "... the Archives would be enabled to continue its publications which of necessity have been discontinued in recent years." At that time, thirteen years had elapsed since the publication of No. IX in 1931. The quality of No. XI makes one hope that the interval between the numbers in this series can be reduced so we may be treated more often to material of the calibre given to us by Dr. Blakey Smith.

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*Success and Failure: Indians in Urban Societies*, W. T. Stanbury and Jay H. Segal, University of British Columbia Press, 1975.

The Stanbury and Segal study is a long-overdue and valuable contribution to the original literature describing the urbanization pattern of Canadian Indians in British Columbia. Specifically, their work provides a statistical analysis of the adjustment patterns exhibited by a sample of 1,095 status Indians who at the time of the study resided within the confines of British Columbia's urban communities. By the utilization of this data, the researchers have successfully illustrated the social and economic conditions that confront B.C.'s urban native peoples.

This investigation yields a sophisticated analysis of the demographic characteristics, educational achievements, standards of health, rates of labour-market participation and income levels of the sample. Hence the

work provides a picture of the state of well-being and/or poverty among B.C.'s urban Indians. The authors have compiled a statistical profile which portrays the socio-economic position of the population under scrutiny.

The work describes statistically the extent and impact of the ever-increasing phenomenon of urbanization upon the B.C. Indians. Their rapidly growing numbers, highlighted by a natural increase of 27/1000, indicates the difficulties faced by any population expanding at that exceptionally high rate and affected by factors which insufficiently prepare most of them for an urban experience.

The consequences of this rapid growth of population are statistically depicted in a manner designed to convey to the reader, from an actual and comparative perspective, the present plight of B.C.'s urban native people. As the authors illustrate, "if one is able to describe how a people die, it is possible, in fact, to describe how a people live."

Most investigations of North American Indians suffer from the difficulties involved in attempting to accumulate hard-core data. The authors must be congratulated on their valiant efforts in obtaining this information, which, as those in the field know, is exceptionally hard to accumulate. Although, as the investigators acknowledge, it is possible to quarrel with the data on empirical grounds, the extent of their data collection and their analysis serves to add a valuable contribution to the expanding literature on Canada's native peoples. One hopes that comparative research illustrating the position of other segments of Canada's native urban population will be undertaken.

The researchers show that the migration to urban centres by reserve Indians stems primarily from economic considerations, and the work describes the difficulties encountered by this population who, by and large, are insufficiently equipped to find their "urban places in the sun."

The problems which the urban Indians encounter involve poverty, but are not so much economic as they are human. The convenient answer of interpreting economic inadequacies as the cause rather than the effect overlooks the significant sociological issue of cultural alienation. As the authors no doubt realize, economic aid, although helpful as a secondary consideration, cannot be expected to cushion the shock of the value conflict that an Indian person often experiences during his physical and cultural encounters with the urban place. The problems of native urban adjustment are compounded by the easy accessibility of most reserves as an alternative to urban life. The close proximity of most reserves to the

urban place usually interrupts and upsets any permanent and stable patterns of social adjustment that one usually finds among most European minorities who opt for existence in North American urban centres. These minorities in many instances are subject to the cultural, economic and social shock of being a part of a new urban community. In most instances, their geographic isolation and economic insufficiencies make it difficult, if not impossible, for them to return home. These hardships may be regarded as positive factors which induce those concerned to establish permanent urban enclaves with their accompanying institutional frameworks. For the native Indian attempting urban existence, the journey often proves difficult, because in most situations they are able to return to their reserve environments with minimal expense and difficulty. Unlike most European migrants, they are therefore seldom forced into an urban existence. Hence the reserve provides for many Indians the facilities which other urban minorities find or establish within the urban place.

As the authors point out, over one-fifth of the Indian households contain eight or more people. The average Indian family off reserve contains one more person than that of the general population. These statistics, together with others illustrating rising off-reserve populations, educational deficiencies and other problems resulting in part from discrimination and prejudice, indicate the factors which serve to inhibit the Indian from attaining a satisfactory urban presence. As the authors say: "We believe it is fair to conclude that the social and economic position of B.C. Indians, particularly in urban centres, has improved over the past decade. There remains, however, a significant gap between their position in the social spectrum and that of the vast majority of non-Indians." The major difficulty in which the Indian finds himself today is that his relative position in comparison with other groups in Canadian society has not changed appreciably. Hence, as the documented evidence illustrates, the Canadian native people still occupy the bottom rung of the socio-economic ladder and are therefore plagued by the difficulties which accrue to those who find themselves in similar positions.

It is unfortunate that this contribution will not be accessible to many students of Indian urbanization because of its inflated price (\$18.75). One hopes that its subsequent publication in paperback, or a generous foundation grant, will put this investigation within the grasp of those who will be most able to use it.