

and it will not be the first choice of the general reader who wants to learn a little more about Indians of the Northwest Coast, but serious students of Northwest ethnology and history will make much use of it.

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*Two Political Worlds*, by Donald E. Blake. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1985.

This book, done in collaboration with two of Blake's UBC colleagues, provides an excellent, survey-based look at the mass response to the changes in the British Columbia party system. Four themes are stressed: the virtual elimination from contention of the provincial wings of the dominant parties federally; the geographic spread of both the NDP and Social Credit Party throughout the province; the consequent obligation of British Columbians to live in two political worlds; and the class and ideological roots of party polarization in British Columbia. All four themes are based on fine analyses of both the 1979 survey data and on historical aggregate data. Many other points are addressed as well, of which I only have the space to touch on one: the political culture of British Columbians. Although observers think of B.C. politics as highly riven by class and assume that the society must be as well, the latter is clearly not the case! Only 13 percent of the sample accept a class label *and* think that class is important to the way that they define themselves. Income differences (but not educational or occupational differences) *do* differentiate the electorates of the New Democratic and Social Credit parties. But the NDP did get support from one-third of the people who earned over \$35,000 in 1979 and the Social Credit Party got support from one-third of those who earned under \$10,000. Party support also depends on ideological differences. Those who believe that individuals must take responsibility for themselves are pulled toward support for the Social Credit Party, no matter what their occupations. Those who believe that the state should supplement people's incomes or compensate for bad luck are more likely to vote NDP, no matter how high the status of *their* occupations. There is a link between high income and preference for individualistic solutions, but the link is not perfect. Managers and professionals in the public service tend to give majority support to the NDP. Both material factors and ideological factors are needed for an adequate

model of voting choice. This is the essential message of table 27 but recurs throughout the analysis.

The analysis goes well beyond the standard cross-tabulation (or regression) of social status, ideology and vote. It also gives fascinating hints of the effect of social settings or of the effect of economic sector on political choice. The effect of context is largely indirect. Context defined as the type of neighbourhood in which one lives, or the sector of the economy in which one works, does not directly influence one's choice between the NDP and the Social Credit Party. It does affect how collectivist or individualist one is, and therefore indirectly influences party choice.

Partisanship is commonly conceived as a radio beacon, which may be amplified or jammed depending on whether the signals to which one is attentive are congruent or competing. A federal state with powerful party systems at each level is most likely to generate interference, or so one would have thought. In chapter 8, Blake shows (at least for British Columbia) that such is not the case: people can live happily in two separate political worlds and respond appropriately to the world in which they must choose at any given moment.

Two chapters (primarily by Elkins) explore the political culture of British Columbia. A political culture can be either a single value that everyone shares or a common dimension of thought along which all organize their various preferences. Elkins seemingly opts for the second of these, but occasionally writes as if there is strong preference for a single point on these various scales. It is clear that no single orientation — individualism, populism, alienation, ethnocentrism — can be applied to British Columbians. They are distributed along almost the full length of these scales. If the discussion of B.C. political culture is ultimately unsatisfactory, it may be that it is *too* short. To assess the nature of B.C. political culture, it would have been useful to have the distributions on all the major dimensions. Interestingly enough, British Columbians appear to be collectivist (table 16), not alienated (table 33) and almost evenly split between federalists and provincialists (table 36) and between the “low ethnocentrists” and the “high ethnocentrists” (read pro-French and anti-French). These are hardly what one is led to expect by popular imagery in the eastern (and, I dare say, B.C.) press — another case of uncritical generalization from the elite to the mass level, perhaps? Similarly, the discussion of the political impacts of the various dimensions of ideology could be expanded. Some of them (apparently including B.C. alienation) have effects restricted to federal politics. Only one, the individualism/collectivism dimension, appears to have effects (on voting choice)

at both levels. The restricted range of applicability of the political culture dimensions to politics is perhaps another area where the book could usefully have been longer.

There is much to admire in *Two Political Worlds*: particularly the nuanced analysis of the effects of social class and ideology on vote and the analysis of the insulation of political stimuli emanating from separate levels of government. One can't help feeling that what this book offers is a 200-page appetizer for the longer and richer study that is still buried in the data set!

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*Vancouver Centennial Bibliography*, 4 vols., compiled by Linda L. Hale, with cartobibliography by Frances M. Woodward. Vancouver: Vancouver Historical Society, 1986. Pp. xi, 1791; maps. \$150.00.

Inspired by the upcoming celebration of Vancouver's hundredth birthday, the Vancouver Historical Society began in 1980 to plan as its centennial project a comprehensive, thematic bibliography for the Pacific Coast city. The compilation was to build on a bibliography of 992 items produced in 1962 by Katherine Freer. A committee of the Historical Society developed guidelines for, and sought funding to compile and publish, the bibliography. Crucial to the project's success was financial assistance of \$120,000 over a three-year period from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada under its Canadian Research Tools program. Laurenda Daniells, Frances Woodward and Anne Yandle of the Special Collections Division of the University of British Columbia served as co-investigators, while Linda Hale, the Project Bibliographer, administered the massive undertaking. With direction from Hale, a team of paid and volunteer cataloguers, researchers and keyers identified and entered into the UBC computer a total of 15,090 references, more than double the number originally anticipated. Covering almost 1,800 pages, this superbly organized four-volume set offers an exciting addition to our knowledge of "published, produced, photographed, filmed, recorded or otherwise created" materials about Vancouver.

The bibliography's scope is truly impressive. Included are a wide variety of items ranging from books and articles to geological papers, climatological tabulations, company reports and musical scores. While most