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life to others, Voget has written an impressive narrative that elucidates much of Crow history and provides rare revelations of the unique pace and configuration of reservation life. *The Shoshoni-Crow Sun Dance* is an important contribution toward an appreciation of the historical, cultural, and personal dimensions of cultural diffusion, cultural innovation, cultural change, and the origins of religion.

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Native People in Canada: Contemporary Conflicts. By James S. Frideres. Scarborough: Prentice-Hall Canada Inc., 1983. viii + 344 pp. \$11.95 Paper.

Home and Native Land: Aboriginal Rights and the Canadian Constitution. By Michael Asch. Toronto: Methuen, 1984. vii + 156 pp. \$14.95 Paper.

Professor Frideres has done all interested in the Native peoples a great service by enlarging the second edition of his popular *Native People in Canada*, especially by including a section on the Métis. However, it is regrettable that he did not seize the opportunity to revise substantially the first three chapters dealing largely with the historical background and settings. Much recent scholarship in the field could have been incorporated. Similarly Olmsted's chapter on the Métis is somewhat disappointing because it incorporates none of the recent scholarship in that domain.

Historians will always deplore the paucity of historical perspective when social scientists grapple with such matters as treaty revisions, land claims, demographic trends, social problems, urbanization, and native organizations. To be sure, Frideres handles the contemporary issues well but the long range nature of these issues is too often ignored. One is left with the impression, for example, that native organizations began to acquire some importance only after World War II. There is no mention of important or influential organizations in previous decades, or indeed in previous centuries. The sub-title of the study is "Contemporary Conflicts" so such an omission, however frustrating,