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era of neo-conservative retrenchment. The argument that is presented within a context of "how to make these ideas work" serves to render the book all the more substantial as a hedge against cultural eradication.

There is nothing particularly new in Barbara Burnaby's writing. All that she says has been said before, elsewhere and sometimes more eloquently. Her great strength lies in having brought a great range of diverse subject matter into a single, very well-focused treatment. This is no small or unimportant accomplishment.

It seems more than justifiable to suggest that Languages and Their Roles in Educating Native Children be a highly recommended reading and reference book for all those involved in or concerned with Native American education now and over the coming decade. Effective-synthesis works in this area of consideration are all too few; it is well worth its cover price.

Ward Churchill
University of Colorado

Changing Economic Roles for Micmac Men and Women. By Ellice B. Gonzalez. Ottawa: National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Canadian Ethnology Service Paper No. 72 (A Diamond Jenness Memorial Volume) 1981. 142 pp. N. P. Paper.

Ellice Gonzales examines the economic relationship between Micmac men and women over a four hundred year period. Her central thesis is that with greater integration of the Micmac economy with that of European-derived economies there is a deterioration of women's economic power. The criteria of power are: contribution to production, control of distribution, patterns of ownership, and division of labor. She suggests that short time depth is a limitation of many of

of the studies which focus on differential access to economic power by men and women. However, it would seem that one trades quality of data for time when studying the Micmac; the data presented here is simply too scanty to substantiate, or to refute, her contentions.

While Gonzalez very nicely places the Micmac economy in the milieu of European-derived economies for each of the periods with which she deals (except for the period of most extensive warfare), the data is just not adequate to make unambiguous conclusions regarding the division of economic power. For no period can one take the four criteria of economic power and specify the degree to which each sex participates based on the evidence presented here. I think the only period for which it might be possible is the contemporary one and this would require detailed community surveys.

The strength of the monograph, then, rests in its chronicling the diversity of economic activity of Micmac men and women, especially in the 19th century, and in the observations of the integration of Micmac economy with mercantile, colonial, national and international economies. For that, it is an important contribution to the ethnology of the Micmac.

Harold Franklin McGee, Jr.
Saint Mary's University

Native American Art at Philbrook. Catalog of Exhibition, August 17-September 21, 1980. Tulsa, Oklahoma: Philbrook Art Center, 1980. 98 pp. N. P. Paper.

This enlightening book offers but a tantalizing glimpse of a major U.S. art museum and leaves us wanting more. The 98 page, sepia-tone catalog of a 1980 Philbrook Native art material exhibition lists only 600 of the 8,000 total items that comprise their diverse collections.