

Evelyn Kallen. *Ethnicity and Human Rights in Canada.* (Toronto: Gage Publishing, Ltd., 1982) xiv, 268 pp., \$12.95 Canadian.

Ethnicity and Human Rights in Canada is a sequel to Kallen's *The Anatomy of Racism: Canadian Dimensions*. Whereas her earlier work sought to clarify the concepts of race and ethnicity as they applied to a neutral, if not tolerant, nation, the social context of the current work is less benign. Factors implicated in the shift to more contentious racial and ethnic relations include a struggling national economy, separatist moves in Quebec and the West, a rapidly expanding nonWhite immigration, and advancement of natural resource claims by aboriginal groups at a time when federal pressure for energy development in the North conflicts with these rights. Although the bulk of *Ethnicity and Human Rights in Canada* is specific to the Canadian context, several sections are more broadly applicable. The introduction provides a brief biological discussion of genetics and race, racism, and human rights. Of particular value in this section is a clear explanation of the impact of continual structural discrimination, in "the self-fulfilling prophecy of White racism." The relationship of race, culture, and ethnicity is explored in chapter three, which uses the Canadian situation to illustrate points of broader significance. Contrasting cultural understandings of land ownership, for example, are problematic beyond Canada's boundaries. In this chapter, Kallen introduces classification schemes, such as the typology of rights and the typology of claims, which clarify the bases for argumentation for protection or advancement of human rights.

A conceptual scheme for analyzing ethnic identity is presented in chapter four with an illustrative Hutterite case. The explanation of the role of ethnicity in the establishment and maintenance of identity is clarified through the inclusion of a table delineating expressive, organizational, and instrumental strengths of ethnic group identity over time. Although these factors are common to all ethnic groups, social stratification introduces a power ranking among ethnic groups. Master and minority status carry powerful social, economic, political, and self-esteem implications.

Of particular value for the non-Canadian is the author's detailed examination of Canada's "vertical ethnic mosaic," comprised, in descending rank, of charter or founding populations (British or French), later immigrant populations, and aboriginal populations (Indians, Metis, and Inuit). Dominant-subgroup relations are explored, with attention to regional variation.

The final three chapters explore the potential of a variety of solution strategies, based on several models of ethnic integration. The Constitutional and legal bases of ethnic group relations are carefully examined, and criticism from a variety of scholarly and advocacy sources is

elaborated. In the author's opinion, current governmental policy falls far short of meeting the instrumental needs of ethnic minorities although expressive rights are largely protected. The *status quo* of Canada's three-class society is preserved by a multicultural policy which focuses on the private sphere.

The text has clear value as an aid to multicultural teaching. Supplements such as chapter film guides, ample notes, an appendix, references, index, and the inclusion of the text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights strengthen its educational value. The sections on dominant-aboriginal relations point to clear parallels with the U.S., broadening the book's utility. Similarly, the discrimination encountered by recent Asian immigrants to Canada is an issue in Europe and in the U.S. as well. In addition to these applied strengths, the primary value of the work may lie on an abstract level. The introduction of a number of classification schemes is a valuable aid to the analysis of these persistent and troublesome matters.

— Linda M.C. Abbott
California School for Professional Psychology, Fresno

G.M.K. Kpedekpo. *Essentials of Demographic Analysis for Africa*. (Exeter, NH: Heinemann Educational Books, Inc., 1982) xii, 210 pp., \$45.00 cloth, \$24.00 paper.

Based on lecture notes used by Kpedekpo at a number of African universities, this textbook for undergraduates provides an introduction to techniques of demographic analysis. Its twelve chapters are broad in coverage and address such topics as sources of population data; rates of fertility, mortality, and population growth; age and sex standardization; life table analysis; marriage and nuptiality; internal and international migration; methods for projecting population size and structure; stable and quasi-stable population theory; and methods for coping with deficient data. Numerous tables, charts, and worked examples help to illustrate demographic principles and techniques. An index is also included.

What makes *Essentials of Demographic Analysis for Africa* valuable is its uniquely African perspective. The more standard introductions to the field rely heavily on data from the Western industrial democracies and orient their readers to the specific concerns of low-growth societies. Demographic conditions in Africa are very different. The Population