

However, the book nominally engages with this point. It only suggests that, more or less from the onset, the settler government assumed a racial imperative to eradicate Indigenous Peoples, whom it saw as a morally fallible and childlike race, in order to usurp their lands for capitalist and cultural gains. This viewpoint appears to be common in settler-colonial studies. That is not to say that the Canadian settler-colonial state did not endeavour to do this. Rather, my point denotes a perspective among nineteenth-century Canadian authorities that initially saw Indigenous Peoples as potential adults or adolescents rather than as *a priori* children. Although later events illustrated in the book would describe a marked departure from this perspective, it indicates a more complicated understanding within settler society concerning the assimilative capacity of Indigenous Peoples to become Canadian citizens by themselves.

In subsequent work, the concept of colonial liberalism could facilitate further discussion on reconciliation in Canada, namely by outlining the role of myths and ideologies in maintaining settler colonialism and questioning the effectiveness of reconciliation without addressing the ideological foundations of a society fundamentally built on discursive and material violence. Ultimately, Choquette succeeds in providing a convincing historical analysis of the foundations of Canadian colonization and its contemporary legacies. This book could be an excellent addition to undergraduate and graduate courses on Canadian development, history and politics, especially ones that wish to expand on the ideological structure that supported/s Canadian colonization domestically and abroad.

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## Cyber Threats to Canadian Democracy

Holly Ann Garnett and Michael Pal, Montreal: McGill-Queen's Press, 2022

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In *Cyber Threats to Canadian Democracy*, Garnett and Pal take on the urgent task of analyzing the impact of emerging technological innovation(s) on Canadian electoral politics. In this four-part volume, comprised of nine chapters, the authors provide an interdisciplinary examination of various forms and methods by which contemporary technological advancements (that is, electronic voting, data collection, deep fakes, and so forth) complicate existing threats to democracy whilst also generating new threats to electoral integrity.

The volume takes a comparative approach to its study of cyber threats to democracy by reflecting on recent cyber threats to the United States and more broadly the democratic processes of the Global North. The volume brings into question techno-utopianism, with a focus on elections as the primary marker of democracy. Another overarching theme across the chapters is that of the securitization of democracy and the electoral process through the formation of special task forces and the involvement of national intelligence bodies. The volume must be appreciated for its deliberate choice in elevating interdisciplinary authorship and methods to provide a multipronged examination by bridging perspectives from the fields of law, political science, communications, computer science and public policy practitioners.


The key contributions made in this volume are as follows: 1) Whether they are from foreign or domestic actors, online through social media platforms or through data breaches of voter's personal information, threats are multidirectional; 2) Policy must keep pace with technological advancement whilst also ensuring that electoral processes are not subject to constant amendments; 3) Issues of mis- and disinformation remain complex and entangled with questions of freedom of expression. However, preventative measures such as a "Digital Right of Reply" could aid political actors and states to take corrective action to false information and keep the public informed (285). Such measures could be enforceable and fruitful if there were international collaboration to support implementation; 4) Cyber threats are a social issue not just a technological one, stressing that private social media platforms cannot be left to deter misinformation or ensure equal and just iterations of public messaging; and 5) The adoption of technological advancements, such as electronic voting and the convenience this offers, may come at the cost of cyber and electoral security. Voters and policy makers alike must strike a balance between the desire to adopt new technology and the imperative to ensure democratic processes remain secure.

While the volume provides an in-depth analysis of the gaps in the *Canadian Elections Act* regarding digital political ads, and the threats of "micro-targeting" of voters via social media platforms, it would be strengthened by critically highlighting and bringing to the fore how social media enables voters to become a consumer base with their data and activity purchasable for marketing. Especially useful in this regard would have been making explicit how the convergence of the private sector (that is, social media enterprises and their platforms) and public processes of elections, political parties and their online presence, and other voting initiatives generates an unregulated extension of the public square. Although the volume maintains its position that the un- and underregulated nature of voting technologies and procedures make electoral processes susceptible to a wide array of security concerns, it would benefit from mentioning the differing aims of the public electoral system and the private industry that produces voting technologies. The convergence between the two spheres presents an issue of regulatory limits and a difference in operational principles, principles which the volume appropriately complicates as running parallel to an unregulated space (with reference to online spaces).

Overall, the volume makes an important contribution to the study of cyber and technological threats to democracy and democratic processes in Canada. The editors and contributors exemplify the multidirectional nature of cyber threats and the urgency with which scholars and policy makers must also take cross-disciplinary and collaborative approaches to emerging cyber threats to Canadian democracy. The volume's key strength and impact is in its adoption of multidisciplinary methodologies, from content analysis to qualitative interviews, doctrinal analysis and surveys, this volume acts as a primer for political scientists and scholars at large interested in conducting cross disciplinary research on emerging technologies and their social, economic and political implications.

## Contestation en Afrique

**Marie-Ève Desrosiers et Yolande Bouka, Montréal : Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 2022, 64 p.**

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L'ouvrage de Marie-Ève Desrosiers et Yolande Bouka, bref mais substantif, tente de brosser un portrait condensé des mouvements contestataires en Afrique depuis 2010. Il s'inscrit à merveille dans la collection *Le monde en poche*, qui vise à mettre en lumière les grands enjeux