

Three Prehistoric Iroquois Components in Eastern Ontario. James F. Pendergast. Ottawa, National Museum of Canada, Bulletin 208, 1966. xviii-247 pp., illustrations.

Three prehistoric Iroquois sites in southeastern Ontario are described in this monograph. The sites, believed to be involved in the early development of the Onondaga-Oneida group, are all located near the headwaters of tributaries north of the upper St. Lawrence River.

The reports consist almost entirely of descriptions of the great proliferation of pottery and pipe types so characteristic of Iroquois sites. Bone artifacts form the largest proportion of non-ceramic artifacts, although ground stone celts, mortars, and beads are present in addition to a few ground slate tools. The rare flaked stone knife and point was encountered. The inhabitants of these sites apparently made their living by a combination of hunting, fishing, gathering, and the cultivation of maize and tobacco. One of the sites reportedly was surrounded by an earthwork, but there was no evidence that the others were palisaded.

Pendergast apologizes for the lack of synthesis, which will be forthcoming after more sites are excavated in this area north of the Adirondack Mountains.

Alan L. BRYAN

The Democratic Revolution in the West Indies, edited by Wendell Bell. Cambridge: Schenkman Publishing Company. 1967. xxiv + 232 pp. Photographs. \$3.95.

This book is a series of articles written by members of the West Indies Indies Study Program, under the direction of Wendell Bell. The research was carried out in the British West Indies. The purpose of the book is stated in an introduction by Bell and Ivar Oxaal:

...the conceptual framework we formulated as a result of our work directly derives from our research task — understanding the recruitment, socialization, and above all, the performance of new national elites..." (p. 4)

They call this approach "the decisions of nationhood", and the basic question they ask is: "What must men really do and really become in order to establish and maintain the type of organization called a nation-state?"

The underlying assumption of the studies is that contemporary social and political change is but a continuation of the "democratic revolution" which "Europe and America of the latter eighteenth century gave birth as a realizable human aspiration in this world" (p.4). Thus, in their surveys of attitudes and sentiments among British West Indian leaders they stress the Enlightenment values of liberty, equality, and fraternity, which they call political democracy, egalitarianism and social inclusiveness.