

Iroquoian cultures developed in situ. But when? That is the question debated by Dean Snow, James Wright and others in a section on 'Origins'. James Wright, for example, maintains that Iroquoians have been present in the Northeast for at least 6 000 years.

There is much here as well to interest the general reader. Bruce Trigger casts a sceptic's eye over figures from Canada's 'heroic age', the XVII century, speculating on how they might have been read by the Indians they visited. We learn, for example, that Etienne Brule's death was a political assassination, and that Father Brebeuf had been forced to retire from active mission work years before he was killed by the Iroquois. More controversial still is a chapter on 'Women in Iroquois Society'. This is a subject which has tempted previous writers to hyperbole. 'Of all the peoples of the earth,' claimed an early textbook, 'the Iroquois approach most closely to... the 'matriarchate'.' Elizabeth Tooker, however, argues here that the seeming prominence of women in Iroquois political life rests on a misreading of the evidence. This is a provocative contribution, one certain to stimulate debate for years to come.

The book is a *festschrift* for William Fenton, a pioneer Iroquoian scholar. Editors and publishers are to be congratulated on it, as is the Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian, which provided sponsorship. (Bruce Cox, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6.)

AUSTRALIA IN ANTARCTICA

AUSTRALIA'S ANTARCTIC POLICY OPTIONS. Harris, S. (editor). 1984. Canberra, Australian National University. (Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, Monograph 11). 412p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 0-86740-119-2. AUS\$15.95.

Starting in November 1979, Australia's Antarctic operations increased in international visibility with the first in a series of published reviews by the Antarctic Research Policy Advisory Committee (ARPAC). *Australia's Antarctic Policy Options*, a collection of 11 papers with accompanying review comments given at a symposium held in March 1984, will add to this currently high profile.

For those practiced in Antarctic affairs, for whom the book is mainly intended, it is a highly informative look at Australia's Antarctic policy; past, present and, especially, into the future. Excluding appendices, there are 352 pages, 43 figures and 14 tables. The contributors are Antarctic specialists drawn from government, universities and environmental conservation groups active in forming policy. Generally, authors are to be congratulated for their brevity and concise presentation of facts. For each paper there are up to two reviews and these are particularly good not only as critiques, but for their selective expansion of discussion.

Fundamental policy tenets are separately covered; sovereignty, the Antarctic Treaty, mineral and living resources, protection of the environment, scientific effort, international law and relations. Papers by Trigg on *Australian Sovereignty in Antarctica* with comments by Greig, and by Spencer on *The Evolution of Antarctic Interests* with comments by Dibb, are particularly valuable for their interpretation of events, international legal principles, and likely changes to the Antarctic Treaty system. Continuing support for the Treaty is concluded, but Trigg foresees widening of its provisions towards 'common heritage' ideals.

The vital contribution of science to Antarctic development is highlighted, notably by Budd and Chittleborough. Both point to long-term considerations, especially the relationship between scientific understanding and resource management. Budd raises the possibility of a moratorium on further economic development of Antarctica. Notionally,

the moratorium would operate for 30 years or so beyond 1990, would have advantages for science and allow breathing space for a full assessment of Antarctica as a World Park.

A proposal by Mosely that Australia take a leading role in negotiations for an Antarctic World Park is questioned by Horsler, whose view is based on fundamental differences of opinion as to how negotiations between Treaty nations and a coalition of conservation groups can be affected.

In the opening chapter, Harris gives a synthesis of views expressed at the symposium and identifies five policy options. Briefly, these are (a) to continue present policies involving Antarctic Treaty resource negotiations, (b) to give higher priority to Treaty and minerals regime considerations, (c) to give higher priority to sovereign interests, (d) to pursue a moratorium on minerals exploitation, and (e) to reduce Antarctic activities. No consensus emerges concerning the best option for Australia, but considerable common ground exists on several issues.

Symposium organisers and the Editor are to be congratulated for their selection of discussion topics and for the order in which the papers are presented. The resulting structure points to broader issues including the link between policy and Antarctic operations. Discussion touching on policy evolution by Trigg, Rowland, Brook and notably Spencer, complement papers on scientific progress and concerns by Budd, Chittleborough, and comments by Tingey and Tranter. Revision of operational profile is suggested by the last four, mostly along ARPAC-recommended lines.

The book reveals some of the complex web of issues underlying the Antarctic policy of a developed country which is a claimant with a long and continuing presence in the region. Doubtless, a similar range and diversity of views, perceptions of problems and goals, characterize policy formulation of other Antarctic nations. It is, I am sure, a healthy sign. Above all else, this review by specialists points to the benefits and achievements of the Antarctic Treaty system and for continued and active support for developments within rather than outside it. Expedient production has resulted in typographic errors in several places including, embarrassingly, one of the tables. (Peter L. Keage, Antarctic Division, Department of Science, Channel Highway, Kingston, Tasmania, Australia 7150.

CARDIFF'S INFLUENCE ON ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

SCOTT OF THE ANTARCTIC AND CARDIFF. Johnson, Anthony M. 1984. Cardiff, University College Cardiff Press. 70p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 0-906449-76-6. £2.95.

This well-researched monograph by Dr Anthony Johnson of the Department of History, University College, Cardiff, suggests that without that city's support Captain Scott's British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-13 might never have set sail. That Cardiff contributed munificently in kind to the BAE is well known—free docking, free coal and numerous items of essential equipment. Less well known is the extent to which the business and commercial interests of Cardiff, then a booming coal town, were instrumental in raising the largest single contribution of any British city to expedition funds, totalling £2500 with goods and services worth as much again.

Dr Johnson, with the aid of much documentary evidence from local and other records, tells here how the 'Cardiff connexion' came into being chiefly through the enterprise of Lieutenant E. R. G. R. Evans (whose forbears were from Cardiff). In 1909 Evans, having abandoned plans for an Antarctic expedition of his own and joined forces with Captain Scott, as his second-in-command, had made use of a friendship with the influential editor of the *Western Mail*, W. E. Davies, to drum up expedition funds in Cardiff. Evan's canny