

policy. Sten Henrysson's discussion of Swedish Saami education during the twentieth century also addresses major issues. Until land rights and education have been settled, the region will be politically divided.

Finally, I must mention a commendable paper on reindeer herding on the Kola Peninsula by Hugh Beach, and another on the names of the Saami thunder-god in their pre-Christian religion. (Ian Whitaker, Department of Anthropology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6, Canada.)

ANTARCTICA: EXPLORATION, PERCEPTION AND METAPHOR. Paul Simpson-Housley. 1992. London and New York: Routledge. xviii + 131 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-415-08225-0. £16.99.

Previously noted for his publications relating to behavioural and cultural geography, to hazard perception, and to the analyses of literary landscapes, this is the author's first study devoted to the polar regions. Simpson-Housley describes his book as approaching 'the evaluation of Antarctica from the perspective of environmental perception. It [Antarctica] is diverse and a polyphony of voices is heard. Throughout the focus is on individual views and perceptions' (page xvii). Misperceptions are of particular interest, and these are attributed by the author to a variety of causes, including the sheer strangeness of the southern continent, the prevalence of mirages, and the inability to determine exact location through difficulties of calculating longitude. Attention is paid to the views of poets and artists as well as to those of scientists and explorers, since 'In a postmodern world we deny nobody their right to speak' (page xvii).

Clearly an interesting subject has been identified, and the method of approach is also intriguing, with chapters entitled 'The seaman's view' (Cook, Bellingshausen, Wilkes, Ross...) and 'The landsman's view' (Borchgrevink, Scott, Shackleton, Amundsen). Simpson-Housley's distinction here is not that the latter were not seamen, since clearly they were, but that perceptions of Antarctica were not the same for expeditions based on the continent as they were for those in vessels voyaging around it. Other chapters explore such topics as Bouvetøya and its mysteriously disappearing neighbor, Thompson Island; feelings of fear, desolation, and — contrastingly — beauty inspired by Antarctic seas and landscapes; and the particular problems of Antarctic navigation and the misperceptions consequent upon them. This last matter is pursued further in two chapters devoted respectively to Benjamin Morrell's claimed discovery of New South Greenland and to Wilkes' charting of the coast of Wilkes Land up to 200 miles north of its correct location. Simpson-Housley defends the honesty of both Morrell and Wilkes, arguing that misperception resulting from the effects of superior images in each case led to error. A final chapter studies Antarctic poetry, much of which consists of an examination of Coleridge's sources for *The rime of the ancient mariner* and echoes of Coleridge's expressed sentiments in the

writings of explorers such as Scott and Shackleton.

Interesting as Simpson-Housley's book undoubtedly is, my overwhelming impression is that, given this topic and the author's breadth of learning (particularly with regard to the more 'cultural' aspects of his subject), this publication does not really live up to its promise. At only 131 pages, it is brief, and a substantial proportion of the limited space available is spent in re-telling familiar expeditionary exploits without shedding much new light on the specific subject of environmental perception. Chapter 3, for example, contains thumbnail sketches of the Borchgrevink, Scott, Shackleton, and Amundsen expeditions, all told in the space of 20 pages. Little room remains for the author to investigate potentially fascinating questions such as whether there were any systematic differences in the ways in which these very different expeditions perceived Antarctica. Did the personalities of the various leaders, for example, have any influence upon perceptions of expedition members, and, if so, what type of influence? To what extent did perceptions vary with an individual's role in the expedition, social background, or motive for joining the expedition? It is frustrating that a publication that does so much to stimulate interesting questions so frequently fails to pursue them.

Any newcomer to polar studies is likely to make certain mistakes, but the author's comparative inexperience does show up particularly disadvantageously in his confusion on pages 14–15 between the two Rosses, where James Clark Ross rather than John Ross is described as charting the Croker Mountains when leading his first Arctic expedition with Parry as second-in-command.

My final criticism is that too great reliance appears to have been placed on a relatively small number of largely secondary sources, a point borne out by a quick scan through the bibliography. Whilst I can appreciate that time is limited and that the potential reading matter for an ambitious subject of this nature is almost inexhaustible, it is surely the case that there is simply no substitute for detailed textual study of the expedition accounts themselves whenever possible, since only these will prove truly revealing about the perceptions of those encountering Antarctica, rather than the perceptions of those subsequently encountering and filtering their written words. (William Mills, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

ANTARCTIC AND SOUTHERN OCEANS LAW AND POLICY OCCASIONAL PAPERS 1–5. Hobart: Law School, University of Tasmania. Soft cover. \$A12.00 each.

These are the first five papers in what promises to be a lively series, aimed at 'encouraging research and providing a forum for public discussion on law and policy issues relating to the Antarctic and the Southern Oceans generally.' Published by the Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania, in production they show an interesting evolution from ad-hockery to self-confidence: from No. 3

onward they list an editorial board and international editorial advisory council, and by No. 5 are clearly a series of consequence.

No. 1, by S.K.N. Blay and B.M. Tsamenyi (1989), entitled *The Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities (CRAMRA): can a claimant veto it?*, provides a useful review of the origins and demise of CRAMRA; incidentally the authors answer their own question in the negative. In No. 2, *Antarctica after 1991: the legal and policy options*, authors S.N.K. Blay, R.W. Pietrowicz, and B.M. Tsamenyi (1989) review the first 30 years of the Antarctic Treaty, discuss internal and external pressures that threaten the organization, and propose possible models for its evolution. No. 3, *A world park for Antarctica? Foundation, developments and the future*, by D.R. Rothwell (1990), examines and tries to make sense of alternative 'Antarctic world park' concepts. No. 4, *Japan's distant water tuna fisheries: retrospect and prospect*, by A. Bergin and M. Haward (1991), covers threats to the Southern Ocean of a prominent but unstable and alien fishing industry. No. 5, *The Madrid Protocol and its relationship with the Antarctic Treaty System*, by D.R. Rothwell (1992), discusses the origins of the protocol from the ruins of CRAMRA, and outlines some of its legal implications for the Treaty as a whole.

Each of these papers touches a timely issue; that some of the earlier ones have dated is no reproach in a series that conscientiously addresses current issues. All concerned with Antarctic and Southern Oceans law, policy-making, and management — especially those seeking handy texts for student reading — would do well to keep an eye on future issues of this series. (Bernard Stonehouse, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

BRIEF REVIEWS

THE EDGES OF THE EARTH IN ANCIENT THOUGHT: GEOGRAPHY, EXPLORATION, AND FICTION. James S. Romm. 1992. Princeton: Princeton University Press. xvi + 228 p, hard cover. ISBN 0-691-06933-6.

Any study with a title like Dr Romm's will be of interest to students of the polar regions. Since he specifically deals with classical perceptions of the Hyperboreans and Ultima Thule, it is even more interesting. I must, however, confess to a great sense of disappointment. The Hyperboreans are seen in opposition to the Ethiopians, that simply is as people of the *eschatiai* (the uttermost end of the earth). That there might have been a genuine ethnic unit with some of the characteristics attributed to the Hyperboreans is not entertained. Perhaps that does not matter when considering the Hyperboreans, but it is not acceptable for the inhabitants of Thule, who are not just northern Antipodeans, but real people, although not indigenous. Students of the north, and most particularly Nansen, have done considerable research on the classical texts, seeking to match the scanty references to known geo-

graphical entities. This literature has been entirely ignored in this book. That the literary genre that has attracted Dr Romm might have an empirical basis is not considered: the book, as a result, is much poorer.

THE NEW ANTHROPOMORPHISM. J.S. Kennedy. 1992. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 194 p, soft cover. ISBN 0-521-42267-1. £10.95.

Do animals behave like people? Anthropomorphism says that they do. While the overt anthropomorphism of, say, Beatrix Potter and Walt Disney has no place in behavioural science, there is still room for dispute between the conscious anti-anthropomorphism of such radical behaviourists as Watson and Skinner, and the mild pro-anthropomorphism of more recent ethologists, for example Lorenz and Tinbergen. The latter, recognizing that human behaviour emanates from brains similar in structure to those of mammals (and, to varying but far lesser degrees, those of fish, reptiles, and birds), do not hesitate to describe the behaviour of their favourite vertebrates in human terms that practically everyone finds illuminating. Kennedy is concerned that, while most modern animal behaviourists regard anthropomorphism as dead, they continue to use anthropomorphic terminology in metaphor: this is what he calls the 'new anthropomorphism,' the harder to avoid because it is unintended and largely unconscious.

It would be difficult to disagree with the author, except possibly in regarding this as a new problem: it was a favourite topic for discussion in Niko Tinbergen's post-graduate seminars at Oxford during the mid-1950s, and seems likely to have been debated hotly ever since. Nevertheless it is a real problem that has not gone away. It awaits the new generation of students coming forward, and this small, scholarly book deals with it fairly and squarely. Those who study birds and mammals in the isolation of polar regions may be especially at risk. Eschew anthropomorphism as you will; when penguins, polar bears, fur seals, or Dall sheep are the only sentient beings in evidence, their behaviour reflects humanity to an astonishing degree.

POLE POSITIONS: THE POLAR REGIONS AND THE FUTURE OF THE PLANET. Daniel Snowman. 1993. London, Sydney, Auckland: Hodder and Stoughton. 192 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-340-54068-0. £16.99.

The subtitle, coupled with the flyleaf summary that claims the author 'combines accessible science with shrewd social, economic, and political observation,' suggests that the book is something it is not. It begins well enough, with an introduction that summarises some of the most urgent polar issues — global warming, the ozone hole, over-exploitation of natural resources, and the social and economic changes facing northern indigenous peoples — and the reader anticipates a clear, well-informed account of these issues in the following chapters. However, the remainder of the book comprises a rather random collec-