

from a wider geographical area than the seas around Norway, as well as contributions from non-Norwegian authorities.

The volume comprises 67 papers divided into eight discrete sections. The first section deals with stock assessment, and includes estimates of whale and seal populations from regions that include the Greenland Sea, the Gulf of Maine, and the northeast Atlantic generally. Not only are the results of specific population counts given, such as line-transect surveys of harbour porpoises in Canada, but there is an interesting review of the various methods available.

The second section concentrates on stock identity and social organisation, and covers some new and exciting research, including the application of electrophoresis to DNA fragments of fin, sei, and minke whales. The data indicate that there are substructures within different populations of fin whales from different geographical locations, and that hybridisation between blue and fin whales occurs and that the offspring can be fertile. A study of parasites as biological indicators provides an alternative, and inexpensive, method of assessing both social structure of and stock identification in marine mammals.

The section on bioenergetics and that on distribution, diet, and feeding ecology have more papers on pinnipeds than on cetaceans (a total of 15 on seals and walrus, compared to only five on whales). This is perhaps not surprising, given that whales are more difficult to study in terms of their foraging ecologies and bioenergetics; seals spend at least some time out of the water. However, the few cetacean contributions that are presented in these sections are sound, and include useful estimates on the food requirements of minke whales, and an overview of methods (such as satellite telemetry and data loggers) that offer considerable potential for the future study of the foraging ecologies of dolphins and porpoises.

Recent advances in life history studies are covered in the section about population dynamics; these include an assessment of incremental growth layers in the periosteal zone of the tympanic bullae of minke whales. This paper assesses counting methods using reflected and transmitted light microscopes conducted on both thin-translucent and acid-etched thick sections. X-ray micro-analysis was also conducted to examine any variation in the levels of calcium and phosphorus between the mesosteal and periosteal bones. Results indicated that there was no variation in mineral content, either between different growth layers or between the different types of bone. The author also suggests that etched sections in reflected light and thin sections in transmitted light tend to give results of equal reproducibility, indicating that either method provides a useful approach for estimating age or as a basis for exploring other age-related information.

The final three sections contain papers relating to the impact that humans have had on marine populations. These are divided into: the interaction of marine mammals with the fishing industry; how pollution has affected

whales and seals; and the cultural, social, and economic aspects of marine environment exploitation.

Perhaps the message that emerges most strongly from the fisheries section is that the relationship between seals, whales, and their environment is complex — for example, while minke whales may shift among prey on an annual basis, fin whales seem to operate on decadal changes, and these time frames need to be taken into account when considering management plans. The papers in the section relating to pollution suggest that although there are strong indications that anthropogenic contamination can have a significant effect on marine populations, the exact impacts are difficult to quantify, and even more difficult to predict. There is clearly a need for continuing research in this area, and it is to be hoped that the preliminary results presented in *Whales, seals, fish and man* will inspire further research.

This volume is an excellent addition to the ever-growing body of information about the marine environment, and it is a pity that there is not space enough to mention more of the contributions here. I have only two complaints, although neither are major. First, I would have liked short introductions to each of the sections, perhaps explaining the rationale behind their selection and providing a summary of some of the major scientific discoveries and breakthroughs that are documented or revealed here. The second irritation is that there is no proper index: the keyword index provided does not in any way suffice. *Whales, seals, fish and man* will prove to be an important reference text, not only for biologists, but for anyone wanting accurate, up-to-date information on marine mammals in the northeast Atlantic, and as such it deserves a decent index. However, this should not deter anyone from purchasing what is an immensely valuable contribution to marine mammal science. (E. Cruwys, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

MAKING A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE: ESSAYS ON TOURISM, CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND. James Overton. 1996. St. John's, Newfoundland: Institute of Social and Economic Research, Memorial University of Newfoundland. xv + 296 p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 0-919666-73-6. \$Can24.95.

Tourism continues to be a front-burner issue in many parts of the world. In perhaps most places, including Newfoundland, tourism is seen by promoters as the answer to economic difficulties, particularly the decline of extractive or consumptive industries. In the small Newfoundland communities where chronic unemployment has been exacerbated by crises in the fishing industry, this expectation of tourism's potential is strong. Yet, James Overton states, the outcomes of tourism development have never been debated seriously in Newfoundland. This volume is intended to bring critical commentary to the topic and to provoke discussion about tourism, development, and culture in Newfoundland. The specific focus of the book is tourism itself, with material on culture and development

more providing a setting.

The book is a collection of nine essays originally published between 1978 and 1988 in a variety of sources, and an introduction summarising the history of tourism development in Newfoundland. Although Overton did not set out to study tourism *per se*, the issues he investigated during these years were intimately linked with tourism development and the effects of tourism in transforming culture and landscape in Newfoundland. For example, the study of park policy inherently involves an examination of the construction and regulation of land for tourists. The links between the focus on tourism and the sub-themes is outlined in the preface and the introduction in more detail.

Two roles are performed by the introduction. It first outlines several themes of relevance for examining tourism, with an emphasis on the cultural production and transformation of tourist space. This approach is concerned with the ways in which tourism places are created and represented for consumption, and the author uses this approach to address how Newfoundland, as 'a world of difference,' has been thus created and represented. The greater part of the introduction then surveys the general history of tourism promotion, packaging, and development in Newfoundland and raises many of the points that are covered in more detail in later essays.

The essays are divided into three sections, the first of which is titled 'Perspectives.' This contains a general essay on the elements of Newfoundland culture, followed by a discussion of the representation of Newfoundland culture in a major feature movie based on the Farley Mowat book, *A whale for the killing*, and an examination of Newfoundland culture from the perspective of discourse on litter. Together these three essays explore the interactions between culture, representation, and tourist images. The second section is titled 'Promotion.' The essays discuss the use by the tourism industry of the image of the 'real' Newfoundland, the use of nostalgia as a theme in tourist promotion for both ex-residents and other visitors, and the marketing of aesthetic images in Newfoundland tourism. In outlining features that are important in promoting Newfoundland, these essays also examine the distinctiveness and regionalism that pervade local culture. The final section is titled 'Policy.' These essays examine state efforts to control tourism and recreation resources. The section contains an analysis of the conflicts in the creation of Gros Morne National Park; an examination of the issues related to management of the caribou, a resource important for both the tourism industry and local people; and a discussion of the provincial government's attempts to control camping and provide an appropriate mix of public and private campgrounds.

In some ways I think the volume should have ended at the introduction. The essays that follow essentially elaborated what was described or alluded to in the introduction; perhaps it would have sufficed for the author simply to cite the already-published material and contain his thoughts to a journal article or brief monograph. This relates to one of

the difficulties in publishing books that are primarily collections of published articles. Often such collections can only be justified when the articles cannot be accessed easily or are found in unrelated journals. Another justification may be that the author is bringing a fresh perspective, new insights, or additional material to the topic that unifies the distinct components. In this case, the task falls to the introduction, and clearly it does provide a framework and general foundation for the essays. Yet I would have liked to read more of the author's reflections on the nine pieces and on his work generally in this area. The addition of a concluding chapter, perhaps, could have been useful in assessing recent changes in tourism promotion, packaging, and policy and in analysing the themes raised by the author.

This volume will have appeal for anyone interested in Newfoundland's recent history, not solely those with tourism expertise. However, it is probably only of passing interest for readers of *Polar Record*, given the lack of a particular focus on Labrador or the north. (Margaret E. Johnston, Department of Geography, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1, Canada.)

A HISTORY OF ANTARCTICA. Stephen Martin. 1996. Sydney: State Library of New South Wales Press. 272 p., illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-7310-6601-4. \$Aus65.00.

Popular interest in Antarctica is currently evidenced by the growing number of enticingly illustrated texts displayed on bookshop shelves. This latest contribution to the genre comes refreshingly from Australia, a country neighbouring the Great White South and bound to it by geography and history. In 1947, the Australian government established the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE), the fiftieth anniversary of which was celebrated by an exhibition mounted by the author, Stephen Martin, and from which the idea of this history developed. Martin is well qualified for the task. As a senior librarian at the State University of New South Wales, he has access to what is probably the richest collection of Antarctic manuscripts and published material in the southern hemisphere. He is additionally advantaged by the fact of having visited Antarctica, and he wisely sought counsel from practised field-workers, numbered among whom is the doyen of ANARE, Phillip Law.

In an opening 'Prologue' and 'Foreword,' basic information on Antarctica and the sub-Antarctic islands is provided for the benefit of newcomers to the subject. The underlying theme of the history proper is made clear in the first chapter, entitled 'People in the Antarctic.' Here the clue is provided by an earlier book by Martin dealing with European perceptions of Australia in the colonial period. In the context of the Antarctic, his concern throughout history is with 'communities and cultures,' that is, the ways in which individuals perceive and relate to one another in a hostile environment, firstly in small, isolated groups, latterly in complex scientific communities. The intrusion of women into what was until recent times an