

The book is divided into six parts. Part I describes the geographical features of the continent, followed in Parts II and III by a history of exploration leading to the territorial claims of the early 20th century, and to India's growing interest on behalf of the United Nations from 1956 onward. Part IV deals with current politics, including, with a detailed analysis of the Antarctic Treaty System. Part V is a study of resource issues, and in Part VI, 'The future and India's share in it', the author describes India's stakes on the continent and her role as a full member of the Antarctic Treaty System.

As one of very few Antarctic publications to have come from India, this work obviously merits attention. The author, who lectures on political geography and geopolitics at the Panjab University, analyses the political realities and complexities of Antarctic issues, and India's stake in them. 'Dawning of Antarctica' provides a comprehensive, up-to-date overview of Antarctic geopolitics, though one would have hoped for a more detailed analysis of India's interests on the continent, and the reasons for her long-term involvement in Antarctic exploration, science and politics since 1982. (Anita Dey, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

ANTARCTIC PLACE NAMES

GAZETEER OF THE ANTARCTIC. US Board on Geographic Names. 1990. (Fourth edition). Washington, National Science Foundation. 145p, soft cover. NSF 89-98.

The previous edition of this work, published in 1981 under the title 'Geographic names of the Antarctic' (reviewed in *Polar Record* 21(130): 75-76, 1982), is now out of print. It contained entries for 11,604 place-names, complete with descriptive and historical notes on the features, in addition to the geographical co-ordinates. Since its publication 758 new place-names have been adopted by the US Board on Geographic Names. The new edition thus lists 12,362 approved names together with co-ordinates, but the exclusion of the notes has led to a very much slimmer book. A small proportion (2,546) of the total number of 'unapproved variant names' (or synonyms) in several languages are also listed, not only in separate cross-referenced entries to approved names (as in the last edition) but also as indents under the approved names, a convenience previously lacking.

In nearly all the foreign synonyms the generic part of the name comes first, for example 'Isla Torre' for Tower Island. For alphabetical listing the usual practice is to invert the name so that, in the example given, it is listed under 'T'. Not so in this gazeteer, for all the 'Islas' are listed under 'I', all the 'Montes' under 'M', and so forth. In the introductory pages there is no clue as to the reason for this curious listing. It may have been used in deference to totally monolingual readers who are unable to distinguish between generic and specific parts of foreign names. Or it may have been thought useful to bring most of the syno-

nyms together in discrete blocks, for even English synonyms beginning with 'Mount' (for example, 'Mount Andrew Jackson' for Mount Jackson) are listed under 'M'. However, Antarctic specialists will easily overlook this peculiarity of listing and find extremely useful an updated edition of the only gazeteer to cover the whole Antarctic. (G. Hattersley-Smith, The Crossways, Cranbrook, Kent TN17 2AG.)

MORE FALKLAND ISLANDS POSTCARDS

1988 SUPPLEMENT TO POSTCARDS OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS. A CATALOGUE 1900-1950. Heyburn, H. and F. 1989. Chippenham, Picton Publishing. 109 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-948251-40-9. £14.95.

This work, a sequel to that reviewed in *Polar Record* (23 (144): 361, 1986), is an illustrated catalogue of postcards, mostly photographs, from the Falkland Islands and Dependencies. The first volume concluded with a page titled 'Your turn!', inviting further illustrations and contributions. The additional information sent to the authors, combined with more of the authors' own indefatigable research, has added a substantial number of items to their original catalogue and some extra information, and drawn attention to a few errors. The system and style have remained identical, especially the careful indexing, and much historical detail of the Falkland Islands and their dependencies is again revealed from this study. The authors have been rash enough to include another 'Your turn!' request at the end of this supplement. I feel sure from experience that compiling such a definitive list is fraught with danger — the certainty that more entries will be found as interest is aroused. A third volume is to be expected in due course. (R. K. Headland, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

A SHACKLETON MAN

SHACKLETON'S LIEUTENANT: THE *NIMROD* DIARY OF A. E. A. MACKINTOSH, BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION 1907-09. Newman, S. (editor). 1990. Auckland, Polar Publications. ISBN 0-473-00969-2. 144p, illustrated, hard cover. £16.50.

The diarist Æneas Mackintosh was a member of the first expedition led by Ernest Shackleton, serving as second officer aboard *Nimrod*, a small former Newfoundland sealer. He records two Antarctic voyages, one to establish the station at Cape Royds, Ross Island in 1907-08, and the second to relieve the expedition in 1908-09. His account, which includes much exploration in the Ross Sea region, several inland journeys and summer sea ice traverses, is a fascinating chronicle of events. The loss of an eye was overcome by the diarist's character and resilience. The editor and his colleagues R. McElrea (associate editor) and D. Harrowfield (research and maps) have supplemented the text with very helpful notes; the result is an essential work which is a good complement to the official account (Shackleton's *Heart of the Antarctic*), especially as it

concentrates on the ship-borne aspects of the expedition. The book includes a selection of photographs and maps, a good index, and concise biographies of all the men concerned: from the latter we learn that Mackintosh died on the sea ice in 1916 while a member of Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition. (R. K. Headland, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

HEALTH AND DISEASE IN ALASKA

CHILLS AND FEVER: HEALTH AND DISEASE IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF ALASKA. Fortune, R. 1989. Fairbanks, University of Alaska Press. 393 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-912006. US\$29.95.

The early history of Alaska, from the first Russian explorations through to the Gold Rush at Nome, was a period of intensive contact with Native peoples as well as one of adventure, exploitation and colonization in the pursuit of wealth. The aboriginal inhabitants were introduced to trade items and Christianity, suffering profound cultural change as a result. But the explorers, missionaries, traders, colonists and pioneers brought much more than imported goods and religion; they brought new diseases to which the Natives of Alaska often had no immunity. Epidemics decimated whole communities, but while the fur trade, exploration, settlement and the Gold Rush are significant chapters in the early history of Alaska, historians and anthropologists have given little attention to health and disease. Robert Fortune has addressed this imbalance by writing an early history of Alaska from this perspective.

In the first of three parts Fortune draws on random evidence from archaeology, skeletal remains and the descriptions of early travellers to show the diseases suffered by aboriginal peoples of Alaska in pre-contact times. Low standards of hygiene and sanitation prevailed; famine, hunger, malnutrition, botulism, salmonella, diseases caught from animals, skin infections and respiratory ailments were known; the author presents a convincing picture of early conditions and destroys the myth of healthy, disease-free pre-contact Natives. Part II overviews Alaskan history from Russian penetration up to the days of the Klondike and the Nome Gold Rush, discussing the health of Europeans, Americans and Natives, relationships between these groups, the conditions that nurtured diseases, and the impact of disease on both Natives and incomers. Origins of health service are covered, from the inception of a health care system by the Russian-American Company to the role of the United States following the sale of Alaska in 1867. Fortune also considers how disease and illness was spread around Alaska by whalers and traders, and the effective and important part played by missions in health care. Part III considers health problems that were unique in severity of impact on social and economic life, for example the 19th century epidemics of smallpox, influenza and measles that devastated and confused Native populations all over Alaska. As if these were not enough, other virulent and contagious diseases

took hold: tuberculosis continued well into the 20th century, while gonorrhoea and syphilis were a common cause of illness almost from the contact period. Fortune does not ignore the introduction and effects on health of tobacco and alcohol, particularly pertinent for contemporary health problems.

The strength of this book lies in demonstrating the hard facts about the impact of culture contact and colonialism. In the author's own words (p. 87), 'Health and disease not only helped to shape Alaskan history, but the very events of history in significant ways determined what the patterns of health and disease would be among the people of Alaska, both native and newcomer.' This sums up what the book sets out to document; its achievement in doing so gives fresh insight into the health of Native peoples in the pre-contact period and a greater understanding of the history of the region. (Mark Nuttall, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGES

CARBON DIOXIDE AND GLOBAL CHANGE: EARTH IN TRANSITION. Idso, Sherwood B. 1989. Tempe, Arizona, IBR Press. 292 p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 0-9623489-1-0. \$19.95 + \$2.00 postage and packing.

Sherwood B. Idso is not a prophet of doom. The first half of his text deals with climatologists' predictions of almost catastrophic warming due to increases of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. He considers that the complex mathematical/computing techniques used are inadequate to deal with the wide range of physical, biological and related feedback effects that determine global climate. To simplify prediction, Idso compares the greenhouse warming of the Earth, Mars and Venus attributed to CO₂ to deduce a warming of only 0.4°C for doubling CO₂ in the earth's atmosphere, compared with climatologists' predictions five or ten times greater. Nevertheless, Idso's figure can be criticised as being subject to similar uncertainties to the output of computer models because we lack comparative knowledge of feedback effects on the three planets, whose atmospheric compositions vary greatly from each other. One can however agree that our knowledge is insufficient to produce reliable figures in either case. Many will not accept the claim that figures for global warming and sea-level rise over the past century lack any credibility.

Optimism dominates the second half of the text, which deals with the biological effects of increased CO₂ in the atmosphere. Idso's own experiments show an increase of growth of lemon trees of 80% due to doubling CO₂. He presents other evidence that the biosphere benefits in many ways from increased CO₂, which will help feed an increasing world population. He concludes that 'It would thus appear that man's inadvertent flooding of the atmosphere with CO₂ is a most fortunate and desirable phenomena indeed'. In comparison with Idso's 1982 booklet 'Carbon