

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

essentially all-male preserve is a subject of consuming interest to the author, who traces their story from the wives of the early sealers to an all-woman expedition of recent years, which found that the answer to the problem to the icing up of zip fasteners on trouser legs was an 'ice resistant Antarctic miniskirt.'

In the six chapters that follow, the author traces the course of Antarctic exploration from the legendary voyage of the Polynesian *Ui-te-Rangiora* in the seventh century AD to the Antarctic Treaty, and beyond to our day. The lineaments of Antarctic chronology have been traced on many occasions since Hugh Robert Mill wrote his classic *Siege of the South Pole* at the turn of the century. Martin's retelling of the earlier history has gained considerably not only by the use of much new material but also from the enlivening effect of numerous quotes from the journals and logbooks of the explorers themselves. Thereby he succeeds in recreating period atmosphere and the immediacy of human reactions. The technique is used with good effect in an account of sealing activities on the sub-Antarctic islands in which Captain Robert Fildes' log of *Cora*, while sealing off the Antarctic Peninsula in 1820, is quoted in some detail. Exploration history is concerned not just with individual explorers but also with the diverse factors that motivated their voyages, whether political, commercial, scientific, or plain adventure. All these threads are taken up and discussed by the author. With science, one feels that he is not always at home, and whereas the significance of the work carried out by Halley and Cook is given due attention, his assessment of the scientific results of some later expeditions, Captain Scott's being one example, seems very incomplete, and J.-B. Charcot's work in the Antarctic Peninsula region scarcely gets a mention. A further theme seemingly of special concern to the author is that of territorial claims, before World War I of only token interest, but subsequently, under the pressures of commercial whaling and rampant nationalism, a potent *casus belli*. Although frozen by the Antarctic Treaty, claimant nations still reserve their rights, as indeed does Australia, which, as the author makes clear, has recently reasserted its sovereignty over the Australian Antarctic Territory. This is not to suggest that Martin has consciously biased this history, although it is natural that he should give some pre-eminence to the exploits of such Australian heroes as Sir Douglas Mawson, Sir Hubert Wilkins, Frank Hurley, and the pioneer work of ANARE itself.

In his concluding chapters, 'The evolution of the Antarctic Treaty 1940–60' and 'After the Treaty 1960–96,' the author is dealing with events many of which are still too close to be seen in perspective. It is in this last chapter in particular, where spasmodic expeditions have finally given way to permanent scientific stations, that Martin appears to lose direction and gets himself bogged down in the vital statistics of Soviet Kharkovchanka tracked vehicles and other such minutiae. Finally, various issues are discussed somewhat at random under such headings as 'Southern

whale sanctuary declared,' 'Historical conservation in Antarctica,' 'India enters Antarctica,' 'Tourism,' and, yet once more, 'Women in the south.'

In a work of this scope and detail it is all too easy for the reviewer to pick on errors of fact and omission. But as a matter of fact, it was not Samuel Enderby Sr who deposited his captains' logs with the Royal Geographical Society (page 58), but his grandson Charles, promoter of the ill-fated Auckland Islands whaling station in 1849. SCAR (page 217) has for long stood for the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, not the Special Committee. 'R. Panaziri' (page 233) should surely read R. Panzarini, a former vice-president of SCAR. And finally, an important omission is surely the name of Sir Ranulph Fiennes, who gets no mention under the heading 'Private expeditions' (pages 257–258). Hero of the 1979–1982 Transglobe Expedition, his meridional traverse included a trans-Antarctic crossing of 2200 miles, and he is described in the *Guinness book of records* as 'the world's greatest living explorer.' Maybe he should have taken Lady Fiennes along with him on the crossing! (H.G.R. King, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN GREENLAND AND IN OTHER SMALL NORDIC JURISDICTIONS.** Lise Lyck (Editor). 1997. Copenhagen: Copenhagen Business School. 273 p, soft cover. ISBN 8770342970. Dkr185.

Edited by Lise Lyck, this volume contains articles presented at the fifth meeting of the Nordic Arctic Research Forum, which has as one of its goals the promotion of interdisciplinary research on the Arctic. It is no surprise, therefore, that the book is somewhat eclectic. This notwithstanding, it does seem rather disjointed. Indeed, it could be described as a book of two halves.

The first half of the book focuses on socio-economic development in Greenland. As such, the material presented is a welcome addition to what is a sparsely populated field. The first chapter provides a general overview of Greenland's history since World War II — interesting, but nothing startling. Chapter two is more challenging. It is co-authored by two academics — Adolphsen and Greiffenberg, who specialize in writing short, provocative pieces — and examines why development in Greenland proceeded as it did. The conclusion arrived at is that Greenland's economy was not strong enough to support a modern, social democratic, and 'normal' — that is, capitalist — country. The strength of the chapter is that it provides non-Danes with an understanding of the Danish mind-set, something that is vital if one is to interpret Greenland's history accurately. The tone of the book then changes. In chapter three, Meibom presents a statistical model of the Greenlandic economy. As far as this reviewer is aware, this is the first such model that has been published. Its value is heightened by the way Meibom relates the overall model to individual municipalities, thus dem-