

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-