

the Commission de Toponymie du Quebec, describes, in French, the Commission's policy towards the official recognition of Inuit place-names. Müller-Wille examines, in English, the problems of transforming Inuit toponyms from oral tradition into written form, and the territorial sovereignty conflicts represented in anglophone, francophone and Inuit toponymic inventories for the same area. He discusses these issues within the legal framework of the JBNQA. In a separate paper, Müller-Wille and Linna Weber describe, in English, the methodological problems of collecting Inuit place-names and provide an inventory of 'all obtainable Inuit place names in north-eastern Quebec-Labrador encompassing the land-use areas of the settlements Kangigsualujuaq, Killiniq, Kuujuaq, and partially Tasiujaq'. This paper, which has an introduction in Inuktitut, is specifically intended to provide both a toponymic inventory for the Commission Toponymie du Quebec, and a cultural heritage resource and reference for northern Quebec Inuit.

The monograph will be of general interest to anyone concerned with northern development and native peoples, but the trilingual structure is frustrating. Producing the key introductory paper in German (when a German edition is also available) seems particularly wayward in a publication already divided between two other languages. Given the need for a polyglot approach, the translated abstracts could usefully have been longer and more informative.

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THE ANTARCTIC TREATY: AN INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT

A POLE APART. THE EMERGING ISSUE OF ANTARCTICA. 1983. Philip W. Quigg. New York, McGraw Hill. ISBN 0-07-051053-9. 299 p, hard cover. US\$19.95.

A Pole Apart is a well-written analysis of the Antarctic Treaty, by a consultant on international and environmental questions who formerly edited the US quarterly journal *Foreign Affairs*. He looks first at the factors that lead to the treaty, with chapters on discovery and exploration, science, guessing at resources and territorial claims. He next covers the diplomatic negotiations that preceded the International Geophysical Year, and those that led to the treaty itself. There follow chapters on the effectiveness of the treaty in relation to nations which are not directly involved, and on the exploitation of marine life and mineral resources, including oil. Appendices present the texts of the Antarctic Treaty and the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. Notes and references covering each chapter, totalling 46 pages, provide useful detail and show the wide range of sources consulted.

The author does not appear to be steeped in Antarctic literature and traditions. A number of errors appear, mainly in accounts of history and science, though they are not of major importance in relation to the main theme of the book. Quigg writes in an interesting style and is free with his criticisms, especially of matters within the USA. He makes many valid comments not usually found in books on Antarctica. Examples are, 'What scientists have discovered about Antarctica is adding to man's understanding of the entire global environment (though not quite as much as is sometimes promised),' and 'Legal scholars seem extraordinarily responsive to the viewpoints of their own governments. This appears to be as true of Anglo-Saxon experts as of others.'

The foreword by the Director of the Twentieth Century Fund (which supported the study) is dated March 1982, just before the conflict on the Falkland Islands and South Georgia began; however, the conflict is discussed briefly on two pages. The Antarctic Treaty meeting of 1983 which saw the admission of India and Brazil to consultative status, and the signing of the treaty by China, are recent developments which the author, when he was writing, considered unlikely to occur. However, he has a clear-sighted view of the achievements of the treaty and of the way ahead. An appreciation in his final paragraph warrants quotation:

‘Antarctica has been a pole apart not merely in its physical isolation but in its apparent immunity from the divisive issues that elsewhere make angry adversaries of the treaty members... Just as the Antarctic’s unique environment must be protected from exploiters, so must its political and economic future be protected from political ideologues. The Antarctic Treaty system is a continuing experiment that has served the world well. It deserves the opportunity to prove again its adaptability and the capacity of its members for adjustment and compromise, not only among themselves but with the rest of the world. If the consultative parties are realistic and avoid seeking narrow advantage in the continued exercise of their trusteeship, an era of expanding benefits is possible. If they are heedless or inflexible, then the good so far accomplished by the Antarctic Treaty may be lost for ever.’

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TRANSGLOBE EXPEDITION – MAD AND SPLENDIDLY BRITISH

TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH. Ranulph Fiennes. 1983. London, Hodder and Stoughton. 320 p, illustrated, maps, hard cover. ISBN 0-340-25277-4. £12.95.

Described by its patron Prince Charles as ‘a mad and splendidly British enterprise’, the Transglobe Expedition 1979–83 must surely go down in the history of travel as the most ambitious and the most successful private adventure of all time. The idea, conceived as far back as 1972 in the mind of the leader’s wife Ginnie Fiennes, was essentially to travel from Greenwich back to Greenwich along the zero meridian, taking in four continents, three oceans, ten seas and the South and North Poles to boot. *To the ends of the earth* is the official narrative of what the author, Sir Ranulph Fiennes describes as ‘not so much an expedition as a lifelong career’.

It makes for compulsive reading from start to finish. Fund raising for the undertaking, which was not primarily concerned with science, turned out to be as hard a slog as the journey itself. In the event some 1800 organizations, firms and individuals subscribed services and goods, including items as substantial as an ice-strengthened ship and one million dollars’ worth of fuel. After initial limbering up in Greenland and the Arctic Ocean the expedition at last set sail for Antarctica and the South Pole in September 1979. The Antarctic winter of 1980 was spent in a base hut of compressed cardboard, not far from the South African station SANAE, preparing for the continental crossing. In October Fiennes and his companions Oliver Shepard and Charles Burton, on open skidoos refuelled by a Twin Otter, traversed the continent from Dronning Maud Land to Scott Base via the South Pole in three months, covering some 2,200 miles of largely uncharted country. Twelve months on, in February 1982, Sir Ranulph and Charles Burton were