

features of overlapping regimes, alongside positive and negative possibilities, are set out in a clear, balanced, and informed manner. The booklet constitutes a sound foundation for further exchanges whether, to follow Herr's preferred terminology, assuming a euphonic or cacophonous character. In the meantime, the topic is being addressed by an ACRC project on 'Oceans Policy Overlapping Regimes.'

Finally, Bruce Davis, maintaining his track record of thought-provoking studies on the Antarctic scene, employs the closing chapter to advocate a more systematic, positive approach to the question, speculate about the nature and existence of common environmental values, and press the merits of a cooperative approach towards overlapping regimes. As Davis asserts, Antarctica off-shore demands 'careful analysis,' for 'the agenda ahead is substantial indeed' (page 100). (Peter Beck, School of Humanities, Kingston University, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE.)

OF DOGS AND MEN: FIFTY YEARS IN THE ANTARCTIC. Kevin Walton and Rick Atkinson (editors). 1996. Malvern: Images Publishing. 190 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 1-897817-55-X.

The strengths of this book, and they are great indeed, are that it has 177 photographs, a similar number of pieces of text, and that contributions to the whole have been made by some 65 people. It is about 900 dogs and their relationships with members of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey (FIDS) and its successor, the British Antarctic Survey (BAS), who used teams of these dogs to travel about 336,500 miles to extend knowledge of the Antarctic.

In 1945, when huskies from Labrador first came to FIDS bases, they offered by far the safest and cheapest way for 'Fids' (members of FIDS) to travel for purposes of geographical and geological survey. While the topography of the western side of the Antarctic Peninsula was known in fair detail, the eastern side of the Peninsula, its spine, and the vast areas south of Marguerite Bay were either unknown or known only in general outline. It was in these areas, working out of Hope Bay at the northern end of the Peninsula, and Stonington Island, Adelaide, and Rothera in Marguerite Bay, that most of the great journeys were made. But this is a book about the dogs themselves, much more than about the men, their joint achievements, or the techniques of dog-sledging that were brought to a high state of perfection by successive generations of 'Fids.' It was primarily because most 'Fids' went to the Antarctic for two years — it was cheaper for the government that way — that made possible continuity in handing on hard-won wisdom and experience of dog-driving techniques down the years.

This book is unlikely to have been written had it not been decided in 1991 that all dogs in the Antarctic should be removed on or before 1 April 1994. The decision was made in the course of the negotiations of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. For six

years between 1982 and 1988, the Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty painstakingly negotiated a convention that would have made it impossible for any of the 26 of them to go after minerals in the Antarctic unless all of them agreed that it was environmentally acceptable to do so. Following its conclusion, the convention was attacked by a wide spectrum of environmental opinion, which wanted an outright ban on all mineral activity in the Antarctic. Enough of the governments concerned took such fright at these environmental attacks to kill off the convention. These were years of the high 'green' tide of international environmental concern, resulting from the realisation that the ozone hole over Antarctica — a BAS discovery — was a human artefact. Governments wanted to look 'green.' In the case of Antarctica, having shelved the minerals convention, governments took comfort from an initiative that, together with a Chilean colleague, this reviewer had launched on behalf of the UK and Chile in May 1989. In the process of negotiating the minerals convention, sophisticated environmental protection techniques had been worked out. They were by far the most stringent set of environmental protection measures that had, or still have, been internationally concluded. But at that time nothing like these techniques applied to other activities in the Antarctic — such as scientific research or tourism. The purpose of the UK/Chilean initiative was to review the environmental protection mechanisms that had been somewhat haphazardly developed over almost 30 years in order to provide for a coherent and mandatory system of environmental protection for the Antarctic. And so began two-and-a-half years of high-pressure negotiations leading to the Protocol.

After six years of intellectually and politically challenging negotiation of the minerals convention, the negotiations leading to the Protocol were something of an anticlimax. They were led by the nose by external environmental pressure groups, intent primarily on achieving a ban on mineral activity, and they sorely tested the diplomatic camaraderie that had hitherto been a hallmark of Antarctic Treaty meetings. The nub of many clashes was over practical realities on the one hand, and the political need on the part of some governments to be seen to be environmentally 'macho' on the other. An environmental concern all over the world has been about ecological dangers arising from the introduction of alien species. Extreme environmentalist opinion went to the lengths of looking upon Antarctic scientists as an alien species and would have liked them to go. But the scientists had a justification and a product that every country could and did support. The most obvious other alien species was the dogs. It is said that when Captain Scott demonstrated his motor tractor before the *Terra Nova* expedition, Fridtjof Nansen encouraged him to take dogs because if the tractor failed it was no more than a pile of metal in the snow, while dogs, *in extremis*, would be a source of food. By the 1990s that justification for using dogs would no longer wash; moreover, light sledge-hauling motor-toboggans had be-

come sufficiently reliable that Nansen's fears of mechanical failure could be realistically discounted. Thus machines had effectively replaced dogs, and even BAS had only 14 dogs left at Rothera. Dogs had only a waning justification and almost no product, in terms of research, that could not be provided by mechanical means. Only a small handful of countries had dogs in the Antarctic. Too many others had no experience of them and were scared by a scientifically doubtful observation that a 'canine distemper-like' virus had been found in Antarctic seals. And so the dogs had to go — a casualty of negotiation by consensus.

For those who have been to the Antarctic, and, for a period of their lives, have made the Antarctic a way of life, enhanced by the presence of dogs, this book will provide a great deal of satisfaction. And those, too, who may not have had the Antarctic experience, but who value the relationship that builds between animals and humans bent on the same endeavour, will also find much in this book that will both make them laugh and give them a lump in the throat. But there is one characteristic that overwhelms all others — the sense of humility that seems to pervade the relationship between dogs and men that it describes. It is the withdrawal from Antarctica of that sense of humility and responsibility for something beyond men's own survival that constitutes the short-sightedness of the political decision to remove the dogs. Maybe the time would have come when there would have been no more huskies in the Antarctic, but it is hard to justify their permanent exclusion.

Kevin Walton has already done us a service in his multi-authored *Portrait of Antarctica* (George Philips, 1983). He and Rick Atkinson have done us a similar service by bringing together so many eyes and voices in telling the story of dogs and men in the Antarctic. No other means would have been as effective. (John A. Heap, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

CRITICAL ISSUES IN EDITING EXPLORATION TEXTS. Germaine Warkentin (Editor). 1995. Toronto, Buffalo, and London: University of Toronto Press. xi + 150 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-8020-0694-9. £26.00.

The papers incorporated in this slight volume were presented at the 1992 Conference on Editorial Problems, the twenty-eighth in the series. The editor, in her introduction, prepared in December 1993, points out that each of the contributions relates 'to the translation of the study of exploration history and its writings from the genres of national epic and/or scientific reportage, to those of cultural analysis.' This process apparently 'came to a climax during that year' (the Columbus quincentenary), 'as almost all the assumptions behind the European expansion of the fifteenth and twentieth centuries were fiercely interrogated and in many cases repudiated.' These statements are imprecise and simplistic to say the least.

The papers, themselves, are very much a mixed bag,

more mixed than is usual in such volumes. Indeed, the editor must have worked hard to make them hang together to the limited extent that they do.

The first is by David Henige and is entitled 'Tractable texts: modern editing and the Columbian writings.' It is a detailed analysis of the textual history 'of the writings of Columbus himself,' according to the editor. It is, in fact, a great deal more wide-ranging than that, comprising accounts of the editorial history of the major sources for Columbus' life and activities. Henige points out the deficiencies of the editions currently available to scholars and concludes with what is, in effect, a plea for more and scrupulous work on them. This could ideally be undertaken not by single editors but by teams or by pairs grappling 'with the texts in a kind of tag-team match.'

Luciano Formisano's contribution is entitled 'Editing Italian sources for the history of exploration,' in which, at first glance, the polar enthusiast might hope to find some comment on the works of, for example, the Duke of the Abruzzi. If he does expect this, however, he will be disappointed, since the article is more or less confined to Amerigo Vespucci. The author's conclusion, after 17 pages, is that editing exploration texts does not demand 'the modification of our traditional editorial criteria' and that what is needed is a 'modest but honest' philology, which to this reviewer, at any rate, seems to be self-evident.

One turns with relief to the third paper. This, by D.B. and A. Quinn and entitled 'The editing of Richard Hakluyt's "Discourse of western planting,"' is by far the best in the collection. Written in precise yet graceful language, it is an account of the immense labour undertaken by the authors in preparing a facsimile edition of Hakluyt's 1584 work, which was published by the Hakluyt Society in 1993. This paper should be required reading for anyone who believes that editorial work is not as exacting as other forms of scholarly endeavour. The actual description of the one remaining copy of Hakluyt's text, given by the authors, is calculated to make any bibliophile wish to see it and to possess the facsimile edition.

The following paper, I.S. MacLaren's 'The metamorphosis of travellers into authors: the case of Paul Kane,' refers specifically to the transformation from field notes to book of his work *Wanderings of an artist among the Indians of North America*. MacLaren states that a parallel edition of this text is needed so that direct comparison between the former and the latter can be made. Starting with the fairly obvious point that pre-twentieth century narratives of Canadian exploration were published to 'reflect the taste of the readership of the day as much as they yield insights into the experience of wilderness,' MacLaren refers to the case of Thomas Simpson, whose 1836–1839 expedition mapped much of North America's Arctic coastline. This is cited because Edward Sabine, who was asked to prepare Simpson's manuscript for publication, found that it required 'unusually little' alteration, thereby implying that more was needed in other cases.