

ately sceptical.

The report is comprehensive and well-reasoned, but lacks in-depth, penetrating analysis. It is more of a lengthy executive summary than a full report. On balance, however, it is a very useful document, and the four principal objectives it sets for a northern foreign policy (national security and peaceful cooperation; self-reliance for aboriginal people; protection of the arctic environment and better understanding of it; promotion of economic development consistent with environmental protection) are all laudable. (Gerald Graham, 4-60 First Ave., Ottawa K1S 2G2, Canada.)

ANTARCTICA THROUGH SOUTH AMERICAN EYES

ANTARCTICA AND SOUTH AMERICAN GEOPOLITICS: FROZEN LEBENSRAUM. Child, Jack. 1988. New York, Praeger. 232 p, maps, hard cover. ISBN 0-275-92886-1. £28.95.

The author, a specialist on Latin American affairs, previously wrote *Geopolitics and conflict in South America*, which included a substantial amount of material on South American considerations of Antarctic regions. This present work examines the subject in much greater detail and provides an excellent elucidation of a decidedly complicated set of circumstances.

The book begins with introductory notes on the geography, history, resources and sovereignty of Antarctica, and describes the operation of the Antarctic Treaty. This is followed by an analysis of the concept of geopolitics, particularly with regard to the nature and significance of South American geopolitical thinking, which strongly reflects the influences of the history of the states concerned. One chapter is devoted to each of the principal South American countries involved — Argentina, Brazil, and Chile; another summarises the views of Peru, Uruguay, Ecuador, and has a synopsis of those of several others. The treatment of each national section is on a very similar plan and this greatly helps in appreciating the often distinctive views expressed. Such a crystallization, together with an explanation of the concept of an 'organic state', I found particularly useful in understanding much present South American thought about the problems of Antarctica.

Although concerned primarily with Antarctica, Child discusses the Falkland Islands and some Southern Ocean islands, especially as the events of 1982 were important for regions further south. The different national announcements and activities are described from this period. The work is provided with a comprehensive series of notes and a detailed bibliography which incidentally provides a very useful source for information on South American Antarctic thinking. Several maps and an efficient index complete a very timely work which I highly recommend. (R. K. Headland, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

EPIC SOUTHERN OCEAN VOYAGE

THE TOTORORE VOYAGE: AN ANTARCTIC ADVENTURE. Clark, G. 1988. LONDON, Century Hutchinson. 357 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-7126-2438-4. £15.95.

This is a personal account of an exceptional circumnavigation in high southern latitudes by the 11 metre wooden cutter *Totorore*. Gerry Clark departed from Kerikeri, New Zealand and travelled, in nearly four years, over 24,500 nautical miles. *Totorore* visited remote coastal parts of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, several sub-Antarctic islands, and went as far south as the South Shetland Islands and Curtis Bay, Graham Land, where a landing was made. The book is Clark's edited daily account with explanations and descriptions added; it is a fascinating tale of adventure, exploration, exhilaration and survival through the eyes of an experienced and resourceful navigator. Clark is a keen ornithologist and his interest in Antarctic wildlife, and for its conservation, was no doubt a strong motivation for the circumnavigation and for this book.

Despite the extreme hardship of the voyage, including hazards of sea ice, capsizes, dismastings and the departure of crew at Marion Island, Clark visited all but one of the islands he originally intended to visit. He does not hide the dangers; there are overtones of H. W. Tilman where routine reference is made to high seas and the difficult circumstances confronted. An important message from this book is its relevance to national Antarctic activities. Small yacht voyages form a category of polar tourism that will not diminish. Clark's circumnavigation is an extreme example, but his book is an enlightened account of the great attractions that high latitudes hold for many small boat owners, and shorter excursions are likely to become more popular. Readers will be interested in the mixed reception that *Totorore* received at several of the outposts visited.

Century Publications are to be congratulated on the quality of production. Photographs, maps and wildlife sketches are of high quality; the sketches are well positioned and complement the text. I thoroughly recommend *The Totorore voyage* to nautical enthusiasts, and to those with an interest in remote islands and in Antarctic conservation. Gerry Clark's voyage must rank as one of the epic small yacht voyages of our times. (Peter Keage, Australian Antarctic Division, Channel Highway, Kingston, Tasmania 7050, Australia.)

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTICA: PEOPLE, PENGUINS AND POLITICS

SITTING ON PENGUINS: PEOPLE AND POLITICS IN AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTICA. Murray-Smith, Stephen. 1988. Surrey Hills, NSW, Hutchinson Australia. 249 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-09-169120-6. Aus\$29.95.

Stephen Murray-Smith, a distinguished Australian historian and author, died shortly after completing *Sitting on penguins*. It is a great pity he will not be able to gauge the