

Correspondence

Cold baths to keep out the cold?

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The interesting note by Stroud entitled "Whence came Bowers' great heat supply?" in the July 1988 issue of *Polar Record* (p.245) prompts reference to a piece of anecdotal evidence which seems to support the proposition that a degree of cold resistance can be acquired by periods of exposure in advance. This relates to Aubyn Trevor-

Battye, about whom I earlier wrote a Profile (*Polar Record* 23(143): 177-82 (1986).

With a companion, Trevor-Battye spent some time in 1894 on Ostrov Kolguyev (Kolguyev Island) in the European Arctic. He noted that his companion felt the cold, which had the effect of making him somnolent, while he himself did not. The immunity he ascribed to 'having a cold bath every morning (which) makes one less sensitive' (Trevor-Battye, A. B. R., 1895. *Ice-bound on Kolguyev*. Westminster, Archibald Constable: 75).

The cold bath is, of course, part of the mythology of the English public school, and it would be interesting for a survey to be made relating cold resistance in explorers to whether or not they were so educated!

Reviews

JOURNEYMAN GEOGRAPHER

GRIFFITH TAYLOR: ANTARCTIC SCIENTIST AND PIONEER GEOGRAPHER. Sanderson, Marie. 1988. Ottawa, Carleton University Press. Carleton Library series 145. 218 p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 0-88629-006-X. Can\$14.95.

In his old age Griffith Taylor (popularly 'Grif') sat down to write his autobiography *Journeyman Taylor*. The manuscript numbered 1114 pages and predictably was rejected for publication. Drastically pruned by an editor, it finally reached the bookshops in 1958. As its subtitle, 'the education of a scientist' suggested, it was in no way a rounded life. Twenty-five years after Grif's death comes this reappraisal by a former student from his Toronto days. Professor Sanderson, herself an eminent Canadian geographer, has pursued her researches worldwide and with thoroughness. Grif's papers — personal diaries, voluminous correspondence, abundant notes, along with the published and unpublished oeuvre — have been examined; professional colleagues, friends and relatives have been interviewed. The result is as rounded and balanced a life as one could expect from so ardent an admirer of her subject. It is also pleasing to find due tribute given to the two women without whose support he could not have accomplished a half of what he did; his sister Dorothy (who adored him) and his wife Doris, a sister of the late Sir Raymond Priestley, whom he married in Australia in 1914 and who emerges here as a staunch and loyal supporter of her husband for some 50 years.

Unpublished family papers hint at the genetic debt that Grif owed to his father James, a man of working-class origins whose ambition to escape from his roots led him to New South Wales as government metallurgist. Grif inherited this same ambition to succeed. At the Univer-

sity of Sydney he fell under the spell of Edgeworth David, great teacher, great geologist, who went south with Shackleton. Two years of postgraduate work at Cambridge, England, also left their mark, with their many contacts and European travel. From Cambridge chance led Grif to Antarctica as chief geologist on Captain Scott's last expedition. This unique experience did more than any other to develop Grif's numerous intellectual and practical talents and to harden his character. Understandably Professor Sanderson devotes more space to this episode than to any other.

The remainder of the biography is essentially part of the history of geography as an academic discipline, a discipline established by Grif at the University of Sydney (1920-29) and against all the odds. Internationally respected through his writing, he was offered and accepted a chair of geography in Chicago (1929-35), a post that turned out to be not entirely congenial. At heart he was a British Empire man; more importantly he hated not being number one in the department. Finally this ambition too was realised, with an offer to set up a new department of geography at Toronto, the first ever in Canada. With it went an appropriate salary and lifestyle. Recognised by all as the leading exponent of the 'determinist' school of geography, respected as a first-rate teacher, admired by his students, his cup of happiness seemed full. Later, back home enjoying retirement in Australia, a hint of bitterness enters his diaries — a lack of recognition by the Old Country; no knighthood (like Wright and Priestley), no gold medals. Professor Sanderson makes no serious attempt to explain these apparent snubs. Was he after all 'too versatile to be sound'? One correction and one criticism in conclusion: on page 39 James Simpson, Grif's Canadian friend at Cambridge, appears to be confused

with George Simpson, meteorologist on Scott's expedition. And why is there no index? This is a serious omission in a book of this class. (H.G.R. King, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

RECENT CLIMATIC FLUCTUATIONS

THE LITTLE ICE AGE. Grove, J. M. 1988. London, Methuen. 498 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-416-31540-2. £85.00

This is a major work about the period of relative cooling and glacier expansion from the 13th century to the end of the 19th century. Associated with the cooling were meteorological, geomorphological and vegetational changes around the world. This book examines the characteristics, causes and consequences of this period of cooling, mainly from a study of the glacial record. A synthesis of knowledge of the little ice age has long been needed, and this is the nearest we can expect to a comprehensive review in a single volume. *The Little Ice Age* explores both the record and the world wide significance of the period. Seven of its 12 chapters cover the northern hemisphere record, principally in Europe, a demonstration of the intensity of European research on this event.

The introduction includes an important discussion of the term Little Ice Age, and the first five chapters examine in detail the glacial record in Europe from historical, scientific and other sources. The second chapter discusses variations in Icelandic ice masses and changes of the sea ice around this island. The glacial history of the main ice caps is examined, particularly of Drangajökull, which has not been directly affected by volcanism and therefore provides the best record of local climatic change. Changes in Scandinavian glaciers (in particular the record from Jostedalbreen, Norway), and three chapters are devoted to changes in different parts of the Alps, using paleoclimatic and historic information. In the next three chapters the author seeks evidence of concurrence of the little ice age worldwide, including brief reviews of glaciers in the USSR, China, Himalaya, and more thorough reviews of North American glaciers. Lack of historical data makes the interpretation of glacial advances very difficult, and generally restricted to the last 100 to 130 years. The rest of the world, including equatorial and southern regions, is summarized in a single chapter, reflecting the dearth of material from these regions. This situation might be corrected in the next decade, mainly with new information from ice cores and other data from the Andes.

Very little information is provided from the polar regions; a more detailed discussion of their evidence would have been useful, especially in the discussion of Holocene glacial chronology in Chapter 10. This chapter reviews the question of whether or not Holocene glacial advances and retreats were contemporaneous and discover if fluctuations on a scale similar to the little ice age occurred after the end of the last glaciation. Chapter 11

considers possible causes of the little ice age and of other phases of cooling during the Holocene. The work concludes with an assessment of physical, biological and human effects, followed by a very comprehensive bibliography divide by chapters and sections.

Illustration and maps are of very high quality. I particularly compliment the author and publishers on the 57 plates, containing several reproductions of 18th and 19th centuries paintings of glaciers with advanced terminus. This is a book to be strongly recommended, and essential for scientists investigating climatic change in the Quaternary. The only problem is the exorbitant price. At £ 85.00 not a lot of researchers can afford to have a personal copy; in these difficult times it may well be beyond the reach of departmental libraries as well. (J. C. Simões, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

ANTARCTICA — THE GREENPEACE VIEW

THE GREENPEACE BOOK OF ANTARCTICA: A NEW VIEW OF THE SEVENTH CONTINENT. May, John. 1988. London, Dorling Kindersley. 192 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-86318-283-6. £14.95.

In February 1987 Greenpeace established a permanent Antarctic base in the hallowed ground of Cape Evans, overlooked by Mount Erebus and within walking distance of McMurdo station (USA) and Scott base (New Zealand). Despite an unfriendly welcome from the scientists, Greenpeace intends to stay in order to monitor present scientific activities in the Antarctic and, if possible, to prevent any kind of commercial development. But this book is remarkably free from Greenpeace polemic: it presents the concepts of *Common Heritage* and *Antarctica as a World Park* in a more subtle and persuasive manner than that of comprehensive outrage.

The book is divided into short topic sections rather than chapters, and these deal with essential information on the earth and biological sciences, the weather, marine resources, political problems and conservation issues. Whilst endeavouring to be encyclopaedic the text is inevitably short although informative and well-informed. The longest section is: 'Birth of a Treaty', the history of involvement of all the Antarctic Treaty signatory countries in the exploration and development of the seventh continent and the adjacent Southern Ocean. A scientist's view of Antarctica over forty years is admirably presented as an interview with Charles Swithinbank. He and Bob Headland, as consultants, must be given credit for the general structure and contents of the book, but cannot be blamed for the large number of factual errors in the text — dates, dimensions, photo captions etc. These blemishes of inadequate editorial proof-reading can easily be put right in a well-deserved second printing. The publication is an excellent example of modern colour printing techniques and is lavishly illustrated as a photo collage of exquisitely beautiful pictures, maps and diagrams. Indeed, the pic-