

Siberia and of different aspects of Russian explorations. And third, as the official archivist of Imperial Russia from 1763 to 1783, Müller collected additional evidence that, together with his earlier material, is now known as "Müller's portfolios." Over the years a number of scholars have tapped this rich reservoir, but it would appear that none has yet been allowed complete and unrestricted access to it.

The present work consists of two fairly even parts. The first is lengthy background information by Carol Urness detailing Russian preparations for the historic undertaking. Included here are: brief biographical sketches of various participants, 23 maps showing Russian explorations, and an analysis of the views of several 18th-century West European observers on a number of controversial points concerning Russian discoveries and of Müller's responses.

The second part is a new translation of Müller's accounts of the two Bering expeditions published in 1758 in Müller's *Sammlung russischer Geschichte*. As a result we now have three English translations of Müller's account: two, inadequate and incomplete, published in 1761 and 1764 respectively, and the present satisfactory one. This new translation has 17 chapters, which discuss the following topics: the First Kamchatka Expedition, 1725-30; events in Kamchatka between 1730 and 1740; preparations for the Second Kamchatka Expedition, 1733-41; Russian explorations in the Arctic Ocean, 1734-39; Russian naval reconnaissance in Japanese waters, 1738-42; charting of Bering's and Chirikov's voyages of 1741; events surrounding Bering's and Chirikov's voyages; contributions of S. Khitrov, G.W. Steller and S. Waxel; events surrounding Bering's and Chirikov's return; and Müller's commentary on published West European accounts critical or doubtful of Russian exploration achievements.

Those interested in Russian explorations in the greater North Pacific region in the first half of the 18th century owe gratitude to Carol Urness for making available a new English version of Müller's classic treatment. Her translation is clear, it reads well and, as evident in extensive footnotes, it has been well researched. This reviewer, however, feels that this long-overdue and otherwise sound work is marred by two shortcomings: a glossary that falls short of expectations on account of its brevity and terseness of definitions; and a bibliography that, while fairly long, omits many important earlier and recent studies. Most glaring is the failure to include works by such noted Russian and Soviet scholars of Bering's voyages as Vasilii N. Berkh, Lev S. Berg and Evgenii V. Kushnarev. This criticism in no way diminishes the value of the work. Indeed, it belongs in every library.

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DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH: THE EXPLORATION OF CANADA'S ARCTIC. By DANIEL FRANCIS. Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1986. 224 p., 10 maps, 21 illus., index, bib. Hardbound. Cdn \$16.95.

Discovery of the North presents a summary of the major expeditions and personalities involved in the exploration of the Canadian Arctic from the voyages of Martin Frobisher in the late 16th century to the Canadian Arctic Expedition led by Vilhjalmur Stefansson in the early 20th century.

To attempt a detailed synthesis of all expeditions and personalities would have been beyond the scope of the book (and indeed any single book), and Francis has wisely concentrated only upon those that are the best known and documented, though many others are referred to in passing. The book consists of ten chapters, each dealing with a major era of arctic exploration: the 16th- and early 17th-century exploration of Baffin Island and Baffin Bay (chapter 1), the 17th- and 18th-century exploration of Hudson Bay (chapter 2), the 18th-century overland expeditions of Hearne and Mackenzie (chapter 3), the early 19th-century

Royal Navy expeditions of Ross, Parry and Franklin (chapter 4), John Ross's voyage to Boothia Peninsula in 1829-33 (chapter 5), the early 19th-century expeditions of Back, Dease and Simpson, and Rae (chapter 6), the Franklin expedition of 1845-48 and subsequent search expeditions (chapter 7), Hall's three expeditions in the mid- and late 19th-century (chapter 8), the late 19th- and early 20th-century expeditions of Sverdrup and Amundsen (chapter 9), and finally the various Canadian government-sponsored expeditions and patrols of the early 20th century (chapter 10).

The book is oriented toward the interested non-specialist. Emphasis is placed on expedition highlights and the context in which each was undertaken, rather than on detailed expedition summaries. Furthermore, although citations are common, the individual sources from which they are taken are not given. On the one hand, this results in lucid, entertaining accounts of the various expeditions and personalities. On the other hand, it makes the book of limited value to arctic historians or others already familiar with arctic exploration.

In place of a comprehensive reference list is a "bibliographic essay" of selected readings, which presents a useful guide to further literature on arctic exploration and offers suggestions for both primary and secondary "summary" sources. One major omission, however, is Richard J. Cyriax's *Sir John Franklin's Last Expedition: a Chapter in the History of the Royal Navy* (1939), by far the most important work on the Franklin expedition of 1845-48.

As in any attempt to cover a topic of as wide a scope as arctic exploration, factual errors can be expected, and *Discovery of the North* has its share. The account of John Ross's expedition of 1829-33 is a case in point; Ross's *Victory* was fitted with one new engine, not "engines" (p. 103, 105); the Netsilik Inuit did not trade snowshoes to Ross, as they did not use snowshoes (p. 105); the sun is not "continuously below the horizon" until April at the latitude of Lord Mayor Bay (70°N), but first appears on 18 January, and by 1 April there are approximately 14 hours of daylight (p. 106); during the summer of 1831, the *Victory* was able to sail approximately 20 km to a new harbour, not "6.5 km" (p. 108); and finally, Ross's "King Williams Land" was determined definitely to be an island by Rae in 1854, not Dease and Simpson in 1839 (p. 120).

Certainly a major failing of the book, however, is in the lack of maps indicating the routes of the various expeditions. Each chapter has only a single map on which are indicated several locations mentioned in the text, but many more important locations are omitted. Returning again to the Ross expedition of 1829-33 for example, none of the four wintering localities (Felix, Sheriff and Victoria harbours, Fury Beach) is indicated, nor are other locations that figured prominently in the expedition, such as Cape Adelaide (where James Ross located the north magnetic pole) or Port Leopold (from which the expedition members finally made their escape).

Overall, the book's appeal will be to those without previous knowledge of the history of arctic exploration, who will find it an enjoyable introduction if they are not concerned with the geography or routes associated with the various expeditions.

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THE ANTARCTIC TREATY REGIME — LAW, ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES. Edited by GILLIAND TRIGGS. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987. 238 p. Hardbound. £30. US\$54.50.

The human species has a longing to understand and an urge to exploit. While understanding often leads to creative utilization of the natural environment and resources, recent history points more and more to destructive consequences in the use of our knowledge and research. The Antarctic is both a model of cooperation in international