

are uneven, and one sometimes wishes that the format had allowed some authors more space to expand on their ideas, this commemorative volume represents both a warm tribute to a major Arctic researcher and a significant contribution to northern science.

It is well produced, with excellent illustrations and a full index and bibliography, and the whole product reflects well on the current keepers of Meldgaard's old position at the National Museum of Denmark. As one of the many former graduate students whose interest in the north was sparked and maintained by participation in his projects in Greenland, I am happy to see such a fine commemoration of the man and his work. (Thomas H. McGovern, North Atlantic Biocultural Organization, Department of Anthropology, Hunter College, City University of New York, 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021, USA.)

PILGRIMS ON THE ICE: ROBERT FALCON SCOTT'S FIRST ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. T.H. Baughman. 1999. Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press. xvii + 334 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-8032-1289-5. £29.95.

The first question one might have upon seeing this book is whether there really needs to be yet another telling of the tale of Robert Falcon Scott. Like Ernest Shackleton and Robert E. Peary, Scott has been written about again and again, and, like Peary, in terms varying from the damning to the hagiographic. Unfortunately, rarely have the more recent efforts added substantially — if at all — to the knowledge about or insight into those explorers or their expeditions.

Happily, but not surprisingly to those familiar with the excellent scholarship of T.H. Baughman, this book does not follow such recent precedents. Instead it is a diligently researched and carefully considered account that does not concentrate on the personality, career, or demise of Scott, but rather looks specifically at his first Antarctic expedition — the National Antarctic Expedition (or *Discovery* expedition) of 1901–04 — which has long remained in the shadow of his second expedition, in *Terra Nova*, 1910–13.

Certainly Scott plays a central role in the book, and the old standbys Shackleton and Edward Wilson also receive attention, as does Sir Clements Markham, the master manipulator whose vision and efforts resulted in the initiation and planning of the expedition. But there are many others — rarely mentioned to any great extent in most accounts of this expedition — who at last are given their due, including Albert Armitage, the second in command; Reginald Koettlitz, the senior medical doctor; and Charles Royds and Michael Barne, two of the key officers. Moreover, Baughman shows that perhaps the most important figure other than Scott was Reginald Skelton, the engineer who made so many varied and significant contributions both before and during the expedition, and whose sudden dismissal from the later *Terra Nova* expedition, with the loss of his irreplaceable expertise, was to have grave consequences.

The book begins with a brief overview of the history of Antarctic exploration, including the first wintering on the Antarctic continent by a party led by Carsten Borchgrevink, an expedition about which Baughman has previously told the story so well (Baughman 1994). It then gives the background of the *Discovery* expedition, most notably the scheming and persistence of Markham, who campaigned ceaselessly both publicly and behind closed doors for his vision to become a reality. Baughman painstakingly outlines the participation of the many individuals and the labyrinth of committees involved in the expedition throughout its planning and development, and shows the problems inherent in launching such a venture when handled by an unwieldy bureaucracy.

The heart of the book is the story of the *Discovery* expedition itself, which needs little overview to most readers of this journal. However, there is extensive detail not just about the overall scientific and geographic accomplishments, but about the individuals involved, their relationships with each other, their day-to-day existence, and their individual successes and failures. The relief efforts — both the background to them and the actual expeditions — are also discussed.

Baughman has shown before that he is an outstanding historian of Antarctic exploration. This book will build on that reputation, because he tells a story with which many people are familiar but for which he gives exciting new detail and interpretation. Certainly it has some errors — such as indicating that the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition (1894–97) explored Spitsbergen rather than Franz Josef Land (page 30). But such things are small quibbles with what is an outstanding work of scholarship. For this book he spent six years conducting in-depth research with a wide range of archival resources and writing an account with knowledgeable and authoritative analysis and interpretation. It can only be hoped that more writers of polar history will follow his lead in producing works of depth and significance. (Beau Riffenburgh, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

Reference

Baughman, T.H. 1994. *Before the heroes came*. Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press.

BRIEF REVIEWS

COUNSELING THE INUPIAT ESKIMO. Catherine Swan Reimer. 1999. Westport, CT, and London: Greenwood Press (Contributions in Psychology 36). xxi + 165 p, hard cover. ISBN 0-313-30934-5. £44.95.

Until the 1970s, multi- or cross-cultural approaches to psychoanalysis, behavior modification, and humanistic studies were rare. Since then, however, a significant number of studies have adopted this approach, and Catherine Swan Reimer's small book is the latest in a long line of distinguished monographs on the subject. Reimer presents a native view of 'lifeways and thoughtways