

further detail. Students may also find it very useful that the book starts out with 15 key questions about globalization that it seeks to answer throughout, returning to each in turn in the conclusions. Although this does help to underline the key themes, issues and dilemmas rather neatly, the questions posed are very difficult to answer and perhaps oversimplify some of the complex debates that previous chapters draw out rather well.

As a whole, however, the book addresses themes that students will find very interesting such as the global music industry and questions of popular resistances and social movements. The book is also particularly useful and original in that it takes students' own pre-existing understandings of what globalization is as a starting point before tackling some of the important myths and misconceptions that encircle the languages of globalization. My sense is that this book will travel well beyond the discipline of geography and will be equally useful for students of a range of other social science disciplines.

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### **Discourses and silences: Indigenous peoples, risks and resistance**

Garth Cant, Anake Goodall and Justine Inns (eds). Department of Geography, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, 2005, 326 pp. ISBN 0-473-10628-0.

This collection is a product of the First Nations Working Group of the International Rural Sociology Congress that met in Trondheim, Norway in 2004. It brings together scholars and research from a wide variety of First Nations regions spanning Scandinavia, Asia, Australia, New Zealand and Hawai'i. The collection is therefore unusual given this diversity, the result of the serendipitous nature of participation of such international meetings. There are no voices from North America, as might be expected in such a gathering of scholars on First Nations issues; instead the book

reflects the concentrations of work presented at the Congress from two rarely juxtaposed poles: Sámi in Norway and Sweden and Māori in Aotearoa/New Zealand.

The chapters, mainly short and well-focused pieces, are organized in several thematic sections. The first theme, 'Resisting encroachment and re-establishing identity', involves four interesting chapters from Norway on the ways in which Sámi communities have struggled to gain recognition and protection for their lands. These concerns are developed further again with mainly Scandinavian examples in the second section on traditional identities. The third section is the most diverse in terms of regional span but it demonstrates the usefulness of this collection by comparing the problematic relationship between First Nation peoples and the conservation strategies of national governments. There follow two sections on New Zealand and Asia, respectively, before a final one on health and education.

Often edited works such as this struggle to present coherent themes or to open lines of communication between divergent case studies. They have value in presenting works which do not otherwise appear together but they reflect the diverse regional contexts, disciplines and styles from different parts of the world. The diversity often overwhelms the coherence. Yet this is a book which succeeds despite its wide geographical scope. There is not a heavy editorial hand apparent: the chapters reflect and respect the differing styles and interests of the authors. Neither is there an attempt to force all the chapters into rigid thematic sections. However, out of the works emerge some deeper themes and ones which are enriched by the breadth and depth of case study material. Every reader will find something new in this book, whether it be an appreciation of issues and struggles on the other side of the world or a perspective from afar that sheds new light on issues close to home. One of the most telling examples of the value of such meetings and collections is an account in the introduction of the way the meeting participants from overseas, all undoubtedly sensitive to indigenous issues in their own countries, were surprised at the invisibility of Sámi people at the official ceremonies of the Congress. This spurred members of the Working Group to ask questions of their

hosts and gain an appreciation of how and why an apparently liberal society would fail to acknowledge a significant indigenous community at such an occasion.

Perhaps one of the strongest strands to run through the book is a critical view of modern nation states; states which usually employ the rhetoric of indigenous rights or promote equity through welfare state systems, but which when faced with difficult contests over resources for development (as in potential hydroelectric sites in Lapland or the foreshore and seabed in New Zealand) seem to be swayed away from their obligations to those who came first. Development and conservation in many cases are tools of control and exploitation and First Nations, it seems, have good cause to be suspicious of the liberal democratic states in which they reside. Yet the stories are not just about First Nations peoples as victims of state neglect, duplicity or exploitation, for throughout there are examples of the resilience of indigenous communities and of the ability of these groups to assert their rights and forge their own development paths.

This is a book that all those interested in indigenous peoples and their contested place in modern states should read. It is a different collection from any produced before and it challenges the reader to range across wide spatial and cultural realms to gain new insights into the ways in which the indigenous and the non-indigenous peoples can and should interact.

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### **The weather and climate of Australia and New Zealand, 2nd edition**

Andrew Sturman and Nigel Tapper. Oxford University Press, Melbourne, Australia, 2006, 541 pp. ISBN 0-19-58466-X.

If you are at all curious about the whys of our weather, then this is the book for you. It has been around for 10 years now, the textbook of thousands of students and the reference book

of many. It has been reprinted six times since its first edition was launched in 1996. Such has been its success that Oxford University Press has issued a second edition, complete with changes that reflect more recent research findings, much of which has been carried out by the authors themselves.

The original success of this book is due in no small part to the enthusiastic and dedicated research efforts that Andy Sturman and Nigel Tapper have pursued throughout their respective academic careers. This book simply oozes with their passion for the atmospheric environment of Australia and New Zealand. One expects any second edition of a book to include recent advances in the subject area, and this book certainly does this – expanded explanations of atmospheric humidity and stability, orographic rainfall, weather forecasting, climate variability and climate change. However, it is pertinent to note that much of this second edition is unchanged, reflecting how up-to-date the book was when it was originally written.

The structure of the book is also unchanged, starting at the global level with an introduction to atmospheric process and circulation. It then proceeds to the synoptic scale with chapters on atmospheric stability and air-mass characteristics, the horizontal motion of air, synoptic-scale circulation, weather systems in Australia and New Zealand, and weather forecasting. The third part deals with subsynoptic-scale processes and phenomena – mesoscale circulations and phenomena (orographic, thermal and convective systems) and regional and smaller scale climates (including energy balance, agricultural climatology and urban climates). The book concludes with a section on climate change and variability, with an expanded section that deals with the implications of the most recent findings of the International Panel on Climate change.

Oxford University Press has developed a new format for the book and many of the figures have either been replaced or updated. The many satellite images of weather systems are far more readable than in the first edition and even the use of a much whiter paper lifts the image of the book. There is often an inevitability that books about Australia and New Zealand are heavily weighted towards Australia. Readers can be assured that both countries