

favourite places, together with detailed maps.

For easier reading, the book is not referenced, but polar scholars can consult a fully annotated copy of the text in both the Scott Polar Research Institute and Cheltenham Museum. The book is offered as a tribute to Wilson and as a work of love. The authors' comment 'few men have been so widely esteemed by those who knew them and perhaps this is the biggest legacy of all of Ted's achievements — the story of love, loyalty and friendship: human care in its highest form.' The royalties from the book are to benefit the Wilson Collection Fund at the Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, which preserves the Wilson Family Archive.

The work is a pleasure to read and a delight to hold, and is recommended to all those with an interest in polar history and classic heroism. (Peter Speak, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

#### References

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- Seaver, G. 1933. *Edward Wilson of the Antarctic: naturalist and friend*. London: John Murray.
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**INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT.** Stuart B. Kaye. 2001. The Hague, London, Boston: Kluwer Law International. xxii + 606 p, hard cover. ISBN 90-411-9820-2. £109.00.

Having spent some years dealing with the scientific side of international fisheries management, I found it very interesting to look at a book dealing with the same subject as seen through the eyes of a lawyer. In outlining his approach, the author chooses to examine in detail two examples from polar regions, which, as the story unfolds, are seen to be poles apart not only geographically but also in their approaches to the problem. The underpinning definitions of fisheries regimes — 'the co-ordinated adjustments of states' policies yielding benefits to participants' — are discussed in chapter 2, leading into the identification of the people engaged in the process, the so-called epistemic communities. Having laid the groundwork, there is a series of chapters that charts the development of international fisheries management from its origins in the nineteenth century through the various United Nations Law of the Sea Conferences (UNCLOS). This is covered in chapters 3 and 4, in which key UNCLOS Articles are identified, summarised, and carefully explained. Two main themes are identified post-UNCLOS: the precautionary and ecosystem approaches to management. These, along with questions related to co-management, are developed in chapters 5 to 7. Two specific examples are then considered — the Bering Sea and Southern Ocean fisheries in chapters 8 to 12. Rounding off the book, chapter 13 looks to the future.

I found the early chapters extremely interesting since, although I had been aware of the developments that were taking place through UNCLOS and the subsequent developments of the precautionary and ecosystem approaches, my bias had been to the science and not the politics. These chapters put into perspective some of the underlying agendas that were obviously running at the time. I am unfamiliar with the Bering Sea fisheries, but even so found the descriptions highly enlightening. I have been much more closely associated with the developments of CCAMLR. The presentation here was generally good and reasonably comprehensive, but somehow something seemed to be missing. These missing parts were largely because I have been so close to the scientific action and to a lesser extent the Commission, whereas the author appears to rely almost totally on the reports of the Commission and journalistic records. It is noteworthy that nobody mentioned in the acknowledgements is or has been to my knowledge a CCAMLR commissioner. It will not be obvious to the reader of this book that the roots of CCAMLR can be traced from the SCAR symposium in Cambridge in 1968 through the SCAR Group of Specialists to the BIOMASS Programme, the objectives of which in 1976 clearly foreshadow Article II of CCAMLR. It is also important to note that CCAMLR came into being at a time when several nations were feeling very disillusioned with the International Whaling Commission, and this engendered significant wariness in trying to come to terms with the ecosystem approach. It was only when it became obvious in the late 1980s that the Scientific Committee was going to concentrate on science and encourage commissioners to make the political decisions, that sufficient trust had developed for a more open debate to take place and allow the involvement of NGOs. Comments throughout the book on the application of consensus are interesting. Generally it is seen as slowing up the process when decisions, obvious to the majority or the most powerful group, are delayed. I view this differently because the minority view may arise for a variety of reasons, and expressing these as personal reservations allows the group to investigate them further during an inter-sessional period and thus ultimately lead to consensus. Consequently, although that consensus might take slightly longer to achieve, the conclusion, because it is the 'property' of all participants, is likely to hold.

Generally the understanding of CCAMLR is quite well presented although there is one serious error. This relates to the 'Chairman's statement.' The problem arises because the Antarctic Treaty only extends as far north as 60°S, whereas the CCAMLR area was set to correspond closely with the revised FAO Statistical Areas for the Southern Ocean proposed by Everson (1977). This area includes many sub-Antarctic islands. In most cases, but not all, sovereignty over these islands is undisputed. The Chairman's statement, as has been clearly stated by Lopez (1992), is deliberately worded to include all those islands over which sovereignty exists, whether or not that sovereignty is in dispute. The key clause in paragraph 5 of the Chairman's statement, carefully

crafted to take account of this fact, is: 'over which the existence of State sovereignty is recognized by all Contracting Parties.' The author has interpreted the statement to mean only islands the sovereignty of which is not in dispute. This is wrong and is a serious misrepresentation by the author.

Great play is made of the importance of toothfish in the Southern Ocean ecosystem and yet that species does not appear in the food-web diagram. This is an example of the author's naivety, frequently expressed, in suggesting that all interactions within the system need to be taken into account. This is an unattainable objective and a convenient outlet for procrastination for those who do not want to see progress. The important point regarding the ecosystem approach is that those interactions which need to be investigated are those of greatest sensitivity to change due either to natural causes or to fishing.

I have concentrated on the situations within CCAMLR as being most closely within my sphere of knowledge. I do not have first-hand experience of the Bering Sea situation and consequently do not know whether, beyond the general story, the detail is correct.

The presentation of the book I found odd and at times irritating. I am accustomed to the use of footnotes to clarify text. I found their presence in this book extreme and in some instances stupid. I see no point in starting a sentence in the narrative 'As noted in Chapter 1,' and to have a footnote that says 'See Chapter 1.' Frequently footnotes are used to identify references and these are then repeated in the 'Selected bibliography' in exactly the same form and with the same errors and omissions. Are lawyers really akin to dim-witted administrators who need everything in duplicate before taking action? Through this and other actions there is enormous duplication and redundancy in the footnotes, which takes up much space unnecessarily. Discussion surrounding articles of the various Conventions would be much more clearly incorporated in full as 'Text boxes' rather than piecemeal as disparate footnotes. Furthermore, where different States have joined in a debate it is more useful to list them alphabetically, as has been done for chapter 3, rather than in the order in which they have spoken, as in chapter 4. The text is sprinkled with typographic errors some of which, such as 'fecundity is directly related to morality, and that very few fish die of old age,' are quite funny. The references are poorly presented, whether one is using footnotes or the selected bibliography. The publisher compounds such typographic errors by having to include an erratum slip to correct the author's name. SC-CAMLR clearly works with amazing speed as the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth meetings took place on the same days! More seriously though, the author references CCAMLR Commission reports up to the eighteenth, but only Scientific Committee Reports to the sixteenth meeting. The reason is clear from the narrative, because the author relies on references to newspaper articles and popular journals whilst ignoring the fact that in many cases the same information had appeared *in extenso* earlier in Scientific Committee reports or refereed journals. The index is sparse, incomplete, and is of little help.

Initially I had expected the book to consider all fisheries in which more than one state has an interest, irrespective of whether any one state exerts national jurisdiction. This is not the case, as the author concentrates on fisheries that fall outside of national EEZs, a much more limited interpretation. Within that sphere, much useful information is presented, but sadly it is more in the format of a thesis that has been published rather than a book that has been prepared for a specified market. The price of £109 does not represent good value for money; judicious editing and more attention to presentation could have halved the bulk and presumably the cost. (Inigo Everson, British Antarctic Survey, High Cross, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0ET.)

### References

- Everson, I. 1977. *The living resources of the Southern Ocean*. Rome: Food and Agricultural Organization (Southern Ocean Fisheries Survey Programme GLO/SO/77/1).
- Oliveri López, A.M. 1992. Convención para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos. In: Armas Barea, C.A., and J.C.M. Beltramo (editors). *Antártida al iniciarse la década de 1990*. Buenos Aires: Consejo Argentino para las relaciones internacionales: 121–132.

**DANGEROUS CROSSINGS: THE FIRST MODERN POLAR EXPEDITION, 1925.** John H. Bryant and Harold N. Cones. 2000. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press. xvi + 206 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 1-55750-187-4. \$US27.95.

In a recent review (Higginson 2001), I complained about the excessive number of times that the word 'first' is to be found in the titles of polar books. One possible response to this observation is that it is a little churlish to poke holes in a concept that is more often an actor's category than a publisher's marketing tool. Nevertheless, although achieving a 'first' has long been established as the defining characteristic of ultimate polar achievement, there is still a lingering suspicion that for certain authors, let alone certain explorers, the concept of priority overshadows all other considerations. When an inability to label a polar endeavour as a 'first' tricks us into leaving an interesting subject languishing in obscurity, then we will have to face up to the obsession of 'firsts' and give greater consideration to the 'also-rans.'

In the present volume, John H. Bryant and Harold N. Cones contribute the subtitle of *The first modern polar expedition* to the exponentially expanding genre, and list, of polar firsts. In this instance, 'first,' particularly when annexed to such a difficult concept as 'modern,' is a highly charged, contentious, and very problematic claim. Doubtless there are other claimants to such an accolade, but it is a credit to the authors of this book that they do the reader the courtesy of locating the term 'modern' and the significance of their claimed first in historical context. The 1925 MacMillan Arctic expedition, they explain, 'was the first to successfully apply shortwave radio...and aviation to...systematic geographic exploration' (page xi).

Their book examines the contributions of Donald B.