

while cooperatives originated as an idea imported from the South, their development in Canada's north has taken on a uniquely northern design and approach with strong ties to the indigenous communities that they serve. MacPherson concludes with many questions about the future role that cooperatives will play as either the defenders of indigenous traditions or agents of change. In contrast, Lionais and Hardy seek to explain the notable absence of cooperatives in the Yukon. They conclude that over time the Yukon has lacked the infrastructure necessary to support cooperatives.

Chapter 9 (Natcher et al.) is the first piece in the final section of the book dedicated to an alternative conception of the social economy derived from the values, norms and culture of Northern indigenous communities. Using Hunter Support Programs as a focal point, Natcher et al. effectively breakdown the artificial boundary constructed between economy and culture to expose the value of institutions that understand and foster a holistic conception of social economy. Chapter 10 (Boutet et al.) takes on a very different, but equally fascinating, effort to capture the complex and fluid relationship between industrial mining activities and indigenous subsistence economies in Canada's north. While they acknowledge the role that mining has played in breaking down traditional economies and cultures, they also demonstrate that mining activities in the north are often designed to accommodate and even depend on subsistence economies.

Bennett and Lemelin (chapter 11) take on the very different task of introducing environmental issues into the social economy discourse. They argue that with the shift from a discourse of conservation to sustainable development, a more complete conception aligned with indigenous worldviews would be 'eco-

social economy'. In this context, they argue that environmental non-governmental organisations could provide an important link between the classic third sector social economy and the social economies of northern indigenous communities. The final contribution to this section of the book is perhaps the most ambitious and inspiring. Simmons et al. (chapter 12) outline an ambitious research agenda of articulating a unified concept of indigenous social economy intended to guide policies that address the needs and aspirations of indigenous communities. This chapter stands out in the collection for its effort to challenge the academic and functionalist exercises of analysing the social economy of Canada's north and instead take on the task of articulating how the world can learn from and be enhanced by a northern conception of social economy.

Although Southcott (chapter 13) does an impressive job of drawing out critical observations from the collection, the book does not convince me that the concept of the social economy, as classically defined, adds value beyond the more commonly used 'third sector'. This collection will clearly be of interest to scholars interested in the third sector of Canada's north. With this in mind, the greatest contribution of the book is its introduction of a northern-inspired alternative. Moreover, the overall impact of the book could have been multiplied by a direct effort to study the marriages and tensions that exist between the two lines of discourse and the types of organisations being analysed. What is the relationship between the social economy groups as classically defined and the indigenous communities of the north? What unique experiences might the rest of the world learn from the social economies of the north? (Jennifer Spence, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 2J9, Canada (jennifer.spence@carleton.ca)).

Whaling and international law. Malgosia Fitzmaurice. 2015. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. xvi + 400 p, hardcover. ISBN: 978-1-107-02109-9. £79.99. doi:[10.1017/S0032247416000383](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0032247416000383)

For many decades the hunt for whales has been under close scrutiny by the international community and has inevitably led to significant opposition worldwide. Indeed, the whale has become a symbol for mankind's domination over nature and nations still conducting whaling, such as Norway, the Faroe Islands or Japan, have suffered great reputational losses due to the changing discourse on whaling.

The controversial whale hunt has generated a wealth of academic literature with regard to, to name a few, the hunt's history (Tønnessen and Johnsen 1982); the political dimensions of whaling (Stoett 1997); the discursive environment of the whale hunt (Epstein 2005); or the whales' normative status (D'Amato and Chopra 1991) – not to mention the plentiful non-academic literature on the issue. With *Whaling and international law* the literature sees its first comprehensive volume dealing with the legal dimension of the whale hunt, which in recent developments regarding Japanese whaling in the Antarctic has gained ever-increasing significance.

It is thus that the present volume in eight chapters legally approaches different dimensions of the whale hunt. The first chapter traces the history of the whaling regime up to the conclusion of the International Convention for the Regulation of

Whaling in 1946 (ICRW 1946). The author does not just present historical data as regards the provisions of the different regimes prior to the ICRW, but she analyses these provisions concerning their efficiency in species conservation and international relations at the time in question. Albeit a brief analysis the chapter opens up a very important point of departure for the pages to come in light of its focus also on the indigenous exemptions within these regimes.

The second chapter constitutes the core of the book and deals with the history of the ICRW. The chapter traces the different steps towards the regime's conclusion in 1946 and presents crucial data on the different stances towards whaling and the institutional framework at the time. While not necessarily presenting new data, it is a chapter which in a comprehensive manner makes the difficulties of overcoming differences within a whaling context visible. One of the weaknesses in the ICRW that Fitzmaurice points at on page 50 is the utilisation of the term 'whale fishery' which in its terminology equates the whale hunt with other commercial fisheries. However, also the seal hunt is in Canada still referred to as the 'seal fishery,' not because it is to be equated with commercial fisheries, but rather because it stems from a time when 1. seals were considered fish and 2. they were considered fish for political reasons so that it would be possible to consume seal meat on Fridays when the consumption of meat was prohibited for religious reasons (Sellheim 2015: 78). It would have been indeed interesting to find more information on this issue in the book and whether current IWC deliberations still make use of the term 'whale

fishery' as this would give important insight into the mindset of the member states of the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

The third chapter takes a closer look at the functioning of the whaling regime and most notably the IWC. Much of the content can also be found elsewhere (see for instance Friedheim 2001), but it is especially the adjudication under the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and most notably the *Whaling in the Antarctic* case which for the legal scholar are particularly interesting here. In fact, the author has dedicated an entire book to the issue, which at the time of writing this review is forthcoming (Fitzmaurice and Tamada forthcoming) and this chapter summarises the breadth of the academic literature which has been produced surrounding this case. The author concludes, and this reviewer would agree, that given the deep-running conflicts within the IWC as to the purpose of the ICRW – preserving whale populations or sustainable whaling – the judgement of the ICJ has not contributed to solving these (page 105).

Cultural diversity constitutes the core of the fourth chapter, exclusively focusing on Icelandic, Japanese, Faroese and Norwegian, non-indigenous whale hunts. Indeed, this is a deeply neglected angle in the public and academic discourse, equally an issue in the sealing debate (see Sellheim 2015) and this reviewer finds it particularly laudable that the author has included a chapter on the issue in this book. Fitzmaurice's point of departure to tackle this contentious issue is not a discussion on what culture or cultural diversity conceptually are – indeed, there is a myriad of literature on this – but rather how international law approaches these concepts. Unfortunately, the scope of a book review like this one does not allow to go much into detail. Suffice it to say that Fitzmaurice succeeds in presenting the cultural elements attached to the non-indigenous whale hunt while staying convincingly detached from its cultural merit. Although she does insert her own opinion on the issue, she appears to leave it to the reader to conclude whether or not these hunts are culturally justifiable or not. Yet, she concedes that cultural diversity claims should not serve as justification to impose suffering on animals. Yet, this reviewer would challenge Fitzmaurice's statement that '[t]he majority of people in Norway and Japan are pro-whaling' (page 148): in the case of the former, the author relies on data which is more than 20 years old. With regard to the latter, the main bulk of academic literature is in Japanese, challenging 'cultural' whaling. It thus remains rather speculative in the view of this reviewer to infer on present-day majority opinion regarding whaling.

A much-needed chapter that this volume holds deals with the distinction between the philosophical stances pertaining to animal welfare and animal rights and in how far the law responds to these. In essence once again summarising existing key literature on the issue, Fitzmaurice relates these findings as well as key concepts, such as intergenerational equity, in international environmental law to whaling. Unfortunately, the author does not engage in a legal analysis of actions taken to counter, in particular, Japanese whaling in the Southern Ocean. This chapter would have proved even more enlightening if the legal scope of, for instance, *Sea Shepherd's* 'direct action' efforts to shut hinder and compromise the Japanese whale hunt had been analysed (see for instance Hodgson-Johnston and Jabour 2014).

The interplay between the ICRW/IWC and other international environmental regimes is analysed in the sixth chapter of this engaging book. Fitzmaurice thus briefly outlines the relationship and (potential) legislative overlap in managing and protecting whales. For the polar regions, the author

thus further discusses and develops the analysis of Molenaar and others (2013) and especially Molenaar's and Bankes' chapters therein. Yet, this reviewer would have liked to see a deeper analysis of the institutional relationship between the North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO) and the ICRW/IWC. Although Fitzmaurice does include a brief discussion, an interesting point of investigation would have been Canada being neither a member to NAMMCO nor the IWC. While the latter is explained throughout the book, it remains unclear to this reviewer whether there is any relationship between Canada's IWC and NAMMCO (non-) membership status.

Chapter 7 presents IWC and non-IWC jurisdictional issues concerning whaling by indigenous peoples. Inevitably, the issue of cultural diversity plays an elementary role in this context, making this reviewer wonder why this chapter was not placed before chapter 6. Notwithstanding, while key international instruments and case law are presented, the chapter traces the historical development of aboriginal whaling under the ICRW up to its present day legal frame. Given the unclear scope and lack of consistency of the ICRW's legal history with regard to aboriginal whaling, Fitzmaurice concludes that 'the politicisation of aboriginal whaling [is] inevitable' (page 260). Indeed, the controversies surrounding the resumption of Makah whaling, which Fitzmaurice considers part of the most contentious issues with regard to aboriginal whaling, stands exemplary for this (page 265–270; see also Brand 2009).

As the last chapter Fitzmaurice has engaged in a case study on the protection of the narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*), which, however, does not fall within the ambit of the IWC. The reasons for this are in essence twofold: first, since the narwhal is considered a small cetacean, the IWC's competence over this species is contested; second, since the narwhal, whose population status is considered 'near threatened' by the IUCN (Jefferson and others 2012), is primarily hunted in Canada and Greenland, the IWC's managerial role is negligible: Canada withdrew from the IWC in 1982, and Greenland's narwhal hunt falls under the rubric of 'aboriginal whaling.' However, the chapter further analyses the species' protection under other regimes that were already discussed in chapter 6, taken together creating an inconsistent and patchy conservation framework. Already in the opening of the chapter Fitzmaurice notes that 'a great (and steadily growing) number of existing multilateral and bilateral agreements [...], paradoxically, do not provide sufficient for some species such as the narwhal' (page 276).

Given the links in content between chapters 4, 5 and 7, on the one hand, and chapters 6 and 8 on the other underlines the above contention as regards the arrangement of the chapters. To this reviewer, it would have been more logical to have the chapters dealing with cultural, ethical and indigenous issues follow each other while the chapters on legislative interplay (or lack thereof), for which the narwhal case study is a good case in point, should have been taken together. Notwithstanding, this is the only shortcoming of this book. Of course, one might criticise that much of the information in *Whaling and international law* is not necessarily new and can be found elsewhere. Yet, this book has, as the title implies, taken a predominantly legal angle to the issues at hand and it shows how difficult a legal discourse the case of the whale hunt presents. The different chapters convincingly exemplify this. Moreover, the book is a rather easy read and the different threads are easy to follow, making the reader, either proficient in the whaling debate or not, quickly understand the difficulties of international

governance of whale stocks, the conflicts prevailing thereover and the different elements involved in it. It can be concluded that *Whaling and international law* should be an elementary part of any library, private or public, dealing with whales and whaling, especially since taxonomic information on specific whale species as well as the text of the ICRW are added as annexes to the book. (Nikolas Sellheim, Faculty of Law, University of Lapland, PO Box 122, 96101 Rovaniemi, Finland (nikolas.sellheim@ulapland.fi)).

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From ice floes to battlefields. Scott's Antarctica in the first world war. Anne Strathie. 2015. Stroud: The History Press. 224 p, hardcover, illustrated. ISBN 9780750961783. £18.99.
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This book can be divided into three parts. The first 79 pages give a brief history of the *Terra Nova* British Antarctic expedition (1910–1913) under Captain Robert Falcon Scott, and the role each of the participants played on the expedition. The second section covers the naval and military service of certain 'Antarctics', whilst the third deals with the war's aftermath, following certain lives in peacetime. The appendices cover the expedition personnel, other *Terra Nova* crew and others associated with the expedition, with a very useful summary timeline and other information. The endnotes contain an extensive bibliography with a list of not only the author's sources, but in many instances recommended books and articles useful for both the novice and the seasoned researcher. Most importantly, Strathie's writing style is straightforward and concise, allowing her to cover a great deal of well-researched material in less than 200 pages. The book with its verifiable archival references has the credibility of a specialist work, but is also a highly accessible history attractive to both military and polar enthusiasts, offering plenty of insights into how men adapted to the battles on the fields of France and Flanders, and on the oceans of the world.

In the first section, the author uses as her focus the experiences of Lieutenant Henry Lewin Lee Pennell, the navigator who, with Lieutenant E.R.G.R. Evans in command, took the *Terra Nova* to the Antarctic. The first section gives a detailed account of his experiences as recounted in his previously unpublished diaries. The majority of the previous histories of the *Terra Nova* expedition have concentrated on the exploits of those on the ice, giving little about the experiences of the ship and its crew from their initial departure from Antarctica in January 1911 to their return to Britain in June 1913. This book

recreates the experiences of the shipboard personnel in detail and paints a vivid picture of early 20th century British naval and middle-class life, resulting in a detailed recreation of the cosy social stability destabilized upon the outbreak of war.

Chapter 8, *Antarctica on the seven seas*, relates both the successful battles in which these men fought and the terrible disasters of the sinking of the *Hogue*, *Aboukir* and *Cressy*, in which over 1,500 men died (including former *Terra Nova* officer Lieutenant Henry Rennick, who drowned after giving up his lifebelt to another man). Chapter 9, *Cavalry officers, chateaux and censors* is based on the correspondence between the expedition's dog-driver Cecil Meares and his bride-to-be. From his own letters, understandably followed in this book, one would gather that Meares was a member of the Northumberland Hussars, and that he travelled with this unit to France. His official documentation in the National Archives (Meares medal card) tells a different story. Meares actually entered France on 21 September 1914 as an interpreter, whilst the Hussars landed at Zeebrugge two weeks later on 6 October (Baker 1996). Meares was hence never a full member of the Hussars, but was externally attached to the Regiment as an interpreter with the rank of Second Lieutenant, serving on the staff and not as a combat cavalry officer.

The facts as given in Strathie's book also raise intriguing questions about the brevity of Meares' stint alongside the Hussars. Unusually, he served only six months with them before being transferred to the RNVR [Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve] on 30 March 1915 and from there to the RNAS [Royal Naval Air Service]. Meares was in London in February 1915 for his wedding (page 104) and at some time prior to 30 March 1915 he was tested for his language capabilities by the RNVR, which proved that he was a 'first-class' Russian speaker (page 104; Meares RNVR record). In August 1914 there were only about 20 qualified Russian speakers in the RN (Navy List August 1914: 432). As there were suggestions in 1915 of a Russian expeditionary force being sent to the Western Front, it is possible that the NID [Naval Intelligence