

lessen fatigue, sexual teasing games, and the pleasure of the greenery and flowers in the summer reindeer hunting grounds experienced by families who had moved inland from the stormy spring coast, as well as the gatherings of many such families at the end of summer before the return to the coast. Whether illustrating the constantly innovative fine tuning of equipment, or the social atmosphere in which activities were carried out, Petersen's anecdotes are to the point. The book is well produced and clearly printed, with over 200 diagrams and photographs in black and white. There is a list of place names in new and old orthography as well as Danish. The extensive Greenlandic-Danish-English glossaries at the back are divided into separate lists of kayak and umiak terms; these are useful, but the arrangement makes for repetition (not always with an identical gloss) and also excludes other useful words. The English of the text is excellent: occasional slips of the pen do not detract from the very pleasing effect of the book. It is good, too, to know that the editors hope to publish a version in Greenlandic. (Piers Vitebsky, Scott Polar Research Institute, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

SECURITY AND RESOURCES IN THE ARCTIC

NORTHERN WATERS: SECURITY AND RESOURCE ISSUES. Archer, C. and Scrivener, P. 1986. London, Croom Helm. 240 p, 1 map, hard cover. ISBN 0-7099-0570-X. £25.00.

This book originated in the concern of the Scottish branch of the Royal Institute of International Affairs with strategic and resource issues in the North Atlantic sector of the Arctic and Subarctic. There are fifteen contributors from the US, Canada, Norway, Denmark and the UK. Focus is on the sea area between 60° to 80°N, and 90°W to 40°E. These northern waters are important for three main reasons. First, they cover the northern limit of regular sea lanes between North America and Europe. Second, they have rich fish and petroleum resources which are significant on a global scale. Third, they have a strategic importance in that they lie between the two super powers; this aspect is the central concern of the book, and it is fascinating to read about the evolution of strategic ideas as technology advances. Whereas a few years ago NATO's defensive plans were to stop a possible Soviet break-out into the global ocean, today the Soviet Union can threaten the US from submarines which remain in the Barents Sea or even under the Arctic sea ice cover. The NATO response is to consider forward anti-submarine measures in the Arctic, tactics which obviously look less than defensive when seen through Soviet eyes.

The book has two main parts. The first seven chapters consider themes within the area as a whole. There are chapters on the implications of the Law of the Sea Convention for the area (which could help prevent creeping national claims of offshore seas), on natural resources, transport, strategy, new military technology and control of conflict. The latter chapter notes the lack of an overall political treaty for the Arctic, unlike the Antarctic, in spite of the presence of an indigenous pressure group, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, and stresses the danger of not having an over-arching control organization. The second part of the book deals with resource and strategic perspectives of individual nations, and makes for most interesting reading. There are up-to-date reviews of resources in Arctic Canada (beyond the confines of northern waters), the USA, Greenland, Svalbard and the western Soviet Arctic, including shallow offshore areas. In addition different national perspectives on strategic issues are covered. The wrangle between the Soviet Union and Norway over offshore claims in the Barents Sea is a case in point. Norway argues for a median line between Svalbard on the one hand and Franz Josef Land and Novaya Zemlya on the other, pushing the claim as far east as possible.

The Soviet Union prefers the sector principle, extending the line approximately north of its land territory and thus pushing the claim as far west as possible. It is interesting and encouraging to realise that the disputed 'grey zone' between the two has been the scene of annual compromise agreements over fishing in the last few years and that a Soviet attempt to explore for oil a few km within the Norwegian claim was amicably agreed by all to be due to a positioning error. The chapters on different national viewpoints are important. No real progress in arms negotiations can come without appreciation of the other view. The more people know about other viewpoints, the higher the level of debate within individual countries will be. A book such as this deserves to be widely read.

Three comments arise when considering a wider readership for the book. First, there is no coherent view of the physical environment and its stability. This means that the reader has no clear idea of the distribution of marine resources and no perspective in the important issue of current climatic deterioration and the implications for fishing, ice navigation and offshore oil exploration. Second, the view of strategy is inevitably that of the world's core industrial areas. Global strategic arguments are remote to individuals living within the area and it would have been interesting to see, for example, the Inuit viewpoint and its implications argued fully. The chapter on Iceland was a most interesting exception in that Icelandic views emerged clearly. Third, the use of acronyms is a legal and strategic nightmare. One paragraph on page 26 contains the following: LOSC, EFZ, EEZ, EC, NEAF, NAFO, NEAFC, ICNAF. All are explained somewhere but it is galling not to be able to read a paragraph without frequent interruptions. These minor points apart, Clive Archer and David Scrivener have done a fine job. They have focussed on a zone with complex strategic issues in need of wider discussion. They have combined the insights of an international team and produced a thought-provoking book which deserves to be widely read. (David Sugden, Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen, St Mary's, High Street, Old Aberdeen AB9 2UF, Scotland.)

LAW AND SOVEREIGNTY IN ANTARCTICA: AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND AUSTRALIAN SOVEREIGNTY IN ANTARCTICA. Triggs, Gillian D. 1986. Sydney, Legal Books. 403p, hard cover. ISBN 949553 23 9. Aus\$39.50.

The concept of sovereignty is of fundamental importance in any legal study of Antarctica. In 1959, when the Antarctic Treaty established a moratorium on claims to sovereignty in Antarctica, seven states claimed sovereignty over parts of Antarctica and these claims were disputed by certain other states, in particular the USA and the USSR. In this book Dr Triggs is principally concerned with examining Australia's claim to sovereignty over approximately 42% of the Antarctic continent. However, the study is of much wider significance, both because of the importance to the future of Antarctica of Australia's claim, and because of the author's treatment of the applicable international law.

Having explained in detail at the outset the principles of international law governing the acquisition of territory, the author applies these principles to Australia's claim. British and Australian exploration and scientific activities in the region of Australian Antarctic Territory are described. A substantial part of the book is devoted to Australian treaty practice in relation to Antarctica, with separate chapters on the Antarctic Treaty 1959, protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment, and the negotiation of an Antarctic minerals régime. A further chapter deals with Australian legislative and administrative activities in Australian Antarctic Territory. Dr Triggs then considers the relevance of the attitudes of other states to claims to sovereignty in Antarctica, with