

matical, typographical and stylistic errors. Though his view that 'All the world loves a conflict' influences his approach, he concludes that the Consultative Parties do seem to be moving towards a successful conclusion of a minerals regime.

'The Antarctic Treaty Regime' is an altogether more solid work, excellently edited, and packing a vast amount of factual information and well-informed comment into one succinct volume, since each chapter is written by an expert in the particular field. It consists of the proceedings of a conference that addressed the question 'Whither Antarctica?', held in 1985 at the British Institution of International and Comparative Law. This brought together a number of people with serious and informed interests in all aspects of Antarctica. The standard of presentation and discussion was very high, and the editor has made use of the discussion in a novel way which illuminates each chapter and whets the reader's appetite; the points arising are given *before* each chapter, not in the more usual form of a somewhat incoherent verbatim record at the end.

The book is divided into six parts. Part I includes impressive papers by Drewry and Laws on Antarctica's physical environment and the many opportunities it provides for scientific research. In Part II the subtleties of the legal issues are discussed in some depth by Trolle-Anderson, Orrego Vicuña, Triggs and Lady Fox. Conservation of Antarctic resources and protection of the marine environment are dealt with by Gulland, Holdgate, Bonner and Barnes in Part III. Bonner pungently attacks both the recent Convention on Conservation of Marine Living Resources as 'a philosophical scientists' convention' (of whose successful practical outcome non-quiche-eating scientists apparently despair), and the well-intentioned activities of Greenpeace which he sees as likely to destroy the existing regime. Barnes puts a strong case for establishing an Environmental Protection Agency, wilderness areas, reserves free of krill fishing and a moratorium on mining, with NGOs (non-governmental organizations) as the watchdogs. Triggs and Watt grapple in Part IV with the thorny legal problems of negotiating a minerals regime, despite Larminie's pessimistic assessment of minerals prospects. Part V asks 'Whither Antarctica?' Heap gives the treaty parties' answer, Zain-Azraai the very different view of most non-treaty parties, including developing states, which want the regime to be more accountable to the international community. Rowlands canvasses the idea that Antarctica could become a World Conservation Area.

Summing up in Part VI, Triggs points out that the subtle internal accommodation of some parties' sovereignty claims, that has been effected by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, has no legal effect on the rights of the international community. She reminds us that the ATCPs, as they struggle externally to accommodate the latter, include all five permanent members of the Security Council, and that the UN still holds a watching brief while the

ATCPs struggle to defuse demands for a 'universal' regime by opening up the system to ensure responsible management. Even this worthy work cannot, however, predict precisely where Antarctica will stand in the 21st century. (Dr Patricia Birnie, Law Department, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, UK.)

#### BRIEF REVIEWS

THE ICE: A JOURNEY TO ANTARCTICA. Pyne, S. J. 1986. London, Arlington Books. 428 pages, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-85140-709-9. £12.95.

The UK edition of a book by a US historian who, after several months in Antarctica, has reviewed the influence of the frozen continent on mankind through the ages. 'This unusual combination of scientific, historical and literary aspects of Antarctica is successful and well worth reading'; for a full review see *Polar Record* 23(146): 605-06 (1987).

CANADA'S SUBARCTIC UNIVERSITIES. Adams, P. and Parker, D. (editors) 1987. Ottawa, ACUNS. 282 p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 0-921421-01-X. Can \$17.50 or Can \$20.00 outside Canada.

The product of an ACUNS-sponsored meeting in 1986, this is a compendium of papers covering the northern research and teaching of four Canadian universities; Lakehead, Chicoutimi, Laurentian and Abitibi-Témiscamingue. The Yukon and NWT, being territories, have no higher education at university level, and Canada's northernmost campus (Alberta) is not represented here. However, these four institutions muster a deal of northern interest between them, as the 33 papers (in English and French) clearly show.

CAMERA IN CONVOY. Saul, I. 1987. Royston, Ellisons' Editions. 92 p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 0-946092-52-4. £10.00.

A slim volume of World War II reminiscences by one who served as a signalman in HMS *Inglefield*, a destroyer involved in many lively runs, including Murmansk convoys. One of a series of limited editions representing unofficial, individuals' views of stirring events, this records a view from the lower deck during historic voyages in Arctic waters, 1941-42; includes many photographs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WHALE KILLING TECHNIQUES. Mitchell, E. D., Reeves, R. R. and Evely, A. 1986. Cambridge, International Whaling Commission (Reports of the IWC Special issue 7). 161 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-906975-14X. £12.00: obtainable direct from IWC, Red House, Histon, Cambridge, postage and packing £5.00.

A comprehensive, well annotated bibliography of whale killing methods from aconite poisoning to explosive har-