

## Book Reviews

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### Aspects of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing the Southern Ocean

Rachel J. Baird  
Springer, Berlin, 2006  
ISBN 978-1-4020-5338-2, 286 pages, £65.50

Over-exploitation of marine living resources is a global problem, with many of the world's fish stocks currently fully or over-exploited, threatening global food security. The last twenty years have seen a rapid expansion of fishing in the Southern Ocean, in particular targeting the two species of toothfish (Patagonian and Antarctic) that grow to large size and command high market value. The high value of these fish and the remoteness of the fishery have led to the development of considerable fishing effort, much of which falls in the categories of illegal, unreported or unregulated (IUU) fishing, which is threatening sustainable management of these resources. In a detailed analysis this book addresses the political, legal and economic background that have permitted the development of IUU fishing, then looks at how the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) and the Australian government have addressed the problem.

In the opening chapters Baird addresses the problem of IUU and how it has developed in the context of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), considering issues such as rights to fishing on the high seas and the role of flags of convenience. In Chapters 5 and 6, Baird introduces the international role of CCAMLR as a Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMO) for the Southern Ocean. The measures CCAMLR has taken to combat IUU, such as the Catch Document Scheme (CDS), the Vessel Monitoring Scheme (VMS) and IUU vessel lists are outlined and the success and limitations of these initiatives considered. The Australian governments' response to problems of IUU in their external territory of Heard and McDonald Islands (HIMI) is the focus of Chapters 7 and 8, addressing issues such as the legal framework that has allowed the arrest and confiscation of vessels caught fishing illegally at Heard Island.

In summary the book is a very detailed, if rather dry account, of the development of IUU fishing in the Southern Ocean and the measures being taken to address the problem by CCAMLR on a Southern Ocean scale and by the Australian government in the HIMI Economic Exclusion Zone (EEZ). There is a clear focus on the Australian influence at CCAMLR and Australia's external territories, but rather less of initiatives being undertaken in other areas, such as the Marine Stewardship Council's

Certification of the South Georgia toothfish fishery and the impact this can have on trade.

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### Antarctic Peninsula and Tierra del Fuego: 100 years of Swedish-Argentine scientific cooperation at the end of the world

Edited by J. Rabassa & M.L. Borla  
Taylor & Francis, 2006  
ISBN 0-415413796, 214 pages, £59

This is a collection of papers from a symposium organised in Argentina in 2003 to commemorate Otto Nordenskjöld's 1901 Swedish expedition. It followed on from an earlier symposium on the same theme held in 2001 in Göteborg, Sweden. The first meeting focussed entirely on the Swedish expedition, setting its activities in an historical context, examining the main actors in the expedition, considering its scientific legacy and finally discussing issues of scientific and polar geopolitics. This later meeting is much more diffuse in its aims, attempting to fill in gaps not treated in the earlier symposium and widening the scope to include a curious mixture of material divided into two parts - Natural History and Human Sciences. In the first section there are papers directly on aspects of the expedition science - fishes and botany - but also broader historical science reviews considering Swedish glaciological work in the Weddell Sea over the last century, an overview of all of Nordenskjöld's geological work in Antarctica, Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia, Argentine-Swedish co-operation in Quaternary geology and the work of all Nordic geologists in Argentina. As well as a review of modern data on fossil vertebrates from James Ross Basin (which is at least linked to the expedition through its discovery of the first fossil penguins and whales in Antarctica) there also two completely disconnected papers on current UV measurement and effects. In the second part of the volume we have six papers, comprising an introduction to the archaeology of the native tribes of Tierra del Fuego, a discussion of food for explorers, two papers examining Nordenskjöld's personal values, and two papers dealing with geopolitical implications in different ways.

Whilst the tenuous theme connecting all these contributions is Swedish-Argentine collaboration it is not enough to counter the disparate nature of the papers. It is neither a complete survey of all aspects of Swedish activities in Argentina over the past 100 years nor a set of key scientific papers on current topics, whilst the historical papers clearly suffer from being apart from the earlier review of the expedition and its activities.