

prevention, while reinforcing White's proposition that approaches need to be tailored to suit the problems they are meant to rectify.

Concluding each chapter with the question 'where to from here?' suggests that the issue of environmental criminology and criminology in general is open-ended and will continue to evolve with further study and research. White takes the useful step of making practical suggestions as to areas in which further research should be undertaken. While this book is not a political battle cry, it is a challenge laid down to criminologists to engage with the pressing issues of environmental harm and ecological justice.

*Jennifer Sallans\**

### **Looking South: Australia's Antarctic Agenda**

**Lorne Kriwoken, Julia Jabour and Allan Hemmings (eds)**  
**The Federation Press, 2007, pp 227, \$49.95**

*Looking South* presents a broad spectrum of articles on Antarctica, covering a variety of topics within Antarctic studies. It seeks to portray a snapshot of Australia's policy towards the frozen continent by sourcing articles from a diverse range of authors from various academic and professional backgrounds. The diversity of subject matter covered, coupled with the breadth of academic disciplines in which the many authors specialise, renders the work slightly cumbersome. However, the editors must be commended for taking these works and combining them with a common style, which greatly reduces the unwieldy and erratic feeling the work would have possessed had the contributions been reproduced in their original form.

Almost any subject regarding Australia's involvement with the Antarctic one could wish to examine is covered within *Looking South*. The work encompasses the past, present and future directions of Australia's Antarctic policy. *Looking South* considers not only the Antarctic in isolation, but also provides an insight into Antarctica's position in a world

---

\* Third year LLB, University of Tasmania and a member of the University of Tasmania Law Review Board since 2007.

whose far corners are becoming increasingly accessible. It also addresses the need to balance the desire for both suppliers and consumers to exploit accessibility to Antarctica whilst preserving the natural environment of the continent. In celebrating Australia's connection with the Antarctic, it is the factors making the connection even closer that the work seeks to articulate. In this regard the book certainly conveys the breadth of Australia's relationship with the frozen continent, however, the size of each chapter means the full extent of each relationship or connection cannot be explored.

Topics covered in the work range from a technical legal analysis of Australia's claims to sovereignty in the Antarctic, to the often highly publicised and emotive plight of seabirds in the Southern Ocean. Stephens and Boer provide a thought provoking chapter on enforcement of Australian law in the Antarctic. Their work is juxtaposed against Hemming's chapter on globalisation. Further demonstrating this spectrum, Johnson's and Kriwoken's chapter on Antarctic tourism is followed by Lugten's chapter on Southern Ocean Fishing. These pieces are tied together only by their bond with the Antarctic, and each chapter stands alone within the piece. This leads the reader to often wish for greater depth on an issue, however, this met only by a chapter on an almost unrelated subject. For example, tourism is an area which in years to come will prove to be fraught with issues regarding the exploitation of the Antarctic. *Looking South* raises these complex issues, but then follows this discussion with an article on the unrelated area of exploitation of fish stocks. While this inconsistency is perhaps unavoidable given the aims of the work, it remains a noticeable distraction.

While the chapters contained within the work make for an excellent cumulative piece, there is considerable overlap between the contributions. Australia's claim to its Antarctic Territory and the surrounding sea, as well as the nuances of the Antarctic Treaty in the overall context of international law are discussed at length in many of the chapters. However, each retelling of these topics exists in a different context, and is woven into a separate and often unrelated narrative, all revealing a distinct aspect of Australia's relationship with the Antarctic. Indeed, duplication and repetition of important aspects of Australia's position in the Antarctic such as this is perhaps a necessary aspect of the aims the work seeks to achieve. Despite the necessary detail that must be included to make such specialised fields intelligible, the editors have ensured such overlap is reduced wherever possible.

Essentially, inclusion of this repetition allows each contributor to fully examine their chosen topic without delegating important components of their chapter to another author. Therefore, this repetition allows each chapter to stand alone as a reference piece. Each contributor is able to deal with important and distinct issues such as International Law in their own, individual way. This also allows the chapters to flow as they were intended, preserving the pace, style and message of the authors. In the overall context of the complete work, such a policy detracts little from the value of the cumulative piece, but adds immensely to the value of the parts of which it is composed.

A highlight of the work is the attention paid to the political, practical and legal facets of Australia's relationship with the Antarctic. This brings the uniqueness of Antarctica to the fore. The reality of sharing 'ownership' of the continent leads to numerous legal issues, which are distinct from those existing anywhere else in the world. These legal issues are particularly important for Australians to understand, given Australia's intimate involvement with Antarctica. The political concerns surrounding Australia's economic exclusion zone are fascinating, and the authors provide excellent coverage of the realities of the international disputes.

In compiling such a wide array of topics, the editors have attempted to provide umbrella coverage of the Antarctic in both the terms of Australian policy, and the position of Australia's involvement in the Antarctic globally. This is a huge task, but other than the slight repetition already mentioned, each chapter helps to provide the coverage intended by the publication. Kriwoken, Jabour and Hemming's text, whilst dealing with these often complex and mostly distinct issues, provides both an excellent entry point for those without any in-depth knowledge of the workings of Australia's relationship with the Antarctic. It is also a valuable resource for academics with knowledge in specific areas as it provides detailed analyses of several related but distinct disciplines and areas of research.

*Ronan Fenton* \*

---

\* Final year LLB, University of Tasmania, and a member of the University of Tasmania Law Review Board since 2007.