

and examines different expectations and motives of foreign investors and Karelian authorities, and conflicts caused by these differences. Haapanen stresses the need for a more predictable business environment with a sound legal base, in addition to tackling more immediate problems like taxation, regulation of exports and imports, the banking system, and national legislation as a whole. In the final chapter, Margarethe Aanesen takes a close look at the environmental problems in the border area between Norway and Russia. Problems of achieving mutually agreeable solutions are analysed using game theory.

To sum up, *The east–west interface in the European north* ‘intends to contribute to the analysis of region building process in the northernmost part of Europe’ (page 7), and, in the opinion of this reviewer, does so fairly competently. The key strength of the analysis in the book lies in applying a more critical approach to the subject in hand and combining theoretical insights with empirical studies. Those engaged in Arctic studies should find the book quite useful and thought-provoking. However, the nature and scope of the book is somewhat restricted, which is partly due to the fact that all its contributors are Nordic scholars. Using Russian references is a poor substitute for utilizing the knowledge and perspectives of Russian scholars themselves. What is also missing is the indigenous voice. As the editors themselves point out, ‘there is a minority of indigenous Sami people in the northernmost area in all four countries, approximately 42,000 in Nordland, Troms and Finnmark counties in Norway, 10,000–15,000 in Norrbotten in Sweden, 5000–7000 in Lappi in Finland, and only about 2000 in the Kola Peninsula in Russia’ (page 3). It needs to be pointed out that indigenous peoples and their voices/perspectives have until very recently occupied a marginal site in the study of national, regional, and international politics. Throughout the circumpolar north, there are marginal sites, occupied by marginalized and excluded people whose demands for inclusion can and do change the nature of the dominant political discourse. In other words, there are ‘peripheries within peripheries’ in some parts of the European north. Given the central concern of the book it would have been quite illuminating and rewarding to invite indigenous perspectives. The indigenous voice(s) might call into question a dominant theoretical interpretation and set us to work modifying and adapting a prevailing theoretical orientation or lead us toward the development of an entirely new paradigmatic framework for interpreting and studying Arctic politics. (Sanjay Chaturvedi, Department of Political Science, Panjab University, Chandigarh 160 014, India.)

**REGIONAL SATELLITE OCEANOGRAPHY.** Serge Victorov. London: Taylor & Francis. xiv + 306 p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 0-7484-0274-8. £24.95.

This book sets out to describe and detail a particular branch of science — regional satellite oceanography — that is a marriage of remote sensing and oceanography. The author is the head of the Laboratory for Satellite Oceanography and Airborne Methods, part of the State Oceanographic

Institute in St Petersburg, Russia, and the book focuses strongly upon the regional oceanography of the Baltic Sea. The messages that the book carries are naturally aimed at members of the oceanographic and remote-sensing communities, but also at people working in the development, monitoring, and control of coastal regions and exclusive economic zones.

The introductory chapters of the book concentrate on how information from satellites and other remote-sensing platforms is incorporated usefully into oceanographic investigations. This also provides an intriguing mini-history of the efforts of Russian oceanographers and remote-sensing scientists to take advantage of the developments in satellite technology, in spite of the difficulties imposed by lack of funding, limited access to information from military satellites, and, most critically, the fact that they were unable to import computer hardware and software from the western world.

The third chapter of the book considers the methodology of regional satellite oceanography, with a great deal of attention given to the design and execution of field activities in support of the collection of satellite data, and vice versa. The fourth chapter proceeds to review a broad selection of worldwide activities during the last six years in the context of regional satellite oceanography. Of most interest to polar researchers are descriptions of the Norwegian operational ocean monitoring and forecasting system, the Russian space-based ice-information system, and the US Coast Guard’s initiative in placing high-bandwidth satellite receivers onto icebreakers.

The core of the book is a large chapter devoted to a case study of the Baltic Sea as an example of regional satellite oceanography. It first defines and describes a geographic information system that defines Baltic Europe — those areas of Europe affecting and affected by the Baltic Sea — and reviews the demography and environmental conditions that prevail in that area. Included in this discussion are more historical insights into the management of the Baltic region. Subsequent sections of the chapter explore the use of satellite remote sensing to study the dynamical oceanography and biological phenomena (including pollution) pertinent to the Baltic Sea, and the efforts to monitor the marine and coastal environments in Neva Bay, located at the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland and home to St Petersburg.

The author concludes with a well-argued recommendation to direct more effort and resources to the goal of a synergistic approach to regional satellite oceanography that crosses international boundaries, and, furthermore, to concentrate such research upon problems in coastal zone monitoring and management.

In summary, the book is a valuable contribution to the scientific literature in remote sensing and oceanography. The worth of the book is enhanced by the particular perspective of its author, who has been unavoidably involved with solving many of the scientific and technical challenges that are posed by the discipline of regional satellite oceanography. In addition, the book provides a

rare historical account of the difficulties of conducting scientific research in a non-western society.

For the person with an exclusive interest in polar sciences, the book has little of direct relevance, with the exception of the particular examples of worldwide remote-sensing activities mentioned above. However, as the philosophy of the book can be easily transferred to many problems in polar areas, it is a suitable candidate for the bookshelf of anyone with interests in regional studies. (Kelvin J. Michael, Antarctic CRC, University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252C, Hobart, Tasmania 7001, Australia.)

**LABRADOR ODYSSEY: THE JOURNAL AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF ELIOT CURWEN ON THE SECOND VOYAGE OF WILFRED GRENFELL.** Ronald Rompkey (Editor). 1996. Montreal, Kingston, London, and Buffalo: McGill–Queen’s University Press. xxxiii + 231 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-7735-1366-3. £18.00.

The work of the Grenfell Mission to the Labrador coast is well known, as are the details of the life of its founder and motivating force, Wilfred Grenfell. The Mission started in 1892 as a result of the parlous state of the physical and spiritual welfare of the approximately 25,000 fishermen and their families who worked on the coast during the summer. After a reconnaissance the year before, the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, which operated primarily in the North Sea, sent *Albert*, a 155-ton hospital ship, to cruise the coast with the aim of ameliorating their condition. Grenfell was superintendent of the Mission, and as a result of his experience, he decided to devote all his efforts to the cause. Following the 1892 voyage, Grenfell received support for the construction of two hospitals, at Battle Harbour and Indian Harbour, and for a further voyage in 1893.

For that voyage there were to be two nurses and two doctors, Alfred Bobardt, an Australian, and Eliot Curwen, the writer of the diaries that constitute the bulk of this book. All were evangelical Christians. Unfortunately, the Indian Harbour hospital, where Curwen was to work, was not completed until October that year, too late for occupancy, and as a result Curwen and his nurse, Sister Ada Carwardine, had to spend the summer cruising up and down the coast in *Albert*, while Grenfell himself undertook a series of short trips in the steam launch *Princess May*.

Curwen’s writing was exclusively for private purposes, being a diary intended for the information of his mother, brothers, and sisters. He observed the life of the local residents carefully, be they immigrant settlers, whose lives seem to have been a constant struggle against privation; the Inuit cared for by the Moravian Mission; the Moravians themselves; or, finally, the itinerant fishermen. Curwen was indignant at the injustices that he perceived, especially that relating to the payment of people with goods by the same merchants to whom they were bound to sell their fish. He also observed the natural history of the area carefully and, very useful for the historian, was an early and very enthusiastic photographer, taking a large number of high-quality pictures that have lost none of their

poignancy through the years.

Curwen only spent one year in the north. After returning to England, he went to China with the London Missionary Society. He eventually settled in Hove, Sussex, and took up archaeology, which became a consuming interest. He died in 1950.

His journal and a selection of his photographs are presented in this book, which is the third volume in the McGill–Queen’s/Hannah Institute Studies in the History of Medicine, Health and Society series. The journal is printed virtually intact, with minor corrections of spellings, etc. It reveals that the writer had attitudes typical of evangelical Christians from the middle classes in the late-Victorian era. He was honest, hard-working, self-effacing, and ever-so-slightly priggish. He could also be somewhat long-winded at times. As a result, this is definitely not a book to be consumed at one reading, but rather for those with general interests in the area, to be dipped into from time to time. For the specialist, it is an important source for the history of Labrador, and of the Mission at a crucial stage in its development.

The editor has intercalated Curwen’s text with letters by Grenfell and Bobardt to the Mission. These were largely intended for publication and necessarily present a rather more sanitised view of the situation. However, Grenfell occasionally gave harrowing detail concerning the conditions of life of some of the settlers, no doubt with the aim of increasing donations to the Mission.

The editor provides a full and useful introduction, and the critical apparatus is detailed. Information is given on the lives of the different people mentioned by Curwen, and much interesting background concerning the situation in Newfoundland and Labrador is set out. There are several very clear photographs and an adequate map. The book is well presented and the price is modest. (Ian R. Stone, Tartu University, Ulikooli 18, Tartu, Estonia.)

**GEOLOGY AND SEISMIC STRATIGRAPHY OF THE ANTARCTIC MARGIN.** Alan K. Cooper, Peter F. Barker, and Giuliano Brancolini (Editors). 1995. Washington, DC: American Geophysical Union (Antarctic Research Series 68). xiii + 303 p + atlas, illustrated, hard cover, CD-ROMs. ISBN 0-87590-884-5. \$US65.00.

From time to time the American Geophysical Union publishes the results of Antarctic research in monographs or in thematic collections of papers, which are independently refereed to a high standard. Thus volumes in this series often become milestones in the evolution of Antarctic science, and this one is no exception.

The title, *Geology and seismic stratigraphy of the Antarctic margin*, may not initially indicate the importance of this work in understanding the place of Antarctica in the global system, but for many people the main interest will be in understanding the role of the Antarctic ice sheet in influencing global climate, sea level, ocean circulation, and southern-hemisphere biotic evolution. The continental margin of Antarctica has yielded, through sea-floor drilling and seismic investigations, considerable insight