

Arctic. The book and its arguments rely quite heavily on quotes from correspondence, memos and reports (and Duffy has been able to find some pearls), most of them being from travellers, government employees, and observers of the arctic situation at the time. This reliance, coupled with an apparent lack of direct experience in the North, makes for somewhat questionable arguments at times, but overall the book makes very interesting reading.

Duffy traces the increasingly complicated web of government involvement in the North, with all its complications and difficulties. It started with concerns about Inuit health and the treatment of the native people by traders; it evolved, as time went by and consciousness grew in southern Canada, into concerns about and programs to do with housing, employment, education, economic development, political involvement. It is easy to criticise in hindsight, but Duffy's book also cannot help but illustrate how unprepared Canada was when it came to administering the North; ignorance may not be an excuse, but it was certainly a factor. The documents referred to show that, no matter how well-meaning the government's actions, there was no understanding of the quagmire which would be entered upon with the first attempts at social intervention. The progression of these documents, and Duffy's implied rationale, also show how policies required to solve one problem at one time may be counter-productive for other problems and other times.

The book comes at an interesting time. Recent elections for the Inuit Tapirisat stirred the communities so little that many did not bother to set up polling stations. The great strides in Inuit political involvement may not yet be what Duffy claims. As well, a current furore centres on a report claiming that the educational system has failed here, because it has not adequately taught both traditional skills and the three Rs. That echoes the theme from *The road to Nunavut*, but one is left wondering if it is truly possible to have all things, as Duffy seems to want — protection of traditional ways as well as full participation in the modern economy and Canadian society. With the benefits of each option, come some inevitable trade-offs. *The road to Nunavut* is nonetheless a very interesting history, and will doubtless be a source of fuel for the discussions and debates during long winter nights to come. (Heather Myers, Pond Inlet, NWT, Canada.)

REMOTE SENSING

DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING IN REMOTE SENSING. Muller, J.-P. (editor). 1988. London, Taylor and Francis. 275 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-85066-314-8. £38.00, US\$84.00.

This attractively-produced book arose from a workshop held in 1984 at University College London, under the sponsorship of IBM and of the Remote Sensing Society. It contains seven chapters from speakers at that meeting, and several chapters contributed by other experts in the field. Digital image processing is a general term describ-

ing a range of computing techniques for the extraction of information from the raw data yielded by any electronic imaging system. It is thus of importance to anyone who uses remotely sensed data, whether or not he actually manipulates them himself on an image-processing system. The intention of the book, which it largely meets, is to provide an introduction to how these manipulations are performed, and what kind of results may be achieved. The 'how' covers both equipment and algorithms; the 'what', although largely devoted to fairly theoretical considerations, includes by way of practical example entire chapters on oceanographical and astronomical imaging.

This book is not a collection of programming recipes, and it is unnecessary to be a computing expert to make use of it. Many of the chapters are in the nature of reviews, or at least contain significant components of this kind, and the lists of references are extensive. It does, unfortunately, contain the jargon and inelegant constructions to which computer experts habituate themselves, but which seem so strange to the rest of us. It also suffers from the lack of coherence which is difficult to avoid in books with one author (or more) per chapter, although this is to some extent mitigated by the editor's introductory chapter. The typesetting is excellent, as one would expect in this age of sophisticated 'desktop publishing', although the gremlins still manage to attack here and there. The book, then, will be of interest to anyone who works with digital images, although the largest readership will, I imagine, be amongst those whose business it is to construct efficient methods for the analysis of those images. (Gareth Rees, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER.)

GREENPEACE IN ANTARCTICA

ICEBOUND: THE GREENPEACE EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTICA. Knight, Stephen. 1988. Auckland, Century Hutchinson Group. 126 p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 1-86941-020-3. NZ\$24.95

This account of the 1987 Greenpeace Expedition to Antarctica, to establish a quasi-permanent base on Ross Island close to Scott Base (New Zealand), McMurdo (USA) and Captain Scott's memorial hut, is written by a New Zealand journalist recruited in Auckland to join the Greenpeace team. A bright red sticker on the front cover of the book declares this is the first independent account of the expedition. This distinguishes it, and perhaps distances it, from John May's recent *Greenpeace book of Antarctica: a new view of the seventh continent*, reviewed in the September 1988 issue of *Polar Record*.

The first four chapters are concerned with the discovery of Antarctica, the Antarctic Treaty, and the aims of Greenpeace as an environmental pressure group. Not until Ch 5 do we read that MV *Greenpeace* is leaving Christchurch sailing south for Ross Island, and then the narrative is as much concerned with personalities as it is with policies. The story is told rather in the manner of a child's composition, jumping from paragraph to paragraph with