

sharp focus on the main issues that must be tackled and provides a useful conceptual frame within which to move research forward. It will be of immense value to those planning future work, especially deep ice-core drilling programmes that will need to be complemented by appropriate studies of the atmosphere–snow transfer functions, to ensure that the maximum returns are achieved from these large investments. All scientists concerned with the reconstruction of the atmospheric environment in the past will find much of value and interest in the book, which hopefully may provoke parallel critical reviews of the fundamentals of other proxy environmental indicators. (David Peel, British Antarctic Survey, High Cross, Madingley Road, Cambridge, CB3 0ET.)

**CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC SPACE OF THE SMALL NORDIC JURISDICTIONS.** Lise Lyck (Editor). 1997. Stockholm: Nordiska Institutet för Regionalpolitisk Forskning. 215 p, soft cover. ISBN 91-88808-18-1. SEK350.

This book is the latest in a series of volumes edited by Lise Lyck of Copenhagen Business School. Her attention focuses this time not on the thorny issue of political integration in Europe or management and human resources policy in the Arctic, but instead on the political and economic development of small island jurisdictions in the northern hemisphere, notably the Faeroes, Greenland, Iceland, and Aaland. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are also considered, albeit in less detail. The book presents the findings of the first of three phases of research aimed at providing answers to two main questions — what does autonomy mean and how have the constitutional arrangements pertaining to each island affected its political and economic development? As the editor rightly notes, such questions have assumed greater significance as campaigns for autonomy proliferate.

After the usual introductions (and a curious chapter presenting basic statistical information that would, perhaps, have been better placed in a well-presented and referenced appendix), a series of chapters takes a different perspective on the main issues being raised. Some are better than others. Adolphsen's philosophical discourse, for instance, is excellent and reminds the reader that instead of focusing on the formal separation of the legislative, executive, and judiciary, one must look at the interplay between competing economic interests if a correct understanding of history and current affairs is to be formed. Mørkøre's chapter is similarly well written and provides valuable insights into the economic and political crisis that has engulfed the Faeroes, together with timely warnings about the dire consequences it may have for the unity of the Danish realm. Fagerlund, in contrast, performs an enjoyable and intricate dance around the subject of relations between the island jurisdictions and the European Union. It is a joy to see that someone has finally grasped what is meant by a 'special' relationship. The final two chapters are fascinating. Two politicians previously at the heart of different campaigns for autonomy — the colourful Jonathan

Motzfeld from Greenland and the doyen of Faeroese politics, Atle Dam — provide intriguing commentaries. It is interesting to see that old habits die hard. Even politicians who have passed their former glories could not resist the temptation to evade the questions posed by Lise Lyck. She deserves congratulating for at least trying.

Disappointingly, however, not all authors could compete. Too often, key issues are considered only superficially, with description taking the place of analysis. Indeed, the reader could sometimes be forgiven for asking whether the authors had not forgotten the aim of the book. Could not more have been written about the shortcomings of the Icelandic constitution (page 63), the economic significance of the ferry industry to Aaland (page 84), or the crash in Greenland in the 1950s of a US plane carrying nuclear weapons (page 155)? Without such detail, the price seems a little high, not least when the formatting and grammar sometimes become too messy for easy reading. Winston Churchill might also have had a choice comment or two to make about what are described on pages 130–131 as the British invasions of the Faeroes and Iceland during World War II. Such faults are, of course, minor. Coupled with too many instances where references are lacking and claims not fully substantiated, however, the reader is left wondering about attention to detail. For example, has being outside the EU really allowed the authorities of the Isle of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey to create flexible and responsive regulatory regimes in finance and banking (page 104)? Is it not too simplistic to refer to the 'Inuit' population of Greenland when as far back as 1901, the last year when a census was carried out on the basis of race, almost 50% of the population was already of mixed descent? Is 'Inuit' not already plural (page 126)?

Faults notwithstanding, the book has much to recommend it. It provides valuable information for interested readers and scholars alike. It is also one of the few books published in the area in English. Like Oliver, however, one hopes for more — more analysis, more rigour, and more detail. It is hoped phases two and three of the project satisfy. (Graham Poole, Micronomics, 400 South Hope Street, Suite 2500, Los Angeles, CA 90071, USA.)

**THE CHARTING OF THE OCEANS: TEN CENTURIES OF MARITIME MAPS.** Peter Whitfield. 1996. London: British Library. 144 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-7123-0493-2. £20.00.

Historical maps of the world, particularly those relating to voyages, have long attracted readers and collectors, and for this reason this beautiful book will appeal to many. Peter Whitfield, former director of Stanford's International Map Centre in London, now runs his own company publishing facsimiles of historical maps. The author of two other books on maps of the world and of the heavens, he brings to his task a great understanding of how to perceive maps as changing fragments of knowledge — over five centuries and more.

Happily unwilling to overload the reader with information, and scupulous in his choice of maps (and other

illustrations) of pleasing as well as readable quality, Whitfield addresses his task with four sizeable and well-proportioned profiles: 'Navigation before charts,' 'The sea-chart and the age of exploration,' 'Sea-charts in Europe's maritime age,' and 'Empire and technology: the last two hundred years.' While the first three segments are of undoubted quality, and contain distinct gems from the British Library and the National Maritime Museum (and elsewhere), the last chapter provides a new look at how empire and war shaped map-making, and, conversely, how hydrographic knowledge could be an influence in great battles at sea, such as Jutland or Leyte Gulf. In this section, the great treasures from the Hydrographic Office in Taunton are revealed in miniature. Although some of the hydrographic survey charts are too small to read, with a magnifying glass one can find the location, off North Cape, near where *Sharnhorst* sank; moreover, one can inspect the places of invasion of US Marines at Iwo Jima. Satellite imagery brings map-making into our own time, and two examples are given here.

The author reveals a comprehensive knowledge of the sea-chart in history, and the choice of illustrations is a fine one. High standards of printing, only disadvantaged by a few typographical errors, make this an altogether pleasing as well as informative survey.

Collectors and students of polar material are not likely to find a great deal of unusual value in this work except for one superb part: D1467 from Press 13f in the Hydrographic Office, 'Discoveries of the Arctic Sea, 1854.' Issued by the Admiralty to show the rapidly changing state of knowledge of the Canadian Arctic, this coloured and annotated chart is an updating of the numerous expeditions and their findings while in search of Sir John Franklin. The chart contains virtually no hydrographic information, and was produced for a non-technical, public function. The Royal Navy's contribution to mapping the waters may be the British Empire's most lasting legacy. The Franklin chart, and those of Pitcairn Island, Mombassa, Skagerrak, and James Cook's splendid St Lawrence River, were well worth including in this work. They are indicative of the promise of what still needs to be done for nineteenth-century studies: an illustrated history of the British Hydrographic Office. (Barry M. Gough, Department of History, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1, Canada.)

**THE SVALBARD TREATY: FROM TERRA NULLIUS TO NORWEGIAN SOVEREIGNTY.** Geir Ulfstein. 1995. Oslo, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Boston: Scandinavian University Press. 572 p, hard cover. ISBN 82-00-22713-8. £62.00; \$US99.00; NOK 598.

*The Svalbard Treaty*, by Geir Ulfstein of the Institute of Public and International Law, University of Oslo, is a scholarly and comprehensive legal analysis of the 1920 Svalbard Treaty. Svalbard was considered a no-man's land (*terra nullius*) until Norway was granted sovereignty over it by the Svalbard Treaty, negotiated at the Paris Peace Conference after World War I. The Norwegian sovereignty

was subjected, however, to far-reaching restrictions, the most important being requirements of non-discrimination and peaceful utilization of the archipelago. This very fine book emphasizes four aspects of the Svalbard Treaty: Norwegian sovereignty, non-discrimination, peaceful utilization, and the geographical application of the Treaty on the continental shelf and in the 200-mile zone around Svalbard.

The first half of a rather lengthy introduction provides a useful review of the general characteristics of Svalbard — focusing on its natural and climatic characteristics, resource potential, scientific importance, strategic significance (both during and after the Cold War), population and settlement patterns, political governance, and commercial (especially coal mining) activities. The second half supplies a useful overview of the legal and diplomatic history of Svalbard. A concise analysis of the salient features of both the 1920 Svalbard Treaty and the Mining Code — which was negotiated according to the procedures set out in the Treaty, and adopted by a Norwegian Royal Decree of 7 August 1925 — is also offered. Ulfstein's treatment of the complex labyrinth of the Svalbard Treaty, the Mining Code, and the basic Norwegian legislation on Svalbard, especially from the management point of view, is objective and competent.

In chapter 2, the nature and scope of Norwegian sovereignty over Svalbard, and the restrictions imposed by the Svalbard Treaty, are analyzed. According to Ulfstein, 'Article I of the Svalbard Treaty changed the legal regime of Svalbard from being *Terra Nullius* to becoming a territory under Norwegian sovereignty' (page 81). Indeed, Article I provides that the 'parties undertake to recognize, subject to the stipulations of the present Treaty, the full and absolute sovereignty of Norway over the Archipelago of Spitsbergen.' But, at the same time, the Treaty imposes certain restrictions on Norwegian sovereignty. Apart from those related to military use of the archipelago, such restrictions relate primarily to protection of the rights of other states to fish, hunt, and mine. The question then becomes whether such provisions or restrictions should be given a restrictive interpretation. Ulfstein concludes, on the basis of his understanding of judicial decisions, doctrinal writings, and state practice, that 'restrictions on sovereignty required a firmer basis at the time of the Svalbard Treaty adoption than at present' (page 119).

Also examined at length in Chapter 2 are the relevant principles for the interpretation of the Svalbard Treaty and the legal status of the Mining Code adopted by Norway in 1925, whereby Norway undertook to provide mining regulations that would apply equally to all nationals. Some of the key questions addressed by the author are: is the Mining Code a treaty or merely an instrument of internal Norwegian regulations? Can Norway amend the code on a unilateral basis? Can Norway transfer its sovereignty to another state or to an international organization? Finally, where does the Norwegian sovereignty stand in relation to non-parties to the Svalbard Treaty? Ulfstein argues quite convincingly that irrespective of whether or not the code is