

Reviews

results will be disastrous. Witness this extract from the *Report* of the Superior Council of the Province of Quebec to the Minister of Education (July, 1975):

The position of Director General of a college is currently seen as a graveyard of leaders. Statistics show that the average 'life span' of recent Directors General was 1.8 years. That is to say that the colleges burn out a generation of leaders in less than two years!

The opposite occurs when chief administrators, backed by reactionary boards, squelch creativity and steadfastly resist even the most modest innovation or reform: for example, when the Executive Director of the Association of Canadian Community Colleges proclaims with surprise that two college administrators have indicated that their faculties should not be given copies of *College Canada* (see Vol. I, No. 2, Nov. 1976).

Zoglin has not paid enough attention to the important question of the distribution and limitation of power within the community college system, probably seeing it as beyond the scope of her book. A few lines are devoted to the concept of "accountability," but the term needs much more precise definition; and it is necessary to look elsewhere for details of possible operational models. When all of the problems connected with the "accountability" of a college to its community and the "accountability" of staff and students to the college have been solved, we may look forward to the accreditation of colleges as a real possibility and to the day when colleges can be left to manage their own affairs subject, perhaps, to an external evaluation every five years!

In summary, Zoglin has written an excellent introduction to the subject of power and politics in the community college. Like all good books, however, this one raises far more questions than it answers.

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Dorothy Harper.
EYE IN THE SKY: INTRODUCTION TO REMOTE SENSING.
Montreal: Multiscience
Publications, 1976.
164 pp. \$4.75.

What a twenty years it has been since the launching of Sputnik I: footsteps on the moon, unmanned exploration of the solar system, satellites in geostationary orbit beaming TV signals to remote corners of Canada and satellites spying on the USSR and the USA.

Satellites in earth orbit can now obtain and transmit immense quantities of information by means of remote sensing. This is of special interest to Canadians because of the remoteness of so much of our huge country. At the present time we are making considerable use of two American Landsat satellites which are in pole to pole, sun-synchronous orbits and so always travel from North to South during daylight hours. They are able to estimate crop production, spot forest fires, monitor glaciers and do many other tasks by means of remote sensing. In *Eye in the Sky: Introduction to Remote Sensing*, Dorothy Harper introduces the reader to the field of remote sensing by dealing with the study of the earth that is taking place by means of these Landsat satellites. As both a spectroscopist and a teacher, Harper is well equipped for writing this semi-popular account of the field. In the first half of the book, she gives the technical background required to properly understand how satellites sense from afar, how they collect data, how they process the data. In the second half, she describes in detail practical applications of remote sensing such as the monitoring of oil spills, the location of fishing grounds and the study of currents in the ocean.

An incident indicating the usefulness of these satellites occurred recently when a ship which was conducting marine seismic explorations in the Arctic wanted information on ice formation quickly. From Prince

Albert, where the Landsat data is received, the navigator was able to get just the data he wanted sufficiently quickly to enable him to get in, conduct his experiment, and get out again before the ice closed in. The next day would have been too late, as ice moves very fast in the Arctic, and subsequent photographs showed that the whole area was then ice blocked.

Another indication of the usefulness of satellite imagery with its regular repetitive overview is seen in the photographs which gave the first indication in February 1973 of fracturing in the surface of the Tweedsmuir glacier which sits astride the British Columbia, Yukon and Alaska boundaries. Since the fracture, the glacier accelerated its pace of advance, and fears were expressed that it might block the Alzek River and cause intensive flooding. The motion of the glacier has been closely and anxiously watched by both aircraft and satellite, and fortunately it now seems unlikely that flooding will occur.

Eye in the Sky is filled with factual material which could only be found by searching through a great number of sources. The technical background in the first half of the book is presented in a simple, if somewhat dry, manner. For those who might be deterred by the physics contained in the technical background but are intrigued by the general subject matter, I would suggest moving to the second half of the book to get the feel of the applications. Hopefully, this would inspire the reader to return to the front for the technical details. The reader could then appreciate the applications and have greater insight into the process of remote sensing.

A good feature of the book under review is the number of maps, many in color, which have been "sensed" from space and which are used to show the applications of remote sensing in a concrete manner. I was particularly intrigued by an image in color of the Montreal area which was taken from a Landsat Satellite on September 3rd, 1972 and includes

Ottawa, the Richelieu River and the Adirondacks. The darker tones of the Boreal Forest region are easily distinguished from the lighter tones of the St. Lawrence mixed forests. Also fold structures show up particularly well.

Eye in the Sky will be of interest to geographers and to anyone who would like to know more about the ever expanding possibilities of sensing changes in the earth from afar. Harper is to be commended for her efforts to put complex material into a form that can be read by those uninitiated in the field of remote sensing, and one would hope that more Canadian scientists in different fields will follow in her footsteps.

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Wilfred B. Martin.
**THE NEGOTIATED ORDER
OF THE SCHOOL.**
Toronto: Macmillan, 1976.
191 pp. \$12.95.

Martin has modified and applied aspects of symbolic interactionism to gain a better understanding of the social order of school organizations. Symbolic interactionism rests on two fundamental premises: that people act in accordance with their own definitions of situations and that their definitions arise out of social interaction. According to this view, the social order of a school depends to a large extent on definitions which teachers and pupils have of one another as well as their formal positions within the school. Legal and organizational definitions alone are not sufficient.

The definitions held by students and teachers are maintained and changed through a process of negotiation. *Negotiation* is defined by Martin as "the total set of processes