

covered is thus equally large, which the authors estimate at millions of maps in 125 cadastral surveys.

Simultaneously, the book highlights the need for far more work to be done on these maps. Some of these gaps are pointed out by the authors, as in the case of the German cadasters. There are other instances, however, in the book where the reader is left with the feeling that there is a great deal more to be said, particularly in the case of the comparative analyses of the final chapter. For example, the authors search for the kinds of historical and geographic circumstances which of necessity would result in cadastral mapping. After rejecting both the development of survey techniques and the establishment of the state as potential candidates for primary catalysts for cadastral projects, the authors conclude that it is only recognition of maps as a form of power which can be considered an inevitable precondition for a cadastral map. "To look for one, all-sufficient precondition for its use would miss the point. As an instrument of power, the cadastral map can be understood only in the context of the balance of power and balance of interest in each area and in each period."

Tantalized by the implied reference to the scholarship of J.B. Harley, the reader awaits some elaboration of this claim. The book ends here, though, leaving one to return to the chapters of the individual states with newly unanswered questions in mind, and attempt some critical elaboration for oneself. In some instances, particularly the cartography of Western Europe where a strong research base exists, this can be an interesting process. Where there is not such an extensive research tradition, particularly in colonial mapping, one feels a gap of analysis. Though the authors note that the cadastral process prima-

rily involved "either erasing the precapitalist indigenous settlement or confining it to particular areas," there is no mention of indigenous people with respect to the individual mapping projects, and the reader must take it on faith that such indigenous erasure did occur.

Overall, Kain and Baigent have created a valuable resource for the study of cadastral history. The scope and clarity of the text, and the emphasis on including a large number of sample photographs of the different maps, encourages the scholar of cartographic history to search further for the meanings which link the maps both between and within the projects of the state. The sweeping nature of the subject material promises that it will be used as a touchstone for future research in cadastral analysis. The authors' forthcoming study on the history of urban cadastral projects sounds equally interesting and important. □

## ATLAS REVIEW

### *Atlas Japan: in English and Japanese*

Tokyo: Teikoku-Shoin, 1989. 55 pp., maps, tables, index. \$20.95 paper (ISBN 4-8071-2705-5). Available from MAP LINK, 25 E. Mason, Suite 201, Santa Barbara, CA 93101.

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This is a delightful small atlas with a wealth of information. There are 10 general reference maps and 21 pages of thematic maps, many of which are wonderful and highly informative.

The general reference maps have excellent colors and symbolization. The legends are particu-

larly outstanding. At the beginning of the atlas is a half-page legend with the full 112 map symbols used in the general reference maps. Each of the five maps showing subsections of Japan, and the metropolitan area maps, also include legends with the map symbols most used on that map. The result is that the relevant part of the legend is present on each page a reader is viewing. If the map reader is interested in all of the symbols, however, some amount of back and forth page-flipping is necessary between a map and the legend page with all the symbols. The extensive legend is particularly detailed with regard to industry and land use; showing such features as shrines, temples, historic sites, hot springs, transportation, district boundaries, energy, and minerals. The 10 general reference maps show Japan and its neighbors, Japan as a whole, Japan divided into five sections, and three metropolitan areas (Tokyo, Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe, and Nagoya).

The thematic maps are rich in information and often cleverly designed, such as a raster map of daytime and nighttime population in downtown Tokyo, and a graduated-symbol map of Tokyo's suburban housing growth. The thematic map section has 98 maps and graphs in 21 pages. The maps are thorough, covering basic physical geography, economic production, industrial structure, resources, and population. Readers interested in urban Japan will find the thematic maps especially informative. The maps of physical geography include geology, geomorphology, vegetation, soils, and climate (with climato-graphs). Major thematic maps are often illustrated with examples at larger scales, e.g. the map of natural disasters has insets showing a landslide in Sendai, damages by a 1978 earthquake, and crop failure due to the coolness of the 1980



summer. Several thematic maps also portray Japanese agriculture, fishing, mining, forestry, changes in industrial structure, foreign trade, and trends in industry and commerce. Of particular interest to those concerned with the urban geography of Japan are the series of maps of population, urban structure, examples of metropolitan growth and urban development, and over populated and under populated areas in Japan.

The atlas has two pages of statistical data and a 12 page index. Place names on the maps are given in English and Kanji and the index is in English, Katagana, and Kanji. Statistical data are population by city over 40,000; temperature and precipitation for major cities; and population, area, and composition of the labor force, by prefectures. The glossary of geographic word endings at the beginning of the atlas is also informative, e.g. that the ending *hama* means beach or shore, *shima* means island, or *yama* means a mountain or hill. The glossary has 90 such geographic suffixes.

A reader of this atlas can spend many hours discovering one delightful map after another, such as a graph showing the vertical distribution of vegetation, the expansion of Kobe by the filling in of Kobe harbor, or the distribution of dialects.

The atlas does have a few shortcomings. Sometimes the choice of what maps to include in the atlas seems eclectic. It is hard to imagine many users of this atlas needing a map of Mandarin oranges in Yawatahama-shi, or textile wholesale companies in Mino'o-shi. Also, there are no notes on the map projections used, and no map of elevation. The authors might have included a Landsat mosaic to help readers understand the extent of urban area in Japan and the distribution of natural environments. All in all,

however, there is an enormous amount of information in 55 pages and for a small atlas of Japan, this is an excellent choice for researchers and educators. The size of 9.5" x 13" x .13" fits easily in a briefcase and the 12 oz. weight makes it suitable for travel. □

### announcements

#### GIS Videos

AM Productions is pleased to announce the release of a series of videos dedicated to GIS. The video tapes are unedited documentations of presentations given at leading GIS/LIS/Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing Conferences. A list of titles and prices is available from AM Productions, Inc., 48 East 6th Avenue, Vancouver, BC, Canada V5T 4P4; (604) 875-9927, fax (604) 875-9971.

#### Aerial Photography Taken of The Mississippi River Flood

The National Weather Service (NWS) asked the Nautical Charting Division's Photogrammetry Branch (PB) to provide high-quality vertical metric photographs for the hydrologic study of the Mississippi River as well as site-specific coverage of the Des Moines, Iowa to St. Louis, Missouri, region. Dr. Thomas Carroll, Chief of the NWS National Operational Hydrologic Remote Sensing Center in Minneapolis, Minnesota, was the principal point contact for all project requirements. Video coverage was obtained from the NOAA Aero-commander 500S

(Shrike) aircraft. The NOAA Citation jet aircraft was used by PB to obtain the high precision vertical metric photographs as well as provide flood damage assessment flights for Dr. Elbert W. Friday, Jr., Assistant Administrator for NWS. For more information contact: Robert Rodkey, (301) 713-2669.

#### Traveling Exhibition of Literary Maps and Photographs at Library of Congress to go on tour

*The Language of the Land: Journeys into Literary America* examines the nation's literary heritage through pictures, literary maps, photographs evocative of specific regions of the country, and quotations from authors who have created their own lasting images of America in their works of prose and poetry. Developed by the Library of Congress Interpretative Programs Office in cooperation with the Geography and Map Division and the Center of the Book in the Library of Congress, the exhibition was made possible by a generous grant from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund. Additional support was provided by the James Madison Council of the Library of Congress.

The exhibition was on display at the Library of Congress from August 1993 to January 1994 and at the Currigan Exhibition Hall in Denver, Colorado (from Sept. 1 - Oct. 30, 1993), and the Susquehanna Art Museum, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (from Nov. 14, 1993 - Jan. 8, 1994). The exhibition will now travel to libraries, museums, and other institutions around the country under the auspices of 16 state Centers for the Book. The grant from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund will support educational programming at each exhibition site. The sites include: