The last chapter, Chapter 5, describes a number of different applications for satellite image mapping. At 110 pages, this chapter represents the core of the book. It is divided into twenty sections, each about six pages in length, and presented in both English and French. Each section describes a specific application, including the mapping of land use/land cover, urban areas, soil, agriculture, coastal zone areas, ice and snow fields, vegetation, flood-zone areas, and the representation of three-dimensional landscapes. The international aspect of the book is apparent in this chapter. A total of sixteen different countries are represented. The specific applications make use of a number of different sensor platforms. Of the applications, four involve the use of SPOT imagery, three use LANDSAT Thematic Mapper (TM) imagery, four combine SPOT and TM imagery, three use AVHRR (Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer) imagery, and one uses imagery from the LANDSAT multispectral scanner (MSS).

After Chapter 5, Chapters 1 through 4 are presented in French. Considerable effort has been taken to translate the text, including the text within the illustrations. However, the first two chapters still contain English text within the individual figures. Chapters 3 and 4 have French text throughout.

In one respect, the book is short. Of the total 269+ pages in the book, only about ninety pages are text in one language. But, the pages are somewhat bigger so that there is still a considerable amount of text. The best aspect of the book is the discussion of the different applications in Chapter 5. In general, the applications make use of existing technology rather than demonstrating new innovations. The discussion of each application (presented in French and English) is brief and is presented in a manner similar to a "poster session" at a conference. The color images vary from high-resolution photographs to ink-jet printed image classifications with a limited number of colors. Almost all of the images are the result of some type of image classification procedure. Although some have been annotated with text, few contain a reference map or other ancillary data to help locate the image. One wishes the images could have been printed at a larger size since much of the detail in the images is lost.

The information in Chapter 1 through 3 represents a summary of the major remote sensing topics as one would find in any of the current textbooks on the subject. Chapter 4 attempts to integrate some cartographic theory to satellite image mapping. The information here is derived from books on cartography, including Bertin's book on the "Semiology of Graphics." In total, these chapters provide some necessary background to the discussion of the applications in Chapter 5. However, few of the image maps in Chapter 5 make use of the cartographic techniques that are discussed in Chapter 4.

The most significant contribution of the book is that it provides some general guidelines for how information from maps and images can be combined and how images can be annotated with information from maps. The initial chapters provide necessary information concerning the general transformations and other aspects involved in the computer processing of the satellite imagery. It presents some interesting approaches for the application of remote sensing techniques for examining a variety of environmental problems.

Thematic Mapping from Satellite Imagery: A Guidebook is an organized and accessible discussion of current methods and applications in remote sensing. The editor has succeeded in creating a well-organized, dual-language book that summarizes the major remote sensing techniques, shows what is currently possible with the technology, and describes a set of applications from a number of different countries. The two languages have been incorporated in an effective manner. Separating the languages in the first four chapters and combining them in Chapter 5 was a good approach. The figures are legible and the numerous color images have been professionally printed. The applications from different countries indicate the degree to which the technology is being applied around the world. The book does not quite achieve its stated objective of being a pedagogical device, however, because the major topics have been treated in a cursory manner. Overall, the book seems to be intended for people who have considerable prior experience in remote sensing. ❑

BOOK REVIEW

American Places Dictionary: A Guide to 45,000 Populated Places, Natural Features, and other Places in the United States.
Frank R. Abate (ed.) Detroit : Omnigraphics, Inc., 1994. 4 v. Cloth, price $350.00/set ($100.00/vol). (ISBN 1-55888-147-4)

Reviewed by Christopher Baruth
AGS Collection
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The American Places Dictionary is a hefty four volume work which contains select information on 45,000 populated places in the United States. The work is arranged geographically: each volume contains the states in a region of the country (Northeast; South; Midwest; West) which are, in turn, arranged by county. For each state there is an introductory section containing summary

census data and other basic information relating to the local government, history, and boundaries of the state. Here one can also find a list of state *things* (eg: animals, beverages, birds, dogs, fish, etc., etc.), the state seal, a map of the counties, and a statewide alphabetical index. Each state is arranged alphabetically by county, and each county, alphabetically by place. Entries contain the class (city, township, etc.), geographical coordinates, zip code, population (1980 and 1990), population density, area (land and water), and elevation. Many entries include the date of settlement, founding, or incorporation, and the origin of the place's name. The county entries also include the name of the county seat and the telephone area code. A complete alphabetical index covering all 45,000 places is located in volume 4, as are several appendices which list American Indian Reservations, U.S. military installations, and major geographic features. The work is thoroughly explained in the introductory pages and its sources of information are revealed in its bibliographies.

This compilation is the result of a considerable amount of thought and labor and brings together a large quantity of information in an arrangement that will be both loved and hated depending on the users current task. Unless one knows the county in which the sought after place is located, it is necessary to consult the index first. This, I suspect will pertain in most instances of usage. Once in the county, one can, however, gain a view of the area which is not possible in an alphabetically arranged work. One way around this arrangement problem would be to issue the work on a CD-ROM, offering a variety of search and retrieval strategies. In summary, this publication has value as a reference work and is recommended for any research library. ❑

BOOK REVIEW

Basic Cartography for Students and Technicians, Vol I, 2nd ed. Edited by R.W. Anson and F.J. Ormeling. London: Elsevier Applied Science Publishers for the International Cartographic Association, 1993. 212 + xiii pp., maps, diagrams, graphs, photographs. Cloth (ISBN 0-08-042343-4) paper (ISBN 0-08042344-2).

Reviewed by Jeremy Crampton
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While there is an urgent need for a series of introductory books on the basics of modern cartography, preferably with copious quality illustrations of map design and production, this book does not meet that need. Although it is not an uninteresting or irrelevant book, it reminded this reader of the curate's egg which was only "good in parts." Which parts are good and which bad is likely to vary according to the individual, but the overall flavor of this book is one of missed opportunity.

First published in 1984, this is the second edition of Volume I. It has been subjected to a "complete revision, re-edit and update" (Preface). Its five chapters cover "The History of Cartography" (by C. Koeman); "Mathematical Cartography" (by D.H. Maling); the "Theory of Cartographic Expression and Design" (by B. Rouleau); "Map Drawing and Lettering Techniques" (by K. Kanazawa); and "Cartographic Pre-Press, Press and Post-Press Production" (by C. Palm and S. van der Steen). The second Volume extends these topics with coverage of generalization and thematic map design, while the third Volume ("in preparation") will cover map design, GIS, and desktop cartography.

This division of labor raises the question of the relevance of the material in Volume I, which is largely focused on non-digital, not to say old-fashioned, map production. Of course, there is no reason not to write a book that details the proper operation of a pantograph or how to sharpen a pen nib (as this book does), but I think most people would question whether this was quite "mainstream cartography" as claimed by R. E. Dahlberg in the introduction. Indeed, Dahlberg seems to recognize the retro approach of this book when he states that Volumes I and II "provide an authoritative and comprehensive view of the subject as seen during the early stages of the transition from a conventional analogue, or graphics-based, discipline to a database technology"(page 1). In fact, one might say that this volume offers a "view of the subject as seen during" the very early stages as it mentions digital techniques only in passing. It may be that the revised Volumes II and III (not seen by this reviewer) will provide a more modern flavor. Or, it could be said that the international scope of the series encourages a least common denominator approach to avoid excluding those without the very latest technology. This is understandable, but it does not necessarily produce an even or useful book.

Chapter one, "The History of Cartography" is a madcap dash by C. Koeman over six millennia of cartographic history in less than 13 pages (over 450 years per page!). Nevertheless, it manages to provide some generally lively remarks coupled with the book's highest quality illustrations (although the illustrations often seem to have a somewhat tentative relationship to the text). In among the usual suspects (Eskimo maps, Marshall Island stick charts, the Babylon clay tablet, Greek–Roman–Arab–Dutch cartography),