

reviews

Changing Faces, Changing Places: Mapping Southern Californians.

By James P. Allen and Eugene Turner

Northridge, CA: Center for Geographical Studies, California State University Northridge, 2002. 60 pp., 29 maps and graphs, 14 tables, 15 photographs, bibliography.

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This atlas is another in the excellent series of ethnic atlases produced by Allen and Turner that includes the award winning *Ethnic Quilt* and *We the People*. First, a caveat. Although the subtitle of this atlas is "Mapping Southern Californians," the atlas does not cover all of southern California. It focuses on the five-county metropolitan area designated by the federal government as Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area. Thus, a reader hoping to learn about San Diego, Santa Barbara, or interior southern California will be disappointed, but, that said, the choice was deliberate because this is the part of the state where nearly half of its 34 million people reside. As the authors point out, San Diego is a metropolitan area in its own right separated from Los Angeles by the expanse of Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base and is worthy of its own study.

Like the two predecessor volumes by Allen and Turner, *Changing Faces, Changing Places* is a collection of maps with explanatory text, and *Changing Faces* is somewhat of a companion volume to

The Ethnic Quilt published in 1997. However, this work looks at the changes in the ethnic make-up of the Los Angeles CMSA by showing patterns from the 2000 census and changes from the 1990s.

Changing Faces is an oversize (11"x15") spiral-bound, landscape format work of 60 pages. It consists of eight chapters with 31 maps and graphs, 14 tables, and 15 photos. The text for each chapter explains the patterns shown on the maps. The eight chapters can be thought of as making up three parts: introductory material, the ethnic change maps, and the conclusions.

The first three chapters include, first, the "Introduction" that spells out the authors' goals, terminology, the map preparation and design, limitations of some maps and data, and defines the subject area. The second chapter is a description and discussion of Census 2000 data. Changes in census procedures, especially the new mixed race options, and changes in census tract boundaries that affect the maps are explained. Census undercounting and errors are also discussed. The third of the introductory chapters "Getting Oriented" is illustrated with two primary maps—a population map on a shaded relief base that uses dots of different colors for different values to show population density patterns and a map of patterns of home ownership. Graphs show ethnic population change by county and a table gives data for ethnic population change since 1960.

The second group of maps examines patterns of specific ethnic groups—whites and blacks in chapter 4; Latinos and American Indians in chapter 5; and Asians and Pacific Islanders in chapter 6. The patterns of change are striking for all groups. Especially interesting is the migration of ethnic groups from older enclaves to newer suburban, frequently

more upscale, enclaves. The maps show clearly "White flight" to distance suburbs, blacks leaving the "South Central" area of Los Angeles for the suburbs, and the large increase of Latinos in all parts of the CMSA. These are shown dramatically by red and blue dots for increase or decrease of 100 people.

Southern California has the largest U.S. Latino population, outnumbering Latinos in New York, Chicago, Miami, and Houston combined. The Latino population of over 6.5 million in 2000 represents a 38 per cent change from 1990. In addition to maps of Latino population change and concentration, the authors include maps of Mexican and Central American concentrations.

The Los Angeles CMSA also has the largest Asian population of any metropolitan area in the United States, and Asians have outnumbered blacks since the 1980s. The CMSA includes well known ethnic enclaves, such as Korea Town, Little Tokyo, Chinatown, Little India, and Little Saigon, and lesser known enclaves of Samoans, Thai, and Cambodians. Not all groups have a map and for the general Asian map, Pacific Islanders, Thai, Cambodians, and Indians are included with all other Asians. The reason for this is the relatively low percentages of these groups within the areas. The focus maps are for Filipino, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese.

The concluding chapters show general patterns and provide some conclusions. Chapter 7 has a map of "Predominant Ethnic Group" that shows concentrations at a glance; a map of "Ethnic Diversity" shows what a distinctly diverse area the Los Angeles CMSA is, and the final map is of people who identify with two or more races. An accompanying table shows that nearly 800,000 people in Los Angeles identify

with more than one race. Chapter 8, "Conclusions," discusses residential separation and enclaves and attempts to give some explanations.

The maps in this work are clear and attractive. The large, landscape format is well suited to the area and allows the maps to be shown at a reasonable scale. The colors used on choropleth maps are pleasing and easy to distinguish from one another, and the base map is useful without being obtrusive. There are 15 small, color illustrations within the text that show typical scenes from different ethnic areas. While the work would not suffer from their absence, they do add color and a feel for the diversity of Southern California.

The text is clearly written and describes the patterns seen on the maps with explanations. All terms are defined, which is useful to a reader who might not be familiar with the distinctions between Hispanic and Latino, for example. Problems with creating the maps because of weaknesses in data or overlaps of ethnic identity are explained. There are extensive endnotes for each chapter and three pages of references at the end.

Overall, this is an excellent work and would serve as a model for similar atlases of other CMSAs. It will be of interest to anyone involved in population mapping, demography, or planning.

Representations of Space and Time

By Donna J. Peuquet
New York: The Guilford Press,
2002. ISBN 1-57230-773-0
(hardcover)
xii + 323 + references + index
(no list of figures)

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Donna Peuquet's *Representations of Space and Time* is an overview and synthesis of our understanding of space and time: what they are, how they are represented in minds, and how we might most fruitfully represent them in computers. Covering all of that in a single, highly readable volume is a challenging undertaking for author.

The task undertaken in this book, to offer a compact yet satisfyingly full treatment of what we understand of space and time from work in philosophy, psychology, cognitive science, computer science, and geography, and to tie that into the GIScience enterprise, is ambitious. There is a lot of ground to cover (indeed, the publisher refers to the book as "sweeping" and a "tour de force"), but the route is direct enough, and both the journey and the destination are worth the effort.

Taken as a survey and a summary, the book serves as a guide to the large and disparate literature, from several disciplines, that addresses thought about, and representation of, space and time. With that overview achieved, Peuquet invites us to look ahead with a more firmly situated view of the GIS enterprise. Her ambitious route in tying together our understandings of cognitive representations in minds and of computer representations in GIS brings us to a vantage point from which to develop a roadmap for future GIS research.

The Contents

The introductory chapter situates the book in the effort to create a conceptually coherent framework for the representation of space and time, as an exploration of both cognitive and formal representations of geographic space and time. The rest of the book is structured in two parts.

The first part of the book deals with knowledge representation in human minds. It integrates material from the beginnings of western philosophy through recent psychological research to define space and time, to distinguish them from their representations, and to examine how people acquire, store, and use spatial and temporal knowledge. The treatment is broad and dense.

The second chapter, "Representation versus Reality," offers definitions of "Space" and "Time," provides a broad survey of how they have been conceptualized from early mythology through modern science, and draws out common threads from that cloth. The swath is impressive, weaving together the contributions of Hesiod, Democritus, Epicurus, Plato, Aristotle, Copernicus, Galileo, Descartes, Newton, Leibniz, Einstein and Minkowski on the nature of time and space with those of Kant, Locke, Werner, Piaget, J.J. Gibson, Marr, Talmy, Herskovits, and others on space and time as context for human understanding. Common threads are extracted: that views of both space and time share two dualities (discrete vs. continuous; and absolute vs. relative conceptualizations). "A fundamental thesis of this book is that absolute and relative views of space and time are complementary and interdependent. The same holds true for continuous and discrete views of space and time."

Differences in the measurement and conceptualizations are also