
This atlas is trilingual: French, Vietnamese, and English. Maps are multi-color. Main topics are land, agriculture, energy and industry, transportation and telecommunications, trade, social sectors, and spatial organization.


Black-and-white maps and explanatory text cover a range of environmental, historical, political, and economic topics. Appendixes contain statistical data. Thematic coverage is continentwide, but southern Africa receives detailed attention.


An informative, interpretive text and black-and-white maps illuminate selected aspects of apartheid. Text has seven units: Before Apartheid, Administering Apartheid, State Apartheid, Urban Apartheid, Personal Apartheid, Resistance to Apartheid, and International Response.


Color-coded maps present data by county on adherence and on changes in denominational adherence. For selected denominations, patterns are briefly interpreted in accompanying texts. Some data are in tabular form. Introductory section explains analysis.

The account of the project jointly sponsored by the Royal Geographical Society and the Universiti Brunei Darussalem to examine a relatively undisturbed rain forest on Borneo is magnificently illustrated. The photography is lavish and of the highest quality. Geography and natural sciences are well integrated.


This study of selected maps of Quebec emphasizes cartographic techniques. Among the cartographers whose works are represented are James Murray and Joseph Bouchette. The text is in French.


The project defines eighteen standards (concepts and principles) that a geographically informed person in American society must know and understand. The standards are listed on pp. 34–35. “These geography standards identify what American students should learn—a set of voluntary benchmarks that every school and school district may use as guidelines for developing their own curricula. The standards for grades K–4, 5–8, and 9–12 specify the essential subject matter, skills, and perspectives that all students should have in order to attain high levels of competency. The standards provide every parent, teacher, curriculum developer, and business and policy leader with a set of challenging expectations for all students.”


The systematic survey of present-day Guangdong Province highlights recent transformations. Topics include the economy, agriculture, energy, industry, finance, health care, housing, and the environment.

This atlas contains sixty black-and-white full-page maps with brief commentaries. Coverage includes setting, boundaries, agriculture, transportation, mining and manufacturing, settlement, and recreational and historic areas. Please note in ordering that the ISBN as given in the atlases is identical for hardbound and softbound editions, which is undoubtedly a publisher's error.


There are forty-five full-page maps, forty-three of them in color, in this atlas. Six chapters provide background for interpreting the cartographical and tabular presentations. Topical coverage is broad, ranging from wartime conditions to votes on specific pieces of legislation.


This superbly illustrated study of maps focuses on a period when their roles and uses broadened considerably. The emphasis is on interpreting contexts and purposes rather than cartographical techniques. Many illustrations are in color.


The general response to much of the discourse about theory, ideology, and methodology among contemporary geographers is "Okay, but what does it mean for substantive research?" For structuration this collection provides the answer: the collection is unique in the number of substantive examples that are analyzed by the canons of structuration. To be sure, there are problems: convoluted prose that some theorists insist be the medium of communication; tedious, if not self-defeating, adherence to marginal topics; and internalized sophistic debate that may cause some outsiders to wonder about the consistency of the approach, to mention some discon-
certing elements that may affect readership. But the importance of the collection is the coherent overview of the relationship between a theoretical approach and its geographical applications. Many of the examples have the potential for broad interest. The analysis of the San Diego school district may even convince the most doubtful readers of the disciplinary worth of structuration. The publisher enhanced the singular focus by providing a consistent format, including a bibliography and an index for the entire collection. Perhaps the success of this book will move the proponents of other approaches to prepare similarly cohesive collections that demonstrate the mysteries of theoretical discourse in real-world contexts.


This collection may prove invaluable as a reference because it surveys the status of modeling in a wide range of scientific situations, as well as "identifies priority research areas and techniques." The sections are modeling and numerical issues; hydrological systems; ecological systems; large-scale systems; and data and decision-support systems.


For many years the column on place-names has been a regular feature of the popular Canadian Geographic. This book is a collection of sixty-one columns that appeared between December 1983 and December 1993. They are both highly readable and informative. The index of place-names has importance beyond its usual role as a guide to a book.


This impressive collection is a treasure trove of data and analyses of issues past, present, and future about utilization of the Nile. The nineteen chapters cover a range of topics. They are amply documented, and access to the information is furthered by a detailed index.

John M. Hunter is one of the most influential contemporary medical geographers. He and four nongeographers are the authors of this handbook on parasitic diseases that accompany water-resource developments in tropical and semitropical regions. The book contains an overview of affected areas and projects. For the long term the succinct guidelines for avoiding and controlling the infestations are an invaluable contribution to the geographical literature.


A basic reference for understanding database analyses and for making graphs and maps of the results. Sandra Arlinghaus and her team survey the theoretical foundations and provide examples of real-world applications using Lotus 1-2-3. The categories for the latter are epidemiology, agriculture, biodiversity, soils and forestry, education, transportation and communications, environmental toxicity, urbanization, and world trade.


Another essential reference from Sandra Arlinghaus and her team; this one is a dictionary of "the highly technical language, both specific terms and abstract concepts, of digital mapping." "The broad range of topics reflects the wave of the future, as for example in integrating satellite receivers into laptop computers or in using widely spread networks to disseminate computing capability."


This book is an annotated catalogue of selected thematic atlases. Each entry contains a brief physical description of the atlas, a short description of coverage and contents, the compiler's assessment of its noteworthy features, and a listing of reviews, if any. Geographers who wonder why
some books appear on reference shelves and others do not will find insights into the dilemma here.


The initial two volumes of a set that will present Landsat imagery of the entire land surface of the earth. Data are separated into scenes, each of which covers an area 185 kilometers in width and 170 kilometers in height. Each scene is centered on a Mercator grid, with coordinates overlaid at 30-minute intervals on each photograph. The introduction provides technical details; each image is accompanied by a key with “the most relevant data,” including path-row numbers, image quality, and principal features. For information about future volumes contact the publisher at Poorwachter 87, 1188 CH Amstelveen, The Netherlands. Telefax (+31)2066473176.