THE PROFESSIONAL GEOGRAPHER

Ohio State University

SCINEY

In the minds of some, books composed entirely of handsome colored illustrations of foreign lands are synonymous with the being and meaning of geography. Such, in fact, does constitute geography of a sort, and one need not be apologetic if excellent illustrations can be used both to document and to decorate, but the professional geographer is apt to dismiss such productions as being mere commercial froth. "Denmark from the Air" refutes this easy equating of the handsome with the non-academic, for here's a popular book offers genuine geographic insights.

Nielson's incisive captions have provided the framework within which Kalslev's color aerial photographs are well placed. With an imposed set of selective criteria in operation to guide the display, one is favorably struck in leafing through the book by the meaningful change in pace which melds successfully views of port cities with vistas of stately homes or historical features in a vernal landscape.

The index map which serves as an endpaper indicates that nearly total coverage, from northwest to southeast, of this small but complex land has been encompassed within the 163 illustrations. Only the glacial outwash areas of central Jutland and a few areas in the northeast of the peninsula have escaped the airborne camera. Overall, as expanding urbanized areas adjacent to water bodies predominate, but satisfying attention has been paid also to some of the peculiarities of Danish coastal morphology as well as the stable interior. All in all, as the visionary new harbor of Hanstholm on the northwest coast and a number of the outdoor museums. Agriculture and forestry as topics receive less attention, but these are difficult activities to depict from the air for the non-specialist.

Throughout the book there is a satisfying alternation of viewpoint since both high- and low-level oblique and verticals. The compositions of the individual illustrations is pleasing with no attendant loss of informational content, and they are well reproduced. The only complaint which one can make regarding the photographs is that aerial views make Denmark appear to be much more level than it does to one traveling over its surface.

The captions—either in the Danish or in the four-language editions—are brief in the evidence, but they sometimes speak to themselves. The price is low for a collection of such splendid colored photographs, and, as a result, a good measure of Denmark's geographical variety as viewed from aloft can be communicated via its pages to both domestic and foreign eyes.

Robert M. Newcomb
University of Aarhus

CARTOGRAPHY

The sub-title, An Introduction to the History of Cartography, more appropriately describes the contents of this small volume. The author, formerly librarian and map curator of the Royal Geographical Society, has done an admirable job of condensing, within some 192 pages, an interesting, fac-

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ual, and authoritative summary of cartographical history. He has, in great measure, achieved his objective of indicating the main stages of cartographic development within which many countries have contributed in turn.

As in most books on the history of map making, the greatest emphasis is on the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries, when Cartography as we know it now is laid down. In what might be considered the "cultural" phase, the author regards maps as products of a number of processes and influences. Because of the limitations posed in presenting a general survey in a low-cost volume, treatment of cartographical developments in individual countries was not possible. Information about mapping in America after the colonial period is particularly meager.

Size limitations also permitted but seven map reproductions. This lack is partly offset by listing, in the appendix, some 35 facsimile "Reproductions of Early Maps and Charts." Scarcely is the excellent series of facsimile atlases published in recent years by Theatrurn Orbis Terrarum, of Amsterdam. This apparently reflects the fact that the first edition of Maps and Their Makers was published in 1953, and the list of facsimiles was not augmented in subsequent reprints and revisions. The same criticism applies to the appended "General Works on Cartography," which contains no references published after 1952.

Walter W. Ristow
Library of Congress

GEOMORPHOLOGY

This little book is the first treatise of what is often ambiguously designated as "climatic geomorphology" or "climato-morphology" to be published in English. In developing his view of the premises of weathering, slope transport, and fluvial dynamics, the last section being a significant updating of the French original (1960). The subsequent chapters consider the influence of different climates on the cycle of erosion: "normal," i.e. humid-mid-latitude; tropical; arid and semi-arid; alternating wet-and-dry seasonal; and peripheral climates. The latter is the basic assumption that Davis' cycle of erosion does, in fact, occur, and that the "normal" cycle of erosion proceeds essentially as Davis postulated. Consequently, Biot has attempted to reconcile Davisian geomorphology with the environmental-ecological approach now favored by most French, German, and Polish geomorphologists. One is, in fact, strongly reminded of C. A. Cotton's earlier Climatic Accidents in Landscapes Making (1942).

The translation is accurate and readable and should provide a welcome introduction to some aspects of European geomorphology for all serious students of landform geography. This reviewer fully agrees with the translators that "international communication in geomorphology is at a low level," but he cannot comprehend their suggestion that this work is representative of European "climato-morphology," which vigorously rejects Davisia's closed-system thinking in favor of empirical regional-historical studies. Biot's work, in translation, would be translations of J. Tricart and A. Cailleux's general texts, which present a more balanced view of erosional landforms and correlate of relative sediments, which would surely dispel the notion of a "current continental predilection for identifying relics of earlier climatic regimes on the basis of landform alone."

Karl W. Butzer
University of Chicago

PHYSIOLOGICAL GEOGRAPHY

Here is a fine bleeding of medical text and geographic approach. The book is descriptive of "the epidemiology of malaria within Tanzania." It is strongly regional in methodology with twelve of the sixteen chapters organized into useful regions generally correlating with physical differentiation.

Only in the Zanzibar islands is complete eradication of malaria anticipated in the near future. On the mainland the challenge