

detract from the book's usefulness. For example, the chapter on industrial development contains not one word on Soviet industrial location theory or policy. Characteristic of the book is the statement describing Soviet industry as "less concentrated in its distribution than that of most European countries" (p. 117). Similarly the transport chapter blandly deals with the description of rail, river, sea, road and air networks without any comment on their relation to the overall economic development strategy. In short, the material is presented so succinctly and factually as to render it encyclopedic. One might recommend the volume as a small handbook useful for quick reference, but, as a geography of the USSR, it has considerable potential for turning away prospective students searching for a stimulating and exciting field of study.

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SCENERY

Danmark Set Fra Luften. KAY NIELSEN and TORKILD BALSLEV. Lademann, København, 1967. 212 pp., including 163 color illustrations. 48 kroner.

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 a popular book offers genuine geographic insights.

Nielsen's incisive captions have provided the framework within which Balslev'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, 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 to remarkable undertakings such as the visionary new harbor of Helsingør 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 obliques have been mixed with verticals. The composition 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 so 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 evident belief that the pictures speak for 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.

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CARTOGRAPHY

Maps and Their Makers. G. R. CRONE. Capricorn Books, New York, 1966. 192 pp., 7 maps. \$1.45.

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 182 pages, an interesting, fac-

tual, and authoritative summary of cartographical history. He has, in great measure, achieved his objective of indicating "the main stages of cartographic development to 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. Crone has, happily, also included chapters on "National Surveys and Modern Atlases," and "Contemporary Cartography."

In developing his subject, the author regarded "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." Not in the list is the excellent series of facsimile atlases published in recent years by Theatrum 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 reprintings and revisions. The same criticism applies to the appended "General Works on Cartography," which contains no references published after 1952.

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Library of Congress

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Cycle of Erosion in Different Climates. PIERRE BIROT. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1968. 144 pp. Translated by C. Ian Jackson and Keith M. Clayton. \$5.50.

This little book is the first treatise of what is often ambiguously designated as "climatic geomorphology" or "climatomorphology" to be published in English. It begins with a review 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 in-

fluence 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 periglacial climates. Underlying the text 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, Birot 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 Landscape 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 Davisian closed-system thinking in favor of empirical regional-historical studies. More effective would be translations of J. Tricart and A. Cailleux's general texts, which present a more balanced view of erosional landforms and correlative sediments and which would surely dispel the notion of a "current continental predilection for identifying relics of earlier climatic regimes on the basis of landform alone."

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PHYSIOLOGICAL GEOGRAPHY

Malaria in Tanzania. DAVID F. CLYDE. Oxford University Press, London, 1967. xi and 167 pp., 12 maps. 42.50 s.

Here is a fine blending 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