

**THE OFFICIAL
MILITARY ATLAS OF
THE CIVIL WAR**

by Major George B. Davis
et al.

Arno/Crown, 1979
178 double-spread pp. \$60

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The Civil War changed the course not only of American history but of American historiography, as well. For the first time, the U.S. government entered the field of the historian, compiling military documents from both Confederate and Union sources. Begun in 1864 under Army auspices, the project gained momentum in the 1870s and took until 1895 to complete. The result was the 128-volume *War of Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Arno/Crown has reprinted the 35 folios of maps and engravings that accompanied the *Records* in one full-color volume. (The originals long ago entered the lost or stolen category in even the best libraries.) Included in the 178 plates are 821 maps, 106 engravings, and 209 drawings, most of them prepared during the war by engineers, draftsmen, officers, and, occasionally, generals. The maps, of major battles as well as skirmishes, show geographical and topographical features and troop movements. The Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863), for example, is represented by seven maps (three Union, two Confederate, two drawn after the war). The engravings are chiefly of fortifications, many shown from various angles; drawings depict weapons, logistical equipment, uniforms, and unit flags. This oversized, 10-pound volume will be welcomed by professional historians and Civil War buffs alike.

Contemporary Affairs

**JAPAN AS NUMBER ONE:
Lessons for America**

by Ezra F. Vogel
Harvard, 1979
272 pp. \$12.50

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ISBN 0-674-47215-2

Japan has learned from the West, so why not the reverse? Asserting postwar Japan's general superiority over the United States, Vogel, a Harvard sociologist, explains why the Japanese have been so successful in managing their society. The Japanese bureaucracy is small and effective—in part because the government makes private companies and citizen groups (e.g., the *shingikai*, or “deliberative councils,” composed of well-known private citizens) responsible for formulating and implementing much policy relating to the environment, taxation, health care, and