

Pariseau, Earl J. (Editor). *Handbook of Latin American Studies, No. 27, Social Sciences*. Gainesville, The University of Florida Press, 1965, 515 pages, title liste of periodicals, subject index, author index.

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raised the standard of living of Southern field workers. No «arid area» in the United States contains in one and the same place mesquite, bunch grass, sagebrush and Juniper. It is absurd to imply that Iowa is not in the Corn Belt, that Detroit is on the most direct route between Chicago and New York. Gotenburg, Nebraska, and Denver, Colorado, are cited as centers of irrigated farming. Newhaven is not in Connecticut, it is in England; and there is no Bethlehem, Massachusetts.

It would be captious to object to the peculiar nomenclature used throughout *North American Landscape*: the «Ozark Plateau,» the «Central Lowlands» for an area extending from central Ohio to eastern Colorado, the «Great Valley» for the Central Valley of California, the «Western Interior Highlands» for everything between Montana and Arizona. And perhaps it is permissible to speak of cotton «ginneries» and «glacierets» for small glaciers. But what is one to make of a profusely illustrated survey of North America which omits all indications of settlement patterns, of farm layouts, of superhighways, and which ignores the recreational landscape? The aerial views for the most part are of industrial installations and port facilities. There is, however, one remarkable picture of the Rocky Mountain Trench in British Columbia.

Whether the book will help geography students in England depends of course on what they have learned before; but it casts a new light on the benefits we are supposed to derive from seeing ourselves as others see us: we are not the only ones to have a mistaken image of our identity.

J. B. JACKSON,  
Editor, *Landscape*.

### AMÉRIQUE LATINE

PARISEAU, Earl J. (Editor). **Handbook of Latin American Studies, No. 27, Social Sciences.** Gainesville, The University of Florida Press, 1965, 515 pages, title list of periodicals, subject index, author index.

Since the first volume was published in 1936, scholars have found the annual *Handbook of Latin American Studies* to be an extremely useful annotated guide to recent publications on Latin America. As a result of a considerable surge in the output of articles and books on Latin America in recent years, a major change in format was initiated in 1964 with No. 26 of the Handbook with the hope of achieving a more complete coverage and more thoughtful annotations. On alternate years one volume will now be devoted to the humanities (art, history, language, literature, music, philosophy), and one will be devoted to the social sciences (anthropology, economics, education, geography, government and international relations, law, sociology).

Each volume of the Handbook is subdivided by discipline and each discipline is broken up regionally and, usually, by country. For each discipline, the annotations and general introductory remarks are presented by one or several contributing editors (John P. Augelli, Robert E. Nunley, Robert C. Eidt, Kempton E. Webb, and J. D. Hill for geography). In No. 27, the publications cited, dated mostly 1963 and 1964, are numbered consecutively and may be cross referenced when a listing under more than one discipline is appropriate. Most useful are the subject and author indexes. The completeness of the coverage, especially of the non-English items, varies considerably, depending partly on the experience of the editors with any given country or area. For example, for geography Kempton Webb gives excellent coverage to publications by Brazilian geographers, and Robert Eidt has caught most of the important non-English publications on Argentina and Peru; on the other hand, Eidt all but skips Bolivia.

It is revealing to compare the output of geographical publications on Latin America with that of other disciplines. Out of a total of about 4,300 items listed in the 1965 Handbook, anthropology comes out by far the best with 1,527, followed by economics with 752, government with 583, geography with 331, and then law, education, and sociology with between 250 and 300 each. This relative lag by geography is stressed by Augelli, who, however, notes an increase in Latin American field work by American geographers and in efforts to provide better training for geography students in Latin America. Actually, the contributions of geographers to Latin American studies during the period concerned is somewhat greater than is apparent. A fairly large number of studies by geographers are listed under other disciplines, especially anthropology

but also economics and sociology, but are not cross listed under geography. In fact, for the Caribbean area there are more items by American geographers listed under other disciplines than there are listed under geography.

For western South America, Eidt notes the dominance of publications from Argentina, the general emphasis on development, the opening of new lands, and the ascendancy of German research (nearly 50 percent of all foreign work compared to only 33 percent in English), indicating that « Germany has reoccupied its former position of importance in scientific investigations dealing with Latin America. » For Brazil, Webb annotates many more items than are listed under geography for any other Latin American country, and he notes that Brazilian geographers « are producing a body of geographical literature which is as good or better than that of many < developed > countries. »

For the Caribbean area, Nunley cites new mapping and country atlases as the most significant recent geographical contributions. However, also very important is *The Handbook of Middle American Indians, Vol. 1, Natural Environments and Early Cultures* (Austin, 1964), which contains a thorough presentation of the physical geography of Middle America. Although edited by geographer Robert West and containing several sections written by geographers, this basic reference is not cited under geography, although it is listed and annotated under anthropology.

One of the most significant contributions by a geographer, cited in the 1965 Handbook, is the article on « The Contribution of Geography to Latin American Studies, » by James J. Parsons, in *Social Science Research on Latin America* (Charles Wagley, editor, New York, 1964). Parsons has provided an excellent review of the history of geographical scholarship on Latin America by European, Latin American and North American geographers, along with a summary of the changes in research emphasis and an extensive bibliography. The article should be read by all geographers interested in Latin America.

The list of contributions by geographers in the 1965 Handbook does seem to be more complete than in some previous volumes of the Handbook. This reviewer noted very few major geographical studies that are not treated somewhere in the Handbook. One notable oversight is Carl Johannesson's *Savannas of Interior Honduras* (Ibero-Americana 46, Berkeley, 1963); however, this and other omissions may well be picked up in the next Social Science volume. The task of blanketing the regional literature in a field for a two-year period is time consuming and difficult with little reward, and all the contributing editors are to be thanked and congratulated for what, as a whole, is a very thorough listing with conscientious commentaries.

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## NOUVEAU MANUEL

**Géographie, classe de 2<sup>e</sup>.** Hatier, Paris, 1966. Collection dirigée par André JOURNAUX, 285 pages. Fig.

Ont collaboré à la rédaction de ce manuel, messieurs Journaux, Pédelaborde, Padeloup, Brunet et Gay. Cet ouvrage se divise en deux grandes parties : l'une physique, l'autre humaine. La partie physique couvre dix-sept leçons tandis que la partie humaine en comprend quinze. Cinq séries de travaux pratiques, qui ont pour but d'initier les étudiants à l'étude de la carte, de la photo aérienne et de l'interprétation de tableaux statistiques, complètent chaque partie.

C'est avec beaucoup d'intérêt que nous avons lu ce volume de géographie générale. Le texte est simple, clair et d'une valeur scientifique indéniable. Des photos en couleur, judicieusement choisies, en rehaussent la présentation. Nous avons apprécié les cartes représentant les pays sous une forme géométrique. Les couleurs et le choix même des thèmes illustrés les rendent très expressives. Ainsi, l'étudiant aura une vue globale et synthétique de l'étendue, de la population et de l'économie de chaque pays.

Nous croyons que beaucoup de professeurs du secondaire auraient intérêt à consulter ce nouveau manuel de la maison Hatier qui succédera au manuel d'André Allix édité par la même maison.

Benoît ROBERT