

brief statement of the character and present utilization is given. The geographer may regret the lack of maps (as opposed to cartograms), though the text includes the necessary data for the construction of maps.

Sr. Leão has made no attempt to discuss the problems involved in the exploitation of Brazil's mineral resources. In a sense his book constitutes a valuable factual appendix to previous writings on problems of mining and water-power development in Brazil. For these other treatments the student could not do better than to start with the remarkably complete study by Bain and Read (H. F. Bain and T. T. Read: *Ores and Industry in South America*, New York and London, 1934; reviewed in the *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 25, 1935, pp. 165-166). More recently an important discussion of the mineral wealth of Brazil has appeared in Portuguese (S. Fróes Abreu: *A riqueza mineral do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, 1937), in which the history and the present problems of mineral exploitation are presented with a remarkable freedom from bias toward the point of view of either the foreign promoter or the emotional nationalist. For the student of Brazilian mineral problems this book is indispensable. Note may also be made of the reviewer's presentation of the problem of iron-ore development, which is perhaps the most important mining problem Brazil is facing today (P. E. James: Itabira Iron, *Quart. Journ. of Inter-American Relations*, Vol. I, No. 2, 1939, pp. 37-48).

PRESTON E. JAMES.

University of Michigan.

*Handbook of Latin American Studies: 1938. A Selective Guide to the Material published in 1938 on Anthropology, Archives, Art, Economics, Education, Folklore, Geography, Government, History, International Relations, Law, Language and Literature, and Libraries.* Edited for the Committee on Latin American Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies by LEWIS HANKE and RAUL D'ÊÇA. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1939. Pp. xvi, 468, 1 l. \$4.00.)

This fourth number of the *Handbook* series is slightly smaller than the two preceding volumes, and is selective, not comprehensive. Yet it contains new sections on Archives, Physical Anthropology, Libraries, and a record of international agreements between the Latin-American nations. The continued sections are on Anthropology, Brazilian Art, Spanish-American Art, Economics, Education, Folklore, Cartography, Geography, Government, History, Language and Literature, and Law. The coming year will see a new section on Music. The special contributions which characterized previous vol-

umes have been reduced to provide room for the bibliography proper, each section of which is preceded by a "General Statement."

A valid criticism of the series so far is that it does not indicate where the items listed may be found nor as a rule, their price. These defects are probably to be remedied in future, and the editor promises a statement on bibliographical activities in the field, and perhaps a subject and author index of the five volumes. At present, it is necessary to search all four volumes for a topic, a task not easy because the classifications are not uniform in the four volumes. The librarian who undertakes to acquire annually a reasonable proportion of the items listed for the year (this volume lists 4,573 books and articles besides twenty-four pages of unnumbered items on German colonization in southern Brazil) is confronted by a stupendous task. Those who are best helped by this *Handbook* series are probably doctoral candidates in the disciplines represented. For such researchers, the bibliographical comments are useful; it is to be remembered, however, that many titles are far better than the treatment in the book, a criticism not confined to Latin-American productions. Probably adverse criticism of books which do not fulfill their titles could be achieved by exclusion better than by pallid comment. Furthermore, the time lapse between the appearance of an item from the press and the publication of its title in the *Handbook* is so long that purchase is often well-nigh impossible. This is a difficulty which, it is to be hoped, may in time be remedied by organization of the Latin-American book trade and its issue of a combined list analogous to the *Publishers' Weekly* for the United States. Efforts by the Pan American Union and the Division of Cultural Relations seem to be moving in this direction. By such means, the habitually small and often fugitive edition of Latin-American books would be made known to purchasers before they go out of print. If the yearly census of Latin-American literature were made the function of a group of trained and paid bibliographers it could be made more inclusive, and if the professorial committee were to continue with this its supervisory functions, each year's compilation would be practically definitive and complete.

This number of the *Handbook* is outstanding because of its inclusion of an article by Reinhard Maack, "Die Deutsche Literatur über die Deutsche Einwanderung und Siedlung in Südbrasilien" (pp. 99-403); with selected bibliography (to p. 417) and another by Alexander Marchant, "Writings in English, French, Italian and Portuguese concerning the German Colonies in Southern Brazil" (pp. 418-423) with selected bibliography (to p. 431). The items in these two articles are unnumbered.

The series is sponsored by the Committee on Latin-American Studies, composed of seven members, one of whom represents the area in the United States once Spanish American. Of the thirty-six Contributing Editors, five are so located. The scholars and institutions throughout the world represented by contributions are widely distributed. The product is the most successful of all attempts.

HERBERT INGRAM PRIESTLEY.

University of California, Berkeley.