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# GEOGRAPHY

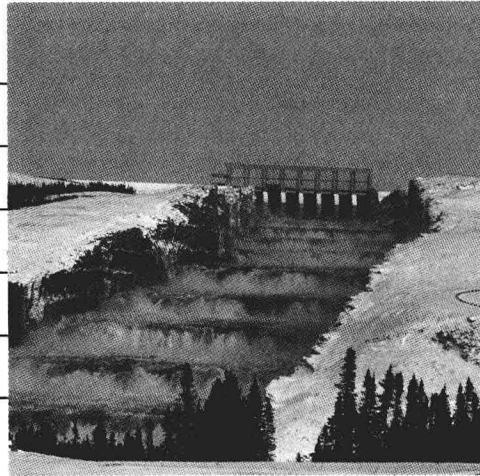
98/99



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# GEOGRAPHY 98/99

*Thirteenth Edition*



Editor

Gerald R. Pitzl

Macalester College

Gerald R. Pitzl, professor of geography at Macalester College, received his bachelor's degree in secondary social science education from the University of Minnesota in 1964 and his M.A. (1971) and Ph.D. (1974) in geography from the same institution. He teaches a wide array of geography courses and is the author of a number of articles on geography, the developing world, and computers in social science education.

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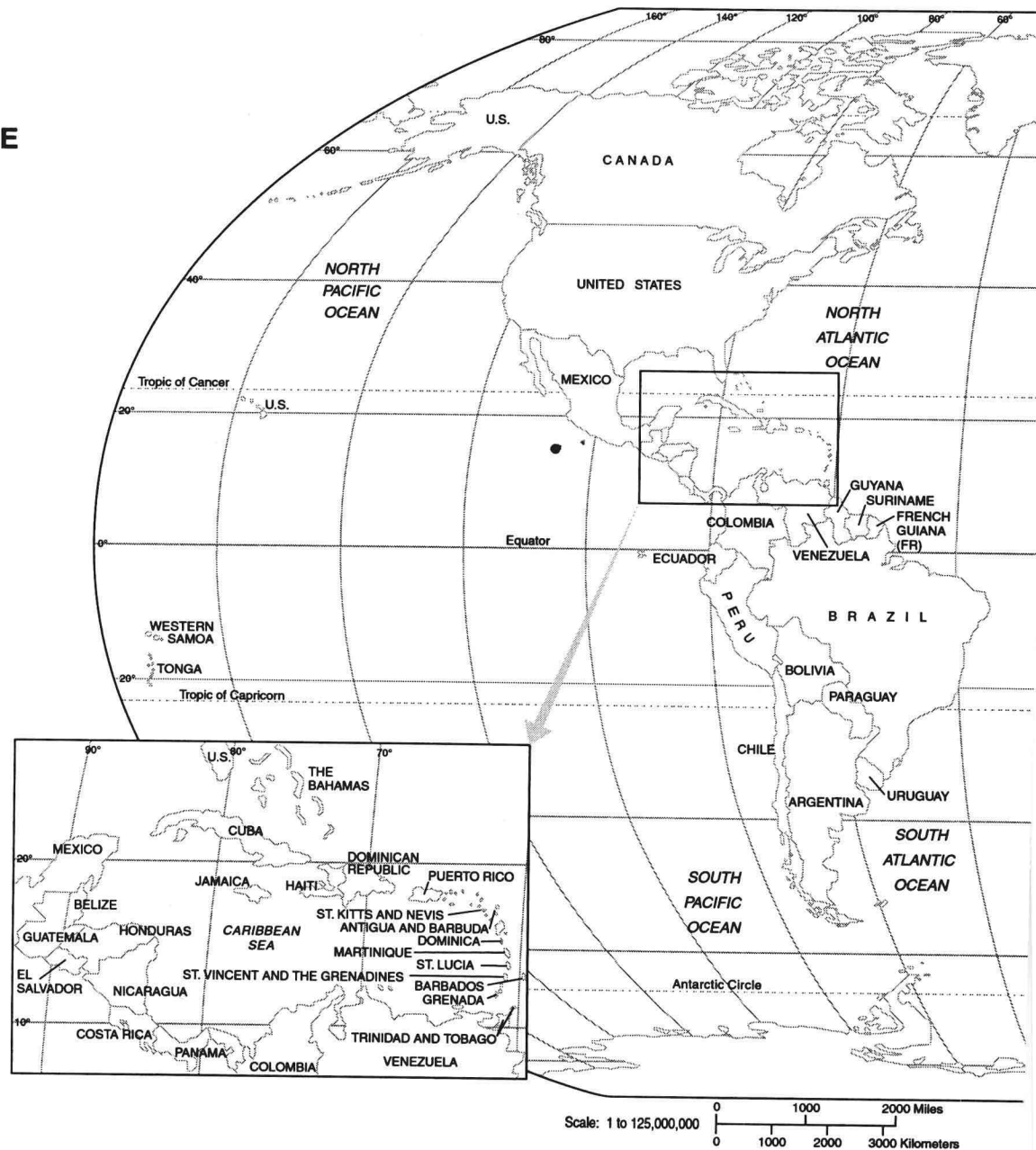
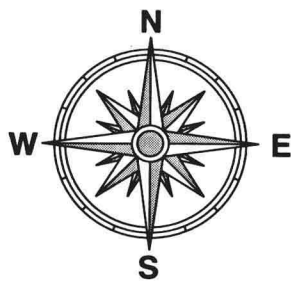
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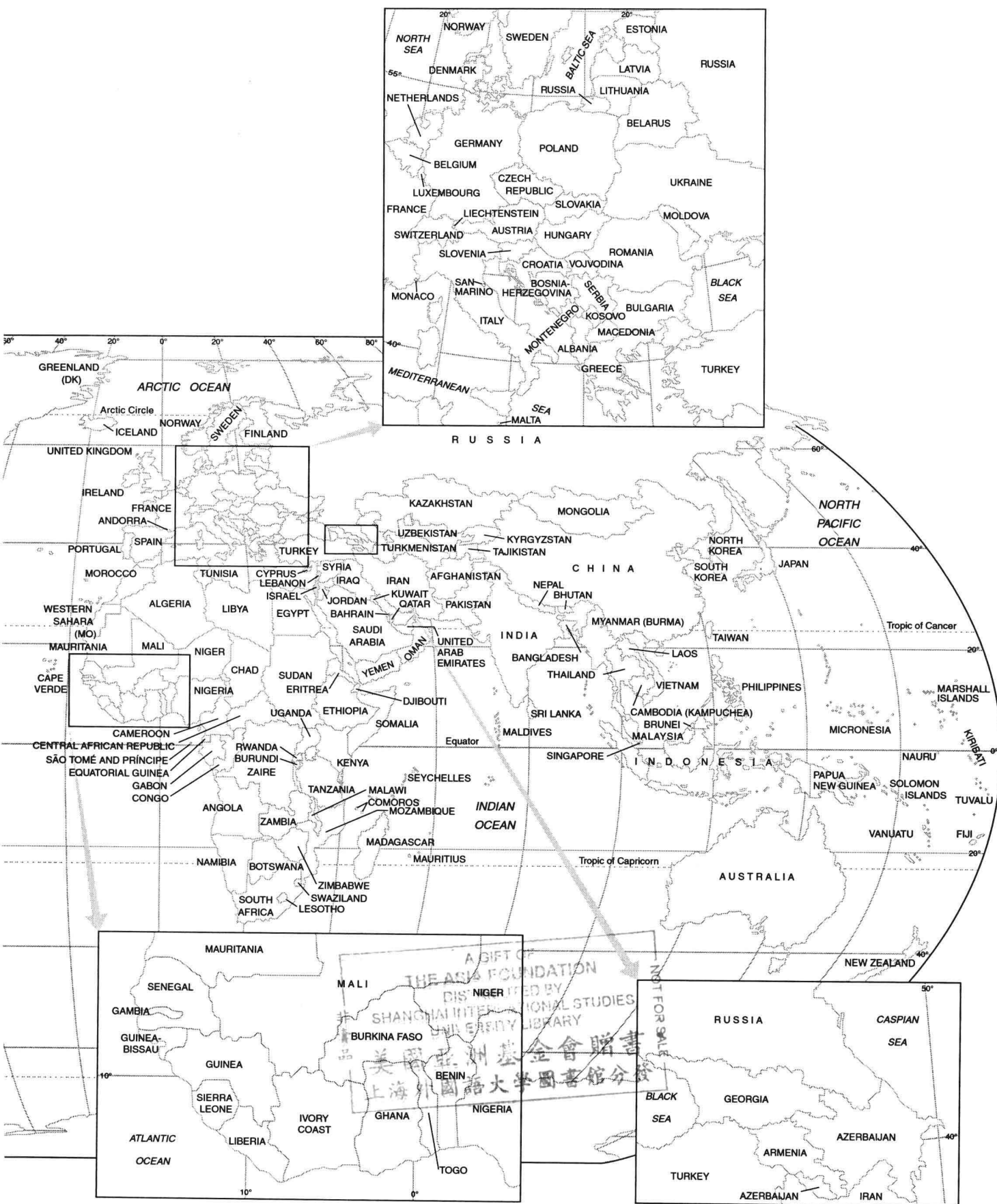
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This map has been developed to give you a graphic picture of where the countries of the world are located, the relationship they have with their region and neighbors, and their positions relative to the superpowers and power blocs. We have focused on certain areas to more clearly illustrate these crowded regions.







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Members of the Advisory Board are instrumental in the final selection of articles for each edition of ANNUAL EDITIONS. Their review of articles for content, level, currentness, and appropriateness provides critical direction to the editor and staff. We think that you will find their careful consideration well reflected in this volume.

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In publishing ANNUAL EDITIONS we recognize the enormous role played by the magazines, newspapers, and journals of the *public press* in providing current, first-rate educational information in a broad spectrum of interest areas. Many of these articles are appropriate for students, researchers, and professionals seeking accurate, current material to help bridge the gap between principles and theories and the real world. These articles, however, become more useful for study when those of lasting value are carefully *collected, organized, indexed, and reproduced* in a *low-cost format*, which provides easy and permanent access when the material is needed. That is the role played by ANNUAL EDITIONS. Under the direction of each volume's *academic editor*, who is an expert in the subject area, and with the guidance of an *Advisory Board*, each year we seek to provide in each ANNUAL EDITION a current, well-balanced, carefully selected collection of the best of the public press for your study and enjoyment. We think that you will find this volume useful, and we hope that you will take a moment to let us know what you think.

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**T**he articles in this thirteenth edition of *Annual Editions: Geography* represent the wide range of topics associated with the discipline of geography. The major themes of spatial relationships, regional development, the population explosion, and socio-economic inequalities exemplify the diversity of research areas within geography.

The book is organized into five units, each of which contains articles relating to geographical themes. Selections address the conceptual nature of geography and the global and regional problems in the world today. This latter theme reflects the geographer's concern with finding solutions to these serious issues. Regional problems, such as food shortages in the Sahel and the greenhouse effect, concern not only geographers but also researchers from other disciplines.

The association of geography with other fields is important, because expertise from related research will be necessary in finding solutions to some difficult problems. Input from the focus of geography is vital in our common search for solutions. This discipline has always been integrative. That is, geography uses evidence from many sources to answer the basic questions: Where is it? Why is it there? What is its relevance? The first group of articles emphasizes the interconnectedness not only of places and regions in the world but of efforts toward solutions to problems as well. No single discipline can have all of the answers to the problems facing us today; the complexity of the issues is simply too great.

The writings in unit 1 discuss particular aspects of geography as a discipline and provide examples of the topics presented in the remaining four sections. Units 2, 3, and 4 represent major themes in geography. Unit 5 addresses important problems faced by geographers and others.

*Annual Editions: Geography 98/99* will be useful to both teachers and students in their study of

geography. The anthology is designed to provide detail and case study material to supplement the standard textbook treatment of geography. The goals of this anthology are to introduce students to the richness and diversity of topics relating to places and regions on Earth's surface, to pay heed to the serious problems facing humankind, and to stimulate the search for more information on topics of interest.

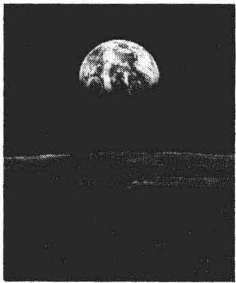
I would like to express my gratitude to Barbara Wells-Howe for her continued help in preparing this material for publication. Her typing, organization of materials, and many helpful suggestions are greatly appreciated. Without her diligence and professional efforts, this undertaking could not have been completed. Special thanks are also extended to Ian Nielsen for his continued encouragement during the preparation of this new edition and to Addie Raucci for her enthusiasm and helpfulness. A word of thanks must go as well to all those who recommended articles for inclusion in this volume and who commented on its overall organization. James Hathaway, Artimus Keiffer, Mark Lowry, Peter O. Muller, Eileen Starr, Daniel Weiner, Randy W. Widdis, and Wayne Strickland were especially helpful in that regard.

In order to improve the next edition of *Annual Editions: Geography*, we need your help. Please share your opinions by filling out and returning to us the postage paid *Article Rating Form* on the last page of this book. We will give serious consideration to all your comments.



Gerald R. Pitzl  
Editor

## UNIT 1



### Geography in a Changing World

Seven articles discuss the discipline of geography and the extremely varied and wide-ranging themes that define geography today.

World Map	ii
To the Reader	vi
Topic Guide	4
Selected World Wide Web Sites	6
Overview	8
1. The Four Traditions of Geography, William D. Pattison, <i>Journal of Geography</i> , September/October 1990.	10
This key article, originally published in 1964, was reprinted, with the author's later comments, in the 75-year retrospective of the <i>Journal of Geography</i> . It is a classic in the <i>history of geography</i> . William Pattison discusses the four main themes in geography that have been the focus of work in the discipline for centuries—the spatial concept, area studies, land-human relationships, and earth science.	
2. The American Geographies, Barry Lopez, <i>Orion</i> , Autumn 1989.	15
The American <i>landscape</i> is nearly incomprehensible in depth and complexity, according to Barry Lopez. To truly understand American <i>geography</i> , one must seek out local experts who have an intimate knowledge of <i>place</i> , people who have a feel for their locale that no outsider could possibly develop.	
3. Human Domination of Earth's Ecosystems, Peter M. Vitousek, Harold A. Mooney, Jane Lubchenco, and Jerry M. Melillo, <i>Science</i> , July 25, 1997.	20
"Human alteration of the Earth," the authors contend, "is substantial and growing." Earth's <i>ecosystems</i> are being affected by human intervention through <i>land transformation</i> and biotic and chemical changes. Recommendations are made to reduce the rate of change, to better understand Earth's ecosystems, and to assume more responsibility for managing the planet.	
4. The Global Tide, George A. Lopez, Jackie G. Smith, and Ron Pagnucco, <i>The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists</i> , July/August 1995.	26
<i>Globalization</i> is a term used to describe the rapidly increasing incidence of economic, social, and political interactions across the borders of sovereign states. <i>Economic</i> activity was the first process to be globalized, and the <i>multinational</i> corporation symbolizes that change.	
5. The Coming Climate, Thomas R. Karl, Neville Nicholls, and Jonathan Gregory, <i>Scientific American</i> , May 1997.	33
<i>Global warming</i> is a widely accepted phenomenon. The consequent changes in <i>climate</i> are directly connected to <i>anthropogenic</i> (human-induced) factors. The major culprits are <i>greenhouse gases</i> , aerosols, and a number of other substances.	



# UNIT 2



## Land-Human Relationships

Six articles examine the relationship between humans and the land on which we live. Topics include the destruction of the rain forests, desertification, pollution, and the effects of human society on the global environment.

6. **Is It El Niño of the Century?** J. Madeleine Nash, *Time*, August 18, 1997. 38  
*Weather* patterns globally will be greatly altered due to radically shifting ocean currents in the Pacific, an occurrence known as *El Niño*. The 1997–98 El Niño visit brought abnormal weather conditions to many world regions.
7. **The Tortured Land**, Eugene Linden, *Time*, September 4, 1995. 41  
Calling Siberia “a *landscape* steeped in tragedy,” Eugene Linden recounts the epic of Siberia as a metaphor for death and deprivation. And now the *water* and *forest resources* are being decimated and degraded. *Environmental* destruction, it seems, will continue as Russia strives to attract foreign capital to bolster its sagging economy.

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|--|----|
| Overview   | 46 |
| 8. <b>The Environmental Challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa</b> , Akin L. Mabogunje, <i>Environment</i> , May 1995. 48<br>Sub-Saharan Africa suffers from serious environmental problems: <i>deforestation</i> , <i>soil erosion</i> , <i>desertification</i> , <i>wetland degradation</i> , and insect infestation. Akin Mabogunje, an eminent Nigerian geographer, suggests that Western models of <i>economic development</i> have not worked in this region. It is “back to the drawing board” for answers to these serious problems. |    |
| 9. <b>“Dammed If You Do . . .,”</b> <i>World Press Review</i> , August 1997. 57<br>The article summarizes the controversies raging over megadamming projects to enhance <i>economic development</i> and <i>energy</i> production. Economic gains are offset by <i>population</i> relocation and <i>environmental</i> degradation.  |    |
| 10. <b>Past and Present Land Use and Land Cover in the USA</b> , William B. Meyer, <i>Consequences</i> , Spring 1995. 62<br>Cities, towns, and villages now cover slightly more than 4 out of every 100 acres of the land in the continental United States, and every day the fraction grows. This article looks at both the positive and negative <i>consequences of changes in land use</i> .  |    |
| 11. <b>China Shoulders the Cost of Environmental Change</b> , Vaclav Smil, <i>Environment</i> , July/August 1997. 71<br><i>Economic development</i> in China is occurring at staggeringly high rates. <i>Environmental</i> protection is taking a back seat to dynamic growth and modernization. <i>Ecosystem</i> degradation is taking a big bite out of China’s growing gross domestic product.  |    |

## UNIT 3



### The Region

Ten selections review the importance of the region as a concept in geography and as an organizing framework for research. A number of world regional trends, as well as the patterns of area relationships, are examined.

12. **Threat of Encroaching Deserts May Be More Myth than Fact**, William K. Stevens, *New York Times*, January 18, 1994. 78  
Recent findings based on *satellite* measurements cast doubt on the contention that the world's *deserts* are expanding. Studies of the Sahara reveal periods of expansion and recession in the 1980s (depending on periods of greater or lesser rainfall). The keys to rehabilitating *arid lands* appear to be the familiar prescriptions of soil *conservation* and *erosion* control.
13. **Health in the Hot Zone: How Would Global Warming Affect Humans?** Richard Monastersky, *Science News*, April 6, 1996. 81  
*Global warming* is bringing about changes in the locations of deadly diseases, including malaria, cholera, and dengue fever. The major concern of the World Health Organization is that the *developing world* will suffer the greatest from increases in disease brought about by *weather* changes.
- Overview 84
14. **The Importance of Places, or, a Sense of Where You Are**, Paul F. Starrs, *Spectrum: The Journal of State Government*, Summer 1994. 86  
Paul Starrs writes eloquently of the importance of *place* as a geographical concept and the value of *regions* in our common thought. "Places matter," he states. "And that, most of all, is why regions are relevant."
15. **The Rise of the Region State**, Kenichi Ohmae, *Foreign Affairs*, Spring 1993. 92  
The *global* market has dictated a new, more significant set of *region states* that reflects the real flow of economic activity. The old idea of the *nation-state* is considered an anachronism, an unnatural and dysfunctional unit for organizing either human activity or emerging economic systems.
16. **Megacities: Bane—or Boon?** *World Press Review*, August 1996. 96  
Two United Nations organizations differ in their views on the long-term effects of *megacity* development in poor countries. By 2015, there will be 27 megacities (cities with more than 10 million inhabitants), nearly double the number in 1996. This selection presents various views on the dynamics of world *urbanization*.

17. **Regions and Western Europe**, Barry M. Brunt, *Journal of Geography*, January/February 1995. 101  
A new relevance is given to the concept of *region*, a codifying *geographic* idea that can assist in understanding the complexities of *global* systems. The regional concept has grown in importance because of the reduction in the frictional effect of *distance*, the vastly increased degree of *spatial interaction* among places, and consequent *geopolitical* concerns.
18. **Twin Challenges: Energy and the Environment in Asia**, William F. Martin, *Harvard International Review*, Summer 1997. 112  
Asia's *energy* needs will increase dramatically over the next 15 years. As energy use increases, *environmental* quality will suffer. The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum has the task of creating a working group on energy and the environment for this dynamic *region*.
19. **Does It Matter Where You Are?** *The Economist*, July 30, 1994. 116  
As *the computer affects society*, it appears that it is possible to run a business from any location. The truth, however, as this article points out, is that people and businesses are most effective when they have a center or base of operations; where one is located does, indeed, matter greatly.
20. **Low Water in the American High Plains**, David E. Kromm, *The World & I*, February 1992. 118  
The serious depletion of *groundwater* in the Ogallala aquifer highlights a key example of the possibility of *sustainable development* in midwestern North America. There has been widespread concern that this important source of water is drying up. If excessive use of this water supply is not curtailed, *drought* conditions could result in this key region of *agriculture*.
21. **Water Resource Conflicts in the Middle East**, Christine Drake, *Journal of Geography*, January/February 1997. 123  
Wars in the future may well be fought over *accessibility* to fresh water. The Middle East, an *arid land*, is blessed with an abundance of petroleum but very little fresh water. The seeds of potential conflict are ever present.
22. **Troubled Waters**, Mark J. Valencia, *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, January/February 1997. 132  
The *geopolitical* situation in Asia continues to raise concerns, with disputes over territories claimed by various countries. Oil and gas reserves in the South China Sea are major factors in the disputes, as Asian countries expand their *economic* bases.
23. **Moscow Reclaims Its Past**, Nicole Prevost-Logan, *Archaeology*, July/August 1997. 138  
Moscow is experiencing a flurry of archaeological activity. As Russia expands its *economic* growth under capitalism, its 850-year past is being unearthed, and *settlement* patterns of past eras are emerging. The *historical geography* of the great city is becoming clearer as excavations continue.

# UNIT 4



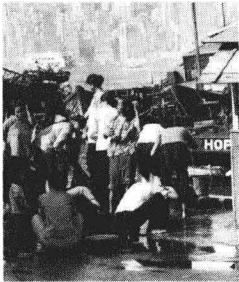
## Spatial Interaction and Mapping

Seven articles discuss the key theme in geographical analysis: place-to-place spatial interaction. Human diffusion, transportation systems, urban growth, and cartography are some of the themes examined.

Overview	146
24. Transportation and Urban Growth: The Shaping of the American Metropolis, Peter O. Muller, <i>Focus</i> , Summer 1986.	148
Peter Muller reviews the importance of <i>transportation</i> in the growth of American <i>urban places</i> . The highly compact urban form of the middle nineteenth century was transformed in successive eras by electric streetcars, highways, and expressways. The city of the future may rely more on <i>communication</i> than on the actual movement of people.	
25. Bridge to the Past, Scott Elias, <i>Earth</i> , April 1997.	156
Accurate dating of the Bering Sea Land Bridge, the route of <i>accessibility</i> for the first New World inhabitants, has been established at 12,000 years B.P. Possible scenarios for that time include animal <i>migrations</i> by grazers from the Siberian steppes to Alaska and the Yukon.	
26. An Animal Superhighway? Patricia King, <i>Newsweek</i> , July 28, 1997.	161
Human-made barriers are making it harder for wild animals to <i>migrate</i> from place to place in the western expanses of the United States and Canada. <i>Environmental</i> groups are now proposing an 1800-mile animals-only corridor from Yellowstone to the Yukon. The corridor would be closed to grazing and human activity, allowing <i>accessibility</i> throughout the <i>region</i> to wild animals.	
27. Raising the Dead Sea, Fred Pearce, <i>New Scientist</i> , July 22, 1995.	163
The proposed canal linking the Red Sea and the Dead Sea (the Red-Dead project) would solve a <i>water</i> deficiency problem in Jordan caused by the intermittent flow of the Jordan River into the Dead Sea. The scheme would refill the Dead Sea. In addition, the \$4 billion project could improve relations between Israel and Jordan.	
28. The New White Flight, William H. Frey, <i>American Demographics</i> , April 1994.	166
In a number of U.S. states, high levels of minority <i>immigration</i> from other countries appear to be driving low- and middle-income whites away. William Frey reviews the new dynamics of <i>migration</i> within the United States.	
29. Hispanic Migration and Population Redistribution in the United States, Kevin E. McHugh, <i>The Professional Geographer</i> , November 1989.	172
The Hispanic <i>population</i> in the United States has grown rapidly over the last two decades. Kevin McHugh highlights aspects of Hispanic <i>migration</i> , the concentration of Hispanics <i>regionally</i> , and recent redistributions.	
30. Raster Data for the Layman: Just What Is GIS? Mark Monmonier, <i>Mercator's World</i> , Volume 1, Number 2, 1996.	178
Geographic information systems ( <i>GIS</i> ) deal with the storage, handling, and display of data representing areas. As such, GIS provides the pieces of information necessary for the production of detailed maps and map overlays. GIS is revolutionizing <i>cartography</i> in many ways.	



# UNIT 5



## Population, Resources, and Socioeconomic Development

Eight articles examine the effects of population growth on natural resources and the resulting socioeconomic level of development.

Overview	182
31. Population, Poverty, and the Local Environment, Partha S. Dasgupta, <i>Scientific American</i> , February 1995.	184
The author reports the findings of an interdisciplinary study showing that <i>population growth</i> , <i>poverty</i> , and degradation of local <i>resources</i> often fuel one another. The focus of the study is on small rural communities.	
32. The Future of Populous Economies: China and India Shape Their Destinies, Robert Livernash, <i>Environment</i> , July/August 1995.	188
China and India have the largest <i>populations</i> of any countries in the world. By 2025, it is estimated that China will have 1.5 billion people and India 1.4 billion, collectively representing 35 percent of world population. Robert Livernash reviews their problems and the plans to handle them. <i>Food</i> , <i>energy</i> , and adequate fresh <i>water</i> sources are only a few of the difficulties that are expected to worsen.	
33. Vicious Circles: African Demographic History as a Warning, Timothy C. Weiskel, <i>Harvard International Review</i> , Fall 1994.	200
Timothy Weiskel calls into question the old adage, " <i>Development</i> is the best contraceptive." Early population projections for developing countries were based on the <i>demographic transition</i> model, an application now deemed inappropriate for the <i>developing world</i> .	
34. How Much Food Will We Need in the 21st Century? William H. Bender, <i>Environment</i> , March 1997.	205
Expanding human <i>population</i> will require greater food supplies. Efforts toward <i>sustainable development</i> in the <i>agriculture</i> sector are essential to ensure adequate food supplies in the next century.	
35. Russia's Population Sink, Toni Nelson, <i>World Watch</i> , January/February 1996.	210
The <i>demographic transition</i> in Russia has taken another deadly turn. Since 1986, death rates in Russia have slowly risen, and, beginning in 1991, birthrates have slipped below death rates. The result for Russia is a decline in population from 1991 to the present. Breakdowns in the social fabric are to blame, along with serious <i>environmental</i> problems.	
36. Vanishing Languages, David Crystal, <i>Civilization</i> , February/March 1997.	212
The language <i>map</i> of the world is changing steadily. When <i>populations</i> are decimated by new diseases, their languages die as well. In other instances, the draw of <i>economic</i> gains in another region will lower the numbers of people using a language.	

37. <b>We're All Minorities Now</b> , Martha Farnsworth Riche, <i>American Demographics</i> , October 1991.	217
The United States is fast becoming a truly <i>multicultural</i> society. Through changes in <i>migration</i> patterns and increased national birth-rates among ethnic groups, minorities are increasing in numbers. The <i>spatial patterns</i> of ethnic concentration in the United States are decidedly uneven.	
38. <b>Smooth Sailing: Hong Kong's Economic Transition</b> , Victor Fung, <i>Harvard International Review</i> , Summer 1997.	221
The truly <i>global</i> orientation of Hong Kong and its role as an <i>economic</i> leader in the <i>industrialization</i> of Asia will ensure its viability in the future.	
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# Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections in this book relate to topics of traditional concern to students and professionals involved with the study of geography. It is useful for locating articles that relate to each other for reading and research. The guide is arranged alphabetically according to topic. Articles may, of course, treat topics that do not appear in the topic guide. In turn, entries in the topic guide do not necessarily constitute a comprehensive listing of all the contents of each selection. In addition, relevant Web sites, which are annotated on pages 6 and 7, are noted in bold italics under the topic articles.

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
Accessibility	21. Water Resource Conflicts 25. Bridge to the Past 26. Animal Superhighway? (15, 21, 28)	Economic	4. Global Tide 8. Environmental Challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa 9. "Dammed If You Do . . ." 11. China Shoulders the Cost 19. Does It Matter Where You Are? 22. Troubled Waters 23. Moscow Reclaims Its Past 33. Vicious Circles 36. Vanishing Languages 38. Smooth Sailing (1, 2, 8, 11, 12, 15, 31)
Agriculture	20. Low Water in the American High Plains 32. Future of Populous Economics 34. How Much Food? (10, 17, 18, 31, 32)	Ecosystem	3. Human Domination 11. China Shoulders the Cost (1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)
Anthropogenic	5. Coming Climate (8, 9)	El Niño	6. Is It El Niño? (1, 4, 5, 7, 9)
Arid Lands	12. Threat of Encroaching Deserts 21. Water Resource Conflicts (11, 12, 14)	Energy	9. "Dammed If You Do . . ." 18. Twin Challenges 32. Future of Populous Economics (1, 2, 4, 5, 8)
Cartography	See Maps	Environment	7. Tortured Land 9. "Dammed If You Do . . ." 11. China Shoulders the Cost 18. Twin Challenges 26. Animal Superhighway? 35. Russia's Population Sink (1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 16, 18, 22, 29)
Climatic Change	5. Coming Climate (8, 9)	Erosion	12. Threat of Encroaching Deserts (11, 12, 14)
Communication	24. Transportation and Urban Growth (15)	Forests	7. Tortured Land (29)
Computer Mapping	30. Raster Data for the Layman (23, 24, 26, 27, 28)	Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	See Computer Mapping
Conservation	12. Threat of Encroaching Deserts (11, 12, 14)	Geography	2. American Geographies 17. Regions and Western Europe 19. Does It Matter Where You Are? (2, 5, 10, 15)
Deforestation	8. Environmental Challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa (11, 12, 32)	Geopolitical	17. Regions and Western Europe 22. Troubled Waters (15, 17, 18)
Demographic Transition	33. Vicious Circles 35. Russia's Population Sink (29, 31, 32)	Global Issues	4. Global Tide 5. Coming Climate 13. Health in the Hot Zone 15. Rise of the Region State 17. Regions and Western Europe 19. Does It Matter Where You Are? 38. Smooth Sailing (15, 18, 31)
Desertification	8. Environmental Challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa 12. Threat of Encroaching Deserts (11, 12, 14, 32)		
Developing World	13. Health in the Hot Zone 33. Vicious Circles (11, 12, 14, 32)		
Development	9. "Dammed If You Do . . ." 11. China Shoulders the Cost 33. Vicious Circles (11, 12, 14, 32)		
Distance	17. Regions and Western Europe (4, 5, 6, 15)		
Drought	20. Low Water in the American High Plains (1, 5, 10, 15)		

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
Greenhouse	5. Coming Climate (1, 8)	Poverty	31. Population, Poverty, and the Local Environment (24, 25, 32)
Groundwater	20. Low Water in the American High Plains (17, 18, 21)	Region	7. Tortured Land 14. Importance of Places 17. Regions and Western Europe 18. Twin Challenges 19. Does It Matter Where You Are? 26. Animal Superhighway? 29. Hispanic Migration 36. Vanishing Languages (15, 21, 24, 29)
Historical Geography	23. Moscow Reclaims Its Past (4, 5)	Region State	15. Rise of the Region State (15, 18)
History of Geography	1. Four Traditions of Geography (4, 5)	Resources	7. Tortured Land 31. Population, Poverty, and the Local Environment (5, 31, 32)
Immigration	28. New White Flight 29. Hispanic Migration (24)	Satellite	12. Threat of Encroaching Deserts (11, 12)
Industrialization	38. Smooth Sailing (31)	Settlement	23. Moscow Reclaims Its Past (4, 5)
Land Transformation	3. Human Domination (7)	Soil	8. Environment Challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa (11, 12)
Landscape	2. American Geographies 7. Tortured Land 10. Past and Present Land Use and Land Cover in the USA (4, 5, 10)	Spatial Interaction	17. Regions and Western Europe (15)
Location	19. Does It Matter Where You Are? (5, 15)	Spatial Patterns	29. Hispanic Migration 37. We're All Minorities Now (19, 10)
Maps	30. Raster Data for the Layman 36. Vanishing Languages (23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28)	Sustainable Development	20. Low Water in the American High Plains 34. How Much Food? (17, 18)
Megacity	16. Megacities (15)	Third World	See Developing World
Migration	25. Bridge to the Past 26. Animal Superhighway? 28. New White Flight 29. Hispanic Migration 37. We're All Minorities Now (23, 24, 25, 26, 32)	Transportation Systems	24. Transportation and Urban Growth (15)
Multicultural	37. We're All Minorities Now (30)	Underdeveloped Countries	See Developing World
Multinational	4. Global Tide (15, 18)	Urban	16. Megacities 24. Transportation and Urban Growth (15, 16, 17)
Nation-State	15. Rise of the Region State (15, 18)	Water Conservation	7. Tortured Land 27. Raising the Dead Sea 32. Future of Populous Economics (12, 31, 32)
Place	2. American Geographies 14. Importance of Places (4, 5, 10)	Weather	6. Is It El Niño? 13. Health in the Hot Zone (1, 8, 9)
Population	9. "Dammed If You Do . . ." 29. Hispanic Migration 31. Population, Poverty, and the Local Environment 32. Future of Populous Economics 34. How Much Food? 35. Russia's Population Sink 36. Vanishing Languages (10, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32)	Wetlands	8. Environmental Challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa (11, 12)



# Selected World Wide Web Sites for Annual Editions: Geography

All of these Web sites are hot-linked through the *Annual Editions* home page: <http://www.dushkin.com/annualeditions> (just click on a book). In addition, these sites are referenced by number and appear where relevant in the Topic Guide on the previous two pages.

Some Web sites are continually changing their structure and content, so the information listed may not always be available.

## General Sources

1. U.S. Geological Survey—<http://www.usgs.gov>—This site and its many links are replete with information and resources for geographers, from explanations of El Niño, to mapping, to geography education, to water resources. No geographer's resource list would be complete without frequent mention of the USGS.
2. The Association of American Geographers—<http://www.aag.org>—Surf this site of the Association of American Geographers to learn about AAG projects and publications, careers in geography, and information about related organizations.
3. Social Science Internet Resources—[http://www.wcsu.ctstateu.edu/library/ss\\_geography.html](http://www.wcsu.ctstateu.edu/library/ss_geography.html)—This site is a definitive source for geography-related links to universities, browsers, cartography, associations, and discussion groups.
4. The New York Times—<http://www.nytimes.com>—Browsing through the archives of *The New York Times* will provide you with a wide array of articles and information related to the different subfields of geography.
5. National Geographic Society—<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/>—This site provides links to National Geographic's huge archive of maps, articles, and other documents. Search the site for information about worldwide expeditions of interest to geographers.

## Geography in a Changing World

6. Geological Survey of Sweden: Other Geological Surveys—[http://www.sgu.se/links/Surveys\\_e.shtml](http://www.sgu.se/links/Surveys_e.shtml)—This site provides links to the national Geological Surveys of many countries in Europe and elsewhere, including Brazil, South Africa, and the United States. It makes for very interesting and informative browsing.
7. Santa Fe Institute—<http://santafe.edu/>—This homepage of the Santa Fe Institute—a nonprofit, multidisciplinary research and education center—will lead you to a plethora of valuable links related to its primary goal: to create a new kind of scientific research community, pursuing emerging science. Such links as Evolution of Language, Ecology, and Local Rules for Global Problems are offered.
8. Public Utilities Commission of Ohio—[http://www.puc.ohio.gov/gcc/gcc\\_index.html](http://www.puc.ohio.gov/gcc/gcc_index.html)—PUCO aims for this site to serve as a clearinghouse of information related to global climate change. Its extensive links provide for explanation of the science and chronology of global climate change, acronyms, definitions, and more.
9. Mission to Planet Earth—<http://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/mtpe/>—This site will direct you to information about NASA's Mission to Planet Earth program and its Science of the Earth System. Surf here to

learn about satellites, El Niño, and even "strategic visions" of interest to geographers.

10. American Studies Web—<http://www.georgetown.edu/crossroads/asw/>—This eclectic site provides links to a wealth of resources on the Internet related to American studies, from agriculture and rural development, to architecture, to race and ethnicity. It is of great help when doing research in demography and population studies.

## Land-Human Relationships

11. The North-South Institute—<http://www.nsi-ins.ca/info.html>—Searching this site of the North-South Institute—which works to strengthen international development cooperation and enhance gender and social equity—will help you find information on a variety of development issues.
12. United Nations Environment Program—<http://www.unep.ch/>—Consult this home page of UNEP for links to critical topics of concern to geographers, including desertification and the impact of trade on the environment. The site will direct you to useful databases and global resource information.
13. Measurement of Air Pollution from Satellites (MAPS)—<http://stormy.larc.nasa.gov/overview.html>—This page from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration focuses on measurements of carbon monoxide in the atmosphere and provides links to many other sites of interest to geographers. Also click on <http://ccf.arc.nasa.gov/dx/basket/storiesetc/satfile.html> if you're interested in more Space Links from NASA, including information on satellites.
14. World Health Organization—<http://www.who.ch/Welcome.html>—This home page of the World Health Organization will provide you with links to a wealth of statistical and analytical information about health in the developing world.

## The Region

15. Virtual Seminar in Global Political Economy//Global Cities & Social Movements—<http://csf.colorado.edu/gpe/gpe95b/resources.html>—This Web site is rich in links to subjects of interest in regional studies, such as sustainable cities, megacities, and urban planning. Links to many international nongovernmental organizations are included.
16. NewsPage—<http://pnp1.individual.com/>—Individual, Inc. maintains this business-oriented Web site. Geographers will find links to much valuable information about such fields as energy, environmental services, media and communications, and health care.
17. WWW-LARCH-LK Archive: Sustainability—<http://www.clr.toronto.edu/ARCHIVES/HMAIL/larchi/0737.html>—This site gives you the opportunity to read—and respond to—a discourse on sustainability, with many different opinions and viewpoints represented.
18. IISDnet—<http://iisd1.iisd.ca/>—This site of the International Institute for Sustainable Development, a Canadian organization, presents