

shock. The thirty-three years of his life after the exile from Brazil are given scant consideration. At the end of the book are brief sketches of the careers of the conde and Isabel's three sons. The twenty-one illustrations are mostly portraits. There is a table of contents, but no index or bibliography. For all of its limitations, the volume probably contains more information on Gaston d'Orleans, Conde d'Eu, than any other published work.

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*Cartas do Imperador D. Pedro II ao Barão de Cotegipe.* Arranged and annotated by WANDERLEY PINHO. [Bibliotheca Pedagogica Brasileira, Serie V, Brasiliana, vol. XII.] São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1933. Pp. 4, 293. Illus.)

This collection, edited by the grandson of the Baron de Cotegipe, is made up of letters covering four separate periods in Brazilian history: 1855-1856, when Cotegipe was minister of finance and naval affairs; 1868-1870, when he was minister of foreign affairs and again of finance; 1875-1876, when he once more held the portfolio of the treasury; and 1885-1886, when he was president of the council of state and also foreign minister. The letters, as a whole, cast much light upon the happenings of these years, particularly upon the administrative problems of 1868-1870 and the military details of the war with Paraguay, which was going on at the time; for most of the volume relates to this period.

The letters of the emperor, which occupy considerably less than half of the book, are printed in bold, black type. They reflect the broad interests and many of the personal qualities of Dom Pedro. But they show nothing of the pleasing literary style in which he couched his friendly correspondence. The *cartas* of the volume are mostly concerned with the internal and external problems of the empire, and are short, direct, and almost telegraphic in their brevity. In the words of the editor, they are bureaucratic. They mostly ask questions, give instructions, or convey information to the minister.

They reveal how closely the emperor watched every detail of government, even during the last few years before his forced abdication, when his enemies declared him to have reached his dotage. And they supply the first incontrovertible published evidence that Pedro II.'s

rule was largely personal, as these same enemies claimed; that the "poder conservador" was a living force in Brazilian politics. But they offer no hint of the cause—that Dom Pedro learned early the necessity for constant vigilance and frequent manipulation if order and progress were to exist in "constitutional" Brazil.

The imperial letters are supplemented and explained by an occasional paragraph by the editor, and by a large number of epistles, chiefly from Cotegipe, written to the emperor and to others; but there are also many letters from Paranhos to Cotegipe, as well as many that were exchanged between other prominent Brazilians. All of this material is in much finer print than that from the pen of Dom Pedro. The volume contains an index and numerous portraits, mostly of the Baron de Cotegipe and the emperor.

Dr. Wanderley has performed a valuable service in making these letters accessible in print. It is to be hoped that his volume will inspire others to work in the same field. In the Bibliotheca Nacional in Rio de Janeiro is an important manuscript collection of Dom Pedro's letters, awaiting the editorial hand. Much material in his copious diaries, now in possession of Prince Pedro d'Orleans-Bragança at the Château d'Eu, is likewise worth publishing.

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*Whither Latin America? An Introduction to Its Economic and Social Problems.* By FRANK TANNENBAUM. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1934. Pp. xix, 185. \$2.00.)

This book gives the public in print a program for research in Hispanic America prepared by Dr. Tannenbaum for the Social Science Research Council and previously circulated in mimeographed form among a limited number of students interested in that subject. Any slight changes from the first version embody the writer's after-thoughts and possibly suggestions by these earlier readers. The author is qualified for the task he has undertaken by several years of previous research and writing upon Mexico. He now holds a Guggenheim fellowship for work in the wider field with which the present volume deals. In contrast with most existing literature upon the republics south of us this volume is conceived in a spirit of sober—almost depreciatory—realism. Although he has a predilection for