

tary evidence, Señor Alessio Robles paints in its true colors the portrait of the authentic Urdiñola. He writes:

The figure of this conquistador is one of surpassing interest. A man of energy, of intelligence, and of character, he was able to raise himself from the most humble stations to those most elevated in the viceroyalty. His enemies, strong and powerful, heaped obstacles in his path but he knew how to surmount them and rise by his own efforts. He was a valiant and skilled soldier, a successful miner, cultivator, stockman, and industrialist. In many ways the figure of Don Francisco de Urdiñola stands in higher relief than does the figure of that other illustrious Basque, who was called Don Francisco de Ibarra.

He was captain of Mazapil, founder of the towns of San Estéban de Nueva Tlaxcala (adjoining the villa of Santiago del Saltillo), of Concepción del Oro, of Parras, and of Los Patos; lieutenant to the governor and captain general of Nueva Galicia, and for many years he was governor of Nueva Vizcaya.

The account which the author unfolds of Francisco de Urdiñola is human, dramatic, and intriguing. Yet it is more than the biography of a man—it is an important contribution to the history of a period and a region of New Spain about which very little has been known.

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*Evolução do Povo Brasileiro*. 2a edição. By F. J. OLIVEIRA VIANNA. [Bibliotheca Pedagógica Brasileira, Serie V, Brasileira, Vol. X.] (São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1933. Pp. 327.)

*Populações Meridionaes do Brasil: Historia, Organização, Psychologia*. Primeira volume. 3a edição. By F. J. OLIVEIRA VIANNA. [Bibliotheca Pedagógica Brasileira, Serie V, Brasileira, Vol. VIII.] (São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1933. Pp. 452.)

*Populações Paulistas*. By ALFREDO ELLIS, JUNIOR. [Bibliotheca Pedagógica Brasileira, Serie V, Brasileira, Vol. XXVII.] (São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1934. Pp. 364.)

Though the two works by Sr. Oliveira Vianna have appeared in earlier editions, they are hardly known in English-language countries. Hence, since they are again in print they deserve a brief notice here, for they may render considerable service to historians.

The volume on the *Evolução do Povo Brasileiro* treats of the social, ethnical, and political evolution of the nation, which the author believes shows tendencies that are becoming more marked with the passage of time: the movement of the population toward the central

plains of the country; the Aryanization of the mixed groups; and the centralization of the government. He persists in his earlier view that it is the strong strain of the blonde dolicho-cephalic type of Lapouge in the *bandeirantes* that explains the exceptional psychology of these energetic adventurers. The first 150 pages of the book, dealing with racial and social evolution, is perhaps the most helpful part for American readers. It includes consideration of the indigenes, the economic activities of the early white settlers and their expansion into the interior, the slave régime, distribution of later European immigrants, the effects of race mixture, and statistics to show the progressive Aryanization of the population.

*Populações Meridionaes do Brasil* is composed of five parts: "A Aristocracia Rural", "Formação Histórica", "Formação Social", "Formação Política", and "Psychologia Política". The book calls attention to the frequently overlooked fact that many Portuguese of the bluest blood settled in Brazil during the colonial era. It also takes into account the despotic position of *pater-familias* during that period. Sr. Oliveira Vianna treats frankly the oppression of the judicial system of colonial days and also the "white anarchy", which was partly fostered by the patriarchal clans. The short chapter on the "Função política da Corão", shows well the author's ability to epitomize as well as to analyze. One of the most interesting parts of the book is the last, which deals with the psychology of the revolutions. The south central part of the country, in the opinion of Sr. Oliveira Vianna, has played an important rôle, as moderator and pacificator, in these struggles.

Alfredo Ellis, Junior's, *Populações Paulistas* is perhaps the most valuable of the three works, for it is a comparatively intensive and a well documented study. Thanks to the labors of Pedro Taques, Silva Leme, and other men of lesser note, the author was able to make a survey of the population from the sixteenth century to the present. After consideration of the development of the Paulista type before the great immigration following abolition of slavery, the work takes up in turn the Negro, Italian, Spaniard, Portuguese, Japanese, Syrian, German, Austrian, Hungarian, and various immigrants of minor importance; also Brazilians from other provinces who have settled in São Paulo. This comprises the first part of the book. The second part is devoted to the occupational distribution, urban and rural, of the

various elements of the population. There are numerous graphs, charts, and tables of statistics to amplify the text.

The evidence presented by Sr. Ellis shows that in Brazil the death rate of Negroes and mulattoes, in comparison with their birthrate, is decidedly higher than for whites. It also shows that here, as in the United States, the nationalistic Japanese tend to remain apart and not to assimilate with the population as a whole. But their ultimate merger with the other elements of the population seems assured by the fact that those with families settle in rural sections. On the other hand, the Syrians, folk without a real country of their own, have rapidly and gladly identified themselves with the native Brazilians. The wealthier ones have acquired palatial homes on the Avenida Paulista in the capital of the state, have sent their children to Roman Catholic private schools, and have joined some of the most exclusive clubs of the city. Furthermore, when, in 1932, São Paulo fought desperately for independence from the republic, the Syrians were among the staunchest supporters of the strife and many of them were at the battle front.

Sr. Ellis points out, however, that the population of the State, as a whole, loyally supported the revolutionary cause, like "a band of brothers". This fact, as well as the valuable part played by all elements of the population in the economic life of the state, support the author in his opposition to Oliveira Vianna's theory regarding the superiority of the long-headed blonde elements. But Sr. Ellis thinks that the time has come for more careful selection from the various nationalities which seek Brazilian shores.

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*Barros Arana, Educador, Historiador y Hombre Público.* By RICARDO DONOSO. (Santiago: Universidad de Chile, 1931. Pp. 337.)

Chile consists of a relatively thin strip of territory bordering the west coast of South America with a total area less than twice that of California, but it is doubtful if any other country of Hispanic America has produced so outstanding a group of remarkable scholars. The names of Barros Arana, Vicuña Mackenna, the two Amunáteguis, Medina, come instantly to mind as representative of the highest type of South American scholarship. All these *chilenos*—and Bello might be added to these, though he was born in Caracas—are known by their