

arate national rights, "the reciprocity of mutual dependence." In other words, a true Pan Americanism rests upon "the practical realization that the objectives of imperialism and conquest, which were to assure markets and raw materials can be achieved more profitably and safely through coöperation."

There may be honest scepticism of Dr. Padilla's over-optimistic confidence in a socialistic Utopia, but there can be no criticism of his staunch belief in the value of closer political and economic coöperation in the two Americas. In these days of serious threats to the democratic ideals of the western world, it is fortunate that the Foreign Minister of our great sister republic to the south is a statesman so realistically idealistic.

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*Documentos do arquivo. Presidentes de Provincias 1802-1817. Vol. I.* [Secretaria do Govêrno de Pernambuco.] (Recife: Imprensa Oficial, 1941. Pp. 378.)

This is the first of a series of volumes designed to "tornar conhecidos e subtrair à ação destruidora do tempo numerosos e importantes papeis ligados aos fatos historicos e à vida administrativa de Pernambuco desde o tempo das então Capitancias." Students of Brazilian history will be very grateful to the Secretaria do Govêrno for the fulfillment of the promise it now makes, to place important papers of the official archive of Pernambuco within the easy reach of everyone. The present volume is only the beginning of an ambitious project; yet it gives us enough of a preview of what the series will one day be to make us hope that the war will not interfere in any way with its eventual realization. The National Library of Rio and the Government of São Paulo have both published valuable collections of documents; there is no reason why the wealth of the Pernambuco archive should not be made available in the same way.

Most of the material here published is directly related to the revolutionary movement of 1817 in Alagoas, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte, and Ceará. As is well known, the signal for revolt was given in Recife on March 6, 1817, and from the Pernambuco capital the rebellion against the Braganza monarchy in Rio quickly spread to nearby captaincies. The upheaval of 1817 was probably the nearest thing to a war of independence on the Spanish-American model that Brazil had; and there can be no doubt that in the two Americas at that time very similar forces were at work. The movement which resulted in the emancipation of Brazil from Portugal a few years later, in

1822, was hardly a liberal one, in the continental meaning of the word; but the abortive revolt of Pernambuco was. Some people called each other "patriota," and willingly died for a cause, while free-masons and ecclesiastics (in the days before the church declared such an alliance unholy) rubbed elbows in a conspiracy that was calculated to endow Brazil with all the blessings of the French Revolution—though not before the extermination, as the famous "Preciso" of March 10 put it, of "o monstro infernal da tirania real."

Some of the revolutionists began to give loud "vivas" to England and the United States, to anyone, for that matter, who would help them—"vivão emfim os Aliados da nova Republica Pernambucana" (p. 314)—for the Pernambucans were not sure that they could hold out alone against the partisans of King John VI. From Paraíba came word "q' os Americanos não forão indiferentes aos auxilios q' os insurgentes dessa Capitania [i.e., Pernambuco] lhes pedirão" (p. 317). American interest in the revolt is of course known, and Professor Hill devotes several pages to it in his *Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Brazil*. But America's lack of "indiferença" will probably be better known after the consultation of such papers as these from the Recife archives.

The volume of documents which the Secretaria do Governo of Pernambuco has published contributes a great deal to a fuller knowledge of the revolution of 1817. Other volumes in the series will no doubt prove equally helpful.

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*Bibliografia das bibliografias brasileiras.* By ANTÔNIO SIMÕES DOS REIS. (Rio de Janeiro: Ministério da Educação e Saúde, Instituto Nacional do Livro, Coleção B1, Bibliografia, 1942. Vol. 1. Pp. viii, 186.)

With this volume the Instituto Nacional do Livro initiated a series of bibliographical works to be listed as Coleção B1. The main purpose of the series is to supply bibliographies, both author and subject, of items published in the past to serve as complements to the lists of current titles issued periodically by the Institute. The principal objective, however, will not exclude works such as catalogues of rare books, monographs on bibliographical technique, and reprints of the best critical bibliographies. Volume II of the series, which as a matter of fact preceded the supposedly initial volume, has already appeared: a bibliography of Gonçalves Dias by M. Nogueira da Silva. Other titles planned for early publication include *Bibliografia de Capistrano de Abreu* by Pinto do Carmo, *Bibliografia de Machado de*