

ly to political developments, is not definitive, but it does a great deal to clarify the main issues of the struggle. Readers who know their United States history should have an interesting time looking into parallels that suggest themselves between that revolution and our own collision of ideas before the Civil War.

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*Correspondência política de Mauá no Rio da Prata (1850-1885)*. Prefácio e notas de Lidia Besouchet. [Biblioteca pedagógica brasileira, Série 5ª, Brasiliana, Vol. 227.] (São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1943. Pp. 251. Illus.)

Lidia Besouchet is the author of what is undoubtedly the most balanced, if incomplete, portrait of the great Brazilian industrialist: *Mauá y su época*. Although he was one of the extraordinary men produced in South America during the nineteenth century, Mauá remains one of the least known. In the histories of Brazil, he is referred to as the man who first built railroads in his native land, or as the banker who created the most important Brazilian financial house and suffered the most spectacular bankruptcy. The political implications of his great wealth and influence, both at home and abroad in the Río de la Plata, have aroused the interest of a few writers, who have either praised his actions as the purest patriotism or have denounced him as a financial vampire batten- ing on Brazil's necessities. Miss Besouchet's contribution has been to present the subject without the polemical flavor of her predecessors' works.

This volume is admittedly a by-product of her biography. She has gathered together here, to form the first volume of two, the letters exchanged between Mauá and the men who dominated Uruguayan affairs, reserving for the second volume his correspondence with the Argentine leaders, Mitre, Urquiza, and others. Since most of the letters included here are either to or from Andrés Lamas, first the agent and then the representative of Uruguay in Brazil and one of Mauá's closest personal friends, she has amended to some extent the deficiency of *Mauá y su época*, in which Mauá was presented entirely in his public character. She has doubled the interest of the letters themselves by her biographical introduction, in which she points out the characteristic features of Mauá's style—the strong influence he always showed of his early training in English and his constant interpolation of hispanicisms—and in which she demonstrates the salient element of his personality: his failure, because of the circumstances of his early life, ever to become assimilated

into the literarily elegant political society of Brazil of his day. She thus has not only done a service in searching out and providing in ready form material which in the original must be very difficult of access—most of the letters are otherwise unpublished and remain in archives—but she has also furnished a valid and interesting interpretation of it.

ANYDA MARCHANT.

Law Library of Congress,  
Washington, D. C.

*How the Church Grows in Brazil. A Study of the Economic and Social Basis of the Evangelical Church in Brazil.* BY J. MERLE DAVIS. (New York, London: Department of Social and Economic Research and Counsel, International Missionary Council, 1943. Pp. 167.)

The historian looking for sidelights on recent Brazilian social history will find much in Dr. Davis' small book that repays study. The sympathetic presentation of the history and problems of the evangelical church movement is useful in itself. Of more general interest is Dr. Davis' notable success in relating the movement to the physical and social forces in its environment. His discussion of the churches today makes clear how the drift (almost a rush) to the cities is raising peculiar problems in rural areas and cities alike, and casts light on one of the most interesting aspects of life in Brazil and some of the Spanish-American republics: the part played by religious groups during the continued growth of a middle class in an urbanized and industrialized society.

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*The Evangelical Church in the River Plate Republics (Argentina and Uruguay). A Study of the Economic and Social Basis of the Evangelical Church in Argentina and Uruguay.* BY J. MERLE DAVIS. (New York, London: Department of Social and Economic Research and Counsel, International Missionary Council, 1943. Pp. 119, lithoprinted.)

Wartime economies probably cut down the size of this companion volume to *How the Church Grows in Brazil*, for certainly the importance of the region studies justifies equally full treatment. The arrangement of material is much the same and, with less detail, the same effort is made to relate church work to its environment. Because it is brief, the volume suggests more sidelights than it elaborates on, but calls attention to some interesting topics, such as, for instance, slum conditions in the cities.

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