

the old western boundary of the Louisiana Purchase to the shore of the Pacific lying between 32°-30' north and 49° north latitude.

In the past we have been accustomed to think of this territorial expansion as a more or less direct result of the expansion of American population westward across the continent. But Professor Graebner maintains, in this book, that this was not so, or, even if it was partly so, that this phenomenon was less important as a cause of the annexation of our "Empire on the Pacific" than the desire of certain commercial interests and individual statesmen to acquire harbors along the Pacific coast. Says he:

Historians have tended to exaggerate the natural urge of the American people to expand in the forties. For that reason they have attributed an unrealistic importance to the impact of pioneers, public sentiment, and war on American continental expansion. None of these had any direct bearing on the determination of United States boundaries along the Pacific. . . . What mattered far more in the definition of American purpose were the travelers who toured the Pacific coasts and recorded the location and significance of waterways. These men, not pioneers, formulated the objectives of American officials from Adams to Polk (p. 226).

Professor Graebner has presented some evidence to support his contention; but the evidence is not sufficient, either in quantity or in force, to be convincing. Yet he has called attention to a fact which it would be difficult to refute: the fact that the commercial interests were also involved in this chapter of American expansion, quite independently of the population movement. Thus if the main point must be said to be "not proved," yet our overall interpretation of this phase of American imperialism should henceforth be more properly balanced because of Professor Graebner's work.

Apart from its thesis, the book presents an imposing body of information on the acquisition of the Pacific coastal area of the United States, relatively little of which, however, is new. For those concerned chiefly with Latin American history the book's greatest contribution will be in its discussion of the steps by which California and the Southwest were separated from Mexico and added to the United States, and, most particularly, in its discussion of the Trist mission.

MAX SAVELE

University of Washington

ARGENTINA

Historia de la colonización agrícola en Argentina. By ROBERTO SCHOPFLOCHER. Buenos Aires, 1955. Editorial Raigal. Colección Campo Argentino. Bibliography. Pp. 96.

A succinct and informative summary of colonization projects in Argentina, this essay is preponderantly devoted to the nineteenth century and capsulizes competently Rivadavia's emphyteusis program, Avellaneda's "Scientific Colonization," and other projects less well-known. The author is an official of the Jewish Colonization Association (J. F.)

Mitre: Vocación y destino. By RENEE PEREIRA OLAZABAL. Buenos Aires, 1955. G. Kraft. Colección Cupula. Pp. 326.

A republication of this volume, first printed in 1945. (J. F.)

Rosas visto por sus contemporáneos. By JOSÉ LUIS BUSANICHE. Buenos Aires, 1955. Kraft.

An anthology of writings about Rosas by a multitude of contemporaries including his daughter Manuela. The pieces are arranged to cover many of the phases of his life from 1820 to his death in 1877. An interesting mosaic. (J. F.)

Urquiza y la conspiración unitaria en el interior: 1852-1854. By MANUEL

GARCÍA SORIANO. San Miguel Tucumán, 1954. Bibliography. Pp. 126.

Draws heavily on manuscript material in the Archivo del General Rojo at the Tucumán Provincial Archives. Appended are several documents from that Archive, 1853-54. (J. F.)

BRAZIL

O Barão Hubner na corte de São Cristovão. By ROBERTO MENDES GONÇALVES. Rio de Janeiro, 1955. Ministerio da Educação e Cultura. Pp. 34.

Diplomacia do império no Rio da Prata (até 1865). By TELXEIRA SOARES. Rio de Janeiro, 1955. Brand. Pp. 293.

A competent summary, drawn preponderantly from secondary sources, of Brazil's diplomatic relations with the Platine countries 1828-1865. Appended is a lecture (1883) of the Visconde de Sinimbre on "Política do Brasil no Prata." (J. F.)

Obras de Casimiro de Abreu. Apuração e revisão do texto, esboço biográfico, notas e índices. Edited by SOUSA DA SILVEIRA. Rio de Janeiro, 1955. Ministério da Educação e Cultura. Second Edition. Index. Pp. xxxvi, 471. Paper.

With the publication of this volume, the Casa de Rui Barbosa initiated a new "Coleção de Textos da Língua Portuguesa Moderna." It is sincerely to be hoped that succeeding volumes will conform to the standard here set: fifteen years after its first appearance in 1940, Professor Sousa da Silveira's edition of Casimiro de Abreu still stands almost alone in Brazil as a model of what literary scholarship should be.

The work called for in Casimiro's case was by no means inconsiderable. Though continuing popular favor had brought about repeated editions of his poems, by the rigid standards of Parnassianism and scholastic pedantry Casimiro had been classified as "incor-

rect" both in language and versification, and his lines had often been "emended" in consequence. The editor's first task, therefore, was a restoration of the author's text from the best sources available, with a careful indication of variants and of such obvious typographical errors as could not be allowed to stand. The editor went further, however: through careful and perceptive analysis of Casimiro's lines and comparison with the work of contemporaries, he was able to show that Casimiro was fully as "correct" in his practices as his fellows, both in Brazil and in Portugal.

The present second edition incorporates the results of new research, including a few additional poems, recently unearthed; its utility, moreover, is increased by indices, including one to the highly valuable notes.

RALPH EDWARD DIMMICK
Washington, D. C.

Retratos de família. By FRANCISCO DE ASSIS BARBOSA. Rio de Janeiro, 1954. José Olympio. Pp. 192.

Les trois ages du Brésil. By CHARLES MORAZÉ. Paris, 1954. Armand Colin. Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques. Pp. 200.

Excellent study, full of suggestive interpretations. Professor Morazé divides the history of Brazil since 1808 into a "colonial" period, which lasted until 1830 or possibly 1840; a second epoch lasting from that time until 1930, during which Brazil devoted herself to the conquest of her immense spaces; and a third phase he calls the "Second Empire," which Getulio Vargas ushered in when he came to power in 1930.

PIERRE CHAUNU
Paris

CHILE

Augustus Hemenway, 1805-1876. Builder of the United States Trade With the West Coast of South America. By FREDERIC A. EUSTIS. Salem, 1955. The Peabody Museum. Illustrations. Appendix. Pp. xiii, 107. \$4.00.