

sponsoring economic development, and Stanley J. Stein has written about the "Brazilian Cotton Textile Industry, 1850-1950."

This volume of essays represents an important and carefully prepared contribution.

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*Die europaische Kolonisation Südbrasilens.* By LEO WAIBEL. Bonn, 1955. Geographisches Institut der Universität. Index. Bibliography. Pp. 152. Paper.

Leo Waibel devoted his professional life to studying the tropical parts of Africa and South America. Before World War I he had done field studies in the German colony of Kamerunes. Few men have seen more of the thinly populated parts of Africa and Brazil. His interest was focused on the problems of pioneer settlement in the tropical highlands. In Brazil he became greatly concerned with the *Campo Cerrado*, that mixture of scrubby woodland and savanna that covers so large a part of interior Brazil. Having observed a similar formation in Africa, Waibel insisted that this was not just a mixture of grassy savanna and tropical forest, but rather another major type of vegetation.

Waibel did the field work in South Brazil in 1948, when he was 60 years old. He was hoping to write a book on the tropics as the future home of men. But, as he says in a letter, he was a slow worker; he died with the work unfinished. His observations on the European colonists of South Brazil, and on the wastefulness of their methods of land use, were put together and edited by Gottfried Pfeifer. This is the last great work of a great geographer.

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*J. Capistrano de Abreu. Capítulos de história colonial (1500-1800).* Fourth edition. Annotation and preface by JOSE HONORIO RODRIGUES. Rio de Janeiro, 1954. Sociedade Capis-

trano de Abreu. Livraria Briguiet. Illustration. Index. Pp. 386.

It is difficult to say whether the cult of the Brazilian historian Capistrano de Abreu is more than a passing fashion inspired by the centennial of his birth. Certainly there exists a Sociedade Capistrano de Abreu of which the President is Marcos Carneiro de Mendonça and the secretary José Honório Rodrigues, the editor of this volume. At the end of the book there is a list of members of this society, with their addresses and phone-numbers, a useful contribution to a "Who's Who among Brazilian historians." The foreword by Dr. Rodrigues is 40 pages long. In addition to telling the life of Capistrano de Abreu and the history of this particular work, the editor gives us some idea of his importance. Apparently, he is respected chiefly because of the scientific sense of documentation which he derived from Ranke, his intuitive grasp of Brazilian history, and his contributions to the study of the peopling of Brazil. Great care has been taken in these publications of the Sociedade to ensure the textual accuracy of each work. Of special interest for us at Stanford are the notes by our former president, John Casper Branner (pp. 340-342).

RONALD HILTON

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*Minha formação no Recife.* By GILBERTO AMADO. Rio de Janeiro, 1955. Livraria José Olympio. Pp. 373. Paper.

In Gilberto Amado's second volume of reminiscences, he has continued to use his autobiography not only as a device for recording the remembrance of things past, but also as a way of expressing his opinions then and now of all manner of books, writers, and important figures in the development of Brazil. In the volume at hand, Amado covers the period 1905-1909, which were his years as a law student at Recife. The green and inexperienced Sergipano encountered plague, penury, and loneliness during those years, and the education given him by those hard taskmasters seems to have