

If one were looking for a pacemaker among the forty-six writers, a plausible choice would be Antônio Cândido, for his perceptive, documented, and well organized essays on "Aspectos sociais da literatura em São Paulo" and "Informação sôbre a sociologia em São Paulo."

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From Community to Metropolis, A Biography of São Paulo. By RICHARD M. MORSE. Gainesville, 1958. University of Florida Press. Charts. Illustrations. Pp. xxiii, 341. Cloth. \$7.50.

The extraordinary city of São Paulo has long attracted researchers from various disciplines. Mr. Morse has done much more than to add one more item to its bibliography. Historian and sociologist, he sets himself to describe the social evolution that, between the 1820's and today, turned a small market town into a sort of South American Chicago; more precisely, to explain how a closed society with a strong sense of community came to become a modern metropolis. His success is unquestionable; it is due to his careful sifting of printed materials, his intelligent use of documents including newspapers, and especially his direct knowledge of things and persons. One senses on many pages how skillfully he has drawn upon conversations with Paulistas of all classes.

This intimate knowledge helps him to avoid simplifying a story whose development, if it were charted, would show a steeply but irregularly ascending curve, only explainable by the play of complex factors. Attentive to economic changes, he records with equal emphasis the roles of the Faculty of Law founded in 1828, the Modern Art Week of 1922, the action of such men as Mário de Andrade, and the creation of the University in 1934. Nor does he neglect the problems—of housing, transport, public hygiene—that accompany the too rapid growth of an urban civilization.

To understand São Paulo, one must return to the 16th century to its foundations as the frontier town of Piritininga, to which Mr. Morse devotes a chapter. Piritininga was the take-off point for the *bandeirantes* as they ranged widely over a vast hinterland. I believe that São Paulo early showed one aspect of a metropolis: it radiated influence and prestige over a large territory.

The author stresses the persistence of the feeling of community in São Paulo, not, he is careful to indicate, in the sociological sense but in that of a numerically small and isolated group thinking and feeling identically. The old ways of thought have been long in disappearing. Towards 1850, when the first shops to offer European modes opened,

Paulista society was still semi-patriarchal; the traveller Kidder noted that though the word *dinheiro* fell ceaselessly from the mouths of the Cariocas, the Paulistas rarely uttered it. Late in the 19th century affluent citizens still thought more like heads of family clans than like members of an urban society. To that state of mind may be attributed the failure of the first urban codes and the poor beginnings of the city's modern period. Mr. Morse brings out clearly the dualism of this society which must perennially find accommodation between lingering traces of the old patriarchal attitudes and the needs of the new industrial structure.

Paulista society was already modified by the time the impact of the coffee economy was felt and the *fazendeiros* seized economic, social, and political power: there was no hiatus between the pre-coffee Paulista world and that of the planters. This is evidenced in the passages devoted to students; the famous law classes of 1856 and 1866 were seedbeds of men politically representative of the Brazil of Coffee: Presidents Prudente de Moraes, Rodrigues Alves, Campos Salles and such illustrious persons as Joaquim Nabuco, Baron de Rio Branco, and Rui Barbosa. The role formerly played by the venerable Faculty of Law was falling to the new young Faculty of Philosophy, Science, and Letters which attracted young people rising from the middle class. One wishes that this might have been even more sharply emphasized for, bravely created by Armando Salles de Oliveira, an authentic member of the landed gentry, the Faculty quickly formed a new generation of new social classes which had far richer meaning for the city than the personalities—painters, poets, architects—attractive as they are, to whose charms the author surrenders, leaving him perhaps less sensible of the anonymous grandeur of the new classes being brought to birth.

This does not mean that the author has failed to pose the problems of industrialization nor to analyse the urban growth of the city. He shows how lack of competition, low salaries, and high prices have contributed to certain weaknesses in the industrial structure. His pages on the instability of the professional class deserve careful reading. Although similar problems arise in most countries beginning to industrialize, to note them is still valid for they are closely related to the hypnotic fascination exerted upon Brazilians far outside of this (literally!) unbounded metropolis. The last chapter is given to the anatomy of the modern city which one could understand better if the map provided were less rudimentary.

One leaves this study with the conviction that it is indeed a good book.

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Pan-Hispanism. Its Origin and Development to 1866. By MARK J. VAN AKEN. Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1959. University of California Press. University of California Publications in History, Vol. LXIII, Edited by R. L. SONTAG, L. A. HARPER, and J. R. LEVENSON. Bibliography. Index. Pp. ix, 166. Paper. \$3.50.

Spain, who perversely followed colonial policies which hastened the separation of her overseas possessions, as perversely continued official attitudes which retarded the renewal of the natural ties which she shared with her erstwhile colonies. Strong pan-hispanic movements were born early, however (even before independence), and were considerably influential in spite of the hostility, stupidity, and cupidity of the Spanish government. In general, the pan-hispanic movements were Spanish in origin and conservative, but there were many American pan-hispanists, these too mainly conservative albeit some were liberals.

The story of these movements, their leaders, their difficulties and their progress from late colonial times to 1866 (in some cases to 1895) is ably, eruditely, and interestingly told by Dr. Van Aken in the succinct and coherent book we have before us. Using an organization that is in principle chronological, the author has been able to discern and describe with clarity particular movements and incidents that sometimes overlap his main date periods without violating the logic of time. The reader is not lost; he can think in continuity as he reads, and at times he can be intrigued by the "whodunit" aspects of the story, which for this reader was the question of which Spaniard will blunder next in his artless wooing of the new but still essentially Spanish nations.

The research that went into this book is all that could be expected without continuing to the point of useless pedantry. The principal articles and books *about* the subject, the principal articles and books which *constitute* pan-hispanism, the principal (maybe all) reviews and periodicals founded for its promotion, many of the printed records of the *Cortes*, and much of the diplomatic correspondence between Spain and other nations, have all been intelligently used. The author has obviously compressed extensive materials into a small