

and of the objective of showing the widest possible variety of backgrounds and methods of action.

These case studies demonstrate the gap between aims and achievements and, in this sense, perhaps were typical of the experiences of the majority of American promoters. However, it is to be regretted that some of the more successful promoters like Edward L. Doheny and Daniel Guggenheim who contributed more to the economic development of Mexico are relegated to a few brief paragraphs in the concluding chapter. It is significant that in the list of the thirteen most profitable American companies operating in Mexico between 1900 and 1910 only two resulted from the efforts of the colorful gentlemen discussed in this volume.

As common denominators of his seven case studies, Professor Pletcher emphasizes the overly enthusiastic evaluation of Mexico's potential, the underestimation of the natural, economic and political obstacles, and an ideology of peaceful economic imperialism. He attributes to the promoters significant responsibility for American's false sense of security and for the illusion of easy riches as well as their unpreparedness for the violent eruption of social discontent in the years after 1910.

Location of places and projected routes is facilitated by six line drawing maps. The utility of the volume for the specialist is enhanced by extensive and careful documentation. However, consultation of references is made somewhat awkward by the omission of a bibliography.

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Rondon conta sua vida. By ESTHER DE VIVEIROS. Rio de Janeiro, 1958. Livraria São José. Introduction by RACHEL DE QUEIRÓS. Illustrations. Pp. 638. Paper.

It was Theodore Roosevelt who in 1914 took the measure of the future Army Marshal of Brazil, Candido Mariano da Silva Rondon, during an exploratory expedition down the uncharted headwaters of the Rio de Duvida, since named the Rio Roosevelt. He found his companion a "gentleman," a "competent and audacious explorer," and "superb naturalist, scientist, scholar and philosopher."

This man, Rondon, was the almost legendary "soldier who would not kill." When in 1891, army contingents under his command first undertook exploration and telegraph construction through jungle inhabited by hostile Indians, Rondon established the motto "Die if necessary, never kill." And through the years this rigid code has

won the respect and trust and friendship of numerous tribes, even as it cost the lives of several officers and men of the telegraph commissions and of the Indian Protection Service which was established under his direction in 1910.

A pacifist always, intensely devoted to Positivism, the "Religion of Humanity," Rondon accepted command of the Government forces in Paraná and Santa Catarina in 1924 only on condition that his campaign against the Prestes uprising would avoid bloodshed and seek surrender through show of force and an appeal for peace. Ten years later, at age sixty-nine, the pacifist General accepted the presidency of the Mixed Commission which settled the bitter Leticia dispute between Peru and Colombia. For four years, while other members sickened and fled from their remote frontier headquarters, Rondon remained at his post, sacrificing his eyesight there in this last great call to the service of his country.

With the death of the ninety-two year old Marshal in January of 1958, these memoirs offer a timely broadening of the scope of previous biographical study. Based as they are on family records and penciled diaries—the author reading aloud the words Rondon could no longer see, and taking notes on the memories they called to mind—these memoirs add authoritative detail to the Marshal's part-Indian ancestry, change of name, early schooling, unsurpassed honors at the "West Point" of Brazil, courtship and family, and the stand he took in the Vargas coup of 1930.

Esther de Viveiros, in this well-penned study, is calling the World's attention to a man who is the pride of Brazil and a nominee for the Noble Peace Prize. The reader, I believe, will find even more impressive than the account of Rondon's achievements the insight these memoirs give into the personality and character of a twentieth-century figure of truly heroic proportions.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND REFERENCE WORKS

A Catalogue of Printed Materials Relating to the Philippine Islands. 1519-1900. In the Newberry Library. Compiled by DORIS VARNER WELSH. Chicago, 1959. The Newberry Library. Index. Pp. viii, 179. Cloth. \$6.00.

The value to scholars of the Filipiniana collection of the Newberry Library in Chicago, one of the richest in the United States, is more