

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

than doubled by three admirable checklists, of which the one under review is the third. The first to be published (1950) was the *Checklist of Philippine Linguistics*, also compiled by D. V. Welsh; the second (1956) was P. S. Lietz's *Calendar of Philippine Documents in the Ayer Collection*.

The main body of the present *Catalogue* lists 1,868 items comprising the non-linguistic portion of the Newberry's Philippine collection of printed materials; an appendix contains 70 items of linguistic material not contained in Welsh's earlier checklist. The arrangement of the *Catalogue* is by subject. It is logical and uncluttered and the print is a delight to the eye. I checked several items at random and found the bibliographical information both adequate and exact.

The Introduction states that some of the titles listed "are of such excessive rarity that they are the unique copies in the United States." This is no more than the truth. It is particularly true of such valuable but fugitive material as the printed newsletters and polemic pamphlets of the 17th and early 18th centuries, whose chances for survival were much slimmer than those of the bulkier, statelier (and duller) chronicles which cruise among them in this *Catalogue* like galleons among *vintas*. Nevertheless, here they are, preserved almost by miracle; and the student, say, of jurisdictional conflicts in the Philippines can spend many happy hours in the Newberry (as the present reviewer did some years ago) with what is an almost complete collection of the vastly entertaining and instructive pamphlets hurled back and forth in the celebrated Pardo controversy.

Misprints are scarcely avoidable in a compilation of this nature. Quite often an "a" or an "e" slips in where an "o" should be, as in "Archivo ibero-americana" (no. 94) and "proyecte" (no. 1866). Azcárraga (no. 1057) was not mayor of Cagayan and Bulacan but *alcalde mayor*, an entirely different category of official. "Pastell" should be Pastells in no. 1858. "Cruzelaequi" in no. 767 and "Cruzalaequi" no. 774 should be Cruzelaegui; although I feel that a man with a name like that is simply asking for an *erratum*. The correct title of the 1834 *Almanaque* (no. 81) is *Almanaque filipino i guía de forasteros*. In no. 551 Navarro's *Estudio de algunos asuntos de actualidad* is described as "essays with a pro-Filipino and anti-Spanish flavor; this is obviously a slip and should read "anti-Filipino and pro-Spanish." An amusing misprint occurs on the very first page, where the illustrious Blair and Robertson are made to entitle their bibliography *The Phillippine Islands* (double l), even though in the

very first item of the *Catalogue* Ayer, the founder of the collection, is rightly censured with a [!] for saying "Phillippine."

It seems strange that while Dr. Beyer's "The Philippines before Magellan," an article for popular consumption which appeared in *Asia* magazine, is listed, no separate mention is made of his more scholarly monographs on Philippine prehistory in the *Philippine Encyclopedia*, which the Newberry has. Moreover, the compiler seems to have overlooked the fact that Pastells' edition of Colín's *Labor evangélica* is a documentary collection in its own right, and contains many *complete* pieces which deserve individual listing. Thus, Colín-Pastells has the original Latin text of the bull of erection of the Manila cathedral, which the *Catalogue* mentions only in its Spanish version (no. 1815).

Two items are, I think, misplaced. Fray Juan de Paz's *Consultas y resoluciones* (no. 514) belongs in the 17th rather than in the 18th century; and Ignacio's translation of the Povedano ms. of 1578 (no. 1747) should have been listed with Hester's edition of that of 1572 (no. 426).

To mention titles which the Collection does not have and suggest that it should have them is quite uncalled for. As it stands it is, without qualification or cavil, a magnificent collection; and thanks to the present *Catalogue* and its companion volumes its resources now lie open to the world of scholarship.

Ateneo de Manila

H. DE LA COSTA, S.J.

ENCICLOPEDIA BARSA. 15 vols. Edited by MANUEL HINOJOSA FLORES. Buenos Aires-Chicago-México, 1957. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc. Pp. I, 434 plus index; II, 416; III, 412; IV, 416; V, 411; VI, 412; VII, 711; VIII, 416; IX, 412; X, 412; XI, 408; XII, 412; XIII, 408; XIV, 416; XV, 224 plus 72 p. index and 96 p. index of atlas.

This reference work was published by the Encyclopaedia Britannica for the use of Everyman and his family in the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking world. Accordingly, simplicity, clarity, and conciseness were the ends aimed for and frequently achieved in the articles. A great number of illustrations and maps, many in color, embellish and add to the utility of this work. An especially useful feature is an encyclopedic index, composing the first volume of the set, which offers a brief definition or summary of each topic or entry, followed by references to a series of articles related to that topic. A