

ownership of slaves and deny that there was a fundamentally benign relation between masters and slaves. When it came to abolition, however, by the 1870s free labor had become so cheap, comparatively and was so easy to control that slaveholders were hardly bothered by it. Various elements contributed to this—the monopoly of land by the planter elite, the levelling off of sugar and consequently of labor demand, the preservation of the social and economic structure, and the lack of other employment opportunities. In view of the last of these, it would be interesting to know why there was none of the migration to the Center-South of later years, but this book has no suggestions. Labor's remuneration was kept low, at any rate, and the planocracy was thereby able to pass the losses incurred in the sugar market onto the work force. Alas, we are not told to what extent, which deprives any discussion on changing living standards of any serious starting point.

This is a richly documented book, with an abundance of statistics, and is well worth reading. It raises many interesting questions and if it does not answer all of them, this is often caused by the dearth of primary sources, a problem with which the author has grappled manfully.

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*O Parlamento e a evolução nacional.* Vol. I: *Introdução histórica, 1826–1840.* By JOSÉ HONÓRIO RODRIGUES. Vol. II, Tomos I and II: *A construção legislativa, 1826–1840. Seleção de textos parlamentares.* Edited by JOSÉ HONÓRIO RODRIGUES and LÊDA BOECHAT RODRIGUES with OCTACIANO NOGUEIRA. Vol. III, Tomos I and II: *A evolução política e os poderes do estado, 1826–1840.* Edited by JOSÉ HONÓRIO RODRIGUES and LÊDA BOECHAT RODRIGUES with OCTACIANO NOGUEIRA. Vol. IV, Tomos I and II: *Reformas constitucionais e a maioria de D. Pedro II, 1832–1840.* Edited by JOSÉ HONÓRIO RODRIGUES and LÊDA BOECHAT RODRIGUES with OCTACIANO NOGUEIRA. Vol. V: *Índice onomástico e remissivo.* Compiled by JOSÉ HONÓRIO RODRIGUES and OCTACIANO NOGUEIRA with LÊDA BOECHAT RODRIGUES. Brasília, 1972. Senado Federal. Appendices. Index. Pp. xv, 217; xxvi, 296; viii, 397; xxiii, vi, 271; xxii, 286; viii, 313; 765. Paper.

Another important academic historical vista has recently been opened with the publication of José Honório Rodrigues' multi-volume

*O Parlamento e a evolução nacional.* Compiled with the assistance of Octaciano Nogueira and Professor Rodrigues' tireless aid and lovely wife, Lêda Boechat Rodrigues, this set of volumes critiques and sets forth the most important issues debated in the *Câmara dos Deputados* and the *Senado* in the years 1826–40. Though, in his initial paragraphs, José Honório talks of a definitive parliamentary work from 1826 to the present, the vastness of this effort sobered him to concentrate on the early (and to me most exciting) national period. Professor Rodrigues and the reviewer were co-directors at the recent Regency Symposium (August, 1974) at the Arquivo Nacional in Rio de Janeiro where his contribution on Regency and early national historiography was one of the highpoints of the symposium. I recall a difference of opinion between us on the Evaristo-Feijó axis and the ascendancy of the conservatives from 1837 on as a minor confrontation.

*O Parlamento* is a compilation of the more important debates in the *Câmara* and the *Senado*. The volumes are based on three principal sources for their issue delineations; the *Anais da Câmara dos Deputados*, the *Anais do Senado* and the *Revista Histórico e Geográfico Brasileira*. The debates focus with clarity and brilliance on the articulate and masterful group of politicians and statesmen who rendered to Brazil's early national period its constitutional democratic orientation. Professor Rodrigues' fine academic and artistic hand brings the parliamentary force and acumen of Nicolau Vergueiro and Bernardo Vasconcelos (Brazil's greatest parliamentary figure) into sharp prominence in the 1826–31 parliaments. From 1831–37, the moderate liberals are the "Lords of the Situation," led by Evaristo da Veiga and Padre Diogo Feijó, the "grand old man of the party." The 1837–40 years heralds the coming to power of the *saquerema* conservatives guided in parliament by the imposing Honório Hermeto Carneiro Leão (later the Marquis of Paraná) and in the ministry by the former moderate chieftan Bernardo Pereira de Vasconcelos, with the Regent Pedro de Araújo Lima as the figurehead ruler. Also, we must not slight in these pages, the singular importance of Paulino Soares de Sousa, the architect of the conservative program with his Interpretive Act (1840) and later the Viscount of Uruguay.

The parliamentary debates from the *Câmara* and the *Senado* encompass the issues of press liberty, citizenship, ministerial responsibility to the Parliament, the criminal code of justice, the Cisplatin War, church-state relations and the role of the *Câmara* in Dom Pedro I's autocratic monarchy (1822–31). After the April 7, 1831 Revolution, the debates centered on the Regency Act (1831), the role of

the ministers (particularly Feijó's Justice Ministry), finance, commerce and currency and the new relationship and balance between the provinces and Rio de Janeiro, as concretized in the Additional Act (1834). Volume IV, the last volume of the debates, concentrates on the battles for the passage of Paulino's Interpretive Act, the "codicil" to the Additional Act as it was called, in which Teófilo Otôni fought a valiant losing battle to prevent its passage, and the parliamentary majority coup of 1840 which brought a young sixteen year old boy to the throne as Dom Pedro II. The machinations of the Andradas and other politicians to make this a reality contrasts rather poorly with the nobility of the statesmanship in the earlier parliaments. Professor Rodrigues also explores and comments upon the early history of the parliamentary process in Brazil and the roles of the ministers and Councils of State. *O Parlamento* is an impressive effort in synthesizing and concretizing parliamentary power when the *Câmara dos Deputados* was at its zenith. It is a valuable and welcome addition to Brazilian historiography which highlights and characterizes Brazil's search for a democratic identity in the seedtime of its early nationality. The index volume, volume V, is an excellent aid to the events, issues and statemen who people the fabric of the preceding four volumes.

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*O ciclo de Vargas. Vol. XIII. 1944: O Brasil na guerra.* By HÉLIO SILVA with MARIA CECILIA RIBAS CANEIRO. Rio de Janeiro, 1974. Civilização Brasileira. Illustrations. Maps. Index. Pp. 391. Paper.

With this thirteenth volume Hélio Silva carries his documentary series on the Vargas era down to 1945. In it are documents and summaries of events related to wartime diplomacy, Brazil's active participation in the fighting, and the establishment of the United Nations. As with the previous volumes there is a useful chronology and interesting illustrations. The documents are drawn largely from the Getúlio Vargas Archive and to a lesser degree from the foreign ministry archives and a few private collections. They treat a variety of subjects, but not nearly as wide a variety as was both possible and reasonable given the scope of Brazil's political, economic, and military involvement in the war.

This book, like its predecessors, is difficult to evaluate because it is neither clearly a historical study nor an edition of documents. The author is a medical doctor turned journalist, turned historian