

This is a pioneering work that does not pretend to deal in depth with all aspects of the Puerto Rican community in New York City. It does, however, deal with the most critical ones with intelligence and clarity and, in doing so, breaks new ground and establishes a fertile field for future research.

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*Bibliografia Histórica: 1930–45.* Edited by ANA LÍGIA MEDEIROS and MÔNICA HIRST. Brasília: Editora Universidade de Brasília, 1982. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 226. Paper.

Scholarship on the first Vargas presidency and the Brazilian experience of those years has reached a level of sophistication that justifies a critical bibliography like this. The 1,337 entries include contemporary publications, secondary works (books and articles), and memoirs. The subject and period divisions are clearly delineated and defined in the long introduction. Entries were found in the leading libraries of Rio and São Paulo, and most United States authors on the period are covered. Materials searched up to 1981 found their way into the list, yet studies of this period are coming out fast enough to require the specialist to do some additional bibliographic research. The principal shortcomings of the work are the use of twelve broad subject headings instead of a real subject index; the lack of cross-references among the sections; and the lack of at least brief annotations. The specialist in modern Brazilian history, and perhaps of Latin American political history as well, will wish to own a copy or at least have it in the library.

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*Joaquim Nabuco: Política.* Edited by PAULA BEIGUELMAN. São Paulo: Editora Atica, 1982. Notes. Index. Pp. 192. Paper.

The hasty preparation of this volume will disappoint the historian and mislead the student. The series to which the book belongs intends to introduce the general reader to the great social scientists of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, mostly Europeans, but also some Latin Americans. In view of the audience, Joaquim Nabuco deserves to be included because of his writings on the Second Empire and Abolition. Still, Nabuco was an activist and writer rather than theoretician, and to present him otherwise distorts his place in history. The editor of this volume attempted to organize selected texts in such a way as to build a coherent view of society and politics without demonstrating that Nabuco himself tried to do so. The introduction merely sketches his biography, reprints a section from the editor's well-known political history, and lists some of Nabuco's major publications. The selected writings are presented in order of publication but treat subjects in disparate periods. The selection subtitles, cast in social-science jargon, often imply more coherence than the material warrants. The serious reader should stick to traditional sources that do more justice to the subject and his era.

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