

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

who has a good nose for ferreting out interesting documents, but it is worth the risk of sounding like a pompous professional to say that his work shows the lack of preparation in the discipline. Silva is to the Brazilian president what Ray Stannard Baker was to Woodrow Wilson and Getúlio Vargas will undoubtedly wait a good while for his Arthur Link. This is especially lamentable because Brazil is now setting up graduate history programs that are sorely in need of basic research tools, such as published documents, but the method of presentation—documents sandwiched between what purports to be carefully researched narrative when it is really material drawn from whatever “source” the author had at hand—leaves much to be desired. For example, *Ballentine’s Illustrated History of the Violent Century—War Leader Books* and *Ballentine’s Illustrated History of World War II—Battle Books* are cited repeatedly (e.g. 222, 229, 254) for information that would be better drawn from biographies, monographs, or official histories of the contending powers. In his defense it must be said that Brazil lacks the kind of research library that supports the production of a series such as *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, but it would be possible to produce the Brazilian equivalent of Isidro and Josefina E. de Fabela (Eds.) *Documentos históricos de la Revolución mexicana* (Mexico: Ed. Jus, 1960–73; 27 Vols.) and this he and his staff have not done.

Still, just as Baker did for a generation of Wilson-era scholars, Silva has forcefully called attention to the great importance of Vargas and the people around him and has pointed out the paths that historians in Brazil and abroad will tread for decades to come. For this and his stick-to-itiveness he is to be commended.

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*Quiroga y Rosas*. By ENRIQUE M. BARBA. Buenos Aires, 1974. Editorial Pleamar. Pp. 253. Paper.

The title of this volume is misleading if one expects a new monograph on the early Rosas era from one of the ablest Argentine historians working in that period. Instead, it is a collection of ten articles which have been published previously in Argentina during the 1940s and 1950s. It is well worthwhile, however, to have these pieces brought together in one volume since Enrique M. Barba brings a scholarly and relatively detached point of view to his investigations of this highly controversial period of Argentine history. The appen-