

COMPILING BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- BRAZIL: A WORKING BIBLIOGRAPHY IN LITERATURE, LINGUISTICS, HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.* By RONALD M. HARMON and BOBBY J. CHAMBERLAIN. (Tempe: Arizona State University, Center for Latin American Studies, Special Studies No. 14, 1975. Pp. 101.)
- A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LATIN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHIES PUBLISHED IN PERIODICALS.* By ARTHUR E. GROPP. 2 vols. (Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1976. (Pp. 1031. \$37.50.)
- BIBLIOGRAFÍA CRÍTICA DE MIGUEL DE UNAMUNO (1888–1975).* By PELAYO H. FERNÁNDEZ. (Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa furanzas, Colección Ensayos, 1976. Pp. 336.)
- BIBLIOGRAFÍA SUL-RIOGRANDENSE (A CONTRIBUÇÃO PORTUGUESA E ESTRANGEIRA PARA O CONHECIMENTO E INTEGRAÇÃO DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL).* By ABEILLARD BARRETO. 2 vols. (Rio de Janeiro: Conselho Nacional de Cultura, 1973–76. Pp. 1556.)

The aim of the bibliography compiled by Harmon and Chamberlain is to present a list of basic titles for the study of literature, linguistics, humanities, and social sciences relative to Brazil. One wonders what reason led them to treat literature, linguistics, and philology separately from other disciplines included in the humanities; none is given (the title should therefore read *Brazil, a Working Bibliography with Emphasis on Literature, Linguistics, and Philology*). Two disciplines from the social sciences, archeology and education, are excluded while, curiously enough, titles related to sociology, ethnology, and anthropology do appear, all classified under sociology. The titles are not annotated and emphasis is on current works "with the ultimate purpose of workability and usefulness rather than exhaustiveness" (p. v.) Emphasis has also been placed on relevant works written in or translated into English.

The bibliography is broken down into four broad categories. The first, bibliographies and biobibliographies on various aspects of Brazilian studies, excludes useful tools such as catalogs of university collections. The entries for literature, the best section of the work, are subdivided into eight groups. The scope and methodology differ from the still very useful working bibliography of Topete,¹ although works on Brazilian literature are properly classified by genre and period. Titles are recorded and grouped under the various Brazilian literary movements, and coverage of literature as a whole is quite complete for a short working bibliography such as this. However, the result is uneven with respect to the other fields of study: of the eighty-three pages of text, thirty-five are devoted to literature, while only five pages list very basic and well-known works on history and politics; the list of titles on sociology, ethnology, and anthropology is dismissed in only six pages. It should be noted that the bibliography includes titles on less explored areas of Brazilian studies such as philosophy, religion, the arts, architecture, music, and cinematography. Overlapping is

inevitable when certain publications fall under more than one category and, therefore, are listed more than once. Thus, this bibliography is followed by a cross-referenced index of authors.

The overgeneralization that "given the rather limited Brazilian holdings in most American colleges and universities and the budgetary concerns of both students and institutions, anthologies constitute a practical alternative to purchasing large collections covering specific authors, genres, or periods" (pp. vi–vii) is highly questionable. Although present budgetary constraints are suffered in a very visible form by academic libraries, affecting their normal development and expansion of holdings, these are not so extreme as to force the selection of titles through the use of anthologies. Undeniably useful, they are less so for the purpose of acquisition unless they include very current titles. Anthologies are good serviceable tools for checking library holdings but are not highly recommended for acquiring generally retrospective and not easily accessible or out-of-print materials. In spite of the indicated shortcomings, the bibliography of Harmon and Chamberlain will be welcome to orient and to provide a point of departure for beginning students of Brazilian culture.

Latin American Bibliographies Published in Periodicals will serve as a companion to Groppe's two previous extensive bibliographies.² Five years elapsed since the publication of the latter; the volume under review aims to fill a significant gap left by the two previous editions, which only included bibliographies published in periodicals of which reprints were available. As the title indicates, this compilation deals exclusively with bibliographies published in periodicals. These sources are found in the Columbus Library of the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and the Library of Congress. The painstaking survey of more than 1,200 periodical sets resulted in this bibliography of 9,715 items taken from 1,044 periodicals published between 1929 and 1965, the chronological limits of this bibliography. This is preceded by an introduction, a list of abbreviations, and the key to periodical abbreviations: asterisks identify those titles published before 1929.

The bibliographies included in these volumes cover general bibliographic works, national bibliographies, collective and individual bibliographies, bibliographies of bibliographies, works on archival and manuscript collections, government publications, catalogs of Latin American libraries, and an interesting although brief list of titles of booksellers and publishers with respect to their bibliographic contributions. The major part of Groppe's bibliography involves the categorization by alphabet of authors according to thirty-seven subjects in the fields of humanities, social, natural, and applied sciences, and art and architecture. The best feature of the book is the coverage of biographies (225 pages of volume 1), generally biobibliographical works recorded under the general heading of biographies. It is interesting to note the inclusion of materials on housing, planning, and public administration. With respect to government publications, the only one-and-a-half pages are sufficient to confirm the slight Latin American inclination to catalog and form series of this type of publication. The monographic citations in *Latin American Bibliographies* appear complete and accurate; few typographical errors have been noted by this reviewer; and the printing was

done with care and is readable. The inclusion of authors and subjects in only one index is somewhat confusing; a subject index would have been desirable. But this is minor criticism for a major contribution, which is the result of work done with infinite patience, love, and a solid knowledge of the material.

The compilation of a critical bibliography of Miguel de Unamuno requires rigorous research and a large dose of forbearance, for the quantity of titles is so overwhelming that omissions are inevitable. Pelayo H. Fernández well understood this upon undertaking the difficult task of recording 5,087 titles related to the great Spanish writer, certainly a bibliographic labyrinth that demanded organization and up-dating. On the cover of the elegant, perfectly printed volume is reproduced the bust of Unamuno by Victorio Macho. Fernández pursues two basic objectives: to bring order to the copious and dispersed Unamunian bibliography and to facilitate the work of future scholars. The thematic variety is so rich that it could well serve as a point of departure for initiating studies on other authors. The methodology adopted is that of alphabetical-chronological classification, which facilitates access to retrospective critical material and shows the tendencies and fluctuations of interest and criticism pertaining to the work of Unamuno. Reviews, commentaries, references, articles, books, and doctoral dissertations, in addition to works by Unamuno and their translations compose the bibliography whose principal sources are 1,010 world-wide periodicals. Chronological tables by decade illustrate critical tendencies; a list of abbreviations follows the bibliography.

Although this will not surprise the reader who is familiar with the life and work of Unamuno, it is important to point out that Europe and the United States precede Spain in the critical interpretation of his thought and literature. The reasons are well known: the dismissal of Unamuno from the presidency of the University of Salamanca during the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera, his exile in Fuerteventura, and his subsequent exile in France greatly stimulated interest in the man and the writer. Although the first North American doctoral dissertation on Unamuno is recorded in 1918, it was only after 1923 that the universities of this country began to encourage Unamunian studies. The result has been an increasing number of interpretive and critical works and doctoral dissertations, which in the decade of the 1950s grew to a number not exceeded until the present. While the vogue for Unamunian studies was growing on this side of the Atlantic, in Spain relatively little was being published on the theme, with the exception of the issue of *La Gaceta Literaria* dedicated to Unamuno in 1930,³ the most important contribution of that period to Unamunian criticism. Little was written during the Spanish Civil War and the first years of the 1940s. The Spanish academic "rehabilitation" of Unamuno was brought about with the publication of the *Cuadernos de la Cátedra Miguel de Unamuno* in 1948. Three years later the first Spanish doctoral dissertation on Unamuno was presented; thirty-three years had passed since the initiation of critical studies on Unamuno in the United States. In those same years of the 1950s, his name would be definitively linked to European existentialism.

These and many other observations emerge from the reading of Fernández's bibliography. Remarkably, the result of his effort is a wide-ranging, thor-

oughly researched, and stimulating work. He has done what most of us would have feared to contemplate. Fernández has provided us with a most satisfying bibliographic account which, no doubt, will become an indispensable tool for Unamunian studies.

Of a very different nature is Abeillard Barreto's *Bibliografia Sul-Riograndense*. The industrious and extensive search for the materials recorded was carried out in archives and in public and private collections in Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, and abroad. It is regrettable that Barreto, who used major European and American repositories, did not have access to the rich collections of the Fundação Beno Mentz of Pôrto Alegre, which possesses many unique volumes.

Barreto's bibliography, which includes a great number of still unpublished titles, largely anonymous, leads to historical, cartographic, geographic, and scientific sources in many languages. When possible, the titles are preceded by biographic information. Works by the same author appear in chronological order; and in the case of rare works, manuscripts, and maps, their present location is indicated. The titles are followed by annotations on their content, excerpts from the texts, critical evaluations, and citations of authors who previously described them. Authors and works are cross-referenced. Plates of unpublished manuscripts, maps, and paintings⁴ are interspersed throughout the text, which is preceded by a clear and well-organized list of abbreviations. Three indexes follow the text at the end of the second volume—subject (classified according to the decimal system); geographic location (cities and municipalities in alphabetical order), and illustrations. An index of authors, certainly necessary for handling a work of such breadth and size, would have been welcome and its exclusion is surprising, considering the other sophisticated indexes that Barreto has developed.

The greatest merit of the work lies in the reclamation of hundreds of dispersed books, pamphlets, articles, and maps from different periods and by authors of diverse caliber. While the material on the German and Italian emigration and colonization of this region is particularly interesting, the work provides a wealth of information previously unavailable, in many cases, on the territorial limits, the economy, the history, the traditions, the culture, and the people of Rio Grande do Sul. Although the title of the work would seem to limit the study to the geographic confines of Rio Grande do Sul, its content greatly exceeds this with the inclusion of many works pertaining to the countries of the La Plata region, those with whom Rio Grande do Sul has traditionally been linked historically, economically, and culturally.

The *Bibliografia Sul-Riograndense* places Abeillard Barreto in the great Brazilian bibliographic tradition of Alfredo de Carvalho, Sacramento Blake, José Carlos Rodrigues, and Ruben Borba de Moraes, among others. Barreto's work approaches that of Carvalho⁵ in its similar analytical-critical treatment of recorded titles and the historical and archival information that accompanies them (allowing for the dissimilarities imposed by modern bibliographic technique, which is used magnificently by Barreto to make very clear, reading which might have proved confusing). Of course, the careful printing sponsored by the Con-

selho Nacional de Cultura contributes greatly to the excellent appearance of the book. The *Bibliografia Sul-Riograndense*, an erudite and monumental work, adds new dimensions to our knowledge of Rio Grande de Sul from the conquest to early national times. Barreto's outstanding contribution fills an important need and the information so carefully assembled should prove invaluable not just to Brazilianists but to researchers in various disciplines.

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NOTES

1. Juan Manuel Topete, *A Working Bibliography of Brazilian Literature* (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1957).
2. Arthur E. Gropp, *A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies* (Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1969), and *A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies; Supplement* (Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1971).
3. *La Gaceta Literaria* 4, no. 72 (13 March 1930).
4. Among these, three by Jean-Baptiste Debret, ca. 1824, located at the Fundação Raymundo de Castro-Maya, Rio de Janeiro.
5. Alfredo de Carvalho, *Biblioteca Exótico-Brasileira*, 3 vols. (Rio de Janeiro: Paulo, Pongetti, e Co., 1930). The publication ceased after the death of Dr. Eduardo Tavares who directed it.