

the usual lamentable indication of editorial unfamiliarity with the niceties of the Spanish language and accentuation.

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## BOLIVIA

*Víctor Paz Estenssoro: el hombre y la revolución.* By JOSE FELLMANN VELARDE. La Paz, 1954. A. Tejerina. Pp. 284.

## BRAZIL

*José Mariano ou o elogio da tribuna.* By JORDÃO EMERENCIANO. Recife, 1953. Secretaria do Interior e Justiça. Arquivo Publico Estadual. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 252.

Many of the leaders in the campaign to abolish slavery in Brazil came from the North, and prominent among them were members of the aristocratic class such as José Mariano of Pernambuco and his friend, Joaquim Nabuco. José Mariano (1850-1912), was above all a popular orator, whose devotion to the rather vague notions of nineteenth-century Liberalism led him to fight for the abolition of slavery, for Emperor Pedro II against the bishops, for the Republic against the Empire, and for the ill-starred naval revolt against Mareschal Floriano. This last stand landed him in prison on the Ilha de Cobras for several months. He was greatly esteemed by the middle and lower classes of Recife, and was elected several times to represent Pernambuco in the Federal House of Deputies. He took little part in politics after the death of his wife in 1898, though he emerged briefly to support Mareschal Hermes de Fonseca against Rui Barbosa; he also became reconciled to the church.

The book at hand consists largely (185 out of 252 pages) of a collection of newspaper notices of events in José Mariano's political career; some of these are speeches or letters by Nabuco honoring his friend. There is also a

brief discussion of the influence and importance of the orator in public affairs. The occasion for the book's publication is the celebration of the centenary of José Mariano's birth; the volume is unstinting in praise of its hero. There is a short bibliography, but no index or table of contents.

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*Revivendo 32. . . Exumação de um diário de guerra.* By JOSE DE ASSIS PACHECO. São Paulo, 1954. Pp. 242.

*Revivendo 32*, according to the preface by Guilherme de Almeida, the noted poet of the Paulistas, first came to his attention as a batch of stenographic notes, "uselessly anonymous." Once their author became known, the Commission for the Celebration of São Paulo's 400th Anniversary was easily prevailed upon to publish them, for they told the story of the "typical Paulista" who volunteered for service in his State's revolt against the Vargas regime.

It is a melancholy story. José de Assis Pacheco was a law student who volunteered patriotically and impulsively to fight for constitutional government. Poorly armed, with a bare taste of military training and discipline, he found himself (in less than three weeks) dug in on a hillside not far from the Paraná frontier; by the end of a month he was the veteran of several strategic retreats and had fired a few shots at government forces. He kept in more or less constant touch with his family, and when he was sent back to a hospital a week or so later to recover from exhaustion and "nerves," his father arranged for his retirement from the armed forces, on the grounds that the boy had become an "invalid." In any case, the revolt was nearly over; a romantic leaping to the barricades was no longer an adequate formula for revolution.

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