

frank "state of the state" message (pp. 7-10) by José Egidio Veloso Gordilho Barbuda delivered in 1828 which is of interest to social and intellectual historians.

RICHARD GRAHAM
University of Texas

Perspectivas do federalismo brasileiro.

By RAUL MACHADO HORTA, GERSON DE BRITTO MELLO BOSON, ORLANDO M. CARVALHO, ONOFRE MENDES JUNIOR, WASHINGTON PELUSO ALBINO DE SOUZA. Belo Horizonte, 1958. Revista Brasileira de Estudos Políticos. Pp. 171. Paper.

The contributors to this work critically examine Brazilian federalism. By analyzing its theoretical foundation and imperfect realization, they emphasize the artificiality of the Brazilian adaptation of the federal principle.

At best, the territorial organization of Brazil since 1891 has been federalism only on paper. Emerging as a device to strengthen state rather than central powers, the federal principle sacrificed unity for diversity. In practice, it has operated only for the benefit of several states. Since the *Estado Novo*, power has been centralized. Most governmental activity now receives its stimulus from Rio. So thorough has this centralization been that the continued existence of state courts and of the state themselves is questioned by the authors. In these matters they view with concern the hypertrophy of the center.

Although these studies provide useful information, more attention should be given to the politics of Brazilian federalism. Future studies should examine the effects of this centralization upon Brazilian political parties and other forms of political activity.

CARR L. DONALD
University of Wisconsin

Presença na política. By GILBERTO AMADO. Rio de Janeiro, 1958. Livraria José Olympio Editora. Pp. 364. Paper.

This fourth volume of the author's memoirs covers roughly the period from

1914 to 1927 (for reviews of the preceding volumes see HAHR, XXXV [May 1955] 323-324; XXXVI [Aug. 1956], 432-433; XXXVIII [Feb. 1958], 160). It makes no claim to be the history of a period; on the contrary, the eminent jurist makes it a point to relate of the past only such events as left an impression on him personally. And he does not adhere to a rigid chronological order; associations lead him from one subject to the next in the leisurely, digressive style of one who is conversing with his reader about himself. Amado always holds the center of the stage; it is through his eyes that we see what others think and do. Along the way he drops fascinating footnotes to history, as in the portraits of eminent political figures with whom he came into contact: Raul Soares, Artur Bernardes, Júlio Prestes, Getúlio Vargas among others. Always he takes for granted that the reader knows the historical background and can immediately grasp the significance of allusions and points of view. He claims to have been primarily a spectator on the political scene; be that as it may, quotations from his own Parliamentary speeches as deputy and later as senator from his native Sergipe, as well as meditations on the nature of Brazil and the problems the country faces, reveal a man realistic rather than romantic in his thoughtful concern for the welfare of his land on both the national and the international level.

BENJAMIN M. WOODBRIDGE, JR.
University of California
Berkeley

Retrato de Portinari. By ANTONIO CALLADO. Rio de Janeiro, 1958. Museu de Arte Moderna do Rio de Janeiro. Photographs. Illustrations. Pp. 148. Paper.

Cândido Portinari is known to all his countrymen as the only Brazilian painter who has won international fame. Shrewd and outspoken, colorful and industrious, he enjoys a fabulous success that long ago became a legend in Brazil. Yet no one has ever