and law school professors in the practice of their profession and also students.

The *Mandado de segurança* appeared for the first time in the 1934 Federal Constitution (article 113, N. 33) as a substitute for the judicial practice of *Habeas Corpus*, based on the ‘Juicio de amparo’ of Mexican law and in the *writs* of U. S. law.

The 1946 Brazilian Federal Constitution maintained this legal remedy in article 14, paragraph 24, the procedure of which was established by Law N. 1533 of December 1951.

The book is divided into two parts: the first of which is a historical resume of 40 pages, while the second part is subdivided in three sections with 19 chapters. The first section concerns the framework of legal procedure (2 chapters); the second, studies in four chapters the main cases in which the *Mandado de segurança* is applicable; the third section has twelve chapters about individual rights, administrative acts, political activities, *Mandado de segurança* in war-time, police power, *Mandado de segurança* against judicial acts, disciplinary law, civil service, fiscal law, labor law, importation of merchandise, higher learning institutions, and the last chapter studies twenty six other different aspects of *Mandado de segurança*. Each one of these subjects has a well done brief introduction. In order to illustrate we will give one example: in the introduction of the labor law chapter, we learn that the Brazilian Constitution in article 159 guarantees the freedom of labor unions and that on the other hand the ‘Consolidation of the Brazilian Labor Laws’ (article N. 528) gives the State the right to intervene in labor unions. This conflict is only apparent; there is no legal incompatibility in the intervention in labor unions, according to *Mandado de segurança* N. 1360.

The book has a general index which greatly helps research.

J. V. Freitas Marcondes
Universidade de São Paulo


In 1943 the Roncador-Xingu Expedition, under the auspices of the Central Brazil Foundation, began a systematic penetration into the unknown forest of Mato Grosso and Pará to prepare for eventual extension of Brazilian settlement into the undeveloped interior. Dr. Sick, naturalist for the seven-year expedition, has written a popular account of his experiences. Tukani and Chico, a pet toucan and peccary, take precedence over scientific data. There is, however, a quantity of unorganized material on little known Jurunã, Churukurati, Suia, Kamaiurá, and Chavante Indians, and the unusual flora and fauna of the area. *Tukani* is a book for relaxation rather than reference.

GWENDOLIN B. COBB
Fresno State College


This is a light-veined account of a haphazard 1932 expedition into the Brazilian backlands to discover the fate of the Fawcett expedition. First published in 1933, when it won considerable literary acclaim, it is still entertaining. The author renounces any claims to serious or scientific purpose, but his descriptions of scenes and conditions are interesting, and offer the reader some idea as to the nature of the Brazilian frontier a generation ago.

GORDON KENTON
Pueblo College


Souza Sampaio, a professor at Bahia, is concerned with the working of the democratic political process in his state since the end of the Vargas dictatorship. Necessarily restricting his study to an analysis of state-wide rather than local elections, the author briefly ex-