

amines the various facets of the campaigns, the elections, the voting habits, the party elements, and the political leadership.

Extensively using published statistics and documents, the work is also based on the author's personal knowledge and observations and on questioning the electorate. If the result is not as sophisticated as similar studies in the United States which may rely on more detailed analyses, there is, however, a striking familiarity in the techniques used by the politicians and in the rational and irrational responses of the voters. This interesting and useful study will be somewhat limited in its appeal since the frequent references to a great number of politicians without explanation presupposes a rather intimate knowledge of the present Bahian political scene.

GEORGE C. A. BOEHRER
Georgetown University

Formação e problema de cultura brasileira. By ROLAND CORBISIER. Rio de Janeiro, 1958. Ministério de Educação e Cultura. Instituto Superior de Estudos Brasileiros. Textos Brasileiros de Filosofia, No. 3. Notes. Tables. Pp. 102. Paper.

In two lectures the author attempts an objective, dispassionate analysis of the nature of Brazilian culture; he avoids both the naive optimism of Afonso Celso and the desperate pessimism of Paulo Prado. Proceeding from wide and abstract definitions, he gradually narrows down to the specific subject, which he feels others have defined but not explained. His metaphysically-based interpretation is that Brazil's culture has necessarily been a colonial one, a culture that has reflected European reality and thought, not the Brazilian scene. The 1922 *Semana de Arte Moderna* and the 1930 Revolution were the first signs of an awakening to the meaning of the country as such and so marked a step toward the creation of a distinctly Brazilian culture. Whether or not we follow all of the metaphysical distinctions in the background argument, whether or not we agree with the

author's comments on others' analyses, we must recognize in his essays a presentation remarkable for its honesty and its sincere interest in Brazil's coming of age.

BENJAMIN M. WOODBRIDGE, JR.
University of California, Berkeley

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Captain Cortés Conquers Mexico. By WILLIAM JOHNSON. New York, 1960. Random House, Inc. Landmark Series. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 186. \$1.95.

Early Modern Europe. From About 1450 to About 1720. By Sir GEORGE CLARK. New York, 1960. Oxford University Press. Galaxy Series. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 261. Paper. \$1.40.

The Sociology of Colonial Virginia. By MORRIS TALPALAR. New York, 1960. Philosophical Library, Inc. Pp. xi, 371. \$6.00.

Outlaw of the Natchez Trace. By C. WILLIAM HARRISON. New York, 1960. Ballantine Books, Inc. Pp. 127. Paper. \$0.35.

Hoofbeats of Destiny. By ROBERT WEST HOWARD. New York, 1960. New American Library. Illustrations. Pp. 191. Paper. \$0.50.

Medieval People. By EILEEN POWER. Garden City, N. Y., 1960. Doubleday and Company, Inc. Anchor Books. Pp. 218. Paper. \$0.95. A reprinting of the work which was first published in 1924.

Horsemen Blue and Gray. A Pictorial History. By JAMES RALPH JOHNSON and ALFRED HOYT BILL. Pictures by HIRST DILLON MILHOLLEN. New York, 1960. Oxford University Press. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 236. \$10.00. An excellent and handsomely illustrated account of that now extinct military arm, the cavalry. It discusses the main cavalry units of both sides in the Civil War, and describes the principal cavalry raids and campaigns.

Last of the Vaqueros. By ARNOLD R. ROJAS. Fresno, 1960. Academy Library Guild. Illustrations. Pp. 165. \$3.75. An account of vaqueros, horses, and