

guese. It is the achievement of the Machado de Assis Commission, a group of more than a dozen eminent scholars, who have enjoyed the support of the country's highest level cultural agencies. Maintaining sound and advanced principles of textual criticism, the co-authors have never allowed their apparatus (bio-bibliography, philological introduction, annotation of variants) to obscure the clean lines of the critical text, which, though modernized, leaves intact the complexities and contradictions reflecting the linguistic ambient in which Machado wrote. To a degree, the efforts of the Commission bespeak the maturity of Brazilian civilization as a whole, which not only can produce a Machado de Assis but also can honor him so fittingly through editions of his works such as this which provide an indispensable basis for all further studies, whether stylistic, aesthetic, sociological, or historical, of his great artistic contribution.

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*No tempo de Antônio Conselheiro. Figuras e fatos da campanha de Canudos.* By JOSÉ CALASANS. Salvador, 1959. Universidade da Bahia. Vocabulary. Notes. Pp. 121. Paper.

A brief miscellany by a specialist in back-country folklore. The first essay examines Euclides da Cunha's half jest that there was no place for women in his work. The second concerns the curious assertions (made to Gilberto Amado in 1911) of Siqueira de Menezes, one of the few army officers eulogized in *Os sertões*, that his key role in the final phase of the campaign against the backlanders was a figment of the author's imagination, that Cunha was not present during the campaign, and that he had never met him. Sr. Calasans effectively refutes each contention but fails to explore the reasons why the engineer-turned-politician wished to forget his past. Besides a collection of doggerel inspired by the *conselheirista* movement, the remainder of the book includes a suggestive essay

on the revival of Sebastianism in the interior in the 1890's, a short vocabulary of *jagunço* terms associated with the campaign, and the book's most useful feature, an annotated bibliography (112 items) of contemporary and later works, fictional and factual, concerning the Canudos' affair.

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*Parada e desfile duma vida de voluntário do Brasil.* By JENERAL KLINGER. Rio de Janeiro, 1958. Bibliography. Pp. 592. Paper.

Disconcerting orthography makes extremely heavy reading out of this ponderous volume, which serves as the autobiography of Brazilian "Jeneral" Bertoldo Klinger, who rose through the ranks. The period covered is from 1899 to 1955 with emphasis on the 1924-1933 decade. The author dwells at length on the need for professionalization of the Brazilian military and it is in this area that the book has some value to the scholar. The author's dedication to professionalism, however, did not prevent him from supporting the São Paulo revolt against President-dictator Getúlio Vargas for his failure to reestablish constitutional government after his imposition by force in 1930. The author's views on the communist and fascist movement that plagued Brazil in the 1930's are both emotional and cursory.

There are passing references to some outstanding civilian personalities, for example, Vargas, Flores da Cunha, Osvaldo Aranha, and military officials, for example Generals Mena Barreto, Leite de Castro, Dutra, and Admiral Noronha, but the author does not give any particular insight into their backgrounds, personalities, or political leanings.

The last section of the volume is primarily a discussion of the Vargas and Dutra eras and the undue role of the armed forces in politics during those administrations.

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