period 1888-1894. The contents indicate the breadth and variety of Araripe Júnior’s interests: mingled with essays on such native writers as Aloísio de Azevedo, Júlio Ribeiro, Medeiros de Albuquerque, and Raul Pompéia are studies concerned with Dante and Zola. The volume concludes with Araripe Júnior’s well-known analysis of the life and works of the Luso-Brazilian satiric poet Gregório de Matos, first published in 1894. A collection of this kind necessarily contains much of merely ephemeral interest; Araripe Júnior, however, was one of the important intellectuals of his generation in Brazil and the Casa de Rui Barbosa is to be congratulated on making available this panorama of his critical production.

Daniel Wogan
Tulane University

The Brazilian Othello of Machado de Assis. A Study of Dom Casmurro.

Miss Helen Caldwell, who in 1953 produced a very readable translation of Machado de Assis’ masterpiece, Dom Casmurro, grapples in this study with the problems of the novel’s structure and meaning. Unlike most readers of Machado, Miss Caldwell holds that the author deliberately left unresolved the central issue of this Brazilian drama of adultery—the guilt or innocence of the heroine, Capítulo. Pursuing reasons for this intentional ambiguity, Miss Caldwell undertakes a profound analysis of all aspects of the novel, including, for example, the complex interaction of the characters, their relation to Machado’s view of existence, the various levels of symbolic meaning, and the originality of Machado’s handling of the Othello theme. Miss Caldwell may not succeed in convincing everyone that Machado’s ambiguity, in contrast to Shakespeare’s clarity, is the essential element in Dom Casmurro, but the insights she provides into Machado de Assis the artist, in support of her argument, cannot fail to add to his growing reputation in the United States.

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As part of a series of condensed biographies on Brazilian administrators, this one introduces a lesser known figure who served as governor of Espírito Santo from 1908 to 1912. While the life and times of this man were undoubtedly colorful, they are not presented with such vividness in this work. The author, in fact, asserts that his study is designed to introduce Brazilian youth to this illustrious figure. Consequently, his approach is primarily descriptive and not analytical. Principal emphasis is placed upon an enumeration of his subject’s administrative achievements and controversial matters are largely omitted. There are also no bibliography and index. Coupled with the laudatory tone and the superficially descriptive treatment, these factors prevent this study from contributing more fully to an understanding of the historical and administrative reality of the earlier Republican era.

Carr L. Donald
Pan American Union

Other Publications