

lationship with each other and a perhaps sharper sense of separateness from their neighbors. The development of this sense of national consciousness in Paraguay is the theme of Günter Kahle's doctoral dissertation.

In an introduction Dr. Kahle discusses briefly the difficulties of a truly inclusive definition of nationalism, for the nature of nationalism varies greatly among the various Latin American countries. For this problem he has no resolution. The development of a Paraguayan consciousness he ascribes to a series of factors. Of primary importance were isolation, the immigration of few Europeans, the presence of a single native culture with a social structure that facilitated the mutual adjustment of Indian and European, and the emergence of an upper social stratum of mestizos without replacement or significant competition by newcomers from Spain. Of secondary importance were the need for defense against banderantes, the long struggle to prevent Jesuit dominance through control of missions and education, and irritation with the pretensions of control of Buenos Aires. Perhaps of tertiary importance was a series of measures and incidents which further strengthened the local oligarchy. Particularly effective were the right to elect a governor in emergencies and the long series of troubles culminating in the Comunero wars of the mid-eighteenth century. All of these factors worked to form a relatively well-knit local interest that in 1810 was different from the rest of the Río de la Plata and prepared to demand at least autonomy from the Port.

The development of a strong regional particularism into nationalism came after 1810. It was not inevitable and came about through the three dictatorships of the early and middle nineteenth century. Most of all, Dr. Kahle would give credit to the force and conscious policy of Dr. Francia, with the first years of whose administration the book really ends. "Nicht die Nation errichtete den Staat, sondern der paraguayische Staat, verkörpert durch Francia und sein beiden Nachfolger, formte die paraguayische Nation. . ."

Dr. Kahle's thesis is organized and presented with care. It has further the thoroughness that has been traditional in German scholarship.

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BRAZIL

O mundo de Machado de Assis. By MIÉRCIO TÁTI. Rio de Janeiro, 1961. Livraria São José. Index. Pp. 243. Paper.

The author's purpose is to re-create the atmosphere of the Rio de Janeiro in which the characters of Machado's fiction lived. To this end he has collected topical references in the tales, novels, and plays, and strung them together under such headings as "Ouvidor, a sedutora," "Da cadeirinha ao bonde," "Formação da mulher," and "Senhores e escravos." In occasional notes, supporting evidence is quoted from Machado's journalistic writings.

Even though Tati weaves his references into a graceful and readable pattern, the result is somewhat cloying because of the multiplicity of details cited. That the author sometimes uses in his notes material that may not be Machado's at all (e.g., p. 57, n. 2) is inconsistent, but hardly damaging, since the citations are contemporary in any case. Much more serious is the lack, save for an occasional detail, of any sense of chronology. Astrojildo Pereira has shown, in the opening essay of his *Interpretações* (Rio, 1944), that Machado was the faithful interpreter of a changing society; Tati, with his backward and forward jumps, gives his reader the impression of a generally static world.

The references and quotations are all identified by book title and page. Such a system is adequate where only one text exists; for the rest, chapter number or story title should also have been given. The situation is further confused by Tati's use of an assortment of Jackson editions dating from 1937 to

1957; as pagination varies from one printing to another, verification becomes extremely difficult.

For all its shortcomings the book is at least ample proof that, however much critics may accuse him of absenteeism, Machado was actually in close touch with the society in which he lived and mirrored it abundantly in his fiction.

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Retrato do Brasil. 6th Edition. By PAULO PRADO. Rio de Janeiro, 1962. Livraria José Olympio Editôra. Coleção Documentos Brasileiros. No. 112. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 195. Paper.

This "portrait of Brazil" was originally published in 1929 and, to the surprise of the author went through several editions in the next few years. Paulo Prado was not a historian by profession. He was the scion of one of São Paulo's most influential and wealthy families who for most of his life gave his first attention to the family coffee business. He was also an active and sympathetic patron of Brazilian artists and writers.

The *Retrato*, the author says, is only an attempt to sketch a panoramic view of the settlement and evolution of Brazil. In it Prado develops his thesis: first, that the earliest Europeans to seek Brazil, coming from a Europe where the Renaissance had broken down the narrow confines of medieval thought and finding a land that promised every luxury—riches, naked and voluptuous Indian women, a climate that favored an easy-going life—bequeathed to their descendants a cupidity and sensuality that has since dominated Brazilian life; and second, that these traits were compounded by the social effects of African slavery. These factors produced the melancholy that is so marked a trait of the Brazilian and also the romanticism that held such sway in Brazilian thought, politics, and letters in the nineteenth century.

In 1928 these ideas were new and startling to many. Since then—and especially as the result of the work of

such writers as Gilberto Freire—sociological speculation of this sort has become widely accepted. Nevertheless, the glimpse that Prado gives of Brazilian society over the centuries—drawn from wide reading and sympathetic insight—is a vivid and enduring contribution to Brazilian letters.

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Revolução e contra-revolução no Brasil. By FRANKLIN DE OLIVEIRA. Rio de Janeiro, 1962. Editôra Civilização Brasileira S. A. Retratos do Brasil. Vol. 10. Index. Pp. 139. Paper.

The author of this small volume had already gained considerable attention in his country by the publication of *Rio Grande do Sul: Um novo Nordeste*, a socio-economic-political treatise pointing out certain catastrophic dangers of group sectionalism in Brazil. Now follows the present study giving nationwide scope to the same thesis.

Following an introduction in the form of scattered quoted extracts drawn from the four-volume work of the old master João Francisco Lisboa on the Law of Revolution come the three divisions about which the comments are centered. The first section is devoted to an analysis of the public statements of Jânio Quadros upon his renunciation of the presidency soon after taking office and of the real reasons for the precipitate act. The author's conclusions are that Quadros was more a victim of historical forces than of his impetuous personality.

Chapter Two is a discussion of the Punta del Este Conference, particularly the facets of the meeting having implications for the socio-economic problems of Brazil.

The final division—in the opinion of this reviewer, the best of the three—is an analysis of the unchanging socio-economic forces which have operated throughout the independent history of Brazil. Using French nomenclature, these forces are the *right* and the *left*; in more modern terms, they are the *conservatives* and the *liberals*. The author argues that these alignments, with few