

a mistranslation. One of Rui's genuine achievements was to improve Brazil's "image" at the time of the 1907 Hague Peace Conference. The widespread effect of this performance was especially due to the publicity which he received from the pen of William T. Stead. Magalhães Júnior makes a major point of showing that Stead was paid to puff up the "Eagle of the Hague." It is true that in a glossy supplement to the *Review of Reviews* Stead published a paean of praise for Rui and that there is a receipt made out to Barbosa for 9,600 florins. But since Stead founded, owned, edited, and used the *Review of Reviews* to advance the cause of international peace, it remains unclear whether this amount was to meet the cost of publication or the cost of Stead's opinions. Magalhães Júnior, however, translates the phrase "special supplement as per my letter" as "como compensação especial por minha correspondência" (p. 284). Since he is a journalist and publicist who has had extensive experience at translating English, one may question his good faith toward Rui and his professional fairness towards Stead whom he characterizes as an insignificant second-rate newspaperman.

A new look at Rui Barbosa is certainly required. It is unfortunate that a more defensible case was not presented at this time.

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New Perspectives of Brazil. Edited by ERIC N. BAKLANOFF. Nashville, 1966. Vanderbilt University Press. Index. Pp. 328. \$7.50.

Within the confines of this publication are ten disparate essays by as many different authors. John W. F. Dulles opens the series with a good summary of the post-Vargas period to 1964. Then follows a brief essay by Juárez Lopes on the subject of politics and society, an effort badly in need of editing. Next comes Vladimir Reisky de Dubnic's rather effective short piece on the activities of Presidents Jânio Quadros, João Goulart, and Humberto Castello Branco. Editor Baklanoff's long essay attacks private foreign investments in relation to Brazilian industrialization. This effort, heavy with statistics, would be more comprehensible to international economists than to others. Werner Baer's essay, which incidentally complements the preceding one, points out the many imbalances in the big country, such as that between industry and agriculture, and between section and section. The story is very well presented. Roland E. Chardon's endeavor on Brazil's geographic distribution of population in the decade 1950 to 1960, despite the dreary statistics, is an honest summary of his sub-

ject. Armin K. Ludwig's essay on the establishment of Brasília with its geographic setting should attract considerable interest in Yankee-land. Next comes Emilio Willems with a discussion of three minor religious movements, those of the Pentecostals, the Spiritualists, and the Urbanistas, which occupied the *sertões* region of Brazil. Among other aspects the author notes the amalgamation of these simple people with other backland groups. John F. Santos gives a psychologist's reflection on many aspects of Brazilian society with considerable effectiveness. Finally, Earl Thomas winds up the series with his treatise on some of the many changes through which the Portuguese language has passed in Brazil.

With this skimpy review of the diverse chapters on Brazilian society, it seems appropriate to insert a few general remarks. Obviously, the only unity of the essays is one of pure coincidence. Had space permitted, a much broader historical background would have made the essays much more meaningful. Although most of the essays are set forth in acceptable form, particularly for this age, others need editing badly. The general format of the publication is attractive, though a better grade of printing paper would have enhanced the result.

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Diagnosis of the Brazilian Crisis. By CELSO FURTADO. Translated by SUZETTE MACEDO. Berkeley, 1965. University of California Press. Notes. Pp. 168. \$5.00.

This book consists of two related essays written before the coup of April 1964. In this translation the title of the second essay is employed as a title for the whole, although the original Brazilian edition was named for the first, "The Dialectic of Development." Presumably the appeal has been enhanced, Marxian growth models not being much in fashion, and Brazilian authors being expected to discuss Brazil, not developmental theory. This is unfortunate, because Furtado's discussion of the interrelatedness of political and economic development is worth our attention.

In spite of the original title, it may not be assumed that the author is a revolutionary. He merely employs the *lingua franca* of Brazilian intellectuals to arrive at a doctrine of developmentalism differing little from that of W. W. Rostow except in its superior political sophistication. Dialectics for Furtado is merely a model that explains change better than an equilibrium system. He views social processes with detachment: Capitalism "can be understood, from the economic