

paper than to an original piece of research based upon primary materials. The bibliography is limited to secondary sources, although it includes much of the best literature dealing with economic development and socio-cultural change.

The author is at pains to demolish the myth of the Count as the representative of a rags-to-riches transition in the style of Horatio Alger. He establishes well the fact that Matarazzo and his relatives possessed some financial resources, as well as considerable business experience in the Old World, and that these assets were indispensable to the Count's later success. Shrewd judgment and business acumen at the right time undoubtedly played their role also. Souza Martins points out that the Count initially rejected the myth of his success, but later accepted it and made it part of his "mystique" for economic and social reasons.

The section of the study which deals with the relations between the Matarazzo group and labor is perhaps the least satisfactory. Here we are asked to accept on faith the notion that paternalism managed to pull the teeth of labor protest, even during the São Paulo general strike of 1917. More crucial, perhaps, was the role of the São Paulo police garrison.

The conclusion of this study is an interesting and provocative one: "The clan enterprise, the captain-of-industry, and company paternalism are not simply a cultural legacy signaling the emergence of Brazilian industry, but rather the indispensable product of the economy of a country which needed to industrialize itself prior to the sharp break between internal economic and social relations founded along colonial lines." This is a fascinating thesis indeed, but it is not satisfactorily defended in the pages of this limited monograph. We shall have to await a more penetrating study based upon archival research. Who better than Sr. Souza Martins to undertake it?

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Vultos do império. By HÉLIO VIANNA. São Paulo, 1968. Companhia Editora Nacional. Brasiliana. Notes. Index. Pp. 249. Paper. \$15.00 (Braz.).

This book is a reflection of the author's patient and perceptive research in public archives, in collections of private papers, and in other documents concerning various noted figures in the history of Brazil between 1822 and 1872. These include Hipólito da Costa, Bernardo José da Gama, Francisco Gé Acaiaba de Montezuma, Francisco Torres Homem, the Duque de Caxias, and Mariano Procópio.

The information which Vianna turns up is always interesting and sometimes at odds with the accepted myths concerning these men and the events of the Brazilian empire.

Anyone who has studied this passage in Brazilian history knows that the empire had its own flavor, idiosyncracies, and life, even though it imitated European models, for this was imitation with a difference. A typical example of what happened to the manners, attitudes, and methods of governing imported across the Equator from another continent lies in the story of Francisco Gé Acaiaba de Montezuma. In 1854 he was made Visconde de Jequitinhonha "com grandeza." A mulatto whose father was captain of a slave ship, Acaiaba de Montezuma first trained as a surgeon and then studied law at Coimbra. From such humble beginnings he went on to be a member of the Constituent Assembly of 1823, Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs under the Regent Feijó, minister to England, a founder of the Brazilian Bar Association, councillor of state and senator of the Empire. He also was challenged to a duel by a fellow member of the Constituent Assembly. Vianna documents this picture with newspaper items, letters written by Montezuma, and the text of the "memorial" which he presented to Dom Pedro II when seeking nomination as senator for the province of Rio de Janeiro.

The volume will interest chiefly those readers who are already well acquainted with the incidents and personages of nineteenth-century Brazil. For them it will be both illuminating and entertaining, a welcome addition to other volumes that identify and use original documents, whether in public archives or among the accumulations of papers preserved by descendants of old families. This type of research presents special problems in a country like Brazil, where sophisticated methods of study are fairly new. Any work of this sort is therefore especially valuable.

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Political Trends in Brazil. By VLADIMIR REISKY DE DUBNIC. Foreword by ADOLF A. BERLE. Washington, 1968. Public Affairs Press. Bibliography. Index. Pp. ix, 184. \$6.00.

This book is a slim collection of unconnected essays apparently written to explain Brazilian "political trends" during the period from 1960 to 1966. The reader's confidence is shaken at the outset by Adolf Berle's foreword, in which we are informed that "there has never been a Brazilian military government." Having thereby eliminated three years of the early Republic (Marshal Floriano Peixoto's