

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

military government of 1891-1894), Berle goes on to reassure us that present-day Brazil is "much as was the United States about the year 1910." How the thirty million misery-ridden peasants of the Northeast fit into this world of William Howard Taft is not explained. Although Berle hopes that this book "may help correct some erroneous American notions of Brazil," he has inadvertently compounded the formidable task of his author.

Unfortunately Dubnic does little to restore our confidence. His errors of fact are serious. The plebiscite of January 1963 is moved back to 1962 (p. 32); the election of 1945 is moved forward to 1946 (p. 13); the Communist dissident Maurício Grabois is renamed "Manuel" (p. 75); and the PSD is said to have lost a presidential election for the first time in 1960 (p. 44). This last will come as welcome if belated news to Cristiano Machado, the PSD candidate whom Vargas defeated (along with the UDN candidate) in the presidential election of 1950.

Most puzzling, in view of Dubnic's frequent research trips to Brazil, is the conspicuous neglect of Brazilian sources. The sixty-page chapter on political parties makes too little use of the extensive research published in the *Revista Brasileira de Estudos Políticos* or even of the excellent volume of election studies coedited by Dubnic in 1964. Instead of digging out the party publications and analyzing the power bases of parties and politicians in the major states, the author has largely contented himself with citations from the Rio press (almost invariably the *Correio da Manhã*). As a result, he repeats the familiar clichés about the meaninglessness of parties in comparison with the influence of personality. Yet the study of Francisco Pedro do Coutto, *O Voto e Povo* (Rio, 1966) proved, by analyzing the election statistics, that the vote in the state of Guanabara (the former Federal District) remained virtually constant (in percentage terms) *by party* over the twenty years between 1945 and 1965.

The reader will quickly discover that Dubnic judges parties and politicians largely by their attitude toward Communism. The indicative term "communo-nationalist" occurs often and is used to describe the last year of Goulart's government. Not surprisingly, Brizola and Arraes are called "pro-Communist," but even the moderate San Tiago Dantas is given that label, as well as being called "authoritarian." As final authority on Dantas the author cites the conservative newspaper czar Assis Chateaubriand, which is rather like citing Colonel McCormick on the virtues of Adlai Stevenson.

Dubnic's anticommunist spirit sometimes leads him astray.

After noting the Castello Branco government's "native unwavering resentment against international communism" (a monolith non-existent for some time, as beleaguered Moscow can testify), the author concludes that after 1964 the Brazilian government dropped efforts to increase economic ties with the Soviet bloc. What then of the trip to the Soviet Union by Castello Branco's Planning Minister, Roberto Campos, in 1965? What of the ninety-million dollar loan to help finance a bituminous shale project that indirectly resulted from his visit (the largest loan ever negotiated between Brazil and a Communist country)?

The thin research on Brazilian politics is interlaced with maldroit generalizations, such as (p. 60) that "in a matter of decades, Brazil will be a fully industrialized country" (whatever this might mean). Or that "since irrational political movements have little chance to take root in Brazil, totalitarianism cannot be considered as inevitable" (p. viii). The last statement is a non sequitur, neither half of which could be substantiated by any evidence offered here.

In sum, the author has failed to explain the political forces at work in Brazil in the nineteen sixties, contenting himself with superficialities that neglect the work of Brazilian scholars such as Juárez Brandão Lopes, Francisco Weffort, and Leôncio Martins Rodrigues. The least one can ask of "introductory" surveys such as this is that they be based on a mastery of the existing scholarship in the country being discussed. Having failed this test, Dubnic falls far short of the lavish encomiums offered the unwary reader in the Foreword.

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*Civil Service Reform in Brazil. Principles versus Practice.* By LAWRENCE S. GRAHAM. Austin, 1968. University of Texas Press for the Institute of Latin American Studies. Latin American Monographs. Tables. Notes. Appendix. Bibliography. Index. Pp. ix, 233. \$6.50.

This is an attempt to explain why efforts to reform the Brazilian civil service have gone wrong. The author has interviewed public administrators and studied theoretical writings of the past twenty-five years. He finds that the goals and methods of public administration in Brazil derive from European juridical tradition or from out-of-date North American theorists, and that the administrators themselves are unable to come to grips with the reality of