

They were written over a period of ten years, but unfortunately the revisions claimed by the author do not demonstrate an improved understanding of the subject. Toplin is good at factual narration; he is less so at analysis. His work follows closely the position put forward in 1971 by Carl Degler in *Neither Black nor White: Slavery and Race Relations in Brazil and the United States*, which magnified the crucial variable of the mulatto escape hatch. Informed historians did not find that theory persuasive in 1971, and are inclined to be less charitable in 1981.

*Freedom and Prejudice* abounds with annoying shortcomings. Its data base is limited, often antiquated, and unreliable. A discussion of contemporary American racial attitudes relies heavily on Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma*, researched before the Second World War. Discussions of Brazil and the United States in Chapter 5 are incongruously juxtaposed, encouraging the idea that in the United States the abolition process resembled that of Brazil (rather than viceversa) and that Brazilians were isolated from the rest of the world. The author's explanation on page 36 that "for purposes of consistency my references in this essay will use the most familiar present-day forms: Negro and Mulatto," reveals a singular incapacity to understand his subject and a singular insensitivity to Afro-Americans. But Toplin's inability to keep up-to-date on political taxonomy and nomenclature is the very least of his problems here.

The Johns Hopkins University

FRANKLIN W. KNIGHT

*Brasilien zwischen Abhängigkeit, Autonomie und Imperialismus: Die Grundlinien der brasilianischen Aussenpolitik (1964–1978) unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Beziehungen zu Lateinamerika.* By HANS-JÜRGEN BRUMMEL. Frankfurt: Haag und Herchen, 1980. Figures. Tables. Bibliography. Pp. 359. Paper.

The book under review was a dissertation. Its structure is as follows: (1) a summary of Brazilian foreign policy starting with the empire, through the shift of the diplomatic axis of Brazil from Europe to the United States under Rio Branco, to the governments of Quadros and Goulart; (2) The Escola Superior de Guerra (ESG) and the doctrine of national security, which formed the theoretical framework for the foreign policy of Brazilian military governments since 1964; (3) an outline of the changes in Brazilian foreign policy between 1964 and 1978; (4) a theoretical excursion on Brazilian "(sub-)imperialism"; (5) Brazil's relations with Latin America since the end of the 1960s.

The book does not live up to its title. To begin with, it contains no

systematic treatment of the foreign policy of Brazil between 1964 and 1978. A systematic treatment means to this reviewer that all relevant aspects of the foreign policy of Brazil are dealt with, including: Brazil and Latin America; the United States; Africa and Asia; the socialist countries; the United Nations; the OAS; the nonaligned movement; and so on. As the subtitle reveals, the book purports to outline Brazilian foreign policy. Nevertheless, for everyone interested in this topic, the book is a source of not only well-founded assessments, but also of a body of interesting details on all aspects of Brazilian policy between 1964 and 1978. The author visited Brazil for two lengthy periods and obviously immersed himself in large numbers of Brazilian books, journals, and papers. Reading his book, one gets the impression that one of the author's goals was to make a German reader familiar with results of Brazilian research, and that is important.

A forty-page bibliography shows that the author is a person of wide reading. It is, however, to say the least, a bit strange to find in the bibliography the well-known standard titles of Skidmore, Stepan, and Fiechter not in their original languages, but in Brazilian editions. Apart from that, Wayne A. Selcher's second book on Brazilian foreign policy (1978) and some of his articles escaped the attention of the author. Also striking are the rather few times the author refers to his "predecessor," W. Grabendorff.

To sum up, the book under review is, despite the reservations, well worth reading.

Wilhelm-Pieck-University of Rostock

HORST DRECHSLER

*Paulo Freire e o Nacionalismo Desenvolvimentista.* By VANILDA PEREIRA PAIVA. Rio de Janeiro: Editora Civilização Brasileira, 1980. Pp. 208. Paper.

Both in North America and Western Europe, Paulo Freire has become a veritable symbol of nondirective methods in teaching and is widely known for an amiable brand of utopian Christian personalism. How such a congenial international image has developed around someone once involved in the government-led manipulation of public sentiment and the radical, often xenophobic, nationalism in Brazil during the early 1960s is explored in this book by Vanilda Paiva. Basically a study of the relation between Paulo Freire's educational method and the developmentalist nationalism promoted by ISEB (the Instituto Superior de Estudos Brasileiros) in the 1950s and early 1960s, this book not only helps