

could bring progressive change to the country. Gueiros implies that the Brazilian elites' acceptance of these views constituted the basis for the Brazilian reformation. All five of the country's bishops were ultramontanists, either having been educated in Europe or having traveled there. The church's three-and-a-half centuries of preeminence in Latin America was disintegrating in Mexico, Brazil, and elsewhere on the continent. Brazil's Catholic newspapers campaigned for the expulsion of Protestants, condemned the state for its failure to defend the official religion, and urged Brazilians to reject the prophets of false religion. The arrival of United States Confederate immigrants in São Paulo further fueled the divisive mood. Joaquim Nabuco, then a student at the São Paulo Law School, organized staged debates, complete with jeering crowds, to provoke Protestant missionaries into confessing that protestantism was false (pp. 258–259). By 1872, Dom Vital Maria Gonçalves de Oliveira, the Bishop of Olinda and the champion of the ultramontanist church, declared war against liberalism and the Brazilian masons. Two years later, he was brought to Rio to stand trial. The rest of the story is well known and does not need to be repeated here.

Gueiros's book expands our current understanding of the Protestant influence on Brazil and deserves a wide audience. His research was conducted on three continents, from the Vatican archives to the World Mission archives in Nashville to the Imperial Museum in Petrópolis. The book not only updates the subject, but it also brings new insight into imperial politics and into the intellectual history of Brazil. Its only drawback is that it still reads like a dissertation, and, in places, suffers from defective translation into Portuguese.

University of Alabama in Birmingham

EUL-SOO PANG

*President Castello Branco: Brazilian Reformer.* By JOHN W. F. DULLES. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1980. Illustrations. Notes. Appendix. Bibliography. Index. Pp. ix, 557. Cloth.

This sequel to *Castello Branco: The Making of a Brazilian President* (1978) is another tour de force in the John W. F. Dulles mold. Drawing upon varied resources, including the Humberto de Castello Branco papers, the Centro de Pesquisa e Documentação de História Contemporânea do Brasil, collections of private papers, personal interviews, the United States National Security files in the Lyndon B. Johnson Library, earlier biographies, and other secondary sources, Dulles provides an ex-

tremely detailed account of the career of Castello Branco from April of 1964 until his death in 1967.

Dulles scrupulously covers the criticism as well as the praise directed at the essential issues and developments of the Castello Branco administration, even though it is evident that the overall treatment provided is essentially sympathetic, even laudatory. The general thrust of the book, of course, is concerned with Castello Branco as a reformer. In developing that thesis, Dulles has mustered plentiful evidence to support his portrayal of Castello Branco as the reformer stereotype (such as his somewhat moralistic approach to public office accompanied by a fairly coherent collection of reforms).

It is in the area of results achieved that one must judge Castello Branco's success or failure as a reformer. Whereas in some areas, such as economics, it is clear that Castello Branco and his economic ministers set the stage for the "Brazilian miracle," in other realms, especially the political, one can seriously question Castello Branco's success. As is generally known, Castello Branco attempted to maintain a legalistic posture of guarding certain constitutional principles and political rights, but he was constantly pressured by a group of younger officers called the "hardliners." The "hardliners" favored radical, revolutionary policies designed to end the careers of a large number of political leaders of the Vargas generation and to restructure the political system in general. Through the use of military police investigations, the "hardliners" were able to force the removal of the political rights of many of those politicians, and through their influence upon the National Security Council (which served as a pivotal governmental agency for a period of time), these "hardliners" also succeeded in asserting themselves in many other areas since virtually everything (industrial development, nuclear energy, education, labor unions, etc.) could be labeled matters of national security. This forcefully suggests that the "hardliners" were essentially victorious in their struggle against Castello Branco and his legalistic goals. In short, while the reformist plans of Castello Branco are clear and undeniable, the assertion that "modern Brazil owes its direction and basic concepts to the Castello Branco administration" (see dust cover) seems overdrawn in view of the record.

Nonetheless, this work is rich in interesting sidelights and insights into the course of national affairs during the Castello Branco regime. As such, it is useful as a reference tool and constitutes essential reading for all who seek greater understanding of Brazilian history during a difficult transitional period.