

*Inequality and Social Mobility in Brazil.* By JOSÉ PASTORE. Translated by ROBERT M. OXLEY. Foreword by ARCHIBALD O. HALLER. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1982. Tables. Appendix. Bibliography. Notes. Index. Pp. xviii, 194. Cloth.

This is an important book, based on a sophisticated yet clearly presented analysis of data collected in 1973 by the Brazilian census bureau.

As the title suggests, Pastore's thesis is twofold: on the one hand, Brazil has experienced harsh inequalities during its recent development; on the other, many Brazilians have experienced considerable upward mobility. These trends make for marginalization, especially in the rural areas, as well as for a certain *embourgeoisement*.

In the most general terms, two factors are at work behind the process of simultaneous mobility and marginalization. The first is structural transformation, the reallocation of employment opportunities away from the primary sector toward the secondary and tertiary sectors. Brazil is no more a banana, or coffee, republic than Washington is, in John F. Kennedy's phrase, a town of northern charm and southern efficiency.

The second involves "competition mobility": the striving for upward movement among individuals in a situation where structural change has apparently slowed down or begun to reach its upper limits. Here Pastore focuses less on the rural-urban, primary-to-secondary-and-tertiary shift and more on the advantages accruing to the educated in the industrialized Center-South. According to Pastore, such finer-grained shifts are becoming more common as Brazilian society continues to modernize, even though a huge agrarian backwater remains.

The book has some glitches. Although Pastore spends a few pages on the matter, his discussion of the implications of his results for comparative studies of social mobility might have been improved by contrasting Brazil with other authoritarian settings for which relevant data are available. Moreover, his treatment of Marxist perspectives on social stratification is cursory. On the whole, this book is very much worth reading.

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*Books in Brazil: A History of the Publishing Trade.* By LAURENCE HALLEWELL. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1982. Illustrations. Notes. Tables. Appendix. Index. Pp. xxvi, 485. Cloth. \$27.50.

Laurence Hallewell, who is the Latin American bibliographer at Ohio State University, has produced a fascinating and clearly a unique history of Brazilian publishing. The monograph is adapted from his doctoral thesis, written in 1973-74 at the University of Essex. Additional research was carried out in Brazil in the late 1970s, where he taught librarianship in João Pessoa. The author's point of entry to Brazil is refreshingly British. His style is relaxed, and his willingness to roam widely within the boundaries of his subject gives his book a correspondingly broad scope. For example, many of Hallewell's tables offer comparative data, contrasting the size of Brazilian cities, for example, with other cities in the Americas and Western Europe. The table on the decline of French book imports from 1910 to 1981 says more than many articles on the changing nature of cultural trends in Latin America.

Hallewell, then, provides an intellectual history of Brazilian letters that thoroughly integrates the larger themes of regionalism, nationalism, and political change, all within the framework of the history of Brazilian publishing. Most of the twenty chapters are organized around the biography of a leading publisher or print media entrepreneur (Antônio Isidoro da Fonseca, Silva Serva, Paul Martins, J. M. C. de Frias, Paulo Brito, B. L. Garnier, Laemmert, Hippolyte Garnier, Francisco Alves, Monteiro Lobato, José de Barros Martins, José Olympio, Enio Silveiro). By *no* stretch of the imagination, however, is this biography/hagiography or