

military revolt. How explain the origins and the ineptitude of that revolt, or the ability of Vargas to keep control of the political system by retaining the loyalty of most officers? Silva has missed a challenging opportunity to come up with answers to these and other provocative questions.

In a word, Silva has let the Brazilian cat out of the bag—a highly useful service in itself, to be sure—but historians must now put on the trainer's gloves to lay hold of and tame this different kind of "cat."

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*The Politics of Brazilian Development, 1930-1954.* By JOHN D. WIRTH. Stanford, 1970. Stanford University Press. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. viii, 278. \$7.95.

*The Politics of Brazilian Development, 1930-1954*, is a title in search of a book. It is about "politics" and "development" (by which the author means economic development) but only in a narrow sense. What John D. Wirth does is to document competently and objectively, from original sources, three not necessarily interrelated "politicized" economic case studies. The issues examined are those of foreign trade, petroleum, and steel.

The book is reasonably successful in accomplishing the first objective of the author, "to tell the story of these three issues and to relate them to the domestic and international political context of the times" (p. 2). He is less successful in achieving his second objective, which is to "explain policy-making within the historical context. Who identified problems and goals? Who could enforce his point of view, i.e., who controlled the policy-making machinery? How did the policy-makers perceive their opportunities and constraints" (p. 3)?

These objectives are set out in a very brief introductory section which would seem to be the justification for the "politics" of the volume's title. The brief discussion of policy-making and the listing of the author's six principal conclusions do not provide a suitable social science framework for a consideration of the book's goals. The conclusions, offered in summary form, concern foreign capital, the perception and analysis of balance-of-payments problems, the Vargas presidency, the nationalism, and the Army. The three case studies rarely refer to the theoretical issues raised in the introduc-

tion; they are not dealt with in sufficient depth in the brief conclusion.

Brazilian social scientists have written increasingly about the period that follows Vargas' rise to power in 1930. Men such as Octávio Ianni, Juárez Rubens Brandão Lopes, Francisco C. Weffort, Paulo Singer, and others have suggested a number of intriguing if not always satisfying hypotheses about the political ramifications of the Revolution of 1930. They too seek to separate the myth from the reality of the Vargas years.

The relationship of populism and nationalism, mass politics, Brandão Lopes' *Estado Composto*, and the *Doutrina de Chantagem* (blackmail doctrine) of Ianni are among the more stimulating. These might have provided suitable material for a theoretical framework of decision-making from 1930 to 1954—and, of course, decision-making is only *one* aspect of politics in that period. Alternatively, the abundant theoretical literature on governmental decision-making, particularly by North American political scientists, might have offered material for a framework within which the author could both historically document and politically compare and contrast the three case studies. This would have provided the reader a multidimensional perspective of the Brazilian political process and Getúlio Vargas' role in it.

To arrive at a sense of the political in Brazilian development after 1930, it would seem crucial to be able to explain, e.g., precisely how *different* the petroleum issue was from those of foreign trade and the building of the steel plant at Volta Redonda. Undoubtedly, all three did represent "early milestones" of the process by which "Brazilian policy makers developed a future orientation and a confidence in national purpose that in the broadest sense can be called developmental nationalism" (p. 217). But petroleum was the only one of the three to become deeply enmeshed in the "populism" of the 1946 Republic, in which "mass politics" played a significant role in influencing the stance of the government. Foreign trade and steel were issues dealt with basically in terms of elite decision-making in the context of a "closed" political system (notwithstanding the 1934-1937 Constitutional period of Vargas' rule from 1930 to 1945), while petroleum dominated the "open" competitive politics of Vargas' second period in power, 1951 to 1954.

Properly focused, the political controversy over the creation of Petrobrás, the state-owned oil corporation, could tell us a good deal about the eventual reemergence of discordant populist politics in

the early 1960s, which led to the March 1964 coup d'état. The *differences* among the three case studies deserve as much attention as the similarities.

But without a theoretical framework to facilitate comparison and historical analysis, the "political" in Wirth's book remains one-dimensional. We are left with three substantial and painstakingly researched case studies, for which students of Latin America will be grateful. These provide useful data on Brazilian history but are of less significance in explaining the politics of the Vargas years.

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*Brazilian Secondary Education and Socio-economic Development.*

By ROBERT J. HAVIGHURST and APARECIDA J. GOUVEIA. New York, 1969. Frederick A. Praeger. Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development. Map. Tables. Figures. Appendices. Glossary. Pp. xxvi, 321. \$15.00.

The greatest resource of a developing nation is its people; without their vision, talents, and energies its resources are wasted. The development of these resources builds a prosperous economy and a social order in which each person can lead a meaningful existence in peace and harmony with his fellow man. Therefore, the development of these resources must be a fundamental public responsibility, requiring the formulation and continuous development of a broad policy.

The importance of education in the process of social and economic development does not imply that large amounts of money *spent on any kind of education* serve the cause of growth and development. On the contrary, given scarce and limited financing, the direction of educational development should be guided by systematic studies of educational needs based on short- and long-term goals for development in all sectors. Failure to make frequent assessments of these needs on a total sector basis leaves the desired output of well-educated and well-trained manpower to chance.

Robert J. Havighurst and Aparecida J. Gouveia present not only a raft of information about the middle school in Brazil but a unique approach for educational development studies. The book is written in clear and precise language and well documented with all kinds of data that more than adequately support conclusions made. The scope of the study is an excellent reminder to educational planners and to those involved in educational development, of the need to probe deeply