

Research for this book was carried out in Brazil, the United States, and Europe. Collections consulted included the Maurício da Lacerda papers, the Archives du Bureau International du Travail as well as the papers of Albert Thomas, its director-general, and the Archivo Storico del Movimento Operario Brasileiro. Happily, the book contains a detailed section of notes (pp. 333–69) and a name index as well as two sections of photographs: one of members of the Communist International, the other of figures involved in the 1930 revolution and the 1935 barracks insurrection launched by the Communist party's ANL front.

ROBERT M. LEVINE, University of Miami

A formação das almas: o imaginário da República no Brasil. By JOSÉ MURILO DE CARVALHO. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1991. Illustrations. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. 166 pp. Paper.

José Murilo de Carvalho has enriched Brazilian historiography with distinguished studies of the political culture and institutions of the monarchy, lucid analyses of military politics, and, just recently, provocative discussions of Old Republic political practice and culture. *Os bestializados* (1987) has already been reviewed here; the present book is its sequel. In both, Carvalho addresses broader questions beyond the cultural and political foci of such recent works as those of Nicolau Sevcenko, Suely R. R. de Queiroz, Maria L. M. Janotti, and Jeffrey Needell.

In *A formação*, particularly, Carvalho explores symbols as a way to understand the Republic's political culture, and successfully demonstrates that the adaptation of symbols succeeded or failed depending upon the capacity to articulate pre-existing attitudes or to inspire potential attitudes among Brazilians. As he makes clear, most symbols, identified with a political culture or direction absent among most Brazilians, failed utterly. A few symbols, either because of a unique appeal to various groups (e.g., Tiradentes) or an association with established sentiments (e.g., the traditional national anthem), succeeded—but without generating the desired, specific identification with the Republic (which was ill-defined itself). As with *Os bestializados*, Carvalho thus points to the abyss between Brazilians and the regimes and associated ideologies imposed upon them since 1889.

The book, superbly illustrated and limpidly argued, is enlightened by recent European theory, notably Bronislaw Baczko's *Imaginaires sociaux* (1984), a choice selection of works on comparable questions in French and U.S. history, recent secondary works, and an obvious mastery of the obscure periodicals and memoirs of the era. The chapters take up the differing republican ideologies at play, the contradictory myths of the regime's founding, Tiradentes, the failure of a female allegory for the Republic, the survival of monarchical traditions in the flag and anthem, and the key Positivist role in *a manipulação do imaginário*. Unusual in its focus, telling in its conclusions, *A formação* is highly recommended for scholars of

the period and those interested in the problems of ideology, political legitimacy, and political participation in modern Brazil.

JEFFREY D. NEEDELL, University of Florida

German-speaking Entrepreneurs: Builders of Business in Brazil. By MARION K. PINSDORF. New York: Peter Lang Publishing, 1990. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. iv, 403 pp. Cloth. \$77.95.

Marion Pinsdorf, associate professor at Fordham's Graduate School of Business Administration, sets out to show that Germans "contributed far beyond their numbers to development" in Brazil (p. 1) and that the contributions of the Pinsdorf family, to which she may be distantly related, were typical.

She devotes most of the book to a detailed, admiring survey of German contributions to Brazil, already familiar ground to historians. This survey frames the story of entrepreneur Wilhelm Pinsdorf, who left Meissen for Buenos Aires in 1892 and six years later set off up the river to Mato Grosso in search of hides and egret feathers for export. He opened stores in Corumbá and Aquidauana, returned repeatedly to Germany, and made his fortune exporting hides and beef during World War I, only to lose it in the political unrest of 1923–24. The account is based on interviews with Wilhelm's children and on surviving family letters. Unfortunately the letters (1924–35) postdate most of his career and do not tell us much about his business, politics, or social relations on a frontier where his work force included many Paraguayan Indians. A family tree and a map of Mato Grosso would have made useful additions.

Few would dispute the value of German contributions to Brazil. While it is questionable how typical of German immigrants the Pinsdorf family was, Wilhelm's story does convey the formidable risks and hardships that faced entrepreneurs in Mato Grosso in these years.

JOAN BAK, University of Richmond

Guatemalan Indians and the State, 1540–1988. Edited by CAROL A. SMITH. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1990. Maps. Figures. Notes. Bibliography. Index. ix, 316 pp. Cloth. \$27.50.

Most of the papers published in this book were first presented by anthropologists, historians, and geographers at a Latin American Studies Association meeting in 1988. The collective goal was to illuminate the role of the Indian as it relates to Guatemala's political and economic problems.

Carol Smith divides the book into two parts: "Historical Formation" and "Twentieth-Century Struggles." Part 1 contains a paper by Christopher Lutz and