

Rio de Janeiro, 6 de novembro de 1967.

Nº 637/67 .

Lawrence S. Graham
Instituto de Administracion
Publica de Nueva York
c/o USAID
American Embassy
LIMA, PERU

Prezado Senhor,

Acuso o recebimento da carta enviada por V.Sa., ao Instituto Nacional de Estudos Pedagógicos, contendo pedido de autorização para a transcrição, em trabalho de sua autoria, e na língua inglesa, de trecho de livro de Mário Wagner Vieira da Cunha: "O Sistema administrativo brasileiro, 1930-1950" , editado pelo INEP.

Ao mesmo tempo que autorizo a transcrição do referido trecho, transmito a V.Sa. que o livro de Hélio Jaguaribe, "Condições institucionais do desenvolvimento", foi editado pelo Instituto Superior de Estudos Brasileiros, órgão já extinto.

Cordiais Saudações

Péricles Madureira de Pinho
Diretor Executivo

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PROTOCOLO

C/O US AID
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LIMA, PERU
CABLE: "INSTADMIN"

September 5, 1967

Instituto Nacional de Estudos Pedagógicos
Ministério de Educação e Cultura
Rio de Janeiro, Estado de Guanabara
Brasil

Gentlemen:

The University of Texas Press is in the process of preparing a manuscript of mine, "Civil Service Reform in Brazil: Principles v. Practice." Publication is scheduled for the end of the year. This is a result of research carried out in Brazil in 1964 in preparation for my doctoral thesis. The book is being published in the University of Texas Press' Latin American Mimeograph Series.

In this regard I would like to request your permission to reprint an English translation of quotations from the following sources:

Mário Wagner Vieira da Cunha. O Sistema Administrativo Brasileiro, 1930-1950. Rio de Janeiro: Instituto Nacional de Estudos Pedagógicos, Ministério de Educação e Cultura, 1963), pp. 32-33.

Hélio Jaguaribe. Condições Institucionais do Desenvolvimento. Rio de Janeiro: Ministério de Educação e Cultura, Instituto Superior de Estudos Brasileiros, 1952. pp. 22-23.

For your approval I am submitting my English translation of the quotations:

(Vieira da Cunha)

"Thus, the imperial administration turned its attention more to the larger cities and to the Court than to the countryside; it took care more of external commerce than of internal commerce -- of the railroads and the ports which tied the country to the outside world rather than the regional and local communications and supply network. It was mostly an administration that had a regulatory character, with limited financial resources and a small number of employees. Its aristocratic orientation was manifested in the expenses of the Court which reached half or more of all the total expenditures... On the one hand, these were for activities carried on at the service of the Court or for its entertainment. On the other, however, these were service activities for the dominant classes (with a purpose) since the Monarch was interested in attracting to the Court the power (and resources) of the country's rural aristocracy and mercantile bourgeoisie."

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(Jaguaribe)

" The essence of the Cartorial State is found in the fact that the State is, in the first place, the maintainer or guarantor of the status quo. (It)... is a product of clientele politics and, at the same time, the instrument that utilizes and perpetuates it... (In this system) public employment is not in actuality directed toward the rendering of any public service, but only toward the more or less indirect subsidization of clienteles in exchange for electoral support. This function, separated from social reality, unrelated to the need for rendering effective public service, results in an infinite pyramid of positions where innocuous papers are circulated and where the only activity exercised is the feeding of itself through self-benefitting practices... Its objective is not the rendering of public services, but (instead) the provision for a marginal middle class, which, since it has little to do, becomes the predominant force in public opinion -- an illustrious force which votes and orients itself within the mechanism of an indirect subsidy. The dominant class indirectly subsidizes the leisure and the marginality of the middle class, giving it a place within the Cartorial State, and (the middle class) pays a tax which the (State) returns in the form of favors for the maintenance of clientele politics and a semicolonial and semifeudal structure."

I would very much appreciate your reply to this matter at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence S. Graham

Lawrence S. Graham
Public Administration Advisor

LSG/nr.

*As BPE.
15.9.67
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