

ales. Igualmente valiosa es la "Introducción," adecuadamente documentada y certera en sus juicios.

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*Homenaje de la Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de Educación a Domingo Faustino Sarmiento en el sesquicentenario de su nacimiento.* Buenos Aires, Kraft, 1961. Universidad Nacional de La Plata, *Humanidades*. Tomo XXXVII, 3 vols. Pp. 238; 324; 356. Paper.

This extraordinarily well-planned and well-executed *homenaje* is one of the most valuable of all the publications devoted to Sarmiento. Of the eleven articles in the first volume (those submitted by non-Argentine authors), seven cover aspects of Sarmiento's life and work in Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, the United States, and Europe and four deal with his contributions to education; the excellent article by Alamiro de Avila Martel on "Sarmiento en la Universidad de Chile" falls in both categories. Other outstanding articles in this section are the "Valoración educacional de Sarmiento" by Antonio M. Grompone, "Sarmiento and Europe" by G. V. Kiernan, and "La estadía de Domingo Faustino Sarmiento en Francia a la luz del *Diario de Gastos*" by Paul Verdevoye.

Included in the twenty-six Argentine contributions (Vols. 2 and 3) are nine which deal with various provinces of the republic: two on Sarmiento's experiences in Mendoza; three on Entre Ríos and Sarmiento's relations with Urquiza and López Jordan; one by Manuel Lizondo Borda on Tucumán and the friendship with Posse; one on Patagonia; an exceptionally useful article by Carlos Melo on "Las provincias durante la presidencia de Sarmiento (1868-1874)"; another, by Félix Weinberg, on "El presidente electo Sarmiento en Buenos Aires, testimonios del periodismo porteño de 1868." Outstanding among the articles which deal with more general aspects of the presidency are Andrés Allende's "La guerra de fronteras durante la presidencia de

Sarmiento" and Gustavo Cirigliano's "Sarmiento en sus contactos culturales con los Estados Unidos," with its summation of the "criterio de acción" derived from the visits to the northern republic. Of economic interest is an article on the English 1871 loan for public works and José Panettieri's "Sarmiento y la industria"; of political emphasis are those on the 1860 constitutional reform, an interpretation of the "político-social" thought of Sarmiento, his role in the 1880 presidential election, and the "capital" question. Finally, among the miscellaneous contributions are two articles on the *Recuerdos de Provincia*, Fernando Márquez Miranda's interesting "Sarmiento precursor de las ciencias del hombre," and Horacio Jorge Becco's useful "Bibliografía de Sarmiento."

It is to be hoped that some way may be found to rescue this extraordinarily valuable collection of articles from the obscurity inherent in an understandably limited list of the subscribers to a scholarly university periodical and to make them more generally available to the public.

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*El civilizador. Síntesis del pensamiento vivo de Sarmiento.* Edited by JULIO R. BARCOS. Buenos Aires, 1961. Ediciones Antonio Zamora. Colección los Genios, XII. Pp. 429.

Defined as an *ideario* of Sarmiento, this book contains selections from the *Obras completas* (1885-1903) which reflect ideas of the great Argentine president and educator. "Nothing in our country," writes its editor, "is more popular than the name of Sarmiento." Unhappily, he finds scant precise knowledge of the man's written work to correspond with that popularity, for his collected works are not generally available. The 375 pages of this anthology, then, include, with occasional brief editorial notes, those passages in each of the 52 volumes of the *Obras completas* which are regarded as representative. Preceding them are 32 introductory pages; following, a 3-page "Decálogo

de la educación común" and a "Comentario." The book is—as it was designed to be—a useful introduction to Sarmiento and a valuable pedagogical tool, but it necessarily suffers the evils of all anthologies. Those of us who so greatly admire Sarmiento are, for example, not content to see *Argirópolis* (vol. 13) represented by only six pages and the two volumes (37-38) of *Conflictos y armonías de las razas en América* by only fifteen. Fifty-two volumes do not condense satisfactorily into one.

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*Psicología de Sarmiento.* By NERIO ROJAS. Buenos Aires, 1961. Editorial Guillermo Kraft. Colección Cúpula. Notes. Appendix. Pp. 184. Paper.

This is the second edition of a book, first published in 1916, in which Dr. Nerio Rojas has attempted to "*puntualizar a la luz de la psiquiatría las anormalidades extrañas de Sarmiento, ya descubiertas maliciosamente por sus contemporáneos.*" The work, then, is a kind of psychoanalysis, with data based on Sarmiento's own works and on the writings left by those who knew him; these are then interpreted in the light of modern psychological study. The correction of the earlier edition and the addition of much new material in the present one, however, have not changed the author's basic conclusions that Sarmiento was not mad, despite the assertions of certain of his contemporaries, and that his vanity, the frequent attribute of genius, was justified by his accomplishments. Perhaps of greater general interest than such conclusions are the author's description of Sarmiento's literary style (pp. 37, 39, 57, 64) and the portrayal of the great Argentinian as "*la síntesis humana de la patria.*"

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*Argentina, 1930-1960.* Compiled by JORGE A. PAITA. Buenos Aires, 1961.

Editorial Sur. Illustrations. Pp. 447. Paper.

The famous literary and publishing house, Sur, has made a first brave attempt to present in organized fashion the elements of contemporary Argentina. Considering the problems involved, the fact that the result has not been an unqualified success is no reflection on Sur's high standards.

An impressive group of experts representing an equally impressive range of political and philosophical convictions collaborated in this summary of Argentina's last three decades. Yet the limitations of space and an exaggerated desire to embrace all facets of national development have broken the image into many fragments. The reader will find much detailed information and many suggestive ideas, but in the end he will emerge with no total picture of contemporary Argentina.

The contents are divided into several major headings: historical and demographic surveys; elements of political power; productive processes; sciences; community services; elements of mass culture; arts; religion and ethics. Only under the first three headings, however, are the collaborators permitted sufficient space to develop meaningful essays. Here one finds provocative studies such as Tulio Halperín Donghi's sixty-five page interpretive chronology, Roberto Cortez Conde's essay on political parties and Horacio Sueldo's examination of the armed forces. Unfortunately many of the subsequent chapters, such as those devoted to architecture, music, sports, medicine, human rights, or movies can be little more than staccato summaries.

The plunge has been made by Sur. And despite the difficulties, it is to be hoped that Argentines will continue such honest and searching probes into their recent history.

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*Política exterior nacional.* By CARLOS A. FLORIT. Buenos Aires, 1960-[1961]. Ediciones Arayú. Colección