

time trade. In following this policy, he argues, Chile gave up her rights of territorial sovereignty. Moreover, Chile failed to make effective use of her establishment at Punta Arenas in a policy of penetration and expansion into Patagonia.

Martinic's greatest attack on Chilean policy is leveled at individuals whose lack of vision and interest led to what he calls a sacrifice of Patagonia. José Victoriano Lastarria, Diego Barros Arana, and Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna were, in the author's mind, those who had been most culpable in blinding official policy toward Patagonia.

Although Martinic makes little point of the fact, it is significant that the abandonment of Chilean interest and occupation of Patagonia took place in 1879. Chile had turned toward the Atacama. Mining fever had captured the official and public imagination.

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Argentina. By ARTHUR P. WHITAKER. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1964. Prentice-Hall, Inc. Notes. Index. Pp. 184. \$4.95.

This study by the distinguished historian Arthur P. Whitaker is part of a new series designed to present the historical background to a nation's "present-day character, problems, and behavior" and "a fresh synthesis and original interpretation." Combining these two aims, each volume in "The Modern Nations in Historical Perspective" should appeal to both the general reader and the specialist. In accordance with the general plan of the series Professor Whitaker has chosen to stress the political history of Argentina without ignoring significant social and economic developments. This approach is admirably suited to his purposes: to show how Argentina's experience invalidates the assumptions underlying the Alliance for Progress, to describe Argentina's pan-nationalism, and to assess the strength of Argentine desire to avoid involvement in the Cold War. The treatment of these three subjects is based in part on the author's previous publications.

One chapter is devoted to the formation of the Argentine nation between 1810 and 1880 and to the origins of the issues that divided the Argentine people then and now. The author singles out for special attention the conflicts between democracy and authoritarianism, nativism and cosmopolitanism, centralization and decentralization, and Buenos Aires and the provinces. Some of these problems were settled by the Constitution of 1853, but others remained unresolved. One of these was the question of which foreign model to follow, for the advocates of cosmopolitanism had to contend both with the traditionalists

and with diverse opinions inside their own ranks. Some cosmopolitans looked to Europe and others to the United States for inspiration. By 1880 the former had won, but as the events of recent years demonstrate, the proponents of North Americanization never surrendered. Friction also was created by the efforts of Argentine nationalists to give substance to the idea of an Argentine state. An Argentine national spirit existed after 1806, but it was not widespread until 1860. How and why this national sentiment grew is not immediately clear.

In reality this and the following six chapters constitute an analysis of Argentine history in terms of the current theory of economic growth. The argument of Professor Whitaker may be summarized as follows: Between 1810 and 1880 Argentina passed from the traditional to the transitional society stage. Roughly speaking, it took twenty-seven years, from 1853 to 1880, to accomplish the change. Argentina remained in the transitional society stage until 1940, but by then it was a modern nation. In the intervening sixty years it had completed a large railroad network, altered its economy to serve the growing needs of foreign markets for foodstuffs, opened its doors to foreign investments and immigrants, raised its literacy rate, and increased the number of voters. In addition the middle class and proletariat had grown, the power of the oligarchy had declined, and at least two types of nationalism had appeared. Argentina evidently was moving into the take-off stage. Since 1940, however, it has tended to move backward rather than forward.

Why Argentina has failed to move out of the transitional society stage is not evident. Professor Whitaker only describes the problems currently rending the Argentine nation, among them pan-nationalism, populist nationalism, political and social fragmentation, and the failure to reach a consensus on the meaning of Argentine nationalism. Some of these issues, theoreticians might say, illustrate how generational conflicts can inhibit progress into the take-off stage, and not that the theory of economic growth is based on erroneous assumptions.

Professor Whitaker has ably summarized Argentine political history in a few well-written chapters. The text is remarkably free of typographical errors. Unfortunately, a brief note identifying the source or sources used for the statistical data presented is lacking. Despite these and other minor flaws the principal thesis of the author merits the consideration of all serious readers.

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