

and federalists, however, the author displays his sympathy for the aspirations of the latter.

The reader might wish for more comments on Argentine constitutional confusion since the fall of Perón, but he must be satisfied with the author's fervidly expressed hope for the future. To him the institutional development of Argentina, indeed of all nations, must evolve toward a one-world-or-none concept when "el derecho internacional presente quedará reducido a una forma de derecho civil" (p. 589). This conclusion might be interpreted by some readers as a means used by the author to express his discontent with the current political developments in his nation.

Although this volume fails to present a systematic analysis of its subject, it will be very useful as a reference for its information concerning the pacts, accords, and constitutions of Argentina. Within the limitations of its noninterpretative framework it is well written and well organized.

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DWAIN ERVIN

José Clemente Sarmiento. Paladín de mayo en San Juan. By CÉSAR H. GUERRERO. San Juan, Argentina, 1966. Editorial Sanjuanina. Illustrations. Notes. Appendix. Pp. 175. Paper.

José Clemente Sarmiento, Paladín de mayo en San Juan, was presented to the second historical congress in Cuyo during 1960 and was to have been published in the *Anales* of that body. The six-year delay before publication by Editorial Sanjuanina may offer some indication as to the merit of the book. The work is not a scholarly one, although several documents such as birth and death certificates are reproduced in the appendix, and some reference is made to material available in the archives of San Juan and Mendoza. Documentation within the body of the work is extremely sparse, and one notes typographical errors which might have been corrected.

The *Paladín de mayo*, José Clemente, is, of course, none other than the progenitor of that illustrious Argentine educator and statesman, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento. The author of the book confesses that the source of much inspiration for his work was Sarmiento's own *Recuerdos de Provincia* in which Don Domingo related much data pertinent to his boyhood in San Juan. There can be no doubt as to Guerrero's sincere admiration for Sarmiento. His first chapter, "San Juan a mediados del siglo XVIII," is strongly reminiscent of *Facundo*, both as to style and as to descriptions of daily life, customs, and pastimes.

Guerrero has striven to enlighten his reader concerning his protagonist and to counteract the adverse publicity called down upon Don José Clemente by the adversaries of the son, especially the Argentine novelist, Manuel Gálvez. The elder Sarmiento, an "uneducated father who was deeply concerned that his children not be [uneducated]" (p. 44), is painted in strong colors. It was he who forced his young son to read so prodigiously and thus started him on the path to future greatness. That the father himself was a great patriot is evidenced by his appellation of *Madre Patria*. Thanks to his experience as muleteer through the Andes, he was able to aid San Martín in the long trek across the cordillera to Chile; and it appears certain that the elder Sarmiento participated in the Battle of Chacabuco.

The book is readable and for the most part flows smoothly. No new material is presented, and the author is content to emphasize positive aspects of Don José Clemente's character. One of the more interesting chapters is "La familia," in which thumbnail sketches are presented of assorted Sarmientos. Many of these are accompanied by pictures.

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Oneonta

El desarrollo de las ideas en la sociedad argentina del siglo XX.

By JOSÉ LUIS ROMERO. México, 1965. Fondo de Cultura Económica. Colección Tierra Firme. Historia de las Ideas Contemporáneas. Index. Pp. 195. Paper. \$1.30.

José Luis Romero has made a significant contribution to the field of Latin American history with this new study on twentieth-century Argentine thought. A work of lasting value, both for its style and content, it stands with books by Alejandro Korn, Ricardo Rojas, and José Ingenieros as basic reading for students of Argentine culture and society. Taking the time period 1880-1960, he characterizes the major currents of opinion, assesses the relative importance of liberal, socialist, communist, fascist, and anarchist thought and presents the theses of key books by Argentine intellectuals. He also analyzes the philosophies of government of various political leaders and indicates the major trends in political, economic, social, educational, historical, and aesthetic thought. By placing all this within a context of the changing social environment Romero helps one better to understand Argentine collective behavior.

With a general perspective similar to that of Alejandro Korn in his *Influencias filosóficas en la evolución nacional*, Romero relates