

Martí's thoughts on love, grief, death, and religion.

It thus becomes Number 28 by this reviewer's count of single and multi-volumed reproductions of Martí's works. This is not the first time that an attempt has been made to place the Cuban's thoughts in some order by subject matter. Anthologies have been drawn up by Carlos Martínez-Fortún y Foyo, Lilia Castro de Morales, and M. Isidro Méndez.

Martí's writings are more than matched by works about him. One bibliography lists over 10,000 items, including over 100 books, and more than 200 monographs. Professor González himself has recently published a collection of critical essays in *Antología crítica de José Martí*, as a companion volume to the *Esquema*, and he has also published *Fuentes para el estudio de José Martí* (1950), and *José Martí, Epic Chronicler of the United States in the Eighties* (1953).

Professor González has indicated that the *Esquema* is not for the expert on Martí, but rather for the student. He writes, "We would like this *Esquema* to be something like a breviary or book of hours in which young Americans, of both Americas, might steep themselves in faith, dignity, heroic sense of duty, aspirations to excel, esthetic pleasure, and integrity. In the Spanish language there is no more constructive literature than that of Martí."

An introduction to the selections gives Professor González' estimate of Martí's place in the literature of the Spanish language. He finds, "With the exception of Cervantes, no other writer exists in our language who has so softly but yet so irresistibly put us in his debt. . . . In him can be seen at the same level three dimensions or potentialities that no other Hispanic writer shows: the heroic, the apostolic, and creative genius." Martí revolted against the academicians of his time in the early 1880's and wrote with a freshness that made him a forerunner of Modernism. Rubén Darío, the Nica-

raguan poet, was very much indebted to him.

Superlatives come easily to the majority of persons writing in Spanish on Martí, and most are reluctant to find any faults in the Cuban patriot. Professor González is no exception. He writes of Martí, "In spite of such a prolific literary output, the fact is that one does not find in him a single page that is trivial, mediocre, or unworthy of comment." Although greatly admiring Martí, this reviewer ventures to suggest that at times he was obtuse, wordy, and flamboyant.

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*Radical Nationalism. The Political Orientations of Panamanian Law Students.* By DANIEL GOLDRICH. East Lansing, Michigan, 1962. Michigan State University. Tables. Notes. Pp. 44. Paper.

This pamphlet requires my most rigid adherence to the classic suggestions to reviewers. It appears to follow the general lines of the author's study, with his then collaborator Edward W. Scott, "Developing Political Orientations of Panamanian Students," 23 J. Politics 84 (1961) and to include here almost the identical textual background on Panamanian politics. Here, however, the sample being interviewed consists of law students rather than secondary students. The sample analyzed is slightly more than one-half, 78 out of 140, of that student body. In addition to justification, method and aforementioned background, pp. 1-7, the pamphlet states The Findings, pp. 7-19 summarizes same, 19-21 and outlines their significance, 21-28. The tabular data makes up the remainder, pp. 29-41 save three pages of notes, foot to several leading authorities, newspaper writers, and commentators all ranked on an equal footing. Neither here nor in the article cited *supra* can the reviewers find evidence of real contact with Panamanian life. But then perhaps this would have destroyed the

ability to weigh the findings with true objectivity, as has obviously been done.

Given these preconditions, Professor Goldrich has demonstrated excellence in handling of the measurement techniques and brilliance in sorting out significance. This cannot fairly be called a historical work but rather must be found to be a good transitory view of current events, or perhaps to the very perceptive even a tentative guide to the future. I am certain that even the author would want to change certain delicate shades of opinion on Cuban-Panamanian similarities post the October crisis only two years after his poll in Panama. Since this short study was written in May, 1961, I await his next with interest.

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#### THE ANDEAN REGION AND NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA

*Periodismo meridiano. Paz y trabajo de Julio César Salas.* By P. N. TABLANTE GARRIDO. Mérida, Venezuela, 1959. Publicaciones de la Facultad de Humanidades de la Universidad de los Andes. Illustrations. Pp. 38. Paper.

Historians concerned with the 1909-1935 dictatorship of Juan Vicente Gómez wish to examine the 1899-1908 dictatorship of Cipriano Castro which nurtured it. Valuable references in Caracas abound but provincial materials dealing with the Castro era are not plentiful for western Venezuela.

Now the University of the Andes in Mérida, capital city of the state of the same name, has published a slim volume giving significant glimpses of economic conditions in western Venezuela at the time.

Julio César Salas published and edited a monthly newspaper, *Paz y Trabajo*, in the town of Egido, four miles southeast of Mérida. Between August 1, 1904, and October 24, 1908, Salas produced forty issues, some of which contain reports on agricultural

problems and market prices for Venezuelan coffee, sugar, and other products.

Each issue contained only four pages. Three front pages and two inside pages are reproduced in this short monograph on the news contained in the *Salas* monthly. Most issues included a literary essay, discussing the ideas of Miranda, Bolívar, or other *pensadores venezolanos*. But the chief item of historiographic value *Paz y Trabajo* has for Latin Americanists centers in the data on provincial economic life.

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*La educación en Venezuela en 1870.* By ANGELINA LEMMO. Caracas, 1961. Instituto de Antropología e Historia. Facultad de Humanidades y Educación. Universidad Central de Venezuela. Serie de Historia. Notes. Pp. 138. Paper.

This is an excellent little study of the Decree of 1870 of Antonio Guzmán Blanco calling for free, compulsory public education in Venezuela. It avoids involvement in the controversy surrounding the career of Guzmán Blanco and confines itself to tracing the efforts during the period 1870-75 to secure the ideal of public education in Venezuela. The study presents the liberal belief in public education as a means of emancipating the masses, but does not argue the point nor question too deeply the motives of Guzmán Blanco. It is concerned with the problems encountered in implementing the Decree of 1870 and with the men dedicated to that reform.

Nevertheless, the study reveals that progress in education in Venezuela was frustrated by conditions of political instability. There was no shortage of men of vision in Venezuela, such as Juan Bautista Dalla-Costa, Governor of the state of Guayana, who initiated programs in adult and vocational education in his state. However, before his work bore fruit he was deposed by revolutionary action. Similarly, the author points out that such problems

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