

The book also includes a succinct account of the Paraguayan War by Colonel (Ret.) Augusto G. Rodríguez, a career soldier who turned able historian after his enforced retirement under the Perón regime. The remaining three volumes, now under preparation, will stress institutional and cultural history, economic and social evolution, and the history of the provinces and districts making up the Argentine nation.

The list of authors responsible for the specific chapters reads like a *Who's Who* of Argentine history. Levene (Mitre), Rodríguez, Alberto Palcos (Sarmiento), Carlos Heras (Avellaneda), Armando Braun Menéndez (Roca, both terms), Ricardo R. Caillet-Bois (Juárez Celman), Enrique Ruiz Guiñazu (Pellegrini), Roberto Levillier (Uriburu), Raúl A. Molina (Alvear), and Roberto Etchepareborda (Yrigoyen, second term) are among the outstanding *valores* of Argentine historiography. In general their approach tends to follow the "classical school" as modified by the research of the more objective revisionists. One doubts that the "hard line" revisionists, the glorifiers of Juan Manuel Rosas and Francisco Solano López in the Plata area and in the United States will be happy with the opening chapters on the Mitre and Sarmiento administrations and the Paraguayan War.

In such a cooperative effort there inevitably tend to be low as well as high spots, but the general level is quite high. Certainly this is a major contribution on a period that has been relatively little explored, largely because of the limited accessibility of official and private archives for the post-1862 years. Even this factor, however, hardly explains the very scant treatment (twenty-two pages) accorded the first administration of Hipólito Yrigoyen (1916-1922). The achievements and, perhaps even more important, the failures of those six years were to leave a deep imprint on post-1930 Argentina. Yrigoyen's conduct of Argentine foreign relations during the crucial years of World War I and its immediate aftermath, for example, merits more than the two pages which it has been accorded—no matter how excellent those two pages may be from a purely literary standpoint. Fortunately the account of Yrigoyen's second administration (October 1928-September 1930) concludes the volume with one of its most useful chapters.

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*Reseña histórica del ejército argentino (1862-1930)*. By COLONEL AUGUSTO G. RODRÍGUEZ. Buenos Aires, 1964. Secretaría de Guerra. Dirección de Estudios Históricos. Año. I Núm. I Serie II. Bibliography. Pp. 144. Paper.

The Argentine army has come increasingly under the scrutiny of

historians, political scientists, and sociologists, all apparently motivated by the urge to penetrate the roots and consequences of its incursions into politics. Sensitive to the need for refurbishing its image, the Argentine army itself through a newly created bureau (Dirección de Estudios Históricos) has launched a series of scholarly publications designed to illuminate its contributions to the nation's past. The present volume is the first of this series. Its author and director of the bureau, Colonel (Ret.) Augusto G. Rodríguez is a member of the Academia Nacional de Historia and is well known for his studies of Sarmiento as a military man.

Colonel Rodríguez has exploited the military sources at his disposal to produce a compact volume that provides, as its title indicates, a sketch of the army in the period from the rise of Mitre to the collapse of Yrigoyen. This is not a history of the army's political role, and relatively little space is accorded to the involvement of the military in political ventures. Rather the main concern is with the successive transformations in command structure, internal organization, recruitment and training, ordnance, regulations, and order of battle.

Colonel Rodríguez quotes from contemporary letters and reports to make what might have been an arid account highly readable. The book is expository rather than analytical and has no particular axe to grind. It does present in convenient form, however, a wealth of information for understanding the stages through which the heterogeneous elements of the national army after Pavón evolved into the professionally led conscript force of the present century. One learns, for example, that from Mitre to Roca Argentine presidents exercised centralized control over the army, maintaining direct contact with major unit commanders despite the existence of a commander-in-chief. It was Roca who sought to restore the military chain of command and it was largely he who promoted the measures that professionalized the Argentine army.

For anyone interested in the internal history of that institution, this book will be a handy reference work, especially since its brief bibliography lists relevant archives and libraries.

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*Partido y poder en la Argentina moderna, 1930-1946.* By ALBERTO CIRIA. Buenos Aires, 1964. Jorge Álvarez. Bibliography. Pp. 337.

A study prepared in 1962-63 under the direction of José Luis Romero at the University of Buenos Aires provides the basis for this