

estheticism and philosophy. Alegría admits, however, that within each group there are many writers who contradict the attempt to categorize. But categorize he does and must, for this history consists of only sixty-nine pages.

The body of the present essay is basically a distillation of Alegría's *Literatura chilena del siglo XX*. There are five chapters dealing with poetry, the novel and short story, the theater, the essay and criticism. It concludes with a one-and-a-half-page bibliography. Most authors mentioned are merely listed along with the pertinent dates of birth and death, while the work of even the most important writers is dealt with in few more words. For example, the author describes in ten lines the literary contribution of Gabriela Mistral, the Chilean Nobel Prize winner (which there was no space to mention).

In summation, the booklet is a chronological catalog of names, with some dates and titles and a survey evaluation of contemporary Chilean literature. This type of history already exists in much greater detail. Its use would be for a very quick orientation in the trends of twentieth-century Chilean literature.

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*Argentina: análisis y autoanálisis.*

Edited by H. ERNEST LEWALD. Buenos Aires, 1969. Editorial Sudamericana. Notes. Pp. 269. Paper.

The still largely unexamined idea of the nation as the most viable political, economic, and social unit continues to impose itself heavily on our understanding. This is especially true for Argentina, which has produced more than its share of nationalist interpretations in the past twenty-five years. Every now and then, however, a book comes forth which presents things in a broader context. This can be said of H. Ernest Lewald's book of readings, *Argentina: análisis y autoanálisis*. What Lewald recognizes is that the national community cannot be understood except in terms of its relation to

both the international and local communities of which it is an integral part. In his short but perceptive prologue he suggests that the student should establish an equilibrium between universalism and relativism in treating the nationalist theme.

The selections he offers are from the pens of those writers who generally wrote in the light of the broader context, such as José Ortega y Gasset, Ezequiel Martínez Estrada, Bernardo Canal Feijoo, Enrique Anderson-Imbert, and Héctor A. Murena. His selections are well chosen, and they provide an excellent analysis of the universalist and relativist positions from a humanist point of view. Perhaps because of Lewald's fidelity to his discipline, he includes only preeminent men of letters and omits the writings of those social scientists who most clearly represent a relativist perspective. For these reasons, students of nationalism will find neither a comprehensive picture nor much that is new in this book. Nonetheless, we are grateful to Lewald for making key selections more readily available.

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*Partidos y poder en la Argentina moderna (1930-46)*. 2nd ed. By ALBERTO CIRIA. Buenos Aires, 1968. Editorial Jorge Álvarez. Charts. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 379. Paper.

This important political analysis of contemporary Argentina has come out in a second edition only four years after the original publication date (reviewed *HAHR*, August 1966, pp. 337-338). The first nine chapters are identical save for an occasional phrase. The additions are several items in the bibliography, a detailed table of contents, and a final chapter, "Del pasado al presente."

In this last chapter, Ciria reviews his preceding evidence and suggests its relation to the constitutional crisis in which Argentina now finds itself. The implicit fear is of "un régimen que enfatiza la autoridad, el orden y la