

Tras lo dicho, Ortiz-Osés verifica que el actual enfrentamiento político responde, antes que a cualquier consideración institucional, a una *disonancia cultural* entre este substrato mitológico-matriarcal, representado por la izquierda abertzale y la visión abstracta del mundo, encarnada por el estatalismo patriarcal hispano. De esta suerte, *lo por pensar* por las partes enfrentadas es cómo lograr una *homeostasis* arquetípica, un equilibrio no-represor de ambas Imágenes del mundo en el que se asuman *críticamente*, tanto los peligros (emergencia inmediata del instinto y represión lógico-racional del mismo), como las virtudes (reencantamiento del mundo y canalización dialógica de la axiología colectiva) de ambas posturas.

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Catálogo del Archivo Manuel de Irujo: guerra y exilio, 1936-1981

BARRUSO, Pedro; LARRAÑAGA, Miguel; LEMA, José Angel (catalogación), y JIMENEZ DE ABERASTURI, Juan Carlos (coordinación).

Donostia = San Sebastián: Eusko Ikaskuntza = Sociedad de Estudios Vascos, D.L. 1994
2 vols. (868 p.), 29 cm. (Centro de Documentación de Historia Contemporánea del País Vasco, 7 y 8).

ISBN: 84-87471-72-2

Anyone who has ever done any research on the history of the contemporary Basque Country, and specially of Basque nationalism, is aware of the importance of the private documentary collections. In many cases, these fill at least some of the holes left by the public archives and libraries, supplying the required information to the investigator who without these documents would have been condemned to abandon his intention to contribute to a better knowledge of that part of history chosen as the object of the research. In fact, as a consequence of the long absence of a public University, —a historical claim of the Basque people until the foundation of the *Universidad del País Vasco-Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea* during the years of the post-franquist transition—, on the one hand, and the more industrial than cultural and intellectual tradition of the Basque Country on the other, only recently have public institutions started to accomplish their function not only as manager of the daily affairs of the citizens, but also that of guardian of the collective history of the people they represent. This was exactly the principal aim of Eusko Ikaskuntza (EI), when it was founded in 1918, and the above mentioned Catalogue of the Archive of Manuel de Irujo, elaborated and published by the Documentary-Centre of Contemporary History of the Basque Country, an institution closely linked with EI, is one more example of the fruitful work that the Society of Basque Studies is able to and requested to do, even in a situation characterised by a continuously expanding public University and various private Universities existing in the Basque territories.

The archive of Manuel de Irujo is nowadays probably the most important and best organised private archive on Basque contemporary history existing in the Basque Country. Its relevance, however, exceeds by far the Basque frontiers, since the documents kept in 72 boxes also deal with Spanish, European and Latin-American history. In fact, Manuel Irujo (1891-1981) was certainly one of the most *internacional* politicians among the Basque nationalists. He started his political career in 1919 being elected Deputy to the provincial parliament of Navarra for the Basque Nationalist Party. Thus, Manuel Irujo continued a family tradition of Basquist patriotism founded by his father Daniel, professor of the Jesuit-University of Deusto (Bilbao) and lawyer of Sabino Arana, founder of the Nationalist Party, in his trial in 1902. After the military ficta-

torship of Primo de Rivera it was during the years of the Second Spanish Republic that Manuel de Irujo, now sent to the Spanish parliament in 1933 and 1936 as nationalist representative of the province of Gipuzkoa, became one of the central personalities of Basque nationalism and, together with José Antonio Aguirre —from October 1936 onwards the first president of the autonomous Basque Government— one of the young leaders responsible for the political evolution of Basque nationalism from rightist to centre-leftist positions. The result of this evolution was the alliance of the Basque nationalists with the leftist parties and trade unions in defence of the Republic during the years of the Civil War. The most significant symbol of this democratic attitude of Basque nationalism was the integration of Irujo in the republican government, both as Minister without portfolio and later as Minister of Justice. In his long exile his activities were manifold and can here only be mentioned partially, ranging from the foundation of the National Council of Euzkadi in London, to the contacts with European democratic exile-governments, especially with general De Gaulle; the active participation in the European Movement or his frequent visits and contacts with politicians and personal friends in the United States, Venezuela, Argentine, Mexico and Colombia; his new integration as Minister of Industry in the Spanish republican government in exile in 1945 and 1946, or last but not least, to his journalistic activity. Even if most of these activities are extensively documented in his personal archive, unfortunately there are also some gaps, the most important being the history of the polemical National Council of Euzkadi in London, founded and presided by Irujo when president Aguirre had disappeared for a time due to his adventurous underground-trip escaping from nazi-police.

As we have already said, the documentary material has been classified in 72 boxes following a thematic order. The different sections of the archive are: Correspondence; Ministry of Justice; Government of the Republic; Basque Government; Basque Nationalist Party; Press-Bureau of Euzkadi; Federal Council of the European Movement; Union of Democratic Forces; First World-Wide Basque Congress; Centenary of Sabino Arana; Press-Dossiers; Articles of Manuel Irujo; Navarra; Spanish Constitution; Autonomy-Statute; Other Documents; Periodical Publications.

Within these sections, every document has been catalogued and computerised in accordance with the international archival standards, enabling scholars interested in the archive to find their way through it easily and quickly.

One final thought: If more representatives of historical political leaders in the Basque Country would share the open-minded attitude of the Irujo family and permit access to the documentary legacy left by their predecessors, there would be more light and less mythology in Basque history, especially that of Basque nationalism. If the promise given by the spokesmen of the Basque Nationalist Party to open their archives to the public after finishing the current task of cataloguing is kept, it would be an important step in this direction.

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NAVARRO, Mikel, ARANGUREN, María José, RIVERA, Olga
La crisis de la industria manufacturera en la CAPV. Aspectos estructurales.
Ed. Manu Robles-Arangiz Institutua
Bilbao, 1994

Se ha dicho y escrito muchas veces que la realidad industrial vasca es bien conocida, por muy analizada, y que es en la adopción de decisiones privadas y públicas para su adap-