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 axiológia colectiva) de ambas posturas.

Celso Sánchez Capdequi
Univ. Pública de Navarra
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, Argentina, 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 archivistic 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.

Ludger Mees
UPV/EHU

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-