

Sabemos que el autor pretende complementar este estudio con otro sobre la Sociología Agraria en la obra de Marx y su continuidad.

Tal vez lo menos satisfactorio del Ensayo TIPOLOGIAS POLARES es la falta de desarrollo de ciertas conexiones de la tesis central con aspectos importantemente anunciados del Marxismo, y, quizá, un rastreo más acabado de las tradiciones romántica y liberal en los clásicos de la Sociología. Pero lo relativo al Marxismo, bien puede parecer inacabado en vista del objetivo de dedicar un ensayo particular a este tópico.

El interesante y copioso aparato de citas bibliográficas y notas de pie de página que acompaña el trabajo del profesor Jaramillo y que casi podría leerse por sí solo, en ausencia del texto central, es una muestra —en otras— de la seriedad académica con que este estudio fue emprendido y realizado.

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A continuación recogemos algunas reseñas de libros de sociólogos colombianos relativamente recientes y aparecidos en el Exterior:

JAIME E. JARAMILLO, LEONIDAS MORA, FERNANDO CUBIDES. **Colonización, Coca y Guerra**. Universidad Nacional. 1986.

El prestigioso investigador inglés Eric Hobsbaum. En un artículo aparecido en **New York Review of Books**, Nov. 20 de 1986 escribió así del libro de Jaramillo y otros:

“Dónde en todo esto, ubican los Colombianos el narcotráfico? Depende desde donde se mire. Desde el punto de vista de los campesinos fronterizos, sobre quienes el libro ciertamente más original sobre el tema fue escrito por tres modestos investigadores de la Universidad Nacional, la coca es, en primer lugar, una cosecha especulativa pero incierta que no tiene competencia en lo relativo a ganancias o al salario que puede obtenerse por recolectarla”. (traducción de Magdalena Holguín —Revista de la Universidad Nacional— Dic. 1986 - Enero 1987, Bogotá).

Igualmente la importancia del texto es destacada por el investigador francés Daniel Pécaut en un artículo sobre Colombia en la Revista **Problemes d’Amerique Latine**, 2º trimestre, 1987.

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El profesor James Parsons, autor de **La Colonización Antioqueña**, dirigió esta carta al profesor Alberto Mayor, autor de **Ética, Trabajo y Productividad en Antioquia**:

Alberto Mayor Mora
Depto. of Sociologia
Universidad Nacional
Bogotá, COLOMBIA

Dear Dr. Mayor:

You must excuse me for busting in on you in this manner but I have just read your **Ética, Trabajo y Productividad en Antioquia** and want to tell you what a grand piece of scholarship it is. I discovered it quite by accident among the new books received by our University Library and tho I don't usually look at the sociological literature the title, of course, captivated me.

It has been 30 years since I took my own first look at Antioquia and the Antioqueños and a whole sub-culture of historians has come along since then but I know of nothing that has quite hit mark as you have. I certainly missed the significance of the Escuela de Minas, and tho Frank Safford has alluded to it, your thorough and perceptive analisis has nailed it down beyond a shadow of a doubt.

There is a photograph in the geology seminar room on the second floor of this bulding of a group of student geologists and Professor Andrew Lawson down in the Monterey area which includes Tulio Ospina! That he and his brother Pedro Nel as well as Juan de la Cruz Posada (who I met in Medellín in 1946 –he had never returned to he U.S. tho his cable address was “Berkeley”) had been graduates of the University of California– where “mining” was then an important field of study–especially intrigues me to the point that I am anxious to look into the university archives here to see if anything further can be learned about their stay in California.

My own good fortune was to have my dissertation translated early into Spanish by an eminent scholar (I spent “7 months”, not “7 years” as the translator made it in the preface to the most widely diffused Carlos Valencia edition doing the field work). It would be nice to see at least a boiled down version of yours put into English. Sociologists as well as “Colombianists” overseas would surely welcome it.

As non-Antioqueños, looking in from outside, you and I can hardly be charged with aggrandizing our own. The distinctive quality of the culture of Antioquia can hardly be questioned. It is good to see it receiving the kind of attention that you have given it.

Sincerely
James J. Parsons, Professor Emerit
University of California, Berkeley.

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De Hispanic American Historical Review (66,2) Mayo de 1986 tomamos el siguiente texto:

Los años veinte en Colombia: Ideología y cultura. By Carlos Uribe Celis. Bogotá: Colección Historia de Colombia. Ediciones Aurora, 1985. Illustrations. Appendixes. Pp. 206. Paper.

In this fascinating book, Carlos Uribe Celis argues persuasively that the third decade of the twentieth century was a “key, fundamental, new, singular, and strategic period in Colombian history” (p. 20). He begins by reviewing post-World War I intellectual, political, and social trends in the *Western world and more specifically in Latin America*. Then, relying primarily on articles and opinions expressed in contemporary newspapers, he assesses the impact of these trends in Colombia by tracing developments in politics, intellectual thought, education, architecture, painting, science, technology, and popular culture throughout the decade. He concludes that the urban minority, especially the cultural elites, were most affected by the changes that occurred. However, he maintains that the growth of labor unionization, urbanization, proletarianization of the peasants, socialism, and indigenist movements was substantial enough to herald the arrival of the twentieth century in even the most remote areas of the nation.

Uribe Celis, a sociology professor at the Universidad Nacional with a degree from Cambridge in Economic Development, highlights many topics long ignored by historians. His tantalizingly brief discussions of the impact of jazz on earlier musical forms, the development of feminism, the introduction of the automobile and the airplane, the increasing popularity of soccer, and the impact of North American-inspired architecture suggest that these are subjects worthy of more intensive investigation. There is effective use of illustrations. For example, the juxtaposition of photographs of feminine fashion at the beginning and end of the decade reveals a dramatic shortening of hemlines, and the reproduction of selected political cartoons by Ricardo Rendón provides a unique commentary on the foibles of the Miguel Abadía Méndez administration. At times the book disintegrates into an encyclopedia-like list of facts, and the inclusion of a bibliography would have increased its utility. Nevertheless, the narrative is free of jargon and immensely readable. Uribe Celis has succeeded admirably in recreating the atmosphere of the '20s, a feat that will be appreciated by browsers as well as social historians.

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