

cial Perspectives," and "Heroic Scepticism." As such it is of far greater interest to the specialist in literature than it is to the historian, except for the chapter on "Life and Scriptures."

DONALD E. WORCESTER
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U. S. Policy in Latin America, A Short History. By EDWIN LIEUWEN. New York, 1965. Frederick A. Praeger. Footnotes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. x, 149. \$4.95.

Books of this size and scope often pose the same dilemma as published outlines for college courses. They are too short and condensed to satisfy even semi-specialists, but at the same time they contain too many names, dates, and facts per line to attract the casual reader. Lieuwen presents an orthodox account of American relations with Latin America, as predictable and as spare as a skeleton. There are not many outright factual errors, but lack of space has compelled him to summarize complicated situations or decisions in abrupt, unshaded statements. The bibliography is well chosen.

D. M. P.

James K. Polk, Continentalist, 1843-1846. By CHARLES SELLERS. Princeton, 1966. Princeton University Press. Illustrations. Footnotes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. x, 513. \$12.50.

This second volume of Sellers' projected three-volume biography of Polk will be of principal interest to Latin Americanists for its account of the last stages of the Texan question and events leading up to the Mexican War, since Sellers has left the actual fighting for his final volume. The account of American politics is thorough and revealing, that of diplomacy somewhat less authoritative, for Sellers has relied largely on American sources, as would be natural in a biographical study such as this. Readers interested in Polk's character and especially in his skill as a presidential leader will find this a study of major importance. For the

Mexican side of the story they must look elsewhere.

D. M. P.

Foreign Relations of the United States. Diplomatic Papers. 1944. Vol. II: *General: Economic and Social Matters.* Vol. VI: *China.* Washington, 1967. United States Government Printing Office. Index. Pp. vi, 1129; vi, 1206. \$3.75, \$4.25.

Latin Americanists will find slim pickings in these volumes, for by 1944 the international questions springing out of World War II had pushed the area of their concern far into the background. A few economic problems covered in Volume II touch Latin America slightly, such as the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago, to which Argentina was denied an invitation, and exploratory discussions looking toward a new International Rubber Regulation Agreement. In a memorandum of November 29, 1944, the Brazilian Embassy set forth the "destitute situation of the Brazilian Merchant Marine," used up by the war (II, 731-32). Not surprisingly, Volume VI avoids Latin America altogether.

D. M. P.

Diego Velásquez. By DENYS SUTTON. New York, 1967. Barnes and Noble. Illustrations. Pp. 90. Paper. \$0.75.

Written by a British art critic with handsome illustrations printed originally in the Netherlands, this booklet is one in a series whose earlier issues include El Greco and Goya. It is a bargain, both for the beginner and for the mature art lover who likes to carry mementos of his favorite paintings with him on travels. The text combines biography, technique of painting, and criticism with succinct grace. There are twenty-four illustrations in color and even more in black and white, including a number of sketches. If the colors of the reproductions sometimes seem a bit brighter than those of the originals, this effect may be due to the fact that they had to be compressed to about the size of post cards. Seeing "Las Meninas"

or the "Surrender of Breda" in this manner is rather like hearing Bach's St. Matthew Passion on a clock radio. But portability has some advantages too.

D. M. P.

Orellana: El Caballero de las Amazonas. 2nd ed. By MIGUEL ALBORNOZ. México, 1965. Editorial Herrero. Map. Bibliography. Pp. 248. \$45.00 (Mex.).

This rousing biographical novel by the Ecuadorian journalist, Miguel Albornoz, is in the well-researched fictional tradition of the North American, Kenneth Roberts. Relying on published sources, Albornoz recreates the *ambiente* of early sixteenth-century Extremadura, sketches the adventures of the young Orellana with the Pizarro clan, and then moves on to the Gonzalo Pizarro Expedition of 1541 from Quito eastward into the land of Cinammon and El Dorado. This exciting tale of adventure, well told and based on authentic information, is recommended for the historian who wishes to get away from footnotes for an evening and savor the spirit of the Spanish conquest and its will to infinity which motivated such men as Francisco de Orellana, Knight of the Amazon.

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The Colonial Policy of William III in America and the West Indies. By G. H. GUTTRIDGE. Hamden, Connecticut, 1966. The Shoe String Press. (Archon Books). Maps. Footnotes. Appendices. Index. Pp. x, 190. \$7.50.

First published in 1922, this little monograph was an early example of modern scholarship in a period of American colonial history which scholars had hitherto largely ignored. Its reprint nearly forty-five years later is a tribute to Guttridge's intensive research in British sources and his succinct style. Latin Americanists may find some value in sections on the West Indies, relating their administrative problems to those

of the Empire at large and including a brief account of the ill-fated Darien colonization scheme.

D. M. P.

After Coronado. Spanish Exploration Northeast of New Mexico, 1696-1727. Documents from the Archives of Spain, Mexico, and New Mexico. 2nd ed. Translated and edited by ALFRED BARNABY THOMAS. Norman, 1966. University of Oklahoma Press. Map. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xii, 307. \$5.95.

The University of Oklahoma Press has recently begun to reprint valuable first editions, including the long out-of-print *After Coronado*. Although this work appeared in 1935 and has long been a classic study of the Spanish frontier in New Mexico, it has never been reviewed in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*. This second printing of an early volume in the Civilization of the American Indian series makes available one of Thomas' better works, ranking with his *Teodoro de Croix, Forgotten Frontiers*, and *The Plains Indians and New Mexico*. Only one paragraph of the Preface is new in this edition.

After Coronado is essentially a compilation and translation of Spanish documents relating to activities on the northeastern frontier of New Mexico from the conclusion of Diego de Vargas' reconquest in 1696 to the *visita* of Pedro de Rivera in 1726-1727. These documents, principally letters of an official nature and diaries translated by Thomas, may be found in the Archivo General de Indias, Archivo General de la Nación, and Spanish Archives of New Mexico. The editor provides an introduction, analyzing the frontier policies of the period and providing continuity for the documents, which comprise two-thirds of the volume. Emphasis is given to the expedition of Ulibarrí to recover Picuris fugitives, the campaign of Páez Hurtado in 1715, the failures of Valverde and Villasur, and the interest in occupying "El Cuartelejo" during the period climaxing with Rivera's inspection. Both the