

of the "myth of the Antioqueños," as interpreted by a variety of investigators who have been fascinated by the peculiar role of this group in initiating industrial activity in Colombia—a phenomenon that has distinguished Antioquia as one of relatively few indigenous growth zones in Latin America. The problem is difficult to handle by the methods of the new economic history, and McGreevey concludes that no special psychological or cultural explanation is necessary; the Antioqueños, as well as some other Colombians, simply saw their opportunities and they took them! The subject will no doubt continue to elicit attention.

Throughout the book one is struck by the paucity of indigenous technological activity on the basis of which an integrated economic process might have taken place. McGreevey points out the key importance of the river steamboat in stimulating commercial tobacco production, barbed wire in facilitating cattle raising, and the railway in opening the coffee economy. These few cultural borrowings were of critical significance, yet even after the introduction of manufacturing, the technical resource base for economic expansion has remained so narrow that in the intervening four decades since the terminal data of McGreevey's study Colombia has not attained the "take-off." This raises a question: In what sense can the growth period from 1890 to 1930 be called successful?

Rutgers University

JAMES H. STREET

Estanislao López y el federalismo del Litoral. By JOSÉ LUIS BUSANICHE. Buenos Aires, 1969. Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires. Facsimiles. Appendix. Pp. 174. Paper.

In this book, José Luis Busaniche, a fecund Argentine historian of the 1920s and 1930s, offers a collection of his earlier articles and essays concerning Estanislao López. The pieces were assembled frankly to vindicate the *santafecino*, who, according to the author, has historically suffered from the dichotomy posited in Sarmiento's "civilización y barbarie."

Busaniche argues that the dichotomy is false, for it equates Civilization with Buenos Aires and Barbarism with the interior. According to the author, López and other provincial caudillos arose in a power vacuum created by the ouster of Spain and the clumsiness of Buenos Aires in trying to replace the metropolis as the dominant political force in the region. Far from being reversions to barbarism, the caudillos were instead responses on the part of the Argentine people to *porteño*

heavyhandedness, which may be best seen in their attempt to re-establish a monarchy in the Plata region. The caudillos, then, were a democratic, American alternative to the oligarchic, European response of Buenos Aires to independence.

López (1786-1838), Governor of Santa Fe from 1818 to 1838, was hardly the garden variety Argentine caudillo. In his years as governor, he was all-conquering general, spokesman for federalism against the pretensions of Buenos Aires, peacemaker, giver of organic law and generally, "paladin of the republican cause."

Busaniche illustrates his thesis well by delineating the life and struggles of his subject. Expanding on the famous "Instructions" of Artigas for the Congress of 1813, López, no crude *montanero*, enshrined his federalist, American credo in the first Argentine provincial constitution, promulgated in Santa Fe in 1819. In the ensuing civil wars, he led the provincial forces several times against those of Buenos Aires with success. In so doing, he effectively doomed the monarchist pretensions of the *porteño* leaders.

Perhaps the major contribution of López to the constitutional and political history of his nation, the culmination of his years of struggle, was the Federal Treaty of January 4, 1831, which he engineered. Signed by representatives of the *Litoral* provinces in Santa Fe, the treaty was to become the precursor and legal base for the Argentine Constitution of 1853.

While one is impressed by López as less a caudillo than a leader of a popular movement, it is legitimate to question how well the provincial caudillo as a type measures up to Busaniche's self-effacing image.

Generally, the essays are well-chosen and are linked together into a coherent whole. Busaniche's writing style is clear and easy, but emphatic and prone to the polemical. Despite the documents in the appendix, the work is not generally well-documented. Many crucial citations are vague and incomplete. The best essay is the second, "Aspectos de la historia argentina, 1810-1820," a short overview of López' rise to prominence.

Indiana State University

JOHN H. WILLIAMS

Los que mandan. (Those who rule.) By JOSÉ LUIS DE IMAZ. Translated and with an Introduction by CARLOS A. ASTIZ, with MARY F. MCCARTHY. Albany, New York, 1970. State University of New York Press. Charts. Appendix. Index. Pp. 279. Paper, \$2.45. Cloth, \$7.50.