

instance, the invention of the subtitle was not followed by an attempt to implement it as the message of the book. Obviously the positivists themselves did not believe order and progress were irreconcilable, and there is little need for a new generation of students to believe or disbelieve likewise, especially since their concern should be more with history than metahistory. If the book has some merit it remains the way the various authors, when viewed collectively, demonstrate the multiplicity of positivistic expressions throughout Latin America, thereby reinforcing the common sense observation that a Peruvian positivist is more concerned with the indigenous "problem" than an Argentine one is.

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Recent American Foreign Policy: Conflicting Interpretations. By LAWRENCE S. KAPLAN. Rev. ed. Homewood, Illinois and Georgetown, Ontario, 1972 (1968). The Dorsey Press and Irwin-Dorsey Limited. Pp. xiv, 368. Paper.

A collection of readings on U.S. foreign policy since World War II which devotes 26 pages to the Cuban missile crisis and pays no further attention to Latin America. If Americans continue to suffer from hypermetropia, teaching materials will surely bear a good part of the blame.

R.G.

Santander ante la historia. Ensayo histórico-biográfico. Vols II and III. By JULIO HOENIGSBERG. Barranquilla, 1970. Imprenta Departamental. Centro de Historia de Barranquilla. Illustrations. Appendices. Bibliography. Pp. 399-679, 29-45; 680-898, 46-74. Paper.

In these two volumes Hoenigsberg carries his study of Francisco de Paula Santander up through his death in 1840. The organizational format is basically chronological. Although division into chapters seems indiscriminate, episodes such as the Cosiata, the Leonardo Infante trial and the Ocaña Convention dominate chapters. Some problems such as the foreign debt are handled in widely separated chapters and incompletely. More regrettable is Hoenigsberg's allocation of less than 100 pages to a sketchy treatment of the 1830s when Santander was president in his own right. Such shortcomings result from Hoenigsberg's pursuit of a particular objective. As this reviewer indicated in more extensive remarks on Volume I (*HAHR*, 51:1, 145-146, Feb., 1971) this study is a one-dimensional defense which, in spite of its length, does not provide (and was not intended to provide) a balanced assessment of Santander's place in Colombian history or even of his career. Each volume has a documentary appendix; the bibliography is in volume three.

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Six Months Residence and Travels in Mexico Containing Remarks on the Present State of New Spain, Its Natural Productions, State of Society, Manufactures, Trade, Agriculture, and Antiquities, etc. By W. BULLOCK. Port Washington, New York and London, 1971 (1824). Kennikat Press. Table. Illustrations. Index. Pp. xii, 532. Cloth. \$17.50.

When British scientist W. Bullock, Fellow of the Linnean Society, arrived in