political and diplomatic ideals or accomplishments, however, nor do they alter previously held views of his assassination.

Given the temper of the times, pro-Allende/Popular Unity readers will find nothing new here; those who favor the present alternative (or other alternatives to la via chilena) will remain unconvinced of the hazily defined nobility of Letelier's various causes. Those "writers with the ability to approach history with a more rational, objective and dispassionate view" may profit, but only modestly, from some of the author's insights into the apparently complex, contradictory and peripatetic nature of Orlando Letelier.

Portland State University


Charles Hormann was one of two North Americans who were caught in the wave of executions which followed the overthrow of the Salvador Allende government in September 1973. This volume attempts to make some sense out of the circumstances surrounding that death.

The thirty-one-year-old Hormann and a traveling companion were caught in Valparaiso at the time of the coup and the book suggests that they came into contact with some U.S. officials who talked too freely about the U.S. role in the coup. Hence Hormann was marked for execution and the United States Embassy did little to prevent this. The alternative, and less conspiratorial, thesis would be that Hormann was incriminated (in the eyes of the DINA) by some research he was doing on the assassination of General Rene Schneider. Thus he got caught in the ruthless net that extended to so many Chileans suspected of being political. But even this interpretation does little to exonerate some individuals in the U.S. Embassy who were clearly unwilling to fully press the search for Hormann. Although it is impossible to know what "really" happened, by the end of this book author Thomas Hauser has made a rather convincing case for his thesis.

What will be frightening to scholars who do research in Latin America is how little Hormann had done to provoke his killing. Regardless of which thesis one uses to account for his death, Hormann clearly got caught in a chain of circumstances that eventually resulted in his disappearance and execution. It was a chain that could have grabbed almost any scholar who was in Chile at the time.

University of Notre Dame

Michael J. Francis


This work is a reissue of a 1949 chronological political history of the province of Santa Fe, which may have been satisfactory thirty years ago, but is of limited value now. The major revisions, the expansion of the chapter entitled "El nuevo siglo" and the addition of a new chapter, "Interventores y gobernadores 1950-1976," while increasing the twentieth-century material by fourteen percent from the 1949 edition, still fail to deal with the social and economic changes of the century. While thirty-five percent of the new edition examines the colonial era, this material primarily places Santa Fe within the context of Argentine history rather than emphasizing the unique aspects of the province. As in the first edition, the largest concentration is on the nineteenth century, over forty percent of the volume. It relates the political power struggles, civil and military conflicts, expeditions, and treaties.