

but later sent to a ghastly prison camp in the northern jungles. A modest mestizo girl becomes the wife of the blue-blooded student which further complicates the plot.

Belzu is represented as a well-intentioned but vain individual who clashes with a partly degenerated aristocracy. In summary, this is one of the best historical novels recently published in Bolivia and is written within an adequate historical framework.

*Historia de Bolivia. "Peñaranda."*

By PORFIRIO DÍAZ MACHICAO. La Paz, 1958. Editorial "Juventud." Pp. 148.

This is the fifth volume in Díaz Machicao's modern Bolivian history, covering the years 1940-1943. What has been said by this reviewer of the four previous volumes (HAHR, XXX-VI, 399 and 586) applies to this one, too. Enrique Peñaranda, a conservative general, emerges in the book as a sympathetic, courageous and honest figure surrounded by turbulent politicians—the old ones fighting for survival, the young ones radical and ready to recast the whole social and economic structure. Two primary and twelve secondary sources comprise the bibliography used by the author, far too short. A more definitive study of the period, the prelude to the great revolution of Villarroel, Paz Estenssoro, and Siles Zuazo, remains to be written. There is no usable index.

*Mensaje al Honorable Congreso Nacional.*

By HERMAN SILES ZUAZO. La Paz, 1958. Editorial del Estado. Tables. Pp. 111. Paper.

The yearly presidential messages have become an excellent historical source for a summary of each year's activity. President Siles Zuazo's message is candid, straightforward and well presented. The statistical tables add value to the publication. A bibliography of sources used by the President in preparing the message is included. The printing, editorial work and paper are good.

*La primera revista boliviana.* By GUILLERMO OVANDO-SANZ. Potosí, 1958. Universidad Tomás Frías. Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas. Pp. 58. Paper.

This work describes the first Bolivian magazine, the *Revista de Cochabamba* of 1852. Dr. Ovando-Sanz has written a commendable monograph. First he describes the economic, political and social situation of Bolivia in 1852. In the next chapter he gives the origin of the *Revista*. Then he provides an index of the magazine according to authors. In the final chapter he gives biographic and bibliographic data on the contributors to the *Revista*. This is a serious study based on excellent research.

*Salamanca.* By DAVID ALVESTEGUI. Vol. I. La Paz, 1957. Talleres Gráficos Bolivianos. Pp. 364. Paper.

Daniel Salamanca (1869-1935) was the president (1931-1934) who led Bolivia into the Chaco War. Educated, honest, intelligent, a pacifist, of poor health, his presidency was tragic. In some points Salamanca resembles Woodrow Wilson.

This is the first in a proposed three-volume biography. Volume one reaches up to 1914. Well written, interesting, accurate and unbiased, this is a good book with qualifications. The lack of citation of sources of any sort is the more regrettable since it attempts to be a scholarly book. There are a fair number of printing errors. It is hoped that the two other volumes will be published.

BRAZIL

*O conselho geral da província da Bahia. 1828 a 1834.* By ANTONIO DE ARAUJO DE ARAGÃO BULCÃO SOBRIHO. Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, 1957. Tipografia Manú Editora Ltda. Pp. 34. Paper.

This is an undocumented sketch of the brief life of the Conselho Geral, with lists of members. It includes a