historical writing of the Hubert Howe Bancroft variety, and a discourse (pp. 258-261) on D. H. Lawrence's novel The Plumed Serpent constitute the chief attractions in the account for the student of Latin American history. Otherwise the trip serves chiefly as a springboard for Huxleyan observations on the world at large.

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This study of the development and importance of the teaching of history in Guatemala devotes ninety-one pages in ten brief chapters to the formal teaching of history at all levels of educational activity from primary through secondary to the University of San Carlos itself. It is by definition then of a summary nature, and the author frequently points to new topics which offer the student within this field room for further detailed study. No formal history teaching developed in the colonial era, although Guatemala had her share of accomplished chroniclers. In the movements for independence, much attention was paid this field, and a chair of geography was actually provided at the university level. However, the bulk of the study treats the enlightened presidential period of Dr. Mariano Gálvez (1831-1838) and the important legal reforms he undertook to liberalize history and other studies at the University of San Carlos (then called the Academy of Studies) as well as at the level of popular primary studies of history and geography. Attention is focussed on Dr. Alejandro Marure (1806-1851) as the first man to hold the chair of Universal History at the University. Marure gave up his chair in 1837, and the government of Rafael Carrera eliminated university teaching of history and geography from 1840 until 1871. Even primary instruction in these subjects ended by government action under the Ley Pava in 1852. A third of the book is devoted to appendices containing excerpts from laws, speeches, letters, and so forth by men like Marure, Henry Dunn, and José Cecilio del Valle. As an initial effort at study in this particular field, the simple, comprehensive, and documented presentation will be welcomed.

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THE ANDEAN REGION AND NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA


This small book, written by a professor of the Engineering School of the Tomás Frías University of Potosí, Bolivia, purports to be a comparison of the Chinese Communist Revolution with the Bolivian National Revolution. It is, in fact, a eulogistic portrayal of what the Communists have been doing for the last eleven years to discredit the program and accomplishments of the Bolivian regime which has been in power since April, 1952.

The author has no word of criticism for anything which is occurring in China —endorsing the agrarian communes, the "voluntary" conscription of labor for development projects, and the complete "leadership" (read domination) of the Communist Party. On the other hand, he has no word of approval for anything done in Bolivia since 1952.

Professor Pedrazas Jaldín spent several weeks in Red China in the middle of 1959. He brought back fantastic statistics and "facts" which portray events in China as virtual miracles. These miracles are then contrasted with the difficulties facing Bolivia. The author frequently blames virtually all of the ills of his own country on the "foreign imperialists" and their "agents" in Bolivia—by which he