

The style, too, is somewhat on the dull side.

In sum, pupils, students, and prospective tourists of Bolivia will enjoy the photography more than the text.

Doctor in Bolivia. By HERMAN ERIC MAUTNER. Philadelphia, 1960. Chilton Company. Pp. 331. \$5.95.

This is the story of a young German refugee doctor who migrated to Bolivia to practice medicine in the country's isolated lowlands. With honesty, modesty, and color he relates his multifold experiences. The book much resembles the reminiscences of Dr. Howard Joseph Peck, which have become best sellers. Yet it lacks the punch, dry humor, and moving style of Peck.

The German doctor, ill-equipped for foreign adventures, either marvels at or is utterly dejected by Bolivia. He wants to comprehend it—even falls in love with native girls—but cannot do it. There is no pioneer spirit within him. He quits, goes to New York.

One basic defect of the doctor—probably the reason why he fails to understand Bolivia—is a narrow education in the social sciences. He is the product of a pre-War German medical education with its immediate specialization, devoid of the humanities and social sciences. Through his book one can detect an utter ignorance of Bolivian history and a lack of desire to learn it during his endless evenings in the villages.

The Mautner story is written with a great honesty. The doctor refuses to admit that some of the things he did, such as defying the witch doctor, were true heroism. His humility and thoughtfulness make this an extraordinary book about Bolivia.

La geopolítica chilena y la guerra del Pacífico. Nuevos datos para la historia. By EDGAR OBLITAS F. La Paz, 1959. Editorial Kollasuyo. Pp. 38. Paper.

This monograph attempts to sketch the origins of the Peruvian-Bolivian Alliance of February 6, 1873, which con-

stituted a direct cause of the War of the Pacific. It also portrays the various diplomatic pressures which were initiated to bring Argentina into the alliance.

Author Oblitas claims that Bolivian President Agustín Morales was the real father of the alliance. He tries to reinterpret Morales and make him one of the heroes of Bolivian history. He states that Morales' nephew, Federico Lafaye, who assassinated his uncle, was paid by Chile to perpetrate the crime. He believes that the death of Morales gave Chile the courage to attack Bolivia. Although scattered documents are mentioned, no adequate footnotes are provided to substantiate this reinterpretation, and the bibliography fails to show new primary source materials. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Oblitas presents a thesis which merits further research. His own tone is far too biased.

Quién es quién en Bolivia. La Paz, 1959. Editores Quién es Quién en Bolivia. Pp. x, 338.

Any kind of guide to Bolivia is welcome. Few countries in Latin America match Bolivia in research problems, due to an astounding difficulty in the acquisition of data.

The *Quién es quién* of Bolivia provides one more tool in the sparsely filled shelf of Bolivian bibliographic guides. The work may be as complete as such works can get, but the first rate Bolivian historians as Gunnar Mendoza and Guillermo Ovando Sanz are missing from the pages.

The editing is defective and many sketched persons have frightfully padded their records. One man, of whom I have never heard, occupies twelve pages, citing far over 500 honors including honorary member of Boys Town, honorary ambassador to Texas, and honorary member of the Continental Confederation of adopted Indians. He cites honors from all countries including Liechtenstein.

A good majority of the sketches, however, are modest and accurate. I