

Paz (he was born in New York where his father was Bolivian consul), where later he taught history.

This book contains golden data about the early origins of Bolivian communism and other radical leftist movements never publicized before. It substantiates charges that Stalinist and Trotskyite cells in Bolivia seriously undermined Bolivia's war effort during the Chaco campaign. Aguirre Gainsborg was one of those agitators. Some present-day highly celebrated nationalists appear in the book as leftist starters. The Lora study shows that we have only scratched the bare surface—as Robert Alexander has done—in our research on the emergence of communism in Latin America.

*Víctor Paz Estenssoro, Adalid de la revolución nacional.* By JOSÉ ANTONIO LOSA M. La Paz, 1960. Publicidad "Nueva Bolivia." Pp. 60. Paper.

*Víctor Paz Estenssoro, Biografía ilustrada.* By JORGE COIMBRA OJOPI. La Paz, 1960. Dirección Nacional de Informaciones de la Presidencia de la República. Pp. 68. Paper.

It is hard to understand why the unspectacular Víctor Paz Estenssoro (1907-), twice president of Bolivia, and chairman of the MNR since its foundation in 1941, reached the pinnacle of revolutionary success.

More biographies are coming from the printing press. These two are as usual not critical, but neither are they screeching saint-makers. The Losa booklet summarizes quite adequately Paz Estenssoro's life and has some interesting photos.

The Coimbra Ojopi biography has an interesting feature. It is written for Bolivian masses whose reading ability is restricted. Therefore it follows the American comic book pattern. Yet illustrations and captions are far better than the average comic book—maybe the captions are too long and scholarly for a reader who has not gone beyond the grammar school level. The

book is worthy of the attention of the historian and educationist.

Both booklets have the basic facts—embellished, to be sure—and add some new data.

*Cuatro años de gobierno.* By HERNÁN SILES ZUAZO. La Paz, 1960. Dirección Nacional de Informaciones de la Presidencia de la República. Pp 138. Paper.

*Programa de gobierno Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario, 1960-1964.* By VÍCTOR PAZ ESTENSSORO ET AL. La Paz, 1960. E. Burillo. Pp. xxxix, 143.

Both of these reports are biased but necessary source materials for recent Bolivian history. The yearly presidential messages of ex-President Siles Zuazo (1956-1960) have been straightforward and useful. The summary of his four years in office is of admirable quality. These were the difficult years of the consolidation of the Bolivian Revolution.

No less important is the projected MNR program for 1960-1964 as approved in the seventh party convention. At least on paper the revolutionary vigor is apparent. Of special interest to the historian is the section called "El Proceso Histórico" (pp. xv-xxix). This is the best summary of Bolivian history according to the ideology of the MNR that I have seen. There are some grains of truth in this section and there are many more of such grains all through the two books.

*El problema del indio y la reforma agraria.* By ABELARDO VILLALPANDO R. Potosí, 1960. Editorial de la Universidad Tomás Frías. Pp. v, 160. Paper.

*La reforma agraria y la experiencia boliviana.* By ADALID BALDERRAMA G. La Paz, 1960. Editorial del Estado. Pp. 149. Paper.

The Bolivian Agrarian Reform (Reforma Agraria) has bogged down in a maze of bureaucracy. The literature