

marized in a single work (although the Venezuelan Jesús Moreno Arocha had done this already on a smaller but more scholarly scale in 1952). Beltrán Ávila has no footnotes and no bibliography but he does not seem to have used the last decade's bibliography about Upper Peru's conversion to Bolivia.

*Foro político sobre petróleo. La Paz, 1960-[1961].* Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, Universidad Mayor de San Andrés. Pp. 123. Paper.

In a past issue of this volume of the HAHR I reviewed the *Foro político sobre economía boliviana*. This was no. 2 of a new series called *Dinámica Económica* published by the Facultad de Ciencias Económicas of the University of San Andrés de La Paz. The third work of this series has now been published, on the past, present, and future of Bolivian petroleum. Three professors, one representative of the Fascist Falange (FSB), another of the Communist Party, and a spokesman for the workers of the petroleum union present essays in this volume.

It provides plenty of food for thought, discussion and *rebate*. It is most disappointing to realize that five of the six men exhibit ridiculous prejudices. (Professor Luis Guillermo Clavel presents a solely technical discussion, pp. 20-33.) To each of them the American oil companies are terrible monsters that have a lust for complete world power. Some statements are both ridiculous and childish. Professor Justiano from Santa Cruz states that Rockefeller was responsible for making Eisenhower president! In order to do this he made him first president of Columbia University because Columbia University is the creation and tool of Standard Oil of New Jersey. Once brainwashed, Eisenhower was nominated for the presidency; not yet satisfied, Standard Oil gave him one of its men, Richard Nixon, as vice-president (p. 74). Such fantastic statements appear frequently in the publication. One is amazed at the complete ignorance of United

States history by the Bolivian scholars. It is worth reading.

*Petróleo. Soberanía o dependencia. Bases para una política petrolera nacional.* By SERGIO ALMARAZ and RENÉ ROCABADO. Cochabamba, 1958-[1959]. Talleres Gráficos Mercurio. Pp. 90. Paper.

Sergio Almaraz is a belligerent and articulate communist. In 1958 he published a history of Bolivian petroleum (see HAHR, XXXIV, no. 4). In this newest monograph Almaraz and his associate, Rocabado, consider Bolivia's petroleum as the country's most vital problem involving either economic enslavement or a hope for the future.

I agree moderately with Almaraz and Rocabado. Bolivia's history was tied to silver, then to tin, and the future lies with petroleum. The great social revolution of the 1950's is partly a shift from tin to petroleum. And since the government nationalized tin the authors of this monograph consider it contradictory not to nationalize petroleum. Instead, Bolivia adopted a liberal petroleum code in 1956 which encouraged private investment. This is reversing history according to the authors. The usual communist arguments are handled adroitly by Almaraz and Rocabado to make this a most provocative study. Naturally the naïveté of their arguments often destroys the true historical lessons that the ages of silver and tin can render.

*Problemas nacionales.* By ALFREDO SERRANO PONCE, OSCAR BONIFAZ, RAÚL SALAZAR, GUALBERTO PEDRAZAS J. Potosí, 1958-[1959]. Universidad Mayor "Tomás Frías," Departamento de Cultura. Cuarta Serie. Pp. 67. Paper.

This work comprises a series of specialized and well written lectures dealing with present day mining problems of Bolivia. It is proof of the predominant leftist and thoroughly anti-American tendency of the present day Bolivian economics professors. While some thoughts are expressed ar-