

amateur and the many youthful enthusiasts of archaeology will certainly praise it. It is easy to consult; it has plenty of useful and clear information, and the illustrations are excellent. I find the part dealing with America solid for an encyclopedic purpose. For example, if a high-school (or junior high-school) student should seek a description of the Inca Empire, he would find under Inca in this encyclopedia just what he wanted. The editor's introductory chapter "What is Archaeology" (pp. 17-29) is highly commendable for undergraduate use. At the same time, the encyclopedia lacks definitions of some technical terms of archaeology. It is really a work of history and historical geography, but it does show the close relationship and interdependence of history and archaeology.

*Arte republicano en Potosí.* By MAURO CHACÓN. Potosí, 1961. Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas. Universidad Tomás Frías. Series IV: Arte. Cuaderno No. 4. Illustrations. Documents. Notes. Index. Pp. 32. Paper.

This is another good brochure of the dynamic Historical Institute of the University of Potosí (see HAHR, Feb., 1961). The monograph is based on excellent primary sources. It is a valuable new contribution to the much needed Bolivian social history. Chacón shows that even during the very decline of Potosí ("su más completa decadencia") there was a healthy creative spirit among the mestizo and criollo artisans. It also shows that independence did not bring a radical break in colonial artistic forms—there was hardly any change. The young Chacón has written a truly splendid monograph. He has also resurrected from complete oblivion a great number of able artistic artisans.

*Point Four in Bolivia, 1942-1960.* By UNITED STATES OPERATIONS MISSION TO BOLIVIA. La Paz, 1961. Illus-

trations. Maps. Charts. Tables. Pp. 95. Paper.

Although this is a U. S. document publication glamorizing the much disputed and controversial Bolivian-U. S. Aid Program, this brochure does have value. For the first time a complete breakdown of the program is given. The charts containing the statistical data are excellent. The pictures provide the glamour but not intellectual depth.

The Bolivian Aid Program did not really start until 1952, but previous to that date some kind of mutual assistance program existed. Its historical beginning is the establishment in 1942 of the Inter-American Cooperative Public Health Service. Naturally a scholarly and unbiased evaluation of the whole Bolivian Aid Program is desirable. This brochure certainly is not of this nature.

*¿Dónde va la Reforma Agraria Boliviana?* By FAUSTO BELTRÁN A. and JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ B. La Paz, 1960. Talleres Gráficos Bolivianos. Notes. Pp. 222. Paper.

The literature about the Bolivian Agrarian Reform is still going full steam. This book should be of interest to agrarian reform scholars (the new breed of experts). The authors (to be sure, leftists) have some thoughtful and some absurd ideas. And they have shown how fantastically ridiculous the implementation by underpaid bureaucrats of the AR can become. They suggest a new AR to correct the abuses (or non-implementation) of the old AR.

They object to two things of the 1952 AR. It is based on size (*latifundio, propiedad mediana, pequeña*). It should be according to the [Marxian-Mao Tse-tung] division of the "clases sociales que hay en la población rural" (see p. 41). The upper and bourgeois classes must be eliminated. Secondly, all forms of U. S. aid to Bolivia must be eliminated because the U. S. dollar will always pervert any AR. The dollar is the natural