

values at different levels of emotional maturity.

MAURICE DE YOUNG

University of Nevada,
Las Vegas

ANDEAN REPUBLICS

La Victoria de Guayaquil. By WILFRIDO LOOR. Quito, 1960. La Prensa Católica. Index. Illustrations. Pp. 462. Sucre 50.00.

La Victoria de Guayaquil refers to the capture of the port city in 1860 by the troops of General Flores and García Moreno. It is the starting point of the fifteen year dictatorship of García Moreno, and it was also the occasion of Ecuador's adoption of Colombian colors to replace the white-blue-white national emblem.

Actually, the story starts with the conduct of Caveró the Peruvian envoy in Quito, which obliged the Robles government to break off relations with Peru. Marshall Castilla used this as a pretext to declare war on Ecuador and to start a blockade of Guayaquil that soon led to the city's occupation by the Peruvian invaders. It was in these circumstances that García Moreno saw fit to deny the government's contention that a national emergency existed and then, with a group of *quiteños*, to form a revolutionary government, because President Robles had dared to transfer the capital from Quito to Guayaquil. On being defeated by the governmental forces, García Moreno went to Peru to obtain Castilla's protection; and it was on a Peruvian warship that he returned to Ecuador. These relations were broken off when Castilla gave his protection to a new satellite, General Guillermo Franco, who in the meantime had overthrown the Robles government. García Moreno then recalled his arch-enemy General Flores from his Peruvian exile, to obtain the victory of Guayaquil over Franco.

Wilfrido Loor is one of the most productive historians of Ecuador. His principal contribution has been the

publication of García Moreno's correspondence. The chief merit of the present work is perhaps that it is more than another García Moreno biography, a day-to-day account of the country's history. It is time to forget national heroes long enough to remember the nation. García Moreno still looms large in Loor's book, naturally enough, and to a great extent it is an unconvincing whitewash of that outstanding though imperfect, figure of Ecuadorian history. But despite his prejudices, Loor writes history. This cannot be said of a recent and well publicized García Moreno "biography" which is a remarkable conglomeration of libel, vulgarity, and historical error.

ADAM SZÁSZDI

Universidad de Puerto Rico

Texto de historia patria. By BELISARIO QUEVEDO. Quito, 1959. Editorial Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana. Pp. 153. Sucre 4.00.

"Con el *Texto de Historia Patria*, de Belisario Quevedo, inicia la Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana la publicación de una nueva serie de obras nacionales dedicadas al mejor conocimiento de nuestra realidad," we are told in the preface by Julio Endara, at the time president of the Casa de la Cultura of Quito. To this reviewer it rather looks like an outdated school text, which may have had some merit forty years ago, when it was first published. Apart from its superficiality, this book should not have been reprinted without first correcting the numerous errors of fact and interpretation, which now render it useless.

ADAM SZÁSZDI

Universidad de Puerto Rico

Derecho territorial ecuatoriano. By JULIO TOBAR DONOSO and ALFREDO LUNA TOBAR. Quito, 1961. Editorial "La Unión Católica." Appendices. Maps. Pp. 284. Paper.

In their legal history of Ecuador's territorial problems, the authors survey colonial Quito and the Gran Colombian

era before embarking upon a study of the most important boundary question, that with Peru. The problem is summarized in lucid narrative from its origins through the 1960 declaration of the nullity of the Rio Protocol by former president Velasco Ibarra. In addition, the book includes short but adequate discussions of Ecuador's frontier relations with Colombia and Brazil, and of her possession of the Galápagos. The five large folding maps provide valuable data essential for understanding the text. Dr. Tobar Donoso, his country's Foreign Minister during the 1940-1942 crisis, and Professor Luna, tend, unfortunately, to ascribe a conspiratorial consistency to Peruvian foreign policy which that country's political history hardly supports. Nevertheless, their approach is relatively cool and dispassionate. This is the best concise Ecuadorian treatment of the subject yet to appear, and will prove especially useful reading for the student of the West Coast nations.

DAVID H. ZOOK, JR.
United States Air Force Academy

Problemas infraestructura. Régimen monetario y desarrollo económico en Bolivia. By GUILLERMO BEDREGAL. La Paz, 1962. Corporación Minera de Bolivia. Pp. 40. Paper.

Bedregal is an official economist whose judgment is highly respected even by opponents of the Bolivian government and by foreign observers. Basically he is sound and only occasionally does he show bias. This is Bedregal's newest evaluation of the Bolivian economy. He is especially concerned with the stabilization program of 1956 and its historical context. While often critical of this stabilization, with its free market and free exchange (which has been damaging to salaried people), Bedregal tells us that the Bolivian peasant is the one who has benefited the most from the program that was supposed to help the urban population survive hyper-inflation.

Bedregal says at the end that the Alliance for Progress is really aimed

at producing social change in Latin America, because this would elevate the standard of living of Latin Americans and therefore create a vast new market for American goods. The AFP is not a product of American idealism but has imperialistic overtones—the United States' need for new markets. Years ago people like Bedregal accused the United States of retarding social progress and called it imperialism. Now these same people cry imperialism because the United States are fostering social progress. You cannot win over even men with such sound minds as Professor Guillermo Bedregal!

CHARLES W. ARNADE
University of South Florida

Album conmemorativo del IV centenario de Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Edited by ANTONIO VELASCO FRANCO. Buenos Aires, 1961. Talleres Gráficos Lumen. Illustrations. Charts. Tables. Pp. 230. Paper.

Like most commemorative albums, this is an uneven pastiche of essays, poems, photographs, and memorials compiled to please a local lay readership. It makes no pretension to scholarship, so should hardly be judged on that basis. The history of the Bolivian oriente is sufficiently distinctive and unfamiliar, however, that even a mediocre contribution deserves some attention.

Papers which reflect systematic research and analysis, although written in "popular" style with sparse documentation, are historian H. Sanabria's succinct résumé of "Cuatro Centurias de Vida Cruceña," anthropologist D. Heath's reconstruction of the development of "Los Cambas: Un Pueblo Emergente," and educator A. Peredo's outline of "Evolución de la Instrucción Pública." Other brief essays, for the most part anecdotal, deal with flora and fauna, demography, development of means of transportation, incipient industrialization, local heroes, and other aspects of culture in the region.

DWIGHT B. HEATH
Brown University