

theless, the book does not contain any new addition to our knowledge of the subject. It is largely a heaping together of a great amount of loose historical data, some of it quite erroneous, and none of it based on archival research. For example's sake, it is surprising to see Humboldt invoked as "autoridad indiscutible" on Ecuadorian prehistory (p. 48). Of bad taste are the author's repeated manifestations of political opportunism. However, the book can prove itself useful concerning the colonial antecedents of the border dispute, since most authors dedicated but little space to these. It also contains an excellent bibliography, though Dr. Silva feels compelled to give excuses (p. XVI): "no ha sido vanidoso prurito del autor el trazar una bibliografía extensa. . . ."

ADAM SZÁSZDI

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Once ensayos. By ALFREDO PONCE RIBADENEIRA. Quito, 1963. Editorial "Fray Jodoco Rieke." Pp. 222. Paper. Sucre 18.00.

This new book by Father Ponce is, as the title indicates, a collection of essays, most of which reflect the author's reminiscences of a long visit to Spain. However, one of the essays, on the August 10, 1809, movement in Quito, is of some interest; and almost a third of the volume is dedicated to a biographical sketch of General Francisco Javier Salazar, one of the outstanding figures in Ecuador in the period 1864-1891. Father Ponce could make a real contribution by developing this essay into a full-scale biography of Salazar.

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Páginas de sangre, episodios trágicos de la historia de Bolivia. By MOISÉS ALCÁZAR. La Paz, 1962. Bibliography. Pp. 294. Paper.

This is really a corrected and enlarged version of the author's 1956 book entitled *Sangre en la historia*. It referred to Bolivian history and this new book also means bloody pages in

the history of Bolivia. It applies to such cases as the various assassinations or lynchings of Bolivian presidents (Belzú, Córdova, Blanco, Melgarejo, Morales, Pando, Busch, and Villarroel). Córdova, Melgarejo, and Pando were assassinated or lynched when enjoying the peaceful status of ex-president. The violent deaths of these eight presidents make eight out of fifteen chapters of this book. The others describe other episodes of violence—some of them of recent decades.

The author is modest; in his introduction he does not claim to be a historian, just someone who has gathered a little data and developed and summarized it. It is a useful book, readable, and written with a restrained dignity and a welcome impartiality.

CHARLES W. ARNADE

University of South Florida

Melgarejo y su tiempo. By M. RIGOBERTO PAREDES. La Paz, 1962. Ediciones "Isla." Notes. Pp. 163. Paper.

Few good Bolivian historians have received proper attention in Bolivia, and there have been only a few of them. Bolivia has had plenty of mediocre historians. Among these was Manuel Rigoberto Paredes (1870-1951)—maybe he was a shade better than mediocre. In 1955 Paredes received a biobibliographic study by a foremost Bolivian scholar, the late José Antonio Arze (see my review, *HAHR*, Vol. 37). Now another study in honor of Paredes is published. Why the attraction for Paredes?—his pseudo-scholarship, his folklore bent, his love for the Indian, his localism, his biographical studies of the most colorful personalities loved by the mob, indeed, make his productions most appealing.

This book collects six essays of the late Paredes, of which the incomplete study of Melgarejo is the longest and has about seventy pages. The others deal with Ballivián, Belzú, and René-Moreno. There is also a short essay entitled "Los estudios históricos en Bolivia." Another essay deals with the Mojos and Chiquitos missions. Space

does not permit an analysis of each essay, but all of them have limited value because they do not represent original research. The letters cited in the Melgarejo essay are devoid of citations. Paredes has style and good organization—he makes history appetizing to the average public. The introductory essay by the late Humberto Vázquez-Machicado entitled “Bautista Saavedra y Rigoberto Paredes,” first written in 1950, is most stimulating.

CHARLES W. ARNADE

University of South Florida

Simón I. Patiño, un prócer industrial.
By MANUEL CARRASCO. Paris, 1960.
Jean Grassin Editeur. Pp. 289.

Señor Carrasco is a recognized scholar of some merit, having previously written several biographies of important political figures of the nineteenth century. This present study of his is the first full length biography we have in Spanish on the phenomenal career of the tin magnate Simón I. Patiño. Given the tremendous importance Patiño played in twentieth-century Bolivian history, it is all the more surprising that we have had to wait so long for such a work.

Because of this tremendous gap in Bolivian economic history, this book unquestionably fills a vital need. But it is, nevertheless, equally clear that Señor Carrasco has left out a vast amount of material on this great Latin American entrepreneur and has produced a far from definitive study. While he presents a fairly balanced and adequate treatment of Patiño's early years within Bolivia, his narrative of events after ca. 1910 completely falls apart. He never tells us what, exactly, Patiño did in Europe from 1908 to 1914 when he had his headquarters in Hamburg or how he operated the American, British, and German tin smelters of which he had astutely gained possession. How and why did he expand into Far Eastern tin mining; what was his role in establishing the International Tin Control agreements; what relationship did he have with National Lead of the United States; what general invest-

ments did he make in other non-metal areas? These are just a few of the questions either completely ignored or totally glossed over in this work.

Rather, Señor Carrasco prefers to spend over half the book opposing the black legend of Patiño by simply whitewashing him. While the Bolivian left has certainly over-deprecated his work and vilified the man, this is still no reason for the right to glorify Patiño beyond all human recognition. For Carrasco to call Patiño's monopolistic buying of Bolivian tin mines a determined patriotic act of national liberation from Chilean capital is ridiculous. To ignore his cholo background and to justify his every act is to lose the essence of the man and all true sense of evaluation.

Patiño was unquestionably Bolivia's greatest industrialist and probably the only Latin American able to break into the great world of international finance and to survive with an amazing vigor. The why and the how of this cannot be obtained from this work. Señor Carrasco has only scratched the surface of the vast amount of research that must be done if Bolivia is to understand the man who vitally affected over half a century of her history and if Latin America is to know one of her greatest international figures.

HERBERT S. KLEIN

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La guerra del Chaco; Zenteno-Gondra.
By CARLOS JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ. Buenos Aires, 1962. Talleres Gráficos Lumen, Tucumán 2926, B. A. Pp. 520. Paper. Maps. Appendices. Index. \$5.00.

This is the third of a projected five-volume history of the Chaco War by a principal Paraguayan corps commander. Since the war, when not engaged in Liberal politics, the author has devoted himself to historical work. He has collected private memoirs, letters, and statements from knowledgeable participants, and has acquired important unit records. He has utilized his sources in a manner suggestive of Mitre or Bulnes. The product is, thus far, the