

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.

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*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.

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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

finest Paraguayan account of the epic struggle over the Chaco Boreal.

The present volume covers the final months of Bolivia's unsuccessful 1933 offensive and the development of the Campo Vía or Zenteno-Gondra campaign which culminated in a double envelopment of most of her army. It is true, as charged against the Schlieffen Plan, that in military history great envelopments have rarely been decisive, but nevertheless, Campo Vía was one of the hemisphere's most brilliant actions and Fernández' account of it is worthy of the battle's strategic excellence.

The first portion of the book is the most complete integration to date of Bolivian and Paraguayan materials on General Kundt's failure to win the war for his adopted Bolivia. Fernández strengthens the growing belief that Kundt's failure was not entirely his own but owed much to the ineptitude of his Bolivian officers. While he attempted to wage war frugally, obeying the wishes of President Salamanca, his commanders were unable to utilize their available resources effectively. The Bolivian shortcomings were soon recognized by José Félix Estigarribia, Paraguay's brilliant commander.

Fernández, turning to the disputed authorship of the victory of Campo Vía, doubts that the battle was a carefully planned classical conception. Rather, it resulted from a nearly fortuitous combination of ideas and execution. The author feels that Bolivian retreat, not annihilation, was Estigarribia's original objective. Yet, the action confirms the latter's ability to pyramid successes, while Kundt descended through successive defeats.

Great as Estigarribia was, he owed much to his energetic subordinates. When a key commander, noted as an organizer, lost heart, Estigarribia entrusted the crucial maneuver to a talented lieutenant colonel who drove 10,000 men to victory. The treatment such officers received in the Chaco, however, planted the seeds of the ambitions and jealousies which culminated in the 1936 *febrerista* revolution and conditioned Paraguay's unfortunate

postwar history. It remains a tribute to the country that her contentious sons remained united in one of the most impressive war efforts of modern times.

Although Fernández fully merits renown as a historian, his work is not flawless. His very diligence in presenting verbatim source accounts gives the book a patchwork character at times. Only brief narrative too often connects important documents. On the other hand, while a booklet by Rafael Franco, with whom the author disagrees, is hardly mentioned, the equally opinionated diary of another primadonna is quoted extensively. The casualty figures cited at times seem incredible, although the author uses the best available information. His summation of 7,000 Paraguayan losses to 12,000 Bolivian dead and 10,000 captured seems reliable enough.

This book is a notable contribution to South American military history. Readers will look forward to the appearance of the remaining volumes, one of which is in press.

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*Historia de la educación en Bolivia.* By FAUSTINO SUÁREZ ARNEZ. La Paz, 1963. Editorial Trabajo. Notes. Tables. Bibliography. Pp. 344. Paper.

This is a useful book which sketches the broad outlines of the history of Bolivian education. It is neither definitive nor an excellent start. The bibliography is only adequate. There are too many references to unrelated materials such as Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and works by Carlyle, Toynbee, Le Bon, etc.

The author starts with the pre-Inca period (which somehow makes little sense) and carries it through to the Chaco War. The great changes of the last two decades are not sketched (they should have been). Style and organization are good. I repeat, it is a useful study. Much remains to be done.

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