

of a driver of a *carreta* drawn by yoked oxen carrying freight between the villages of Chiapas, the author sketches conditions under which rural Mexicans lived early in the present century with detailed descriptions of the prevailing systems of peonage and debt slavery. The series of "Jungle Novels" should prove a welcome addition to the available background reading for students of Mexican history.

S. R. R.

Costa Rica en el siglo XIX. Edited by RICARDO FERNÁNDEZ GUARDIA. San José, Costa Rica, 1970. Editorial Universitaria Centroamericana. Pp. 583. Paper. \$5.00.

Costa Rica en el siglo XIX became a scarce book shortly after its publication in 1929 when a fire in a San José storehouse destroyed most of that edition. Yet the book has remained the most important single source for the social history of Costa Rica in the 1800s, making this new printing by Editorial Universitaria Centroamericana particularly welcome.

In this anthology the late Ricardo Fernández Guardia, dean of Costa Rican historians, brought together and translated descriptions of Costa Rica written by nine foreign travelers between 1825 and 1863. These range from such well-known and available works as those of John Lloyd Stephens, Ephraim G. Squier, Robert G. Dunlop, and Anthony Trollope, to obscure pamphlets and articles such as John Hale's *Six Months' Residence and Travels in Central America* (1826), and Thomas Francis Meagher's "Holidays in Costa Rica," from *New Monthly Magazine* (1859-1860). Complementing the views of these Anglo-Saxon observers are accounts by a Chilean diplomat, Francisco Solano Astaburuaga; a German adventurer, Friedrich Wilhelm Marr; and the French canal entrepreneur, Felix Belly. The translations of these accounts by Fernández Guardia, who was fluent in French and English, have not become dated and his occasional annotations remain useful.

This second volume in EDUCA's *Colección Viajeros* is handsomely illustrated and printed. A photo offset process, however, would have eliminated errors in reproduction and an index would have considerably enhanced the utility of the book.

University of Costa Rica

DAVID J. WEBER

The Liberator, Simón Bolívar. Man and Image. Edited and with an introduction by DAVID BUSHNELL. New York, 1970. Alfred A. Knopf. Borzoi Books on Latin America. Illustration. Map. Bibliography. Pp. xxxiv, 218. Paper. \$2.95.

This volume edited by Professor Bushnell (University of Florida), a leading authority on Colombian history of the 1820s, adds another collection of readings to the series of Borzoi Books on Latin America, which seem to be designed in considerable measure for the college student market. All the selections are from English sources or in English translation. The first 40% of the readings are Simón Bolívar's own writings (or, in the case of two short selections, his views as expressed by close associates). This first part of the book includes very substantial portions, though not the complete texts, of his most important statements on political matters, such as the "Jamaica Letter," his Angostura Address,

and his message on the Bolivian constitution. Also reproduced are eight shorter Bolivarian texts, which deal as a rule with significant and interesting aspects of his thought (e.g., his proclamation in 1813 that Spaniards not supporting the war for independence would be shot). The rest of the book consists of selections about Bolívar by certain of his contemporaries and by later writers—in both cases, Spanish American, European, and U. S. citizens. They offer samples of the “cult” and the “anticult” that have long been directed toward the Liberator, and also several modern interpretations of his political and intellectual role that are not precisely cultist or anticultist. The book concentrates on the thought of Bolívar, giving only a little attention to him as a purely military leader. Bushnell contributes an enlightening eight-page introduction, a pithy explanation preceding each document, a thirteen-page chronological outline of the Liberator’s life, and a useful annotated bibliography.

Bogotá, Colombia

WILLIAM B. BRISTOL

Cuzco: Window on Peru. By MIRIAM BELTRÁN. Rev. ed. New York, 1970. Alfred A. Knopf. Illustrations. Maps. Index. Pp. 221. \$5.95.

Although Beltrán’s publication can be classified as a guide book written primarily for the tourist to Cuzco and the surrounding area, once the seat of the Inca Empire and a major political and religious center of Colonial Peru, it is also of value to the general reader interested in a non-technical summary of the region. In the quality of the printing, illustrations, and readability it is superior to the average tourist guidebook that is frequently cluttered with factual errors and advertisements. In spite of these qualities, however, the book would be more serviceable if it had detailed maps and more information on accommodations and other types of tourist services.

In addition to detailed descriptions and historical accounts of Cuzco and nearby sites, both prehistoric and contemporary, there is a major section on the well known archaeological site of Machu Picchu. However, only those sites which contain spectacular architectural features are mentioned. Judging by the content and the published list of references the writer has utilized the major archaeological summaries of the area, but the lack of attention to the technical monographs and primary historic documents prevents this book from being a regional summary of much service to scholars.

Indiana University Museum

WESLEY R. HURT

Peru 1965: Notes on a Guerrilla Experience. By HÉCTOR BÉJAR. Translated by WILLIAM ROSE. Interview by WINSTON ORRILLIO. New York, 1970. Monthly Review Press. Maps. Notes. Appendices. Bibliography. Pp. 142. \$6.00.

Since González Prada virtually everyone has talked about the Indian in Peru, but almost no one has done anything about the Indian. Outside of Peru, in the early conquest period, some Spaniards did something about the Indian. As Lewis Hanke and others have pointed out, they conducted social experiments to discover the best means of dealing with the Indians in order to persuade them to take to a new set of values and life styles. The present book shows that Marxists in Peru, learning something from the failure of guerrilla activities in 1965, have now gotten around to doing what the Spaniards did hundreds of years ago.