

friend and political associate of Haya de la Torre, has completely rewritten his previous version and added much new material. This volume brings the story of Haya de la Torre's life up to 1931.

Haya de la Torre's great contribution to Latin American political theory has been his development of the idea that Latin America is different from Europe and the United States and, therefore, must cease imitating these areas and begin to establish social institutions in harmony with the true nature of the Latin American people. How he developed this idea will be clearer to all who read this book for much of it is concerned with Haya's life during his formative years as a student living in Trujillo, Lima, and London, and with his travels during his years of exile from 1923 to 1931.

Haya de la Torre seems to have been everywhere important political events were taking place during the 1920's. He lived in Mexico in contact with the leaders of the Revolution in 1923 and 1924. He was in Russia just after Lenin died and had a chance to attend the Fifth Congress of the Third International as a journalist, thus seeing and hearing all of the then living leaders of the Russian Revolution before Stalin murdered them. Haya lived in England during the late 1920's as a student at the London School of Economics and Oxford University and took classes with such stimulating teachers as Harold Laski, B. Malinowski, and C. D. H. Cole. He lived in Italy during the rise of Mussolini's fascism and in Germany during the period of Hitler's rise to power.

Cossio del Pomar's description of Haya's wanderings makes a most interesting book which will be of great value to all who would understand contemporary Latin America for the life of Haya de la Torre during the 1920's as an exile wandering around Europe and America looking for ideas and trying to organize a political movement to redeem his country from the tyrants who were misruling it greatly resembles

the life of many others who today are the political leaders of Latin America.

An index increases the value of this book which this reviewer recommends to all as a most interesting account of the development of one of Latin America's most important political leaders.

HARRY KANTOR

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La Ciudad Única. Potosí. By W. JAIME MOLINS. Potosí, 1961. Editorial Potosí. Colección de la Cultura Boliviana. Colección Tercera: Escritores Modernos. No. 2. Illustrations. Glossary. Pp. 307. Paper.

Wenceslao Jaime Molins—a man with the profile of an artist, the hair of a Bohemian—was born in the province of Buenos Aires in 1882. He is a prolific writer and a journalist. In 1916 Molins visited Bolivia and then was for the first time in Potosí. In 1922 he published this book and later a second edition was made. This then is the third edition, in which Molins has made some changes. This newest edition was done under the guidance of the Bolivian, Armando Alba, who edits the excellent Colección de la Cultura Boliviana from his office in the Casa Nacional de Moneda—that impressive and historic building—in Potosí.

This is a book of love for Potosí—Wenceslao Jaime Molins of haughty appearance is in love with Potosí. Why? Mostly because "No hay en América ninguna ciudad que conserve con mas amor su españolismo que Potosí." This is what Molins says. It is a book of gracious if not *soberbio* style. It is inadequate history. It is not from the *mas de un millar* of documents available. I possess a damaged first edition acquired years ago in Potosí which has marginal notes—obviously by an expert—pointing out the historical defects of the work. But I might say that this should not be held against it as it was never intended to be true scholarship. It is a good book and Potosí deserves the pen of a true

lover who possesses the art of good writing. Just read the chapter about the Potosí *chola*, who in the pages of Molins becomes something better than an angel. And Bolivia gave Molins its highest decoration, the "Condor de los Andes."

CHARLES W. ARNADE
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Defensa de la Revolución de Abril. By ERNESTO AYALA MERCADO. La Paz, 1961. Empresa Editora Universo. Pp. 247. Paper.

This is a collection of speeches of the author who is a member of the left wing of the Bolivian MNR. Most of these speeches were made in the Bolivian legislature in the late 1950's. It is an interesting if not valuable book because it defines clearly the thinking of the majority section of the MNR, now over a decade in power. It shows the innate anti-Americanism and the constant courting of Marxism as well as the Machiavellian flexibility of the MNR. The book has historical value.

CHARLES W. ARNADE
University of South Florida

P. I. R. y desarrollo nacional. Soluciones para los problemas nacionales. By COMITÉ DEPARTAMENTAL DEL P. I. R. DE COCHABAMBA. La Paz, 1961. Talleres Gráficos Gutenberg. Documents. Pp. 268. Paper.

Hacia el gobierno obrero-campesino. By GUILLERMO LORA. La Paz [1962], Ediciones Masas. Pp. 68. Paper.

These are useful books for the Latin Americanist interested in modern Bolivia and in Latin American political parties. They are basic in any research of the Bolivian scene. Each book deals with a different communist party of Bolivia—Bolivia has three of them (PIR, POR, Partido Comunista). The PIR means Partido de la Izquierda Revolucionaria, which was founded in 1940 and came to an end in 1952. It was a powerful party of leftist persuasion without openly admitting that it

was communistic. Later the most radical wing of the PIR converted itself into the Bolivian Communist Party. The PIR constituted the most potent chapter of Bolivian politics during the forties.

In 1956 some veterans (more moderate) of the dead party revived it and are desperately trying to make it go and assume a powerful opposition force to the long governing MNR without truly communizing Bolivia. The new leaders are highly pro-Castro. So far it has been most unsuccessful. This book has all the basic data—from the PIR point of view—of the party's history, platform, its death and re-creation. It is made up of valuable documents and comments.

Lora, the author of the second book, is the leader of the Bolivian Partido Obrero Revolucionario (POR) which is the Trotskyite party. Bolivia and Ceylon are the only countries in the world where the Trotskyites are still quite active. The Bolivian Lora is a dogmatic theoretician but also an engaging character.

This is a fascinating booklet. Lora develops, sometimes clearly, other times most confusingly, the Trotskyite theory (or is it his own?) of revolution in Bolivia and his analysis of the MNR and its one decade of rule.

CHARLES W. ARNADE
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El aislamiento de Chile. By OSCAR ESPINOSA MORAGA. Santiago, Chile, 1961. Editorial Nascimento. Illustration. Charts. Index. Pp. 175. Paper.

Intimately acquainted with Chile's Foreign Ministry Archives, which he played an important role in organizing, Oscar Espinosa Moraga has in the past published carefully documented, if rather chauvinistic, studies on Argentine-Chilean relations subsequent to the War of the Pacific. The present work lacks documentation, being largely interpretive in nature.

A principal thesis advanced by Espinosa is that from the attainment of