

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."

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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.

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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.

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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