

Although hardly definitive (as Pérez Ortiz admits), this book will be welcomed by students both of Colombian history and literature as a most significant bio-bibliographical reference tool.

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La colonización antioqueña en el occidente de Colombia. 2nd ed. By JAMES J. PARSONS. Translated and new notes by EMILIO ROBLEDO. Bogotá, 1961. Banco de la República. Archivo de la Economía Nacional. Maps. Charts. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 344. Paper.

The authorized Spanish edition of James J. Parsons' *The Antioquian Colonization in the West of Colombia* rendered into that idiom by Emilio Robledo, M.D., seems to be well done and precise. The book, designed for one interested in the geography of western Colombia, includes an adequate historical background as well as chapters on population make-up, topography, aborigines, public lands, agricultural products, transportation and new industrialization. The reproduction is superior; the type large and clear; and the paper of excellent quality. The book is published by the Banco de la República and is issued through its ultra-modern repository, La Biblioteca "Luis-Angel Arango," whose publications are always distinguished. Doctor Robledo, a learned author in his own right, made some minor corrections to the original and this would suggest that the translation was painstakingly done. A noticeable detracting feature of the work is the generally poor reproductions of the photographs. Since there are only six pages of them, however, this is not too objectionable and is offset by the excellent and profuse maps. There are seventeen tables in the text and three in the notes which are interesting and valuable but are not indexed. One might question the use of English and Spanish plant names in Figure 1, page 49, since expediency might suggest only Spanish. In summary, the translation is very

well done. The translator obviously was a personal friend of the author and the translation was done with affection, admiration, and accuracy. Although the English original would have a limited number of readers, one imagines that the Spanish edition will have an appeal to innumerable Colombians.

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El Tratado de 1829, ley suprema de la controversia limítrofe entre Ecuador y Perú. By RAFAEL GARCÍA VELÁSQUEZ. Quito, 1961. Industrias Gráficas "Cyma." Map. Pp. 32.

A short essay which surveys the Ecuador-Peru boundary dispute up to the Rio Protocol of 1942, considered by Ecuador as juridically invalid.

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Legislación y jurisprudencia laboral en el Perú. By ERNESTO VELARDE MORÁN. Lima, 1961. Editorial Ayacucho S.A. Documents. Pp. 415. Paper.

The subtitle to this book ("Manual práctico de leyes, decretos, resoluciones vigentes sobre trabajo que Atañe a los empleados, obreros e industriales") rather specifically delineates the contents as well as the sources of Peruvian labor law, for this is a compilation of all legal enactments currently in force. As such, several aspects stand out: the high percentage of decree-laws, indicating the close involvement of the executive branch of government with labor matters; the great amount of labor law which has developed since the Second World War; the distinction drawn between *obreros*, or manual workers, and *empleados*, or white-collar employees; and the pervasiveness of the content of labor law, directing itself to countless questions from who can and can not form unions down to the maximum loaded weight of sacks carried by workers.

Although there often is a gap between the law and actual practice in Latin America, this compilation is an

excellent aid to understanding the intent of Peruvian labor law and much of the practice. Alphabetically- and chronologically-arranged indices enhance its utility.

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Haya de la Torre y la revolución constructiva de las Américas. By ALBERTO BAEZA FLORES. Buenos Aires, 1962. Editorial Claridad. (Colección América Libre: Vol. I). Pp. 205. Paper.

The book's title is misleading. A seventeen-page prologue states on page fifteen that the book is about Haya and his doctrines. Baeza Flores then proceeds to illustrate (what he began on page one of the Prologue) that a better title might be "The Influence of the Mountains and the Sea on Latin America's Great Heroes of the Last Two Centuries, Castroism, and Incidental Notes About Haya de la Torre and Other Revolutionary Conductors of the True Latin American Left." The reader interested in contemporary developments in Peru—which bear a remarkable resemblance to events in the 1930's—would do better to buy or read Harry Kantor's *Ideology and Program of the Peruvian Aprista Movement*, Robert Alexander's section on Haya in *Prophets of the Revolution*, the up-dated biographies of Luis Alberto Sánchez or Felipe Cossío del Pomar, or the five-volume pocket-book *Pensamiento Político de Haya de la Torre* (Ediciones Pueblo, Lima, 1961). The book has some value for its presentation of Haya's viewpoints on recent events: "I do not believe it is necessary to throw rocks [at the Alliance for Progress] when we should be making plans [and presenting programs]"; Castro's rejection of Cuban elections "goes against all the ideology of genuine Latin American revolutionary movements"; the Latin American Free Trade Area is a further strengthening of the Indo-American Common Market idea [of the APRA]; "There is a mania for liberty of opinion in the United States [where]

one hears about the failure of a satellite while in a totalitarian regime the news is published only when it goes into orbit"; "Latin America is going to miss the bus of history if we continue divided and dismembered"; "Scandinavia offers a model of industrialization without dictatorship... [of] how human nature can enjoy bread and liberty together."

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Campaña del Chaco. El General Hans Kundt. By RAÚL TOVAR VILLA. La Paz, Bolivia, 1961. Editorial Don Bosco. Pp. 185. Map. Paper.

The controversial figure of the Mecklenberg mercenary, General Hans Kundt, loomed large in Bolivia for a quarter-century. The conclusion of his career as a military mission chief, naturalized Bolivian field officer, and a figure of political eminence came with his removal from the supreme command of the army in the Chaco after the disastrous Battle of Campo Via. Since then, Kundt has been much maligned by Bolivian historians and charged with major responsibility for their country's ultimate defeat. Although the General prepared several important reports, they have been suppressed since 1935.

Retired General Tovar Villa presents to the public two of Kundt's reports to the government on his conduct in the Chaco. Although Tovar's introduction is useful, his primary contribution lies in publishing these documents. In them, Kundt emerges in a new light. That he has been a convenient whipping boy for the Bolivian officers' accounts is now confirmed; the manifestly incompetent *jefes* seem less able to share with the German the blame for the loss of the Chaco War. Far from meddling in minute tactical matters, Kundt employed the traditional German general directive and left details to his subordinates. Furthermore, he charged them with the unsuccessful strategic conceptions for which he himself has usually been held accountable. The ineptitude of Bo-