

Name Joole, J.K.  
Subject History 208  
Date March 9, 1956  
Teacher Dr. Karnes  
Standing \_\_\_\_\_

**BLUE BOOK**

B

- A.
- ① Juan Vicente Gomez - the Venezuelan dictator who, although a harsh, was an economic aid to his country with such realistic laws as the Petroleum one of 1920. He did not have the pomp of his predecessors.
  - ② War of the Pacific - the skirmish along the Pacific coast between Peru and Chile in which Chile got the greater part of the land over which they were fighting.
  - ③ Garcia Moreno - the "Christian Secular" who reduced the position of Ecuador to a theocracy. Violently Catholic, he allowed religion to creep into almost all governmental activities.
  - ④ Aprista - a member of the APRA in Peru which appeared to be a somewhat "leftist" group. Haya de la Torre, of "asylum" fame, was connected with them.
  - ⑤ Diplomatic asylum - the provision under which a political refugee

(Temporary, more or less)

may find safety in the embassy of a foreign country. His pursuers must respect his safety.

B. 1. At the current time, the economic and social prospects of Bolivia are far from being bright.

Economically, Bolivia is greatly dependent upon tin. But the price has dropped in recent years to a point where it is claimed that the cost of production is greater than the price the consumers are paying. Furthermore, when the government placed "commissars" at the mines, many of the skilled technicians left, mad at the absolute governmental domination.

As a result of this economic factor, social conditions will and are being affected. The Bolivians of rural areas are still years behind the times, even to the point of dealing with men who are no more than "witted

doctors" for medical needs. Also,  
it seems that the unpleasant climate  
affects fecundity.

In general, it seems true that  
Bolivia may be called "sick," a land  
with insecure prospects.

3. The relationship between Latin  
American dictatorship and foreigners  
may depend both upon the type of  
dictatorship and the type of foreigners.

In general, dictatorship has proved  
economically beneficial for foreigners.  
Dictatorships produce stability, and  
that is what foreign investors are  
searching for. But at home, before  
the people who fall under its authority,  
dictatorship usually preaches loudly  
its distrust and even hatred of  
foreigners, and "capitalists" in particular.  
In spite of this, foreigners (investors)  
seem to find it easier to deal  
with one man than to deal with a  
nation. Because the relationship  
is largely economic, it seems to be  
a fairly cordial one. Foreigners want dictatorship.  
In relation to the Indians,

"needs  
for  
indians"

dictatorship is rarely of any economic benefit. But the role of the dictator is only that of a glorified caudillo, and, is therefore familiar to the Indians. The Indians comprise the large voiceless mass which is helpful to the clever dictator if he ever wishes to use it.

But, generally, the relationship between the dictator and the Indians is slight. They are usually removed from the centers of political activity and free thought.

4. The political significance of land concentration is that it also concentrates power in the hands of a few.

These few, these reigning families, quite often steer the destiny of the nation. Therefore, the dictators usually speak of dividing the land, but almost never do so. This also causes the average dictator to neglect the remote stretches of his country.

Often the mestizos and other small people are represented by their bosses, and not by people of their own class. Therefore, although countries have passed legislation outlawing many of the abuses of latifundia, they are rarely enforced.

Because these wealthy land

owners possess much of the  
wealth, it is advantageous for  
men planning coups to side  
with them for help in the form  
of planes, etc.

This land concentration has  
also been the basis for the Con-  
servative parties in most countries.  
Fetifundia and Conservatism  
are almost synonymous.