

As an aside, this reviewer cannot but wonder how this book has been received in Argentina. It is to be assumed that Professor Bassi is not at all popular with the "Colonels' Clique."

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Irigoyen: Su revolución política y social. By CARLOS J. RODRÍGUEZ. (Buenos Aires: Editorial La Facultad, 1943. Pp. 238. Paper.)

This is a curious book. It is less concerned with Irigoyen than with the Radical Civic Union, the party he twice led to victory. The Union, according to the author, is the instrument chosen by God to guide the Argentine people along the path of civic virtue. In order to demonstrate this point, the author even takes space (eight pages) to "prove" that there is a God. After this analysis, it follows as a matter of course that there is no God but the God of the Radical Civic Union, and that Irigoyen is (or was) His prophet. Needless to say, this book was written and published before the advent of the present dictatorship.

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Hacienda de Tena (IV centenario), 1543-1943. By CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ MALDONADO. (Bogotá: Editorial El Gráfico, [1944]. Pp. 237. Photographs. Paper.)

Probably there is no more interesting estate in Colombia than Hacienda de Rosario de Tena. Located on the slopes of the Andes some twenty-six miles southwest of Bogotá, it traces its history to the days of the conquest. Among its owners have been Pedro de Ursúa, Francisco Maldonado y Mendoza, the Company of Jesus, Clemente Alguacil, the Bolívar and Santander families, Francisco Javier de Zaldúa, and bankers of London and Paris. It passed into the hands of the author's parents in 1907, although the author's father became its manager in 1895 or earlier. The size of the estate is not given, but it must embrace several thousand acres. It is cultivated by some 250 tenants and many day laborers and employees. During the late colonial period it was much larger and required a crew of several thousand Indian serfs and Negro slaves. Since the late nineteenth century its principal crops have been sugar and coffee, but it also produces fruits and doubtless some Indian corn and vegetables. Situated half way down the cordillera toward the Magdalena River, at a moderate elevation of between four and five thousand feet, and in the midst of as magnificent scenery as can be found anywhere, Tena has furnished rest and recreation for scores of

distinguished people since the days of the Chibcha princes. Bolívar, Santander, Zaldúa, Núñez, Reyes, Olaya Herrera, and Alfonso López are among its outstanding guests, to say nothing of European diplomats and princes.

Carlos Rodríguez Maldonado, the present owner, has spent most of his life abroad, serving his country in a number of minor diplomatic posts. He has been residing at Tena, however, since 1932. He says that his relations with his tenants and day laborers have always been harmonious, but he admits that most of them cannot read or write. In publishing this history of Rosario de Tena he has made an important contribution to the social, the economic, and even the political history of Colombia. Similar accounts of other ancient estates of Latin America would no doubt be welcomed by all serious students of land ownership and agriculture in the region.

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La economía del petróleo en Colombia. By EDUARDO OSPINA-RACINES. (Bogotá: Editorial Antena, S. A., 1944. Pp. 107. Paper.)

Within a single cover, Sr. Ospina-Racines has published a series of his papers, most of which have previously appeared in various official and unofficial periodicals during the period 1940-1944. He reviews in them world petroleum statistics and certain economic and political factors that must be considered in the promotion of Colombia's petroleum industry. He points out Colombia's dependence upon world markets and its geographic advantages and disadvantages with respect to other important competitive producing areas. He traces Colombia's oil development to date and its internal problems in connection with exploration, legal acquisition of operating rights, exploitation, royalties, etc., and calls attention to the fact that the industry is yet in its infancy in Colombia, which possesses large geologically favorable areas still unexplored by the drill.

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Santa Cruz. El cóndor indio. By ALFONSO CRESPO. [Colección Tierra Firme, 6.] (Mexico: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1944. Pp. 344. Illustrations. Paper.)

While it is very evident that Señor Crespo greatly admires Santa Cruz, and while some of the descriptions of the musings and motivations of Santa Cruz are largely fanciful, this is by far the best volume