

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.

J. FRED RIPPY.

University of Chicago.

*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.

THEO H. CROOK.

University of California,  
Berkeley.

*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