

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.

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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

that has appeared on the Bolivian warrior and statesman. Although the achievements of Santa Cruz as chief executive of Bolivia seem to be somewhat exaggerated or described in rather vague and general terms, his weaknesses are never concealed; they are frankly set forth without undue apology. The style is simple, precise, vivid, and dramatic, the organization and presentation being similar to those employed by Thomas Ybarra in his excellent life of Bolívar. The value of Crespo's volume is enhanced by several photographs of Santa Cruz. It might have been further improved by more specific citations of sources and a little more emphasis on political and administrative techniques, especially on Santa Cruz's relationship with the Catholic Church. The concordat which he negotiated in the 1850's, said by the author to have been the first signed with the Latin-American states, is not analyzed.

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Infante D. Henrique. By COSTA BROCHADO. (Lisbon: Editorial Império Limitada, 1942. Pp. 398. Paper.)

D. Sebastião o desejado. By COSTA BROCHADO. (Lisbon: Editorial Império Limitada, 1941. Pp. 362. Paper.)

These two volumes mark the beginning and end of the epoch in Portuguese history which opens with the crusade against Ceuta in 1415, where Prince Henry, The Navigator, won his spurs in deeds of chivalry. It concludes with the unfortunate disappearance of the youthful King Sebastian in another crusade which was largely responsible for the usurpation of the throne of Portugal by that of Spain for the sixty years that followed. During the period of over a century and a half which intervened, this small country with a population scarcely exceeding two million people, discovered Newfoundland, the Azores, and a large portion of the coast lines of Africa and Brazil. Its influence extended throughout the Indian Ocean and through most of the East Indies, from Abyssinia to Japan. The author states that this dominion was secured, not by conquest, but through the peaceful efforts of the Portuguese people and the orders of the church.

These two books were written after World War II began, and the thought which seems to be uppermost in the author's mind is that with Portugal as an example, a way may be found for the regeneration of the world through the combined efforts of the church and the state, an influence which would lead to the betterment of all people. The author makes the statement that Portugal, in its long history, has never made war of aggression, but only for defense.

The volume *Infante D. Henrique* includes the history of the church