

theless, the book is based on Bello's own writings, and it serves admirably as an introduction to his life and thought.

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Aspectos del siglo XIX en Colombia. By FRANK SAFFORD. Prologue by ALVARO TIRADO MEJÍA. Medellín, Colombia, 1977. Ediciones Hombre Nuevo. Tables. Notes. Pp. 284. Paper.

This book brings together five articles, two previously published in Colombia, two (herein further revised) which have appeared in this country, plus a fifth, now printed for the first time.

"Empresarios nacionales y extranjeros en Colombia durante el siglo XIX," is the first of these. Emphasizing the period 1821-1870, Safford shows that Colombians, once they mastered the techniques, were just as given to entrepreneurship as their British and U.S. counterparts. That most failed, he correctly ascribes to Colombia's stagnant economy. He notes that Antioquia's revived gold mines gave its entrepreneurs an advantage in having access to liquid capital which the other regions lacked. It was thanks to this capital, rather than to their mythical Sephardic or Basque ethos, that the Antioqueños played such a dominant role in Colombian economic development. This theme is explicated in the second essay, "Significación de los antioqueños en el desarrollo económico colombiano: Examen crítico de las tesis de Everett Hagen." The third essay, "En busca de lo práctico: Estudiantes colombianos en el extranjero, 1845-1890," reinforces his thesis as to the practical cast of Colombia's elite in its efforts to educate its sons abroad in modern business and industrial technology.

The fourth piece, "Aspectos sociales de la política en la Nueva Granada, 1825-1850," goes far to destroy the stereotype of the Conservatives as having been landed oligarchs, in contrast to the Liberals, so frequently portrayed as upwardly mobile merchants. Safford posits a far more convincing set of explanations, not the least of which ties the Conservatives to colonial prominence in the core cities (Bogotá, Cartagena, and Popayán) and the Liberals to the periphery. He is less persuasive in his treatment of the army and of the Church. Furthermore, certain of the nuances of hispanic social gradations elude him. These caveats aside, this essay is truly seminal, and, in places, brilliant.

The final one, "Reflexiones sobre historia económica de Colombia, 1845-1930, de William P. McGreevey," is a mordant, factual, and the-

oretical antidote to that work's multiple sins of commission and omission. Clearly, Safford should write more than this trenchant critique: he should write what would really be *the* economic history of Colombia, 1845–1930.

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RELATED TOPICS

Welcome of Tears: The Tapirapé Indians of Central Brazil. By CHARLES WAGLEY. New York, 1977. Oxford University Press. Tables. Illustrations. Maps. Glossary. Appendix. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xiii, 328. Cloth. \$12.95.

Professor Wagley spent fifteen months with the Tapirapé in 1939–1940, when their aboriginal way of life was essentially unaltered. His goals were to reconstruct their culture and society, and to trace the history of their increasing interaction with Brazilians and resultant acculturation. Return visits in 1953, 1957, and 1965 provided opportunities for firsthand observation; additional information was obtained from colleagues, Indian service personnel, and other sources. The result is an informative and readable volume that constitutes a welcome addition to the small English-language repertoire of ethnographies of Brazilian tribes.

The Tapirapé are Tupian speakers, intrusive into northern Mato Grosso. Surrounded by Ge speakers, they have adopted certain social and religious practices from these neighbors. At the time of Wagley's first visit, their population was about 200, down from an estimated 1500 at the beginning of the century. By 1953, there were only 51 left and the tribe seemed doomed to extinction. Heroic measures by dedicated Brazilians preserved and helped to reconstitute their society. Today, their numbers have increased to about 130.

In his introductory chapter, Wagley describes his itinerary, field conditions, acquaintances, informants, problems of learning the language, and difficulties in working systematically with people whose sense of time and priorities differed from his. There follows a review of the "Decimation and Survival" of the group. Subsistence and ecology, social organization, life cycle, and religion are treated in the next