

corpus of writings was regarded as an encyclopedia of theology hardly second to that of the great Thomas Aquinas. Suárez was one of the glories of Spain's Golden Age and probably the last truly eminent representative of Scholasticism. From a slow start in his seminary years he moved to a preeminence in theological, juridical, and political philosophy evident in his many writings. Fifteen folio volumes of these appeared during his life time, and at least a dozen more were posthumously published by his devoted but not always discriminating disciples and admirers.

The collection here reviewed contains selections chiefly from the third book of his *Defensio Fidei*. They offer a comprehensive view of the political thought of Suárez, perhaps the most interesting aspect of his thinking for the modern secular layman. At the instigation of Pope Paul V, Suárez denounced the concept of personal absolutism proclaimed by James I of England, who required that his subjects take a "loyalty oath" upholding it. It is interesting that as an orthodox Spanish theologian Suárez clearly indicated the dangers inherent in this form of political absolutism and emphasized the medieval tradition that God had directly bestowed political sovereignty on the people who, in turn, conferred it upon their rulers. James I responded by ordering that copies of the *Defensio Fidei* be publicly burned in London on December 1, 1613, and banned the reading of its text under the gravest penalties (shades of the Spanish Inquisition!). Suárez' refutation of the "divine right of kings" and his defense of more democratic government made him a precursor of Hugo Grotius and of Samuel Pufendorff. This first volume of the series *El pensamiento político hispanoamericano* also contains extended excerpts of Suárez's "The Origin of the State," "The Legislative Power of the State," "The Peoples' Rights," "The Right of War," "The Right of Intervention," and "The Right of Disobedience to the State."

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*El pensamiento político hispanoamericano*. Vol. XII. By JUAN DONOSO CORTÉS. Edited by GUILLERMO A. LOUSTEAU HEGUY and SALVADOR M. LOZADA. Buenos Aires, 1965. Ediciones Depalma. Index. Pp. 551.

Although numbered XII, this is the second volume to appear in a series which aims to provide anthologies of the major writers on political philosophy in the Spanish-speaking world. The previous volume was devoted to Domingo F. Sarmiento and Juan B. Alberdi

of Argentina. (See *HAHR*, LXVII, 462.) For this book, the editors have turned to the nineteenth-century Spanish political philosopher Juan Donoso Cortés (1809-1853). A number of important writings are included, beginning with the essay, *La Ley Electoral* (1836), and concluding with the famous *Letter to Cardinal Fornari on the Errors of our Times*, which is presumed to have had some influence on the shaping of the *Syllabus of Errors* of Pius IX. The most important work, and one which occupies more than a third of text, is the *Essay on Catholicism, Liberalism, and Socialism* published in 1851. In this work, which is the mature expression of his ideas, one can see the transformation from the moderate Liberalism of the earlier Donoso Cortés, who supported the party of María Cristina against the Carlists, to the still open-minded but more Catholic political outlook of his later years. It was this outlook which informed a generation of Catholic intellectuals throughout the Spanish-speaking world who turned their backs on positivism and Marxism.

The editors of the series, Guillermo A. Lousteau Heguy and Salvador María Lozada, are to be congratulated upon their plan to make available this collection of the best in Hispanic American political thought, and students of the history of ideas will look forward to the nineteen volumes to come. Regrettably, however, the editors have not seen fit to provide the reader with some critical analysis of the various works included. This lack is especially regrettable in the case of the frequently misunderstood Donoso Cortés. Nor have they employed the expected technical devices to inform the reader whether the works are reproduced in full or in part, or where else they may be encountered in print.

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*España bélica. El siglo XVI.* Part I. By CARLOS MARTÍNEZ DE CAMPOS Y SERRANO. Madrid, 1965. Aguilar. Illustrations. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 305. Ptas. 350.00 (Span.).

*España Bélica* is the first of a projected two-volume military history of Spain in the sixteenth century. In his first volume Martínez de Campos, a lieutenant general in the Spanish army and a member of the Royal Academy of History, focuses on the military strategy and campaigns of Spain in Europe, North Africa, and America during the reigns of the Catholic Kings and Charles V. A subsequent volume will cover the reign of Philip II.

In his prologue Martínez de Campos develops the theme that "the discovery of America was a consequence of the conquest of Granada"