

areas of the universe in which the flag is not planted to assert sovereignty!

The third section, *Las profundidades*, is the work of Haroun Tazieff, a Belgian. He was allotted the least amount of space (fewer than 50 pages), and perhaps the editor was prescient in this decision. The undersea explorations of Cousteau could not be described at the date of publication, and the discussion of *Las profundidades del cielo* seems totally inadequate and dated, especially to a reviewer who completed his assigned reading on the very day men landed on the moon.

Since this is the final volume of the work, the publishers have provided a cumulative index—the first three volumes lacked indices. No documentation is provided in any of the volumes. The bibliographies, unimpressive in the original French edition, are even more so in the Spanish edition, nothing having been added by the editor or the authors since 1955.

MARTIN TORODASH

Fairleigh Dickinson University

La conquista justificada. Los justos títulos de España en Indias. By GUILLERMO VÁZQUEZ FRANCO. Montevideo, 1968. Ediciones Tauro. Notes. Pp. 125. Paper. \$1.00.

This paperback is designed to give a quick synthesis of the Spanish struggle for justice. It succeeds admirably. Guillermo Vázquez Franco has organized his book chronologically and covers each major step in Spain's effort to justify the conquest. He includes numerous extended quotations from the most famous documents of the period. But for English-speaking students, Lewis Hanke's books remain the better source of information on the subject, even though Vázquez Franco does not cite Hanke at all.

J. V. L.

Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés. An Annotated Bibliography. By DAYMOND TURNER. Chapel Hill, 1966.

University of North Carolina Press. Pp. xvii, 61. Paper. \$2.50.

In this brief bibliography Daymond Turner includes a sketch of the peripatetic chronicler; a comprehensive listing of the various manuscripts, published editions, and translations of the writings attributed to Oviedo; and 286 books or articles "contributing to an understanding of Oviedo and his contemporaries."

In any work of this nature omissions are inevitable. One wonders, for example, why Turner cites Edmundo O'Gorman's brief *Invencción de América*, while omitting his more comprehensive *Idea del descubrimiento de América*, or why none of Enrique de Gandía's studies receives mention. But anyone wishing to investigate any aspect of Oviedo's life or, indeed, of the discovery period will find this bibliography a most convenient starting point.

G. R. D.

The Colonial Empires from the Eighteenth Century. By D. K. FIELDHOUSE. New York, 1967. Delacorte Press. Pp. 450. \$8.00.

D. K. Fieldhouse's work is a remarkable attempt at synthesizing the intriguing and complex history of European expansion since the eighteenth century. By dealing with the entire period and all European colonial powers, he enables the reader to make some fruitful comparisons on motivations for European empire building and on methods of colonial rule employed by Europeans overseas.

While European expansion from the sixteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century was different from that of the "new imperialism" of the late nineteenth century, both phenomena, Fieldhouse argues, reflected a definite power relationship between European and non-European states. Colonization in the New World created for the first time the problem of administering "native populations" and settlers residing in the colonies. The study shows how the Latin powers created an overseas gov-