

Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza was one of the most controversial figures of seventeenth-century Mexico. He served as visitador, bishop of Puebla, and ultimately interim viceroy. He was a dedicated royal servant who angered many members of religious orders when he insisted that they submit to his supervision. When the Jesuits refused, he began to impose the ecclesiastical tax (tithe) on their estates, arguing that only religious establishments recognized by the bishop were exempt. Palafox also published an important, short work regarding the natives of New Spain. A new version of the text, *Virtues of the Indian/Virtudes del Indio*, translated and edited by Nancy H. Fee with an introduction by Alejandro Cañeque, was published by Rowman and Littlefield in 2009. This is a fascinating work, largely unknown except by specialists in the period. The text is presented in both Spanish and English with the translation facing the original throughout. In addition, Fee has written a very complete biographical essay—a very good introduction to the text and period.

All of these books can serve as supplements to colonial history courses. Each is a solid contribution in its own right. What is most interesting is the appearance of little-known texts, once only the bailiwick of experts in the field, which are now being offered in edited and translated versions for use in the classroom. While one might wonder whether we really need a new translation of Bernal Díaz, having access to Vargas Machuca and Palafox is a treat indeed.

State University of New York, Potsdam
Potsdam, New York

JOHN F. SCHWALLER

Spain, Europe and the Wider World, 1500-1700. By J. H. Elliott. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2009. Pp. xx, 322. Figures Notes. Index. \$38.00 cloth.

In this collection of 14 engaging conference papers, J.H. Elliott presents an erudite lifetime of intellectual fascination with a “quartet of worlds too often compartmentalized—the European and the American, the British and the Hispanic” (p. xix). After a preface that orients the reader to his scholarly philosophy, Elliott delivers a tripartite text. Part 1 addresses Europe’s fragmentary nature during the early modern period, with a focus on Britain and Spain as quintessential competitors and emulators of one another. The author’s discussion of European composite monarchies, such as the Spanish Habsburg Dynasty, is especially intriguing as it delves into the deep-seated tension between the state’s desire for political unity and Europeans’ traditional sense of family and patrimony. Part 2 artfully explores the wider world, including the overseas expansion of the European powers, Spain’s initial perception of and subsequent disillusionment with the Americas, the British exclusionary and Spanish inclusionary approaches to indigenous populations, and the eclipse of empires in the Americas. In a particularly enlightening chapter, Elliott delves into Spaniards’ “dawning and often uncomfortable awareness that America was different” (p. 193) and creoles’ assertion that “they were Americans, neither more nor less” (p. 210). Part 3 of Elliott’s text is an eclectic study of European courtly society and the Spanish Golden Age artwork of El Greco and Velázquez. Through the lens of El Greco’s life, the author evaluates the Mediterranean encounters of the Latin West, Greek Orthodox East, and Islamic civilization. In sum, scholars, students, history aficionados, and even policy-

makers will find that Elliott offers valuable insights on the early modern world that speak to our own as well.

Saint Joseph's University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

ROGER LOUIS MARTÍNEZ

Resisting Brazil's Military Regime: An Account of the Battles of Sobral Pinto. By John W. F. Dulles. Austin: University of Texas Press, 2007. Pp. 324. Illustrations. Notes. Bibliography. Index. \$60.00 cloth.

Heráclito Fontoura Sobral Pinto gained fame in Brazil for his intransigent opposition to Getúlio Vargas's Estado Novo, his legal defense of Communist Party leader Luiz Carlos Prestes after a failed attempt to seize power in 1935, and his loyalty to traditional Catholic beliefs. In this second and final volume about the life and legal activities of Sobral Pinto, John W. F. Dulles documents the lawyer's career in defense of victims of the 1964 military coup d'état. As in his previous scholarly tomes on Brazilian political personalities, Dulles preferences minutiae over a broader analytical framework of the period. The author gathered letters, legal papers, public declarations, and newspaper accounts to provide an exacting chronicle of Sobral Pinto's defense of former President Kubitschek, deposed Pernambuco governor Miguel Arraes, and Communist Party leader Gregório Bezerra, among others persecuted by the authoritarian regime.

Following a classic Cold War worldview, Sobral Pinto supported the military takeover because he feared President Goulart was leading Brazil toward a socialist revolution. At the same time, Sobral Pinto's belief in the rule of law placed him in conflict with the generals in power. Rather than explore these contradictions embedded in the ideology and religious beliefs of the outspoken lawyer, Dulles offers a detailed, and at times tedious, recounting of the different lawsuits, legal actions, and court battles against the military regime. Indeed, Sobral Pinto himself was briefly incarcerated after Institutional Act No. 5 of December 1968 closed down Congress, suspended habeas corpus, and abrogated constitutional and democratic rights. Ironically, Sobral Pinto opposed the left wing of the Catholic Church that became a visible and vociferous opponent of the dictatorship because he considered liberation theology an aberration of traditional Catholic teachings.

Dulles, who passed away in 2008, will be remembered for his painstaking attention to archival sources in writing modern Brazilian history. Those interested in the fine points of the legal opposition to the military regime will find this volume a helpful supplement to the explosion of works on this period that have appeared in Brazil in recent years.

Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island

JAMES N. GREEN