

## Spain in Peru

FALL OF THE INCA EMPIRE AND THE SPANISH RULE IN PERU: 1530-1780. By Philip Ainsworth Means. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1932. \$4.50.

Reviewed by HERBERT INGRAM PRIESTLEY

THIS sociological study of Spain's work in Peru, based on the author's "Ancient Civilizations of the Andes" and a historical résumé in the present volume of the story of the Spanish conquest, is a work of interest and utility in spite of certain basic misconceptions. Chief among its excellences is the review of previous works on the Pizarro-Almagro invasion and the consolidation of the government under viceroy Toledo. There is a generous bibliography and a working glossary.

When it comes to discussion of the basis of Spanish society in Peru, namely the Indian policy, certain errors in fact tend to render doubtful the conclusion of the author that Inca civilization was superior to Spanish, and that Spain would have been more successful had she maintained a feudal society instead of paternalism. Students of history will not be misled by these conclusions, but will enjoy the provocative treatment of many incidents of the Spanish rule.

But it must in fairness be pointed out that when the Indians of Spanish America were put on encomiendas, or rather reduced to the tutelage of overlords called encomenderos, they were not legally enslaved, but made wards. The famous legislation elicited by the furor raised by Las Casas in 1542, "The New Laws," was not aimed at destroying the system of tutelage, but at limiting it to the one life of the original grantee. The reason for this was that the Spanish kings expected by so doing to come into direct receipt of the tributes from the Indians, instead of receiving a meager residual of them from the encomenderos.

Nor is it true, as the author says in his glossary, that the encomienda was a large tract of land. It was an allotment of Indians, not land. The title to the lands of the Indian villages remained legally vested in the natives. The encomendero received by a separate grant such land or property as he could exploit. When the attempt began of trying to withdraw tutelage over the Indians from encomenderos, the lapsed encomiendas went into the administration of the crown, the agent of which was an officer called the corregidor. It was Spanish policy to separate administration from persons rooted in landed property. Thus the corregidor, not enjoying privileges of encomenderos, and being usually paid no salaries, made their opportunity by ruthless exploitation of the natives. But their attitude was quite as feudal as it was paternalistic, and the obvious fact remains that the encomienda as an institution survived almost to the end in Spanish America in spite of a wide range of recurrent laws intended to do it to death.

Concerning the attention paid to Campillo y Cosío's recommendations with regard to reforms in Spanish America, it is worthy of note that his book, "Nueva Sistema de Gobernación," was printed in 1779 almost verbatim, but attributed then to Bernardo Ward, who died in 1760. Thus, during a quarter of a century, Campillo's ideas were current, and were finally utilized by the government when it established the intendancies, but even before that time, when it began in 1759 to send out a great corps of inspectors or visitors, among whom an outstanding example was that of José de Areche, who was responsible for the martyrdom of Tupac Amaru II which is to be the initial episode of Mr. Means's next book.

I am in full sympathy with his portrayal of the place of religion in Spanish colonial polity; his treatment of the early missionaries is sympathetic, and once it is conceded that religion may be imposed rather than evolved, proselyting becomes desirable. There is here, too, a good portrayal of the rise of trade rivalries on the Pacific coast of South America during the period after the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession while France was in charge of Spain's colonial maritime defense and carrying trade. It is a pleasure to see that the names of Prescott and Markham are still held in high respect by the author; his obvious affection for this field requires nothing more than self-imposed discipline to make his name synonymous with intrinsic advance in Spanish American history.

Herbert I. Priestley, professor of Mexican history in the University of California, is an authority on Spanish America.



A VIEW OF CORDOBA  
From H. Glintenkamp's "A Wanderer in Woodcuts" (Farrar & Rinehart)

## The First Republic

TOWARD THE NEW SPAIN. By Joseph A. Brandt. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1933. \$4.

Reviewed by HARRIET DE ONIS

IT is an impressive mass of documentation that Mr. Brandt has assembled in this history of the first republic in Spain and it illuminates the contours of a moment of great if very disperse national vitality. The chaotic state in which Spain existed almost uninterruptedly from the death of Ferdinand VII in 1833 until the restoration of Alfonso XII in 1875, and particularly the troubled years of the first republic (1873-1875) is set forth with a wealth of detail. One feels, however, that the merit of the work for future historians will lie in the data that have been painstakingly but formlessly brought together. There is little interpretation of these confusing, contradictory facts, and that which is given tends to be a repetition of the trite ideas in vogue.

Mr. Brandt first compares the points of similarity between the first and the present Spanish republics. There can be no question that there are striking analogies but they are not the fact that an uncle of Primo de Rivera was Captain-General of Madrid just before Alfonso XII's advent. The problem in analogies for the historian of this period is the fact that the second republic is confronted by almost every one of the problems that the first republic was called upon to solve, and to some of which it thought it had given solution. Here is indeed food for thought: after sixty years, with all the water, national and world-wide, that has flowed under the bridge, the present régime finds a Penelope web of agrarian, labor, social, regional, religious, political, and educational problems, in form practically commensurate to those which distracted the legislators of the short-lived first republic. And in one way or another these are the same problems the distinguished group of XVIIIth century reformers had before them and some of which they, too, thought they had solved. The reasons for these analogies, the causes for the reappearance in Spain of the same problems generation after generation would have to be sought in the very roots of the Spanish temperament, and in the nation's historical development, and this Mr. Brandt has hardly suggested.

Many of these problems are closely bound up with that of religion, and Mr. Brandt does not seem to have acquired a proper focus on the relations of the church and the Spanish nation. It is too simple an explanation to dismiss Philip II as a mere bigot, as he does. It must not be forgotten that his father, Charles V, was Erasmus's patron and defender in his darkest days, and that when the emperor finally arrayed himself against Protestantism it was reluctantly and because he feared the dangers it involved for the unity of the Christian world more than those which might devolve from lack of freedom of speculation. All this he made very clear to his son when he relinquished the throne to him. There is an error in speaking, as the author repeatedly does,

of the subservience to the Pope of a nation whose kings, Hapsburgs and Bourbons, consistently defended the national interests against the papacy. In matters of church policy there was more imposition from Spain on Rome than the other way around. There can be no doubt that Spain is a profoundly Catholic nation. It should have challenged Mr. Brandt's attention to reflect that the Assembly of Cadiz, which in 1812 formulated the Constitution which he so much admires, and which was made up of the most advanced and liberal men in the nation, provided that "the religion of the Spanish nation is and shall be perpetually the Apostolic Roman Catholic."

It is curious to note from Mr. Brandt's account that the storm centers of the first republic were almost the same as at present. The revolutionary movement against the republican government in Andalusia in 1868 was even more widespread than now. Communists and Syndicalists were vigorously at work, and a number of cities flew the red flag until the troops of a government theoretically opposed to the use of force could reduce them to submission. And an agrarian law was proposed at that time which in many respects resembled the one the present republic has passed—though it has not yet gone into general effect. This problem, which is one of the most important in Spain's economic life, was practically disregarded throughout the sixty years intervening between republic and republic.

One of the most striking oversights in the book is the omission, in enumerating the factors that have made for progress in Spain during the last half century, of any reference to Francisco Giner de los Rios, Spain's foremost educator since the days of the early Jesuits. His was undoubtedly the most far-reaching influence in all the movement for the Europeanization of Spain and everything significant in modern science, education, customs, and thought is directly or indirectly related to him and the Institución Libre de Enseñanza, the school he founded. By both friends and enemies of the new régime he is called the father of the present republic. Although he took no active part in politics at any time Giner was intimately connected with the men who were the leaders of the first republic.

As yet there has been no historian who has wholly comprehended this turbulent, significant period of Spanish history. The most comprehensive picture of it has been given by Pérez Galdós in his novels. But until time creates a better perspective and the pattern of the epoch is made clear, Mr. Brandt's book is the best source of information that can be consulted.

Early in the year the Irish Free State Censorship Board banned George Bernard Shaw's "The Adventures of the Black Girl in Her Search for God" on the ground of indecency. A number of authors, including George Russell ("A. E."), Yeats, F. R. Higgins, and Frank O'Connor, have since protested against the decision. The Minister will probably refer the book to an independent person for his opinion. This is the first time that such a course has been taken.

## How to Defeat the Depression

ENOUGH FOR EVERYBODY. By Albert M. Newman. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1933. \$1.25.

COUNTER-ATTACK. A Battle Plan to Defeat the Depression. By Millard E. Tydings, United States Senator from Maryland. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1933. \$1.25.

Reviewed by LOUIS RICH

MR. NEWMAN'S chief contention is that the machine, by multiplying goods, has substituted use-values for capital-or-labor values and so removed the necessity for class struggle, revolution, and confiscation of property. By enthroning the consumer the author believes to have found an original principle for a new economics.

But Mr. Newman's discovery is an old platitude. It is certainly true that we are all consumers. But to say that is to say simply that all living creatures are consumers and that they need things outside of themselves to sustain their lives. What differentiates man from other living creatures is the fact that he uses tools of his own invention to help maintain his existence; in other words, he functions as a producer. The development of mankind as such begins with the growth in complexity, efficiency, and ultimate effects of the tools of production. The social significance of the individual is thus determined by his role as a producer, not as a consumer. The fact that many are removed from the actual task of producing physical means of subsistence is merely the result of the changes in the character, scope, and refinements of labor required to keep humanity at its present level.

It is, therefore, erroneous to say that the modern machine destroys both capital and labor values. On the contrary, it integrates and preserves those values. The antinomy between the two remains as long as there remains the basis for the old quarrel as to who shall own the product of labor. Mr. Newman does not solve this antinomy by bringing in a third contender—the consumer, for this new claimant can advance and make good his claim only as a participant in the production process. The author himself proves this by insisting that production should be for use, that consumers should be supplied with enough purchasing power to buy all of the products made and more through the elimination of unemployment by a progressive reduction of working hours as output increases.

Concretely, Mr. Newman proposes the establishment of "America, Inc.," or "British Empire, Ltd.," that is to say the establishment of a monopoly order run by the "dictatorial power . . . of a duly organized and responsible group, working openly." The avowed aim of this monopoly would be to make it possible for everybody to earn a living while allowing the rich to remain idle. Unwittingly, perhaps, the author is here voicing the views of those who, seeing the inevitable trend to monopoly as the next stage of our social system and the further shift of large groups from the purely productive to the administrative and promotional branches of industry, are anxious to secure for themselves a favorable place in the controlling end of the designed economy.

Senator Tydings's bugle call against depression is in the strident tones of one giving military commands. It reveals a characteristic common to all who operate with war psychology, i.e., the belief that God always fights on the side of the general issuing the orders. With the enemy beyond the border, building a "front" to prevent unrighteousness from invading the homeland is ever the objective of dutiful tacticians. Senator Tydings is a valiant Democratic soldier-leader whose aim is to translate President Roosevelt's recovery program, as clarified in public statements, into the terms of the manual of arms. He sees the real cause of the depression as international, in the fact that the foreign trade of America has been reduced to an alarming extent and that no new markets are open to her. The fight, therefore, must be with the following "Four Horsemen of the Depression": Captain Tariff and Embargo, Captain Depreciated Currency, Captain War Debt, and Captain Armament. Of these four enemies only the first may be said to have also an American domicile—in the minds of the leaders of the Republican party.

In the light of the World Economic Conference it would seem that Senator Tydings's Four Horsemen are as much in the saddle as ever.



# The New Books

## Fiction

**THE DUKE COMES BACK.** By Lucian Cary. Doubleday, Doran. 1933. \$1.75.

This is a sequel to the previously recorded adventures of Mr. Cary's popular hero, "Duke Wellington," the gentleman prize-fighter who turned into a publisher. Being in need of money he is obliged to stage a "come-back," although he has promised his wife never to fight again. There are also complications with gangsters and racketeers. The subject matter is spread out pretty thinly to make even a small book, but it holds attention; Mr. Cary's admirers will not be disappointed.

**THE LORD OF LIFE.** By Neil Bell. Little, Brown. 1933. \$2.

The generally low average of the summer novel crop will be materially raised by this new novel by the author of "The Marriage of Simon Harper." In the latter book he revealed thoroughly sound craftsmanship—though somewhat of the "old-fashioned" order—as well as an enviably sympathetic understanding of people. He has, in this new work, combined felicitous form and genuine insight with a plot that is thoroughly fantastic, and the combination makes good reading, though it plumbs no depths and scales no heights.

In a fit of pique over the ridicule with which his announcement that he had annihilated an atom of helium was received, the redoubtable Dr. Ferrars announced that on the fourth of July he would simultaneously wipe out atoms of hydrogen, carbon, magnesium, potassium, chromium, strontium, antimony, barium, mercury and uranium. The result of the crash proved, to a world no longer able to appreciate the ambiguous fact, that matter was destructible: the earth was stopped in its orbit, flinging into outer space and oblivion all life, all water, everything that moved on its surface. Something started it rotating and revolving again, which saved the lives of twenty people—nine-

teen men and one woman, some of the crew and guests of the new super-submarine Q-1, then on its maiden cruise. It remained to them to found a new civilization on the dry ocean-bed, and the resultant mêlée—the problems involved in organizing a society so composed—provide the great diversion that will be found in "The Lord of Life." This bare plot recital is, of course, absurdity itself, but the reader will find that Mr. Bell's virtuous imagination and matured technique can and do carry to a satisfying conclusion a piece of fantasy that is both unique and intrinsically entertaining.

**MONSOON.** By Wilfrid David. Harpers. 1933. \$2.

This first novel achieves considerably less than it promises; written with unmistakable venom, its potential power is dissipated in an almost hysterical castigation of the stupidity of imperial rule in India, the putrid demoralization of western Europe since the war. Written in a staccato, occasionally vivid style, it is, nevertheless, consistently engrossing, and offers a gratifying foretaste of Mr. David's career when he shall be more than "only twenty-five years of age."

Young Dorian Fence, Hamlet-wise, is horrified by the unseemly haste of his Italian mother's remarriage. Cut adrift, dramatizing his isolation and Byronic fire, he leaves London for Paris and Berlin, where he first acts as platonic gigolo, mingling in the dissolute society of these cities, has a violent affair with a great German actress and is packed off to India by this lady, to a post as correspondent for a Berlin newspaper. Here he becomes resident at the home of his cousin, the great English magnate, Alan Markham. He is the at all times impassioned observer of the crass hypocrisy of British rule, domestic tragedy, native revolt. In the process, he shakes off some of his many superficialities, retaining always the flame of his youthful appetite for life and a mordant cynicism that does not preclude the possession of a decently balanced sense of values. Age would have mellowed, but not tamed his impetuosity, his passion for truth and justice.

The development of young Dorian's character, the exposition of the several situations presented by Ali Habibullah, the Communist, Alan Markham and his wife, and a host of minor characters—all, if not handled with consummate skill, and though frequently marred by immature ideology and craftsmanship, undeniably mark the appearance of a new writer who possesses passion, sympathetic insight, and intelligence.

**AN AMERICAN HERO.** By F. W. Bronson. Farrar & Rinehart. 1933. \$3.

From poverty to millions rose young Jonathan Green, the American "hero" of F. W. Bronson's ironical title, and nothing stopped him on the way. Endowed with a broad grin, good looks, no particular amount of brains, but an innate ability to use everyone he came across, he made the transition from his childhood as son of a Pennsylvania washerwoman to squireship on a Long Island estate, via college football, the insurance and bond business, a wealthy marriage and inheritance, Wall Street. And for the purposes of such a novel as this, it was inevitable that Johnny Green should lose his first fortune and his second wife, if only to demonstrate that he could win them back again. A thorough hypocrite, unscrupulous, self-seeking, conceited, he was well-intentioned but weak, momentarily sorry when he had broken a heart or a bank account. He did not have a brain to call his own, he did not have a more than superficial emotion in his splendid carcass.

If it was the author's intention to write a satirical indictment of the success that attends the college-football-fraternity-Wall Street young man, it is unfortunate that he should have brought to the task a talent little more than mediocre. Jonathan Green walks through these pages in two-dimensional guise, and does not for a moment breathe the breath of life. Sinclair Lewis might have done more with what remains, in its essentials, a basically sound idea.

## History

**THE RIVER WAR.** By Winston S. Churchill. Scribners. 1933. \$2.75.

When art and courtesy clash, it is unwise, in the interests of immortality, to

remain a gentleman. This, however, is what Winston Churchill elects to do in his narrative of the reconquest of the Egyptian Sudan under Kitchener. He is discreet on the subject of slaughtering the dervishes, and he is silent altogether on that question of intense psychological interest: what manner of man—not administrator or soldier, but man—was Kitchener of Khartoum? Since a marriage is seldom successful without the bridegroom, this sin of omission leaves Mr. Churchill's book the military chronicle addressed to the special reader, instead of the literary work it so closely approximates.

Soldiers and engineers will find the book instructive. It details the topography of the Sudan, the divagations of the Nile, the problems of extending a railway into hostile desert areas, the business of building a navy in England and transshipping it seven times, piece by piece, without losing a single piece. One wishes the baggage-master who mislaid the trunk last summer might pore over that passage!

Mr. Churchill, true to his traditions of the British gentleman, upholds Gladstone as against "Chinese" Gordon, for a deceased Premier must be right, no matter how sharply one differs from a living one. Certain warm qualities about the writing reveal, by suggestion at least, that the author in Gladstone's position would not have left Gordon to his fate. Mr. Churchill was a subaltern in the river "war" thirty-five years ago; he still recalls the odor of sweet grass the morning before the final battle started; he reconstructs the scene poignantly.

In the battle of Omdurman casualties were as follows: the British lost 20 officers, 462 men; the dervishes lost 9,700 killed; 10,000 to 16,000 wounded; 5,000 taken prisoner. It was a matter of old-fashioned rifles, swords, and spears, against the maxim gun. These mathematical proportions obtained in other encounters. You can't really call that a war, says the author.

## International

**AGRICULTURAL RUSSIA AND THE WHEAT PROBLEM.** By Vladimir P. Timoshenko. Published jointly by the Food Research Institute and the Committee on Russian Research of the Hoover War Library. Stanford University Press. 1932. \$4

Invaluable facts and discussion for those seriously interested in Soviet agriculture and its probable relation to the rest of the world are contained in Dr. Timoshenko's monumental work, but it is only fair to explain that the volume is intended for students and research workers rather than for the careless reader. Text, maps, and charts run to some 550 pages and in general the treatment is characterized by the leisureliness and meticulous detail of works not dependent on popular approval.

Briefly, it might be said that Dr. Timoshenko's researches serve as the scholarly background for much of the argument put popularly in Isaac Don Levine's "Red Smoke." Mr. Levine maintained that the "objective limitations" to the Five Year Plan as it has been popularly interpreted—such facts as a cold climate, lack of rainfall, poor soil, difficulty of transportation, a rate of population increase greater than that of increase in agricultural productivity, etc., etc.—made the literal realization of the Plan impossible. Indeed, he suggested that the original researches for the Plan—not the Plan as used as a political slogan or for propaganda purposes abroad—restricted Russia's position to that of a secondary agricultural power rather than the great industrial nation frequently pictured.

Dr. Timoshenko limits himself to the subject of agriculture, particularly that of grain production, and analyzes the present conditions in the light not only of present but of pre-war facts. He has had the co-operation of various authorities at Stanford and other universities and of the Slavic Division of the Library of Congress. In spite of the vastness of Russia's area, the limits to the expansion of really first-class grain-growing territory are much narrower than is popularly supposed. Growth of population, and a great variety of influences which have tended to decrease production or make it uncertain, seem bound to turn the U. S. S. R. more and more to its interior market and away from grain export. Briefly, and taking the long view, his work seems to remove Russia as an agricultural "menace" to the rest of the competitive world. But the purpose of such a research is, of course, less to prove any such thesis than intensively to examine all the factors involved.

## Psychology

**PHYLOANALYSIS.** A study in the Group or Phyletic Method of Behavior-Analysis. By William Galt. Baker & Taylor. 1933. \$1.

Psychiatry usually confines itself to the study of mental disorders in the isolated individual and neglects the fact that these are only aspects of a behavior discrepancy existing in the social body at large. But where we have to deal with the feeling-life of the human organism we cannot as scientists disregard the significance of total reactions both as regards the individual and the social structure of which he is an integral part.

This is the viewpoint of "Psychoanalysis" which further points out that the actions and feelings of the organism as a whole have a long evolutionary history and are more deeply ingrained in man than the ideas and symbols that involve only the cortex of the brain which is a relatively recent development in man's evolution. It is the misapplication of these later acquired symbola part-functions and their disturbed relation to the total organism that accounts for many behavior disorders. These should be treated, therefore, not as derangements of isolated faculties, for the function of the entire organism cannot be studied in isolation but only in its racial setting. Man has evolved as a social animal and his fantasy divergences are part of the social tissue. Hence a method of phylo- or racial-analysis, in contradistinction to a personal analysis of the isolated individual, has been devised by Dr. Trigant Burrow. The method has hitherto been treated mainly in technical scientific journals; but since it has implications for psychology, psychiatry, and sociology, it will be of much interest to the general reader to have Mr. Galt's non-technical exposition of phylo-analysis. Mr. Galt, who is a psychologist, has himself been a student-participant in the work of Dr. Burrow and his associates.

## Latest Books Received

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*The Romantic Agony.* M. Praz. Oxford University Pr. \$7.50. *Causeries du Lundi.* C. A. (Continued on page 34)

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