

that in the last analysis we must relegate Steinbeck to the rank of sentimentalists, one who, "in his concern for Manself and Life has dissolved both for want of exact and plenary knowledge of what they are" (p. 235). Miss Freemantle's critique of Edith Wharton is that she lacked a sense of glory. Her strength came not from Him Who is the font of all strength, but rather from her own "stiff upper lip." Frank O'Malley, in his thoughtful essay on James T. Farrell, informs us that Farrell while an earnest sociologist, is not an accomplished artist. He lacks a poetic sense, and, what is more important, he is unable to transcend his own frame of reference which is avowedly naturalistic.

One defect on the part of this otherwise splendid work is the somewhat tortured style of some of the contributors. Prose that is overwritten, especially when it has a positive message, is quite painful to read. It is for this very reason that the reviewer is unable to offer any criticism of Charles Brady's essay on Marquand. For Mr. Brady succeeds in obfuscating his basic theme (whatever it is) with phrases, metaphors, and similes which are, to say the very least, puzzling. Thus, all of Marquand's protagonists are "foredoomed Balin-Balans" (p. 109), another character is a "bifurcated deuteragonist" (119), still another is "a well-bred *homme moyen sensuel* with a habit of meeting up with Kismet in the drawing room" (p. 131). How much can the poor reader take!

With this somewhat minor qualification the book is recommended enthusiastically to all. It should serve as a handy guide book for those who do not have the time or opportunity to study the writers it discusses. For the essays are definitive in every sense of the word.

J.F.C.

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**The United States and Spain.** By Carlton J. H. Hayes. New York, Sheed and Ward, 1951. pp. 198. \$2.75.

Carlton J. H. Hayes, noted historian and former Ambassador to Spain, in his latest book, calls for a termination of our "unfortunate and mistaken" postwar policy towards Spain and the immediate inclusion of that unfortunate nation in the Atlantic Treaty for common defense. He traces our present policy to "Communist and other Leftish propaganda" concerning the Spanish Civil War, which was "particularly marketable in the United States during the period of our 'New Deal'." Besides, Americans were remarkably well disposed to such propaganda because of the bigoted prejudices which we had inherited from

England concerning Catholic Spaniards—myths that were used here to justify any wrongs we wished to commit against Spain. An added disposition was a consequence of the bitter disappointment of seeing the Second Spanish Republic crumble before Franco's revolt. After all, the people of the United States had looked favorably on the forming of the Republic and had viewed it as happy progress from the old orthodoxy.

Professor Hayes states the utter impossibility of any student of Spain being optimistic about the proposed Republic. The preceding century was a parade of all forms of short-lived governments, with military dictatorships terminating the extremes. Then, there was the fact of a heterogeneity in national politics, stemming from the isolation of a rugged topography and aggravated by the fact that Spaniards are uncompromising devotees of partisan politics.

This political disunity proved fatal for the Second Republic. The Communist-controlled left wing easily gained a majority of seats against the divided right wing in a whirlwind campaign that dazzled the politically immature voters. Then followed a diabolic constitution that declared war on God and religion. The resultant reign of terror was terminated by a revolt of the army under Franco, which would have quickly succeeded but for the arrival of "International Brigades" under the direction of Soviet Moscow. After three years of bloody civil war Franco restored domestic order, and thus Spain was saved from becoming a satellite of Moscow.

At the close of World War II Russia again directed her hate towards Spain. Dean Acheson, our Secretary of State, who had the reputation of being "conciliatory to Red Russia and hostile to Spain," concurred with Russian demands for sanctions against Spain. We withdrew our Ambassador and joined in an economic blockade designed to make Spain become a "liberated nation," such as "Poland, Rumania, and Hungary—and later China." More recently, an awakened Congress, perceiving the error, has attempted to get aid to Spain in spite of a "reluctant State Department and White House."

Mr. Hayes concludes this excellent and timely study by stating that Communism, which now controls a third of the world's population, can be restrained only by including strategically-located Spain and her eighteen daughter republics, bound to her culturally and economically, in a closely cooperating Atlantic Community.

J.H.M.