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An Invasion that Failed. The French Expedition to Ireland, 1796. By Commander E. H. Stuart Jones, R.N. (Basil Blackwell; 21s.)

Oh! the French are in the bay, They'll be here without delay, And the Orange will decay, Says the Shan Van vocht

.... but unfortunately for the Society of United Irishmen in 1796, the wind was easterly and Hoche, who commanded the expedition, was far out in the Atlantic, while his second-in-command, baffled by the weather and Admiral Bouvet, failed to make a landing in Bantry Bay. The author has worked on the documents and knows the scenes of the affair; his work is both scholarly and alive. He adds two chapters on the later attempt in 1798, a remarkable campaign against overwhelming numbers conducted by General Humbert, a rough diamond of the Revolution, whose fancy and affection were taken by the domestic felicity of his first prisoners, the family of the Protestant Bishop of Killala.

Religion and the Cure of Souls in Jung's Psychology. By Hans Schaer. Translated by R. F. C. Hull. New York: Pantheon Books (Bollingen Series XXI), \$3.50.

The German original of this important book, the work of a Liberal-Protestant Swiss Pastor, was extended a warm and grateful welcome in Blackfriars of June 1947, pp. 279, 280. Since then interest in the theological implications of Jung's psychology has grown enormously, and although our welcome must now as then be tempered with some dissent from the author's theological standpoint, his book is still the most succinct, comprehensive and objective account of its subject. Readers will be glad to know of this generally competent and readable translation, presented with all the elegance we have come to expect from Bollingen Books, and somewhat startlingly clothed in pale grey and brilliant yellow by E. McKnight Kauffer. They should however be warned not to expect from the English title ('Religion and Soul in Jung's Psychology' would be a more exact rendering of the original) much treatment of practical pastoral psychology: the present volume is mainly theoretic, the needed handbook to its practical application in the cure of souls is still unwritten.

WULFSTAN'S PROSE. By Angus McIntosh. (Sir Israel Gollancz Memorial Lecture, British Academy 1948, 8s.)

In a scholarly piece of work Dr McIntosh, although as he says himself 'this lecture has turned out to be no more than a prolegomenon', puts forward a strong case of believing Wulfstan's to be a unique type of Anglo-Saxon prose. On the way to this conclusion many important characteristics of Anglo-Saxon rhythms are revealed, especially in the copious footnotes, among which the comparison of Aelfric's and Wulfstan's texts from *Napier vii* is outstanding. Like all the best Anglo-Saxon scholars Dr McIntoch never loses sight of the lasting influence of Old English rhythms on our modern speech and writing. Students, however, will still deplore the high price that has to be paid for the British Academy publications, whether they are likely to have a wide circulation or not.

G.M.

## NOTICES

COMMUNISM AND THE CHURCHES (S.C.M. Press; 4s.) is a documented account of recent events in Russia and Eastern Europe, which the Archbishop of Canterbury in a foreword commends to the careful study of all Christians'. The chief victim in this unhappy record of persecution is the Catholic Church, and one must acknowledge the disinterested work of the International Department of the British Council of Churches in making the facts known, so that judgment upon them may be well-informed.

KRAVCHENKO VERSUS MOSCOW (Wingate; 15s.) is the report of last year's Paris lawsuit in which the author of *I Chose Freedom* sued Communist journalists for libel. It is a fascinating revelation, as much of the mysterious processes of French justice as of the truth of Kravchenko's book. Professors, generals, Soviet engineers, Mr Zilliacus and the Dean of Canterbury, as well as the central figure himself, give evidence emphatic and contradictory, and there is left unsolved a mystery which is deeper far than the authenticity of any book: the capacity to believe the unbelievable in the service of communism.

THOSE HUMAN RUSSIANS (Gollancz; 6s.) is a collection of incidents, related by Germans, to show that there were (and are) Russians of humanity and pity. 'The goodness of this man counterbalanced the hate of many others' says a German woman in this book, relating a Russian's kindness, and that summarises its theme. Sad to think it necessary. It has no case to prove, except to show that no totalitarianism can ever crush the human spirit.

THE STRUGGLE FOR GERMANY (Wingate; 12s. 6d.) summarises, with all the skill of its American author, Drew Middleton, the sad story of the five years of Four Power Government. An accurate analysis of the mistakes of the past, it is, too, a warning for the future. The fate of the world may depend on the direction Germany takes and Mr Middleton provides much of the material for judgment.