

REVIEWS

will have a reflection in heaven. Begin by purifying the source and those who drink the water cannot be sick. . . . ' And I give the last word to the priest."

Both in subject and treatment this captivating book sets the appropriate note for the new series.

AELWIN TINDAL-ATKINSON, O.P.

BISHOP CHALLONER. By Michael Trappes-Lomax. (Longmans; 10/6.)

It is now a full quarter of a century since Dr. Burton issued his great and comprehensive *Life of Bishop Challoner*, and his masterly work has long been out of print. Mr. Trappes-Lomax, fresh from the laurels gained by his *Life of Pugin*, has adapted, abridged and slightly modernized Burton's book, and with very considerable success, and the result is a serviceable one-volume biographical study. In these days, great interest is felt in the eighteenth century, while at the same time there exists a widespread taste for Biography. Indeed the average reader commonly acquires his knowledge of the period by concentrating on the Lives of some of its great figures. There could be no better method, for History is but the essence of innumerable Biographies. Thus the man who has read the lives of Johnson, of the Pitts and the Walpoles, of Fox and of Mansfield, need not worry about the *ex-professo* historians, he will have grasped his period without them. But if he is a Catholic, he will have become dimly aware that behind the world of which he has thus gained knowledge there lay another world, the obscure world of the English Catholics, the faithful, persecuted, ostracized remnant, of whom few men spoke and no one wrote, since they were so hidden they seemed hardly to exist. Should such a student seek to lift the veil, to wander in a bye-way and side-track of history, to learn what can be learned of his spiritual predecessors in the eighteenth century, he can accomplish all this by simply reading the *Life of Challoner*, the very epitome of the Catholicism of his time. And then, in Carlyle's words (written in another connection) it will be "as if the curtains of the past were drawn aside, and we looked mysteriously into a country inexpressibly dear to us, but which had seemed for ever hidden from our eyes; long engulfed and vanished, here wondrously given back to us, once more it lies."

ROBERT BRACEY, O.P.

MORALE INTERNATIONALE. By Joseph Folliet. (Bloud et Gay, Paris.)

This is a great little book, the study of which we cannot recommend enough, especially at a time like this which is dominated by "foreign affairs."

BLACKFRIARS

How much is clear thinking on the fundamentals of international relationships needed! No better instructor than M. Folliet, whose *Droit de Colonisation* earned him a few years ago the degree of Doctor of Thomist Philosophy at the Institut Catholique of Paris. Like his former work, his *Morale Internationale* treats in three parts, first the facts, secondly their false interpretations, lastly the Catholic solutions of the problems discussed.

As for the clarity of thought and expression, I give at random some illustrations: "The Totalitarian State claims that outside of itself nothing may exist, except by a tolerance which is revocable *ad nutum*." "The existence of fatherlands (*patries*) is a result of contingency, but not of caprice." "The sovereignty of a State consists in its power to judge as a last instance the common weal; but it can only be called absolute in the provisional sense, so that hitherto in history no international organization has been able to limit it definitively."

As a matter of fact, man has always aspired to organize humanity politically as a whole: but hitherto every such attempt has been that of one portion of humanity wanting to dominate the rest. This was the mentality of the Roman Empire towards the Barbarians, of Christendom towards the Infidels, of the White Man towards the Natives: three periods, the last of which is coming to a close before our eyes. Three periods, three failures. Hence the birth of the federal idea, of the need to organize humanity as a federation of essentially equal States, none of which is called to lord it over any other. And the League of Nations has failed just because it is based on Nationalism and not on Federalism; because it wanted to combine World Government with National Sovereignty.

The only minor criticism of the book that I venture to make is that the chapter *War and Peace* seems to me too long and not topical enough, inasmuch as it deals chiefly with a type of war which is dead and gone, and does not sufficiently concentrate on the kind of war which all countries are now so feverishly preparing.

H. C. E. ZACHARIAS.

ITALY IN THE MAKING (June, 1846—January, 1848). By G. F. H. and J. Berkeley. (Cambridge University Press; 21/-.)

The Italian Risorgimento was to a great extent the effect of an efficient propaganda and it was a natural corollary that its history should long be clouded in controversy and described by partizans. The primary value of the present volume lies in its calm, detached objectivity. It deals with the most critical eighteen months in the course of the movement; it is characterized by a patient scholarship and it presupposes the use of much fresh manuscript material