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has some cogent things to say on the subject of equality, based upon the nature of individual man as created by God and the doctrine of vocation, and concerning the false assumptions underlying the desire for 'parity of esteem' in regard to the different types of education envisaged by the Spens Report and the Act of 1944.

Altogether a refreshing and stimulating book, written with candour and directness, and one about which we may echo the hope of the Bishop of London expressed in his foreword, that it will be widely read and carefully studied.

H.St.J.

THE REVOLT AGAINST REASON. By Arnold Lunn. (Eyre and Spottiswoode; 15s.)

This is a difficult book to place, for it is at once a general history of the ups and downs of Faith in relation to Reason, and a very modernised and somewhat streamlined (and hence, shall we say, a less ponderous than we are accustomed to) work of apologetics. But classed under any head you will, it must be allowed that The Revolt against Reason is a fine and at times a brilliant piece of writing. Mr Lunn's thesis is that 'the tragic bankruptcy of the modern world is a consequence of the revolt against reason.... Nothing but a return to the rationalism of Christianity can save our doomed civilisation from complete collapse'. Christian rationalism (an intelligent appreciation of the relation of reason to revelation) had its roots in Greece, forced its way into the Bible literature when Jews came into contact with Hellenism, flowered powerfully but all too briefly in the Middle Ages, was rejected by Luther ('Does reason shed light? Yes, like that which filth would shed if it were set in a lantern'), and has never really recovered. That it has not recovered may be put down by some to the advances made by physical science during the past three centuries. This is to do science a grave injustice, for the real villain is not science but rather an arrogant and 'pseudo' brand of science which for want of a more suitable name Mr Lunn labels Scientism, and which specialises in exploiting the prestige of science on behalf of an explicit or implicit atheism. Ten chapters, half of the book in fact, are devoted to aspects of this Scientism, and in turn the bubbles of Darwinism, Evolutionism, Surrealism, Logical Positivism, etc., are pricked delicately, effectively, above all wittily; and generally with needles supplied, however unwittingly, by the 'Scientians' themselves.