

unity of Europe, his views on the necessity of integrating Germany into that community, are put forward so modestly and wisely, 'avoiding a too facile acceptance of rigid formalities—whether political or economic,' that they must be considered with respect. In fact, much that is contained in them will be adopted in any reasonably satisfactory new order; and the author would be the first to admit that they are capable of modification. But his suggestion about a federation of German states make too little allowance for the sentiment of Germanic unity, far older than Hitler or Prussianism. And however firmly *we* may be convinced of the justice of our cause in 1914, it is surely not very surprising that Faulhaber—who was not then a Cardinal—should express it as his *opinion* twelve months later that this was 'the perfect example of a just war.' A better indication of the mind of the Cardinal and of Catholic Germany is found in his statement of 1932, made in a calmer atmosphere and with the consciousness of a greater authority: 'Moral theology must speak a new language about war,' meaning that it was very doubtful whether any modern war could be justified on the old principles.

E.Q.

FACING THE FUTURE. By Lord Davies. (Hutchinson; 1s. 6d.)

BWARE OF A TWICE-BEATEN GERMANY. By Sir Rowland Evans. (Hutchinson; 1s.)

Lord Davies is well known as an advocate for an international police force as a means to preventing future wars. We doubt if this pamphlet will advance his reputation as a political thinker or advance the cause which he has at heart; the method which he has chosen to use in this pamphlet seems to us most unfortunate. It takes the form of a series of 'Letters to John Citizen,' and is written in a would-be popular style. The references to European statesmen as 'Adolf,' 'Musso,' and 'Uncle Joe,' and the use of such expressions as 'kibosh,' 'hard-boiled reactionary,' and 'blinking idealist' are symptomatic of the deplorable style that Lord Davies has adopted (for we cannot think that it is his natural way of writing). Those who can force themselves to ignore the author's manner may find his matter of some interest.

A large part of Sir Rowland Evans's pamphlet is reprinted from his *Prelude to Peace*, which has already been reviewed in BLACK-FRIARS. It contains some valuable suggestions, and it is interesting to find that he advocates that Catholic Germany should become a Catholic monarchy, as a buttress against the possibility of Prussia once more coming to dominate the Germans. 'Return to a monarchical system would not be a mere attempt to revive a respectable historical tradition. Between the last war and the present one the German people has proved that it is incapable of adjusting itself to democratic institutions. It does not know how to employ them.'

But whether such political wisdom will ever be given a hearing in the Blunderland where dwell the politicians and militarists who will map out the post-war world is doubtful.

MICHAEL SEWELL.

THE CRISIS OF THE NATIONAL STATE. By W. Friedmann. (Macmillan; 12s. 6d.)

That war should be a first class breeder of platitudes is inevitable; what, however, is surprising in view of the paper shortage, is that these platitudes should be given a permanent form in stacks of books, reports and blue papers. In contrast to such a welter valueless aphorisms, Dr. Friedmann's book is thrice welcome. For the future of the national state must be one of the most important problems which the post-war world has to face. The publishers are not exaggerating when they claim that this book gives a comprehensive (I would add, brilliant) analysis of the problem. The dilemma of the much-talked-of 'national self-determination,' the a-national character of modern imperialism and of the Nazi empire, the super-national character of modern economics and social problems are analysed in turn. The author shows that the alternative between nationalism and super-nationalism has become rather the choice between different international ideas and forces. Dr. Friedmann discusses the Continental Order (Grossraumordnung), British Imperialism and the Commonwealth, the Federal Idea, the idea of Collective Security, the rights-of-man ideology in contradistinction to Fascism. The potency and direction of these are accurately appraised against the background of a resurgent patriotism and a new tendency to nationalism outside as well as within Europe. The book cannot be too heartily recommended to all who wish to face the post-war world as a reality rather than a golden dream or a nightmare.

J. F. T. PRINCE.

## BLACKFRIARS

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