

principles of social order to the world-wide family of nations. It is only when we can come to treat all nations according to the same standards of freedom and service as we treat our own family at home that there will be hope of peace in the world. This demands Christian supernatural charity which is required to make justice a practical proposition. In a short space the pamphlet covers much ground and readers of BLACKFRIARS will want to possess and meditate it. We may sincerely regret that the Leicester Christian Council has had to be wound up, but this is one of the important and permanent results it produced while it flourished.

C.P.

NATIONALISM AND AFTER. By Edward Hallett Carr. (Macmillan; 3s. 6d.).

War is a symptom of moral epidemic, and to identify the germ we must seek, no doubt, deeper than mere nationalism. Aggressive Germanism may have been but a single factor behind the present conflict. For all that, one thing is certain—that without nationalism there would be no war. Nor can we dispute the prophecy which prefaces Professor Carr's latest book. It is a quotation, Lord Acton speaking in the year 1862: Nationalism, he claims, aims neither at liberty nor prosperity, both of which it sacrifices to the imperative necessity of making the nation the mould and measure of the State. 'Its course will be marked with material as well as moral ruin.' The author has given us a survey of the origin and development of nationalism throughout three practically distinct historical periods, and an examination of the prospects for internationalism supplanting the bitter and fatal enmities which have sprung from nationalism.

The book is a worthy successor to Professor Carr's three previous works—*International Relations Since the Peace Treaties*, *The Twenty Years Crisis* and *Conditions of Peace*, which are classics on the problems they examine. Those who read *Michael Bakounin* and admired its exceptional lucidity of narrative will not be disappointed in the present book. Sometimes I wish that excellent footnotes were embodied in the text, such as that on pp. 1 and 2 where it is noted that the vocabulary of this subject is notoriously full of pitfalls.

One fact the author faces squarely is that as the second world war draws near to its close the unprecedented position arises in which two European powers are most competent to influence the fate of Europe—Great Britain and the U.S.S.R.—situated at the eastern and western extremities and neither exclusively European powers as such at all. If ever the happy day arrives when the world will refuse sacrifice to the totalitarian molochs of Communism and Fascism (as well as the great god Jingo) we shall have (in war-time jargon) to thank such writers as Professor Carr for assisting our 'liberation.'

J. F. T. PRINCE.