

not sufficient unto himself and, realising the impossibility of a Socialist Utopia, he was prepared to meet life on its own terms; he knew that man's thoughts go further than it is given him to reach and, remembering that Jacob's tussle with the angel had ended with a heavenly victory, he was prepared to admit that weakness which is both the greatness and littleness of man. The wheel was beginning to turn full cycle again and at his death his ideas were nearer those of Pascal than Auguste Comte. He was proof 'that man cannot say farewell for ever to metaphysics and theology'.

NEVILLE BRAYBROOKE.

THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL LIFE OF MAN. By Cyril C. Clump, S.J. (Catholic Social Guild; 4s.)

Although study-circles have been assiduously working at the encyclicals for many years, even occasionally following a course in social science, they have not apparently taken very readily to economics and politics. This very full survey may encourage them to extend their interests. The familiar headings of the economic text-books are replaced by titles likely to arouse more enthusiasm among students who are immediately concerned with concrete problems, but all the essential topics are covered. The purist may wince at the juxtaposition of the moral problem of the just price and the economic theory of value, but this is a study of the whole man and sooner or later even the economist has to go beyond the strict limits of his science to pass a moral judgment.

The book can be recommended then to the student or the general reader, but its greatest value will be in the hands of the leader of a study-circle who has himself gone through the discipline of a more systematic course of economics and political science. To him more than others will be apparent the meaning of some of the hastily summarised theories, and he will be able to stimulate research and use the bibliography with discretion. The aids provided by Fr Clump are excellent, but the independent spare-time student may find a recommendation to read Carlyle on 'The Modern Worker' rather abrupt and will probably find J. E. Meade's *Economic Analysis and Policy* too difficult for his unguided research.

EDWARD QUINN

LOST PROPERTY. By Paul Derrick. (Dobson; 8s. 6d.)

An interesting and intelligent contribution to the 'Dobson library', though some of Mr Derrick's proposals may be anachronistic by the time this review appears. The author brings forward his proposals for the distribution of property in an industrial age. The various chapters deal with such questions as industrial democracy, the problems of incentives and economic security, the preservation of private property, the meaning of ownership, and the standard of living.

He holds that the 'main issue is not whether people should own the means of production publicly or privately. The main issue is whether the people should own at all, whether they should have any right of access to the means of life'.

Two introductory notes have been added by J. Bailey, Secretary of the Co-operative Party, and Maurice B. Reckitt.

J. F. T. PRINCE.

OUR NEW MASTERS. By Colm Brogan. (Hollis & Carter; 4s. 6d.)

First published in May 1947 this book has now been revised and republished in a cheap edition. Needless to say there has been no revision in the author's opinion of the Labour Party; their recent activities are not of a kind to endear them to their opponents, or indeed, to many of their supporters. The Party seems to be fraying at the edges, left and right, which is more or less the fate predicted by Mr Brogan. As an attack on the present Socialist Government *Our New Masters* remains unrivalled; Labour's leaders are whipped like pilloried scarecrows by a gale of scorn, turned inside out with straw stuffing scattered in gusts of ridicule. The only Minister to weather the ordeal is Mr Bevin, and even he receives a buffeting which would shake a lesser man. His dogged pursuance of a strong foreign policy, however, stands him in good stead, affording shelter from the storm that strikes his colleagues.

Politicians are excellent Aunt Sallys, there are few in any party who would benefit from a research into their past performances by a writer of Colm Brogan's merit. Prominent Socialists, during the war-time political truce, sniped consistently at Conservatives from the cover of Roman pseudonyms; it is to be hoped that these same snipers can take it, for they have certainly got it.

MAURICE McLOUGHLIN

THE PRESS, 1848-1948. (The Newspaper World; 2s. 6d.)

FAITH AND WORKS IN FLEET STREET. By J. W. Robertson Scott. (Hodder and Stoughton; 6s.)

FROM COMMUNISM TOWARDS CATHOLICISM. By Douglas Hyde. (Paternoster Publications; 6d.)

The first of these publications has been issued to celebrate the golden jubilee of *The Newspaper World* which was the first newspaper for newspapermen. It reviews the progress of every section of press technique; it shows how 'stories' are obtained, how these are converted into newspapers and periodicals, and how the reader is expected to take them. It even declares, in one solitary column out of some three or four hundred, the services the press renders to religions. The volume is full of useful information—explaining, for example, how it is that a paper can support a cartoonist or satirist who disagrees with and even pillories the editorial politics. But in all this interesting display of progress there is scarcely