

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.