

record that in nearly four years of continuous lecturing the most consistently intelligent and keen audience he met, once a week for weeks, was a score of men from a Sanitary company of the Royal Engineers. And according to my experience, Mr Wilson rather underestimates the harm that was done by the temporary holding-up (however well-justified) of the Abca bulletin on 'Beveridge'. But he makes clear the importance of the civilian element—especially the C.A.C.—in maintaining academic standards and keeping army education as clear as possible of 'propaganda and pep'; in this, as in so much else, how much was owed to Dr Basil Yeaxlee, organising secretary of the C.A.C., does not appear, for 'throughout this book, references to individuals have, of design, been few'.

Mr Wilson's book is of interest and use to all concerned in or about adult education. Those ignorant of his particular theme will be astonished at the extent and scope of the work done in the forces between 1939 and 1946: 'immense' is not too strong a word, and it included most things from casual lectures for small groups to residential centres with courses up to a month's duration. As has been indicated, many organisations and people contributed to this; but Major-General Cyril Lloyd, Director of Army Education, has given as his considered opinion that 'had it not been for the far-seeing men and women who initiated the Central Advisory Council there would be little or no education in the army today'. In the idiom of the beneficiaries of that education, 'You've said it, sir'.

DONALD ATTWATER.

THE POPES AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS. By J. W. Poynter. (Watts and Co.; 7s. 6d.)

This compilation—rather unexpectedly from the Rationalist Press—was made by Mr Poynter before being reconciled to the Church. His purpose is to give an account, in a succinct form, and without controversial bias, of what the Popes themselves have said. When Mr Poynter does this he gives a fair summary, in the *ipsissima verba*, of the social encyclicals and allocutions. Unhappily, at times he feels called upon to interject comments of his own, quotations from the Catholic Press and comments on the quotations. To that extent he fails in his self-appointed task.

J.F.

SOCIAL PRINCIPLES. By Alfred O'Rahilly. (Cork University Press and B. H. Blackwell, Oxford; 2s.)

This sequel to *Moral Principles* displays the same clarity and readability as the earlier book. It is even more full and yet the addresses are light and easy for the radio-listener to grasp. Professor O'Rahilly has a facility for bringing out the rarely considered aspects of traditional social doctrine, and he does so even when his audience is likely to protest vociferously. His defence of