

ably, as this survey was compiled during the war, security reasons prevented the author from carrying his research as far as might have been done in peace time. But the aim of the survey, which was "more to discover the situation on which policy would have to operate than to illustrate the conditions which policy might create," has been adequately achieved.

One wonders, reading the facile observations of journalists and even politicians on such subjects as planning and demobilisation, whether their authors realise what an enormous amount of survey, statistical work, and really hard thinking must precede any serious attempt at post-war resettlement. Such a book as Mr. Fogarty's should be prescribed as required reading for these people, if only to convince them that the problem of the location of industry, on which ultimately will depend the lives and happiness of thousands of people, is something more than the resolution of a conflict between private enterprise and nationalisation.

The conclusions drawn by the author are not altogether optimistic. He says that the rate of progress, in this matter of the location of industry, has not been commensurate with the problems which will have to be dealt with after the war, and indicates four main problems. First, there are the maladjustments inherited from before the war; secondly, problems arising from the dislocation of national and world economy due to the war, and which are likely to continue for a long time. He instances the fact that the effects of the 1914-18 war were still being felt well into the 'thirties. Thirdly, those adjustments which will be called for through technical progress and changes in demand. Fourthly, problems connected with town and country planning, and particularly with the decentralization of industry in and from Greater London.

In reviewing such a work as this one cannot pronounce any final judgment, except to repeat that its aim has been achieved in assembling a body of facts which are essential to all who are at all concerned with town and country planning and with the location of industry. In its indictment of mistakes of government of the past, indications are given of how the machinery can be overhauled and made efficient for the future. This is a book which is essential if one wishes to have an over-all picture of the national economy and of its prospects for the future. None but the expert would wish to read right through its five hundred pages, but for the study group and the library it will prove invaluable. J.F.

THE ECONOMICS OF CHARITY. By Adam Doboszynski. (F. Mildner and Sons, Herbal Hill, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1; 4s. 6d.).

Whether Economics has anything to do with Ethics is the subject of an old debate. Mr. Doboszynski goes much further and reminds us of what ought to be the obvious fact that Economics has a great deal to do with Theology. Its problems are all reduced to the problem of man—in a state of grace or fallen from it—pursuing

his activities in a world which is meant to be the prelude to a supernatural destiny. For all the distinctions which have to be made to secure the independence of this science, we cannot reach valid judgments without some appeal to the higher science of Theology. Hence the usefulness of the introductory chapter to this book, stating first principles in the very terms of the *Summa Theologica* (others have quoted it before, but have strangely forgotten its title and assumed that St. Thomas's method was so bad that he was restricting himself to arguments based on reason and natural law). After that startling opening, persevering economists will be pleasantly surprised to find that the demands of charity largely coincide with the consequences of the most recent economic theories: low rates of interest are the twentieth century expression of St. Thomas's teaching on usury, although the Treasury may not realise what good company it is entertaining; Laski might have worded it differently, but he surely meant, "There cannot subsist any spiritual and political liberty without a proper amount of economic freedom" (p. 69) and might even admit one day with St. Thomas that "external riches are necessary for virtue" (*Contra Gentiles* iii, 134). But first Mr. Doboszynski must produce a new and much fuller edition of his excellent book, eliminating one or two slight mistakes in English and persuading his publisher to give it the format which it deserves.

EDWARD QUINN.

WEAPONS FOR PEACE. By Thomas P. Neill. (Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee; \$2.50).

Here is another full survey of the problem of peace, of the historical origins of our present troubles, of the only possible way in which such peace as is granted in this world may be attained. It is a first-rate survey, at once thorough and clear, profound but direct and simple, authentically but not naively Catholic—but if we follow the lead of the Pope we still need not range ourselves with those Catholics "who seem to think that the one important question in connection with peace is whether the Pope shall sit at the conference table". There probably won't be a conference table anyway: that is one of the many things which have changed in what may prove to be the most changeful half-century since the world began. One of the most attractive features of the book is the author's awareness of realities and his appreciation of historical factors not seldom overlooked by more learned writers: the relation between the new money economy and the Lutheran revolt, for instance, is swiftly indicated in two or three lucid sentences. Even if a good deal is repeated that has been published elsewhere, this book is a valuable contribution to the promotion of peace, both by its freshness of approach and by the forcefulness of its repetition.

But is it not time that we heard a little more about the supernatural from Catholic authors who treat of this subject? It is good to recall the principles of the Natural Law: they are a most im-