

—BOOK REVIEW—

AIR MARSHAL WILLIAM A. BISHOP,
WINGED PEACE.

(*Toronto: MacMillan Company of Canada, 1944*)

Air Marshal Bishop's book *Winged Peace* is intended to wake up the average man to the fact the Air Age is no longer something in store for tomorrow, but has in fact arrived. "The airplane has destroyed isolationism forever, now that distant places we used to take endless weeks to reach are today just across the street." Unless global aviation is adapted to man's peaceful business, he sees in its enormous progress a threat to our civilization; he says, "The implications of the latest developments in aviation are such to demonstrate that the battleground of tomorrow will be almost entirely in the skies. If we take to those skies again to settle our disputes, such as havoc will result that our civilization itself will collapse under the blow."

The book gives a most interesting survey of the progress of aviation, from McCurdy's flight at Baddeck in 1909 to the rocket and jet planes which were appearing as his book was being written. Aviation got its real start in 1914-18. The author relates some of his experiences during the first World War. In the 1920's and 1930's, civil aviation was organized for traffic between countries; trans-ocean airlines were started; the use of airplanes to carry freight was initiated by adventurous pilots in the Canadian north. In Germany aviation was being developed along military and geopolitical lines. Air Marshal Bishop speaks strongly on the failure of the democracies to grasp the importance of the air in war; they clung to outmoded ideas until they learned their lesson the hard way. Fortunately air-minded people were not given full rein in Germany either; the Luftwaffe was considered as an arm of the ground forces, and lost the Battle of Britain because its planes were not properly equipped for warfare on their own. From 1939 to 1944 the United Nations made great strides in the production of aircraft, and developed a network of airways to deliver them to the battle areas. Progress is not going to stop here. New forms of pro-

pulsion are opening the door to stratospheric flight which will make all the world neighbors. This calls for world co-operation, and Air Marshal Bishop strikingly presents a proposal for united world controlled by a central organization, which alone will direct and operate global aviation.

—DOROTHY CULLEN,

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REVEREND EDWARD LEEN, C.S.Sp., D.D.,
D. LITT., WHAT IS EDUCATION?

(*New York: Sheed & Ward, 1944*).

In his recent book, *What Is Education?*, the late Fr Leen of Holy Ghost Missionary College, Dublin, has left a worthwhile contribution to educational thought. Although a writer for many years, this was his first book in the educational field, but behind it are twenty years of valuable teaching experience. With this fact in mind, the reader can better appreciate the author's realistic solution of his problem.

Posing human happiness as the object of education, he aptly defines it as, "that culture of the mind, the will, and the emotions, which, while adapting a man for the exercise of a particular calling, disposes him to achieve an excellent personal and social life within the framework of that calling."

In developing his argument, Fr Leen shows that only an educationist inspired by Christianity can understand education in its true sense, and in his own inimitable way he asserts, "It would be a mistake to think that the education of Christians by Christians is necessarily a Christian education."

Fr Leen's doctrines in regard to much controverted subjects of curricula and other themes of education may seem strange to many Catholics as well as non-Catholics. But in asserting those doctrines he apologizes to no school of thought and defends them by clear and forcible argument

In the field of Catholic education he laments the much uninspired exertion, muddling, and blind imitation of secular models. He clearly states what the objective of education should be, and he leaves us with the belief that only by the attaining of that objective is Christian education secure in these troublesome times. The book may then serve as a timely challenge to examine the basic principles on which our educational system is based.

In recommending this book to every student of education (and everyone should be in some degree) we have no hesitation in venturing that every reader will profit by it and be impressed by the able manner in which Fr Leen has answered his and our all important question, What Is Education?

—FRANCIS J. O'KEEFE, '46

