

délicate lutte qui a opposé plusieurs de nos abbayes à ceux qui voulaient ériger les nouveaux diocèses aux Pays-Bas au seizième siècle au moyen des revenus de ces abbayes, ne pourra omettre de parcourir soigneusement cette collection de documents. L'abbaye de Tongerlo surtout est mentionnée dans ces documents ; sont mentionnées aussi les abbayes de Middelburg, Parc, Averbode, S. Michel d'Anvers, Floreffe. J. B. VALVEKENS, O. Praem.

Gregor NÜDLING, *Ludwig Feuerbachs Religionphilosophie*, Paderborn, Verlag Ferdinand Schöningh, 1962², 216 p. ; DM 9,80.

This book is a new impression of a work first published 1936, which got lost during the war. Even the bibliography has not been completed.

The author aims to give a critical exposition (eine kritische Auseinandersetzung) on Feuerbach's religion-philosophy. Basing his study only upon Feuerbach's writings he intends to report as correct as possible the ideas of Feuerbach and nothing else. It means he takes care, apart from some exceptions, not to criticize his methods and solutions (Criticism has been made in a separate article : G. NÜDLING, *Die Auflösung des Gott-Mensch-Verhältnisses bei Ludwig Feuerbach*, in : *Der Mensch vor Gott*, Düsseldorf, 1948). It is a right way to undertake an exact exposition on one's doctrine. The degree of exactness and fidelity with which he considered Feuerbach's ideas has to be examined by the specialists of the subject.

« Religionsphilosophie » the title says. It requires a right understanding. Religion was a central theme in Feuerbach's inquiry. It has to be replaced into his whole philosophy, which can be characterized as a return to theens realissimum, i. e. man or rather humanity. On the other hand the second part of the book is practically a description of Feuerbach's criticism on the idea of God. The result of course is rather negative. The author describes the genesis and development of Feuerbach's opinion, referring to and comparing it continuously with Hegel's doctrine. It is an interesting point. In fact Feuerbach's way led from theology to idealistic philosophy and finally to anthropologie. Feuerbach has been deeply influenced by Hegel. Nevertheless his development reflects a fight against idealism and Hegel's philosophy on religion. In this was G. Nüdling describes the main theme of Feuerbach's philosophy. To-day Feuerbach's ideas have got indirectly a large diffusion. Marxism has taken its view on religion from him. And he was also one of the first representatives of a certain present-day humanism. Thus it has been a good idea to reprint this book.

Rich. SMETS, O. Praem.