

BOOK REVIEWS

BIBLIOTECA DE TEÓLOGOS ESPAÑOLES. Dirigida por los Dominicos de las Provincias de España. (Salamanca; Apartado 17.)

There is something impressive in the spectacle of learning pursuing its course undeterred by tumults without. Archimedes at the siege of Syracuse; Augustine with the Vandals at the gate; Einstein during the Great War; and now the Spanish Dominicans, while their very existence is at stake, set out to edit this Library of Spanish Theologians, and to restore a national heritage—the writings of that golden period of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when a strong and compact group of Thomists matched in thought the redoubtable *tercios españoles* in war. It was a time of great theologians and great captains; Vitoria, Cano, the de Sotos, Bañez, Medina, Lemos, Suarez, Vasquez—these are names to set beside those of Gonzalo de Cordoba, de Leiva, Cortes, Pizarro, de Balboa, de Requesens, Parma, and Spinola. But for the Thomists there was no Rocroi. The result was only less disastrous. The tide of war moved away from the field they possessed, and they did not follow.

The Library consists of three sections: the reproduction of rare or unedited texts; historico-theological monographies; and doctrinal studies. Two volumes, recently published, are noticed below.

COMENTARIOS DEL MAESTRO FRANCISCO DE VITORIA, O.P., A LA SECUNDA SECUNDAE DE SANTO TOMAS. Vol. I; de Fide et Spe (QQ. I-XXII). Edited with an Introduction by Vincente Beltrán de Heredia, O.P. (Pp. xlvi, 380; 20 pesetas.)

The author of the *de Indis* and the *de Jure Belli* is famous as the father of the study of International Law; but within his own Order the greatest reputation he has left is that of an incomparable teacher—the master of brilliant disciples and the founder of the School of Salamanca. But until the publication of this present volume, which covers the treatises on Faith and Hope in the *Secunda-Secundae*, his expositions of St. Thomas had never been printed. This Latin commentary confirms his reputation. There is nothing crabbed in the Scholasticism of this great figure of University and State who led the reaction against the reigning nominalism. He derived much from Cajetan, but his learning was more classical and humane, his mind wider if less analytic, than the learning and mind of that close and subtle thinker. His aim was different, to construct rather than to dissect, to form a generation of men who would unite