

Introduction

This issue of *Philippiniana Sacra* is offered as part of the contribution of the University of Santo Tomas to the celebration of the double jubilee in honor of the 800th year since the birth (1225), the 750th year since the death (1274), and the 700th year since the canonization (1323) of St. Thomas Aquinas.

The main articles included here attempt to demonstrate that Thomism was sustained in the University of Santo Tomas, Manila despite the challenges that the school of thought met in Europe during the period of modernity. The University here in Manila, moreover, responded positively to the invitation of *Aeterni Patris* (1879) to cultivate and promote studies on the thoughts of Thomas Aquinas, particularly in the seminaries and Catholic universities.

The project focuses on explaining the historical emergence of Thomism, the unearthing of the intellectual heritage of the Thomasian Thomists, that is, the Thomists who worked at the University of Santo Tomas, Manila, during the 19th and 20th centuries, and articulating the relevance of Thomist thoughts in the context of contemporary society. The discussions provide nuanced presentations of issues in various areas: metaphysics, political philosophy, and psychology, among others.

The first article, “The University of Santo Tomas and the Emergence of Thomism in the Far East,” sets the stage by tracing the historical roots of Thomism that flourished in UST, and how such endeavor has contributed to the appreciation of Thomism outside the study centers of Europe after the Reformation.

It is followed by the study of one of the essays by Zeferino Cardinal González, OP, “Resistencia al Poder,” which delves into the implications of Aquinas’ philosophy regarding governance and rebellion.

The third article is on Fr. Francisco Marin-Sola, OP, which invites readers to discover the intricate balance that Marin-Sola strikes between divine sovereignty and human autonomy.

Meanwhile, the article on Fr. Angel de Blas, OP investigates the complexities of human emotions through the lens of Thomistic thought and presents de Blas' insistence on psychology's methodology as distinct from metaphysics and philosophy because it is primarily viewed as a natural science.

The last two articles deal with present-day questions, particularly the issue of the 'post-Truth condition' and the quest for a cultural appreciation of Aquinas that links his thoughts to the ongoing Filipino search for truth and dialogue.

Collectively, the main articles of this issue demonstrate the enduring legacy of the Thomist thoughts, which are argued as still relevant in the life and concerns even of today's generation, who are placed in the rather complex context of our contemporary world. In the process of arguing for Aquinas' relevance, these articles present the University of Santo Tomas as a vital player in ensuring that Aquinas' thoughts remain to be studied, appreciated, and expanded to respond to a variety of issues and concerns.**PS**

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