

The Catholic University of America

The School of Philosophy

Counahan-Smith Memorial Lectures Seminars on the Philosophy of Aquinas

Fall, 1974

September 13	JOHN WIPPEL The Catholic University of America	"Thomas and Separatio"
September 20	RALPH McINERNY University of Notre Dame	"The Thomistic Doctrine of Analogy"
September 27	JAMES ROSS University of Pennsylvania	"Faith and Reason"
October 4	JAMES A. WEISHEIPL Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies	"Thomas' Contribution to The Validity and Value of Natural Philosophy"
October 11	ISAAC FRANCK Howard University	"Maimonides and Aquinas on Man's Knowledge of God"
October 18	RODERICK CHISHOLM Brown University	"Aquinas on Individuation"
October 25	ANTON C. PEGIS Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies	"Man and the World in St. Bonaventure and St. Thomas"
November 1	JOSEPH OWENS Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies	"The Thomistic Distinction between a Thing and Its Being"
November 8	RULON WELLS Yale University	"Aquinas on Immaterial Reception"
November 15	BERNARD LONERGAN Regis College	"Real Relations of God to Creatures"
November 22	EDWARD MAHONEY Duke University	"Thomas and Siger"
December 6	ROBERT W. SCHMIDT Xavier University	"Logic and the Real World in St. Thomas Aquinas"
December 13	VERNON J. BOURKE Saint Louis University	"Some Recent Thomistic Studies in Metaphysics and Ethics"

All lectures are scheduled for Friday, 2:00 p.m., Room 109, Caldwell Hall.

Please address all inquiries to the Dean, School of Philosophy,
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THOMAS AQUINAS

1224 – 1274

This series of lectures commemorates the 700th Anniversary of the death of St. Thomas Aquinas. Though St. Thomas is known primarily as a theologian and is esteemed as a Doctor of the Church, he is also recognized as a major figure in the history of philosophy. By a contemporary historian, reviewing the intellectual history of the West, he has been called one of a small band of great knowers; the others, Plato, Aristotle, Kant, and Hegel. A universal mind for his day, Thomas was acquainted with most of the then contemporary scientific and philosophical literature. His works not only display an influence of classical philosophy and the Greek and Latin Fathers, but of Judaic and Islamic sources as well, particularly Maimonides and Ibn Rochd. In advancing his theological studies, Aquinas contributed significantly to philosophical areas that today would be identified as metaphysics, epistemology, philosophy of science, philosophy of law, and philosophical anthropology.

In his own time, he was recognized as a great mind. He was regarded as a formidable opponent in the debates which raged between the theological and the art faculties at the University of Paris. He was an intellectual trouble-shooter for both his own order and the papacy. A university professor and teacher whose career was divided between Paris and the papal court in Italy, he wrote an enormous amount even by medieval standards. His collected works would run to more than forty-five volumes today. Thomas is regarded as one of the all-time great commentators on the works of Aristotle. His bibliography includes *The Summa Theologiae*, the *Summa Contra Gentiles*, and works on *Truth*, *The Power of God*, *The Trinity*, *Being and Essence*, *The Soul*, and commentaries on Aristotle, Boethius, Peter the Lombard, and the Book of Job.

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