

Social Science Needs Method

Under mild sedation after a nastily painful tumble in the "Temple" Thursday night, Professor Herman Tennessen of the Philosophy Department laboured through an address to the massed Philosophy, Sociology and Psychology Clubs. A grand total of about thirty-five assorted pseudo-intellects gathered to be lectured on "The Desperate Need for Social Science Methods in Philosophy."

The professional modesty of this title was belied by the second and third parts of the lecture, which dealt with the converse need for philosophical analysis in the social sciences, and the ultimate value of philosophy for all scientists, respectively.

"Metaphysical speculation has lost some of its intellectual and practical respectability in our scientific age. General statements about the nature of things should not be made unless they can be supported by empirical evidence; scientific methods must be grafted to philosophy if the latter is to survive."

FAMOUS YAWN

This is the Tennessean theme, the theme of a man who is famous for his empirical study of the problem of free will in the act of yawning. (Have you ever seen a real yet voluntary yawn?)

On the other hand, the social or "soft" sciences (broadly construed to encompass sociology, psychology, methodology, linguistics, etc.) need to be "hardened" by the application of logical analysis to their methods; their scientists and researchers lack "the semantical clairvoyance so characteristic of philosophers."

WATCH THAT WORDING

The wording of interviews and questionnaires should be treated with generous doses of Empirical Semantics, according to Dr. Tennessen.

Listening psychology professor Royce, somewhat upset, perhaps at being called a "soft scientist," challenged this assertion as naive; the soft sciences, he claimed, "have been around and are aware of the methodological problems involved."

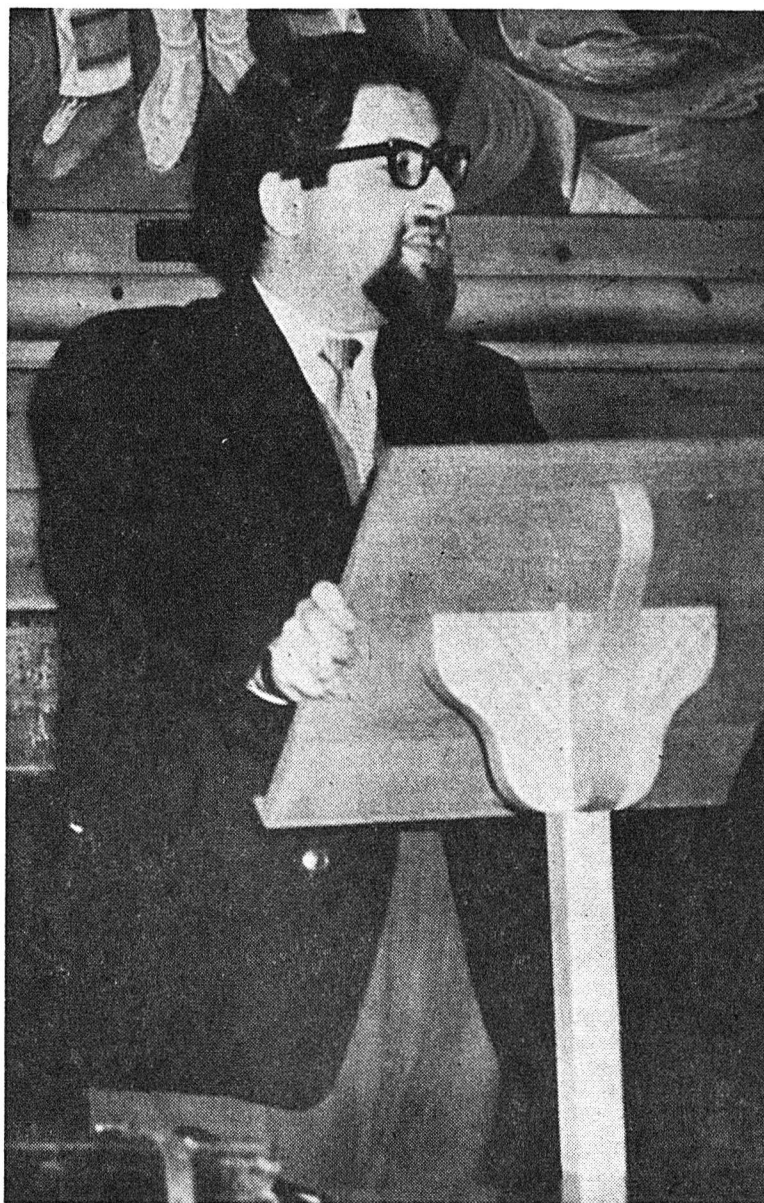
Fund Drive Over \$2,450

Receipts for The Thai And I passed \$2,450 Monday morning, according to fund drive officials. The total is still climbing . . . several canvassers have not yet reported their receipts.

"We are delighted with returns so far," fund drive organizers John Burns and Bill Samis said in a joint statement while hopping about the SUB rotunda on their hands shortly before daybreak Monday.

"We are also pleased with the generosity of several individual contributions. Members of the faculty are donating as much as \$25, and some students have given \$10."

The campaign is now officially over . . . Burns and Samis have had to remove only one canvasser from a departing plane . . . but persons who have not yet had the opportunity to contribute may mail their donation to the Students' Union office.



DEMITRIES ROUSSOPOULOS, federal CUCND chairman.

FIRM STAND REQUIRED

"If Canada cannot take a stand in regard to nuclear weapons, she cannot command the respect of the non-nuclear powers."

Demetrios Roussopoulos, an editor of *Our Generation Against Nuclear War*, was speaking on "Positive non-Alignment" to a meeting of the Combined Universities Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

Stressing that the Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is not in favour of unilateral disarmament, Mr. Roussopoulos went on to say that the CND is opposed to the gaining of nuclear arms by any nation not now in the nuclear camp.

The value of such an organization as the CND in deterring the increase of nuclear powers cannot be overemphasized. He cited France as an example of a country which obtained atomic weapons against the wishes of its people, its government, "everybody, in fact, except the military."

The more nations there are armed with nuclear weapons the harder it will be to disarm. It is for this reason the CND is opposed to the acquisition of arms by any presently non-nuclear power.

Canada, Mr. Roussopoulos feels, is in a position to lead the rest of the non-committed nations of the world to a position where nuclear arms will not be necessary. Canada has not yet obtained nuclear warheads. To ensure that Canada will not become an A-power, he suggested that Canada drop its commitments to NORAD and NATO. "NORAD is a system of defense against an air attack, hence it has already become outmoded by the development of the ballistic missile."

The CND demonstrates against the acquisition of nuclear arms not only as "an outcry against the platitudes of politicians who speak of peace and vote for war," but also as a questioning of the "right of any government to involve its people in a conspiracy to commit genocide." He referred to the nations of the Warsaw Pact and NATO who threaten "annihilation of each other over the heads of their people."

MAN'S DIGNITY

The motivating force of the members of the CND is, in Mr. Roussopoulos' term, "A compassion for any of the people of any nation to assert man's right of dignity." He sees the bomb as the "standard banner of the inhumanity of the West."

Canada, a nation with the ability to be a world leader, must deny the obtaining or coverage or use of any nuclear weapons, said Mr. Roussopoulos, if she wishes to surmount the "anxieties raised by the hypnotic frenzy of Russia and the United States."

"With the ideals of the United Nations charter Canada can go forward and develop atomic power for peaceful purposes if she is to lead the emergent nations of Asia and Africa."

If we do not think we have this responsibility, he suggested, we need only realize that the majority of the people of the world lie outside the two power blocs, over half the peoples of the United Nations, then ask ourselves the question, "what about the rest of the world?"

The CND, he reminded, from its beginnings had a policy of non-alignment, neither East nor West.

As a positive step Mr. Roussopoulos suggested that, "if Canada and India could lead a conference of uncommitted nations it might shake the governments of the USA and the USSR out of their attitudes towards the uncommitted nations and lead the world towards a more secure peace."

The CND attempts to put pressure on politicians because it is only through political commitment there can be any alternative to the cold war, he concluded.

A short discussion period followed.

Treasures Here Dec. 3-7

The Treasure Van international marketplace will arrive on U of A campus December 3. The bazaar will be held in Pybus Lounge from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.

Merchandise valued at \$12,000 from Peru, Mexico, India, Germany, Greece, South Africa, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and other points scattered around the globe will be sold. Such novelties as Japanese dolls and wood-block prints, multi-colored Nubian baskets, and camel saddles are regular fare.

Treasure Van, under the sponsorship of WUS, has been in existence since 1952. Originally, it was the project of Ethel Mulvaney, for many years a member of the Red Cross in India. The Indian crafts she brought were sold in Canada, the profits going to the Indian government to relieve famine.

During World War II Mrs. Mulvaney was imprisoned in a Japanese camp. Upon release she vowed to establish a project that would contribute to world peace through international understanding.

Learning of the World University Service (WUS) and its ideals so closely allied to her own, she came to the organization and proposed the idea of a Treasure Van. This travelling bazaar would tour Canadian universities and offer representative products of all nations of the world.

The principal aims of Treasure Van are to develop an interest in native craftsmanship of different parts of the world, and to enable the craftsmen to raise the standard of living by providing a market for their goods.

Profits of Treasure Van will be used to promote the work of WUS, providing scholarships for international exchanges, and assisting the development of universities in Asia and Africa.

University Government Needs Altering

By Bill Winship

The present system of university government should be "greatly and fundamentally altered" according to Professor George Morton, Head of the History Department of the University of Manitoba.

Professor Morton, speaking before a combined meeting of the Philosophies and Humanities Society last Thursday, stated that the true purpose of the university—the search for truth—has been "honestly forgotten," that scholarship has been degraded, and that faculty members under contract are not "free persons."

While he conceded that present university governments are generally uniform, and governed with common sense and human decency, he feels the corporate structure of the university "is being eroded away by the waters of enrollment."

Professor Morton's real objection is "to men who make administration their prime aim in life," and to the development of this new species of man (homo administratus . . .).

Reconstruction of the scholarly community within the university is

necessary, said Dr. Morton. "To teach and do research the scholar must be free. He must be responsible autonomous, and integrated."

"FUTILITY REALIZED"
"The community to be free must be governed by its own members," said Dr. Morton. However, "the price of liberty is eternal committees," and to him, committees are "futility realized!"

Dr. Morton outlined five ways to increase the effectiveness of university government:

- representatives of a general committee should be assiduously sought out. The university cannot have too many active friends.

- community should have confidence in the integrity of its administrators.

- private and independent citizens should be encouraged to participate in university government.

- creation of board-in-council faculty representatives who would direct administration.

- the interchange of views between faculties.

He feels faculty representation would increase presidential authority and better service the functions of the office.

However, he feels certain objections may be raised to faculty

participation:

- in most university acts faculty are banned by law from holding responsible positions.

- faculty will be uninterested in taking part in administrative work.

- administrative authority and public confidence would be destroyed.

- the facts that it's ". . . not done in the United States!"

Nevertheless, "great changes will occur whether anybody does anything or not," stated Dr. Morton.

While under the system he advocates a few faculty members would have more meetings, more committees, Dr. Morton feels the load could be distributed, and a much better attitude would appear.

The end result would be "better research, better laboratories, and better students. Faculty members would feel better, feel like free men," according to Professor Morton.

In a lengthy discussion period which followed his speech Dr. Morton further elaborated his "extreme position".

Vice-president Cragg was one of 90 interested observers at the meeting, and ended the discussion in a defence of present administrative policies.