THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY

FOUNDED 1925

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INSTITUTE NOTES

OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTE

The Royal Institute of Philosophy was founded in order to promote the study of philosophy within the Universities and other educational institutions and also among the educated public generally. It pursues its aim by

- (1) Organizing courses of lectures;
- (2) Providing those of its members who wish for it with advice on philosophical reading;
- (3) Publishing a quarterly journal, Philosophy, in which philosophical problems are discussed and new books reviewed.

Philosophy is a group of studies rather than a single one, and it has been pursued by different methods at different times. The Royal Institute of Philosophy interprets the term in a wide sense, so as to include ethics, aesthetics, metaphysics, the philosophy of religion, logic and the philosophy of science, the philosophy of history, political and social philosophy, and the philosophy of mind, and is not committed to any single school or method. The specialization which has taken place between the sciences and within them has made it desirable for scientists and philosophers to consider, from time to time, the relationships of the sciences to one another and to other aspects of human endeavour. Developments in psychology, psychiatry and social anthropology raise not only scientific and logical problems but also appear relevant to the ways in which men think about religion, morality and law, so that there is a constant need for unprejudiced and detailed inquiry into the precise points at which these developments are relevant and into the consequences which ought to be drawn. It is constantly desirable, too, that there be a renewal of our thinking on the questions of freedom and equality, authority and criticism, tradition and progress, which form the subject-matter of political philosophy. Persisting throughout all social changes is the deep-rooted metaphysical interest in the nature of the soul, its relation to material things, the origin of the world and the place of man in te-problems summed up by Kant as concerned with 'God, freedom and immortality'.

It is the object of The Royal Institute of Philosophy to provide a forum for the rational discussion of these and similar questions. This requires strenuous thinking, but it is hoped that the services which the Institute provides, and particularly the existence of a journal in which such thinking is carried out in language as free from technicalities as the nature of the subject allows, will help to maintain standards of intellectual appreciation and satisfy a cultural need.

The annual subscription to the Institute is £1 10s. Members receive the Institute's Journal, Philosophy, published quarterly, and may, of course, attend the Lectures.

PHILOSOPHY

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

Full-time students applying for election are eligible for Associate Membership which carries all the privileges of full Membership save that of participating in the government of the Institute. The period during which a student may enjoy Associate Membership is limited to three years, and the subscription is at the much reduced rate of 8s. 6d. per annum.

CENTRES

Local centres of the Institute have been established at Bangor and Newcastle. The Newcastle Branch holds six discussion meetings a year. Any member who is interested should get in touch with Colin Strang, Dept. of Philosophy, King's College, Newcastle on Tyne 1.

Forms of application for membership may be had on application to the Assistant Secretary at 14 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

LECTURES

LENT TERM 1962

January 26th.	Religious	Paradox.	Professor	Robert	H.	L.	Slater	(Centre	for	the
	Study of V	World Rel	igions).					•		

February 2nd.	What was Hegel's Main Problem? Dr J. O. Wisdom (London School
·	of Economics and Political Science)

February 9th.	Title to be	${\bf announced}$	later.	Professor	Gilbert	Ryle	(University	of
	Oxford).							

February 16th.	Philosophical	Delimitations—Proper	and	Improper.	William
•	Solomon, Esq.				

February 23rd.	The Grounds of True Statement	s. Professor L. I. Russell.

March 2nd.		y. Sir W. David Ross	, K.B.E., Litt.D., LL.D.,
	FRA		

March 9th. What is History? Professor H. D. Lewis (King's College, University of London).

NOTICE

It is regretted that all copies of the October issue of Philosophy were trimmed to 9 in. depth instead of the usual 91 in. A small edition of the correct size has been reprinted for the benefit of those who have their issues bound into volumes. Any member requiring an unbound replacement copy of the normal size should apply immediately to the publishers, Macmillan and Co. Ltd., St Martin's Street, London, W.C.2.

CANADIAN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Philosophical Association is to commence publication in June 1962, of a bilingual Canadian philosophical journal. The editors will be Professor Cauchy, Université de Montréal, Case Postale 6128, Montréal, Québec, Canada, to whom contributions in French should be sent; and Professor H. M. Estall, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, who will receive contributions in English.

SOCIÉTÉ BRITANNIQUE DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE

The First Colloquium of the Société britannique de philosophie de langue française will be held from Friday, March 30th, to Sunday, April 1st, 1962, at Canterbury Hall, Cartwright Gardens, London.

Papers include:
"The Ontology of Gabriel Marcel', by Prof. I. W. Alexander;

'Questions cartésiennes', by Prof. F. Alquié;
'Questions cartésiennes', by Prof. F. Alquié;
'Quelques aspects de la philosophie de G. Bachelard', by P. Ginestier;
'The Phenomenology of Merleau-Ponty', by C. Smith.
Particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Axel Stern, The University, Hull.

PHILOSOPHY

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

MICHAEL POLANYI

Professor of Physical Chemistry, University of Manchester 1933. Professor of Social Studies, University of Manchester, 1948-58. Now Research Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. Professor Polanyi sa Fellow of the Royal Society. Author of articles on crystal structures, chemical reaction kinetics, etc., and of the following books: Atomic Reactions, 1932; USSR Economics, 1935; The Contempt for Freedom, 1940; Patent Reform, 1944; Full Employment and Free Trade, 1945; Science, Faith and Society, 1946; The Logic of Liberty, 1951; Personal Knowledge, 1958; The Study of Man, 1959; Beyond Nihilism, 1960.

DOROTHY EMMET

Professor of Philosophy, University of Manchester. Author of Whitehead's Philosophy of Organism, 1932; Philosophy and Faith, 1936; Function, Purpose and Powers, 1958, and of articles in the philosophical journals.

J. L. Evans

Senior Lecturer in Philosophy, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. Author of articles in *Mind*, *Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society*, etc.

R. S. Peters

Reader in Philosophy in the University of London. Author of Hobbes (Pelican), 1956; The Concept of Motivation, 1958; (with S. I. Benn) Social Principles and the Democratic State, 1959; Authority, Responsibility and Education, 1960; and of articles in philosophical and other journals. During 1960-61 was Visiting Professor of Education at the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University.

ANTONY FLEW

Professor of Philosophy at the University College of North Staffordshire. Edited Logic and Language and other collections of philosophical essays. Author of Hume's Philosophy of Belief, 1961, and of articles in Mind, Philosophy, Analysis, etc.

NINIAN SMART

Professor of Theology, University of Birmingham. Author of Reasons and Faiths, 1958; A Dialogue of Religions, 1960.

C. H. WHITELEY

Reader in Philosophy, University of Birmingham. Author of An Introduction to Metaphysics, 1960; and of articles in Mind, Philosophy, Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, etc.

F. H. GEORGE

Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bristol. Author of Could Machines be made to Think? (Philosophy, Vol. XXXI, pp. 244 ff.). See also discussion on this, Philosophy, Vols. XXXII and XXXIII.

LORD HALSBURY

President of the Royal Institute of Philosophy. See also Philosophy, Vol. XXXIV, 1959. p. 377.