THIS SET OF QUESTIONS MAY SEEM TO BE CLAIMING AN UNFAIR AMOUNT OF TIME BUT THEY HAVE EMERGED FROM A FAIRLY LARGE GROUP WHO HAVE BEEN DISCUSSING THESE ISSUES.

Because functional specialisation is based on cognitional structure it would seem that such specialisation should be possible in every scientific discipline. Although you may plead lack of competence in many fields of science outside theology, it might help us understand bett or the implications of the notion of functional specialisation if you would give a few opinions on how it might occur in some of the hatural and human sciences. Such question s as these c rop up: -

- 1. Are the two phases of listening and speaking to be found in the natural sciences? Could one speak of a phase of "listening" to nature, or would it be rather a listenin g to the past of the science? Would the functional specialty "Research" in physics include the work of those who e.g. man the cyclotrons or those who are engaged on e.g. producing a good edition of Newton's <u>Works</u>, or both?
- 2. Would the functional specialties <u>Dialectics</u> and <u>Foundations</u> occur in each science or would they belong rather to the <u>philosophy of</u> the science?
- 3. In the human sciences, where the two phases seem clearer, can you indicate briefly the role of the specialties <u>doctrines</u> and <u>systematics</u>? The fact that doctrines (on the level of judgment) comes before systematics (on the level of understanding) seems particularly suitable in theology, where, as you often argued systematic understanding begins from truths? But in what sense is this true in economics, or sociology, or psychology? To what specialty would a work like Talcott Parsons's <u>The Social System primarily belong</u>? or Harry Stack Sullivan's <u>The Interpersonal Theory of Psyciatry</u>? If <u>systematics</u>, what would belong to <u>doctrines</u>? To what functional specialty in economics would your own unpublished work primarily belong?
- 4. Can one distinguish functional specialties which the science of Method? If so to which of them will the book <u>Method in Theology</u> primarily blong?

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