

I ask, "I wonder if that bus driver passed us by to teach me not to jay-walk."

Douo Stein, the other passenger just stepping up to the bus stop, laughs and says, "everyone's engaged in social engineering."

In conversation, it turns out that he distinguishes between influencing people and influencing society. I say I don't. So we talk about teaching Mao and he allows as how, if you can get to the right individual ..., while I am thinking about how teaching Mao would be different if you thought you were teaching the world. Then we realize, as Aristotle says, that both of us on the one hand do distinguish between influencing people and influencing society and on the other hand do not.

Douo says people say Aristotle was the first scientist.

I say, yes, he has the most basic thing that science has ... but not everything.

Douo says that's right he didn't know how to do it really.

I curse him up and down for the scientist he is and we laugh and then talk about Galileo and Aristotle and Aristotle and science. A summary of what we said follows:

Aristotle is the father of science because he says, Don't make up myths. Look at the world and say what you see. This is the basis of science. Aristotle is also the first to categorize, which is another big aspect of science. We see the origins of the periodic table of the elements and the Linnaean classification of the animals in Aristotle.

But Aristotle does not have the second most important thing in science, experiment. Aristotle came so early that he had enough to do just looking at what happened. He didn't have to think about making things happen.

Experiment was added by Galileo, who also added a second thing, the lens. Aristotle did not have any lenses. Much of the criticism of Aristotle as a scientist is based on this. People get mad at Aristotle because he could not see what they can, forgetting that he said, say what you see. Aristotle could not see a world smaller or larger or further away than the naked eye can see. Feuerabend points out that when Galileo first showed his telescope to a group of scientists, they looked across the valley and described what they

saw. All saw the same thing. Then they looked up into the heavens and each saw a different thing. Your eye, Feuerabend says, has to learn how to see. When you see something you have never seen before, you have to learn how to tell what it is.

The metaphor “tell what it is” tells us something. The only way to tell what something is is to tell either yourself or someone else what it is. You have to make up a *logos*, an understanding in words.

There is one other thing about science that Aristotle does not have. He says he tries to learn about things for the pleasure of learning and he distinguishes between learning for its own sake and learning for the sake of something else. The “best” scientists still say they do their work for the pleasure of doing it, but most science is done to accomplish something else, e.g. cure diseases or get grants.