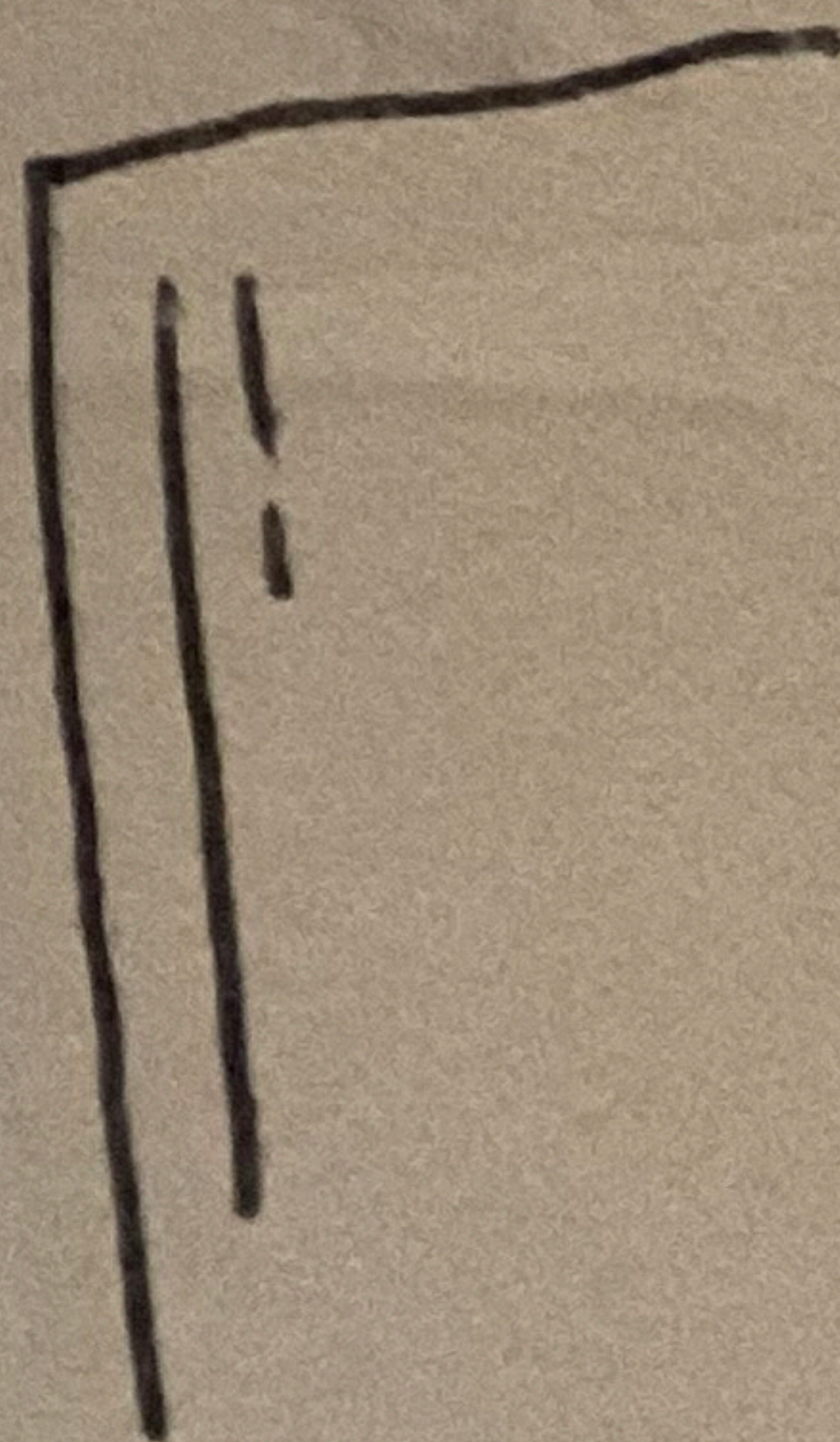


Wednesday, May 4th 2022 @ 4:57pm.
Green River, Wyoming

The Arbitrary Scope of Science

People discuss science as though its scope and definition are complete. I'm confident that if a "scientific" study about people's understanding of science were conducted, it would be found that people uniformly don't know what it is. I'm not saying this to offer mild complaint - rather I think it seriously damages our idea that we can call ourselves scientific et al. That some science is



being conducted does require
some clear definition about
what science is supposed
to be. My intention is
not to say that there is
no such thing as science,
and that work that has been
conducted along experimental
and empirical methods has
not been done and is not a
major cause of our improvements
in knowledge that some have.

~~Q~~ What can we say about
the scope of science?

Perhaps where people

could agree about what

science is would relate to
our school education ~~is~~
prior to college. We learned
about a simple process of
forming questions creating
hypotheses, testing hypotheses
experimentally, and arriving at
temporary conclusions which are
understood to be incomplete,
not "whole truth," and subject
to replication (retest to confirm),
revision, refinement, restatement,
and connection to more fundamental
and comprehensive views we
anticipate will arise. What
is the justification for this
expectation that something better

would arise that has used
~~the knowledge~~
some recordings from prior
work?

It appears our cultural
growth has disordered old
views for newer ones, erasing
some of
what is useful from older
views, with a result of increased
power, in ability to predict,
describe accurately, and
act in new ways using
technology that did not exist
earlier. There are cultural losses,
but there are definite gains
that did not earlier exist but
depended on what existed before.

It seems evident that
such a growth has occurred
particularly because today
growth is fast enough that
we can feel it collectively.
This is not to say losses
have not happened. I know
of no study that was scientific,
however, that has shown, in
a way not subject to the
same revision science calls for,
that these our feelings are
actual and justified. It
appears we believe in the
growth of technology, power and
knowledge because we collectively think

we feel it, but not because
we inferred it scientifically.

An implication of this
observation is that ~~science~~^{growth}
of knowledge itself is not
currently within the scope
of science. There are other
very different observations
which seem to confirm this
conclusion, which are
more interesting given my
current concerns.

Firstly, social history and
law about who owns the
results of efforts has a history
which is not based on

a scientific ~~confiding~~, and
subsequent scientific findings
about the growth of knowledge
as it relates to our
personal and group roles
ownership; compensation;
welfare concerns. Ostensibly,
science seems to call for
transparency, open information,
sharing of results, simplicity
of research, and global
growth of knowledge. However,
employment rules, corporate IP
ownership, inability to share &
research freely, and inability
to gain scientific instrumentation

which involves corporate
brands, and national
self interests, and
inability to translate (and
lack of desire to translate),
mutually indicate that
livelihood and group self
interest ~~can not~~
have not been
steered by science, ?
create questions about
what science is and who
is really doing it.

Additionally, if you question
scientists about what they
do that is scientific ?
what not, I think

firstly what they would say
is not science as that
they are employed. When
they describe what they do
that is scientific, I
think they would reveal to
us that they have very firm
methods and tools. The
of all scientists are questioned
regarding this, I think the
finding would be that
science is not anything as
huge as what might
be believed. ~~Perhaps it is~~
~~less important~~ Since
knowledge is accumulation
of recording presented serial

tain

and growth of knowledge
is not due to a design
resulting from science,
(even if we append "science"
to the word "librarian", for
"library science"), it ~~cannot~~
cannot be said to ~~include~~
contain ^{all recordings of} knowledge.

Further knowledge & records
grow, & science contributes,
but growth of knowledge
ought not to be confused
for science. People seem, in
my opinion, to react to
grow the scope of science
to include all knowledge,
as if science (not yet well defined)

has not existed prior to, since
an accumulation of
records did not already
have a trajectory that
did not include opinions
about how knowledge is
brought at.

Some questions for the
reader that might provide
some clarity to the earlier
conversation:

1) If a person is employed
by a company to conduct
experiments, with the result
that their business processes are
better informed for profit, but
the information is never shared,
to what extent is it science?

2) ~~of~~ What extent of work like this related to employment and ~~forwards~~, ~~in a language, with~~ commitment with ~~an~~ organizations?

3) Does this relate to the scope of science in that science historically is more about ideas or experimental method; inference, more than shared knowledge?

4) Would it change views about the extent to which individuals themselves are scientific, if they are not themselves employees using methods and instruments of science, and cannot fully obtain knowledge to do so?

To what extent do I see
myself as a scientist and
as someone aligned to science?

I think perhaps I have
a better view than many
scientists about what
truth conditions consist
of, from eclectic studies
including philosophy, logic,
~~and~~ mathematics, and psychology
(a science which states are
based). Based on what

I know, I think science
has a very small methodological
definition, and a very large

set of disjoint processes,
contained without sharing in

various organizations in competition

I would not consider
knowledge itself science.
Instead I would reduce
science to specific processes
that create more trustworthy
knowledge, opposed to
superstitions, and claims
to knowledge that ~~not~~
relate to psychological
biases, desires, and ill-arrived
at conclusions.

However I am willing to
come to a conventional
agreement w/ others about
what science includes. That
it might or might not
include is not too interesting

to me. I think it
largely arbitrary. Suppose
we were to decide: The
core of science ~~encompasses~~
a general process ~~that~~
in which work processes
roughly conform. In
that case, I would be
willing to call it anything,
perhaps not even science,
so as to remove confusion
about how large science is
supposed to be. If science
must be larger than this,
I would consider that specific
pieces of recorded information be
included, ~~not~~ as part of

Requirements of the
the process of science
already described we would
include a need to research.
It could be inclined to
separate it from business,
intellectual property, ...
unless we agree that science
is conducted w/

ownership barriers, but

In that case, again, science
is guided by history of law

business, which are

larger processes which include

science as subprocesses

not the reverse.

As pointed out earlier to show
science is better described as
a process of knowledge growth)

that ... TB continued.