

科学：美丽的误会



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1. 前置知识

- 爱情
- 复杂系统
- 超导

2. 定义科学

- 为什么重要?
- Science 这个字(在英国)的两次定义
- 为什么是一个全球性难题?
- 科学与宗教

3. 中医学：文化自信

- 中医研究是科学一部分吗?
- 古中国有科学吗?

4. 怎么办?

science = 科学

前置知识

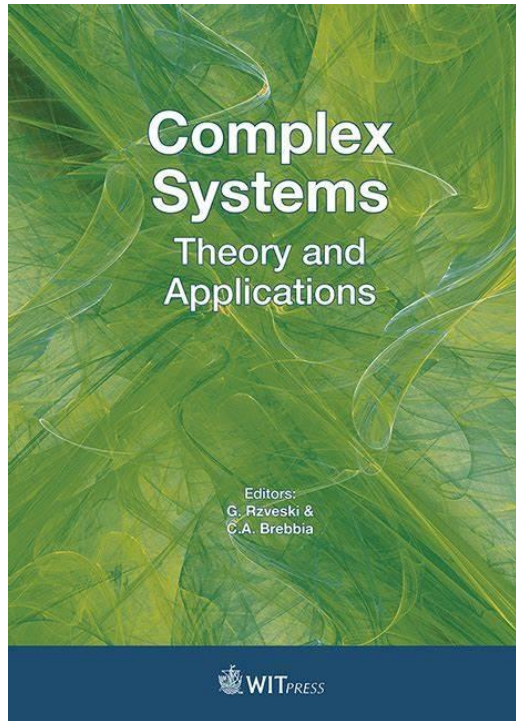
爱情



- 爱情是什么?
- 没有统一定义
- 但不妨碍人们坠入爱河
(或结婚, 甚至生娃)

我的定义: 每早醒来, 若你强烈地想马上见到这个人,
就表示你爱上此人了

复杂系统



复杂系统是由三个或以上部分组成、相互作用通常较为复杂、不能用一般简单方法处理的系统

- **复杂系统**(complex system)是什么?
- 没有统一定义
- 但不妨碍人们做复杂系统研究

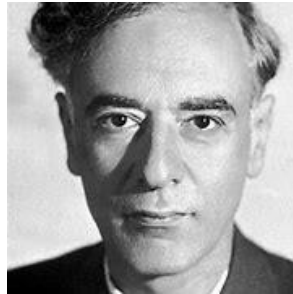
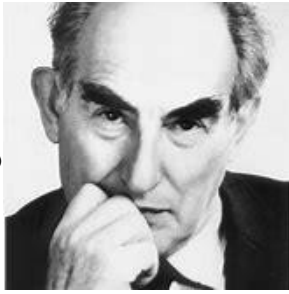
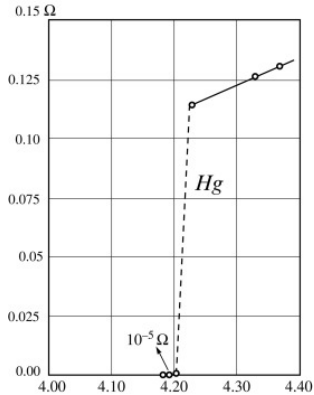
- **复杂性**(complexity)是什么?
- 没有统一定义(有30个以上定义)
- **妨碍**人们依复杂性来研究复杂系统

超导



- 1911 Kamerlingh Onnes 发现（低温）超导
- 1950 Ginsberg-Landau 唯象理论
- 1957 Bardeen-Cooper-Schrieffer (BCS) 微观理论
- 1986 Bednorz 与 Müller 发现高温超导

除了 G-L 理论，在 BCS 理论前的所有超导理论都错掉，但在发表时都是好科学（作者包括众诺奖人：Thompson, Einstein, Bohr, Brillouin, Bloch, Landau, Heisenberg, Born, Feynman）。即：**当时对但后来错的理论，都是科学一部分**，其存在是科学发展中的常态。换言之：**科学不一定永远都是对的，但能留下来的科学一定是对的**（即：与大自然实况吻合）



研究的三层次

经验层次

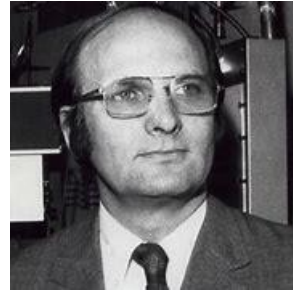
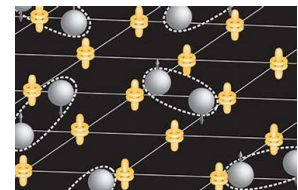
唯象层次

Ginsberg-Landau 唯象理论

↑
推导

从下而上层次

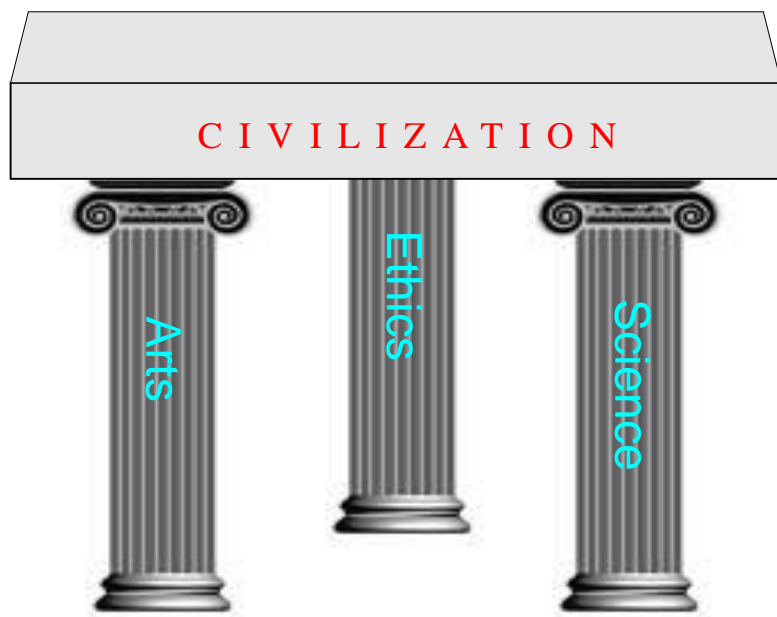
BCS 微观理论



定义科学

为什么重要？

支持现代文明的三大支柱



科学是支持现代文明的三大支柱之一

三大支柱

伦理：开始于几百万年前（非洲）

艺术：开始于起码百万年前（非洲）

科学：开始于约2600年前（古希腊）

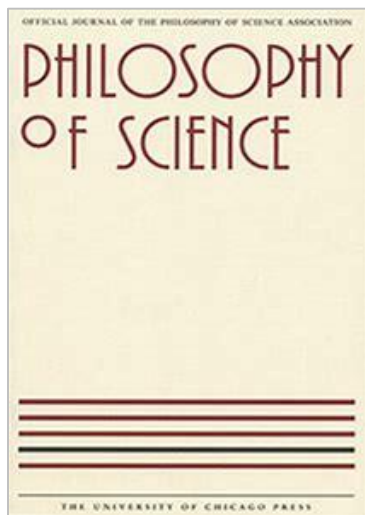
- 伦理那柱若崩坏，会导致文明质降、社会失稳
- 为巩固伦理那柱，应加强人文学，方法是承认并把人文学作为科学的一部分来进行研究

靠科学吃饭的四门学科

科学文化



科学史学

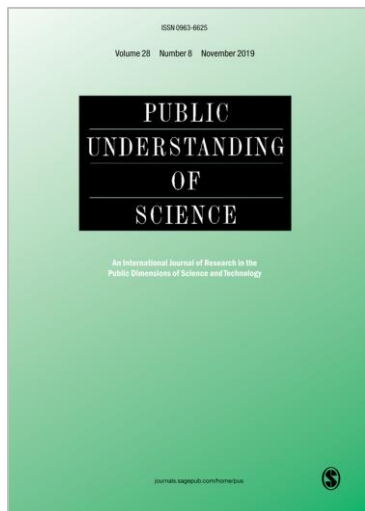


科学哲学

- 不懂物理是什么的人可做物理（高温超导实验或理论…）
- 不懂科史是什么的人可做科学史（先秦的天穹结构论、费曼与他的女人…）
- 这些是做 " 零件 "
- 要做大题目、边缘题目，要开疆拓土，志在大师，就像要做个具突破性的全新 " 手机 " ，就要知道科学是什么



科学社会学



科学传播学

- 每人根据自身的学术背景、经验、品味，可以得出自己对科学的定义（完全合理）
- 那么，会有N个科学定义共存
- 科学史研究如何进行？开学术会议时如何运作？（每个讲者先说了自己的科学定义才开始？）

科教兴国



- 1977

邓小平在科学和教育工作座谈会上提出：

我们国家要赶上世界先进水平，从何着手呢？我想，要从科学和教育着手

- 1995

《中共中央国务院关于科学技术进步的决定》，首次提出在全国实施科教兴国的战略

所以，人们必须知道科学是什么，才能执行並贯彻这一战略，对吧？

- 2002 《中华人民共和国科学技术普及法》：

第一章 总则

第一条 为了实施**科教兴国**战略和可持续发展战略，加强科学技术普及工作，提高公民的科学文化素质，推动经济发展和社会进步 ...

第二条 本法适用于国家和社会普及**科学技术知识**、倡导**科学方法**、传播**科学思想**、弘扬**科学精神**的活动 ...

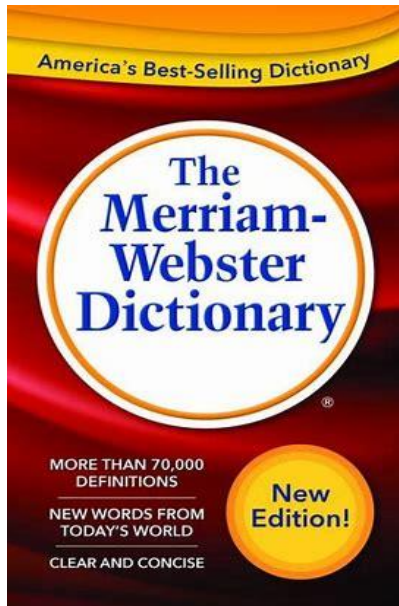
第三条 国家机关、武装力量、社会团体、企业事业单位、农村基层组织及**其他组织**应当开展科普工作 ...

所以，人们必须知道**科学**是什么，才能避免一不小心触犯了这条法律，对吧？

定义科学

Science 这个字的两次定义

Science 这个字的第一次定义



science \ˈsi-ən(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *scientia*, fr. *scient-*, *sciens* having knowledge, fr. prp. of *scire* to know; akin to L *scindere* to cut — more at SHED] (14c) **1**: the state of knowing: knowledge as distinguished from ignorance or misunderstanding **2 a**: a department of systematized knowledge as an object of study (the ~ of theology) **b**: something (as a sport or technique) that may be studied or learned like systematized knowledge (have it down to a ~) **c**: one of the natural sciences **3 a**: knowledge covering general truths or the operation of general laws esp. as obtained and tested through scientific method **b**: such knowledge concerned with the physical world and its phenomena: NATURAL SCIENCE **4**: a system or method reconciling practical ends with scientific laws (culinary ~) **5 cap**: CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

science fiction *n* (1851): fiction dealing principally with the impact of actual or imagined science on society or individuals or having a scientific factor as an essential orienting component

sci-en-tial \sī-ˈen-çəl\ *adj* (15c) **1**: relating to or producing knowledge or science **2**: having efficient knowledge: CAPABLE

sci-en-tif-ic \sī-ən-ˈtif-ik\ *adj* [ML *scientificus* producing knowledge, fr. L *scient-*, *sciens* + *-i-* + *-ficus* -fic] (1589): of, relating to, or exhibiting the methods or principles of science — **sci-en-tif-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

scientific method *n* (1854): principles and procedures for the systematic pursuit of knowledge involving the recognition and formulation of a problem, the collection of data through observation and experiment, and the formulation and testing of hypotheses

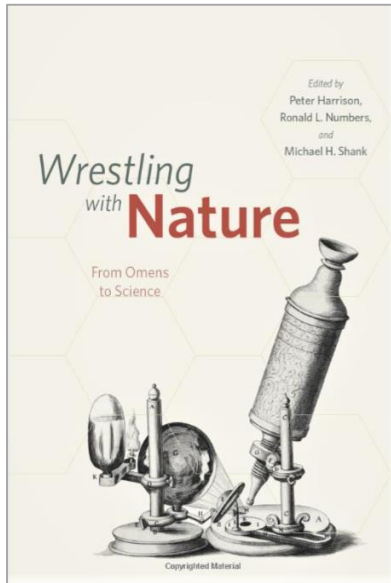
scientific notation *n* (ca. 1934): a widely used floating-point system in which numbers are expressed as products consisting of a number between 1 and 10 multiplied by an appropriate power of 10

sci-en-tism \ˈsi-ən-,tiz-əm\ *n* (1877) **1**: methods and attitudes typical of or attributed to the natural scientist **2**: an exaggerated trust in the efficacy of the methods of natural science applied to all areas of investigation (as in philosophy, the social sciences, and the humanities)

sci-en-tist \ˈsi-ənt-əst\ *n* [L *scientia*] (1834) **1**: one learned in science and esp. natural science: a scientific investigator **2 cap**: CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST

sci-en-tize \ˈsi-ən-,tiz\ *vt* -tized; -tizing (1917): to treat with a scientific (the attempt to ~ reality, to name it and classify it — John

Science 这个字的第二次定义



2011

It is now often claimed that one tangible indication of the belated birth of modern science was the appearance of a new vocabulary. As one historian put it, “Our present use of the word ‘science’ was first coined in the nineteenth century and, strictly speaking, there was no such thing as ‘science’ in our sense in the early modern period.”⁴ This claim draws support from the *Oxford English Dictionary*, according to which the dominant sense of the term in modern use—branches of study that relate to the phenomena of the material universe and their laws, and which exclude reference to the theological and metaphysical—dates from April 1867. It is also significant that the now-familiar term “scientist” was used for the first

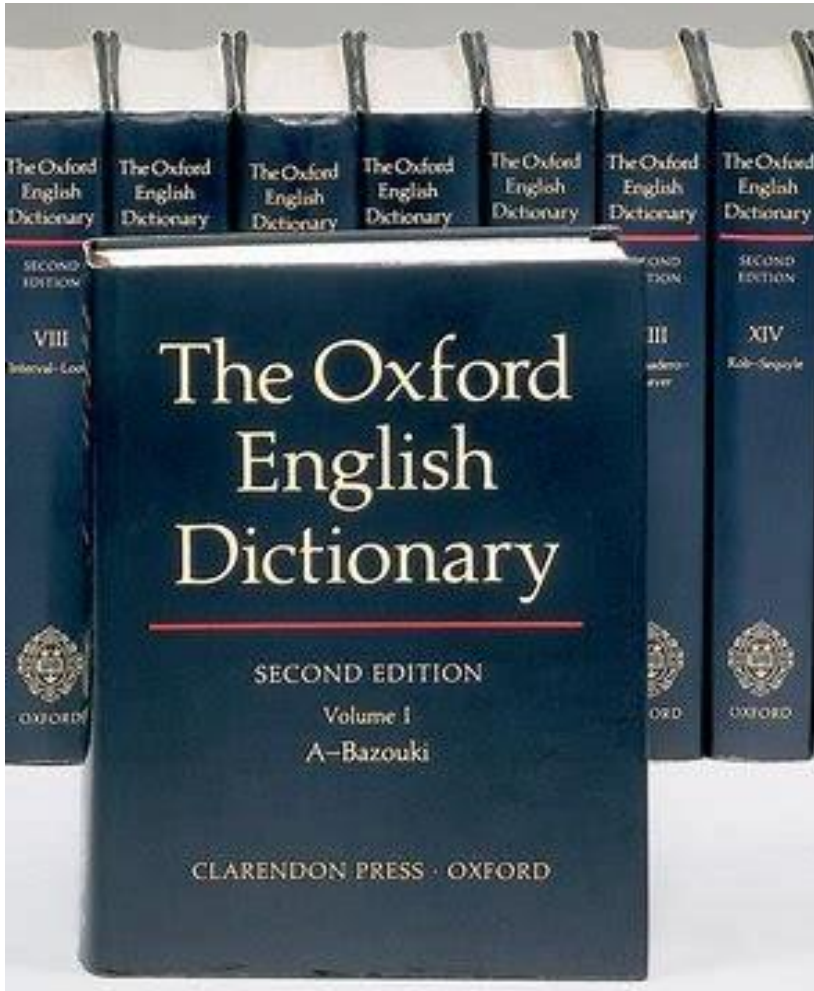
2 Introduction

正如某历史学家指出的：“我们目前用的‘科学’一字是在19世纪才**创造出来的**。严格来说，在现代阶段早期，是没有我们当前意义上‘科学’这种东西的。”

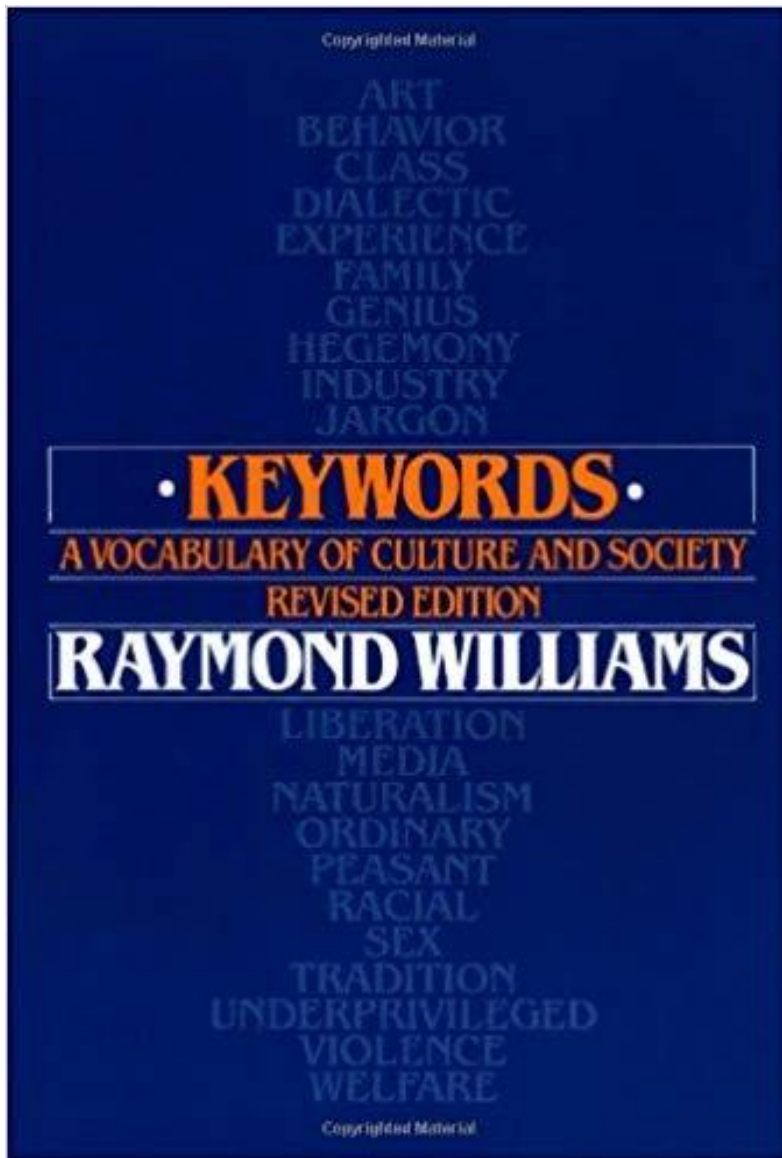
Wrestling with Nature, p 2

This claim draws support from the *Oxford English Dictionary*, according to which the dominant sense of **the term [science] in modern use**—branches of study that relate to the phenomena of the material universe and their laws, and which **exclude reference to the theological** and metaphysical—dates from **April 1867**.

这个说法受到《牛津英语字典》的支持。该字典指出：现代对“**科学**”一字的主流认知——以物质宇宙的现象和相关定律为对象，**并把神学和形而上学的考虑排除在外的各种研究**——开始于**1867年四月**。



20 volumes, 4-volume Supplements, 600,000 words, 3.5 million quotations, over 1,000 years of English



(1976) 1983

Keywords, p 278

We can find by 1867 the significantly confident, yet also significantly conscious, statement: “we shall...use the word ‘science’ in the sense which Englishmen so commonly give to it...as expressing physical and experimental science, to the exclusion of theological and metaphysical.” The particular exclusion was the climax of a decisive argument, but the specialization excluded under that cover, many other areas of knowledge and learning.

我们可以找到这个出现于1867年，相当自信、相当有意识的表述：“我们将以‘科学’一字代表那些不考虑神学和形而上学，关乎物质的与实验的科学——英国绅士通常的用法。”这个排除是一连串决定性思考的高潮，但同时，这个把科学一词收窄的定义，亦把许多其他领域的知识与学习途径排除在外。

Science 这个字的两次定义

science = 科学

第一次 (14 世纪)

科学是“确立”的知识，特别是理论的知识，涵盖所有领域
(包括文法、神学…)

第二次 (1867, 达尔文演化论后 8 年)

科学是对自然界中非人类(物质)系统的研究，而不引人上帝/
超自然的考虑

科学 = 自然哲学 - 与上帝有关部分 (= 自然科学)

科学是英国人于1867年，有意识的把非人系统的
研究，与宗教脱钩的努力

为什么有第二次定义？

公元前6世纪 古希腊



哲学
(所有学问)

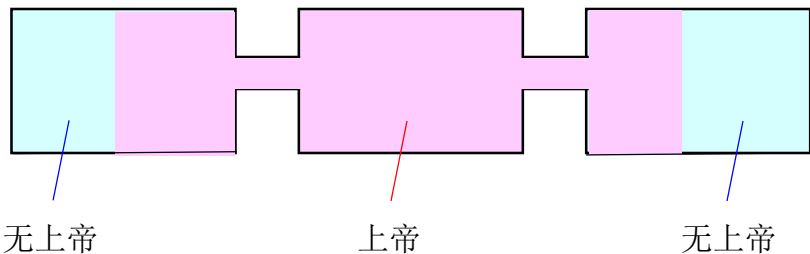
14世纪 英国



'哲学'
(人)

神学
(上帝)

自然哲学
(非人系统)



- 1800年前后，英国大学扩招，数目快速增加，在自然哲学部分，出现了一大批以教学和研究为积业的学者，为描述这批新的职业人，William Whewell 于1840年（鸦片战争那年）创了个新字：scientist（科学家）[注：Merriam-Webster字典认为这字开始于1834年]
- 1867年，自然哲学中无上帝部分大大增加，为描述这新生事物，英国人遂把这部分研究称为 science（科学）。事实上是创了一个新词，是把14世纪 science 一字挪过来重新定义（第二次定义）

heavens indifferently, with a freedom that is incompatible with the notion of a vortex.

Bodies projected in our air suffer no resistance but from the air. With air, as is done in Mr. *Boyle's* vacuum, and the resistance ceases; void a bit of fine down and a piece of solid gold descend with facility. And the parity of reason must take place in the celestial globe the earth's atmosphere; in which spaces, where there is no resistance, all their motions, all bodies will move with the greatest freedom; planets and comets will constantly pursue their revolutions in orbits of the same kind and position, according to the laws above explained; but these bodies may, indeed, persevere in their orbits by the mere laws of gravitation, yet they could by no means have at first derived the regularity of the orbits themselves from those laws.

primary planets are revolved about the sun in circles concentric with the sun, and with motions directed towards the same parts, and all in the same plane. Ten moons are revolved about the earth, Jupiter and Saturn, in circles concentric with them, with the same direction of motion, and nearly in the planes of the orbits of those planets; but it is not to be conceived that mere mechanical causes could give birth to so many regular motions, since the comets range over all parts of the heavens in very eccentric orbits; for by that kind of motion they pass easily through the orbits of the planets, and with great rapidity; and in their aphelions, where they move the slowest, and are detained the longest, they recede to the greatest distances from each other, and thence suffer the least disturbance from their mutual attractions. **This most beautiful system of the sun, planets, and comets, could only proceed from the counsel and dominion of an intelligent and powerful Being.** And if the fixed stars are the centres of other like systems, these, being formed by the like wise counsel, must be all subject to the dominion of One; especially since the light of the fixed stars is of the same nature with the light of the sun, and from every system light passes into all the other systems: and lest the systems of the fixed stars should, by their gravity, fall on each other mutually, he hath placed those systems at immense distances one from another.

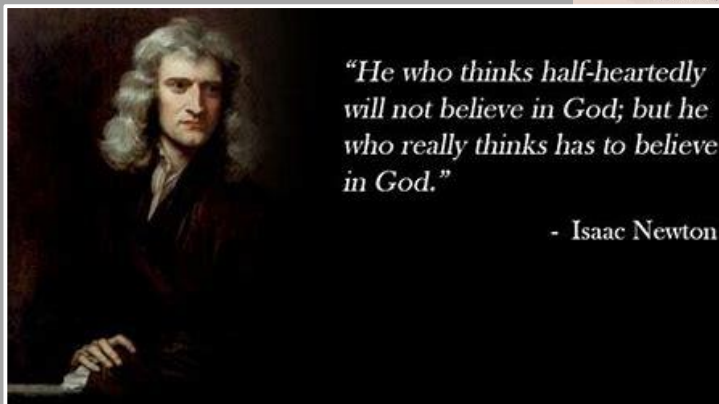
This Being governs all things, not as the soul of the world, but as Lord over all; and on account of his dominion he is wont to be called *Lord God παντοκράτωρ*, or *Universal Ruler*; for *God* is a relative word, and has a respect to servants; and *Deity* is the dominion of God not over his own body, as those imagine who fancy God to be the soul of the world, but over servants. The Supreme God is a Being eternal, infinite, absolutely perfect; but a being, however perfect, without dominion, cannot be said to be Lord God; for we say, my God, your God, the God of *Israel*, the God of Gods, and Lord of Lords; but we do not say, my Eternal, your Eternal, the Eternal of *Israel*, the Eternal of Gods; we do not say, my Infinite of

THE PRINCIPIA

ISAAC
NEWTON

Translated by Andrew Motte

GREAT MINDS SERIES



"He who thinks half-heartedly will not believe in God; but he who really thinks has to believe in God."

- Isaac Newton

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In the absence of any other proof, the thumb alone would convince me of God's existence.

- Sir Isaac Newton

the motion of bodies that are resisted in the duplicate ratio of their velocities
the motions of bodies which are resisted partly in the ratio of the velocities, and partly in the duplicate ratio of the same ratio
the circular motion of bodies in resisting mediums
the density and compression of fluids; and of the elasticity of fluids
the motion and resistance of funependulous bodies
the motion of fluids and the resistance made to the motion of projected bodies

VIII. *Of motion propagated through fluids*
IX. *Of the circular motion of fluids*

BOOK III. THE SYSTEM OF THE WORLD

RULES OF REASONING IN PHILOSOPHY

PHENOMENA, OR APPEARANCES

PROPOSITIONS

OF THE MOTION OF THE MOON'S NODES

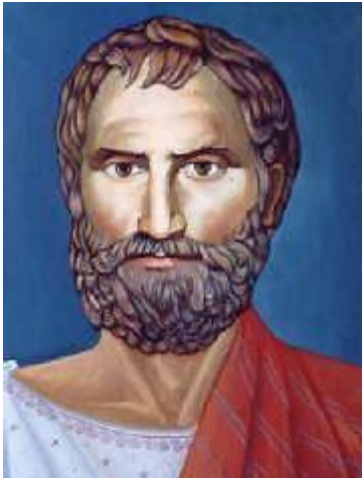
GENERAL SCHOLIUM

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Prometheus Books

59 John Glenn Drive
Amherst, New York 14228-2197

之后发生了什么事？



Thales

c. 624 – c. 546 BC

科学之父

注意：1840-1867年间，**科学家**是按Whewell的定义，指的是专职从事自然哲学研究的人，其工作可引入上帝（此时，牛顿是百分百科学家）。1867年后，**科学家**指的是从事科学研究的人，其工作不引入上帝（此时，牛顿就变为半个科学家）

- 有了科学这**新字**和**新概念**，人们才**回溯历史**，看以前什么人、什么研究活动符合科学的定义
- 人们找到（约2600年前）古希腊的第一位哲学家**泰勒斯**（Thales），认为他提出“万物是水做的”（没用到鬼神来解释）是最早的科学理论（虽然后来知道理论是错的，但当时设错），遂尊他为“**科学之父**”，虽然他也认为万物都有灵魂，这部分就给排除于科学之外了
- 同样地，上溯到300多年前的自然哲学家**牛顿**，把他《自然哲学的数学原理》书中与上帝无关部分（运动三大定律、万有引力定律）归于科学，丢弃书中提到上帝部分，并据此追认他为**科学家**（自己人），虽然牛顿是认真的教徒，并曾对圣经进行了大量的学术研究
- 据1867年定义，**泰勒斯和牛顿都只是半个科学家**（在学术工作中部分引入灵魂或上帝），**伽利略则是百分百的科学家**（在学术工作中没引入上帝，虽然他也是个真诚的教徒）

指出科学世俗性的两篇文章

In *All About Science: Philosophy, History, Sociology & Communication*, (eds.) Maria Burguete and Lui Lam (World Scientific, Singapore, 2014) pp 1-49.

1

About Science 1: Basics —Knowledge, Nature, Science and Scimat

Lui Lam

There is a lot of confusion and misconception concerning Science. **The nature and contents of science is an unsettled problem.** For example, Thales of 2,600 years ago is recognized as the “Father of Science” but the word science was introduced only in the 14th century, and so it is obvious wrong if science is understood as modern science only, which started with Galileo about 400 years ago. If science is mainly about nonliving systems, then social science cannot be part of science. And if social science is part of science, then why the humanities, which are also about humans, are not part of science? **All these confusions and dilemmas concerning science could be traced to the historical evolution of the word and the concept of Science** and the many misconceptions perpetuated by various philosophers and historians of science, due to the lack of an agreed-upon definition of science. This chapter aims to clear up all these confusions by retracing the historical development of science—the word, concept and practice. The nature of knowledge, Nature, religion and philosophy are covered. A simple definition of science according to scimat, the new discipline that treats all human-dependent matters as part of science, is provided. Three important lessons learned about science, including the required Reality Check (which differentiates science from other forms of knowledge) are given. Important ramifications from this definition concerning antisience and pseudoscience in particular are discussed.

1.1 Introduction

Science is one of the three pillars that support an advanced civilization, East and West. While the other two pillars, ethics/religion and arts, have

全对

BJHS, 1993, 26, 407–32

De-centring the ‘big picture’: *The Origins of Modern Science* and the modern origins of science

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM and PERRY WILLIAMS*

What had happened to him was that the ways in which it could be said had become more interesting than the idea that it could not.

A. S. Byatt, *Possession*

Like it or not, a big picture of the history of science is something which we cannot avoid. Big pictures are, of course, thoroughly out of fashion at the moment; those committed to specialist research find them simplistic and insufficiently complex and nuanced, while postmodernists regard them as simply impossible. But however specialist we may be in our research, however scornful of the immaturity of grand narratives, it is not so easy to escape from dependence – acknowledged or not – on a big picture. When we define our research as part of the history of science, we implicitly invoke a big picture of that history to give identity and meaning to our specialism. When we teach the history of science, even if we do not present a big picture explicitly, our students already have a big picture of that history which they bring to our classes and into which they fit whatever we say, no matter how many complications and refinements and contradictions we put before them – unless we offer them an alternative big picture.

This paper is based on the principle that big pictures are both necessary and desirable: that if our subject is to provide not merely accumulated information or discourse without meaning, but vision, growth, understanding and liberation – as our students have a right to expect of us and as we have a right to demand of ourselves – then we need to think explicitly about the overall picture of the history of science which we present and within which we work. On this principle, the problem which we now face is not the existence of big pictures in general but the continued existence of the particular big picture on which our discipline was founded, having been established in the early years of its professionalization and embodied in textbooks such as Herbert Butterfield’s *The Origins of Modern Science*. The power of this old big picture, and the difficulty with which our

* Cambridge Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, Free School Lane, Cambridge CB2 3RH.

We are very grateful to Jim Secord for his invitation and encouragement to give an earlier version of this paper to the British Society for the History of Science conference ‘Getting the Big Picture’ in May 1991; to the respondents at that meeting, who inspired us to explain certain points more fully; to Nick Jardine and Harmke Kamminga for their expert and critical advice on several matters; and to John Christie, Ole Grell, Jonathan Hodge, Jim Secord, and an anonymous referee for various helpful suggestions. And finally we are grateful to our students, who have been our original audience and our original critics during the ten years that we have been developing this argument.

只一点对（科学世俗性，其余都错）

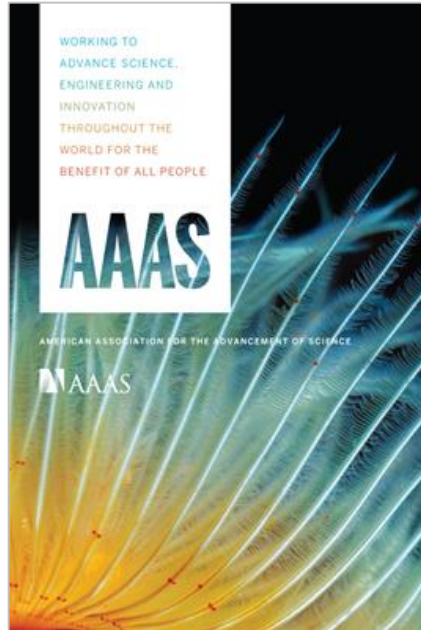
定义科学

为什么是一个全球性难题？

英国科学协会 (BSA) 与美国科学促进会 (AAAS)



The **British Science Association** (BSA) was founded in **1831**, as the British Association for the Advancement of Science



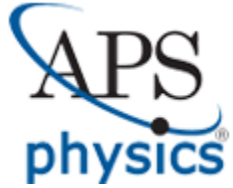
The formation of **American Association for the Advancement of Science** (AAAS) in **1848** marked the emergence of a national scientific community in the United States

在它俩的官网上找不到科学的定义

可能理由:

- 隐藏在某处
- 会员们对科学定义无法达成统一意见
- 他们不关心这个问题

美国物理学会 (American Physical Society)

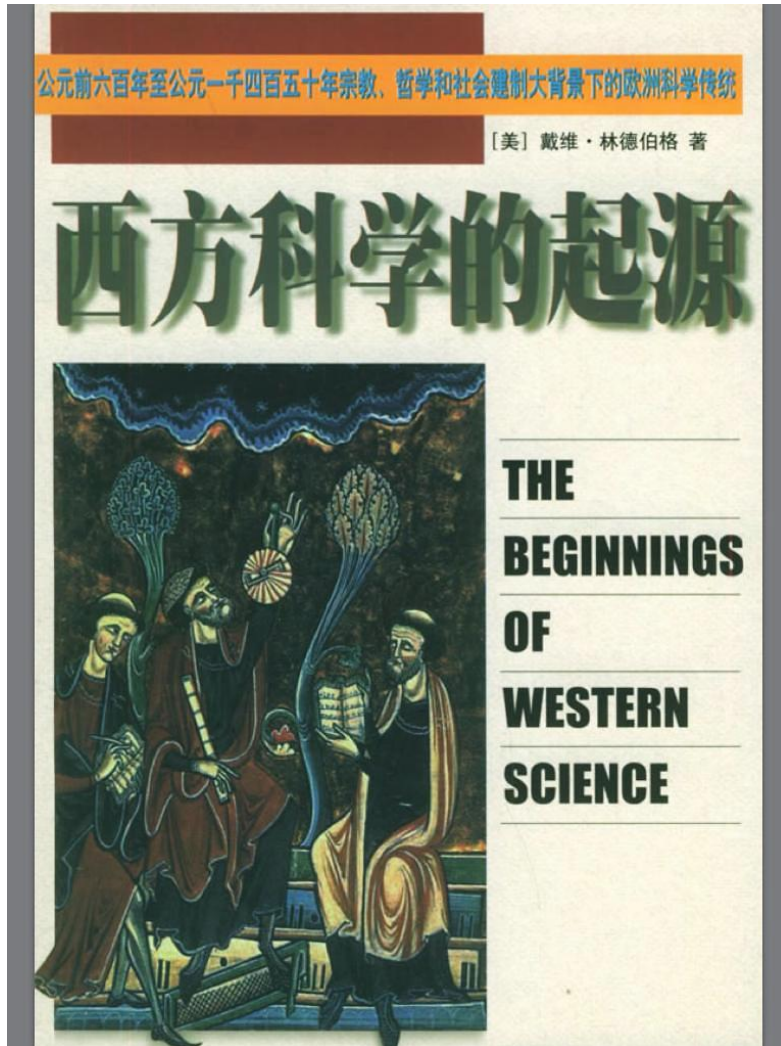


Science is the **systematic** enterprise of gathering knowledge about the **world** and organizing and condensing that knowledge into **testable laws** and theories

问题

- 没提到要把上帝/超自然排除在考虑之外（可能是因为所有物理人已习惯性接纳了这点）
- 据此定义，牛顿通过对圣经的系统性研究，认为世界将于2060年终止的预言，就应该是一个科学的预言
- **Systematic**: Signature of mature science only; early or initial stages of science will be excluded
- **World**: World = Universe? World = Nature?
- **Testable laws**:
 1. Possible only in simple cases (deterministic or repeatable experiments)
 2. Not so easy for complex systems (e.g., Darwin's evolutionary theory)
 3. Impossible in other cases (probability predictions like climate change/global warming)

知难而退：躲猫猫（故意）



1992 (英文版)

科学的概念：

1. Pattern of behavior by which humans have gained control over their environment (craft traditions and technology...)
2. A body of (some) theoretical knowledge, preferably expressed in math
3. Universal, law-like statements
4. A particular set of procedures, usually experimental, for exploring nature's secrets and confirming or disconfirming theories about her behavior (methodology)
5. A privileged way of knowing and of justifying one's knowledge (epistemological status)
6. A particular set of beliefs about nature (content)
7. Any procedure or belief characterized by rigor, precision, or objectivity
8. General terms of approval

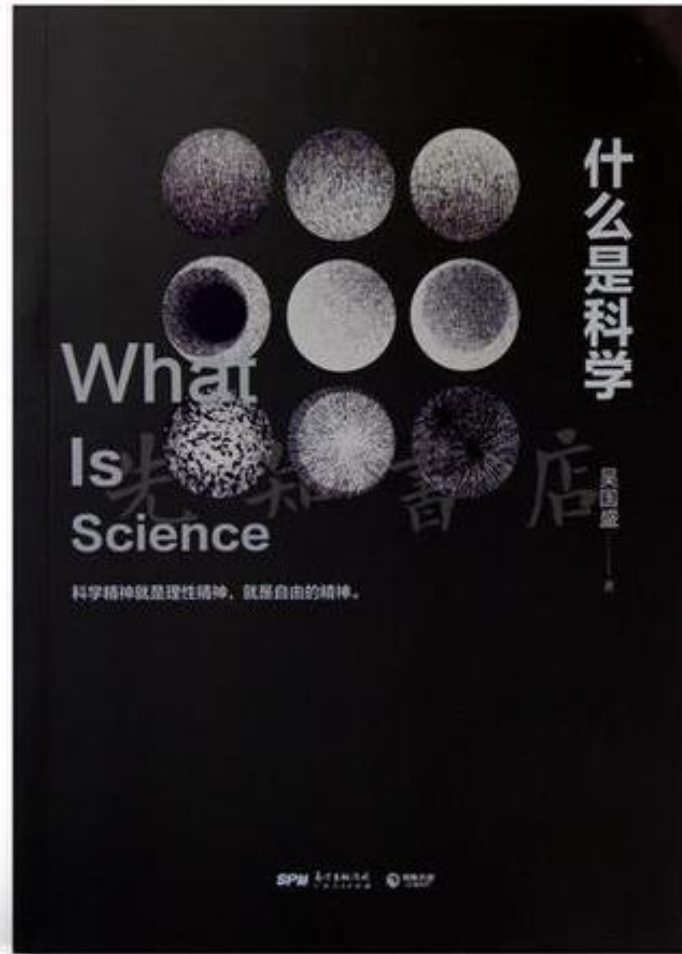
自然哲学 ↔ 科学

硬撼派

知难而进：写错（非故意）

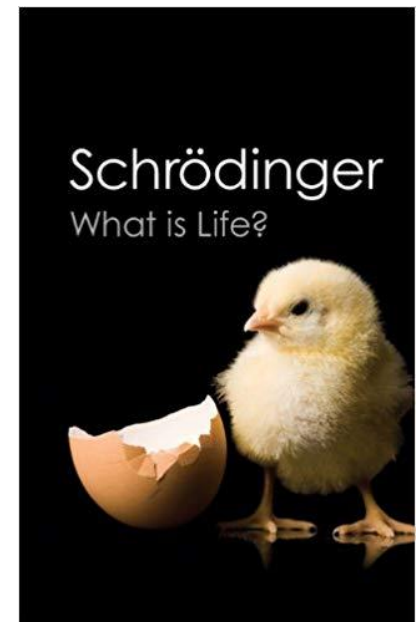


2010



2016

这两本书从封面开始就错



Sarton 的看法

George Sarton
1884-1956



- ▶ George Sarton was born in Gent, Belgium, on 31 August, 1884
- ▶ Dr. of mathematics at Gent University in 1911
- ▶ Journal for history of science **Isis** started in Wondelgem, Belgium, in 1912
- ▶ G. Sarton emigrated to USA in 1918
- ▶ Teacher of history of science at Harvard university 1916-1918, 1920-1951
- ▶ Editor of Isis 1912-1953
- ▶ End of a journey 1956

博士论文：牛顿力学的原理

Sarton 没定义科学

科学史学科的创建者

George Sarton: *The History of Science and the New Humanism* (Indiana U. P., Bloomington, 1962)

[M]an's scientific efforts...real purpose is to understand more deeply and more fully the whole of nature, including ourselves and our relations to it...His main impulse was disinterested curiosity... (p 13)

When one speaks of the history of science most people think of experimental and mathematical knowledge as we know it now...what we would call "modern science" ...justifiable in some respects, yet he who was acquainted only with that part of story would have a misleading idea of the whole evolution. It is as if he knew a man only in his maturity and was not aware that such maturity was made possible only by the long years of childhood and adolescence. (p 59)

[A] history of science beginning only in the sixteenth or seventeenth century is not only incomplete but fundamentally wrong. (p 60)

科学与宗教

让子弹飞：科学与宗教

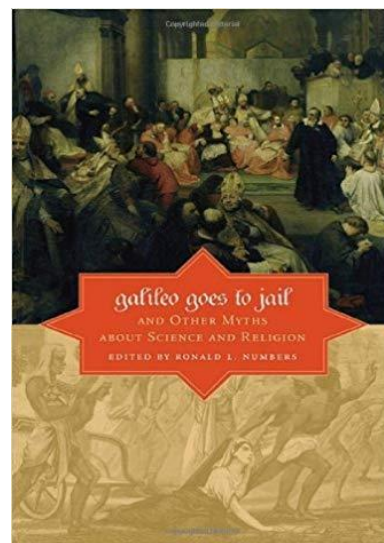


科学家

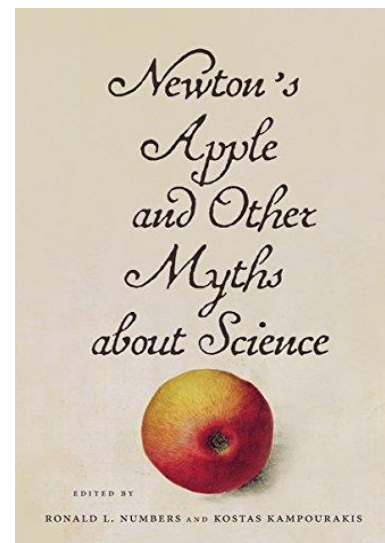
科学（列车）

- 据1867年定义，科学是有意的避开关于宗教的讨论，对上帝存在与否并无立场
- 就科学一方而言，科学与宗教是没有冲突的，所以才有这么多优秀的科学家（包括众诺奖人，如激光之父 Charles Townes）同时是真诚的教徒
- 但当科学成果（如地球有47亿年历史）被大众接受后，圣书上所说的如与之冲突，则会给宗教界做成困难，但那是宗教人士自己需要解决的问题

- 解决的方法其实十分简单，常用的有三个：
 1. 用“间隙中的上帝”解围（God of the gaps，把上帝搬去科学尚未能解释的“空隙”中）
 2. 机灵地用科学诠释圣书（如牛顿解释创世纪中的头三天）
 3. 再不成，道歉、诚意后退、创意新解（教宗1992年为伽里略事道歉，1996年认可演化论，但…）
- 在国外，科学与宗教双方屡有对话（为了各自需要，但效果不彰）



2009



2015

中医学：文化自信

中医学

~~中医是科学吗?~~

Q: 中医学(中医研究)是科学一部分吗?

A: 不是 (据科学第二次定义, 连西医学都不是)



Science 这个字的第三次与第四次定义

science = 科学

第三次 （当代，达尔文演化论后约100年）

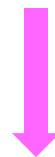
科学 = 自然科学 + 社会科学

第四次 （2008，林磊:人科，Lam's Scimat）

科学是人类（认真和诚实地）了解自然界（包括人类系统与所有非人系统）所有事物的努力和成果，而不引入上帝/超自然的考虑

科学 = 自然科学 + 社会科学 + 人文学 + 医学

人科



科学内容:

科研过程

+

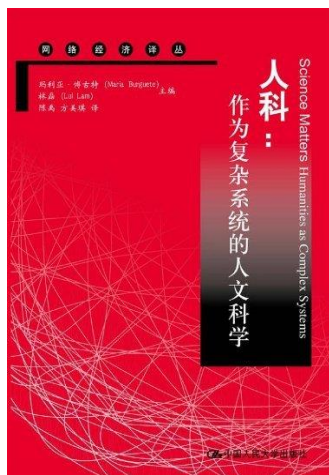
科研成果

Q: 据科学第三次定义，医学是科学一部分吗？

A: 不是（中医学与西医学都不是）

Q: 据科学第四次定义，医学是科学一部分吗？

A: 是（中医学与西医学都是）



人科: 文理交融

中医研究是科学一部分吗？

集问猜求

远古资料

收集时有选择性

博物学

收集时无选择性

不是科学一部分
没问为何

三者都是科学一部分

科学研究的四步

集资讯

私人资料

有目的性，来自设计实验、实验室外、前人（期刊、远古资料、博物学）

问为何

猜答案

求实证

设计实验、做理论

经验层次
唯象层次
从下而上层次

西医

中医

高温超导

√

√

√

√

√

√

√

√

√

√

X

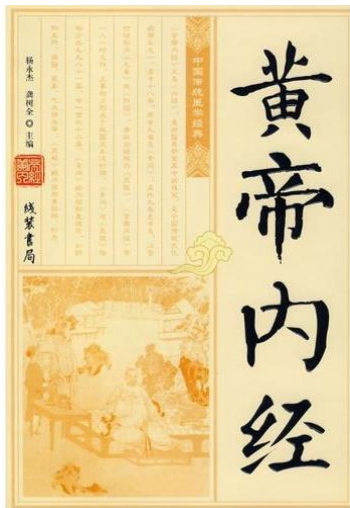
X

科学研究的12个字：集资讯，问为何，猜答案，求实证

科学研究的特征：问为何

都未走完"求实证"这步。
中医已走了2000多年，高温超导走了33年。两者都能走完吗？

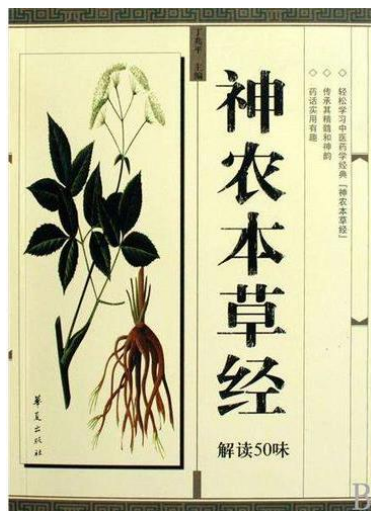
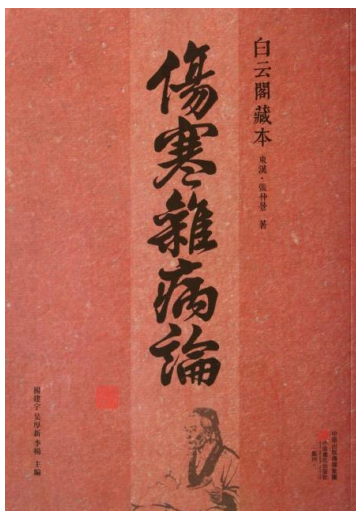
古中国有科学吗？



1. 古中国有中医研究
2. 中医研究是科学一部分



3. 所以, **古中国有科学**



中医作为一门经验学，一门观察了数千年的经验学，我觉得这是一个非常可贵的财富。

—— 火之高兴

中医是否是科学？应该如何看待中医？

作者：火之高兴（我的手术刀是霜之哀伤）

链接：<https://www.zhihu.com/question/21476991/answer/116678255>

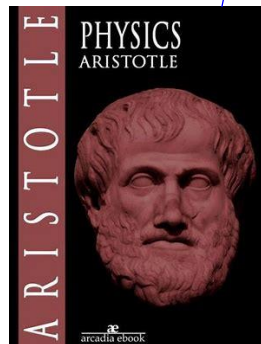
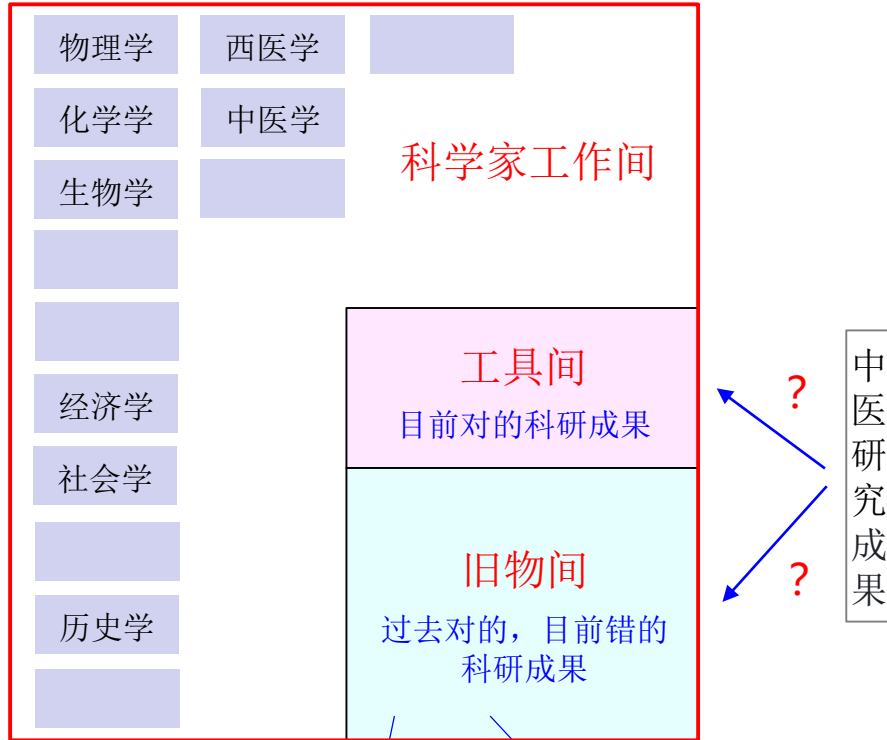
来源：知乎

编辑于 2017-10-26

怎么办？

中医研究的下一步

科学（大院）

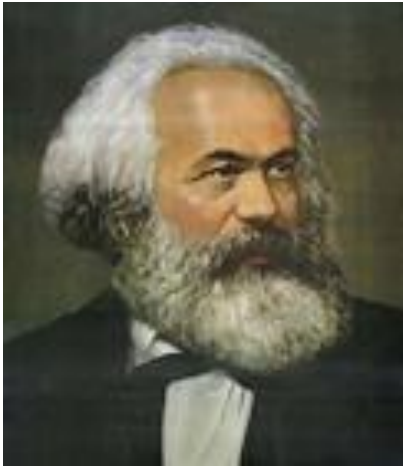


- 错的低温超导理论
Thompson, Einstein, Bohr, Brillouin, Bloch, Landau, Heisenberg, Born, Feynman
- 炼金术
- 占星术

- 中医学牵涉文理，应在人科框架中研究
- 中西医结合的进路不对（或不够好）
- 在北京及上海各设一中医研究基地，两基地相互竞争，目标是继承及重构中医学理论
- 基地由理论物理人（复杂系统的更好）领军，副手两名（中西医学者各一），成员来自物理、中医、生物、化学…哲学、历史，来自当地及附近
- 其他地区的散兵游勇应容许存在，可能是最后成功的“黑天鹅”

经络、穴位、气等是唯象层次的描述，不能完全按字面理解，不一定是人身上能直接观察到的东西

定义科学的下一步



- **文化自信**：文理交融(通识教育)是**蔡元培**1918年于北大首创
- **让人的科学成为自然科学的一部分**是**马克思**于1844年早已提出的预言和愿景

人科就是继承这两个传统的当前实践

定义科学

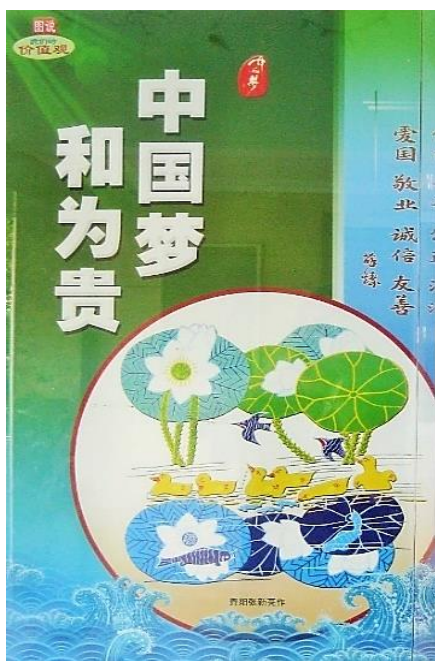
- 第一次：14世纪，英国人
- 第二次：1867，英国人
- 第三次：当代，英语人
- 第四次：2008，**中国人**

从科学认知（人是由原子组成、经演化而来的动物之一种）出发，把关于人的所有学科放在一起（**人科**）进行科学研究，是能让马克思的预言成为现实的必由之路，亦是**西方学术界的短板**（因宗教偏见）

建议

- 由国科大召开一次国内的“定义科学”会议
- 再开一次国际的，通过一个大家同意的科学定义，以宣言形式发布
- 再交由科协与他国“科协”联系，最后在全球建立一个（**由中国提出**）公认的科学定义，是对人类作出应有的贡献

中国梦



1. 万国来朝
2. 经济大国
3. 文化受敬

- 唐朝：唐诗
- 宋朝：宋词
- 新中国：？

道路並不曲折，
前途一片光明！

感谢

感谢同行们有益的讨论和给我的帮助，
特别是中国科学院大学的苏湛教授和清
华大学的刘立教授，以及众多聪明活泼
的国科大学生



网 络 经 济 译 丛

玛利亚·博古特 (Maria Burguete)
林磊 (Lui Lam) 主编
陈禹 方美琪 译

人科：
作为复杂系统的人文科学

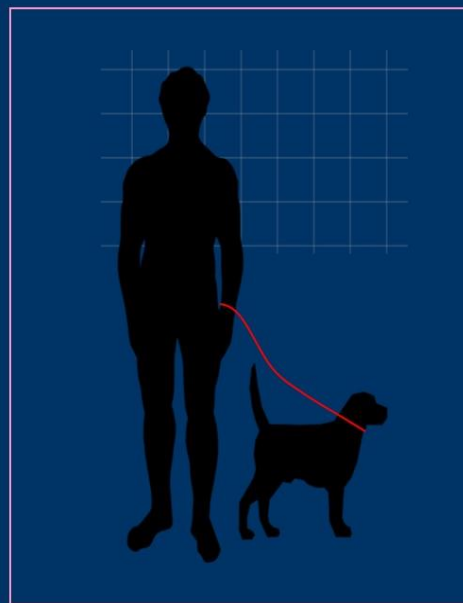
Science Matters Humanities as Complex Systems

中国人民大学出版社

2013

ALL ABOUT SCIENCE

PHILOSOPHY, HISTORY, SOCIOLOGY & COMMUNICATION



MARIA BURGUETE AND LUI LAM
EDITORS

2014

请参加微信群继续讨论：

科学 191220

联系人： 朱美林

我的微信 ID: name2016less

报告的 PPT

已贴于微信群 科学 191220 与我的网页

www.sjsu.edu/people/lui.lam/scimat

有关链接：

www.sjsu.edu/people/lui.lam/arts

www.sjsu.edu/people/lui.lam/cv

科学：美丽的误会

林磊

美国加州圣何塞州立大学

每个人都可能也可以有自己对“科学”（science的中文翻译）二字的理解或定义。因为这个词的定义目前还暂未统一（Lindberg《西方科学的起源》一书就列出了8种）。但重要的是看science这个“新”字——目前所用的科学一词——在1867年引进时是为了描述什么新概念，为何要有这个新字。英文中science这个字当然来自英国，这个字被定义过两次（可能非由一人决定），第一次是14世纪，指的是对知识的追求、比较确认的知识；第二次是1867年（scientist一字创后33年），指的是“科学是人类研究大自然而不引入上帝或超自然假设”（见林磊2014年专著《All About Science》首章）。一般人把科学误解为第一次的定义，因而出现各种误会。本报告讨论并试图澄清对科学的这个基本误会，及其衍生的各种结果，包括中医是否科学与古中国有否科学的争论。

林磊，人文学者与物理学家，美国加州圣何塞州立大学教授，中国科学院**物理所**与中国科学技术协会**科普所**客座教授。香港大学（一级荣誉）学士、英属哥伦比亚大学硕士、哥伦比亚大学博士。发明了世界上三种液晶之一的“碗形液晶”（1982）、描述复杂系统的“活性行走”（1992），创立了两门新的学科：历史物理学（2002）与人科（2007/2008）。已出版180多篇论文和16本专著，包括《Arts》（2011）、《人科》（2013）、《All About Science》（2014）。林磊是国际液晶学会的创立者（1990）、“人科”（World Scientific）与“偏序系统”（Springer）两套英文丛书的创立者与主编。目前研究哲学、复杂系统、人科。lui2002lam@yahoo.com



科学：美丽的误会



主讲人：林磊

林磊，人文学者与物理学家，美国加州圣何塞州立大学教授，中国科学院物理所与中国科学技术协会科普所客座教授。获香港大学（一级荣誉）学士、英属哥伦比亚大学硕士、哥伦比亚大学博士。发明了世界上三种液晶之一的“碗形液晶”（1982）、描述复杂系统的“活性行走”（1992），创立了以下两门新的学科：历史物理学（2002）以及人科（2007 / 2008）。已出版180多篇论文和16本书，包括《Arts》（2011）、《人科》（2013）以及《All About Science》（2014）。林磊是国际液晶学会创立者（1990）、“人科”（World Scientific）以及“偏序系统”（Springer）两英文丛书的创立者与主编。目前研究哲学、复杂系统、人科。

每人都可能也可以有自己对科学（science的中文翻译）二字的理解或定义，因为这个词的定义目前还暂未统一（Lindberg《西方科学的起源》一书就列出了8种）。但重要的是看science这个“新”字——目前用的科学一词——在1867年引进时是为了描述什么新概念，为何要有这个新字。英文中science这字当然来自英国，这字被定义过两次（可能非由一人决定），第一次是14世纪，指的是对知识的追求、比较确认的知识。第二次是1867年（scientist一字创后的33年），指的是“科学是人类研究大自然而不引入上帝或超自然假设”（见林磊2014年专著《All About Science》首章）。一般人把科学误解为第一次的定义，因而出现各种误会。本报告讨论并试图澄清对科学的这个基本误会，及其衍生的各种结果，包括中医是否科学与古中国有否科学的争论。

时间：2019年12月20日（周五）10:00-12:00

地点：中国科学院大学中关村校区S102

科学：美丽的误会

林磊

美国加州圣何塞州立大学

时间：2019年12月20日(周五)
上午10-12时

地点：中国科学大学中关村校区S102

英文中 **science** 这个字在英国被定义过两次，第一次是14世纪，指的是对知识的追求、比较确认的知识；第二次是1867年（**scientist** 一字创后33年），指的是“科学是人类研究大自然而不引入上帝或超自然假设”。一般人把科学误解为第一次的定义，因而出现各种误会。本报告讨论并试图澄清对科学的这个基本误会，及其衍生的各种结果。

林磊，人文学者与物理学家，美国加州圣何塞州立大学教授，中国科学院物理所与中国科学技术协会科普所客座教授。已出版180多篇论文和16本专著。

1. 前奏

- 爱情
- 复杂系统
- 超导

2. 推进：定义科学

- 为什么是一个全球性难题？
- 为什么重要？
- Science 这个字在英国的两次定义
- 科学与宗教

3. 高潮：中国（文化自信）

- 中医研究是科学一部分吗？
- 古中国有科学吗？

4. 善后：怎么办？

不见可散，但终生遗憾，来吧！

科学 美丽的误会

林磊



19. 12. 20 10am-noon 中国科学院大学中关村校区S102