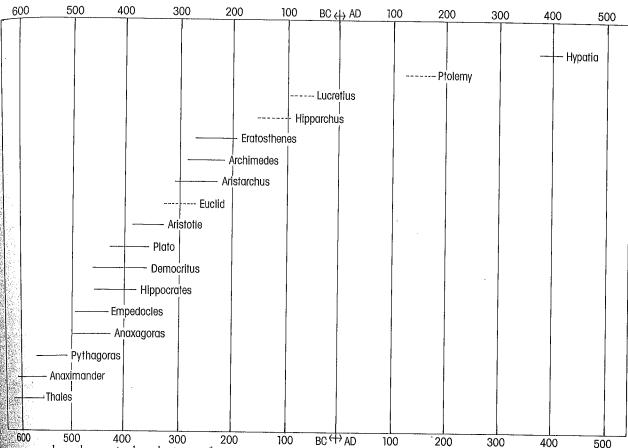
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ments and mathematical techniques for computation. It is generally thought that Chinese astronomy thereafter underwent a steep decline. Nathan Sivin believes that the reason lies at least partly "in increasing rigidity of elite attitudes, so that the educated Were less inclined to be curious about techniques and less willing to value science as an appropriate pursuit for a gentleman." The occupation of astronomer became a hereditary office, a practice inconsistent with the advance of the subject. Additionally, "the (sponsibility for the evolution of astronomy remained centered In the Imperial Court and was largely abandoned to foreign cennicians," chiefly the Jesuits, who had introduced Euclid and Opemicus to the astonished Chinese, but who, after the cen-Whip of the latter's book, had a vested interest in disguising and appressing heliocentric cosmology. Perhaps science was stillborn n Indian, Mayan and Aztec civilizations for the same reason it delined in Ionia, the pervasiveness of the slave economy. A problem in the contemporary (political) Third World is the educated classes tend to be the children of the wealthy, Vested interest in the status quo, and are unaccustomed to working with their hands or to challenging conven-Wisdom. Science has been very slow to take root.

Paro and Aristotle were comfortable in a slave society. They justifications for oppression. They served tyrants. They the alienation of the body from the mind (a natural

Approximate lifetimes of Ionian and other Greek scientists between the seventh century B.C. and the fifth century. The decline of Greek science is indicated by the relatively few individuals shown after the first century B.C.