

THE ANATOMY OF THE SCIENTIST

FIRST EDITION

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THE CUTICLE / INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

Defence of Scientific Integrity Against Environmental Interference

Skull

Leaves ample room for brain growth due to inevitable knowledge expansion.

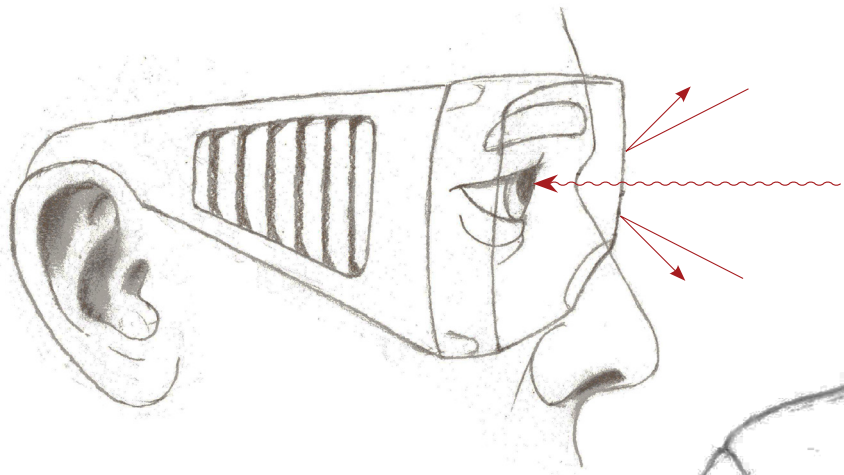


Fig. 2. Facial features of the Scientist

Goggles

Function much in the same way as the Scientist's lab coat and gloves: as a protective shield against the abundance of external forces which would otherwise act to corrupt the Scientist's observations. Protection against cultural infiltration does not come at the cost of clarity, as their transparent nature provides the Scientist with a perfectly undistorted view of the world around him.

Indeed, the Scientist's observations lack interference of any kind, and are based solely on the visual stimuli received.

Note also in Fig. 2. how the features of the face - the ears, eye sockets and nasal bridge - are also perfectly formed to accommodate one-size fits all goggles.

Pockets

Lab coat pockets function essentially like that of a marsupial pouch, nourishing the birth of knowledge by allowing the Scientist to carry integral Scientific instrumentation with him at all times. Indeed, the Scientist is always prepared should he be struck by a theorem, or an awe-inspiring observation, at a moment's notice. The enclosed tools also work on a range of surfaces, should a stroke of genius cascade into his mind on the move; chalk for a blackboard, a (non-permanent) marker for a whiteboard, a pencil for paper, a penknife for etching into tree bark etc.

The thoracic cavity

Expansion of the thoracic cavity allows the Scientist to temper the volume of his speech according to the environment in which he finds himself, be that lecture theatre, laboratory, conference hall, or common room. Its motion is driven in anteroposterior and transverse planes, allowing the Scientist to mobilise a deep, dominant, enigmatic and authoritative voice, as befits his Scientific Knowledge.

Disposable gloves

Act as second protective skin, working in harmony with the academic's natural skin to ensure that contamination of both Science and Scientist is absolutely avoided. This technology is 100% contamination-proof and is just a precaution, as the Scientist's skin is in fact adapted to inherently avoid the transfer of oils, flakes and other skin deposits onto areas of Scientific experimentation.

Additional garments

The Scientist has no need express himself via his choice of clothing, or to misuse his thought-space with frivolous notions of "fashion". The simplest of trousers, shirts and flat shoes suffice for the Scientist to execute his academic research.

Lab coat

Scientific culture dictates that cuticular protection, in addition to that provided at birth, must be applied to the Scientist in the form of a lab coat, goggles, and disposable gloves. Although playing a minor protective role, the most important function of this layer is to defend the Scientist's mental capacities from contamination by lay-culture, guaranteeing that he remains independent of the corruption of society.

The ubiquitous nature of the Scientific uniform acts to aid recognition between fellow Scientists. The display is a clear signal of familiarity between members of the group, and ensures that Scientists can avoid inadvertent communication with laymen, which could otherwise act to corrupt his work.

There is some suggestion that this ritualistic clothing might also be identified by the layman, who will immediately recognise that they are in the presence of great intellect.

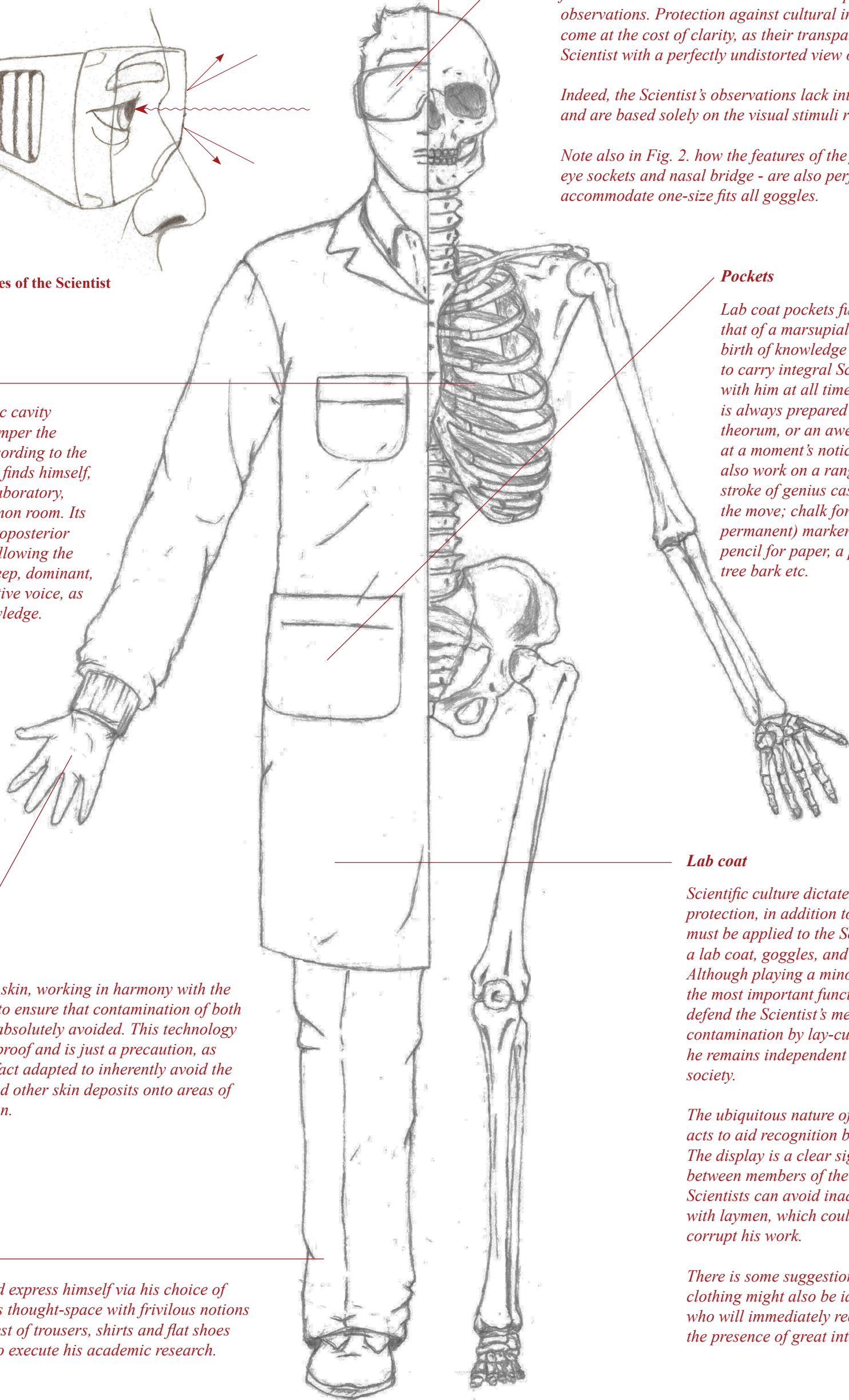


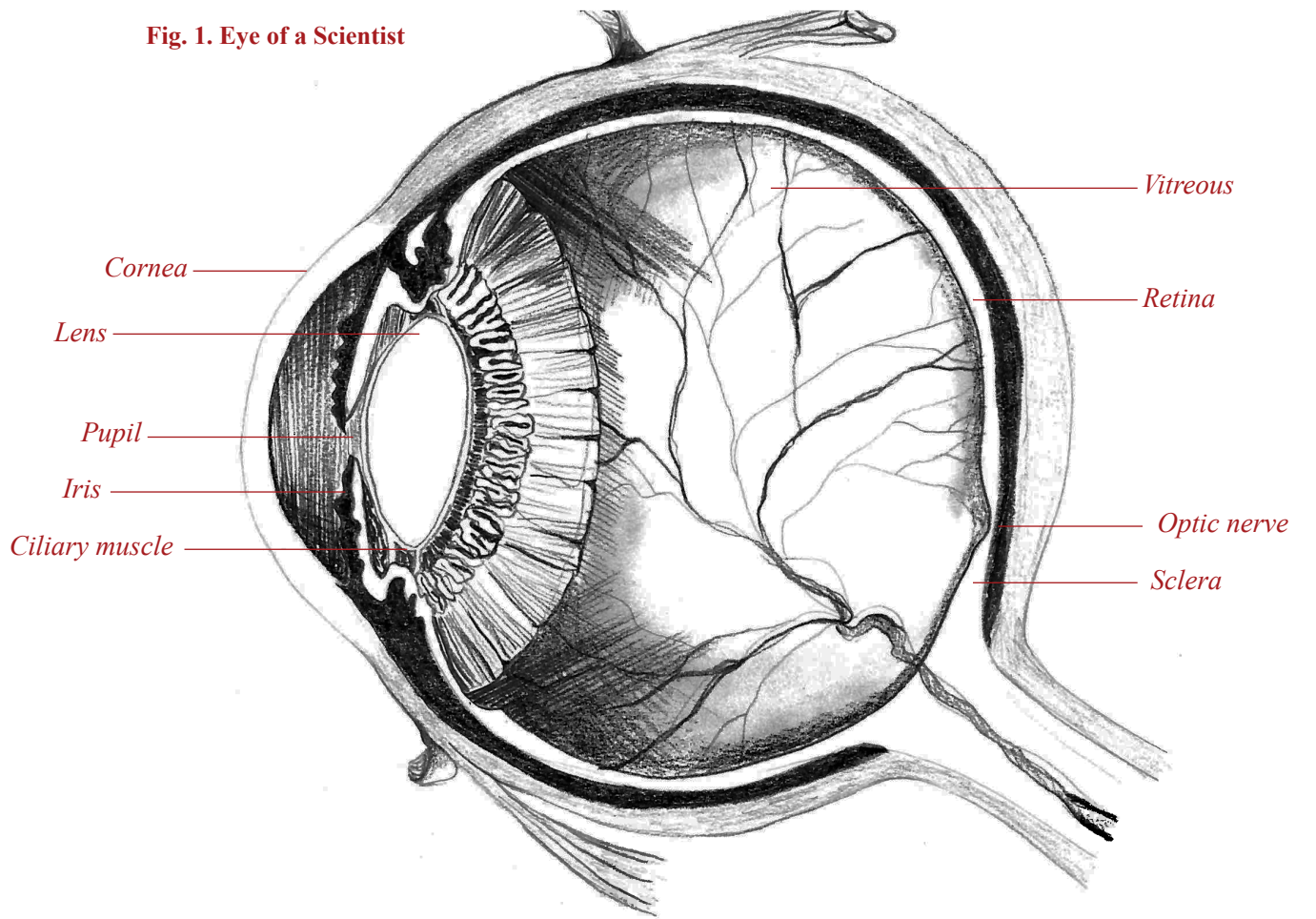
Fig. 1. The second skin

THE EYE

Highly Accurate Sense Perception and Observational Skills

The most important facets of the eyes, which allow observation of objects and phenomena in their true states, are the lens and the retina. The Scientist boasts a lens which focuses with great finesse and unparalleled nimbleness. Thus he sees further and more deeply than the layman. Indeed, the perception of the layman is highly susceptible to misinterpretation, irrationality, direct emotional response and subjectivity, much unlike the Scientist.

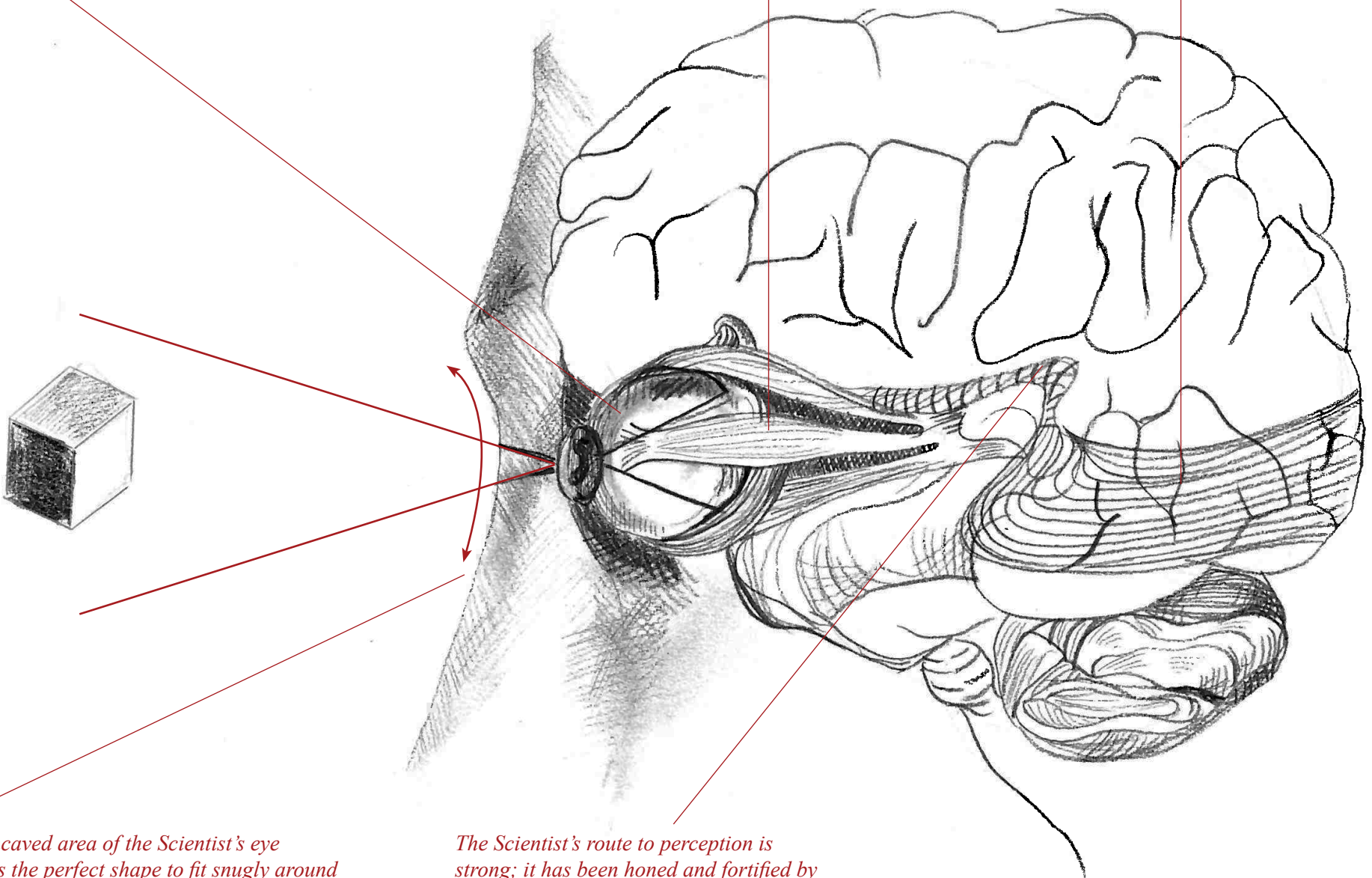
Fig. 1. Eye of a Scientist



Rays of light from an object travel via an intervening ocular medium. In the Scientist this contains an additional compound known as objectivitanol (OBJ). On entering the Scientific eye, the object is unburdened of any bias as the OBJ attaches itself to fanciful abstractions and purifies the visual process. The image is then refracted through the lens onto the retina, which acts like a screen onto which images of absolute reality are projected.

The oblique and rectus muscles in the eye of the Scientist allow remarkable rotation of the eye-ball and an unsurpassed degree of observational dexterity.

The image of the object is carried via the optic nerves into the central brain cortex, where it is recorded and understood. The Scientist's physiology continues to offer immunity to illusory notions as the optic nerves channel the data, feeding it an additional compound, analyticalidol (ALC), which ensures lucidity and impartiality.



The concaved area of the Scientist's eye socket is the perfect shape to fit snugly around both microscope and telescope eyepieces. The ease of fit, and comfort, allow the Scientist to work as though the instrumentation were an extension of his physical body.

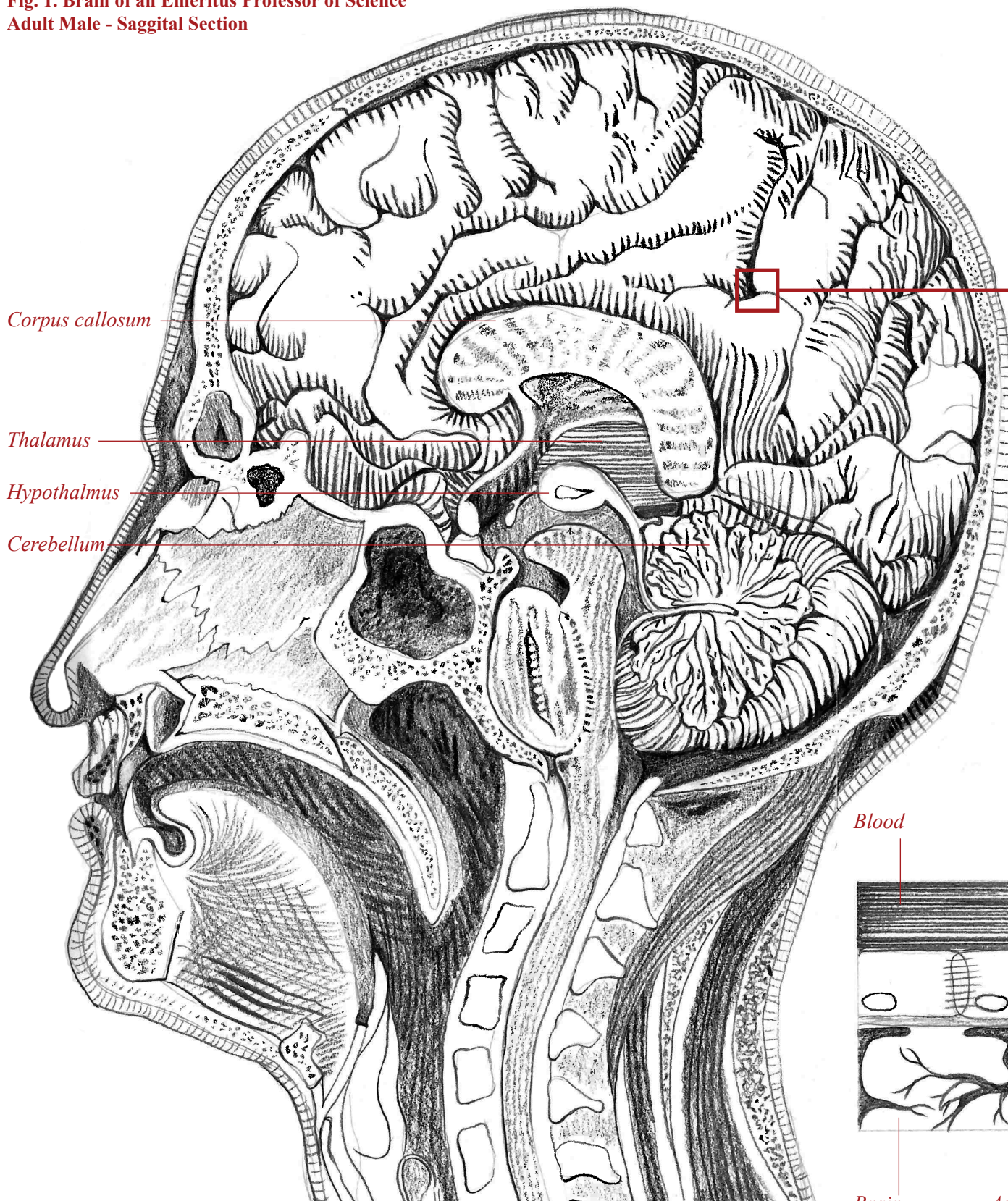
The Scientist's route to perception is strong; it has been honed and fortified by the Scientific Method. On the other hand, the layperson's perception-route to truth-bearing is significantly hampered by their subjectivity vortex, an area of almost random interconnectivity, which irreversibly alters the observational process.

Fig. 2. Highly Accurate Scientific Perception

THE BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER

The Scientist's Brain and Capacity for Truth and Knowledge

**Fig. 1. Brain of an Emeritus Professor of Science
Adult Male - Saggital Section**



As Scientific Knowledge is accrued, and facts about the world stored, the brain's density, ability and size increase proportionally. Should an individual continue his pursuit of Scientific Knowledge in a highly-esteemed and well-regarded academic environment, the size of his brain, and thus its capacity to grasp understanding of facts about the world, are greatly increased.

The blood-brain barrier is a selective, semipermeable border, separating blood and extracellular fluid from the brain. In the cranium of the experienced and qualified Scientist this layer not only prevents unwanted molecules from entering the brain, but also shields against the illusory 'theatre' of highly distracting, irrational and evidence-less thought systems, such as philosophy, religion and politics. Those not trained in the discipline of the Scientific Method rely on these faith-based systems of knowledge to construct meaning about the world and their existence. The Scientist's blood-brain barrier confidently restricts the contaminating effects of such false idols.

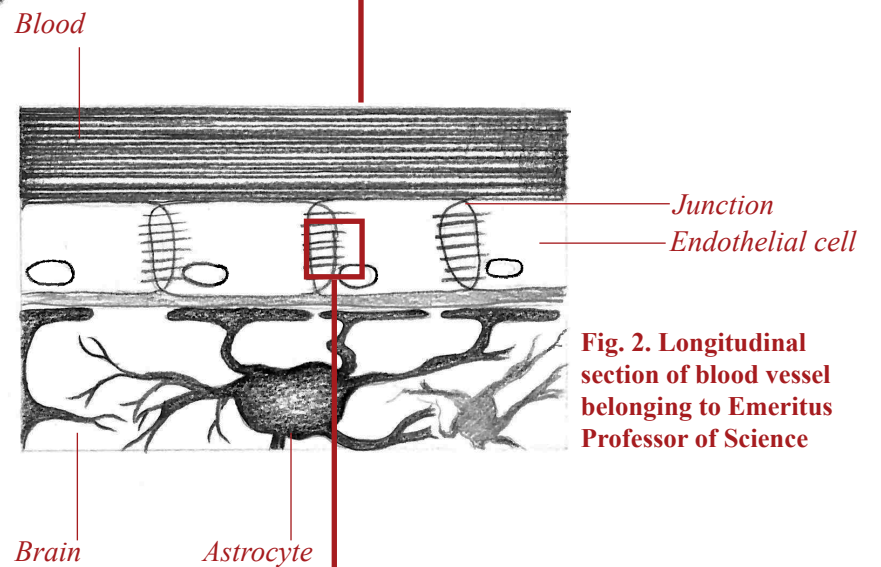


Fig. 2. Longitudinal section of blood vessel belonging to Emeritus Professor of Science

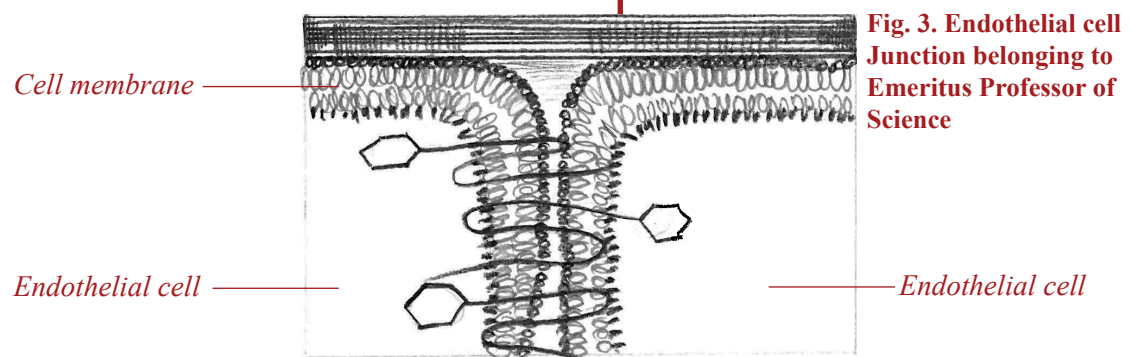


Fig. 3. Endothelial cell Junction belonging to Emeritus Professor of Science

It is integral that the brain of the practicing Scientist remains pure and objective, skillfully protected from the pollutive influence of prevailing philosophies, dogmatic religions and political ideologies; indeed, the Scientist has no need for such distractions. His brain is an environment in which the Scientific Method is at liberty to flourish.

Societal 'tittle tattle' from the outside world is highly corrosive to intellect, understanding and true knowledge. Plate III allows us to examine how the Scientist's blood-brain barrier is of a thicker consistency than that of his laymen counterparts, with significantly more robust junctions. Thus knowledge permeation is greatly more refined and highly selective in the Scientist.

Prior to entering the brain, the molecules from the blood stream must pass through both the astrocytes and the endothelial cells. The junctions of the endothelial cells in the brain of the Scientist are tighter in structure; these undoubtable bonds of Scientific Knowledge allow a more absolute experience of the world, permitting the Scientist to consolidate the facts of the universe. It is known that Einstein had more astrocytes in his blood-brain barrier than the average human; thus we deduce that this layer is strengthened by exposure to a comprehensive Scientific education, and a natural affinity for Scientific Knowledge.

THE LEFT AND RIGHT HEMISPHERES

The Scientist's Brain and Capacity for Truth and Knowledge

Plate IV highlights the right and left hemispheres of the brain, responsible for different bodily functions, and connected by the corpus callosum.

The left hemisphere controls functions such as Analytic Thought, Logic, Science and Mathematics, Reasoning and Number Skills. The Scientist's left hemisphere is significantly larger than the layman's.

The right hemisphere deals with skills such as creativity, imagination and music awareness. It is important to note that the Scientist does not lack in right hemisphere capabilities as a consequence of a more fully formed left hemisphere. His brain is just bigger all over - and he was most likely born that way - but it is true that dedication to the study of,

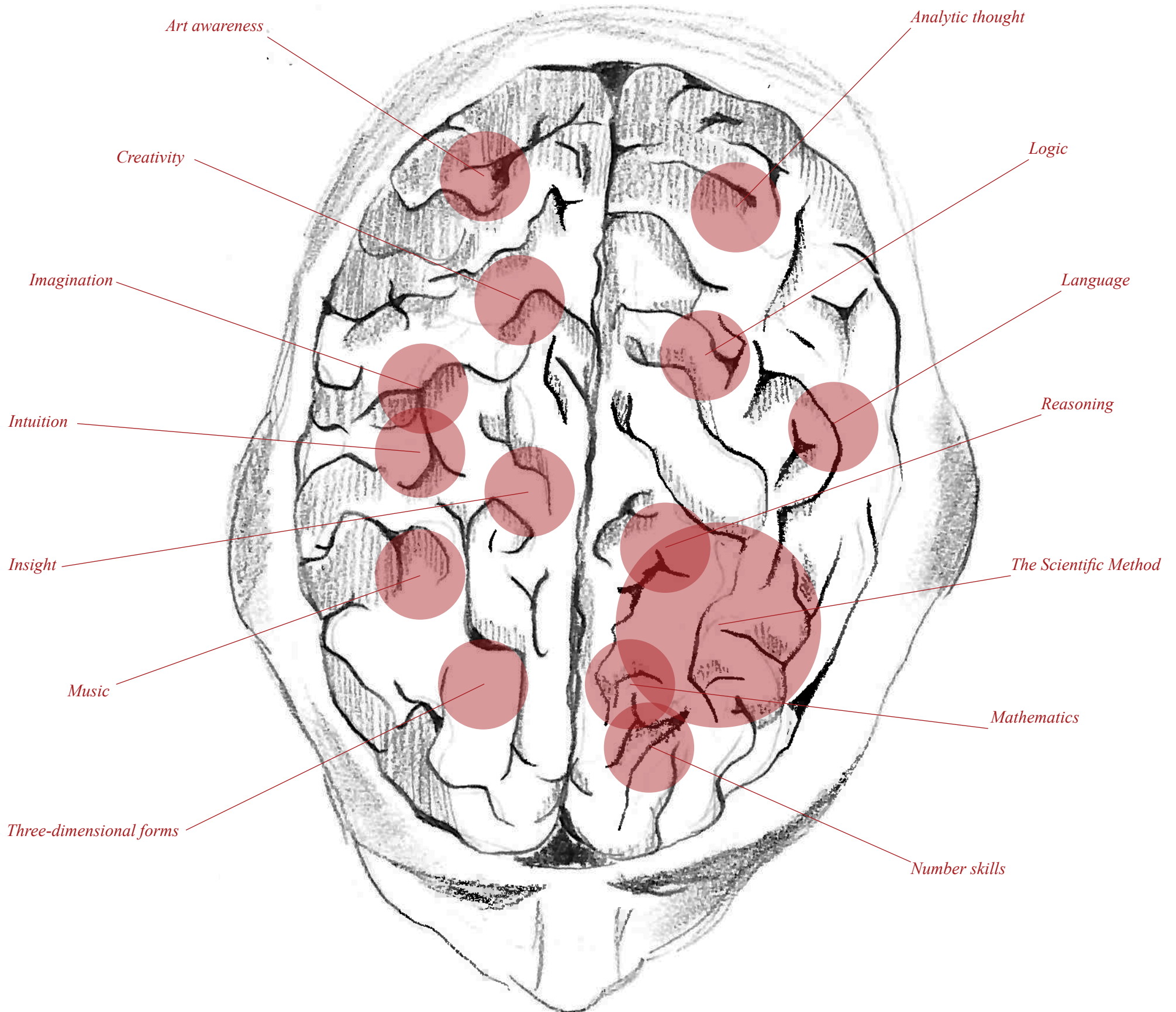
and a life lived adhering to, the Scientific Method causes development of intellect and thus the expansion of brain mass.

INTELLIGENCE principally occupies the left prefrontal cortex, the left temporal cortex, and the left parietal cortex (which are situated behind the forehead, behind the ear and at the top rear of the cranium respectively), and also in the white matter in between.

In outward appearance the layperson's cranium appears to be roughly the same size as that of the expert, but as every Scientist knows, appearances can be deceptive; the layperson merely has more vacuous, non-functional space within their cranial cavity. Put simply: the Scientist has more brain and knows what to do with it.

RIGHT HEMISPHERE FUNCTIONS

LEFT HEMISPHERE FUNCTIONS



Intelligence and the Left and Right Hemispheres

THE MIND

High-Functioning Compartmentalisation

Most human brains, especially those belonging to members of the public, contain areas for emotion, empathy, bias and so on. However, the brain of the Scientist differs vastly, as shown in this phrenology diagram.

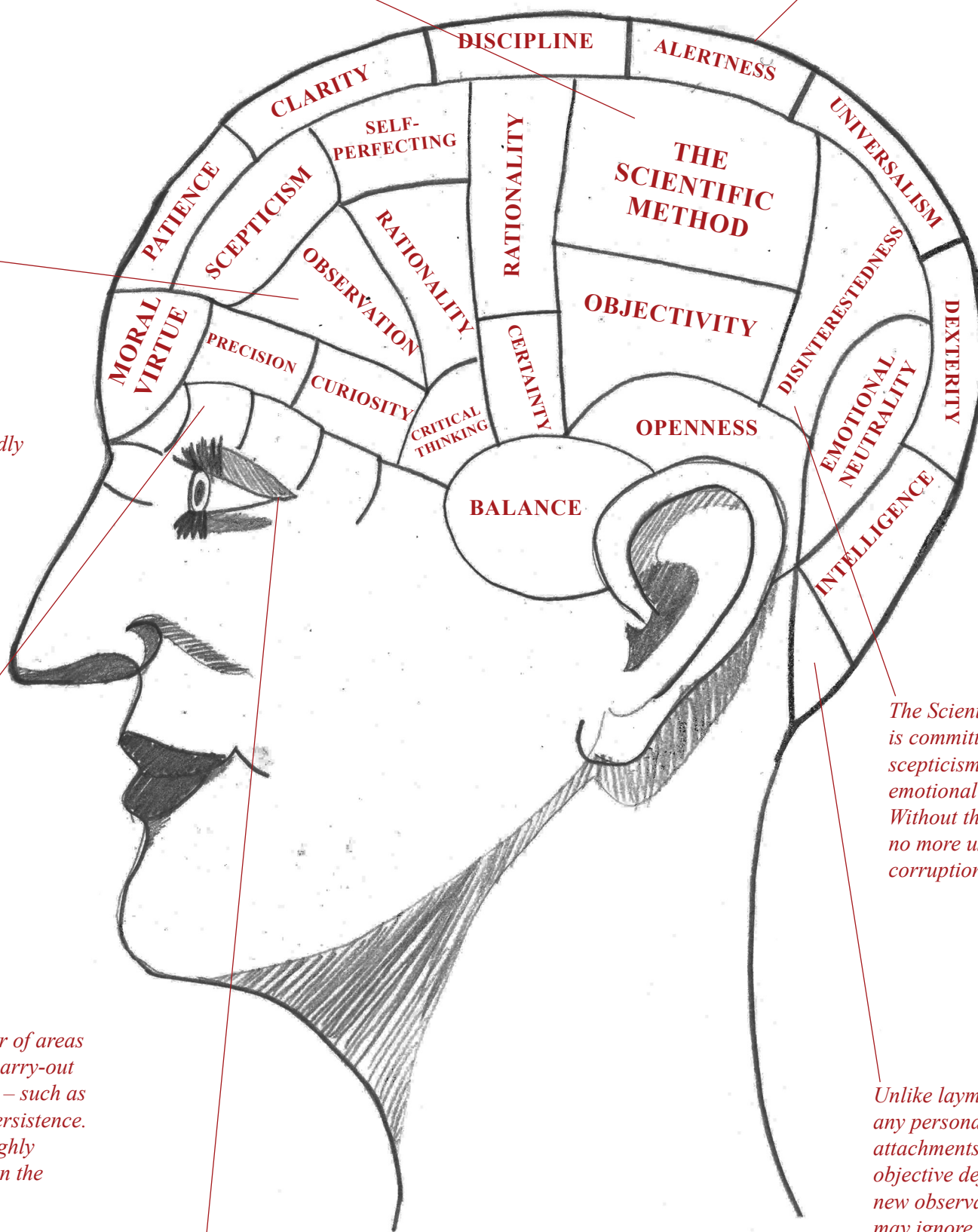
The Scientist's brain is a beautiful thing. It consists of qualities that enable him to achieve his calling – to add to humanity's body of Scientific Knowledge – ensuring that he does not stray from that path.

In short, the Scientists' brain, honed during many years of study and thought, has developed and adapted to the pursuit of Science. It contains many crucial areas that a layperson's would not have the capacity to hold, which is why the layman cannot participate in, or contribute to, the Scientific community in any meaningful way.

You'll see an entire area that's syphoned off for the Scientific Method. This is the essential skill, the principle tool with which the Scientist develops true knowledge about the world.

We can see that the Scientist's cranium is full of highly academic virtues. He has no space or need for emotion, empathy, or domesticity as these would simply cloud his judgement. The layman's phrenology, on the other hand, exhibits empty pockets for 'mind-less' activity such as engaging with social media, talking about the weather in rudimentary terms, and actioning mundane domestic chores.

The distinction between the theoretical and observational sections of the lay brain is difficult to determine, being immensely interconnected. The same cannot be said for the Scientist's brain, where the observational section is markedly distinctive and independent.



The Scientist also has a number of areas of the brain that allow him to carry-out the physical aspects of Science – such as good balance, precision and persistence. These areas of the brain are highly functional and aptly used within the laboratory.

The Scientist is completely level-headed. He is committed to disinterestedness, organised scepticism, communism, universalism, emotional neutrality, and rationalism. Without these key features they would be of no more use than the lay person, open to corruption from politics and religion.

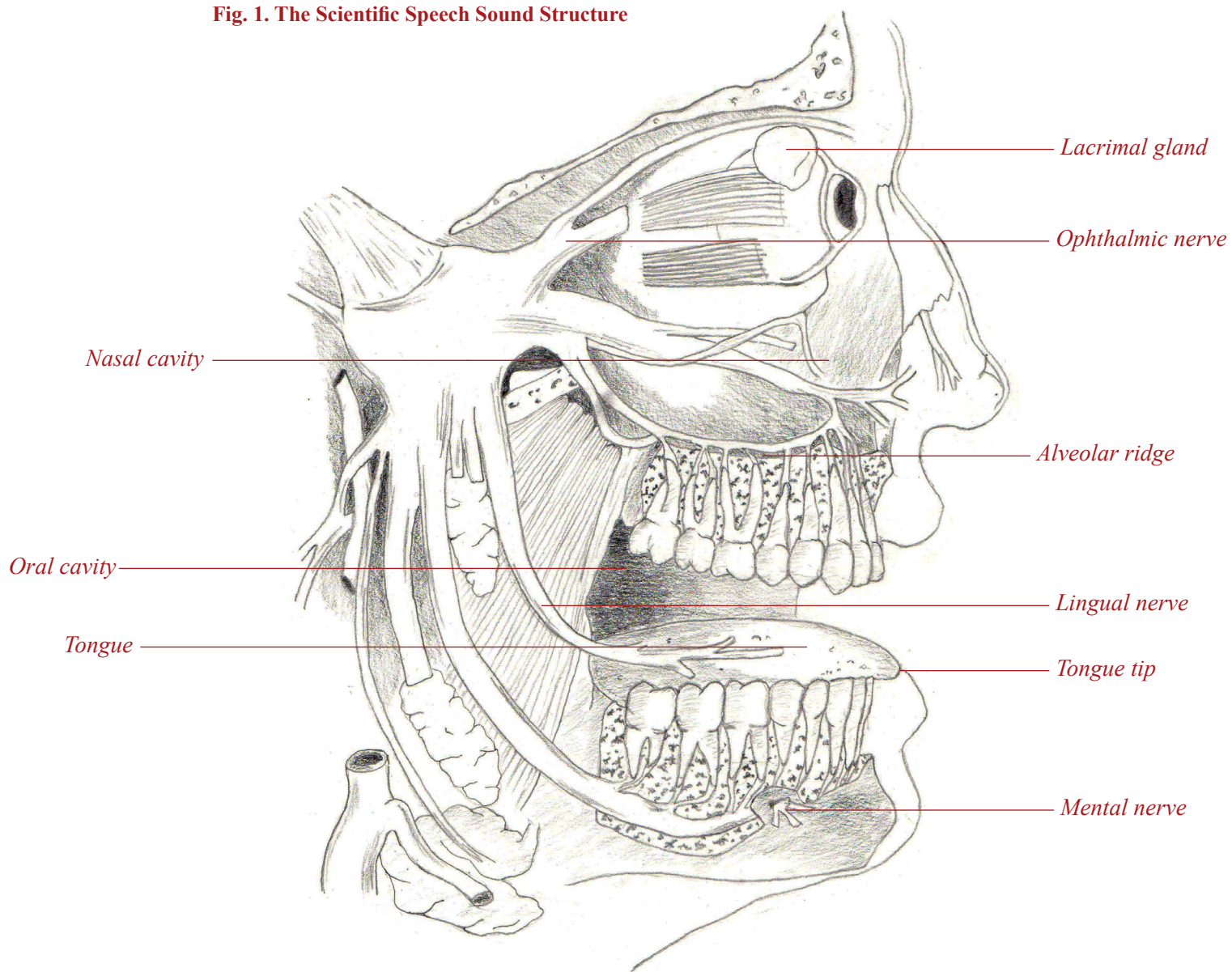
Unlike laymen, the Scientist does not show any personal attachment to his ideas. Such attachments could lead to an emotional, non-objective defence of theories when met with new observational data. Whilst the layman may ignore new information, reluctant to part with faith-based dogma and ideology, the impersonal nature of the Scientist's mind means he will readily discard theories known to be obsolete via a series of purifying channels found exclusively in the rear area of his mind. This process allows Science to keep getting better and better as time goes on.

The Scientist's eye is able to see through the metaphysical and supernatural explanations for phenomena (well-known distraction for the layman) and is instead able to observe the very laws governing the universe.

THE NECK, THROAT AND ORAL CAVITY

Superior Flexibility and Speech Sound Structures

Fig. 1. The Scientific Speech Sound Structure



The Scientist has evolved the skill of crafting speech sounds with significantly greater potential for expression, certainty and truth than the layman. The content of his words naturally has a more impressive complexity and wondrous quality than does lay speech.

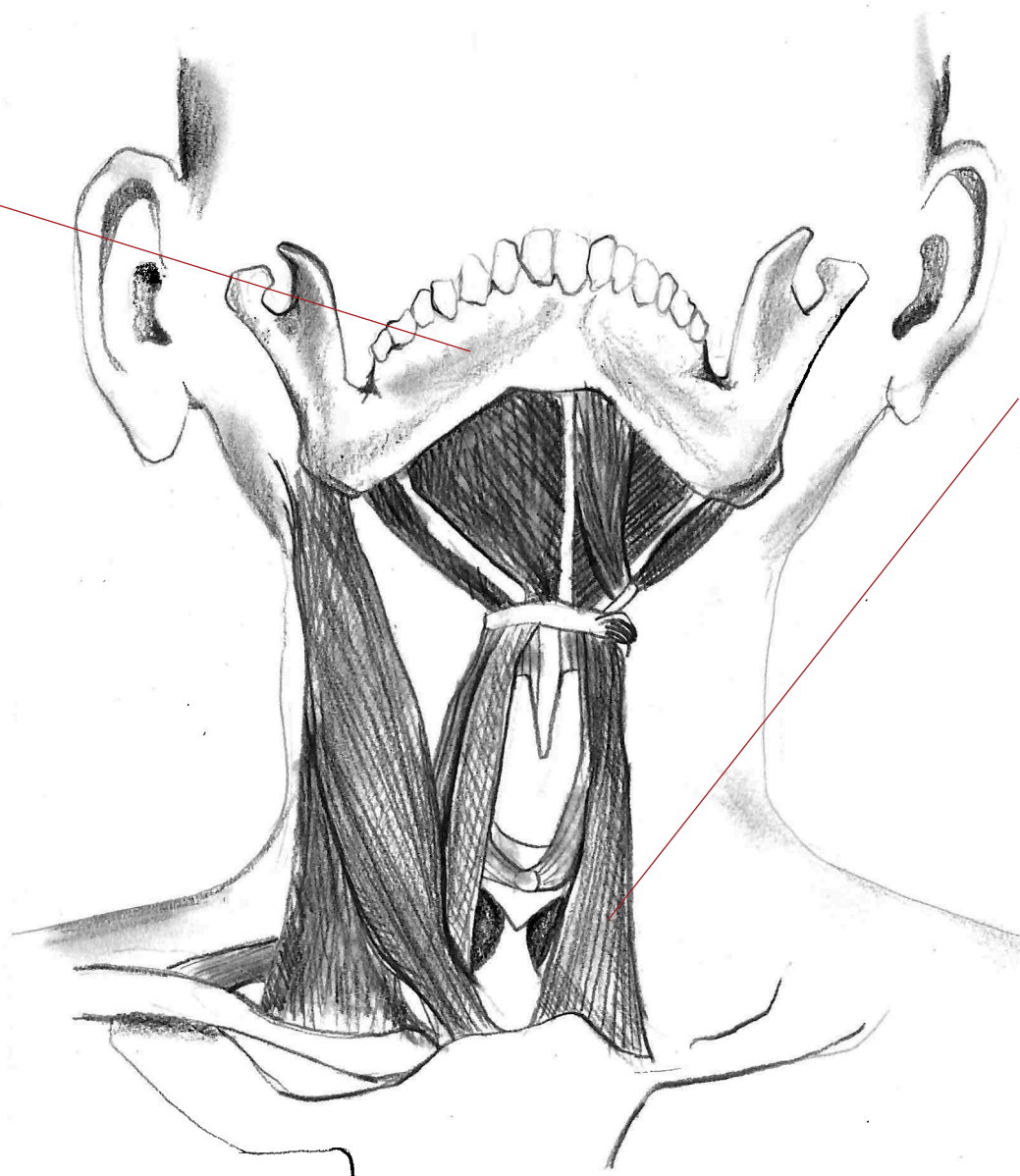
The muscular structure of the tongue fills a large section of the oral cavity. The Scientist's tongue has the capacity to produce extraordinarily fine and sophisticated movements, working with such Scientific dexterity during speech production that the resulting sound patterns materialise with great precision, coordination, velocity, laconicity, complexity and refinement.

The Scientist's alveolar ridge produces consonants, and also allows for the formation of 'tut-tut-ing' sound patterns, particularly useful when the expert is faced with non-Science based notions that purport to be alternative forms of knowledge, but which we all know are mere hypocrisy.

Fig. 2. Flexile Nature of the Neck Region

Externally, the anatomy of the Scientist's mouth might appear to closely resemble that of a layman. The noises produced by the Scientist, however, vary greatly; indeed, they may often come across as completely incomprehensible to the ear of the layman. Whilst it may appear that the Scientist lacks an ability to communicate, the layman need only view an interaction between two Scientists to quickly understand that communication within the group is of no issue at all. The unique, Scientifically-laced sounds produced by the Scientist allow for high precision and fraternal fidelity in communication between his kind.

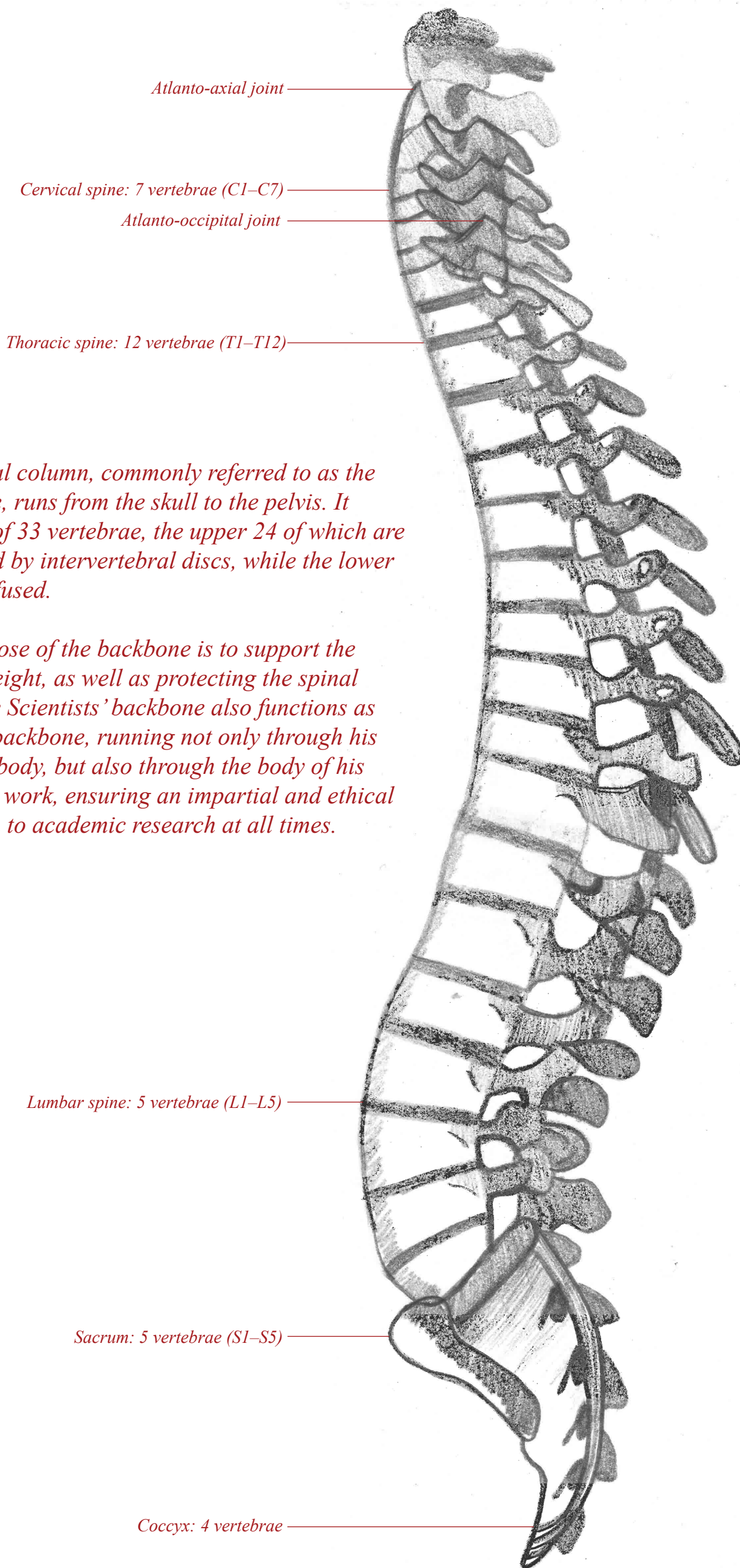
The incomprehensibility of his terminology is another defence mechanism to ward off outsiders. It prevents costly time-wasting, which can result from attempted correspondence between the expert and non-expert, and thus allows the Scientist to remain independent from lay-culture.



Evident in Fig. 2. is the flexile nature of the Scientist's neck region, supporting the comparatively weighty mass of his brain, whilst providing great ductility when bending to accommodate Scientific instrumentation such as microscopes (declining motion) or telescopes (anabatic motion). In addition, the muscles of the Scientist's neck are arranged in such a way as to administer superior oral communication.

THE SPINE

'Faith in the moral virtue of rationality.' (Barber, 1952)



The spinal column, commonly referred to as the backbone, runs from the skull to the pelvis. It consists of 33 vertebrae, the upper 24 of which are separated by intervertebral discs, while the lower nine are fused.

The purpose of the backbone is to support the body's weight, as well as protecting the spinal cord. The Scientists' backbone also functions as a moral backbone, running not only through his physical body, but also through the body of his Scientific work, ensuring an impartial and ethical approach to academic research at all times.

Cervical curve

The atlanto-occipital joint allows a tilting of the neck, and thus a nodding motion to occur, signifying agreement of the Scientist when faced with the true nature of the universe.

The atlanto-axial joint, on the other hand, allows rotation from side-to-side, permitting the Scientist to vigorously reject false idols, notions of uncertainty and societal contamination of the Scientific method.

Thoracic curve

A general characteristic of the Scientist's spine is that the thoracic vertebrae, in the middle segment of the vertebral column, are thick, strong, and of considerable length, fused and fashioned in such a way as to allow a superior moral experience and interpretation of the world. Indeed, the Scientist is revered for his moral backbone, and the objectivity running through his core being, which translates directly into his research.

Lumbar curve

The largest segments of the vertebral column, the lumbar vertebrae permit a range of movements and support the body's weight. The Scientist is moving through time and the world imbibing knowledge at every turn; it is unsurprising therefore, that his range of segmental movements allow a great degree of rotation, extension and flexibility, whilst at the same time providing substantial and unequalled support for the weight of accumulated understanding, and also the negotiation of Scientific instrumentation and lab furnishings. This evolutionary trait is commonly referred to in academic literature as 'rational ergonomic design'.

Sacral curve

The Sacrum comes from the Latin name 'os sacrum', or, 'sacred bone', and is configured in the Scientist's physiology to allow sustained intensive work sat at a lab bench in pursuit of the absolute truth of the world.

The coccyx

The coccyx, commonly referred to as the tailbone, is the final segment of the vertebral column, the very foundation of the spine of integrity running through the anatomy of the expert.

THE HAIR FOLLICLES

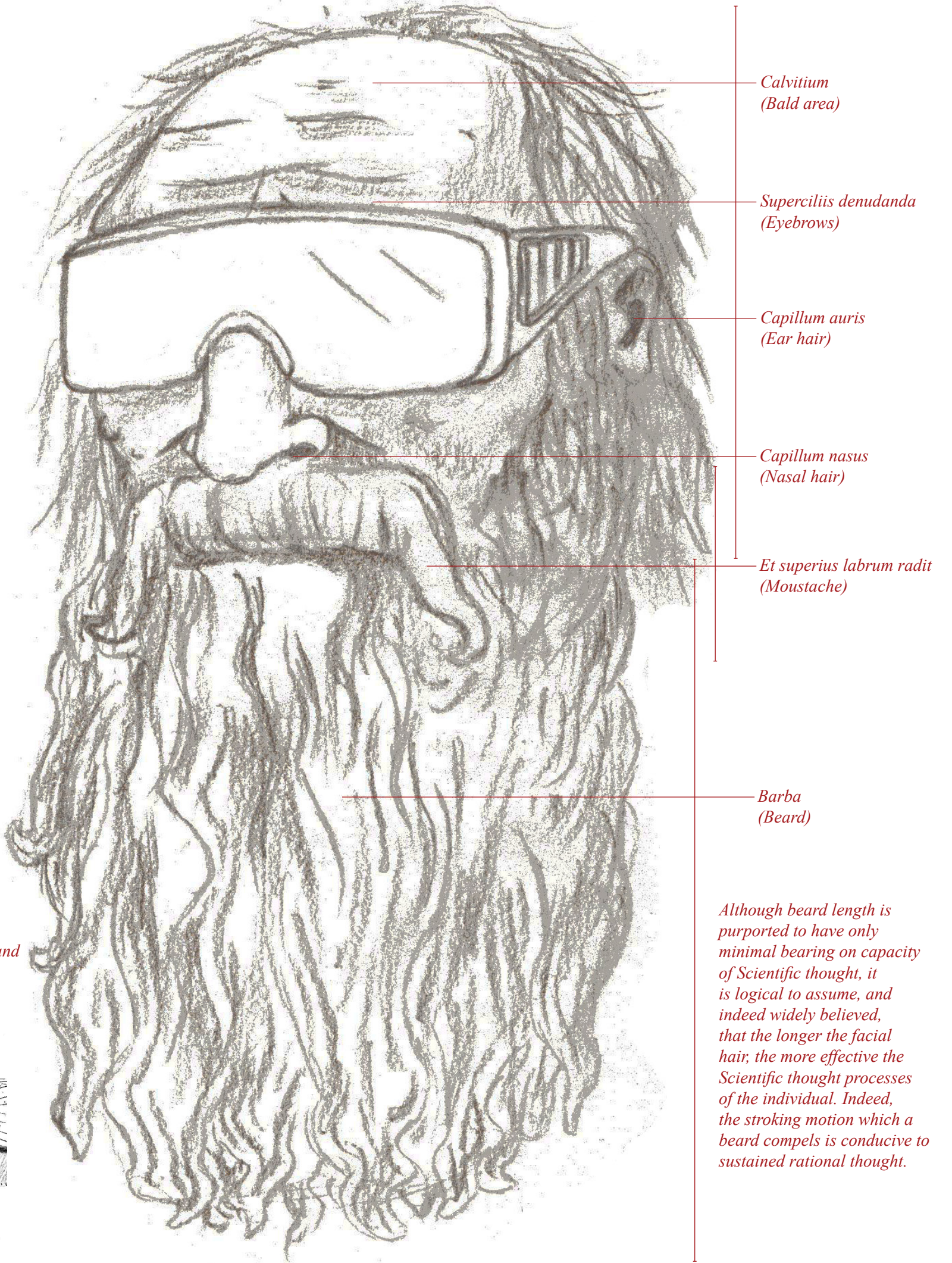
The Art - and Physiology - of Scientific Contemplation

Notable that the accomplished Scientist will often exhibit impressive follicular growth, frequently covering much of the exposed skin of the face. This acts to protect him from the corruptive external forces that dictate the life of the layman.

By covering large portions of the face the Scientist can further act to remove himself as an individual from his work. This additional integument also promotes impersonality, resulting in a decreased ability to distinguish between individuals.

Thus, while a facial covering may significantly inhibit the life of a layman by eroding their sense of individuality, it is a feature favoured by the Scientist, who cares little for recognition.

Sometimes the Scientist will exhibit a balding area at the cap of the cranium, which appears striking against the profusion of surrounding hair. Rational minds believe this to be a part of the logical functioning of the Scientist's brain; a bald patch allows sufficient airtation and cooling during bouts of pure and fervent Scientific thought activity. The extensive follicular growth elsewhere is recognised as resulting from the abundance of knowledge and brain activity from within.



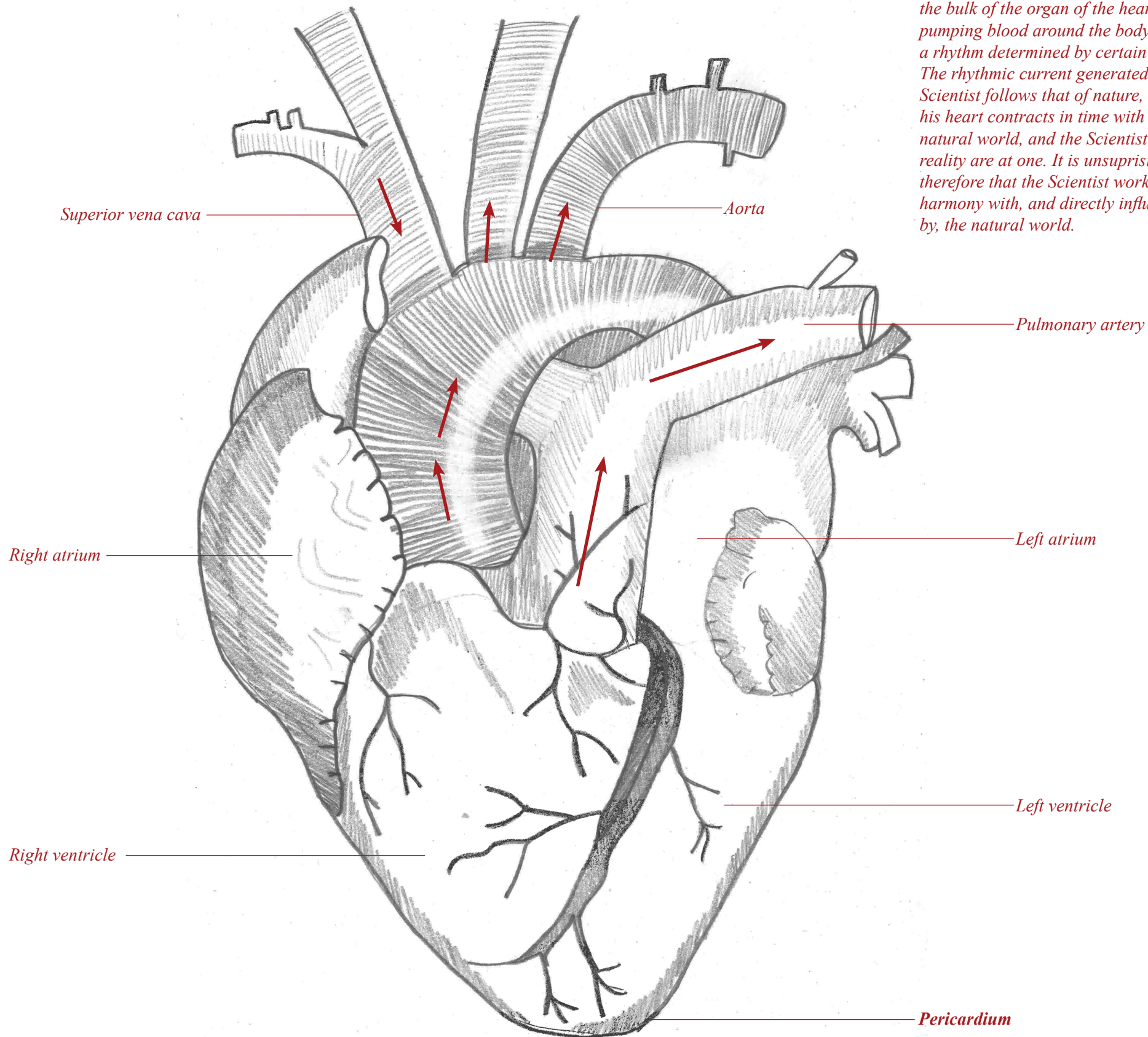
Although beard length is purported to have only minimal bearing on capacity of Scientific thought, it is logical to assume, and indeed widely believed, that the longer the facial hair, the more effective the Scientific thought processes of the individual. Indeed, the stroking motion which a beard compels is conducive to sustained rational thought.

Hair follicle - hair growth can be linked to brain activity; the more Scientific-thought action in the brain, the more profously the facial and cranial hair shall grow.

Sweat gland - the compounds that make up the Scientist's natural sweat and oil content are pure, and pose no risk to Scientific experimentation. The same cannot be said for the layman, whose bodily excretions would contaminate the Scientific endeavour should they come in close contact with each other.

THE HEART

'The imperative of universalism is rooted deep in the impersonal character of science.' (Merton, 1949)



Cardiac muscle

The cardiac muscle tissue forms the bulk of the organ of the heart, pumping blood around the body with a rhythm determined by certain cells. The rhythmic current generated in the Scientist follows that of nature, thus his heart contracts in time with the natural world, and the Scientist and reality are at one. It is unsurprising therefore that the Scientist works in harmony with, and directly influenced by, the natural world.

Pericardium

This is the heart's membrane, which, in the Scientist provides the necessary barrier between rational practicicism and emotional erraticism.

The heart is often used to symbolise love and emotion, however in the Scientific community, in need represent no such thing. Indeed, the Scientist has no instinctual need for emotional attachments to others.

If such an attachment should form, the structure of the Scientist's heart - comprising a right and left atrium and a right and left ventricle - allows him to compartmentalise the distractive and erratic mental states associated with the feeling of being 'in love', including butterflies, day-dreaming, longing, infatuation, devotion, passion, guilt, emotion and desire. As a result the Scientist is able to focus completely on the pursuit of knowledge and the Scientific endeavour.

Research collaborations in the academic world do require certain social relations, but these are formed under the strict conditions of the Scientific Method, and thus unsusceptible to the whims of relations outside the Scientific environment.

Furthermore, unlike the lay person, the Scientist is not swayed by personal or social attributes; they do not see, or judge, based on race, gender, nationality, religion or class. He maintains emotional neutrality and objectivity at all times – crucial skills that allow him to carry out his work. His heart does not rule his mind, it acts simply to pump blood around his body. The Scientist remains clear-headed and focused, devoted only to the pursuit of truth.

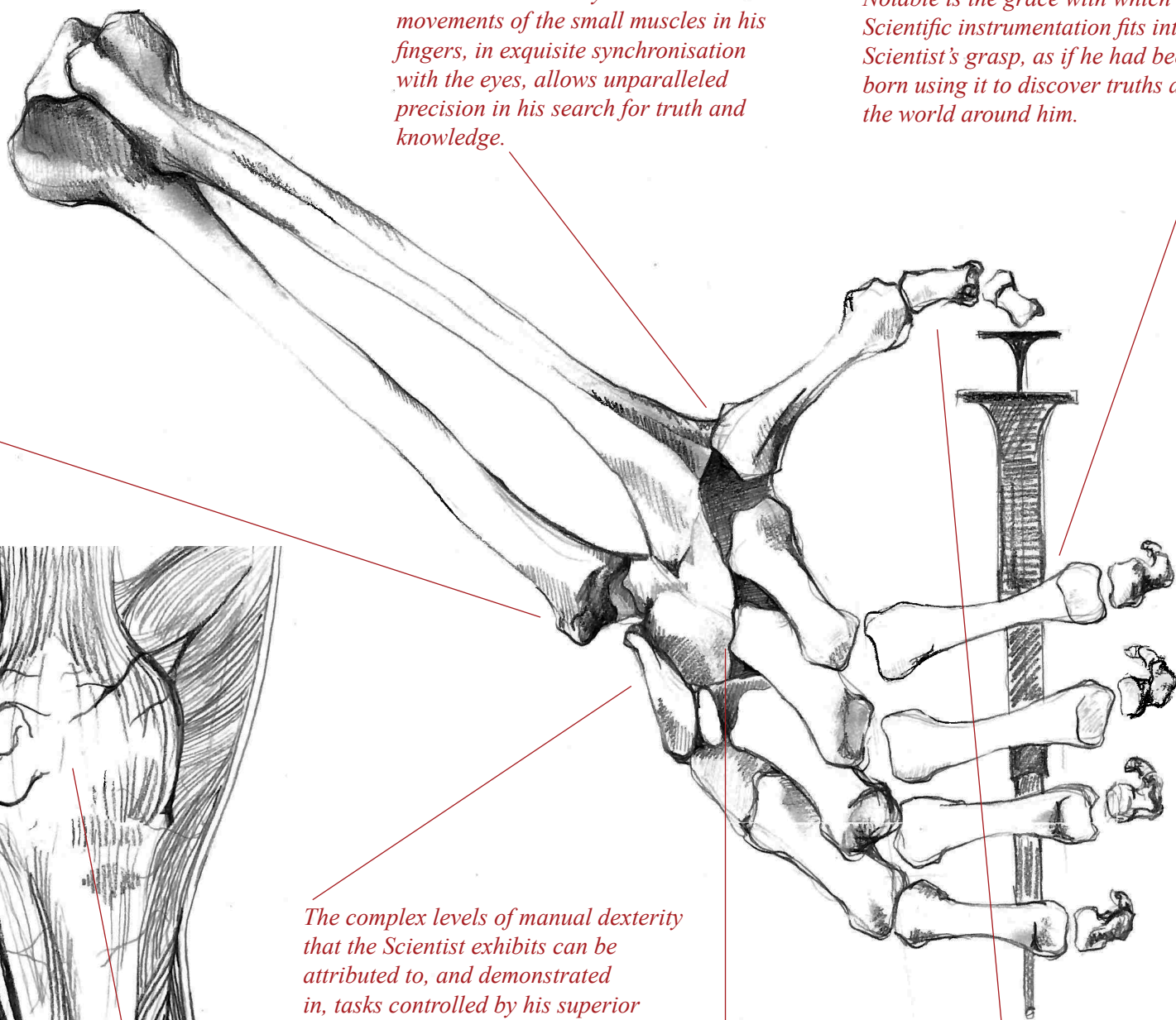
LIMBS, JOINTS AND MUSCULATURE

A physique evolved to work in harmony with the Scientific Method, aligned to the natural world

'Fine motor skills aid in the growth of intelligence and develop continuously throughout the stages of human development.' Needless to say, these skills in the hands of the Scientist are refined to the greatest extent of all living things, allowing exceptional coordination and dexterity. Indeed, the Scientist's hands are almost bionic in nature, in their ability to carry out the Scientific endeavour, resulting in the only truly worthwhile kind of knowledge.

The Scientist's ability to coordinate the movements of the small muscles in his fingers, in exquisite synchronisation with the eyes, allows unparalleled precision in his search for truth and knowledge.

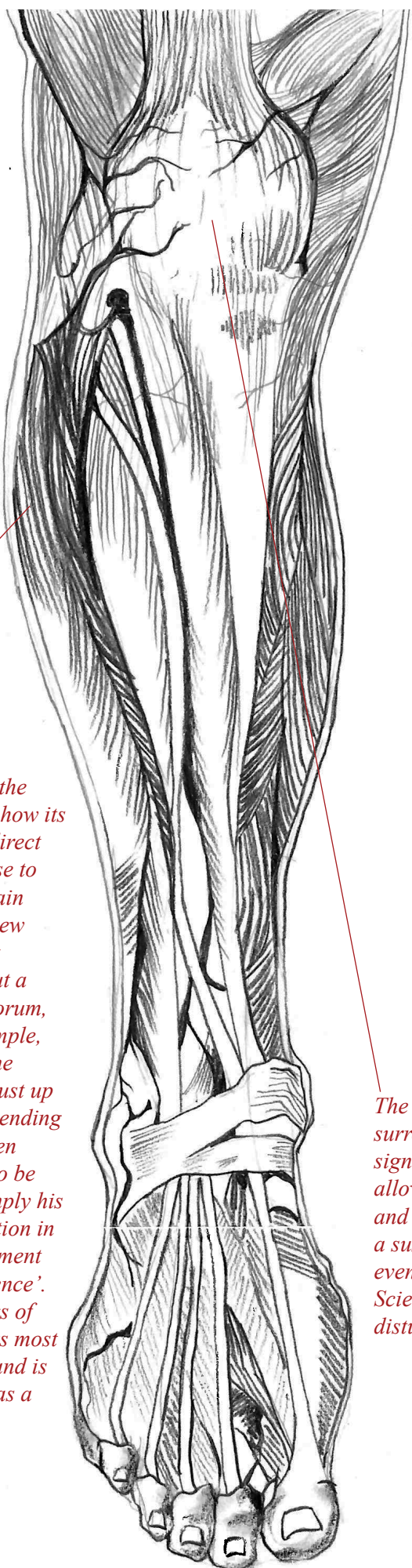
Notable is the grace with which the Scientific instrumentation fits into the Scientist's grasp, as if he had been born using it to discover truths about the world around him.



The complex levels of manual dexterity that the Scientist exhibits can be attributed to, and demonstrated in, tasks controlled by his superior nervous system, which functions in a valiantly calm and rational manner. This also offers the additional benefit of gesticural accuracy, allowing symbolic communication from one Scientist to another.

The arches of the Scientifically-trained hand, and their accompanying digits, are broad, sensitive and accomplished, adept at everything from catching wildlife for closer inspection to measuring objects in hands-width; from crafting models of the solar system to cupping mugs of highly-caffeinated liquids necessary for lates nights spent researching, reading, and gazing sophisticatedly at the stars.

A predominant feature of the Scientist's musculature is how its power is translated into direct physical action in response to Scientifically accurate brain activity. On acquiring a new piece of highly significant knowledge, or working out a seemingly impossible theorem, the Scientist will, for example, jump out of a bath tub if he happens to be in one, or just up and down on the spot depending on where he is at that given moment. This is nothing to be alarmed about, and is simply his natural musculature reaction in response to fervent excitement brought on by 'doing Science'. It exemplifies the workings of the Scientific Method at its most vigourously stimulating, and is academically referred to as a 'Eureka moment'.



The Scientist's patella bone, and surrounding tissue, provide a significant amount of padding, which allows him to get down on his hands and knees and examine the earth with a sustained focus for many hours, even days at a time. Indeed, when the Scientist is hard at work, nothing can disturb or distract him.

The Scientist is not one to suffer from the kind of repetitive strain injury that blights the lives of those who have not honed their muscles to the beat of the Scientific Method; like the fingers of a classically skilled pianist, the vigour of the Scientist's hand muscles are conditioned over years of pipette handling.