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(re monopoly - both examples taken from outside Athens
from commercial centers, Syracuse & Miletus, C 6026

Aristotle has done 3 things up to this point

- (1) re habilitated the state, by proving its naturalness
- 2nd has justified natural slavery - as the economic foundation of the state.
- 3rd has justified the natural characteristic, & only the natural - putting the unlimited acquirement of money under philosophical ban

What is the Plan of rest of treatise

(1) he examines various utopias as well as certain actual constitutions proposed as models - this occupies Bk II. (read abstract of in Jomella's Intro. p. 29. - 30) (read in text of Aristotle this gets part of what he says of Plato's Republic espec ch. 2, & c 5.)

(2) he defines the state & citizen" he occupies Bk III, ch 1-6 (read not read)

(3) Having got this necessary definition as basis he proceeds to classify goods into 3 normal & 3 perverted forms giving a description of each, strength & measures, & suggestions for its preservation (occupies Bk III, c 7 to end of Bk VI.) (In Pol. Phil. read espec Bk III, c 7, everything in a nutshell.) This is the purely scientific & central part of Aristotle's treatise, an attempt at a purely objective generalization based on a collection of instances & inductive exposition of main outlines of existing conditions (occupies 1/2 the treatise) this is the really new kind of work as compared with Plato marking the beginning of purely scientific treatment of the subject, treatment of which there is not such