Reconfiguring the Extracorporeal Lithotripsy domain: interdiscipline, boundary object and translation

Antonio Arellano Hernández

Abstract
This article explores the reconfiguration of the shared production of techno-scientific knowledge between two research teams from different disciplines: physics and medicine. We carry on an ethnographic analysis of research in Extracorporeal Lithotripsy. The article focuses on the study of research practices and the attempts to coordinate and combine knowledge from these two disciplines. Regarding Extracorporeal Lithotripsy as a boundary-object, we study the translations between disciplines and its results in the conceptual and methodological levels, including the different epistemic discourses and disciplinary norms.

Keywords: interdisciplinarity—anthropology—boundary object—extracorporeal lithotripsy.

Psychologies beyond Epistemologies: A Plural Space of Subjectivity Production

Arthur Arruda Leal Ferreira, Eduardo Bazilio Gomes Correia, Juliana De Moura Quaresma Magalhães, Patrícia Zornoff Gavazza, Geovana De Azevedo Gomes, Natalia Barbosa Pereira, Paulo Santos Viola Coelho, Rodrigo José Pires Madeira

Abstract
The aim of this article is to produce a general comprehension about the radical multiplicity of psychology as a network of different and even
contradictory theories and practices. First, we will present the epistemological discussion about this radical multiplicity, emphasizing how this debate is linked to the question about the scientific status of psychology. Then, this radical multiplicity will be considered under a different light by using Bruno Latour, Annemarie Mol and John Law’s Actor-Network Theory; and Isabelle Stengers and Vinciane Despret’s Political Epistemology approach. Starting by considering the different psychologies as subjectivity production devices, we introduce a group of research works aimed to detect the presence of these psychologized subjectivities—and their types—, among teenage high-school students from Rio de Janeiro. The research results are discussed at the conclusion, considering the ontological policies that were involved in the methodological choices.

**KEYWORDS: MULTICLITY OF PSYCHOLOGY — ACTOR-NETWORK THEORY — POLITICAL EPISTEMOLOGY — SUBJECTIVITY PRODUCTION.**

**Scientific mobility and reflexivity. On how the movement of researchers shaped their ways of producing knowledge**

*Ana Spivak L’Hoste, Matthieu Hubert*

**Abstract**

This article goes deep into the phenomenon of scientific mobility by discussing some results of an ongoing work about Argentinean researchers’ career. The proposal is to map the geographic and institutional careers of two physicists. We later analyze their ways of thinking, valuing, and doing research which is the result, at least in part, of their experiences. The point of departure of the article is that scientific mobility affects researchers and their modes of producing knowledge. Such modes of knowledge production are made of practices, values, collective identifications and institutional conditions and processes. We will show how researchers explain and justify the science they produce, their goals and their perceptions of different work environments based on their experiences of mobility. Finally, we will present an alternative interpretation that may help to understand the geography of scientific mobility and we will discuss the traditional explanation based on the distinction between centers and peripherys.

**KEYWORDS: SCIENTIFIC MOBILITY — PROFESSIONAL CAREERS — GEOGRAPHIES.**
Inoculations, processions and quarantines. Socio-technical configurations of smallpox in Latin America: well-working and circulation of knowledges between Europe, Africa and America along XVIIIth Century

Guillermo Santos, Hernán Thomas

Abstract
This article explores the way in which the flowing of heterogeneous knowledge for the diagnosis and treatment of smallpox in the Americas, Europe and Africa arranged the set of practices developed, implemented and used in Latin America throughout the eighteenth century.

It is argued that different social actors meant in diverse ways the procedures implemented to deal with smallpox epidemics, inoculation, religious procession, isolation and quarantine. Those meanings in turn, have followed the kind of problem for which each procedure was considered as a solution.

The practice of inoculating with human smallpox to afford subsequent immunity, forged a complex networks of actors possessing particular (often opposed) interests, diversely knowledge basis, traditional knowledge and academic knowledge, political, medical, religious and commercial institutions, disputes and micropolitics conflicts.

This paper aims to contribute to the knowledge in the fields of sociology of science and anthropology of knowledge using a theoretical and methodological approach based on the constructivist sociology of technology theories.

By using this approach it’s possible to overcome the linear evolutionary views, by deconstructing the oneness of those socio-technical processes, as well as the identification of new explanatory relationships, reconstructing socio-cognitive processes of knowledge dialogue and of complex phenomena of transculturation.

KEYWORDS: SOCIAL STUDIES OF TECHNOLOGY — HISTORY OF SCIENCE — SMALLPOX — SOCIO-TECHNICAL CONFIGURATION — TRANSCULTURATION.
The “Reality Test” and the limits of relativism: the case of the Multimistura Feed Program

Ivan da Costa Marques

Abstract
This paper shows an analytical frame of the relationships among science and power –until 2008– regarding the Multimistura Feed Program, which is implemented in Brazil since the 1970 decade. Three ontologies are presented, either stories or versions of reality. The relationships among the Multimistura Program and the scientific knowledge on nutrition (which is institutionalized at the academy laboratories and the Conselho Federal de Nutricionistas) are transformed within each story. A hierarchy is established among the three versions of reality, on the basis of their abilities to dialogue. The first version of reality is determined by the biochemical analysis of Multimistura’s components. The second is the version of reality linked to a stabilized mix of science and culture, nature and society, techniques and policy; a kind of version of reality which is drawn upon several works from sts field (Science and Technology Studies). The third is the version of reality that belongs to an anthropologically aware History which can escape from the prison framed by the “reality testing” that rules the western culture.

KEYWORDS: SCIENCE AND POWER — REALITY TEST — SCIENTIFIC FRAMES — RATIONAL PRISON.

The configuration of the Territories of People in “voluntary isolation”. Controversies about forms of knowledge production, ways of contact and management

Kelly Escobar Jiménez

Abstract
Our goal is to interrogate the uncertainty prior to the management of Amazonian territories and to show how each program re-launched the exploitation of natural resources. There are controversies that require re-examination of ways of knowing, ways of coming into relationships and ways of managing Amazon territories and its human and non-human populations. We do so through the analysis of configurations around
people in “voluntary isolation”. We’ll see how the debates linked to the “isolated peoples” do not only concern the management of territory and population, but also the forms of knowledge production these entities tend to silence. We explore the question: how to contact these populations without endangering them biologically or culturally? But also: How is possible to give voice to entities that are unable to talk, ignore how to talk or even refuse to talk with western societies?

We tried to understand this silent isolation from the analysis of two cases, the case of the Serviço de Proteção aos Índios (SPI, 1910-1967) in Brazil and the case of “Seminario regional Pueblos indígenas en aislamiento voluntario y contacto inicial” at the Amazonia and the Gran Chaco (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 2006). We point out some controversies and discuss the complexity of an issue that forces us to reconsider the importance of the nature of the population and its difficult management during the configuration of protected areas.

KEYWORDS: PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT OF TERRITORIES – PEOPLES IN VOLUNTARY ISOLATION – ANALYSIS OF CONTROVERSIES.