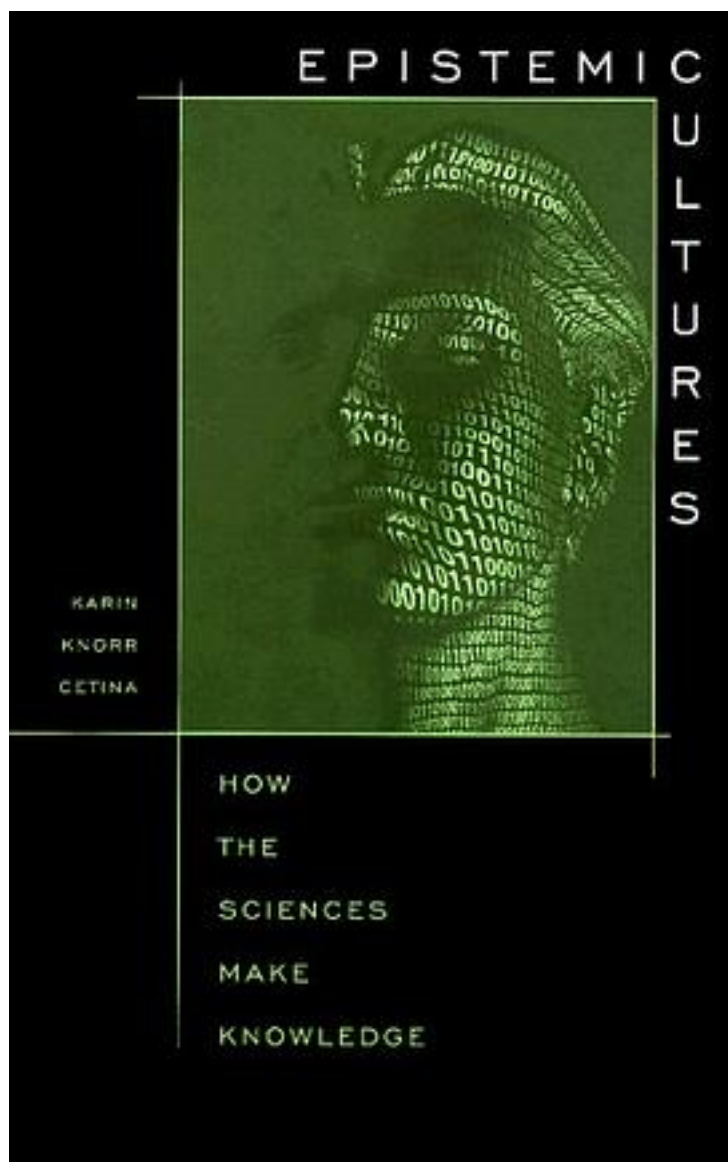


Epistemic Cultures



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How does science create knowledge? Epistemic cultures, shaped by affinity, necessity and historical coincidence, determine how people know and what they know. This text compares two epistemic cultures, those in high energy physics and molecular biology. It highlights the diversity of these cultures of knowing and, in its depiction of their differences - in the meaning of the empirical, the enactment of object relations, and the fashioning of social relations - challenges the accepted view of unified science. Contemporary Western societies are becoming "knowledge societies", which run on expert processes and systems epitomized by science and structured into all areas of social life. This work addresses questions about how such expert systems and processes work, what principles inform their cognitive and procedural orientations and whether their organization, structures and operations can be extended to other forms of social order.

作者介绍:

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标签

科学史

sociology

STS

SSK

科普

社会史

技术批判

knowledge

评论

希格斯粒子已经在这里被讨论过了

翻过:P

really interesting!

上STS课读过部分。。。注意其对Latour的《实验室生活》的突破（老师语）。。。Cetina强调知识本身的机制，布鲁尔更强调知识建构的context。

仅读1-6章。以前针对科学实验的STS研究大多关注作为结果的知识，而不够关注作为过程的知识，这使得我们无法打开高能物理、分子生物这些尖端学科的“黑箱”，无法看到不同“黑箱”内部迥然不同的知识文化。因此，作者开头便强调自己感兴趣的并不是“知识的构造”，而是“构造知识的机器的构造”，这应该是方法论上的一大进步。作者反复强调在不同的领域，实验者、被实验物体、实验工具（以及这些人、物的自然秩序和社会秩序）都在不断被彼此重塑（reconfigure），但具体的重塑机制和结果在高能物理、分子生物两个领域迥然不同。作者行文流畅、逻辑清晰、材料充实，方法论上既不同于Latour那种“低维生物”的视角，也不像传统学者那种“内v.外”的路数。像作者这样把“文化”和“认识论”两个概念结合起来很有必要。

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书评

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