

From wireless telegraphy to broadcasting. Technological appropriation of the radio in Chile, 1901-1931

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This paper presents a review of radiophonic's origin history in Chile from a technological theory. Before a traditional history marked on the personal initiative of Arturo Salazar and Enrique Sazié, we approach by major depth on the political, technical, academic and social processes of the technological appropriation of wireless telegraphy that lead to the first radial transmission in 1922, promoted by Chile Radio Club. We exposed a large theoretical discussion of Technology-Society relations and we proceed to the original proposal for the study of technology appropriation so called "Rational Model of Technology Appropriation". The model has been contrasted to evidence obtained from academic, journalistic and legal documents as well as pertinent bibliography referred to technical topics and previous studies of the radio in Chile and Latin America. As conclusions, the origin of the radio is now understood not like a milestone fundacional but like a process of technological appropriation of the wireless telegraphy in which diverse actors, from different areas, constructed an ambience inclined to the broadcasting. On the other hand, the technological appropriation of radiophonics is tackled, with its peculiarities, emphasizing the position of the actors in the different dimensions of the proposed model.
Technological appropriation; Wireless telegraphy; Broadcasting; History of Technology; Rational Model of Technology Appropriation

Political Technologies. Reinforced concrete and modernization of the territory in Chile (1906-1925)

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This paper aims to study the political trajectory of reinforced concrete as a construction system used by the Chilean State to expose its modernizing capacity in the first quarter of the 20th century. The work will study the place of reinforced concrete in political discussions after the earthquake of 1906, when it was considered as the main technological innovation in the field of construction engineering at the turn of the century. Reinforced concrete would serve to face socio-natural disasters that had marked the history of the country in the previous centuries. The state and public debate will be attended, both in light of the opinions emanating from the Ministry of Industry and Public Works, as well as from the parliament and the non-specialized press that conformed the Chilean public opinion. It is proposed that from the earthquake of 1906 and due to the seismic frequency that Chile faced, this country was inserted within a global system of technology transfer associated with innovation in the field of construction. The process of incorporation of reinforced concrete carried out by the State will be studied until 1925, when the "bridge law" was approved, a project that accelerated the replacement of the old wooden bridges by modern bridges of reinforced concrete. This moment coincided with the collapse of the building of the Caja de Crédito Popular in Santiago, an accident that cast doubt on the condition of stability, indestructibility and a-historicity with which the use of reinforced concrete had been promoted since the great earthquake of 1906. From the analysis of the opinion that the political and technical authorities of the state had on reinforced concrete and the public debate that generated both their protective action and the risks associated with construction, it is possible to

consider that the irruption of this system generates a series of controversies that also took place in the political debate. To conclude, this work will report on the action taken by the State over the national territory to address the transformation of infrastructures from the use of large-scale reinforced concrete during this period. Among other works road construction, railway bridges, public buildings, hangars, airports, ports will be addressed. All these works of territorial transformation placed the reinforced concrete as a symbol of the process of modernization carried out by the Chilean State in the first decades of the twentieth century.

Reinforced concrete, Politics, Technology, Chile, Earthquakes

Astronomy and Literature in Chile: Dialogue and discussion in the public space (1880-1930)

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The work study is about the relationship between astronomy and literature in Chile during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This relationship consists in a continuous dialogue - which tends to discussion- between scientists and writers, presented in the press, and driven mainly by their different interpretation and explanation of natural phenomena. The proposal is that, throughout the process of institutionalization of astronomy in Chile, there was a period (1880-1930) in which this science significantly interacted with literature, because both disputed the same public space (the press) to transmit interpretations of the same phenomena from different perspectives. While scientists tried to inform and explain astronomical findings based on the evidence and also spread this knowledge to the community, literary writers published books and articles of various genres who questioned the credibility and accuracy of these scientific findings, while advocating an approach from a non-empirical perspective, starring imagination, fiction and mystery, shaping a speech of esoteric tone, closer to a pseudoscience. In this paper we demonstrate the importance of the press as a public space or stage that defines and marks the relationship between science and culture in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century thought. In addition, we present the variants and details of dialogue and discussion between astronomy and literature through an analysis which merges two aspects: the historical study of the milestones that affected the drafting of texts, and rhetoric and poetic reading of the sources. The paper reveals that for a certain period of the development of astronomy in Chile, its dialogue and discussion with literature was crucial in shaping the way this science communicated with society.

Astronomy; Literature; Public space; Science; Pseudoscience

Solar energy techniques and their intermittent duration (XIX-XX centuries)

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Solar energy played a very important role in the mining industry in XIX century at Atacama Desert. Nevertheless, the solar techniques used mainly for desalination of water were discarded in earlier XX century, and subsequently completely forgotten. In the 1950s their memory was recovered in USA, and solar technology has been used again in Atacama Desert at the industrial scale. At this time, a scientific and engineering world-wide network has been built. The conception of evolution of technology has been discussed by George Basalla as a result of the confrontation of continuity and novelty through selection processes, affected by economic, social, and environmental

dimensions, techniques, and policies. Gille and Hughes stated that the management of artefacts generates socio-technical systems; Unruh said that a technological momentum tends to lock-in the technical alternatives to generate competition through a lock-in of a techno-institutional complex. Finally, the 7th thesis of David Edgerton states that in the history of technology the preferred option is not always the most economical alternative. Moreover, it is not always the healthiest for human and non-human beings. In this paper, we would attempt to understand some aspects of the social values and cultural factors involved in the early history of solar energy industry in the Atacama Desert. The work has been based on Chilean, USA, and European archives. The research encourages, in Basalla's words, the development of a narrative on viable alternatives to winning technologies.

Solar energy technologies; evolution of technology; intermittent duration of technologies; innovation

A prime meridian in the Southern Hemisphere: the scientific network based in Santiago de Chile in the mid-19th century

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In the mid-19th century, Santiago de Chile initiated a process of institutional and infrastructural modernization as well as a transformation of its cultural paradigms, embodied by the founding of the first national university in 1842. The action of local and foreign scientists, who fostered the capital city as a platform for the development of scientific research, was paramount for this process. One of the places where many of these scientists converged was the astronomical observatory located at the summit of Mount Santa Lucia, in the center of the city. Since the passage of the Malaspina Expedition in the late 18th century, the spot had been known as the regional "prime meridian", nomenclature that was maintained at least until the mid-1870's. This observatory was set up by the members of the U.S. Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere. This expedition, commanded by Lieut. James Melville Gillis, stayed in Chile between the years 1849 and 1852. Gilliss' climatic, astronomical and geographical observations fostered the incorporation of the young Chilean republic to the great map of modern nations that participated in the mensuration and representation of the world. This proposal looks to explore how Gilliss' work contributed to the dynamization of the incipient local scientific field: with whom did Gilliss establish scientific or political ties while he prepared his expedition from Washington? How did these ties develop during the years the expedition stayed in Chile, and did they remain after they left the country? How did the exchanges between the members of the expedition with local scientists, politicians and intellectuals determine the nature and scope of their research and of that of others scientists? Through the analysis of official reports, publications in local newspapers and magazines, private correspondence, as also of visual sources, we propose to identify some of the interactions established by the men of science that converged in Santiago in the mid-19th century. Our main goal is to situate the network of scientific actors in the urban scene, in order to reconstruct a social dynamic and a historic moment. This is a period when Santiago projected itself outwards—as a reference point for cartographic measurements as well as for the development of regional science—and inwards—harboring a process of urban modernization and of reconfiguration of national policies in regards to knowledge, exploration, culture and education.

James Melville Gilliss; Santiago de Chile; History of Astronomy; Nineteenth Century; Intellectual History

Hygiene, progress and modernization. The vision of electricity in the introduction of tram and electric lighting in Santiago de Chile, 1890-1910

Yohad Zacarías, University of Chile

The electrification was an integral part of the urban modernization of Santiago, which developed in parallel with Chile's insertion in international capitalism. From this perspective, the arrival of tram and electric lighting was the fruit of political decisions from the Municipality and Congress, based on positive perceptions associated with electricity. These perceptions were supported, in the case of the tram, in the conception of the unhygienic of the horseback. In the case of lighting, the practice was to centralize electricity privileging zones and streets, based on the idea of the progress that technology possessed for the modernization of the city. The tram and electric lighting were related to its energy matrix. The electricity reunite all ideas of industrial rationalization, becoming the principle used by parliamentarians, builders and engineers, who thought that electricity would bring an immediate increase in productivity. To study this process, I analyze the political decisions that gave rise to the introduction of the electric tram, establishing networks between State formation and the history of the social construction of technology. The importance of studying the process from the formation of the State contemplates two aspects. On the one hand, is very useful to define historically the beginning of the centralization of the public regulation of electricity. On the other hand, is meaningful to explore the idea of the modernization that in Santiago had to come. This idea of modernization can be study with the history of technology, specifically with theories about the social construction of technology. The notion of competence is used in the actor-network theory, where the fundamental thing is to follow the technological artifacts deploying competences, which would be the fruit of the uncertainty generated by the objects. For this presentation, the competencies in the confrontation is between the tram and the electric tram, and between gas lighting and electric lighting. These ideas about electricity would tend to stabilize, since perceptions from local elites associated electricity with material progress, necessitating their consumption and use. Thus, stabilization would emerge in a consensus on what electricity meant, redefining its use.

Hygiene; electricity; State; late nineteenth century; modernization

Controversial cartographies: science, technique and ideology in forest cartography (Chile)

Enrique Aliste, University of Chile

Cartography, as an instrument of analysis, orientation, planning, domination and management, has several controversies in different areas. Normally the text resulting is a controversial document for a large analysis of context, meanings depending of nature of contents. The purpose of this work is explore the many conflicts in the cartographic production about the land use in forest areas in Chile, and the objectives are: analyses the scientific arguments of this productions, and, in other hand, explore the different arguments that do not belong to the scientific field. One of the question is: what kind of reason do you have to impose a certain way of reading of the space by this kind of instruments?

Cartography; forest; controversies; Chile; conflicts

The emergence of School Health: Medical and Educational discourses and policies in Chile between wars (1920-1940)

Josefina Cabrera, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Since XIX century, the school was seen as an efficient instrument to prevent and take care of health. This explains the convergences and alliances between educators and physicians. In this presentation, the discourses and policies that had repercussions in the construction of a new model of a citizen will be analyzed during the decade 1930-1940 in Chile. For this analysis, the international ties are key. It is the circulation of these ideas which is a characteristic of great relevance of this period. Within this context, eugenics became an ample interdisciplinary project, with which the international scientific community was committed and whose objective was the improvement/progress of humanity. As I will try to demonstrate, the inclusion of the sciences in the construction of the individual created important debates and reflections which came forth from the person towards society. In turn, the questioning about how to solve the problems which the population suffered strengthened the role of the state in these areas, which generated policies that searched for such ambitious goals as improving the race at the school.

school health; education; policies

A new tuberculosis? Society, health policies and globalization in Chile. 1973-2008

Marcelo López Campillay, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

One of the iconic epidemics of the 20th century in Chile, tuberculosis is a privileged forum to examine the evolution of the historical link between society and Koch's bacillus in recent decades. Although tuberculosis began to decline systematically as a public health problem in Chile in the 1960s and 1970s, largely due to the action of a second generation tuberculosis policy, the disease has maintained a Historical singularity that has been projected at the dawn of the 21st century. This assertion is based on the recognition of a series of circumstances that began to converge in Chile since the 1990s and which motivate us to examine the tuberculosis reality in a scenario formed by some interactions that have been generated between some local factors and Global tensions between the traditional public health model and the neoliberal economic policies of democratic governments; The transformation of the country into an economic pole that encouraged the migration of people from some countries where tuberculosis is still a relevant epidemiological problem; The emergence of co-epidemics that have integrated tuberculosis and HIV / AIDS; And the validity of a vertical health policy represented by the tuberculosis control program in a context where some public and private agents promote horizontal relations between population and medicine. In light of these antecedents, we believe it pertinent to propose some questions. To what extent has second-generation Chilean anti-tuberculosis policy been determined by processes of a global order such as migration, human rights or neoliberal approaches in the area of health ? Is it feasible to speak of a new tuberculosis in the light of the sociocultural, political and epidemiological context in which it is inserted today? On these fundamental questions we will try to modulate some answers that will lead us to explain the possible articulations between the antituberculous reality and a globalized scenario.

Tuberculosis, Global Health, Health Policies

Local diffusion of a global practice: The smallpox vaccination in Chile, 1805-1830

Paula Caffarena, Universidad Finis Terrae

This presentation aims to analyze the diffusion of smallpox vaccination from 1780 to 1830 as part of a global process of which Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania were also part, albeit with different rhythms. We are interested in establishing comparative frameworks with other territories of Hispanic America and the European world, which, almost parallel to the Chilean case, also began to spread the smallpox vaccine. Vaccination, as a public health policy, despite the economic, political and social changes of the period, remained a major concern of the authorities. They assumed that the protection of citizen's health was one of their duties and designed mechanisms to carry it out. I conclude that the spread of the vaccine in early nineteenth century was the first attempt to implement a medical program that aimed to improve the population's health by preventing rather than curing a disease or fighting an epidemic.

Public Health, Vaccination, Smallpox, Global History

Midwives, nurses and social workers: Female health professionals and the Welfare State, Chile, 1950-1973

María Soledad Zárate Campos, Department of History, University Alberto Hurtado

Within the frame of universal care that inspired the National Health Service (SNS), founded in 1952, a series of policies and programs were implemented that required a large contingent of health care professionals, including midwives, nurses and social workers. Among their duties, these professionals gave clinical care to the sick, promoted a pedagogy of health, coordinated administrative and social actions, provided medical supervision for vaccination programs and oversaw vital cycles such as pregnancy, childbirth and early childhood. These were some of the tasks that characterized the Chilean welfare state until the 1973 Military Coup. The significant volume of health, educational and social intervention actions carried out by these professionals, together with the important training they received in the SNS sponsored by international organizations such as the World Health Organization, was a constitutive aspect of the professional and gender identity of this group of women. Through an examination of written sources (monographs, statistics, official SNS reports), and a group of interviews to professionals who worked in the SNS since the 1960s, this paper develops two central arguments regarding their historical trajectory. First, it provides background that documents the work these professionals performed, distinguishing those prescriptive tasks - mainly described by documents produced by the medical community - from the tasks they actually performed, characterized in the documents they produced and the gathered interviews. Secondly, this paper intends to describe how the implementation of the Chilean health policy promoted by the SNS - thanks to the assistance and protagonism of these professionals - was legitimized in the community and expanded throughout the national territory with a speed and effectiveness, scarcely recognized by the medical community of that time and by the current historiography.

Medical Professionals; Public Health; Welfare State; Chile

Impacts of France's scientific cooperation (France-AmSud) on the regional integration of South American scientists

Paulo Henrique Ribeiro Neto, PROLAM - USP

This study aims to evaluate the possible impacts that the french delegation "France-AmSud" has had in the production and cooperation among South American scientists who were funded by one of their initiatives for researchers in the region (Math-AmSud or STIC-AmSud) between the years of 2012 and 2015. Since 1990, France maintains a diplomatic corps in South America with the objective of promoting and enhancing collaborations of french actors and agencies with local institutions in various fields. Furthermore, specifically through its academic branch of activities, it is also a goal of the delegation to ensure that networks of investigation between european and south american scientists are created and strengthened. Through the lens of many post-colonial authors, this initiative could be seen with distrust: the interference of one of Latin America's former colonizers in our scientific research could be a way to recolonize the continent (in a process of "recolonization of thought"), preventing the local academic communities to collaborate with one another and possibly avoiding the creation of an autonomous regional science. However, is that the case here? Are both of these french initiatives bringing south american researches closer and promoting cooperation between them? Or are the former participants of the programs now further from the regional scientific production and cooperating more frequently with european institutions? These are some of the questions this research aims to adress. From the 39 projects supported and concluded by Math- AmSud and STIC-AmSud between 2012 and 2015, three case studies were selected. All south american coordinators of these projects, members of institutions and universities of five countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay), were interviewed for this study and their recent production, as well as the documents and reports produced during the projects, are being gathered and analyzed. As this is an ongoing investigation, the final conclusions will be made public only in February 2018, when the master dissertation will be presented at the University of São Paulo (USP). Nonetheless, some early results might be presented and discussed during the 25th ICHST. This study is funded by the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES).

France-AmSud; Scientific cooperation; South American integration; International Relations

The origins of Critical Geography in Latin America

Maria Verónica Ibarra García, UNAM Alejandra Peñas García, Instituto Mexicano de Tecnología del Agua Edgar Talledos, Colegio de San Luis

In the Latin American region, since the 40's of the XXth century, it is possible to identify a segment of the geography discipline interested in poverty, inequality and social injustice research topics. The practitioners of this kind of geography were people who took a stance -since then- in favor of the most vulnerable of society. Nevertheless, very little has been analyzed about this chapter of our institutionalized discipline. This work has the aim of documenting the scientific and political trajectories, as well as the academic work, of some prominent Latin American geographers, who were the pioneers of a critical and libertarian school of thought and work, in an open opposition to the traditional geography tied to the State and in favor of the status quo. Geographers of four different countries will be presented: Brazil, Cuba, Chile and Mexico, with the purpose of developing into their academic and political work, and production. It is of the highest importance,

due to the fact that these professors influenced and motivated the search of new theoretical and conceptual frameworks, and methodologies in geography, which in turn led to open the discussion of new topics in favor of a better world.

Latin America, libertarian perspectives, critical geography

Hans Steffen, a Prussian geographer in the Chilean Andes. Circulation of theories, scientific practices, fieldwork and instruments to reinterpret the legacy of the colonial frontier and draw the boundary between Argentina and Chile (1889-1914)

Carla Lois, CONICET

Hans Steffen, a prominent Prussian geographer (1865-1936), was initially hired by the Government of Chile as professor of geography for the recently formed Pedagogical Institute to create geography professors and write texts that contributed to the institutionalization of geography in that country. He was also asked to make a physical geography of the country, to raise astronomical observations and to perform topographic mapping, as well as to collect specimens of botany and zoology. When Chile and Argentina decided to submit the border dispute over the Andes to international arbitration, Steffen contributed to the Chilean lawsuit. He made expeditions with instruments brought from Europe, wrote texts in which he proposed to define western Patagonia in geomorphological terms, he presented the results of his work to the Royal Geographical Society, he maintained a smooth correspondence with the Argentine expert Francisco Moreno, he answered the Argentine postulates (based on the natural border Ratzelian theory) and even began to do triangulation works which he left unfinished when he returned to Switzerland due to health problems. This presentation analyzes the ideas, theories and geographical practices developed by Steffen for the conceptualization and demarcation of the border between Argentina and Chile by examining the texts he produced (newspapers, didactic books, diplomatic declarations, published conferences), images (maps, photos, sketches, outlines and field notes) and the social impact of their practices (for example, appearing in annals and scientific journals, or in periodical press). What juridical doctrines, geographical theories and cultural traditions did the new independent countries (in this case Chile and Argentina) assume to define the limit in relation to the legacy of the colonial inheritance? How were *uti possidetis iuris* positioned before the beginning? And in relation to this: what analogies and differences can be established between colonial and postcolonial cultures and traditions, and between Latin American and European ones? What implications had the participation of European specialists (as in this case Steffen) in the Latin American demarcation works during the republican period? These are some of the questions that this presentation aims to answer.

Steffen; Patagonia; border

Sources for introducing social insurance to the Latin America: Emil (Emilio) Schoenbaum and Czechoslovak actuarial mathematics

Jan Kotulek, Technical University of Ostrava

In early 1940s, social insurance systems in many countries of Latin America came through rapid development. It was facilitated through abilities of émigrés from the Nazi occupied Europe. Even if the roots of this reforms can be traced back to 1930s, when Czech jurist Osvald Stein (1895–1943), head of the Social Insurance Section at the International Labour Office (ILO), visited personally the

region, focus of ILO activities gradually turned to Latin America and the immediate stimulus is connected with Nazi rule over Europe and moving of ILO from Geneva to Montreal. Thanks to Stein's efforts, Emil Schoenbaum (1882–1967), professor of actuarial mathematics at Charles University in Prague and one of the directors of General Institute of Pensions in Prague, Czechoslovakia, came to Quito, joined Instituto Nacional de Prevision in December 1939, where he was made responsible for performing necessary actuarial work and training the staff in administrative duties. Schoenbaum, who studied pure mathematics in Prague and actuarial mathematics in Vienna and Göttingen, was the author of financial system in the broad Czechoslovak social insurance legislation, one of the mostly developed system in the whole world. He also possessed necessary experience from a similar mission, reform of social insurance in Greece (1930), international renown and had broad overview of the field, as editor-in-chief of the Czechoslovak Journal of Actuaries. In March 1939, he was forced to leave his position at Charles University in Prague by the Nazis due to his Jewish descent and asked for premature superannuation from the General Institute of Pensions, as he would be forced to leave anyway. In October he succeeded to emigrate from occupied Prague and worked for Ecuadorian and later also for Bolivian, Mexican, Costa Rican and Chilean Governments up to 1943, when he joined ILO headquarters in Montreal. After accidental death of Stein in December 1943, Schoenbaum presided the section on social security at 26th ILO Congress in Philadelphia in April 1944. In 1948, after the communist coup d'état, Schoenbaum accepted an offer from Mexican government and joined Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS). Three years later, he had been accused of hostile behaviour to the "peoples' democratic" (understand communist) regime in Czechoslovakia. Therefore, he accepted Mexican citizenship and served in IMSS up to his death.

actuarial mathematics; social insurance; Emilio Schoenbaum

Patenting and Licensing Strategies of an Independent Engineer: The Case of Heinrich Aumund (1873-1959)

Wolfgang König, Technische Universität Berlin

Heinrich Aumund was one of the first professors for conveyor Technology, teaching between 1909 and 1935 at the institutes of technology ('Technische Hochschulen') in Danzig/Gdansk and Berlin. As a member of the Prussian ministry of education, Aumund was responsible for reforming the 'Technische Hochschulen' between 1920 and 1926. Furthermore, he established a successful private engineering office for the planning of materials handling in mining and the iron industry in 1922. From 1892 to his death in 1959, he took more than 200 patents and founded a company in order to commercialize them. Most of his patents were filed in Germany, Great Britain and France but also in other European countries like the Soviet Union and overseas countries such as the United States and Chile. My paper will analyze Aumund's patenting and licensing strategies and their success and failure. Was he successful in winning licensees and earning money? Where there any conflicts between Aumund and the licensees, and if so, what were those about? Did his patents contribute to disseminate German conveyor technology in other countries? The paper is based on Aumund's 200 patents. The contexts were researched when preparing a biography of Heinrich Aumund.

Patenting; Licensing; Conveyor Technology; Heinrich Aumund

Social movements' challenge to the role of private insurance companies in Colombia's 1990s health reforms

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The various strategies implemented by multilateral agencies to overcome the "lost decade" of Latin America in the late 1970s and early 1980s, caused by the external debt crisis, shows the results of experimentation in The first decade of the 21st century (Estrada 2005, Giraldo 2007). The tendency of the reduction of the States restricted the influence of the same ones in the social spaces due to the crisis of the debt and the neoliberal wave stimulated by the structural reform. The consequence is that "institutional bureaucratic apparatus is still more out of step with social spaces and is increasingly illegitimate and ineffective" (Badie 1992b: 218 in Roth: 2008). Thus, Latin America at the beginning of the 90's led to the abandonment of the ECLAC model and replaced it with the neoliberal model that was being experienced in Pinochet's Chile by the popular Chicago Boys. Strategies promoted by the World Bank (WB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were categorized as Structural Adjustment Policies (SAPs) (Giraldo 2007) aimed at renegotiating debts and improving the macroeconomic balances of Latin American countries (Including health), in order to resume external financing to those who had lost their debt capacity and payment of external debt due to internal economic crises (López 1994, Hernández 2003, Restrepo 2004). Which, as expressed by Dos Santos, is nothing more than a crisis of the model of economic growth itself. The hospital crisis experienced in the late 1990s, where it has been documented that more than 60 institutions were closed at national level, the mistreatment and violation of the autonomy of health professionals, and the many denials in the Provision of services was understood by unions of workers in the health sector and academic sectors as a political opportunity to convene another set of actors (such as patients and students) to claim the right to health given the positioning of the problem at the level That allowed for greater identification. The understanding of social movements through the approximation of political process theory allows us to see the different moments relevant to the activation of collective action, their dynamics in the areas of deployment of strategies and mobilization repertoires as forms of visibilización of repertoires of the popular or subordinate public sphere public.

social movements, Health care, private insurance, judicialization

Ocupational Accidents in Argentina: Theoretical Perspectives

Karina Ramacciotti, CONICET

Desde principios del siglo XX diferentes voces pusieron sobre el tapete la necesidad de impulsar una ley que protegiera a los trabajadores de los accidentes, que les dejaban lesiones o que provocaban su muerte. La sanción de la ley de accidentes de trabajo (ley 9.688) en 1915 en Argentina implicó un cambio en la doctrina jurídica ya que instaló la idea que los problemas relativos al trabajo debían tener jurisdicción legal propia y no quedar incluidos dentro de la legislación civil. Esto constituyó un quiebre en la historia de la legislación, en las relaciones laborales y en la interacción entre las agencias estatales. Asimismo, abrió las puertas para crear los Tribunales de Trabajo. La sanción de la Ley N 9.688 ratificó la noción de riesgo profesional, ya vigente en Europa y en las legislaciones de otros países de América tales como Perú y Chile. Esto implicó que el patrón debía demostrar legalmente que el accidente había sido causado por la negligencia del obrero. Con lo cual, poco importaba que el patrón fuera o no culpable, lo que interesaba era que existiera un riesgo y, en virtud de él, el empleador debía remediar la desgracia, ya que era responsable de los accidentes de trabajo y de las enfermedades profesionales. Por lo tanto, la sola relación de causa y efecto entre el accidente y el ejercicio del trabajo se constituía en

prueba y ponía al patrón en la obligación de impulsar los mecanismos para su atención médica, tratamiento, cura o rehabilitación. También se estipuló que era el Estado quien tenía la obligación de tutelar las relaciones laborales. En la historiografía, el abordaje del tema fue analizado como un eslabón importante para el estudio del proceso de adquisición de los derechos sociales, pero dentro de estudios generales y sin mayor profundización específica. Ahora bien, muestra postura en torno al surgimiento de las políticas vinculadas a los accidentes laborales y enfermedades profesionales, fueron estudiadas como un proceso en el cual tanto el conflicto social como la relación entre los profesionales, en tanto sus saberes técnicos como políticos, permitieron comprender el proceso por medio del cual el Estado fue creando agencias cada vez más complejas con el objetivo de intervenir en las relaciones sociales. Conjuguar estas perspectivas nos permitió conocer el entramado de intereses, vernáculos e internacionales, que se pusieron en juego para delimitación una política pública.

Accidentes laborales, conflicto social, reformas sociales

Global History and Latin America: Current Debates and Perspectives

Andres Baeza, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

The global turn has been one of the most influential and diffused historiographical innovations of the last decade. However, what is properly “global” in this perspective remains diffuse and does not compel all the regions of the planet in the same way. A clear example is the marginal place of Latin America in recent debates on global history that have taken place in the English speaking world which mainly focus on the European connections with Asia, Africa and Oceania. This is due to the close connection between (British) imperial and global histories, which has unified a wide range of regions that formed part of the British Empire, among which Latin America does not count. Despite this, over the last five years there is an increasing interest in including this region in the debates on global history. This is in part because of the need of overcome the nation-state centered narratives which characterized Latin American historiography in 19th and 20th centuries. This presentation aims to reinforce that need by means of the analysis of recent approaches about global history that might be applied to the study of a wide range of historical processes and phenomena that took place in this region as wells the discussion of other concepts that challenge the validity of global history as an analytical perspective (transnational history and interconnected histories).

Global History, Latin America, Historiography

Nutrition Policy and the Limits of Social Medicine in the Latin America, 1930-1950

Eric D. Carter, Macalester College

The objective of this paper is to explore the place of nutrition in public health policy discourse in Latin America in the 1930s and 1940s. At the end of this period, there was a marked transition towards a more complex international institutional architecture to address nutritional problems. Disconnected national-level policymaking and limited efforts by the League of Nations (and its affiliate, the International Labor Organization) were largely superseded by relatively robust institutions (e.g., the United Nations' World Food Program, the FAO, and WHO). Yet little research has addressed Latin American participation in, and influence on, the genesis of these organizations, or national nutrition policy antecedents in the region. As part of a larger book

project on the history of Latin American social medicine, I seek to, first, categorize and explain the discourses on health and nutrition in that era, particularly the ideological orientations of these discourses; second, to understand how nutritional issues were incorporated into the policy domain of social medicine, and related fields such as eugenics, puericulture, and pediatrics; and third, to explore such questions through discourse analysis and the study of life trajectories of major and minor figures in social medicine and nutrition policy of the mid-20th century: Josue de Castro (Brazil), José Maria Bengoa (Venezuela), Pedro Escudero and Juan Maurin Navarro (Argentina), and Eduardo Cruz-Coke and Jorge Mardones Restat (Chile). Preliminarily, I argue that nutritional problems were fundamental to social medicine diagnoses of the root causes of population health conditions, articulated through elaborate political-economic critiques that encompassed national agricultural trade policies and agrarian issues (e.g. land tenure, rural working conditions, and rural labor rights). However, the limited reach of public health beyond biomedical spaces (the research lab, the clinic, the hospital) and urban areas led to the de-socialization of nutritional issues, intensification of scientific research on nutrition and metabolism, and segregation of the nutrition question from problems of food, agriculture, and development. This epistemological shift coincided with the logic of post-World War II international development architecture.

nutrition; public health; social medicine; Latin America

Andean Adventures in Bioprospecting: Luther Burbank, José Husbands, and the Boundaries of Botany

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This paper explores the horticultural, commercial, epistolary, and personal dimensions of Luther Burbank's bioprospecting adventures in the Andes, which were conducted primarily with the assistance of José Husbands, a talented Chilean botanical collector. While diplomatic channels were one way that horticultural knowledge was often exported northward for commercial gain (Husbands transmitted several important horticultural discoveries to US experiment stations through the US consul), a newly discovered cache of letters more clearly reveals the central role Husbands played in Burbank's own expanding economic empire of botanical novelties. Husbands' incredibly detailed missives, written in the midst of navigating field and mountain, tell a great deal not only about the very real difficulties of Andean bioprospecting and the ways that solitary collecting practices intersected with local folk knowledges, but disclose profoundly personal dimensions as well. Even as Husbands brought significant new species to Burbank's attention, his distinctively flowery and often deeply intimate personal letters illustrate a complex and deeply personal relationship that emerged between the collector and his transcontinental interlocutor and patron. As they bioprospected at the boundaries of botany, their correspondence served both scientific and economic goals, even as it tested the limits of acceptable familiarity. Both professional and personal dimensions of conducting botany thus proved vital to Burbank's successes in importing South American horticultural species for North American economic gain.

botany bioprospecting genetics

From Atlantic to Pacific: Francis Schmitt, Axon Biophysics, and the Hunt for Squid in Woods Hole and Montemar, 1950-1970

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From the 1940s through the 1960s, Francis Schmitt, the first Biology chair at MIT, maintained a continuous research program on the biochemical mechanisms and physical structures underlying the nervous impulse. These interests emerged especially after J.Z. Young introduced him to the squid giant axon at the MBL in 1936. From then on, Schmitt interrogated the nervous system almost entirely through marine invertebrates, especially squid and lobster. Why did he choose these organisms? How did they affect his conclusions? And how might invertebrate work have influenced his founding of the pioneering Neurosciences Research Program (NRP) in 1961? This paper will argue that place mattered in Schmitt's career, both practically and theoretically. One reason Schmitt focused on marine invertebrates was abundance. At the MBL, squids and lobsters proved generally easy to catch. This, in turn, allowed for a wide range of experiments. Electrophysiology on living nerves was done on site, with dissections taking place immediately. Biochemical assays were conducted inshore, with large quantities of nerve extracts shipped to MIT for amino acid content and other analyses. Sometimes, however, this ease of procurement failed, sending Schmitt scurrying to learn more natural history. In the late-1950s he founded a laboratory in Montemar, Chile. The Humboldt squid, with nerve cells much larger than the Atlantic squid *Loligo pealeii*, frequented the waters off the Chilean coast. More material meant more repeatable experimentation, even as distance exaggerated the differences between research performed on-site and that done back at MIT. As the migratory patterns of the Humboldt squid changed, moreover, Schmitt's deputies in Chile were forced into comparative studies, as they were at the MBL when *Loligo* proved elusive. The NRP was an ambitious attempt to unravel the vertebrate brain, from biological foundations to consciousness. I will conclude by suggesting that Schmitt's invertebrate research was integral to the NRP's founding. Macromolecular assemblies in salt water spurred Schmitt's interest in complex properties, like memory, that might emerge from simple chemical systems. Schmitt's comparative studies also alerted him to the biological conditions likely shared by all life, as well as those only shared by some. This convinced him that general physiology, even in squids, could inform human biology, but also that vertebrate research required top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Francis Otto Schmitt; MIT; MBL; squids; Neurosciences Research Program