

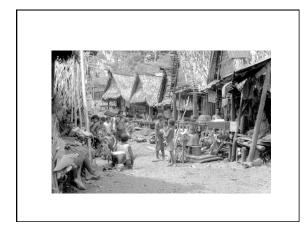
## Visualization and Cognition

Thinking with the Eyes and Hands Bruno Latour



#### Some background ideas

- · Science creates new knowledge
- Knowing is a form of cognition
- Science is a form of cognition
- Science changed dramatically in a fourhundred year period 1600 - 2000
- This creates a great divide between the haves (have science) and the have nots.





#### What creates the great divide?

#### • Between

- Pre-scientific/scientific
- modern/primitive
- us/them

#### Explanations for the great divide

- Economic forces
- Evolution of the human brains
- A lucky run of scientific geniuses
  - These explanations assume commensurability of cause and effect
- The production and circulation of inscriptions? What!?

#### One of Goodwin's conclusions

The ability to build and interpret a material cognitive artifact, such as an archaeological map, is embedded within a web of socially articulated discourse. Talk between coworkers, the lines they are drawing, measurement tools, and the ability to **see** relevant events in the dirt all mutually inform each other within a single coherent activity.

#### Goodwin's deflationary move

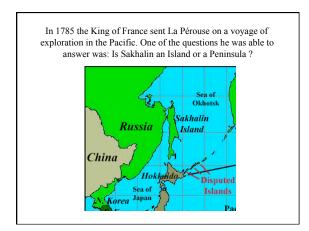
• Simultaneously, **the practices** clustered around the production, distribution, and interpretation of such representations **provide** the material and cognitive **infrastructure** that **make** archaeological **theory possible**.

## Latour claims...

- A laboratory is a device for turning everything and anything into inscriptions.
- Scientists start seeing something when they stop looking at nature and look exclusively and obsessively at prints and flat inscriptions.

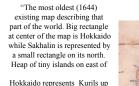
#### Need to keep two things in focus

- 1. Properties of inscriptions
- 2. The role of inscriptions in **agonistic** encounters.
  - "...the way in which people argue with one another using paper, signs, prints, and diagrams."
  - It's contested vision!
- "We have to hold the two eyepieces together so that we turn it into a real binocular; it takes time to focus, but the spectacle, I hope, is worth the waiting." p5.



## What's at stake?

- Who controls this part of the world and its resources? England? France? Holland?
- An agonistic encounter. Contested Vision!
- How does a nation assert and defend its claims?
- · How does a nation know what to claim?



to Kamba represents Kunis up to Kambatka Peninsula. The forms are quite different from the reality but the geographic localities such as villages, caps and rivers appear in the correct order so this map should have been drawn from true

explorations of the region."

http://www.karafuto.com/



During two trips to Sakhalin, 1806, Mamiya Rinzo made a precise map by using scientific instruments. The form of the

island appeared for the firsttime correctly drawn excepting the north eastern cost where he has never been. The information inside the island such as mountains and the form of rivers has been got from the information coming from aborigines.

http://www.karafuto.com/

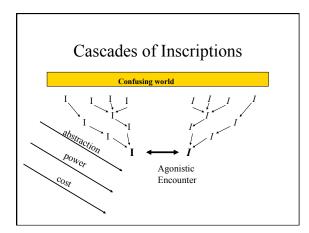


# Properties of the Maps that make them useful in this context

- Mobile gathered in one place, delivered to people in other places
- Immutable not corrupted by the journey
- Presentable others can see (sense) them
- Readable can make meaning
- Combinable relations of depicted objects can be controlled

#### The agonistic encounter

- "...the way in which someone convinces someone else to take up a statement, pass it along, to make it more of a fact."
- "...force dissenters into believing new facts and behaving in new ways."

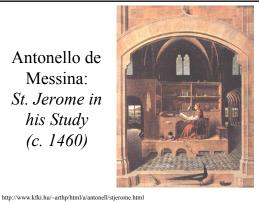


## The importance of perspective (optical consistency) in art

- Combining depiction of the world with geometry
- · Linear perspective preserves invariances
- Allow translation without corruption



Antonello de Messina: St. Jerome in his Study (c. 1460)





http://www.ilstu.edu/~jjochil/italy.htm

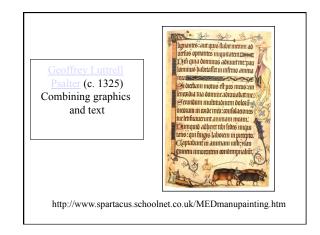
Dürer: Adoration of the Magi (1504)

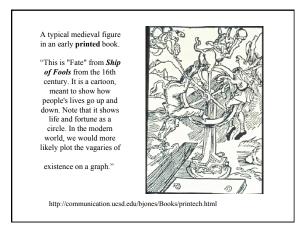
Fiction drawn as nature "Religious...themes drawn with the same perspective as that used for rendering nature."



http://www.abcgallery.com/D/durer/durer34.html







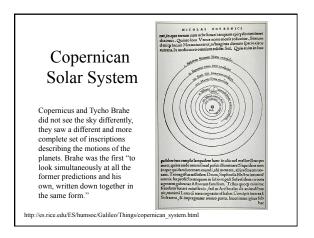
- Why do the first books contain medieval figures, and not more realistic pictures?
- "The displacement of many immutable mobiles comes first; the old texts are spread everywhere and can be gathered more cheaply in one place. But then the contradictions among them become visible in the most literal sense." (Latour, 1984:12)

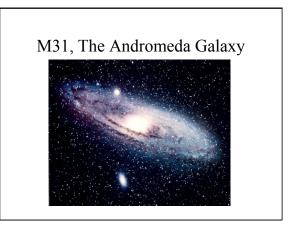
- "A new interest in "Truth" does not come from a new vision, but from the same old vision applying itself to new visible objects that mobilize space and time differently."
- "The printing press does not add anything to the mind, to the scientific method, to the brain. It simply conserves and spreads everything no matter how wrong, strange or wild."
- *Anything* that will accelerate the mobility of the traces that a location may obtain about another place, or *anything* that will allow these traces to move without transformation from one place to another, will be favored.

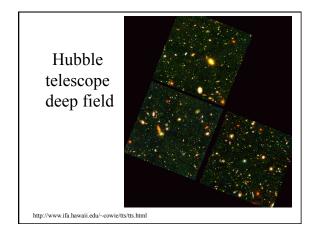
• The main difference between us and the savages (Fabian argues) is not in the culture, in the mind, or in the brain, but in the way we visualize them. An asymmetry is created because we create a space and a time in which we place the other cultures but they do not do the same.

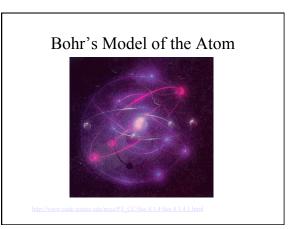
## Bohr's Model of the Atom

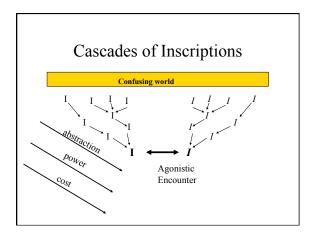


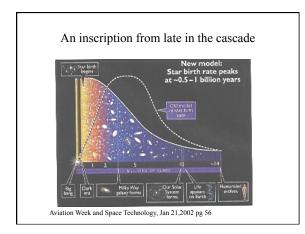












- Scientists start "seeing" something once they stop looking at nature and look exclusively and obsessively at prints and flat inscriptions.
- Defining the act of seeing inscriptions. Professional vision

## Properties of inscriptions

• merge with written

• merge with geometry

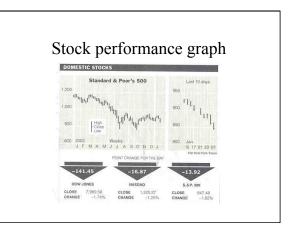
text

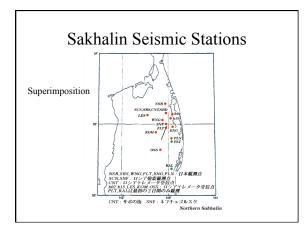
- Mobile
- immutable
- flat
- scalable

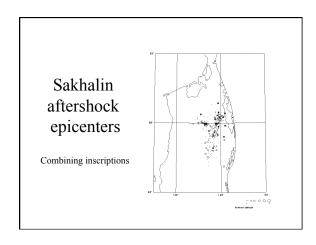
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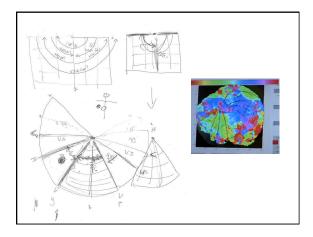
- reproducible
- combinable
- superimposable











• "An average mind or an average man, with the same perceptual abilities, within normal social conditions, will generate totally different output depending on whether his or her average skills apply to the confusing world or to inscriptions." (Latour, p.22)

## The power of bureaucracy

• "a man whose eye dominates records through which some sort of connections are established with millions of others may be said to dominate."

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