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Cover Illustration: Ludvig Holberg statue in Copenhagen, from Creative Commons.

Congratulations!

Editorial

by Ann Rudinow Sætnan

Hearty congratulations to Bruno Latour, to his colleagues and collaborators, and to the field of Science and Technology Studies as a whole. Bruno was recently awarded this year's Holberg Prize.

Ludvig Holberg (1684-1754), though probably best remembered as a playwright, also held professorships (plural!) in metaphysics and logic, Latin rhetoric, and history at Copenhagen University. In 2003, the Norwegian government established the Ludvig Holberg Memorial Fund, the interest of which is used to finance three annual awards:

- The Holberg International Memorial Prize (or just the Holberg Prize for short) is awarded annually for outstanding scholarly work in the fields of the arts and humanities, social sciences, law and theology. The prize amount is NOK 4.5 million (Approximately EUR 590,000 at current exchange rates).
- The Nils Klim Award of NOK 250,000 is awarded to an outstanding young (under age 35) Nordic researcher in the same fields as for the Holberg Prize, and
- The Holberg Prize Schools Project is a research competition for pupils in

upper secondary schools in Norway.

- Bruno's name has now been added to the growing line of winners of the Holberg Prize. As usual, the announcement of this year's winner triggered considerable debate. More on that below under the title "Science Wars Redux".

But for now let me point out that the Holberg Prize is not awarded for a single book, or even for an entire life's work, on the basis of its inherent qualities. The award is given for a body of work that has deeply affected the course of one or more disciplines or interdisciplinary fields. In other words, a winner never wins on his or her own. It takes a whole community's participation in an intellectual project for that project to earn a Holberg Prize. Therefore, I repeat:

- 1) Congratulations, Bruno!
- 2) Congratulations all colleagues who have participated in constructing Actor Network Theory!
- 3) Congratulations to the entire STS community that has critiqued, developed, embraced, and generally put the theory to use!

Editorially yours, Ann Rudinow Sætnan

Science Wars Redux

by Ann Rudinow Saetnan

My first 4S conference was in Worcester, Massachusetts in 1987. I remember three things in particular from that conference: the dinner at a “Medieval” banquet hall, community singing of Tom Lehrer songs on the steps there as we waited for a bus back, and Bruno Latour’s author meets critics session for *Science in Action*. At that session, one *ex auditorio* critic, Nils Roll-Hansen (Norwegian biologist and professor (now emeritus) of philosophy of science), rose up to challenge Latour to come up with a defense for being a relativist. Latour walked to the microphone and responded calmly “I am not a relativist” – and Roll-Hansen sank back to his seat.

A few weeks ago a colleague said in jest that it was “an aspect of Roll-Hansen’s Old World charm that he seems incapable of learning from his mistakes”. Roll-Hansen has namely again - along with Jon Elster (political scientist), Stig Frøland (professor of medicine), Nina Witoszek (writer and cultural historian) and others - risen up to publicly accuse Latour of being a relativist (actually, Witoszek’s critique is somewhat different, accusing Latour of being a Jacobite) and to protest his being honored (Elster 2013, Frøland 2013, Roll-Hansen 2013, Witoszek 2013). This time the honor is the 2013 Ludvig Holberg International Memorial Prize.

The Ludvig Holberg International Memorial Prize (or simply Holberg Prize) is the chief one of three prizes awarded each year out of the interest on the Ludvig Holberg Memorial Fund, which was established by the Norwegian government in 2003. The Holberg Prize is awarded to an individual who has “made outstanding contributions to the humanities, social sciences, law, or theology”. The prize consists of a memorial medal and 4.5 million Norwegian kroner (approximately €550,000). The 10 winners so far have

been Julia Kristeva (2004), Jürgen Habermas (2005), Shmuel N. Eisenstadt (2006), Ronald Dworkin (2007), Fredric R. Jameson (2008), Ian Hacking (2009), Natalie Zemon Davis (2010), Jürgen Kocka (2011), Manuel Castells (2012), and now also Bruno Latour.

And, as has become almost as strong a tradition, the announcement of the winner has again triggered a flare-up of the so-called “Science Wars” with vociferous protests from Jon Elster and others. Elster protested the awards to Kristeva, Eisenstadt, Jameson, and now also Latour. Both in the case of Kristeva and again this year, Elster kicked off his protest by sending the Minister of Higher Education a copy of Sokal and Bricmont’s *Fashionable Nonsense*, following up with a letter to the public in Norway’s main broadsheet newspaper, *Aftenposten*, this time concluding that the prize has been irreparably damaged by a reckless awards committee over the years and should now be shut down. The debate then washed back and forth for a time – garnering supporters and detractors, protestors and counter-protestors (e.g. Asdahl 2013, Bjørkdahl 2013) – before eventually subsiding until the next time someone anathema to Elster is awarded the prize.

Had I not decided to write a piece about this debate, I might well have ignored the various op ed articles and letters to the editor. “Ho hum and here we go again,” after all. They are so boringly predictable, and yet so adrenalin-triggeringly irritating, and I have no need for either boredom or irritation. But having given myself the challenge to review the debate, I decided to look for some literary trait in them to analyse, thus providing myself at once with both interest and distance.

What then struck me about the articles and letters was the number of

dichotomies that appear in them. An incomplete list includes rational/irrational, true/false, new/old, human/non-human, nature/culture, consistent/inconsistent, and not least realist/relativist. And the dichotomies appear absolute: You're either with us or against us. That places quite a burden on the simplification of texts, for scientists represent themselves in texts, as we know, and the articles and letters claim to have found these dichotomies by comparing Latour's texts to those of others.

What further strikes me about these dichotomies is that they seem to be all aligned along a moral dimension, leaving no room for complexity or self-doubt. Given that Latour has been found to be a relativist (as is the dominant point of view among the prize protest pieces), then his ascription of agency to non-human actors must be a consequence of his relativism, stubbornly ignoring the fact that Nature is by nature independent of human will. Or too, the ascription of agency to non-humans could be a sign of inconsistency. Or it could be both (oddly enough). But whichever it is, it is clearly on the bad side of the good/bad dichotomy.

Witoszek sets up a different dichotomy – old/new. She claims that Latour, along with (she further claims) many other “French Jacobites” (her term), has simply attached new, catchy names to old concepts. This too makes him, in her opinion, undeserving of the prize, and thus on the bad side of the good/bad dichotomy.

Of course, this degree of simplification may be an artefact of the genre. These are short, polemic pieces. Perhaps there simply isn't room for nuance or complexity. Still, I find it sad. So many texts read so narrowly, simply placing them along a series of binary divides and lining those up along an axis. What about the moments of humour in those texts? What about the puzzles, the complexities, even the self-contradictions? Such a boring way to read a text! But is it perhaps a

human weakness? Are dichotomies some sort of archetypal trait in human thinking? And this leaves me doubly sad because it makes me wonder too what texts (and other text-like experiences) I myself read that way. Oh dear.

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Science and Technology Parks in Italy

By Michela Cozza

This contribution is aimed at summarizing a few theoretical considerations concerning the Italian Science and Technology Parks, drawing from my post-doctoral research (April, 1 2011-March 31, 2013). I have discussed these insights on the occasion of the 4S-EASST 2012 Conference (Copenhagen, Denmark, October 17-20 2012), in the stream “Design challenges of working and organizing in technologically dense environments”.

My project was aimed at inquiring – from a Science and Technology Studies (STS) perspective – into the role of Science and Technology Parks in the ecology of innovation at the national level.

The IASP (International Association of Science Parks) defines them as follow: “A Science Park is an organisation managed by specialised professionals, whose main aim is to increase the wealth of its community by promoting the culture of innovation and the competitiveness of its associated businesses and knowledge-based institutions. To meet these goals, a Science Park stimulates and manages the flow of knowledge and technology amongst universities, R&D institutions, companies, and markets; it facilitates the creation and growth of innovation-based companies through incubation and spin-off processes. Furthermore, it provides other value-added services together with high quality space and facilities” (IASP website, retrieved: 6 February 2012).

Specifically, my research was focused on Italian Science and Technology Parks (STPs), thinking of them in terms of innovation intermediaries or *innomediaries* (Sawhney et al. 2003), and *information infrastructures* (Star 1999). This perspective has opened to an ecological understanding of these complex organizations. In this sense, the object of my research was to do a sort of “infrastructural inversion” (Bowker & Star 1999) recognizing the *sociomaterial texture of*

organizing (Cooper & Fox 1990) and *knowing* (Brown & Duguid 2001) into the STPs.

I have considered six Italian Parks that embody six successful stories: the Science and Technology Parks Kilometro Rosso (Bergamo), the AREA Science Park (Trieste), The VEGA-Venice Gateway for Science and Technology (Venezia), the Toscana Life Sciences (Siena), the Technology Park of Lodi Cluster (Lodi), and the Technology Park of Navacchio (Pisa). I have interviewed 34 actors (8 exploratory interviews with experts on this topic; 5 interviews with managers of academic Industrial Liaison Offices; 6 interviews with the CEOs of the case-studies; 5 interviews with each Incubator manager - taking into account that one Park doesn't have an Incubator; 10 interviews with the founders of the academic spin-offs localised into the Parks). This selection is based on the typology of STPs. Generally, an STP may be cross-thematic or thematic: in this research I have selected three cross-thematic parks and three thematic parks. I have selected the case-studies also in relation to the shareholding: a park may have a public character (in this research I have considered one public case), a private character (in this research I have considered one private case) or mixed character (in this research I have considered four mixed cases). Selecting these case studies, I have paid attention to the internal presence of different academic spin-offs. As a matter of fact, looking at the heterogeneity of academic tenants (Mustar et al. 2006) is one possible way to see the STPs as innovation intermediaries that work across boundaries (Carlile 2004).

Generally speaking, parks routinely deal with (human and non-human) actors that arise from different social worlds (Becker 1982). In relation to this situated origin, the actors pose multiple, often conflicting demands (Suchman 2000), giving rise to important *controversies* for instance about

how to manage knowledge across boundaries, that is how to convert academic research into commercial innovation. This specific type of controversy is typical of the spin-offs' stories arising from my interviews. Typically, in these stories you have on one side a professor or a researcher who wants to create a spin-off company, mainly to support or improve his/her academic research activities, and on the other side you have different antagonistic voices that stress the relevance of a non-academic management for the spin-off because it is a private company needing such entrepreneurial guidance.

The aim of the parks is that of *bridging a gap* among heterogeneous actors: mainly, the universities and researchers, the industrial liaison offices of the universities, the industry and private property owners, the public interest agencies, the other tenants localised into the park. Then, the innovation intermediaries should reconcile *multiple viewpoints* and *social worlds* (Gerson & Star 1986), articulating different levels of work organization in order to construct a "doable" problem (Fujimura 1987). For instance looking at the academic spin-offs as tenants, a "doable problem" may be generated by a successful process of *translation* (Callon 1991) that aligns the academic research with market via the incubator of the park. In this case the incubator is the intermediary and the specific park is the sociomaterial network where the incubator acts. According to Callon (1991) "quite minimal changes may transform intermediaries into actors, or actors back into intermediaries (...) Either you focus on the group itself, and go on further, in which case you have an actor. Or you pass through it into the networks that lie beyond, and you have a simple intermediary" (p.142).

In this sense you begin to see the relational nature of the park, which is the park as an infrastructure. According to Star (1999), infrastructure is "a fundamentally relational concept, becoming real infrastructure in relation to organized practices" (p.380). A helpful trick for "reading" infrastructure lies in identifying the master narrative: "this voice speaks unconsciously from the presumed

centre of things" (Star 1999, p. 384). In the case of Italian STPs, the master narrative may be identified with the APSTI-Association of Italian Scientific and Technological Parks. Applying an *ecological approach* (Star & Griesemer 1989), this particular vision does not have an ontological priority, but taking it into account allows us to understand the political and cultural background where the Italian STPs act or should act as actors and/or innovation intermediaries.

Even if this research is formally expired, I am considering it as an ongoing project because the analysis of documents and interviews may be deepened in different respects.

The arising knowledge is promising as the STS perspective offers a further understanding of the role of Science and Technology Parks in the ecology of innovation. The findings in the studies of Science and Technology Parks point to the need for further study and consider *mediating*, *articulating* or *moderating* factors. Other important avenues for future research should problematize the science park as a crucial actor for innovation system. A few pioneering studies have moved further in their attempt to reveal what resides inside the *black box*. Then, I maintain that the *infrastructural inversion* is a way to open a black box such as a Science and Technology Park but it could be a promising methodology also for other technological dense environments.

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Web Sites:

IASP- International Association of Science Parks <http://www.iasp.ws>

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Broadening the Knowledge Base in Policymaking: Notes on a Symposium on Technology Assessment in the Walloon Parliament

By Michiel van Oudheusden

How can technology assessment (TA) broaden and deepen the knowledge base of decision making in science, technology, and innovation? This question was at the forefront of a symposium entitled “Debating new technologies” (Les nouvelles technologies en débat), held on March 8 at the Walloon Parliament in Namur, Belgium. It expresses an aspiration shared by Walloon TA professionals, science and technology researchers, policy administrators, as well as certain members of Parliament (MPs), to render TA serviceable to policymaking in Wallonia. It also reflects the aim of PACITA, an EU-funded project that supports TA initiatives involving policymakers and civil society organizations in “non-TA” countries and regions like Wallonia. [<http://www.pacitaproject.eu>]

Broadly speaking, TA is the systematic study and evaluation of technologies. When tailored to meet the demands of policymakers and MPs in particular, it is termed Parliamentary TA (PTA). As symposium organizer Pierre Delvenne (SPIRAL, University of Liège) remarked at the symposium’s outset, various countries (e.g. USA, Denmark, The Netherlands, Switzerland) and regions (e.g. Flanders, Catalonia) have established PTA traditions, but TA was never durably institutionalized in Wallonia. “Why is that?” he asked. “And how can TA processes and tools inform Walloon policymaking, taking into account the needs of scientists, societal actors, citizens, and politicians?”

Useful but fragile

During the first half of the day, various TA experts offered their responses to the above questions. Michael Nentwich (ITA, Austria) and Theodoros Karapiperis (STOA,

EU Parliament) illustrated how expert studies and citizen consultations, among other TA activities, can support technological innovation in domains such as energy, health technologies, and nanotechnologies. A more intriguing note, however, was sounded by Todd LaPorte, formerly with the US Office of Technology Assessment, OTA. Intent on sharing his OTA experiences with the audience, LaPorte underlined that PTA is a fragile policy tool, as TA processes provide interdisciplinary, long-term oriented knowledge that must be “de-politicized” in order to tailor to all political factions. The difficulty, said LaPorte, is that PTA inputs into policymaking are almost by definition threatening to the political and economic status quo, because they urge policymakers to take measures that surpass the short term of politics. A good example is global warming, which in the US has not resulted in notable policy action. Furthermore, PTA institutes tend to lack “outside constituencies”; that is, they can be so firmly wedded to Parliament that they are unable to target other societal actors, such as the media, civil society organizations, and the citizenry. As a consequence, many PTA institutes are fully dependent on Parliament and Parliament only.

Recent political-institutional developments lend support to LaPorte’s fragility thesis. In 2011, the Danish Government announced that it would reform the Danish Board of Technology, which serves as a model for PTA in Europe. [See: *EASST Review* vol. 31(1): 13-14] In the same year, the Flemish Government called for the disbandment of the Instituut Samenleving en Technologie (IST), which advised the Flemish Parliament on matters relating to science and technology. Little surprise then that symposium participants asked IST

director Robby Berloznik to expound on the recent restructuring of his institute. In line with LaPorte, Berloznik responded that PTA organizations must continuously adapt to changing political cultures, which can be hard to fathom. He argued that when PTA was initiated in Flanders in 2000, Parliament was considered the bastion of people's power. This "strong" conception of the role of Parliament has radically weakened in recent years. Due to political shifts, Parliament and its affiliated organizations have come under increasing ideological pressure and face budgetary restrictions.

Fragility thus set the tone for the morning discussions. Offering his reflections on the issue, Deputy Christian Noiret even went so far as to point out that only three Walloon MPs were in attendance in the present session. He hastened to add, however, that TA is far from redundant. Policymakers, he argued, can utilize TA as a tool to reach more informed decisions, but this requires experimentation with TA processes and ideas, as well as openness from all involved parties. Experimentation and openness imply integrating representative (parliamentary) and deliberative-participatory (TA) rationales in decision making, he said, as well as carefully listening to, and assessing, the needs of MPs when it comes to technological innovation.

Expanding TA

After a walking lunch in one of the underground galleries of the Parliament, it was time for the first of two thematic sessions. Two early-career researchers presented their research on food technologies, to which Danielle Bütschi (TA-SWISS) and Deputy Anne-Catherine Goffinet responded. Building on observations raised by Kim Hendrickx (SPIRAL, University of Liège) as to how scientists, regulators, and policymakers categorize foods in different, potentially conflicting ways, Bütschi acknowledged that TA processes are always interpretive. This is why writing policy recommendations is so difficult, she said, as PTA reports must avoid using politically sensitive words in order to assure the

impartiality of PTA. To illustrate her point, she referred to the height of public controversy around genetically-modified organisms. At the time, the word "moratorium" was taboo in Switzerland, as it was elsewhere.

Bütschi's remarks reflect earlier concerns about retaining the political independence of PTA. If the independence of a PTA institute, or more accurately, the perception of independence, is breached, PTA risks losing political credibility and clout. Picking up on these concerns, Goffinet emphasized that the added value of PTA lies precisely in "bridging" the worlds of academia, industry, civil society, and politics. While the neutrality of PTA can be questioned on scientific, legal, political, and philosophical grounds, "neutrality" is also a tool that enables PTA actors to draw together, and facilitate, multiple innovation rationales, vocabularies, values, and interests.

The second afternoon panel, entitled "Technologies of democracy," comprised contributions from Gérard Valenduc (Universities of Namur and Louvain-la-Neuve), Nicole Dewandre (Advisor to the Director-General of the DG CONNECT, EU Commission), and Claire Lobet (vice-rector of the University of Namur), among others. Valenduc, who in the eighties and nineties pioneered various TA initiatives in Wallonia, praised the symposium organizers for revitalizing, and possibly reinventing, TA in the Walloon region. Reiterating an earlier remark by Delvenne, Valenduc contended that policy-oriented TA now has more momentum than ever before, as both TA practitioners and politicians make a concerted effort to explore and use TA for policymaking.

Intriguingly, Valenduc next touched upon a tension between TA and science and technology studies (STS). Invoking the names of Michel Callon and Bruno Latour, he suggested that TA is akin to practical problem solving, whereas STS (or certain strands of STS) has little or no real-world applicability. It was not clear from his intervention if Valenduc believes TA and STS can also fruitfully inform one another. Thankfully,

both Dewandre and Lobet provided resources to work with, or around, the opposition between ostensibly “detached,” academic research and “practical” policymaking. Lobet by highlighting that she has developed participatory methods with philosophers that can be of service to TA, and by evoking ethical questions specific to technology that directly impinge on the lives of citizens; Dewandre by insisting that “evidence-based policymaking,” on which many TA formats draw, does not necessarily muster the kind of evidence policy actors like herself are looking for. What is needed, argued Dewandre, is an analytical practice that does not take technology as a given object that must be “assessed,” but understands technology as a societal project.

TA working lunches

As the symposium drew to a close, Deputy Member and President of the Parliamentary Working Group on the Assessment of Technological Choices (Evaluation des choix technologiques) Joëlle Kapompolé, thanked the symposium organizers and speakers for their contributions. She pledged to draw political support for PTA in Wallonia and reminded attendees of a series of “TA working lunches” that will be held with TA researchers and MPs in the Walloon Parliament from May 28 onwards. She also sounded two notes of caution. First, contrary to what some symposium attendees had suggested, the PTA activities in the Walloon Parliament serve to explore the potential uses of TA for policymakers based on the latter’s expectations and concerns. In other words, the present initiatives are not an attempt to erect a full-fledged TA institute within the Parliament – at least not just yet. Second,

there is a need for TA professionals and researchers to communicate in a transparent and clear language in order not to exclude broader segments of society. While speakers in the symposium achieved a high level of debate on a range of important issues, it is necessary to “vulgarize” TA outputs in the best sense of the term.

In their closing remarks, Marie-Carmen Bex (representing Minister Jean-Marc Nollet) and Jérôme Vandermaes (representing Minister Jean-Claude Marcourt) likewise underlined the added value of TA for policymaking processes. Echoing Kapompolé’s point that the question at present is to sensitize MPs to TA ideas and approaches, Bex spoke of launching a “TA awareness campaign” within the Parliament. Vandermaes added that such a campaign should target all political factions, without exception.

These reactions suggest that PTA in Wallonia is “on the move,” to cite Delvenne; although the direction in which PTA is presently heading is not yet clear. The follow-up initiatives, such as the TA working lunches, should help involved parties to outline the possibilities and cease the opportunities for PTA. The same initiatives will also have to address the various challenges raised in the symposium, such as the fragility of PTA institutions, if PTA is to leave a lasting imprint on Walloon policymaking circles and Walloon society at large.

Michiel van Oudheusden is a post-doc researcher at SPIRAL, University of Liège

For more information on the March 8 symposium and upcoming Walloon PTA events, visit <http://tapw.wordpress.com> (in French).

First Nordic STS conference, April 2013

By Henrik Karlstrøm and Ann Rudinow Sætnan

The first biennial Nordic STS conference was held April 24-26 in Hell, Norway. On very short notice, Ann Sætnan was asked to review the event for EASST Review. Special thanks to Henrik Karlstrøm, who was available and willing to review Brian Wynne's keynote address at the event, as that was one part of the program Sætnan had to miss due to teaching duties

The conference in brief

The conference was convened at a hotel very near the Trondheim airport – convenient both for those flying in from afar and for those driving from nearby Trondheim. In spite of somewhat hit-and-miss announcement of the event, there were 145 participants – 77 from Norway, 41 from Denmark, 13 from Finland, 9 from Sweden and 4 others.

The program was a mix of pre-arranged panels, panels put together by the program committee, a time slot for national network meetings, the keynote plenary by Brian Wynne ... and meals.

The panels arranged by the program committee were unusual in that they were not grouped according to subject matter. Instead of four papers on medical technologies or four papers on energy or four papers on physics, the committee had grouped papers according to theoretical and/or methodological approaches, with similar approaches applied to four quite different technologies or science disciplines. Many presenters were sceptical to this at first. "I've seem to have landed in a random group of left-over papers. I don't know what my paper is doing in there or what we'll have to say to each other," was the sort of comment heard from presenters whose sessions had not yet been held. After the session, the same presenter might say something like "I didn't know what we would

find in common, but by some miracle it seems to have worked." But from a listener's perspective, this was no miracle. The paper combinations put theory and methodology in focus, which made the bridge towards relevance for listeners' various own research topics that much shorter. It also gave some new excitement to the field, with theoretical similarities and differences standing out in sharp relief and a broad spectrum of empirical cases serving to illustrate those similarities and differences, rather than cliques of similar papers conversing comfortably amongst themselves. Furthermore, with only four or five parallel sessions to choose from in each time slot, this way of grouping the papers avoided creating time slots where no sessions met a listener's interests. As a style choice for a small conference like this, the strategy worked well. It might not work as well for a large conference, however, as it might limit presenters' possibilities for networking with potential project collaborators. We are more likely to form new collaborations around shared empirical objects of study than around shared theories applied to widely different topics, and at a large conference the parallel paper sessions are pretty much ones only chance of meeting new future collaborators.

Like Goldilocks, participants at the First Nordic STS Conference generally

concluded that the format was “Not too big, not too small – just right.” The Norwegian caucus decided to form a loose mailing list network, much as the Danish and Swedish STS networks had already done, and the

participants on the whole concluded that this was an experiment worth repeating. The Second Nordic STS Conference will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark in 2015.

Brian Wynne’s keynote address

Prof. Wynne held a keynote address titled “Risking Reflexive Reason, Tilting at Sacred Cows: Science, Publics – and Democracy?”, which packed a lot of interesting material into a short time. Here is a (doomed) attempt to summarize the main points in as short a space as possible.

The talk was centered on a discussion of the role of scientific knowledge production in the shaping of public discourse on political issues – and the specific role of STS in making sense of this role – and used examples taken from the activist science of synthetic biologists as well as the European debate over genetically modified organisms to highlight this discussion.

The starting point was a listing of some possible roles for science studies: it can describe how different versions of “science” are articulated and enacted in contemporary society (is it innocent research, a factor of production, public authority, author of meanings?), it can expose the “social” element in science, it can seek to understand and expose the contemporary fetishism of scientised politics, or it can (and this is seemingly the favoured position of Wynne) work to define a constructive normative public role for both STS itself and scientific knowledge in general. This last can only be achieved if one disposes of the usual “prescriptive-declarative pretences” that institutionalised policy-science entertain today.

The talk then went into the history of the “science” part of STS, showing through

reference to the strong programme of the Edinburgh school how the study of science started out as a chiefly “private” matter – scientific knowledge production being studied in laboratories, mathematics departments and theoretical debates, that is, from within the academy itself. Wynne’s concern was making the sociology of scientific knowledge a question of public arenas, namely how scientific knowledge is constituted within the various “imagined publics”. In this domain, STS looks at what sorts of imagined publics are in play for different technosciences today, and how these are related to what one might for lack of a better word call “actual” publics.

There are various social roles that science might have in this regard. In modern capitalist economies, science features as a factor of production and innovation in the economic sphere. It also, however, has an interlinked set of public/social functions, acting as both an informant of public debate and policy-making and as justifier of policy decisions – a development which has turned scientific knowledge-expertise into sometime author of public meanings. The troubling implication is that science in this sense can alternate between the role as final arbiter in matters of the right interpretation of “facts” and the role of ever-expanding “work in progress”, a double communication which is bad for both science and society.

This point opens up a discussion of how “science” becomes Political Order, intimately linked to the institutions and justifications of modern liberal democracy.

From Merton's institutional imperatives (the CUDOS norms) which aimed at clarifying the ideal of scientific use value to society, through the techno-scientific determinism of the 1960s to the current state of co-produced science and politics, techno-science has come to be a sovereign author of public meanings. The question is: does science act to form compliant publics? The second part of the talk was an example-based discussion of these issues through examining the cases of the making of the very public field of synthetic genomics and the European Union policies of GMOs.

Synthetic genomics rose to public attention with the very public work of Craig Venter, sequencer of the human genome, creator of the first synthetic genome and raiser of much venture capital. Through the construct of a "minimal functional genome", or a cell containing only the genetic information that is deemed "essential", meaning pertaining to ability to reproduce, Venter has created a concept of "functional", "viable" lifeforms. The central question here is what functionality means: is it the same for science as for society? And who decides?

In his announcement of the groundbreaking synthetisation of a living cell through removing all genes which are deemed non-essential, Venter is playing the role of the arbiter of the definition of life: if it has the appropriate properties (in the technical sense, self-replication), it is life. And yet, simultaneously, the same paper states that "no single cellular system [let alone therefore, multi-cell organisms] has all of its genes understood in terms of their biological roles", rephrased by Venter elsewhere that "we don't know shit". This is the double communication of science-as-arbiter and science-as-unfinished-work.

The double communication, oftentimes delicately formulated from the side

of the scientist, is not necessarily as expertly handled when it moves into the public sphere. An example is the science correspondent of Radio 4, who when reporting on the exciting new science claimed that Venter could delete 100 genes "with no ill effect". Here, the carefully technical definition of functional and appropriate life – the life that "works" in the laboratory – is transmogrified into something that is societally harmless, all without the active effort of either scientist or public intermediary. And thus is the necessary social debate "negated and left undeveloped", according to Wynne.

But science is not something that goes on independent of institutional contexts. When science goes international and talk about globalization and cosmopolitanism abounds, what is the role of the state in all this? A look at EU science policies can shed light on how an instrumental and reductionist view of science can stand in the way of realising the potential of science as a collective political heuristic.

Today, 50 years after the Coal and Steel Community of France and Britain, the EU represents a type of supra-state, chiefly concerned with presenting a common front against various external threats (military, monetary or climate change risks, to mention a few of those listed in their security strategy). The modern focus on biological risk within the EU is the last in a long line of risk assessment and management functions of science, from early animal growth hormones risks through hazardous waste management to today's focus on GMOs. This form of scientised politics, says Wynne, "embodies and projects corresponding imaginaries of EU publics".

For example, the use of scientific knowledge in evaluating GMOs is limited to estimating health and environmental risks, and only within the framework of the

European Food Safety Authority framework. This is a form of centralised and politically controlled science which stands in danger of ignoring local scientific factors. When member states are allowed to assert control over GMO cultivation, it is with reference to social and ethical matters - the science is kept under central control with the EU authorities. To do this, the European publics must be constructed as scientifically illiterate and risk

obsessed, and science takes on a declarative rather than a deliberative role.

Wynne closed by pointing to the classic questions which underlie all these discussions: who gets to decide what is said, and under which circumstances? How do we solve the problem of balancing expertise knowledge and democratic process? How are tensions between instrumental and relational ethics handled? He did not, however, venture to answer these conclusively...

EASST Funding to Support Events in Non-Conference Years

By Sonia Liff for EASST Council

In the non-conference year 2013 EASST council decided to support smaller activities, such as summer schools, network meetings, seminars, workshops, web or other media productions, public events, exhibitions etc. The core aim of the support program is to promote cross-national community building within EASST. Applications were particularly sought from parts of Europe where EASST activities and membership are under-represented (Southern and Eastern Europe) or for activities where the funds would be used to support the participation of individuals from these areas. Also encouraged were applications for innovative formats of cross-national community building within EASST. Council asked applicants to consider how some elements of their event could be made accessible to non-attendees. As part of this all successful applicants will provide a report on their event in subsequent EASST Reviews.

EASST Council had planned to allocate around €6,000 but in the end awarded €7,000. The successful applications were for:

A workshop organised by the Environment, Management and Society Research Group to be held at Tallinn University with participants from the Baltic states and Eastern Europe. It will invite contributions that analyse techno-managerial practices that help to (re)configure environments as “managed” or “governed”.

The 1st Hungarian STS Workshop. The workshop will create an opportunity for a diverse set of scholars to present their work in STS-related topics, to create a dialogue across different perspectives and academic communities, and to discuss the merits and prospects of STS in an Eastern European and regional context.

A conference on STS Perspectives on Energy to be held in Lisbon. This will be aimed at participants from all over Europe, but will encourage particularly the participation of PhD students and researchers from southern Europe (through the allocation of travel grants).

The 3rd Annual meeting of the Spanish STS Network in Barcelona. This builds on previous events to create an open network of Spanish researchers but also including those from Portugal and elsewhere in Europe. This event was made available via live conference streaming and it is hoped a conference video will be completed.

The 2nd STS Italia Summer school “Technologically Dense Environments: What, Where and How” held in Ostuni (Italy). This

will support PhD students and junior researchers from Italy and elsewhere in SE Europe.

First workshop and meeting of the Section for Science and Technology Research, Croatian Sociological Association to be held in Zagreb. This event aims to develop a network of Croatian STS researchers to promote exchange and collaboration.

Announcements

Most of the following announcements first appeared on the EASST-Eurograd email discussion list. To join easst-eurograd and receive messages as they are posted follow the instructions at <http://www.easst.net/joineurograd.shtml>

Messages are also included in EASST Review if they are still relevant at the time of publication.

It is also possible to view the EASST-Eurograd archive via the link above.

Conference/Event Announcements and Calls for Papers

How users matter: between democratized technology and creative capitalism

Editors:

Sampsa Hyysalo, Aalto University, Finland/

Torben Elgaard Jensen, Aalborg University, Denmark

Nelly Oudshoorn, University of Twente, Netherlands

User involvement in innovation is no longer a fringe activity. In both industry and academia, users have become accepted as important part of R&D activities. Some hold that users are now in more empowered position than ever before, ready to do it for themselves by themselves and in doing so challenging the dominant innovation regimes altogether. Others are more skeptical towards such democratization of innovation, pointing that most user participation appears either token or, more cynically, that user participation is a clever way to fuel creative capitalism. At the middle ground many seek ways to mainstream user involvement to fit them more seamlessly into extant R&D structures and processes, regardless of ideological underpinnings.

These changes can be captured in resonances to title "how users matter" in Oudshoorn and Pinch edited volume 2003. At the turn of the millennium how users matter was apt for exploring the variety of roles users may play in the co-construction of technologies and everyday practices. Now, a decade later, the same question is more about how these roles have been appropriated and reacted to by different stakeholders. Democracy advocates, various industries, consultants, designers, and policy makers are just a few of the groups that have seriously embraced "the user".

With these changes it has become interesting to make a new major edition on the work that social studies of technology have produced on

users. We hence **call for papers** to flag outstanding work in science and technology studies. This call for papers is twofold. On the one hand the ten most suited papers will be selected into **an edited book** we seek to publish with a major academic publisher such as MIT press. On the other hand we will compile **a special issue** in EASST journal Science & Technology Studies , <http://www.sciencetechnologystudies.org>, out of all those papers that pass the peer-review process but are not topically suited i.e. due to crowding out of papers on some themes. With this two tiered process we can welcome all work on users conducted within the broadly defined S&TS field of research.

We are particularly keen to receive work that would fall under the following themes, which we tentatively seek to use as those organizing the book:

* *Extending and re-evaluating early STS work on "User"*

The earliest contributions to the study of consumption and use emerged within STS during the late 1980s. Since then hundreds of researchers have conducted research on issues such as domestication, user representation, scripts, configuring, intermediaries and so on. Works extending, debating, updating, critiquing and refining these extant lines of work would be of special interest now that "user studies" have arguably matured considerably.

* *Techno-scientific practices and user communities*

One of the strongholds of S&TS work on users is on rich and insightful treatise of techno-scientific practices both in laboratories as well as in the everyday lives of people. This is an area where S&TS researchers are genuinely original in contrast to more superficial treatises of these topics in areas such as innovation management,

media studies, open source studies and human-computer interaction. We are particularly keen to receive papers that address techno-scientific practices of user collectives rather than individual users because the latter has received more attention in STS. We seek work that exemplifies and renews the STS tradition for thick descriptions and insightful analysis of techno-scientific practices.

*** *Between creative capitalism and democratization***

The ways in which industry players organize their user driven and open innovation efforts have become increasingly nuanced and complex. Many software producers have generated arrangements that routinely generate (free) work from tens of thousands of users to every launch they make in the form of designs, testing, marketing and new uses. Similarly independent or semi-dependent peer creation communities are strategically created and nurtured for competitive advantage. Activists and enthusiasts have not stood idle in the face of the corporate interest, but become equally proficient in playing the game with industry to further their own cause. In all what is currently being co-constructed in the liasons among users and between them and industry partners begs for closer analysis, which may include Actor Network Theory analyses, biography of artifacts studies, and long line of research on citizen activism in S&TS. We seek high-quality work along these lines.

Deadline for paper submissions is 15th of August 2013. All submissions should be made through Science & Technology Studies submissions page

<http://www.sciencetechnologystudies.org>.

On submitting please add 'SI_HUM' in front of your title ('SI_HUM My Title'). This addition will allow the S&TS editors to recognize your work being submitted to this special issue / book. We encourage authors to submit their work already at an earlier date, we will not procrastinate in sending it out to review. Having more time to improve one's manuscript increases its chances for inclusion in the special issue and/or book.

Curso online Introducción a la sociología de Norbert Elias

Estimados amigos,

Lanzamos dentro de unos días el nuevo CURSO ONLINE DE INTRODUCCIÓN A LA SOCIOLOGÍA DE NORBERT ELIAS. Si stás

interesado escribe a jesus.romero@edu.ucm.es o pide información directamente en: <http://www.ivch-cursos.es/index.php?opt=informacion>

«INTRODUCCIÓN A LA SOCIOLOGÍA DE NORBERT ELIAS»

Coordinador: Jesús Romero Moñivas
Profesor de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid

PRESENTACIÓN

Destinatarios: Cualquier persona interesada en temas de sociología, historia y ciencias sociales en general. Es especialmente interesante para estudiantes y licenciados en sociología, historia, antropología y ciencia política.

Descripción breve: Norbert Elias es uno de los clásicos modernos de las ciencias sociales por sus aportaciones no sólo a la sociología, sino también a la historia y la antropología. Especialmente conocidas son sus aportaciones al proceso de civilización. Este curso proporciona una visión global del autor alemán. Evaluación: Ejercicios de repaso, test y trabajo de investigación final.

Requisitos: Ninguno. Los interesados pueden comenzar el curso cuando lo deseen. Precio: 100 euros (incluye el envío del libro de texto).

Duración: 4 meses

Método: online

Persona de contacto: Jesús Romero Moñivas: jesus.romero@edu.ucm.es

Programa

PRIMER MES FUNDAMENTOS GENERALES DE LA SOCIOLOGÍA DE ELIAS

Tema 1. Fundamentos ontológicos

Tema 2. Fundamentos antropológicos

Tema 3. Fundamentos gnoseológicos

Tema 4. Fundamentos epistemológicos

SEGUNDO MES RASGOS GENERALES DE LA SOCIOLOGÍA DE ELIAS

Tema 1. Las relaciones entre sociología y filosofía

Tema 2. La sociología: cazadora de mitos

Tema 3. El concepto de figuración social e interdependencia

Tema 4. Sociología histórica y metodología eliasiana

TERCER MES EJES TEMÁTICOS DE LA SOCIOLOGÍA DE ELIAS

Tema 1. El proceso de civilización

Tema 2. El problema de la libertad y el poder

Tema 3. Las comunidades sociales

Tema 4. Ocio y Deporte

CUARTO MES PERÍODO DE INVESTIGACIÓN

El alumno elegirá un tema relacionado con Elias, o con alguno de los temas afines de las ciencias sociales, y desarrollará un trabajo de investigación, con las características que se indicarán. Los trabajos que tengan aportaciones sustantivas se publicarán en la Revista Electrónica de Pensamiento, Economía y Sociedad (REPES) del Instituto Virtual de Ciencias Humanas.

Public Lecture - Geoff Mulgan: 'Big ideas and little evidence? Reflections on thinktanks of the past, present and future', Cambridge, 28 June 2013

Geoff Mulgan: 'Big ideas and little evidence? Reflections on thinktanks of the past, present and future'

Friday 28 June 2013, 09:30-11:30
Mill Lane Lecture Room 4 (MLR4)

University of Cambridge

Geoff Mulgan, Chief Executive of the National Endowment for Science

Technology and the Arts (NESTA), co-founder of Demos and former Head of

Policy at No 10 under Tony Blair, reflects on the role of thinktanks in

British political life.

Download free tickets at:

<http://geoffmulgan.eventbrite.co.uk>

This talk is part of the ECONPUBLIC 'Economic reason: intellectuals and think tanks in the late twentieth century' workshop at the Department of History and Philosophy of Science. See:

<http://www.econpublic.hps.cam.ac.uk/events/workshop-economic-reason/>

International Conference Science, Education and Business Cooperation. Call for Papers:

International Conference on Science, Education and Business Cooperation: The Innovation Landscapes of Europe and Russia

Conference dates: October 25-27, 2013

Site: St. Petersburg, Russia

Language: English and Russian

The conference addresses a wide audience of Russian and European researchers, teachers, and business people, as well as public administrators, policy makers and representatives of research foundations.

For more detailed information see:

www.SEBC.spbu.ru

Registration deadline: July 1, 2013 (200 words abstract submission required)

Contact: Centre for German and European Studies, St. Petersburg State University, Universitetskaja Nab. 7/9, 199034, St. Petersburg, Russia

Tel.: +7 812 324 08 85

E-mail: sebc@spbu.ru

Website: www.SEBC.spbu.ru

UPDATE: DRAFT PROGRAM POSTED -- Contemporary Drug Problems conference in Aarhus, Denmark. Complexity: Researching alcohol and other drugs in a multiple world 21-23 August 2013

The draft conference program is now available. For further details, please visit:

<http://psy.au.dk/en/research/research-centres-and-units/centre-for-alcohol-and-drug-research/research/conferences/contemporary-drug-problems/programme/>

CHANGE IN CONFERENCE KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Unfortunately, Darin Weinberg has had to withdraw from the conference for personal reasons. However, we are delighted to announce that the third keynote speaker will now be: Associate Professor Kane Race, Department of Gender and Cultural Studies, University of Sydney, Australia - 'Complex events: Drug problems and emergent causation'.

The keynote speakers previously confirmed are: Professor Nancy D. Campbell, Science and Technology Studies, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, USA - 'Lexicons of Complexity in Drug Science, Policy and Culture'; and Professor Lisa Maher, Viral Hepatitis Epidemiology and Prevention Program, Kirby Institute, Australia - 'Complexity and Simplification in Quantitative Research on Illicit Drugs: Tensions, Challenges and Opportunities'.

For all three keynote presentation abstracts and speaker biographies, please visit: <http://psy.au.dk/en/research/research-centres-and-units/centre-for-alcohol-and-drug-research/research/conferences/contemporary-drug-problems/keynote-speakers/>

REGISTRATION

Registration can be completed through the online system. To register, please visit:

<http://psy.au.dk/en/research/research-centres-and-units/centre-for-alcohol-and-drug-research/research/conferences/contemporary->

[drug-problems/registration-and-participation/](#). In particular, those presenting papers are encouraged to register as soon as possible to allow the conference program to be finalised. The deadline for registering for the conference is 26 July 2013.

ACCOMMODATION

A number of hotel rooms have been reserved for conference participants. For further details, please visit: <http://psy.au.dk/en/research/research-centres-and-units/centre-for-alcohol-and-drug-research/research/conferences/contemporary-drug-problems/travel-and-accommodation/>.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Queries relating to conference registration, accommodation and venue should be directed to Mai-Britt Johansson at

mj@crf.au.dk

Queries relating to the conference program should be directed to Adrian Farrugia, Editorial Assistant, Contemporary Drug Problems at cdp@curtin.edu.au.

Best wishes

David Moore, Editor, Contemporary Drug Problems

On behalf of the Conference Committee:
Kim Bloomfield (Contemporary Drug Problems & Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University)

Vibeke Asmussen Frank (Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University)

Suzanne Fraser (Contemporary Drug Problems & National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University)

Esben Houborg (Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University)

David Moore (Contemporary Drug Problems & National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University)

Mark Stoové (Contemporary Drug Problems & Centre for Population Health, Burnet Institute)

Conference "Planning Later Life" (July 10th-12th 2013 in Göttingen)

Organized by Silke Schicktanz and Mark Schweda (Medical Ethics and History of Medicine Göttingen) and Frank Adloff (Department of Sociology Erlangen-Nürnberg)

Medicine has become a central element in planning and shaping human life. Especially the second half of life turns into a focus of individual and political planning and decision making in the light of various medical and health care policy scenarios. On the one hand, aging and old age are

often perceived as a problem and an increasing burden for medicine, care providers and social security systems dealing with growing populations of persons living with fragility and dementia. On the other hand, new diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive options in the field of preventive medicine and anti-aging encourage the idea of self-determined and successful aging that is to be prudently modeled and actively shaped. The aim of the international conference Planning Later Life - Bioethics and Politics in Aging Societies is to critically reflect on the relevance of modern medicine in shaping the lives and situations of aging and elderly persons today. It discusses and contrasts the ethical, social and political consequences of demographic change in the field of medicine and health care as well as the implications of the rise of anti-aging medicine and prevention, and recent trends in dementia research and care. The conference is interdisciplinary, combining perspectives from ethics, sociology, cultural anthropology and nursing sciences. Among the confirmed keynote speakers are

- * Norman Daniels (Harvard),
- * Paul Higgs (London),
- * François Höpflinger (Zürich),
- * Søren Holm (Manchester),
- * Andreas Kruse (Heidelberg),
- * S. Jay Olshansky (Chicago),
- * Thomas Rentsch (Dresden),
- * Dieter Sturma (Bonn),
- * Perla Werner (Haifa).

Apart from the plenary sessions, there will be open parallel sessions discussing the changing images of old age between autonomy and dependency, the evidence and benefits of anti-aging and prevention, problems of personal identity and dementia as well as solidarity and social responsibility in future healthcare policies. Please see www.planning-later-life.uni-goettingen.de for program, further information and registration.

Mark Schweda

Universität Göttingen

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Humboldtallee 36

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Tel.: +49 (0)551-39-9316

Fax: +49 (0)551-39-9554

www.egm.med.uni-goettingen.de.

www.biomedizinische-lebensplanung.uni-goettingen.de

The Faraday Institute for Science and Religion, St Edmund's College, Cambridge, is holding an academic essay competition for students and recent graduates aged 30 or under. The competition is part of the Uses and Abuses of Biology programme, with the theme 'How is contemporary biology used for ideological purposes?'. The competition is open to any nationality, and is offering a first prize of £1000.

For more information, go to www.uabgrants.org, or email Nell Whiteway, the programme coordinator, at ew307@cam.ac.uk. The competition closes on 30th November 2013.

Call for Chapters: Edited collection on tablet computers, e-readers and other new media objects

We invite contributions to a peer-reviewed edited collection that brings together empirical, theoretical, critical and creative responses to tablet computers, e-readers and other artifacts.

Building on the research presented at the Tablet Symposium at the University of Sussex in April 2013, this edited collection will gather chapters which address the use of tablets, readers and ipads across many walks of life including academic, artistic, pedagogical, medical, corporate, activist and everyday contexts.

Chapters will develop themes including, but not limited to:

- Tablet and e-readers' relationship with the book
- Challenges and rewards of using tablets to replace current working, creative and research practices
- Definitions, representations and ways of understanding this object or set of objects
- Roles that tablets and e-readers play in more general cultural understandings of technology
- Questions of materiality
- Users. Who uses tablets? In what ways are these devices inclusive? In what ways do they exclude people or groups?
- The historical placement of tablets and e-readers: within the history of the book, the history of ubiquitous computing, popular culture and science-fiction
- Critical tools and frameworks for interrogating tablets and other new media objects.

Chapters should be 8000 words in length and use Harvard referencing.

The collection will be peer reviewed, and will be published in e-book format via REFRAME. REFRAME is an open access academic digital platform for the online practice, publication and

curation of internationally produced research and scholarship. Its subject specialisms—media, film and music (including media practice, cultural studies and journalism) — are also those of its publisher, the School of Media, Film and Music at the University of Sussex, UK.

Abstracts should be 600-800 words and contain a clear outline of the argument, the theoretical framework, methodology and results (if applicable). Abstracts should also include 5 keywords which describe the chapter, and should be sent to r.burns@sussex.ac.uk by the **deadline of 30th June 2013**.

Important dates

Deadline for abstracts: 30th June 2013

Notification of accepted papers: mid July 2013

Deadline for full chapters: 31st October 2013

Expected publication date: April 2014

For more information, please contact any of the editorial team. Many thanks,

Caroline Bassett, Ryan Burns, Kate O'Riordan and Russell Pearce

School of Media, Film and Music - University of Sussex www.sussex.ac.uk/rcmdc/projects/tablet

REFRAME: <http://reframe.sussex.ac.uk/>

School of Media, Film and Music:

www.sussex.ac.uk/mfm

Call for Papers: International Conference – NEGOTIATING THE HUMANITIES - Aarhus University – Denmark, November 14-15, 2013

The humanities are constantly negotiated and re-negotiated in the public sphere and in the scientific community. Societal developments such as the financial crisis and global climate change remind us that behind the intricate and complex system of techno-economic advancement is a critical human factor. Studies of human identity, values, communications, institutions, language and history are part of the intellectual fabric of modern societies. Yet, the traditional roles of the humanities are being challenged, as new scientific knowledge, methods and approaches are emerging. New trends in the humanities can be understood applying a range of different methodologies – from computation of scientometric data, web-based surveys, historical case studies and ethnographic and genealogical investigations. Adopting a plurality of approaches makes it possible to map new trends in the humanities, leading to a better understanding of the changing research landscape.

This conference explores the development and conditions of the humanities. It offers a unique platform for studies of transformations and new trends in the humanities. Importantly, the conference invites papers that explore new methodologies to map and survey the humanities, including studies of the import and export of knowledge, models and concepts between humanities and society. How have research practices in the humanities influenced knowledge production in other domains, and how might they do so in the future? How do concepts, methods, and analyses migrate from the human sciences across disciplines and into society? And how might these trends contribute to new determinations of what it means to be human. Humanities today are increasingly integrating psychological, neurobiological, social, economic and cultural studies. Different approaches have been suggested that understand humans as expressive, self-reflexive and creative, but also as beings that take refuge to instrumental and technical appliances that feed back into their modalities and the way they relate to themselves. This situation necessitates a reflection on the perspectives, theories and methods that shape today's image of human cultures and societies.

Negotiating Humanities is jointly organised by the two research programmes HUMANOMICS and THE HUMAN TURN funded by the Velux Foundation. The conference is the second conference in a series of three international conferences on "The Humanities Towards a New Agenda". The objective of Negotiating Humanities is to bring advanced researchers together that studies the genealogy, sociology, philosophy and organisation of the human sciences. The conference is open to papers addressing the scientific practice of the humanities, the societal role of the humanities, modes of knowledge production, the history of the humanities, and current research policies and their impact on the humanities.

We invite papers on these topics:

- Mapping the humanities (qualitative as well as quantitative mapping)
- Field analysis and studies of academic capital in the human sciences
- Societal roles ascribed to the humanities, including workforce, mobility education etc.
- Dissemination of knowledge from the humanities to society
- The role of the humanities in the current cross-disciplinary determination of the human

SUBMISSIONS

Abstracts should be no more than 1,000 words and specify the objective of the paper, its approach and main results. Full-length papers (approx. 5,000 words) are to be submitted two weeks prior to the conference. Further details regarding the submission procedure will be provided to the presenters upon notification of acceptance. Abstracts should be submitted to Ditte Vilstrup Holm at [dvh.lpf at cbs.dk](mailto:dvh.lpf@cbs.dk) **no later than August 15, 2013.**

FURTHER INFORMATION

* David Budtz Pedersen, Aarhus University ([davidp at hum.au.dk](mailto:davidp@hum.au.dk)<mailto:[davidp at hum.ku.dk](mailto:davidp@hum.ku.dk)>)

* Ditte Vilstrup Holm, Copenhagen Business School ([dvh.lpf at cbs.dk](mailto:dvh.lpf@cbs.dk)<mailto:[dvh.lpf at cbs.dk](mailto:dvh.lpf@cbs.dk)>)

IMPORTANT DATES

- Deadline for abstracts: August 15, 2013.
- Notification of acceptance: September 1, 2013.
- Provisional draft program: October 1, 2013.
- Deadline for full papers: November 1, 2013.

REGISTRATION AND VENUE

The venue of the conference will be Aarhus University. Given generous support from the Velux Foundation there is no registration fee. Delegates are responsible for their own travel and accommodation. PhD students and early-career scholars can receive assistance in finding affordable accommodation. Selected papers will be published in a book or special journal issue.

Kind regards

David Budtz Pedersen Ph.D.

Co-Director & Research Fellow

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Call for Papers. Tecnoscienza: Italian Journal of Science & Technology Studies

Special issue

From bench to bed and back: laboratories and biomedical research

Guest Editors:

Federico Neresini, Department of Philosophy,

Sociology, Education & Applied Psychology

(FISSPA), University of Padua ([federico.neresini](mailto:federico.neresini@unipd.it)

[at unipd.it](http://unipd.it))

Assunta Viteritti, Department of Social Sciences and Economy, "Sapienza" University of Rome (assunta.viteritti@uniroma1.it).

In recent years, the biomedical field has been one of the most dynamic and innovative sectors in scientific research. Developments in molecular biology, genetics and nanotechnologies applied to this field have opened up innovative research perspectives, generating different fields of experimentation and application, posing original ethical and moral issues.

All this has made possible new diagnostic and visualization technologies, coupled with innovative therapies. The prospect of personalized medicine has favored translational research, making it a driving force, creating unprecedented alliances between scientists, doctors, pharmaceutical industries and patients. Fascinating and complex transformations take place in laboratories, a crucial setting for activities and practices in the multi-faceted territory of biomedical research. Laboratories have become the nodes of articulated networks, making it no longer possible to consider them as single entities. In light of these changes, a wide range of actors – researchers, scientific instruments, data-bases, experts in bio-informatics and bio-statistics, pharmaceutical companies, clinicians, drugs, patients, cells, ethical and regulatory issues – have become involved.

This special issue calls for original theoretical and empirical contributions highlighting the following themes:

- relationships between basic and biomedical research;
- biomedical controversies;
- development of scientific tools, infrastructures and big-data research;
- visualization technologies and their implications in and out of the laboratory;
- new links between pharmacological trials, scientists, doctors and patients and their social implications;
- plurality of ethics and biomedicine.

We expect to receive contributions on the topics above and other possible interrelated dimensions.

*Deadline for abstract submissions: August 25th, 2013. *Abstracts (in English) with a maximum length of 1000 words should be sent as email attachments to redazione@tecnoscienza.net and carbon copied to the guest editors. Notification of acceptance will be communicated by September 5th 2013.

*Deadline for full submissions: November 20th, 2013.

*Submissions (in English with a maximum length of 8000 words, including notes and references) can be made via the Journal's submission system at <http://www.tecnoscienza.net> and an electronic copy of the article should be sent to redazione@tecnoscienza.net. The papers will be subject to a blind peer review process. *We expect to publish the special issue in June 2014.*

For further information about the special issue, contact the guest editors at federico.neresini@unipd.it or assunta.viteritti@uniroma1.it

For further information about the Journal please visit the Journal's web site at <http://www.tecnoscienza.net>.

"Economic reason: intellectuals and think tanks in the late twentieth century" Friday 28 June 2013, 1pm. Department of History and Philosophy of Science, University of Cambridge

The ECONPUBLIC project is hosting a workshop which will examine historical change in the public interventions of intellectuals and think tanks. It is an emerging consensus that public opinion has been wrestled away from the words and performances of intellectuals to be increasingly managed and dictated by collectives of intellectuals such as think tanks and policy institutes. This workshop will review the state of the art of public history and sociology, and set out implications for future research on the modes and content of public economic knowledge.

Programme:

13:00-13:40 - Ben Jackson (University of Oxford)

'New right intellectuals and new right think tanks: the case of the IEA'

13:40-14:20 - Simon Griffiths (Goldsmiths)

'After the counter-revolution: think tanks and the emergence of New Labour'

14:20-15:00 - Philip Mirowski (University of Notre Dame)

'How Neoliberalism is Actualized by its Think Tank Perimeter'

15:00-15:30 - coffee break

15:30-16:10 - Patrick Baert (University of Cambridge)

'Public intellectuals: Transformations in Positioning'

16:10-16:50 - Thomas Medvetz (University of California - San Diego)

'Think Tanks and Cognitive Autonomy: Towards a Nietzschean View'

All welcome but as space is limited please contact us via email at hpsecon@hermes.cam.ac.uk to ensure a seat. There are advance papers available for circulation to those interested in attending. For further information, please see: <http://www.econpublic.hps.cam.ac.uk/events/workshop-economic-reason/>.

Handbook of Science and Technology Studies Call for Chapter Proposals – Due Aug. 15, 2013

The editors of the next edition of the Handbook of Science and Technology Studies invite proposals for chapters to be included in the new Handbook. This edition of the Handbook is expected to appear in 2016, some nine years after the last edition. Much has happened during that interval: the advancement of STS theories and methods, the development of new ideas and the evolution of long-important themes, the engagement of STS with other disciplines and with the public sphere. We aim to capture an enduring snapshot of the ongoing creative activity of STS in the new Handbook, representing the core theoretical, methodological, and substantive concerns of the field and situating the field in its intellectual and historical contexts.

The STS Handbook is one of the most important books that the field produces. For STS graduate students, the Handbook offers a substantive and significant introduction to the field as a domain of scholarship, to its core ideas, and to exciting new areas of research. For scholars in the field, the Handbook can provide reviews of the key concepts and approaches across a range of subfields. For scholars in other fields, and for professionals more broadly in society, the Handbook can present a broad, deep, and nuanced view of STS scholarship. Our vision in this volume of the Handbook is to address all of these audiences. Chapter proposals must therefore be written so as to engage new graduate students in the field as well as more experienced researchers and professionals.

We are especially interested in soliciting a broad array of contributions to the Handbook drawing on geographically diverse authors. STS and the challenges that it confronts are global enterprises, and we invite authors from all over the world to submit abstracts. We particularly want to encourage chapter proposals from STS scholars in parts of the world that have historically been underrepresented in prior STS Handbooks, including Asia, Latin America, and Africa—and

proposals that offer global and/or comparative perspectives. Strong proposals are likely to include more than one author and, especially, to bring together authors and perspectives from across two or more subfields of STS to offer new, synergistic insights. We expect all chapters to be fully grounded in relevant STS theory and to use empirical evidence to illuminate key ideas.

We currently plan the Handbook to have five major sections, with 5-10 chapters in each:

Section I. Core Ideas in STS

What are the core ideas that motivate and underpin STS as a dynamic field of inquiry? In this first section of the Handbook, we focus on the core lines of thinking that have accompanied and structured the development of STS as a research field. These chapters should reflect the evolution of debates in these areas over time. We regard it as essential for students of STS issues to understand their own field's history of thinking as one deeply intertwined with societal change. The chapters should show how ways in which people decide to live in the world also tie into ways of questioning and/or reinforcing technoscientific developments, reflect on the impact that scholarship in these areas has had on multiple levels, and explore why, today, these ways of thinking about the world remain at the core of STS thinking. Some chapters that we would like to see include: knowledge as a social phenomenon; socio-technological systems; the transformation of life; the construction of ideas and identities; gender and race in science and technology; expertise and publics; living and working in technoscience; institutional structures of science and technology; classification and standardization; co-production of science and politics.

Section II. The Contributions of STS to Enduring Intellectual Problems

What has STS contributed to addressing central questions in the humanities and social sciences? We believe that STS has much to say to its neighbor disciplines, and we aim for this section of the Handbook to help engage scholars more broadly in the humanities and social sciences. We anticipate these chapters will offer a valuable entry point for graduate students entering STS from other disciplines who are looking for ways of connecting STS scholarship to broader intellectual traditions. In this, we are cognizant of the fact that many STS researchers are still trained within other fields of humanistic and social science inquiry. We are looking for authors to explore, through an STS lens, enduring

intellectual issues of significance in humanistic and social science scholarship. Our desire is to see authors provide broad and deep reviews that demonstrate the value of STS scholarship to answering critical questions that concern multiple scholarly fields. Some areas where we believe STS has made important contributions: democracy; identity and difference; power and inequality; the body; culture; place; innovation; design; capitalism.

Section III. Advances in STS Theory and Methods

What are the most exciting areas of emerging scholarship in STS today—and what might be the most exciting areas tomorrow? In this section, we are looking explicitly for chapters that describe cutting edge areas of STS theory and methods. We are especially looking for new areas of research that meet two criteria: first, they have achieved sufficient attention as to deserve a thorough review of scholarship and future prospects; and, second, they are broadly relevant to readers in STS and beyond. The chapters will contextualize the intellectual histories of the work under review, explain its core ideas in accessible terms, and offer suggestions for where future research can continue theoretical advances. Some ideas for potential chapters include: globalization, the rise of biology, socio-technical constitutions, imagination; time, temporality, and the future; food and health; social media and information; vulnerability and resilience; and emerging technologies.

Section IV. Key Challenges for STS as a Field and a Profession

What challenges does STS face as a field of scholarship struggling for resources and attention in today's academic environments? In this section of the Handbook, we focus on key challenges, including both those that have emerged for the field of STS in recent years and those that have endured for decades. For the most part, these challenges are, at once, intellectual and institutional. They may result from tensions within STS or between STS and other fields of scholarship. They may result from the transformation of the university, as the context within which STS scholarship takes place. Or they may result from broader transformations in science, technology, policy, or society. Regardless of their source, we see it as important that students of and in the field understand the kinds of challenges the field confronts moving forward. The list below is admittedly partial, and we expect to fill it in through nominated contributions:

disciplinarity and inter-/trans-disciplinarity; the transformation of the university and academic work; the search for normativity and policy impact; responsible and ethical science and engineering; engaging STS in the professions.

Section V. STS and 21st Century Grand Challenges

How can STS contribute to solving the most vexing challenges facing humanity at the outset of the 21st century? STS has had far less impact in many parts of the world in shaping humanity's responses to these challenges than, arguably, the power of its ideas might suggest. At the same time, STS scholars and ideas have made important contributions to solving societal problems that should not be ignored. This section strives to review, most importantly, where STS has essential contributions to make in helping societies around the world address key social and policy problems. We also seek chapters that highlight where STS is already making significant contributions and where, with new developments in the field, it might be positioned to contribute in the future. Examples include, but are certainly not limited to: energy transformation; global environmental change; health and wellbeing; security and justice; poverty; food and agriculture; finance and markets; technological disasters; the human future/future human.

What to do?

Chapter proposals should include a 1000-1200 words abstract describing the proposed chapter. In addition to the abstract, proposals should also offer a paragraph explaining the importance of including the proposed chapter in the STS Handbook and for which thematic section it would be most appropriate. Proposals should also identify the proposed lead author and contributing authors and describe the relevant qualifications of the team in the chapter's field of coverage. Please include full contact information (including email addresses) and short bios for all authors. Please send proposals electronically as pdfs, to clark.miller@asu.edu. More information can be found at <http://stshandbook.com>.

Target Date: August 15, 2013

3rd Symposium on Open Access Repositories (1st Call for Papers)

Part of the IC-ININFO 2013 - 3rd International Conference on Integrated Information <<http://icinfo.net>>, **5-9 September 2013, Prague, Czech Republic**

Submission deadline: *June 30, 2013*

Proceedings will be published in Elsevier Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences <<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/procedia-social-and-behavioral-sciences/>>

AIM AND SCOPE

Repositories are playing a key role and are of great importance in the field of integrated information. Users self-archive content (e.g. conference papers, journal articles, PhD and Master theses, reports) into institutional and/or thematic repositories. Different submission workflows are applied, various content policies are used, different metadata schemes are mapped and different usability issues are arrived.

The 3rd Symposium on Open Access Repositories will try to analyze these questions in the content of information integration. The objective is to generate a forum in which researchers, scientists and professionals that are working on relevant issues and applications to come together, meet and exchange ideas about the main open issues, so that more effective progress can be made in this area.

TOPICS

The papers in this special track should be original and of high quality, addressing issues in areas such as:

- Case studies
- Content policies and models - access, distribution, reproduction
- Linked open data approaches for repositories
- Metadata and thesaurus/ontology mapping implementations
- Metadata models, standards and profiles - DC, ESE, EDM
- Personalized services in repositories - self-archiving, editing of self-archived content, statistics of submissions, citations tracking of self-archived content, RSS
- Repositories usage - institutional vs thematic, comparative studies, user trends
- Self-archiving - workflows, case studies
- Web 2.0 technology adoption in repositories

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Authors can submit papers (3-8 pages), which have to follow the Elsevier Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences proceedings formatting style and

guidelines <http://icinfo.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=77&Itemid=88>

The submitted papers will undergo the same peer review as the submissions for IC-ININFO 2013 and accepted contributions will be published in the Elsevier Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences

<<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/procedia-social-and-behavioral-sciences/>>.

Authors of accepted papers will be asked to register to the Conference and present their work.

More information on submission can be found at the IC-ININFO 2013 publication policy web page.

http://icinfo.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=74&Itemid=83

IMPORTANT DATES

June 30, 2013: abstract submission

July 15, 2013: acceptance/rejection notification

July 31, 2013: paper submission

September 5 – 9, 2013: IC-ININFO 2013

SYMPOSIUM CHAIRS

Dr Alexandros Koulouris, Department of Library Science and Information Systems, Technological Educational Institute of Athens, Athens, Greece [akoul at teiath.gr](mailto:akoul@teiath.gr)

Professor Sarantos Kapidakis, Laboratory on Digital Libraries and Electronic Publishing Archive and Library Sciences Department, Ionian University, Corfu, Greece [sarantos at ionio.gr](mailto:sarantos@ionio.gr)

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The IC-ININFO 2013 International Scientific Committee <http://icinfo.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=81&Itemid=123>

Looking forward to seeing you in IC-ININFO 2013.

Conference: STS Perspectives on Energy, Lisbon, 4 – 5 November 2013

Energy issues are both a pressing matter in contemporary societies and the subject of a rising body of academic work, none the least in the field of science and technology studies. On the one hand, the incessant need to find new and improved energy sources (cleaner and more sustainable) to fuel the ever growing demands of consumer societies is a strong drive for scientific research, supported by national and international funding agencies and policies. From local laboratories and networks to big science projects, like nuclear fusion, from the processes of scientific “discovery” to the path into industrial application of innovations, there is much to be gleaned for STS scholars.

On the other hand, technologies for energy generation are far from controversy-free. Risks and impacts over the environment and human health have given rise to a number of technology-oriented social movements, advocating either for (e.g. wind, solar) or against (e.g. nuclear,

fracking) certain forms of energy, often coming into conflict over diverging interests with the industry, the government and the scientific establishment. The wide breadth of emerging energy technologies, whose risks are still unknown and uncertain, has the potential to unleash many more controversies worth studying.

Additionally, energy-related technological objects have also invaded the home. From electric vehicles to smart meters, from solar panels on the roof to wind turbines on the backyard, the way consumers/citizens deal with these new devices has become a fertile ground for research, at the intersection between STS and practice theory and consumption studies.

We welcome abstracts that deal with these or any other issues pertaining STS approaches on energy, from established scholars to post-graduate students. We particularly encourage submissions from southern Europe (at least two travel grants will be allocated to early career researchers).

Abstract deadline: 30th June

Abstract submission:

www.stsenergy.wordpress.com

Organisation: Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon and Centre for Social Studies - University of Coimbra

Organising Committee: Ana Delicado (ICS-UL), Mónica Truninger (ICS-UL), Tiago Santos Pereira (CES-UC), Luís Junqueira (ICS-UL)

Support: EASST European Association for the Study of Science and Technology and FCT Foundation for Science and Technology

Old Ideas: Recomputing the History of Information Technology, SIGCIS Workshop, October 13, 2013, Portland, Maine

Call Deadline: June 30, 2013. Full details

www.sigcis.org/workshop13.

The Society for the History of Technology's Special Interest Group for Computers, Information and Society (SIGCIS - <http://www.sigcis.org>) welcomes submissions for a one-day scholarly workshop to be held on Sunday, October 13, 2012 in Portland, Maine. As in previous years, SIGCIS's annual workshop will occur immediately after the end of the regular SHOT annual meeting program, the details of which are available from http://www.historyoftechnology.org/annual_meeting.html.

Information technologists have little time for old thinking, or for anything else old. Entrepreneurs seek the new new thing, computer scientists tackle the grand challenges of future computing, and management consultants chase the next fad. Scholars in the humanities, who are professionally skeptical about the nostrums of neoliberalism, the myth of progress, and the allure of the technological fix, can nevertheless exhibit a similar weakness for the shiny allure of new technologies. In short, information technology is rarely understood as something rooted in history. Its cultural associations are with the future, not the past.

For the SIGCIS 2013 Workshop, we invite scholars to turn their attention to something different: old ideas and their relationship to information and computer technology. Perhaps to their overlooked charm, their enduring power, and their continuities with the putatively new. Such papers might

- * Reclaim from what was famously termed the "enormous condescension of posterity" the ideas about information and information technology held by specific historical actors, explaining what they really thought they were doing and how the understood the world around them.

- * Demonstrate hidden historical continuities, by showing that technologies, ideas, or practices generally assumed to be of recent origin have a close relationship with those formerly known by different names.

- * Advocate explicitly or by example the relevance of less fashionable historical approaches, such as quantitative analysis, old-school Marxism, or micro-level studies of technical practice to understanding the history of information technology.

- * Explore connections between historical research on computing, and the burgeoning recent literature on software studies, game studies, platform studies, etc. produced by scholars in other areas of the humanities.

- * Place topics within the history of information technology into broader arcs of birth, aging, and death - whether of individuals, institutions, or social practices.

- * Illuminate the cultural work done to construct some things as old and others as new, and explain who is carrying out this work and why.

If none of the above fit your work, even with some creative twisting, then despair not: we also accept new ideas! SIGCIS has a tradition of welcoming all contributions related to the history

of computing and information, whether or not there is an explicit connection with the annual theme. Our membership is international and interdisciplinary, and our members examine the history of information technologies and their place within society from a variety of scholarly perspectives including the history of technology, business history, labor history, social history, the history of science, science studies, communications, gender and sexuality studies, computing, disability studies, and museum studies.

Proposals for entire sessions and individual presentations are both welcome. We hope to run special sessions featuring dissertations in progress and other works in progress. The workshop is a great opportunity to get helpful feedback on your projects in a relaxed and supportive environment. All proposals will be subject to a peer review process based on abstracts. SIGCIS can usually make contributions towards the travel costs of graduate student presenters in need of assistance.

Full details about the workshop, including submission formats and links for online submission, are at www.sigcis.org/workshop13. Details on the final program, registration, and other practical matters will be posted at the same address as they become available. Questions about the 2013 SIGCIS workshop should be addressed to Thomas Haigh (School of Information Studies, University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee), who is serving as chair of the workshop program committee. Email: thaigh@computer.org.

The 2nd Annual IPSA-NUS Summer School for Social Science Research Methods will be held at the National University of Singapore, July 8-19, 2013.

This year's Methods School offers eleven courses in quantitative, qualitative, and formal methods:

- Applied Data Analysis
- Case Studies and Causal Inference
- Discourse Analysis I: Discourse and Visual Analysis
- Discourse Analysis II: Constructing an Intersubjective National Identity Data Base
- Experimental Methods
- Game Theory
- Mixed Method Designs
- Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA): Research Designs and Methods
- Regression Analysis

Survey Methods I: Interviews and Survey Design

Survey Methods II: Survey Data Analysis

All courses are taught by highly experienced international faculty and provide participants with rigorous training in state-of-the-art research methods.

For more information on the various Methods School courses, financial aid, and more, please visit our website (<http://methods-school.nus.edu.sg>) or contact us at methods-school@nus.edu.sg.

Call for papers for special issue of *Spontaneous Generations: A Journal for the History and Philosophy of Science on Science and Social Inequality: Gender, Race, and Class in Science and Technology Studies*

Christine V. Wood and Simon N. Williams,
Guest Editors

Science and technology reflect and create social inequalities - inequalities related but not limited to race/ethnicity, gender, and social class. Over the past several decades, scholars in science and technology studies, particularly those engaged with feminist and critical theories, have questioned the ways that inequalities among the ranks of those producing the knowledge affect the kinds of knowledge that is yielded. This special issue aims to encourage science and technology studies to focus on inequalities within scientific practice, professions, and knowledge production. We will feature work across a variety of disciplines that aims to better understand the experiences of individuals, particularly women and people of color, in trajectories leading or related to science work. We seek scholarship that pushes STS to re-engage with questions surrounding science as a professional "field" and, in particular, as one that remains stratified in practice by inequalities of race, gender, and social class.

We welcome research that interrogates the various and intersecting forms of inequality that shape power structures in science and technology. Following the "normative turn" in STS, the issue also seeks to probe the normative and ethical concerns of why diversity is "good" or meaningful for science, given science's orientation as "value-free," objective, and universal. We seek research comparing various arenas of scientific practice. Submissions can focus on a variety of institutional and national contexts, can use both historical and

contemporary cases, and can draw on a variety of critical and methodological perspectives.

Those considering submitting manuscripts are encouraged to make pre-submission enquiries to discuss their submission with the guest editors, who can be reached at [c-wood at northwestern.edu](mailto:c-wood@northwestern.edu)<mailto:c-wood@northwestern.edu>

Possible topics might include, but are not limited to:

1. Critical perspectives on inequalities within scientific practice, including for example Feminist theories and Critical Race Theories.
2. Studies looking at diversity and inequality within inter/multi/trans-disciplinary scientific collaboration and "Team Science" (inclusive of academic and non-academic science teams).
3. Studies looking at the role of gender, race/ethnicity and socio-economic status in scientific education and training across the educational spectrum.
4. Research exploring the normative and instrumental value of diversity in science: why is scientific diversity a good thing? Have diverse scientific teams produced better science?

Authors are asked to conform to all style guidelines specified in the "Submission Preparation Checklist:" <http://spontaneousgenerations.library.utoronto.ca/index.php/SpontaneousGenerations/about/submissions#authorGuidelines>

Many thanks and best wishes.

The sixteenth international four-day training on R&D Evaluation will be held on the campus of the University of Twente, the Netherlands on 28-31 October 2013.

The course has a long standing reputation as one of the few truly international courses on R&D evaluation, which brings together experts from leading institutes on R&D Evaluation and participants from European and non-European countries. The course offers lectures by experts, study of case material in small groups and international exchange of experiences. It is an excellent opportunity to learn about international best practices and the development in methods and applications of R&D Evaluation. Over 250 staff members from R&D organizations, young professional evaluators and researchers involved in evaluation from more than 20 countries have successfully participated in previous editions of the course.

This four-day course is organized by the Department of Science, Technology, and Policy Studies (STePS), of the University of Twente. Course directors are Stefan Kuhlmann and Gonzalo Ordóñez Matamoros. The team further includes lecturers from the Manchester Institute of Innovation Studies of the University of Manchester, UK; Technopolis, a leading European consultancy for S&T policy; the School of Public Policy at Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta and the Rathenau Institute, The Hague.

Please find further details on:

www.utwente.nl/mb/steps/education/postgraduateprofessional For registration, the online registration form can be used!

Prof. Dr. Stefan Kuhlmann

Dr. Gonzalo Ordóñez Matamoros

Please find below a **CFP on a 'Workshop on the Ethics of Cyber Conflict'**, which I am organising in collaboration with the NATO Cooperative **Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence.**

Ethics of Cyber Conflict

Time: November 2013

Place: Rome, Italy

Participation fee: none

In the age of the so-called information revolution, the ability to control, disrupt or manipulate the enemy's information infrastructure has become as decisive as weapon superiority with respect to determining the outcome of conflicts. So much so that Pentagon's definition of cyberspace as a new domain in which war is waged, alongside land, sea, air and space, comes as no surprise.

The deployment of cyber conflicts as part of a state's defensive or offensive strategy is a fast growing phenomenon, which is rapidly changing the dynamics of combat as well as the role that warfare plays in political negotiations and the life of civil societies. Such changes are not the exclusive concern of the military, for they also have a bearing on ethicists and policymakers, since existing ethical theories of war, together with national and international regulations, struggle to address the novelties of this phenomenon.

The issue could not be more pressing and there is a much felt and fast escalating need to share information and coordinate ethical theorising about cyber conflicts. Contributions to the workshop will address issues concerning the way ICTs are affecting our ethical views of

conflicts and warfare, as well as the analysis of just-war principles in the light of the dissemination of cyber conflicts; humanitarian military interventions based on ICTs; whether preventive acts of cyber war may satisfy jus-ad-bellum criteria; challenges of upholding jus-in-bello standards in cyber warfare, especially in asymmetric conflicts; attribution and proportionality of the response to cyber attacks; moral permissibility of automated responses and ethical deployment of military robotic weapons.

The workshop will be a two-day event organised by the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence and chaired by Dr Mariarosaria Taddeo, Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Warwick. The event will gather ethicists, experts in military studies, policymakers and experts in cyber security to discuss the ethical problems caused by cyber conflicts.

Submission of Papers:

Authors are required to submit an extended abstract of the planned paper which should describe the topic and set out the main aspects and structure of the research (up to 1000 words). Following a preliminary review and acceptance of the abstract, the authors will be requested to submit the full paper that meets high academic research, which will be considered for a publication in an international peer-reviewed journal.

Speakers will be offered travel, transfer from and to the airport, accommodation for the duration of the event.

Submission details, author guidance and other practical information will be made available on the Centre's website latest by August 2013.

Important Dates

Extended abstracts (1000 words): 9 September 2013

Notification of acceptance: 30 September 2013

Full paper: 07 November 2013

Registration is required for this event, please contact events -at- ccdcoe.org<<http://ccdcoe.org/>>

For enquiries about the workshop, please contact Lt Ludovica Glorioso (ludovica.glorioso -at- ccdcoe.org<<http://ccdcoe.org/>>) or Anna-Maria Talihärm (anna-maria.taliharm -at- ccdcoe.org<<http://ccdcoe.org/>>)

Summer School 2013: NEUROERGONOMICS AND URBAN PLACEMAKING, BIOURBANISM FOR A HUMAN-CENTERED SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

Artena (Rome, Italy) – July 21st/28th 2013

summerschool-artenatumblr.com | [summerschool at biourbanism.org](http://summerschoolatbiourbanism.org)

After the success of the first interdisciplinary Summer School in Neuroergonomics and Urban Design which gathered fantastic people from 11 Countries into a deeply inspirational experience, this year we are going to focus on place.

How can we transform a dead space into a place that works? How can we make our environment sensibly better, a building more tender to human life, a neighborhood more attractive and pleasant, an urban area more alive, and finally – by using such an approach to urban acupuncture – a city more vibrant, beautiful and authentic?

The ambition of this very practical summer school is to transfer the most up-to-date interdisciplinary knowledge from neurosciences, psychology, biology, physics, and network theories, into a new design's techniques and inspiration. We want to challenge stylish and academic design with a science-grounded, genuinely sustainable, human-centered design and kick off a new profession field for designers, architects, city planners, artists, psychologists, sociologists, economists, policy makers, and social activists – Biourbanism Placemaking.

Theory and explorations will be put straight into practice in the same places we will live and work under the direction of tutors and with the use of our hands and bodies.

MAIN SUBJECTS

Biourbanism | Environmental Psychology | Patterns in Physics, Biology, Neurophysiology, and Design | Algorithmic Sustainable Design | Biourban Acupuncture | Evidence-based Design | Placemaking | Service Design for Cities

An authentic sustainable design must deal with energy and environment-saving technical solutions, and also with functional and restorative connections to the human neurophysiological system. Psychology and medicine show how space design can nurture or damage our well-being. A scientific knowledge, both theoretical and practical, of how human neurophysiology reacts to the organization and the shapes of space, is the first step for producing a really sustainable new design for the 21st century.

The 2013 course will step ahead from the premises of the first Summer School on

Neuroergonomics and Urban Design, held in 2012, which aimed at a paradigm shift from ideology-centered to bodily and nature-centered design. More practical-oriented than the former edition, it aims to explore our inner bodily resonance with truly vital architectural and urban structures, and to see what this experience could bring into the fields of Neuroergonomics and Placemaking.

This residential course is aimed at architects, designers, engineers, psychologists, social scientists, and policy makers who are keen to study Neuroergonomics Design, a new field of practice and research with relevant professional opportunities.

The numerous examples of beautiful and harmonious urban solutions built during the last millennia in the area (Artena, Segni, and the gorgeous surroundings), will allow us to experience and test the theories about Biourbanism, complex systems, pattern language, isomorphism, and mimesis on-site.

Philosopher and psychologist Stefano Serafini (I.S.B., Italy) will introduce the use of environmental psychology and post-darwinian biological theories to re-orient the approach to design.

The artist and architect prof. Marco Casagrande (Ruin Academy, Finland/Taiwan) will lead us in a hand-building experience after listening to our bodily orientation inside the city's organism (biourban acupuncture).

Design thinker and architect Yulia Kryazheva (Yulia Ink., The Netherlands) will introduce the use of sketching, drawing, and visual thinking to get in touch with the complexity of a place.

Prof. Antonio Caperna (I.S.B., Italy), architect, and prof. Eleni Tracada (Univ. of Derby, UK), architect, will introduce and show practical examples of Biourbanism and algorithmic sustainable design.

Architect Angelica Fortuzzi (I.S.B., Italy) will contrast the American experience of Smart Codes and Placemaking with the European context and with Biourbanism.

Exciting discussions and examples by guest experts from several disciplines will pop up during our dinners and excursions, to be confronted with placemaking issues. Subjects: the ancient rituals of city foundation; experience of sacred spaces; mimesis; complexity in Physics; complexity in Systems Biology and Medicine; fields and form in Psychotherapy. Our guest experts are:

Oncologist and biochemist, Mariano Bizzarri.

Biostatistician and expert in systems biology and biocomplexity, Alessandro Giuliani.

Town planner with expertise in anthropology and sociology, Katie Donaghy.

PhD student in neuroscience and design, Menno Cramer.

Psychologist and art-therapist, Silvia Micocci.

Dr. Massimiliano A. Polichetti, Museo Nazionale di Arte Orientale of Rome, expert in Tibetan and Nepalese cultures.

Location

The workshop will be held in Artena (Rome), Italy, a beautiful and picturesque little town dating back to the 13th century and placed on a hill in the Lepini Mountains, 420 m above the sea level. This is a perfect place to visit the fascinating surrounding area, with historical towns such as Palestrina, Segni, Anagni, Sermoneta and Norma, and many gorgeous natural beauties. It is located just 40 minutes from Rome (both by train or car). The climate is mild, and this makes summer very pleasant.

Accommodation

Living and working together in a special biophilic and historical environment is a relevant part of the I.S.B. school experience. Students will be accommodated in the historical village centre, enjoying the typical local architecture. They will gather in the quiet and grandiose Palazzo Borghese inside the village and share meals in a typical "cantina" at budget prices.

Social activity

There are excursions with stages of drawing/photography in order to live study sharp and amazing biourban issues: the medieval city of Segni, the surrounding area of the Castelli Romani (Ariccia, Castel Gandolfo, Frascati), and the city and gorgeous beach of Terracina with the Temple of Iovis Anxur, which will give us a few hours of crystalline sea, sun, and relaxation.

Language: English

FEE: € 550,00 + lodging (€ 175,00 price for 7 nights in a Bed & Breakfast, double sharing) + meals (€ 105,00, price for 7 dinners). We kept the course's tuition as low as possible in order to make the School affordable to as many valuable people as possible.

Registration deadline: 30.06.2013.

Please note that Summer School places are limited, and consequently applications may close earlier than advertised.

PLEASE NOTE

- Cheap and comfy accommodation facilities on request.

- Grants available.

- Great deal for visiting central Italy.

I.S.B. DESIGN SCHOOL

Unique, dynamic, independent and international, I.S.B. Design School is much more than a school of architecture and urbanism. Born as a global Biourbanism research network, it aims at producing a functional effective human oriented design. Its events include public lectures, symposia, seminars, workshops, research clusters and study trips. Tutors, lecturers and researchers are recognized specialists from several disciplines. The school takes place at the I.S.B.'s newly consolidated campus home in historical sites such as Artena, near Rome, Italy.

For further details:

[summerschool at biourbanism.org](http://summerschool.atbiourbanism.org) |

summerschool-artenatumblr.com

**Call for Papers to the 6th Living Knowledge Conference in Copenhagen titled:
An Innovative Civil Society: Impact through Co-creation and Participation
9-11 April 2014, Copenhagen, Denmark**

The conference will seek to explore experiences with research and innovation for, with and by civil society, and develop policy recommendations and articulate research needs within community-based research and research focusing on societal challenges.

For more information see attached file or look at www.livingknowledge.org/lk6

Please see the attached **Call for Papers for a workshop on The Changing Political Economy of Research & Innovation: Public Policy, Commercialization & Neoliberal Technoscience** to be held at **York University, Toronto on 9th and 10th December 2013**, organized by Kean Birch (York) and David Tyfield (Lancaster).

The keynote speakers are:

- Professor Philip Mirowski, author of ScienceMartTM.
- Dr Erik Conway (tbc), co-author of Merchants of Doubt.
- Professor Alison Hearn, author of numerous seminal articles on immaterial labour and value.

Please send abstracts (max. 250 words) to [kean at yorku.ca](mailto:kean@yorku.ca) and [d.tyfield at lancaster.ac.uk](mailto:d.tyfield@lancaster.ac.uk) by **31st July 2013**.

For more information, please contact Kean Birch or David Tyfield at the above email

addresses. The Call for Papers is also available online at <http://bit.ly/15o2Ikk>

Global Conference on Future Mobilities, September 4-5 2013, CeMoRe:

<http://www.lancs.ac.uk/fass/events/mobility-futures/>

Call for Abstracts: Aging Studies: Thematic Volume Fall/Winter 2014: "Popularizing Dementia" - Public Expressions and Representations of Forgetfulness

Eds.: Mark Schweda (Göttingen) & Aagje Swinnen (Maastricht)

Due to medical developments and aging populations, late onset dementia is shifting to the center of current debates in bioethics, social policy, and the broader public. As a result of this cultural "dementia boom", the concept of dementia is no longer limited to expert biomedical discourse, but is now functionally integrated into public imagination and popular culture, thus gaining multiple new interpretations, evaluations, and functions. At the same time, significant variability in different cultural domains, social spheres, and national contexts is now apparent. Dementia has a different quality and appearance in film, literature or art, not least due to each form's respective historical traditions, aesthetic principles and means, as well as their accompanying reflective discourses. The phenomenon is also perceived and framed differently in the political, economic, and socio-cultural contexts of different countries such as Germany, the United States or India, with their specific healthcare systems, political cultures and legal traditions. Finally, being personally affected is believed to constitute a radically deviant perspective, one that may in fact provide new contributions to popular culture. But this perspective also poses fundamental challenges in view of its commensurability with and translation into common semantic idioms and conventional symbolic forms and orders.

The planned special thematic volume of the Aging Studies-Series (http://www.agingstudies.eu/page/AS_Series) is dedicated to the expressions and representations of late onset dementia in contemporary popular culture. The topic will be approached from different angles: On the one hand, the volume will investigate how individual and social ideas and images of dementia are (and should be) shaped

and negotiated in film, literature, arts, and in mass media (e.g. TV or the internet) in various national contexts. It will thus explore the range of cultural manifestations of dementia and contour the profiles of "national dementia cultures" in view of aspects of cultural industries, consumerism, and citizenship. On the other hand, the volume will also examine how the symbolic forms provided by popular culture are (and can be) adopted, employed and transformed by those affected in order to express and communicate their own subjective perspectives and experiences.

We would like to invite contributions from a range of disciplines, such as the humanities, social and cultural gerontology, cultural studies, philosophy and bioethics, as well as from different national backgrounds. Possible questions are: What are the theoretical and critical implications of the popularization of dementia? What problems does it involve? For example, how does it change public and professional perceptions of healthy and unhealthy aging? Where does popular culture promote a de-medicalization of dementia and initiate alternative, creative or critical counter-discourses that help to express a fuller range of perspectives? And where does it just reproduce and enforce reduced, distorted or otherwise problematic images and stereotypes of dementia, e.g. the focus on cognitive decline and memory loss, that obscure or repress other viewpoints? What influence do different national cultures, health care systems and socio-political traditions have on the ways dementia is culturally framed? How can the perspectives of those affected be recognized and communicated in popular culture?

In case you are interested in contributing a manuscript, please submit an abstract and a short CV to Mark Schweda (mark.schweda@medizin.uni-goettingen.de) by September 15th 2013. Abstracts should comprise approximately 1.000-1.250 words and give information on the research topic and question, the theoretical and methodological approach pursued, and the main arguments and conclusions. Prospective authors will be asked to submit their full manuscripts (10.000 words maximum, exceptions possible) by March 15th 2014. All manuscripts will undergo peer review. In case of any questions or problems, please contact Mark Schweda or Aagje Swinnen (a.swinnen@maastrichtuniversity.nl).

Dear Colleagues,

This is my personal invitation to you to participate in the **1st International Conference on the Philosophy of Information in China**. It will take place from **October 18 to October 21, 2013 at the International Center for the Philosophy of Information at Xi'an Jiaotong University**.

In the interest of encouraging as many submissions as possible, we are extending the deadlines for the submission of Abstracts and Full Papers as follows:

Abstract Submission Deadline: 30 June 2013

Full Paper Submission Deadline: 31 August 2013

The official website of our International Center for Philosophy of Information (ICPI-XJTU) are available here, you can look through the information on the Conference:

<http://icpi.xjtu.edu.cn/>, or
<http://icpi.xjtu.edu.cn/English/notice/2013-05-11/8.html>

Please note again the following contact Information:

Wu Kun: 86-29-8262-6736, 133-9928-4026(cell),

E-mail: [luren1984 at 126.com](mailto:luren1984@126.com) [wukun at mail.xjtu.edu.cn](mailto:wukun@mail.xjtu.edu.cn)

Wang Xiaohong: 86-29-8267-1651, 136-7910-5619 (cell),

E-mail: [amandawxh at sina.com](mailto:amandawxh@sina.com)

Joseph E. Brenner

E-mail: [joe.brenner at bluewin.ch](mailto:joe.brenner@bluewin.ch)

I would also like to welcome you to our historical city which you will have the opportunity of visiting during and after the Conference.

We look forward to meeting you in Xi'An!

Sincerely yours,

Professor Wu Kun

Head, International Center for the Philosophy of Information

Xi'an Jiaotong University

Xi'an, China

Pre-Conference Course on Interpretive Methods

IPA 2013: Societies in Conflict: Experts, Publics, and Democracy

In order to continue its successful history we will organize a pre-conference course on interpretive methods and methodologies the day before the IPA conference starts, on Tuesday, July 2nd 2013. Taking place already for the third time

this day-long event is intended to introduce participants – from doctoral students to more seasoned researchers – to interpretive policy analysis.

The pre-conference will be divided in a plenary session in the morning, and parallel sessions focusing on different methodological approaches in the afternoon. These afternoon sessions will be more on “how-to-do” and thus be more workshops than lectures, where participants are invited to bring their questions to the discussion. It is not designed, however, for participants to present their work (for that see Methodology Workshops in the regular conference programme, Panel 100).

Tentative Schedule

10:00 - 12:30 (with coffee/tea break)

Dvora Yanow: Introduction to Interpretive Methodology and Conceptual Overview of Methods

Lunch break 12:30 – 13:30

13:30 - 17:00 (coffee/tea break 15:00 -15:30)

Dvora Yanow: TBD Designing interpretive research projects

Parallel Sessions (participants can only be in one workshop):

Beate Littig, Merlijn van Hulst: Interviewing
Aletta Norval, Ruth Wodak: Varieties of discourse analysis

Instructors

Dvora Yanow, University of Amsterdam and Wageningen University

Beate Littig, Institute for Advanced Studies Vienna

Merlijn van Hulst, University of Tilburg, Tilburg School of Politics and Public Administration

Aletta Norval, University of Essex, Department of Government

Ruth Wodak, Lancaster University, Department of Linguistics and English Language

Registration

Admission will be on a first-come, first-served basis and be limited to 40 participants, but the course will not proceed without a minimum of 25 participants. Please register early!

Please note that the admission for the afternoon session also is based on a first-come, first-served basis. This means that it might be possible that you won't get a place in your preferred course if it is already booked out.

You can register for the pre-conference through the conference registration (<https://ipa2013.univie.ac.at/registration/>) Pre-conference fee (coffee/tea breaks and lunch included)

Early bird deadline: May 15th, 2013

For people who also register for the conference:

- 95 € until May 15th, 2013
- 115 € after May 15th, 2013

For people who do not register for the conference:

- 110 € until May 15th, 2013
- 130 € after May 15th, 2013

Cancellation policy

Cancellations made before May 15th, 2013 will receive 70% of the registration fee. Cancellations after that date can not be refunded. Notification of cancellations must be in written form and addressed to Eventmanagement of University of Vienna (Email: congress@univie.ac.at <[file:///javascript/linkTo_UnCryptMailto\('ocknvq,eqpitguuBwpkxkg0ce0cv'\)%3B](mailto:congress@univie.ac.at)>, Fax: +43 1 4277-17599).

For any questions or further information, please contact ipa2013_pre-conference@univie.ac.at <[file:///javascript/linkTo_UnCryptMailto\('ocknvq,krc4235_rtg:eqphgtpegBwpkxkg0ce0cv'\)%3B](mailto:ipa2013_pre-conference@univie.ac.at)>

Global Conference on Research Integration and Implementation, Dutch co-conference September 10-11, 2013, Special focus on Peace & Security | Sustainability

We invite you to participate in the Dutch co-conference on Research Integration and Implementation which will be held at the Centre for Innovation, Leiden University, Campus The Hague, from 10-11 September 2013. This co-conference is organized as part of the Global Conference on Research Integration and Implementation which will be held in Canberra, Australia.

The deadline for early bird registration is July 10.

The Dutch co-conference will be designed as an integral part of the Global Conference, featuring world-class plenary speakers spanning inter- and transdisciplinary research, systems thinking, complexity science, implementation science, project management, collaboration and team science. The programme will also provide a platform for academics to discuss current trends, lessons learned and the future of research integration and implementation.

The Dutch programme offers its own plenaries on Research Integration and Implementation and splits into three conference tracks:

- 1) Concepts and methods: Taking stock, Trends & Challenges
- 2) Thematic Focus 1: Peace & Security
- 3) Thematic Focus 2: Sustainability

Participation and registration

The co-conference can host a maximum of 50 participants. Participants who actively contribute to the co-conference will get priority access. You can register at http://www.aanmelder.nl/i2s_dutch_co-conference/.

Conference fee

Early bird registration fee €100,-

deadline: July 10

Standard registration fee €150,-

The registration fee includes the fee for online participation to the Global conference and gives you access to all digital posters and related web-based conference facilities.

Digital posters

In addition to the exciting range of plenary speakers, digital posters are the lifeblood of the conference. For information about submitting and viewing digital posters please visit <http://www.i2sconference.org/program/digital-posters>.

Preliminary program

More detailed information and an overview of the preliminary program can be found in the attachment.

Conference website

More information on the global conference can be found at: <http://www.i2sconference.org>. More information on the Dutch co-conference program will soon be available at <http://www.i2sconference.org/co-conferences/>. The preliminary program can be viewed at http://www.aanmelder.nl/i2s_dutch_co-conference/part_program. Please note that registration for the Dutch co-conference takes place at http://www.aanmelder.nl/i2s_dutch_co-conference/.

Initiators and contact info

The Dutch co-conference on Research Integration and Implementation is an initiative from Femke Merx (Kennisco creatie, onderzoek & advies, <http://www.kennisco creatie.nl>) and the Centre for Innovation, Leiden University, Campus The Hague (<http://www.centre4innovation.org/>). For more information, please contact Femke.Merx@kennisco creatie.nl or Ulrich Mans u.mans@cdh.leidenuniv.nl.

Opportunities Available

LETStudio announces at least one position as Post-doctoral fellow (2 years). The research field for the position is connected to Studio 1 within the LETStudio, which addresses issues pertaining to knowledge in transformation, particularly in relation to technological advancements in various professional domains. The duties of the post doc positions include research, supervision of research students and contributions to implementing the research agenda of the University of Gothenburg LETStudio.

More info available at:

http://www.gu.se/english/about_the_universit y/announcements-in-the-job-application-portal/?languageId=0&disableRedirect=true&id=19144&Dnr=544264&Type=E

2013 ESST European Award for Aspiring Undergraduates in Science, Technology and Society (STS)

The European Masters Programme in Society, Science and Technology (ESST) is sponsoring an award of 1,000 € for the best undergraduate paper or essay related to Science, Technology and Society (STS). Undergraduates of all fields studying at any European university are eligible to apply.

Papers or essays must be between 2,000 and 3,000 words on any topic that falls under the Science, Technology, Society agenda (for example, from environmental, ICT or innovation policy to the relationship between science, technology and gender) and must be written in English.

The members of the 2013 award committee are:

- Ericka Johnson, Linköping University, Sweden
- Faidra Papanelopoulou, University of Athens, Greece
- Juan Carlos Salazar, Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain

Past Winners:

2012, Alina Marktanner, Maastricht University

2011, Miklós Horváth, Eötvös Loránd University

2010, André Feldhof, Maastricht University

Deadline: 30 June, 2013

For more information: ww.esst.eu

How to apply:

Applications should consist of a cover sheet (available at www.esst.eu), completed and scanned, and a double-spaced pdf copy of the student paper or essay. Applicants may not submit more than one piece of work. Applications should be emailed to Aristotle Tympas, the 2013 ESST Award coordinator, at: tympas@phs.uoa.gr.

E-mail your application by the 30th of June of 2013 and expect a confirmation of its reception within a week.

The Info-Metrics Institute is pleased to announce the creation of the **Info-Metrics Annual Prize in memory of Halbert L. White, Jr.** one of the Institute's founding Board members who passed away on March 31, 2012.

For details see:

<http://www.american.edu/cas/economics/info-metrics/prize.cfm>

For further inquiries please contact info-metrics@american.edu or look at our Web page at <http://www.american.edu/info-metrics>

Info-Metrics Institute

American University

4400 Massachusetts Ave NW, Kreeger 104

Washington, DC 20016-8029

<http://www.american.edu/info-metrics>

best wishes, Luciano Floridi

The 3TU.Centre for Ethics and Technology now invites applications from **self-funded prospective PhD-students for its PhD programme.**

Self-funded PhD-students can enroll in the PhD-programme at any time during the academic year, in consultation with the Management Team of the 3TU.Centre for Ethics and Technology Graduate School.

The 3TU.Centre for Ethics and Technology (www.ethicsandtechnology.eu) brings together the expertise of the philosophy departments of the three technical universities in the Netherlands (Delft, Eindhoven, Twente) in the field of ethics of science, technology and engineering. 3TU.Ethics builds upon the excellent international reputation of the three participating universities in this field. This joint venture allows for close collaboration in research as well as teaching, outreach and contract research in both the private and public sector.

At present, about 20 PhD-students are working towards completing their PhD-theses at 3TU.Ethics, distributed over the three participating technical universities. If you want to join this vibrant intellectual community, please go to

http://www.ethicsandtechnology.eu/teaching/Applying_for_a_PhD_position/ to find out how you can apply.

In case you have any queries, please don't hesitate to contact the Assistant Director of 3TU.Centre for Ethics and Technology, dr. Neelke Doorn (coordinator.3TU.ethics@gmail.com).

Dear EASST colleagues,

Some of you may already have heard that Wiebe Bijker will retire in 2016. He is, amongst many other things, the current Chair of the Department of Technology and Society Studies, Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences (FASoS), Maastricht University.

In order to promote a smooth transition, Maastricht aims to appoint a full-time, tenure-track professor in the field of Science and Technology Studies well in advance of Wiebe's retirement (ideally to start in September 2014). This will give the new professor time to explore the potential of the local teaching and research programmes within their national and international settings for some time before taking up full responsibility for the Department and Programme.

Full details are in the attached documents (and on the UM website). Please distribute widely.

Best, Sally

Full Professor of Science & Technology Studies, 1.0 fte

Department of Technology and Society Studies (TSS), Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS), Maastricht University

Reference number: AT2013.117

Maastricht University is renowned for its problem-based learning (PBL) system based on a small-scale and student-oriented approach. Research at UM is concentrated in research institutes and schools and is characterized by its multidisciplinary and thematic approach. Maastricht University has around 14,500 students and 3,800 employees. Reflecting the university's strong international profile, a fair number of both students and staff are from abroad. The university has six faculties: Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences, Faculty of Law, School of Business and Economics, Faculty of Humanities and Sciences, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience.

The Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS) has a staff of about 250, and about 1900 students. All programmes are offered in English. Students come from all over the world. FASoS offers two 3-year Bachelor programmes: Arts and Culture, and European Studies, seven different 1-year Master programmes and two 2-year research Master programmes. Its Graduate School takes in around 10 PhD students each year. Research is organized around four programmes: Politics and Culture in Europe; Science, Technology and Society Studies; Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development and Arts, Media and Culture. The Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences is housed in several recently renovated 18th-century buildings in the historic city centre of Maastricht.

Job description

FASoS is seeking a professor with demonstrated excellence in teaching and research in Science and Technology Studies, and affinity with the interdisciplinary, culture-oriented and societally engaged approach to STS at Maastricht. S/he will have to contribute substantially to the Maastricht University Science and Technology Studies research program as well as to the interdisciplinary undergraduate and graduate teaching programs within the Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences and Maastricht University at large.

Requirements

Candidates for the professorship in STS must display outstanding quality in research and styles of leadership, a strong sense of research identity, recognition in the field and intellectual openness. Important markers of this quality in research and leadership are: publications of original work in highly regarded journals within the field of STS; monographs and edited volumes published with prestigious (university) presses; acquisition of

funding from national, European and other research funding agencies; track-record in supervision of PhD students.

(S)he is an experienced and enthusiastic teacher. All academic staff members at FASoS are expected to place great emphasis on quality teaching, as part of our small-scale system of Problem Based Learning (PBL).

A highly important task for the new professor in STS is to lead the Maastricht University Science and Technology Studies research program. Therefore having managerial qualities is deemed crucial. The candidate is expected to be a genuine coach and leader, as well as a team player. (S)he should be flexible and have broad academic interests and an open, effective management style.

Fluency in English is a prerequisite, while non-Dutch speaking applicants should be willing to learn Dutch.

It should be noted that, in view of recruitment policies and the composition of our corps of professors at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, and Maastricht University in general, female candidates with equal qualifications will be given preferential treatment.

What we have to offer

Maastricht University provides an attractive, internationally-oriented academic environment where young people receive an advanced education and scholars conduct first-rate research.

Basically, the appointment involves a fulltime, tenured full professorship.

Remuneration will be according to standard salary levels, depending on qualifications and relevant work experience. This implies a minimum of € 4953 and a maximum of € 7213 gross per month for a fulltime employment of 38 hours per week (salary scale H2, Dutch Universities Conditions of Employment). Each year the standard salary is supplemented with a holiday allowance of 8% and an end-of-year bonus of 8.3%. A candidate who does not already live in Maastricht (or its immediate area) is eligible for a relocation allowance. Other secondary conditions include e.g. a pension scheme and partially paid parental leave.

Applicants from abroad moving to the Netherlands may be eligible for a special expense allowance scheme: the 30% facility. The Tax and Customs Administration decides whether employees meet the necessary conditions.

Maastricht University's Terms of Employment are laid down in the Collective Labour Agreement of Dutch Universities (CAO).

Furthermore, local university provisions apply as well. For more information please see the website: www.maastrichtuniversity.nl / Index and forms / HR from A-Z.

Appointment date: 1 September 2014 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Information

For an extensive profile of the Chair please download the [profile report Science and Technology Studies](#). Any informal inquiries about this job opening may be addressed to Prof. Dr. R. de Wilde, dean of FASoS, r.dewilde@maastrichtuniversity.nl or +31 (0)43 3883486.

Application

Candidates are invited to submit their application that should consist of:

1. A letter of motivation;
2. A full CV & complete list of publications;
3. A statement on teaching and research interests and, if available, teaching evaluations;
4. One writing sample: a published article/book chapter;
5. Please provide name and address of two referees.

The deadline for submitting your application is Tuesday October 1, 2013

Please send your application electronically to the Secretariat of the Faculty Office at: pzfdcwwacatures@maastrichtuniversity.nl

The *3TU.Centre for Ethics and Technology*, a cooperation of the philosophy departments of the three technical universities in the Netherlands, is currently looking for an **Assistant Director / Coordinator (38 or 30 hours per week) starting September 1, 2013 (negotiable).**

Tasks

The philosophy department of the University of Twente is responsible for the daily management of the Centre. The Centre has a Graduate School, with currently 15 PhD students enrolled.

Together with the Scientific Director and the Managing Director, the Assistant Director forms the daily board of the Centre. The primary task of the Assistant Director is to coordinate the activities of the 3TU.Centre for Ethics and Technology and the Centre's graduate school. The Assistant Director does the daily practical management of Centre, and works in close consultation with the Scientific Director and the Managing Director of the Centre. The Assistant

Director is responsible for implementing the policy as outlined by the daily board. This includes the following tasks:

- Daily management of the Centre, preparing meetings with the Centre's Management Team and Board; coordination with other Centres of Excellence of the 3TU.Federation; communication with the secretary of the 3TU.Federation.
- Coordination of the Graduate School, which includes course organization, administration, and evaluation; coordination with other Dutch graduate schools; evaluation of the graduate programme in relation to funding organizations; promotion of the graduate school and recruitment of new PhD students.
- Organization of 3TU.Ethics events, including the annual research day, workshops, lectures, and conferences.
- Coordination with international partner institutions in ethics and philosophy (a.o., The Oxford Uehiro Centre for Practical Ethics, Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, The Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics (CAPPE) in Australia).
- Promotion of the Centre's visibility and development and execution of communication plan, which includes website maintenance, promotion of the Centre on electronic mailing lists, developing outreach materials.
- Finances, which includes the administration of budget requests and declarations, support with attracting external money from funding organizations, coordination joint research proposals (KP7, Horizon2020, NWO).

Your office will be located at the University of Twente, where the daily board meetings will also take place. If at any point in the future, the directorate of the Centre were to move to one of the other two universities, your office will move there as well.

Your profile

We are looking for an enthusiastic, results-oriented, and proactive colleague. Requirements:

- PhD in philosophy (or related discipline), with an interest in technology and engineering.
- Excellent social and organizational skills, professional disposition, responsible, accurate, independent, and a positive attitude.
- Ability to communicate effectively in English. Mastery of Dutch is a pro.
- Managerial experience is a pro.

Offer

We offer an appointment for two years, with the option to extend the contract for another two years. The appointment is offered full-time, but can be taken up at 80% if desired. If so, we may be able to offer a teaching appointment for the remaining 20%. The gross monthly salary is between € 3227 – €4418 (scale 11 CAO-NU), depending on experience and excluding a 8% holiday allowance and an end-of-year allowance of 8,3% of the annual salary. Preferred starting date is September 1, 2013 (negotiable). The University of Twente has excellent terms of employment.

Information and application

Further information about the Centre can be found on the website, www.ethicsandtechnology.eu. For questions about the vacancy, please contact Prof. dr. Philip Brey, scientific director of the Centre (p.a.e.brey@utwente.nl).

Your application should include a CV and a letter of application and should be sent before July 10, 2013. Applications should be uploaded via www.utwente.nl/vacatures/en (using the button “apply here”). A limited number of suitable candidates will be invited for a job interview. (Skype is a possibility.) Since these interviews will take place in July and/or August, it would be helpful if you could indicate your availability in these months for a job interview.

Please read the full vacancy text at <http://ethicsandtechnology.eu/news/vacancy-coordinator-3tu-centre-for-ethics-and-technology/>
Dr. Ir. Neelke Doorn | Assistant Director
3TU.Centre for Ethics and Technology | coordinator.3TU.ethics@gmail.com
University of Twente | Philosophy Department |
PO Box 217, 7500 AE Enschede, The Netherlands

News from the Field

San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment - Putting science into the assessment of research.

There is a pressing need to improve the ways in which the output of scientific research is evaluated by funding agencies, academic institutions, and other parties.

To address this issue, a group of editors and publishers of scholarly journals met during the Annual Meeting of The American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB) in San Francisco, CA, on December 16, 2012. The group developed a set of recommendations, referred to as the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment. We invite interested parties across all scientific disciplines to indicate their support by adding their names to this Declaration.

The outputs from scientific research are many and varied, including: research articles reporting new knowledge, data, reagents, and software; intellectual property; and highly trained young scientists. Funding agencies, institutions that employ scientists, and scientists themselves, all have a desire, and need, to assess the quality and impact of scientific outputs. It is thus imperative that scientific output is measured accurately and evaluated wisely.

The Journal Impact Factor is frequently used as the primary parameter with which to compare the scientific output of individuals and institutions. The Journal Impact Factor, as calculated by Thomson Reuters, was originally created as a tool to help librarians identify journals to purchase, not as a measure of the scientific quality of research in an article. With that in mind, it is critical to understand that the Journal Impact Factor has a number of well-documented deficiencies as a tool for research assessment. These limitations include: A) citation distributions within journals are highly skewed [1–3]; B) the properties of the Journal Impact Factor are field-specific: it is a composite of multiple, highly diverse article types, including primary research papers and reviews [1, 4]; C) Journal Impact Factors can be manipulated (or “gamed”) by editorial policy [5]; and D) data used to calculate the Journal Impact Factors are neither transparent nor openly available to the public [4, 6, 7].

Below we make a number of recommendations for improving the way in which the quality of research output is evaluated. Outputs other than research articles will grow in importance in assessing research effectiveness in the future, but the peer-reviewed research paper

will remain a central research output that informs research assessment. Our recommendations therefore focus primarily on practices relating to research articles published in peer-reviewed journals but can and should be extended by recognizing additional products, such as datasets, as important research outputs. These recommendations are aimed at funding agencies, academic institutions, journals, organizations that supply metrics, and individual researchers.

A number of themes run through these recommendations:

the need to eliminate the use of journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, in funding, appointment, and promotion considerations;

the need to assess research on its own merits rather than on the basis of the journal in which the research is published; and

the need to capitalize on the opportunities provided by online publication (such as relaxing unnecessary limits on the number of words, figures, and references in articles, and exploring new indicators of significance and impact).

We recognize that many funding agencies, institutions, publishers, and researchers are already encouraging improved practices in research assessment. Such steps are beginning to increase the momentum toward more sophisticated and meaningful approaches to research evaluation that can now be built upon and adopted by all of the key constituencies involved.

The signatories of the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment support the adoption of the following practices in research assessment.

General Recommendation

1. Do not use journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, as a surrogate measure of the quality of individual research articles, to assess an individual scientist's contributions, or in hiring, promotion, or funding decisions.

For funding agencies

2. Be explicit about the criteria used in evaluating the scientific productivity of grant applicants and clearly highlight, especially for early-stage investigators, that the scientific content of a paper is much more important than publication metrics or the identity of the journal in which it was published.

3. For the purposes of research assessment, consider the value and impact of all research outputs (including datasets and software) in addition to research publications, and consider a

broad range of impact measures including qualitative indicators of research impact, such as influence on policy and practice.

For institutions

4. Be explicit about the criteria used to reach hiring, tenure, and promotion decisions, clearly highlighting, especially for early-stage investigators, that the scientific content of a paper is much more important than publication metrics or the identity of the journal in which it was published.

5. For the purposes of research assessment, consider the value and impact of all research outputs (including datasets and software) in addition to research publications, and consider a broad range of impact measures including qualitative indicators of research impact, such as influence on policy and practice.

For publishers

6. Greatly reduce emphasis on the journal impact factor as a promotional tool, ideally by ceasing to promote the impact factor or by presenting the metric in the context of a variety of journal-based metrics (e.g., 5-year impact factor, EigenFactor [8], SCImago [9], h-index, editorial and publication times, etc.) that provide a richer view of journal performance.

7. Make available a range of article-level metrics to encourage a shift toward assessment based on the scientific content of an article rather than publication metrics of the journal in which it was published.

8. Encourage responsible authorship practices and the provision of information about the specific contributions of each author.

9. Whether a journal is open-access or subscription-based, remove all reuse limitations on reference lists in research articles and make them available under the Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication [10].

10. Remove or reduce the constraints on the number of references in research articles, and, where appropriate, mandate the citation of primary literature in favor of reviews in order to give credit to the group(s) who first reported a finding.

For organizations that supply metrics

11. Be open and transparent by providing data and methods used to calculate all metrics.

12. Provide the data under a licence that allows unrestricted reuse, and provide computational access to data, where possible.

13. Be clear that inappropriate manipulation of metrics will not be tolerated; be explicit about

what constitutes inappropriate manipulation and what measures will be taken to combat this.

14. Account for the variation in article types (e.g., reviews versus research articles), and in different subject areas when metrics are used, aggregated, or compared.

For researchers

15. When involved in committees making decisions about funding, hiring, tenure, or promotion, make assessments based on scientific content rather than publication metrics.

16. Wherever appropriate, cite primary literature in which observations are first reported rather than reviews in order to give credit where credit is due.

17. Use a range of article metrics and indicators on personal/supporting statements, as evidence of the impact of individual published articles and other research outputs [11].

18. Challenge research assessment practices that rely inappropriately on Journal Impact Factors and promote and teach best practice that focuses on the value and influence of specific research outputs.

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<http://altmetrics.org/tools/>

<http://am.ascb.org/dora/>

<http://am.ascb.org/dora/index.php/sign-the-declaration>

Publications

Note: please consider reviewing for EASST's on-line journal, *Science & Technology Studies!* <http://www.sciencetechnologystudies.org/>

New Book from Richard Hindmarsh:
Nuclear Disaster at Fukushima Daiichi: Social, Political and Environmental Issues
(2013, Routledge)

<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415527835/>

Nuclear Disaster at Fukushima Daiichi: Social, Political and Environmental Issues (2013, Routledge Studies in Science, Technology and Society, Routledge: New York)

Edited by Richard Hindmarsh

Nuclear Disaster at Fukushima Daiichi is placed at the forefront of critical inquiry into Fukushima. It provides a timely account of the disturbing landscape of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear meltdown on 11 March, 2011. Informed by a leading cast of international STS scholars, including Japanese scholars on the ground as the

disaster unfolded, it finds Fukushima represents a new type of major nuclear disaster found at the interface of both social and natural phenomena; as both a chronic technological disaster and a natural disaster. In this case, as mediated by the nature of nuclear power as a 'megatechnology', as what occurred at Fukushima Daiichi well demonstrates. In certain circumstances, megatechnologies feature uncertain and unpredictable and multiple complex interactions and consequences that cannot be adequately tested in laboratories or by way of computer simulations beforehand (Beck 1995: 20). 'Rather, their unanticipated consequences can only be discovered after they are implemented' (Unger 2001: 282).

The analysis of the book as a whole demonstrates a cartographic approach of mapping and analysing the sociopolitical terrain of

Fukushima as informed by a *policy in action* approach. Substantive insights are offered into the social and political landscape of nuclear power development in Japan, and its regulation and progress at all costs mentality, which significantly contributed to the disaster; the flawed disaster management options taken; and the political, technical and social reactions as the accident unfolded. Key implications raised include those for better managing future nuclear disasters—especially with regard to safety and natural disaster potentialities deepening with climate change; for more effective and responsible regulation and good governance of controversial science and technology; for heightened functionality of socio-technological systems in an integrated and collaborated sense, including a role for science citizenship and social media; and for the future of nuclear power itself.

“Nuclear Disaster at Fukushima Daiichi is one of the first and most comprehensive social scientific analyses of the natural and human-made disaster that is Fukushima Daiichi. It brings together some of world’s leading thinkers on science, technology and society, risk analysis, energy policy as well as indigenous Japanese scholars offering an internal critical account of the reasons, actors, dynamics and implications of this disaster. This is a major scholarly contribution to an extremely pressing and urgent issue and Hindmarsh is to be congratulated in bringing together such an impressive array of scholarship in such a short space of time.” —John Barry, Queens University, Belfast

“Richard Hindmarsh has added a new dimension to the global policy debate over the safety of nuclear energy. The twelve chapters in the book provide rich sources of information and conceptual agendas. The book will become a ‘must’ for those who want to partake in this ongoing discussion.” —Akira Nakamura, Meiji University, Tokyo

We would like to announce a **new series of monographs and collected papers**. It explores research practice across the disciplines and throughout history by foregrounding its technological setting:

- when the problems to be investigated are themselves the product of science and technology in the modern world,
- when technical and predictive control is sought within the technological infrastructure of models,

instruments, measurements, computational methods, and media technologies,
- when research accomplishments change the world materially more so than our thinking about it.

From nanotechnology to the environmental sciences, from alchemy to pharmacy, from solid state physics to human factors research, how are problems defined, what counts as an explanation, how are findings validated, how do values enter in? And most importantly for civic observers of contemporary research: How is robustness and reliability achieved even where we lack theoretical understanding?

Members of the editorial board include Hanne Andersen (Aarhus), Bernadette Bensaude-Vincent (Paris), Martin Carrier (Bielefeld), Graeme Gooday (Leeds), Don Howard (Notre Dame), Ann Johnson (South Carolina), Cyrus Mody (Rice), Maureen O’Malley (Sydney), Roger Strand (Bergen) and Nancy Tuana (Pennsylvania State). For more information write to Alfred Nordmann or Philip Good or see www.pickeringchatto.com/technoscience

Looking forward to queries, suggestions, and submissions, Alfred Nordmann (Darmstadt Technical University) and Philip Good (Pickering & Chatto Publishers)

[pgood at pickeringchatto.co.uk](mailto:pgood@pickeringchatto.co.uk)

My book "**Biohackers. The Politics of Open Science**" is out, freshly published by Pluto Press. It focuses on the cultures of open science and their relationship to hacking and the evolution of information societies. I hope some of you might find it interesting.
<http://www.plutobooks.com/display.asp?K=9780745332802>

All the best,
Alessandro Delfanti
SISSA & University of Milan
[delfanti at sissa.it](mailto:delfanti@sisssa.it)
<http://people.sissa.it/~delfanti/>
Twitter: @adelfanti

Of possible interest to members of the list.
best regards, Luciano Floridi
[cid:2DEB33EE-9341-4B72-9AAB-493604504B53 at lan]
[cid:BBE8B85A-3E3E-4EEB-B1EC-CE482530EB6B at lan]

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EDITOR LETTER

Technology's In-Betweenness

Luciano Floridi

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Research Article

Modeling Climate Policies: A Critical Look at Integrated Assessment Models

Mathias Frisch

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Research Article

Design for Community: Toward a Communitarian Ergonomics

Taylor Dotson

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Research Article

The Conceptual Elusiveness of Engineering Functions:

Pieter E. Vermaas, Dingmar van Eck & Peter Kroes

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Research Article

The Ontological Force of Technicity: Reading Cassirer and Simondon Diffractively

Aud Sissel Hoel & Iris van der Tuin

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Research Article

Autonomous Weapons and Distributed Responsibility

Marcus Schulzke

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COMMENTARY

Information Warfare: A Response to Taddeo Tim Stevens

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BOOK SYMPOSIUM

Book Symposium on Robert P. Crease's
World in the Balance: the Historic Quest for an
Absolute System of Measurement

Jan Kyrre Berg Olsen Friis, Fokko Jan
Dijksterhuis, Robert C. Scharff, Donn Welton &
Robert P. Crease

Abstract<<http://springer.r.delivery.net/r/r?2.1.Ee.2Tp.1it%5fx.C65Ybo..H.bR1S.45jA.bW89MQ%5f%5fDAaEFPU0>> [cid:3BE31077-27BD-44FD-99C0-49DA6A012BF9 at lan] Full text
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NEW BOOKS The Economics of Science - A
Critical Realist Overview (2012, Routledge)

Volume 1: Illustrations and Philosophical
Preliminaries:

<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415688796/>

Volume 2: Towards a Synthesis of Political
Economy and Science and Technology Studies:

<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415688734/>

Dear Colleagues,

I have just finished my doctoral thesis and would like to share it with all of you interested in the subject.

It is a case study about the origins of institutional research policies at the University of Buenos Aires. I deal with the problems that research orientation and priority-setting initiatives faced in the political and institutional context of the late 1980s. Argentina's democracy reemerged in 1983 after a seven year military dictatorship and academic freedom was a value that was especially important in that political atmosphere. But the concepts of "strategic research" and the promotion of interdisciplinary research, that were gaining importance in the 1980s, were also in the programme of the university policy-makers. I also deal with the leeway available to institutional research policies and the conflicts with national research councils. Finally I also reflect on the

difficulties of priority-setting initiatives in a traditional university with a collegial governance that also includes student representatives.

You can access the full-text via the following link:

<http://www.academia.edu/3140863/>

One small detail: it is written in Spanish!

I hope some of you find it interesting.

All the best,

Federico Vasen

Postdoctoral researcher

Instituto de Estudios sobre la Ciencia y la
Tecnología

Universidad Nacional de Quilmes

Buenos Aires, Argentina

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Technology Assessment in the Walloon Parliament. By Michiel van Oudheusden
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