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Cover Illustration: Prague Astronomical Clock. Photo by Ann Rudinow Sætnan, Sept 2011
About Time
Editorial
by Ann Rudinow Saetnan

This issue of the EASST Review will, in various ways, be about time. Let’s start with the Review itself. It’s time for a new editor to take over. I have been editor now for about 7 years. I am gradually easing my way into retirement, both at my “day job” and (a bit sooner) as editor, hoping to spend more of my time on research, travel, and hobbies. Not that editing the Review takes all that much time. It takes me about 3 days every third month, and some of that time could be delegated to an assistant (more about the job of editor in a separate announcement in this issue). Still, it is time for someone new to step in, bringing new ideas, new energy, and perhaps giving the editor a new boost in his or her career. So check out the announcement further down in this issue, think about it, spread the word, and hopefully we will find a new and vibrant editor for an even better Review.

Continuing to think forward, it is also time to start writing your papers for the biennial EASST conference, coming up soon in Torun, Poland. A feature of this issue is the Call for Abstracts and, in the service pages, some special announcements from track convenors recruiting abstracts to specific sessions. As usual, even at this stage, the EASST conference shows a distinctive “flavour” as compared with the 4S conference. As I “taste” it, EASST conferences as a whole are slightly less abstracted from the socio-material worlds around them, slightly more closely interwoven with social issues, grassroots activism, public policy, and innovation processes. Being held on campuses and hosted by colleagues, they also have (for me, at least) a somewhat more personal, community feel. For me, these nuances of flavour mean that I attempt, if at all possible, to attend both conferences. And happily, this year they are timed so that a two-conference travel plan is possible :D. So I hope to see many of you this conference season - certainly in Torun in September, and perhaps also in Buenos Aires in August.

This issue we also look back in time with reviews of some of between-conference-year events, some of which EASST has supported – national and regional STS meetings in Croatia and the Nordic area and themed workshops - one on STS Perspectives on Energy and one on The Value of Open Science. All three meeting reviews discuss different ways in which STS plays, or can play, a role in our time.

And one final feature I wish to highlight: The final call for nominations to this year’s EASST awards. As you may know, EASST has chosen to honour some hitherto under-acknowledged types of effort that are nevertheless vital to our field as a community and in the world at large. If you know of a good STS-relevant edited book or special issue published 2012-14, please do nominate it for the Olga Amsterdamska award. For the Chris Freeman award we welcome nominations for a publication which is a significant collective contribution to the interaction of science and technology studies with the study of innovation. And the John Ziman award will honour an innovative venture to promote the public understanding of the social dimensions of science. See the “final call” item further down in this issue for information on how to nominate candidates for these awards. But hurry! There is only a short time left. Deadline is April 1 – no fooling!

Editorially yours,
Ann R. Saetnan
First Croatian STS Section Meeting (October 2013)
By: Marija Brajdic Vukovic

This contribution aims to describe an event recently organised in Zagreb and supported by the European Association for the Study of Science and Technology (EASST), but also to provide the wider network of EASST members with an overview of the Croatian STS research community and some of its future prospects. For me, as the person who came to the idea of organising the “community” in a more formal and connected way, there are three main reasons or influences that have resulted in the establishment of our new section. Namely, those are structural, disciplinary and generational.

The Croatian “science and technology studies” researchers and their engagement with the STS as a field of study are best observed in the context of other (post)socialist countries rather than in the context of bigger and/or more developed scientific communities. By saying that, I mean that having a low share of investment in R&D and, therefore, scarce funding for research projects and scientific and technological infrastructure, is only one side of the coin. Indeed, according to data from UNESCO, the share of investment in R&D in Croatia eroded from 1.07% in the 1990s to only 0.7-0.9% of GDP in the period from 2006 to 2010 (UNESCO, 2010). The effect of reduced investment and other crises that the research system went through in the 1990s is most obvious in the continuous decrease in the number of researchers in Croatia. During the period 1991-2001, the number of researchers in the system dropped by 24.4% (Prpic, 2003: 49) and in the period 2002-2008 it dropped by an additional 21.9% (UNESCO 2010: 189). The most significant problem is the unfavourable age composition of the research community, whereby the system has been shrinking mostly in the cohorts of mid-career researchers (Golub and Suljok, 2005: 135). Those are obvious structural problems related to the actual production of knowledge in the STS community on a daily basis. However, there are important socio-historical characteristics of the STS research in Croatia that still influence its focus today.

Sociology is the most active discipline related to the Croatian STS. It is important to note that during the entire socialist period, sociology in Croatia was marked by a Marxist perspective of social philosophy and critical social history, but also by an almost absolute dominance of the positivist approach and quantitative methodology, because of which an entire range of approaches and methods remained out of scope of Croatian sociology (Koludrovic, 2009). Croatian sociology during the 80s, as well as the 90s, seriously lacked various theories, methodologies and studies based on, for example, methodological individualism, interpretive theory, poststructuralist and post-colonial theories (ibid.). In that, STS sociological approaches were no exception. Rather, the main approach was to observe various aspects of science and technology as sociological issues, in the same way that it has been done for religion, or politics or law, “as an object which derives from society” (Latour, 2000). In addition, the positivist, quantitative approach made STS topics within Croatian sociological community marginal or even invisible not just because of the fact that there were only small groups of sociologists engaging with those (compared to larger communities related to religion, urban and rural sociology, youth or labour), but also because the approach made science and technology just a topic, and a small one at that.

In addition, during the 90s, the nationalist government formed a parallel creation to the only prominent sociological department and to the oldest sociological research institute by distinguishing their newly created ones as “more Croatia-oriented”. Some STS researchers transferred to the new institutions, creating unavoidable and long-lasting tensions. In the situation of
marginality within the sociological field and disconnectedness of the STS community, researchers remained oriented towards their small research teams, having tried to make international ties or ties to the government and economy. However, at the beginning of the new century, new sociological departments were formed in other Croatian universities, and constant tensions between the above-mentioned institutions and departments, together with more openness towards western sociological thought, initiated a theoretical and methodological diversification of the discipline (Koludrovic, 2009). Furthermore, new science policies related to the rejuvenation of the academic system have brought into the system closely tied generations of young sociologists that became research and teaching assistants. Today, most of them are postdoctoral researchers or, as of recently, in permanent positions, and they have brought new ways of thinking about the sociological community: those of friendship, close ties, support and solidarity, which is seen throughout the entire network. In addition, new methodological approaches are being studied, and for the first time, a qualitative methodology section has been established consisting almost entirely of a younger generation of sociologists.

There are no undergraduate or graduate degrees related to STS in Croatia, which leaves the scholarly community mostly tied to research projects through which young researchers are socialised in a narrow, sub-disciplinary context. There is also a lack of middle-generation researchers in all fields of study in Croatia, including STS. This has made the gap between researchers even wider and has tied the problem to generational differences between researchers (Brajdic Vukovic, f. 2014). However, as in other sociological fields, younger STS generations have brought different interests and views to STS, often using interpretive, constructivist and network approaches and, all in all, being more oriented towards STS as a theoretical and methodological paradigm, rather than just the topic of study.

Croatian scientific policy has long promoted the (isolated) system of research by publicly funding small disciplinary-bounded research projects and distinctive areas of research (Sporer, 2004). However, these practices are about to be changed in the wake of recent changes in science and higher education policies, which are likely to lead to further cuts and academic austerity and are at the same time under the strong influence of European Union research policies in terms of structure of future research funding. According to these changes, for competitive projects funded through the state budget (but also for EU funded projects) requirements are in favour of larger, and preferably, institutionally and nationally diverse research teams, but also of multidisciplinary approaches. In such an environment, old practices of avoiding collaboration are even more counterproductive. It has become clear that we need both a change of perspective regarding our fields of study and a change of behaviour in terms of patterns of communication, mutual support and collaboration. While we need to adopt a new way of thinking about our areas of studies, by respecting our own discipline, we are in need of finding a common ground with other disciplines. Through such a synergy, it will be easier to find or to make our own space in the competitive scientific “field”.

The mentioned changes in the STS disciplinary approaches – enhanced solidarity and the closer ties within the community of younger sociologists, together with the new research policy framework requirements – have influenced my decision that the time has come for us to try to establish a community of STS researchers, built on the experience and knowledge of older generations and growing through the openness and diverse interests of the younger. Furthermore, besides a core of about 12 to 15 sociologists, this new community should strive, by adopting a more flexible point of view, to bring into the community other disciplines together with their approaches and subjects of study. Furthermore, it was obvious that in the diverse, and in terms of power relations,
uneven European research area, the small Croatian community remains very marginal. In order to improve its prospects it seemed logical to propose strong ties to the Slovenian STS community with which we have traditional and often collaborative relationships.

Fortunately, EASST Council members recognised the importance of this and decided to financially support the establishment of the new national southeast European STS association. This support gave me the opportunity to organise a two-day event on October 10-11 2013. It was proposed that the formal framework of the aforementioned group of STS researchers should be formed as an “STS Section” of the Croatian Sociological Association, due to the sociological core of STS researchers. However, the Section should be open to non-sociologists as well (which we have made a formal possibility as of recently). The event held in October was therefore planned as the first STS Section meeting, accompanied by two days of workshops on ethno-methodological qualitative methods in STS research. The specific goal of this workshop was not just to bring STS researchers together to spend two days in mutual exchange and communication, but also to encourage them to use mixed methods and approaches in their research.

Dr. Phillipe Sormani from the University of Vienna held the workshop starting on Thursday (10 October) morning in the premises of the Institute for Social Research. There were 24 participants, most of whom are early career researchers from Croatia, although there were also two guests from Slovenia, Prof. Franc Mali and Dr. Blanka Groboljsek. In the morning session, Dr. Sormani held a series of lectures titled "Ethnomethodology, Conversation/Video Analysis, and Hybrid Studies of Work: An Introduction to a Fragmented Field" and in the afternoon session all participants were invited to lectures on "Re-specifying Lab Ethnography, Challenging STS? A Hybrid Study of Experimental Physics". Dr. Sormani saved Friday for data sessions and exercise.

There were a number of short breaks and possibilities for participants to network, get to know each other and connect their work. The event was a success, not only due to the acquisition of new skills by participants, but also due to the positive impact of networking among STS researchers from different disciplines. As one of the participants commented, “It made me see my research field and research questions in a completely new light”. Some of the participants recognised that their areas of research are connected in many ways, which is a success that was beyond the scope of the workshop, but was completely in line with the organiser’s intentions. The workshop itself has also inspired our guest lecturer Dr. Sormani to finish his long unfinished research paper, which is also a success, indeed.

In the afternoon of the first day of the event, the first Croatian STS section meeting was held. It was attended mostly by the core of sociologists who have recognised this event as an effort to build their research community. Besides the formal part of the meeting which established the Croatian STS Section, an introductory note on the state of STS research in Slovenia and Croatia was provided by two guests at the meeting, Dr. Franc Mali from Ljubljana and Dr. Katarina Prpic from Zagreb. In the discussion that followed, the participants concluded that both the Slovenian and Croatian STS communities are small, invisible and mostly without any political or public influence. The problem of the STS research community’s weak influence on changes and improvements to science and technology policy was especially emphasised. As proposed by the chair, the members have agreed that our newly established Croatian section should put emphasis on the following objectives:

- Enhancing collaboration between Croatian and Slovenian STS researchers and building a common STS community
- Building and strengthening the Croatian STS community by working on enhancing the visibility of each of the Section’s members and by making
the Section attractive to STS researchers from disciplines other than sociology

- Building STS as a field which provides a so-called “science policy interface”, with an aim of enriching decision-making within the domain of science and technology national policies

The proposed future actions to achieve these objectives were identified as the following:

- Organising a series of round tables on different popular subjects in the field of STS that would promote the Section and attract other researchers that may not otherwise recognise the Section as an association reflecting their interests
- Organising round tables and proposals related to science and technology policies
- Organising meetings with Slovenian colleagues and hopefully collaborative activities
- Establishing a closer tie to EASST and to other international colleagues

In conclusion, we agreed that this is the perfect starting point and because our strength cannot be in numbers, then it should be in a frequent and constructive exchange of ideas, mutual support and collaboration. How successful the Croatian (together with Slovenian) community can be in those, remains to be seen.

Nordic STS – making ourselves relevant?
By: Henrik Karlstrøm & Terje Finstad (Department for Interdisciplinary Studies of Culture, Norwegian University of Science and Technology)

In April 2013, the first Nordic conference specifically oriented towards science and technology studies was arranged in Hell, Norway. The idea of the conference was to have a meeting place for people working in STS or on STS-related topics, a platform for discussion that was amenable to the growing community of STS in the Nordic countries. With more than 130 participants – a sizeable share of the active STS community in the Nordic countries – it attests to the strengthening position of the field of STS, a field which may not be as institutionally strong anywhere else than in just this region. With room made for national meetings of the constituent STS networks in the various countries, the conference seemed to confirm that there was need for a further integration of STS research between the Nordic communities, as well as a need for a place where young scholars could present their projects and research and where established scholars could convene to network and plan projects, all within a setting which was not overwhelmingly large.

At the conference, a panel debate was arranged to discuss if such a thing as ”Nordic STS” could be said to exist, and what it might even be. The four panel participants, one from each Nordic country present except Iceland, were reluctant to define what “Nordic STS” could be or might constitute. At most, it might consist of a set of research priorities, tied to the specific historical and political context of the Nordic countries – for example, the largely public system for care for the elderly has led to investigations into so-called “welfare technologies” in Denmark. The sentiment seemed to be that it makes little sense to try and distinguish STS in these countries from what is going on in other places, since STS is in its nature a global and cross-national field of inquiry. The theory and to some extent the empirical investigations travels between countries and looks more or less the same everywhere. At most, Nordic
STS can be summed up as a sort of communality grounded in shared research interests and a mostly shared language base.

However, the consolidation of a Nordic STS community is in itself a reflection of a specific institutional context tied to a set of priorities dictated by the needs of the funders of social research in the Nordic countries – mostly the nation-states of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden – which again ties into notions of shared history and an attempt to stake out a third course between the two dominating post-WWII political blocks. This consolidation, most recently demonstrated through the establishing of a new pan-Nordic network of STS research and a biannual conference of research done by Nordic scholars, also marks the demand for a platform for the further dissemination of this work. This is where a journal for Nordic STS research can find its raison d’être, both as a home for empirical investigations that might not be deemed of general enough importance for the larger STS publishing channels and as a window in from outside showcasing the academic work done in the region.

The Nordic

The word “Nordic” is potentially a problematic one. It presupposes a shared affinity between people working in different institutional contexts and languages, solely based on a politically/culturally constructed idea of similarity. To insist that there is something more than that, a sort of quintessential “Nordicness” which influences all Nordic STS scholars and somehow sets us apart from others, carries with it certain questionable implications, not least what this entails for the communication between regions and the movement of scholars across institutional borders. However, it is a fact that there is a large degree of cooperation within the Nordic region, with both strong historical precedence and political basis. To the degree that we are only dealing with professional cooperation and a tendency to talk to each other about what we are doing, we do not see a big problem in talking about “Nordic STS” as a sort of entity in itself.

One reason for choosing to stay with the notion of Nordic STS would be to discuss what happens as theory travels into our regional and national contexts. Even though they are often treated as such, theoretical concepts do not enter the world from a vacuum, but rather arise out of a particular time, place and institutional setting. So, concepts used by Nordic STS-scholars can be expected to be shaped by the particular institutional context in the Nordic countries in one way or another. This might be a somewhat banal statement, but as Nordic STS seems to be in a process of increased institutionalization, it’s important to remain sensitive to how contexts shape our readings and uses of theory.

An example of how differing contexts can play into our theorization in the field of STS can be drawn from the fact that Nordic countries are often portrayed as the perfect example of how a sustainable modern market economy can be produced and maintained – the so-called Nordic Model (Andersen et al., 2007; Christiansen, 2006) which seeks to limit the purview of markets in favor of an extensive social security net and has been held up as an alternative for reform in countries like the United States (Jantti et al., 2006). However, it would be false to pretend that the market is the same thing in the US, France and the state-dominated economies of the Nordic countries. When the state is a major player in most spheres of the economy – owner of some of the largest companies in most sectors, partner in annual wage negotiations vis-à-vis the private sector, provider of health care, arbiter of gender relations, to name a few – could this not mean that the analysis of the economy, labor relations, consumer patterns, must look different too?

STS has shown us how the specific meetings between sectors transform the world, and our theories about the world, in unexpected ways. This insight should of course be brought into a discussion of meetings between different flavors of STS – reflexivity is, after all, part of the DNA of the history of STS (Wynne, 2007). Could it not
be that the development, introduction and domestication of central STS theories are connected to the institutional arrangements of the contexts where these theories were produced, and that this can in turn end up reflecting very specific notions of how society or politics should work, and hence, how research is done? Looking at exactly how a field is institutionally composed and re-composed could also reveal something about these notions.

The world we study

In his history of the rise of STS in the UK, John Law (2008) traces the origins of the field to 1960s sociologists with a special interest in technology, noting that the field of “science studies” branched off from mainstream sociology during the 1970s, taking up impulses from anthropology, geography, history of science and philosophy of science. In his telling, STS is a happy amalgam of other disciplines which seems to be a way forward for the social sciences. He also stresses the strength of “arguing through case studies”, which can be seen as an antidote against sweeping generalizations.

The importance of case studies is also recognized by Peter Dear and Sheila Jasanoff in an essay discussing the relation between STS and the history of science. Here, they claim that STS is more an object-centered field of study than a discipline in the narrow sense (Dear & Jasanoff, 2010), meaning it consists more of a set of perspectives that can be mobilized in the analysis of a given phenomenon, for example through metaphors of networks, controversies or materiality, than a prescribed sequence of steps to follow. This is a reasoning common for other interdisciplinary fields such as visual culture studies, social geography or gender studies as well, all of which share a certain affinity with STS.

The distinction between a field and discipline can be useful for thinking about the meanings and implications of the term “Nordic STS”. If STS is an interdisciplinary, object- (or case-) centered field, then the objects approached must be firmly placed in context. Thus, while the objects of STS might very well be global or universal, they are also inherently local. This object-centeredness might again be a fruitful entrance to the question of empirical studies. In the following section, we give a brief overview of some of the types of empirical research that have been undertaken in a Nordic STS setting:

Could it be that the types of large institutions that are prevalent in the Nordic countries play a distinct role in the types of topics that have been and continue to be discussed within Nordic STS? That the welfare state does not just provide the type of state-sponsored support which makes so many outside the Nordic countries somewhat skeptical, but also provides STS scholars with a wealth of interesting subject matter for further study?

One example can be drawn from the debate at Hell, where Kristin Asdal used the term “the science-state” nexus when pointing to an important difference between STS in a Nordic context and the U.S. Where much American STS-research has centered on the interface between science and industry, much Nordic STS-research centers on the crossroad between science and the state.

The Nordic welfare states are highly involved in the shaping of both scientific research and technological development, and the involvement seem to take different shapes as they both initiate, fund, shape and respond to much of the research being conducted. There are however significant differences between the Nordic countries. Whereas Sweden has large industrial funds going into research, the private funds available to researchers in Norway are microscopic compared to state funds (Skoie, 2005). In addition, there was a significant build-up of state ownership in Norwegian industry after WWII, a trend that seemed to strengthen as Norway struck oil (Sejersted, 2005).

According to Aant Elzinga, Swedish STS grew out of a discussion about research policy in the 1960s and that centers

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1 She seems to play on the work of Creager et al. (2004), but the literature on the triple helix of science, state and industry also springs to mind (Etzkowitz & Leydesdorff, 2000).
investigating questions related to science, technology and society were established in the 1970s. He identifies Lund and Gothenburg as universities that had significant groups. However, writing in the 1980s, Elzinga concluded that in Sweden, policymakers and bureaucrats showed little interest in the field (Elzinga, 1980). Since Elzinga wrote his article in 1980, this seems to have changed, and the Swedish STS-community has grown considerably. The Center for Science and Technology studies in Uppsala has become a hub for associates from a range of departments and disciplines and focus on two broad research programs: Science, technology and business, and science, technology and research policy, respectively. Several of the projects focus on the sectorialisation of research and the role of the University in the new innovation economy. At the Royal Institute of Technology’s Department of History and Philosophy of Technology, the research is more focused on technology and infrastructures. Thematically the research includes energy systems, technological systems and European integration, ICTs, and the infrastructures of arctic knowledge. At the University of Linköping, the Department of Thematic Studies contains the research unit for technology and social change. The research at the unit focuses on energy infrastructures, as well as environmental and medical STS and everyday life in past and present societies.

The Danish organization of the STS-field is somewhat different from the Swedish. First of all, the Danes have established a national association for science and technology studies. In keeping with the science-state nexus, the Danish association for science and technology studies (DASTS) grew out of a research council initiated network for the history and philosophy of science that was established in 1994. DASTS was established to stimulate quality, breadth and cooperation within the STS-community in Denmark and to promote Danish STS in the national and international community. DASTS has about 400 members from a range of disciplines and academic institutions and ties these together with the help of a mailing list, the electronic newsletter “Hugin and Munin” and the journal “Encounters”.

That STS in Denmark is institutionalized through a national association may signal that in Denmark there are rather few dedicated STS departments or centers. The Center for Medical Science and Technology Studies and the Center for Science, Technology and Society at Aarhus University are two examples of the opposite. Still, many Danish STS-groups seem to be situated within thematically oriented research groups, centers or departments rather than field demarcated institutions. This makes the STS-scene quite diverse, but at the only dedicated centers medical STS is prevalent. Other important research themes for the Danish community are sustainable transitions, media and innovation. Compared to the Swedish case, historical STS seems to have a weaker standing than anthropological and sociological perspectives in Denmark, which is illustrated by the newly established research group “Technoanthropology” at Aalborg University.

Finland is the other Nordic country where a national organization exists to gather all the animals of the STS-forest. The “Society for science and technology studies” was established in 1985 and gathers just over one hundred members. Finland is also home to one of the larger STS journals in Europe, Science and Technology Studies, now the official journal of the European Association for the Study of Science and Technology (EASST). Furthermore, Finland houses the Research Center for Knowledge, Science, Technology and Innovation studies at the

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2 http://www.sts.uu.se
3 http://www.kth.se/en/abe/om-skolan/organisation/inst/philhist/2.3231/Forskning/forskning-1.12538
4 http://www.tema.liu.se/tema-t/forskning_t/?lang=sv
5 http://www.dasts.dk
6 http://www.dasts.dk/?page_id=23
7 http://vbn.aau.dk/da/organisations/pp_5a5ba97a-6f42-47c2-827d-226202ed66f8.html
9 http://www.scientechnotystudies.org
University of Tampere. This center does research ranging from the politics of knowledge, institutions and research community, via technology and everyday life and to the study of innovation systems.\(^\text{10}\) As in the other Nordic countries, there are significant STS groups situated in other institutions than the dedicated STS-centers, and many of the groups are very active in educating PhD-students and conducting research.\(^\text{11}\) Also, the University of Helsinki and Aalto University have established the network unit Helsinki institute of science and technology studies (HIST). This institute is to strengthen the research and education and the institutional basis for Finnish STS. Research at this institute includes research on green economies, innovation, risk governance, nanotechnologies and climate policy.\(^\text{11}\)

The Center for Technology, Innovation and Culture (TIK) is one of three established Norwegian STS research centers. As the other STS-institutions in Norway, this center was established in the 1980s in the aftermath of discussions about the social consequences of new science and technology. TIK has two main foci of research: Innovation studies and science, technology and culture. Whereas the first group is oriented towards the study of innovation systems, the latter approaches science and technology with a focus on policy and politics. Of research topics, we can mention that TIK-researchers are investigating the politics of nature, risk, expertise and consumption.\(^\text{13}\) The sibling STS-institution of TIK is the Center for Technology and Society (CTS) located at the Department of Interdisciplinary Studies of Culture in Trondheim. Here, the focus of research tends to be on STS related to ICTs, energy and climate change, biopolitics and consumption.\(^\text{14}\) In addition, TIK and CTS cooperate through the Center for Sustainable Energy Studies.\(^\text{15}\) In Bergen, you find the Center for the Study of the Sciences and Humanities (CSSH). They focus on philosophy and theory of science and research topics include ethics of science and technology, uncertainty and risk as well as the evaluation of the social impact of science and technology.\(^\text{16}\)

So far, Iceland does not have an established STS institution in itself, but there are clusters of related work being done, for example in the Center for Equality, Diversity, Development and Advancement (EDDA)\(^\text{17}\) at the University of Iceland, which does work on questions of sustainability, citizenship and transition theories among others.

**A flavour of ones own**

What can we make of this quick look at STS institutions in the Nordic countries? First of all, it’s clear that many of the scholars identifying as STS-scholars are not situated at dedicated STS-departments or centers. Some are located at disciplinary units such as departments for sociology, history, anthropology, while others are working in what is termed the institute sector. However, this is more or less the *modus operandi* for STS all over the world. As stated in the introduction of this article, Nordic STS does enjoy a high degree of institutionalization and the various institutions do have a different flavor of STS-research. This is perhaps best illustrated by the strong position enjoyed by historical STS in Sweden and the strong position of anthropology in Danish STS. Also, Norwegian STS communities can be said to have an interest in the integration of science and technology in common, while the Swedes seems to be more geared towards infrastructures and institutions. This might have historical reasons that involve the shape of the R&D-systems in Norway and Sweden, but also the structures of economic life: Where Norwegian economic life centers on raw materials and has imported most of its technologies outside the specific petroleum-

\(^\text{10}\) http://www.uta.fi/yky/en/research/tasti/index.html
\(^\text{12}\) http://blogs.helsinki.fi/helsinkists/
\(^\text{13}\) http://www.sv.uio.no/tik/om/
\(^\text{14}\) http://www.ntnu.no/kult/sts
\(^\text{15}\) http://www.ntnu.no/censes/forskerne
\(^\text{16}\) http://www.uib.no/en/svt
\(^\text{17}\) https://edda.hi.is/
related ones, the Swedes have a strong industrial-innovation legacy.

We have tried here to give a very rough sketch of what STS in the Nordic countries might entail. Of course, providing a more detailed picture will require more extensive work (and more space!), as the STS-jungle in the Nordic countries has grown so wild that mapping it completely would be almost impossible. However, the ways in which Nordic STS researchers have pursued research into the “science-state” nexus might give us some insight into the questions posed in our initial discussion of the ways a Nordic STS might merit attention.

Nordic STS has for the most part relied on using concepts from the general, international STS literature, even though exceptions exist, for example the work done on domestication theory (Williams & Sørensen, 2002). Still, the process of translation and domestication has resulted in a highly diverse field, which speaks to the general usability and malleability of theory. In light of this, we have tried to show how STS in the Nordic countries both carries on work within a clear tradition, and gives that tradition as it is expressed in those countries a flavor of its own.

This particular flavor is something that has been shaped in close relation to the wider socio-political contexts at work in the Nordic countries and we believe this is some of the rationale behind establishing a Nordic journal of science and technology studies. The idea is that this can be a journal where scholars can develop ideas in their own language and by confronting local empirical cases before delving into the more generalized sphere of international publication. Also, we believe that a journal particularly aimed at Nordic conditions is necessary in as much of the STS-research in the Nordic countries is supported by national research councils. Thus, publishing in a Nordic journal could be one way of answering to the particular problems and questions raised by the political, social and economic situations in these countries.

We also think STS is particularly well-suited for this type of work. We see in STS the potential for a cosmopolitan type of theory, one that disseminates across borders, languages and epistemic cultures and simultaneously morphs and incorporates local impulses. The analogy of a rhizome might seem a tired one, but if there is one type of thinking that has the ability to move and grow rhizomatically, it has to be STS, a point already made in a discussion of Norwegian STS (Sørensen, 2012). Drawing on this, we see many possibilities for Nordic STS to spread out in the future.

We also believe that the examples of ways that STS has been done in the Nordic countries that we provided earlier demonstrate that this tendency always has been present in the discipline. This can be nothing but a strength. After all, why is science and technology studies oriented research coupled with gender studies in Trondheim yet located in a business school in Copenhagen? Why do STS scholars combine so well with history in Sweden but move in the field of innovation studies in Finland? Don’t these examples demonstrate that STS is uniquely capable of handling the interdisciplinary challenges of modern social research? We think so, and welcome the opportunity to contribute to the continued messy growth of the roots and shoots that stem from what Donna Haraway has called the “fertile compost pile” of science and technology studies.

**Literature**


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18 As we see it, this is in itself a good reason for establishing a Nordic STS journal.

19 As suggested by Stengers and Bononno (2011)
STS Perspectives on Energy

Report on the conference held between 4 and 5 November 2013 in Lisbon
By: Ana Delicado (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon)

Energy issues have always had a social side, in addition to their technical one. In recent years, with climate change and the depletion of resources, they have simply become more pressing, encouraging the development of research in this field.

The research community around the social aspects of energy is growing and a considerable part of it comes from STS. The science and technology of energy has become pervasive in research policy and funding, in industrial and commercial strategies, in local backyards and even inside the home.

With the support of EASST and the Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Lisbon, a conference was held in Lisbon last November aiming at bringing together the STS community working on energy issues. The conference attracted more than 50 participants from all over Europe (mainly from the UK, Portugal, Germany, Norway, Netherlands) and beyond (US and Chile). Twenty of the registered participants were graduate students. 42 papers, presented in eleven sessions (excluding the two plenary ones) over the course of two days, created the opportunity to discuss a wide range of matters.

From the macro level of institutional frameworks and policies to the micro level of everyday practices, from practical applications of energy, such as the insulation of buildings or electric cars, to theoretical agendas, from local effects to country-wide analysis, the papers reflected the diversity of contexts in which energy matters are played out. Scientists and engineers, business companies and NGOs, policy makers and regulators are among the many actors whose networks and interactions constitute a subject for the research presented at the conference. Several papers addressed the challenges of engaging citizens/consumers in sociotechnical debates or the co-production of knowledge, highlighting both difficulties in concrete exercises of engagement as well as the new questions raised by such experiences for rethinking about energy uses, or how energy technologies are co-produced.

Among sources of energy, nuclear still is the most frequently discussed in STS, as the seven papers presented, addressing mainly

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Devoted to the History of Science and Its Cultural Influences, 101(4), 759–74.

controversies and discourses, show. But renewable energies are becoming more prominent, with a similar number of papers. Wind energy, as the most widely spread technology (but also the one that tends to raise more conflicting views), merits particular attention from scholars from different parts of Europe. But emerging technologies such as wave energy and the new generation of photovoltaics also raise particular issues that are interesting for researchers. Unfortunately, though several abstracts on shale gas and fracking were submitted, only one was presented, almost completely leaving out a controversial technology that promises to kindle scientific and political debates in the coming years.

Regarding energy issues, environmental and sustainability issues are almost unavoidable, either concerning transitions in energy systems or risk and impacts of technologies. And the paper by Ivan Lopez on energy poverty was a good reminder that addressing the connection between energy and society goes beyond technological dimensions and is still a question of basic human rights. The conference papers also show the internal diversity of STS in terms of approaches (some more focused on the social construction of energy science, others on innovation processes, yet others on social practices) and methodologies (ranging from interviews with stakeholders to media analysis, from ethnographic fieldwork to workshops with concerned actors).

The keynote speech by Gordon Walker, from Lancaster University provided an excellent introduction to the theme, connecting the demand for energy with social practices and temporalities and highlighting the interactions with technology. But the closing address by Miguel Centeno Brito was particularly thought-provoking. A natural scientist (who works on photovoltaics) came into an STS conference to expound to us, social scientists, a few new questions arising from energy innovations. How does electrification change remote communities? Who will own the electricity stored in electric vehicles? Who pays for the electricity and who will reap the benefits? Who pays for non-renewables that still have to work as backup against the natural variability of renewables? What are utilities going to sell when self-production becomes dominant?

On the whole, the conference provided an opportunity for fruitful discussion among researchers working on similar issues, reinforced already existing ties forged at previous EASST (and ESA) conferences, and paved the way (hopefully) for new collaborations. This seems particular appropriate at a time that the first calls for the European research funding programme for 2014-2020 (Horizon 2020), in which “secure, clean, and efficient energy” is one of the key societal challenges, had just been launched. And a special issue of a journal or an edited book bringing together some of the papers of the conference is under discussion.

The objective of publicising EASST among southern European scholars (who are underrepresented in the association) was only partially accomplished. We did not receive many applications for the travel grants for early career researchers. We had 14 registered participants from Portugal (and others attended the sessions without registering) and four from Spain, but none from Italy or Greece. It remains to be seen whether enrolment at the next EASST conference from this region will increase.

No academic conference would be complete without a social programme. In the last day of the conference, the “surviving” participants had dinner at a fancy new restaurant in downtown Lisbon, on the recently renovated main square by the river. Though November may not be the best time to visit the city, the weather obliged and some took the opportunity to extend their stay and do some sightseeing.

Finally, it was our concern that the conference should live on after its closing session and encompass researchers and students other than those that were physically able to attend. The website of the conference (http://stsenergy.wordpress.com/programme)
contains all the paper presentations as pdf documents and the video recordings of all the sessions, uploaded to Youtube (except in the few cases in which we were asked by the presenters not to do so).

Note: Special thanks to Tiago Santos Pereira and Luís Junqueira for comments and suggestions.

Report on “The Value of Open Science” workshop

Nadine Levin (N.S.Levin@exeter.ac.uk) and Sabina Leonelli (s.leonelli@exeter.ac.uk), Exeter Centre for the Study of the Life Sciences (Egenis), University of Exeter

On 12-13 December 2013, the Exeter Centre for the Study of Life Sciences (Egenis) hosted the workshop “The Value of Open Science” at Byrne House, University of Exeter. This workshop was organized by Sabina Leonelli as the first of two workshops for an ESRC Cross-Linking Grant titled ‘Trajectories of Emerging Science and Open Innovation,” a collaborative project between Leonelli and John Dupré at Egenis and David Castle at the Edinburgh Institute for Innovation Generation in the Life Sciences (Innogen). The project involved two Research Fellows, Dagmara Weckoswka and Nadine Levin, carrying out 22 interviews with leading systems, computational, and synthetic biologists in the UK, concerning practices surrounding open access, open data, and open innovation. This workshop provided a first opportunity to publicly present and scrutinize the findings of the project. Drawing together scientists and social scientists from across the UK, the workshop thus discussed the frameworks, challenges, and opportunities for the practice of open science, the broad movement to make scientific research, publications, and data widely available and reusable. The workshop sought to explore the social implications of the recent implementation of Research Councils UK open access guidelines, which mandated that all publications resulting from publically funded research must be made openly accessible, as well as increasingly widespread policies from funding bodies and journals mandating open data, the sharing and dissemination of data. Discussing these terms and movements, the workshop raised key questions about intellectual property, publics and participation, the meaning and historical roots of “openness,” and secrecy.

The workshop began with presentations by scientists interviewed for the empirical research component of the ESRC Cross-Linking Grant. Laura Clarke (European Bioinformatics Institute) discussed her work on the generation of standards and platforms for next generation sequencing technologies to establish a detailed and open catalogue of human genetic variation. Ian Overton (University of Edinburgh) gave a broad overview of the benefits and challenges of open science, based on his work chairing a working group on Open Data with the Royal Society of Edinburgh Young Academy of Scotland.

Next, Javier Lezaun (University of Oxford) discussed the intellectual property implications of recent moves by large pharmaceutical companies to carry out open innovation for drug discovery for neglected tropical diseases. Lezaun, whose talk discussed the “positive and negative externalities of open science,” asked whether there were “first-mover” temporal advantages or “exclusionary aspects” of open intellectual property regimes. Dagmara Weckowska (University of Edinburgh) examined the motivations for open behaviors among scientists with a psychology-inspired
framework, which revealed the behavioural, normative and control beliefs motivating and demotivating open access publishing, open data and open innovation practices. Nadine Levin (University of Exeter) examined how “openness” is always paired with “closed,” and consequently focused on the challenges faced by researchers attempting to share labor-intensive resources or gain recognition for collaborative efforts.

Kicking off discussions on the second day of the workshop, Barbara Prainsack (King’s College London) used an examination of precision medicine, the increasingly molecular and individualized provision of medical care which is built on the premise of data interoperability and sharing, to raise questions about the ownership of data, the creation of publics, and the enactment of participation. Jean-Paul Gaudillière (CNRS) discussed how the “discovery” and commodification of ayurvedic medicine in India raises questions about property and innovation, as it combines Western drug development practices with forms of traditional knowledge and thus highlights various configurations of open and closed.

Workshop organizer Sabina Leonelli (University of Exeter) raised the question of “why open science now?” with an overview of the main themes, ideologies, and challenges surrounding the open science movement. She argued that open science has arisen as a debate over what “good” science or dominant scientific infrastructures should be, and consequently that the open discourse often obscures meaningful discussions about how openness should happen in practice. Consequently, Brian Rappert (University of Exeter) discussed how openness must be considered in relation to secrecy. Drawing on his work in defense contracting and military contexts, he argued that we must begin to think about what types of knowledge are present versus not present, and what presence and visibility mean, before we can engage with what and how knowledge can be made open.

To conclude the workshop, discussants Brian Balmer (University College London) and Gail Davies (University of Exeter) summarized the main questions and issues of the workshop. Balmer asked whether openness might be considered as a norm in science, and what participants in open science understand they are doing when they engage in openness. Like Rappert, he encouraged the workshop participants to think about openness in relation to its opposite notions of secrecy and closedness. Davies reflected on openness in the context of her own work on the use of mutant mice in biomedical research, reminding participants of the importance of asking questions about what, for whom, why, and how openness operates in practice. She asked whether openness was always positive, how openness might be occurring in many spaces beyond the internet. Moreover, she asked participants to consider how—and with what implications—the open science debate has focused on the production rather than the consumption of resources.

A final discussion among all participants outlined several issues in need of further investigation, including the following:

- How can openness be addressed and supported in ways that sustain, rather than hamper, scientific research? What role do institutions need to play in achieving this? To what extent does this effort need to be field-specific, given the sometimes highly varied forms of research characterizing different disciplines?
- What exactly is the contrast class of openness, and how can we emphasize the wide range of processes of closure and/or ignorance that characterize scientific research at various stages of development?
- How can openness be preserved as an advantage to both public and private forms of research? For instance, how can we avoid replicating what happened in the case of clinical trials, where data production activities have been largely closed down by industry?
- Whose openness is at stake, and why? Openness is not necessarily
EASST and National STS Associations Strengthen Links and Discuss Collaborative Activities

On 25th November 2013 a meeting was held between EASST Council and National STS Associations in Europe. The meeting was hosted by the EASST President at Westminster University, London UK. Below is an account of that meeting which provides information on the national associations who sent representatives and summarises the ideas which emerged about ways of taking collaboration further.

Attendees EASST: Fred Steward (President), Harro van Lente (Treasurer), Estrid Sørensen (Secretary), Attila Bruni, Pierre-Benoit Joly, Marton Fabok, Ignacio Farias, Maja Horst, Sampsa Hyysalo (S&TS journal), Ann Rudinow Sætnan (EASST Review), Sonia Liff (EASST Office).

Attendees National Associations: Cornelius Schubert (German STS - Gesellschaft für Wissenschaft und Technikforschung), Paolo Volonté & Manuela Perrotta (STS Italia), Daniel Fernandez Pascual & Nerea Calvillo (Network for Social Studies of Science and Technology of the Spanish State (eSCTS)), Ashveen Peerbey (IFRIS - Institute Francilien Research, Innovation and Society), Sally Wyatt (WTMC (Netherlands Graduate Research School of Science, Technology and Modern Culture)), Nicholas Stücklin (Switzerland STS), Marija Brajdic Vukovic (STS Croatia), Robin Williams (Assist, UK), Sampsa Hyysalo (The Finnish Society for Science and Technology Studies).

Apologies Laura Watts, Krzysztof Abriszewski (EASST 2014 Conference)

Welcome

Fred Steward, EASST President, welcomed everyone and thanked them for attending. He then outlined the background and purpose of the meeting:

The aim of the meeting is to have an open dialogue about the ways STS are being organised around Europe and to share the challenges that are faced. EASST convened a similar meeting of national STS associations in 2010. This was in response to what then appeared to be the emergence of STS national groupings in Europe. EASST, as the body with a mission to promote & represent STS at the European level, was interested in exploring whether it would be beneficial to strengthen links between these organisations and EASST, and to work together on shared issues facing the field. One of the issues discussed in 2010 was the existence of journals with a national focus which could assume a more international role. The former Finnish STS journal has in the meantime become the EASST house journal, Science...
and Technology Studies. STS is growing in Europe, institutional affiliations are becoming more diverse. Many members in the field are not working in major STS centres, so it is important to establish a context for these people via national and international STS organisations.

1. Reports from National Associations
(associations were asked to provide a short summary of their organisations covering issues such as type of organisation, membership, main activities, and the issues facing STS in their country).

Switzerland: The Swiss association (http://www.sagw.ch/sts-ch.html) has 130 paid up members and this is on the increase. The range of STS interests and activity is also increasing. Switzerland STS is a member of Swiss Academy of Humanities and is not directly state subsidised, but can obtain state contributions for scientific events. Philosophy, history and sociology of science are not always related to STS so the organisation tries to make events to attract them. Martina Merz was the long term President of the organisation but has recently stepped down. Lausanne and Zurich are currently the largest STS centres. EPFL-Lausanne has a new Chair for Science Studies. However Basel is closing its STS department. There is a lot of change in the Swiss STS community: people leaving the country, changing fields, young people joining. In the past much STS focus was on physics and chemistry but is now more on biomedicine / body issues. There is also activity in Zürich and Bern around aesthetic practices. The organisation has a forthcoming Swiss STS meeting in Lausanne in 2014 with a focus on Big Data.

Finland: Finnish STS (http://www.fssts.fi/index.php?page=main-page) is a member of the Society of Scientific Associations. History of Technology has its own association. FSTS has about 100 members and membership has fluctuated around this level for a time. There are about 60 - 70 active researchers. Members come from many different centres and cover a great diversity of interests. Finland has one STS professorship. Tampere is the largest centre. Helsinki Institute for STS was discontinued in a general round of University cuts. FSTS activities include: an annual national conference and a bi-annual international conference. The conference on Energy & Society 2012 had 100 participants and has led to a special issue of S&TS with 25 article contributions. Science Studies Journal has been relaunched as S&TS. Its first year as the EASST journal has been promising: downloads have gone up by 1/3, submissions up by 1/3. S&TS is indexed in Scopus and in the process of getting indexed in SSCI.

Netherlands: WTMC, the Netherlands Graduate Research School of Science, Technology and Modern Culture (http://www.wtmc.eu/) has been in existence for 26 years. It started off as a network but is now a formal organisation, with approximately 120 academic and 50 doctoral student members. Its formal status as a graduate school is accredited by the NL Academy of Science. As such its main task is to provide doctoral training. Members have to be actively doing research and the supervisors of PhD student members must also be members. All 12 Dutch universities have members. Universities pay a total of 6000 Euros for a PhD student's membership of WTMC (which covers training). A major activity is the WTMC Summer School where prominent international STS scholars give classes. There are also regular STS Workshops (next one in April on scientific fraud and integrity), plus one-day events for advanced PhD students to discuss work-in-progress. A PhD student has to attend 2 summer schools and 4 workshops. The organisation is financially sound and able to offer financial support for workshops and funds to enable PhD students from other countries to attend WTMC events. Despite this strong record and formal accreditation, Science, technology and innovation studies is not recognised by the NL research council as
a subject area. WTMC has tried to raise this but without success so far. Declining research funding is not yet a problem, but might become so. In terms of the subject area, study of the history and philosophy of science and technology is part of WTMC but the sociology of science and technology (particularly around work) is less visible. The role of science, technology & innovation studies in broader society is being discussed. The inclusion of innovation studies did cause some controversy in the past but is now a well-established part of WTMC.

**Croatia:** A new STS section of the Croatian Sociological Association has been formed recently. There has been a history of STS research in Croatia going back 40 years tied mostly to the sociological community. Because of the new science policies combined with austerity measures, the older generation of scholars is now at the age of the (forced) retirement or not very far from it. In the 1990s there were restrictions on hiring new staff in science and higher education. Because of this, a 'middle generation' of scholars is almost completely missing, creating a gap between young and older scholars in an otherwise also small and unconnected community. There is a new science policy era where it is necessary to apply for big studies and to collaborate or change field. Out of this, the STS section was established. The first meeting took place 2013 during a workshop on qualitative methods in STS supported by EASST and attended by 23 scholars from different fields from Croatia and Slovenia. Fifteen people (including a physicist and an economist) attended the STS section launch meeting (membership will not be limited to sociologists) including a colleague from Slovenia. Participants voiced concerns about being invisible in policy boards. Ideas do not get transferred due to lack of communication. A science, technology and policy meeting will take place soon, with invited colleagues having their own round tables on their own topics, which it is hoped will create more interest, and grow the association.

**Germany:** GWTTF (Gesellschaft für Wissenschaft und Technikforschung - Society for Science and Technology Studies) - www.gwtf.de - was founded in the mid 1990s alongside the already existing section of Science and Technology Studies in the German Sociological Association. The aim was to give more space for the younger scholars, to take care of newcomers in the field, and to offer a place for interdisciplinary exchange. There is an annual conference where the topics seek to span the diverse fields of science and technology as well as history/sociology/philosophy. Conferences in Berlin typically draw a larger crowd than when it is held elsewhere, due to the higher concentration of STS scholars. Between conferences the society communicates via a Mailing-list with around 500 members. In 2012 the society started providing grants for PhD workshops at about 600 Euros. Other German STS activities are an English language journal: *Science, Technology and Innovation Studies* which is online and peer-reviewed and the German STS Blog at www.dests.de. The institutional development of STS is mixed. In 2012 Bielefeld's STS-department closed down with historians, philosophers, and sociologists returning to their background-disciplines. As a result of the shut-down, a new centre called PSoS (Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies of Science) emerged and a young scholars and students network was established – INSIST, www.insist-network.com. There are still STS courses including: Berlin HU/TU and Bielefeld. The STS denominated Professorship in Munich with Sabine Maasen provides a context for building up a centre for STS, recently advertising 4 new STS professorships. In Freiburg, a new STS professorship was also recently advertised. STS is in Germany typically tends more towards science studies than to technology studies and there are individual disciplinary associations respectively covering the historical, philosophical, and sociological perspectives on science and technology. Several professorships across Germany have or favour STS perspectives, even if not
advertised explicitly as such. Despite several setbacks, STS ideas are growing and becoming accepted in other parts of the scientific community. STS related work is being done in centres such as the ITAS in Karlsruhe (technology assessment), the HIS-HF in Hannover (higher education), or the iFQ in Berlin (research information) and several more which cannot be named here.

**France**: There are different bodies that might “represent” STS in France, but none at the national level. IFRIS (Institute for Research and Innovation and Society – [http://ifris.org](http://ifris.org)) is a network of different organisations, but it brings together research units in Paris and surrounding areas only. The closest to a professional association for French STS is the STS network of the French Sociological Association (RT29, one of 40 thematic networks of the association). RT29 is a spin-off of a research committee of the International Association of French-speaking Sociologists, which has since 2004 become quite autonomous. It has a board of 12 members, and academy members mostly with a background in sociology. The main activity of the network is to organise sessions at the national sociology association conferences. In both 2011 & 2013 there were 6 STS sessions. There was an STS meets Communication studies event in 2012 in Belgium. The network also organises PhD workshops. The main problematic issue for STS in France is its weak institutionalisation. There is no national association and no French academic journal devoted to STS per se (the Société d’Anthropologie des Connaissances and its journal *Revue d’Anthropologie des Connaissances* come close, but have a much wider perimeter). There are no professorships in STS as such. STS teaching programmes exist mostly in engineering schools and grandes écoles, but are almost unheard of in universities (the STS programme in Strasbourg being a notable exception). This has led to a lack of visibility and awareness. Moreover, many academics still tend to associate STS solely with ANT, and tend to dwell on outdated debates (realism vs. relativism for instance), ignoring the diversity of theoretical approaches and empirical work that has been accumulating in the field these last decades. There still is little discussion of recent literature published in English language STS journals. There is nonetheless a growing trend in French participation in international STS events. However, despite the fact that the new generation of doctoral students is very interested in STS, they still remain very fragmented in terms of disciplines and are not well acquainted with each other’s work. Building an STS doctoral community is a major challenge for the future.

**Denmark**: DASTS (Danish Association for Science and Technology Studies - [www.dasts.dk](http://www.dasts.dk)) was formed in 2006. It now has more than 400 members (who do not pay a membership fee but join by signing up to a news-feed). DASTS operates a blog/homepage, which posts Danish STS events and news at an average rate of 1 per week. ([www.dasts.dk](http://www.dasts.dk)). DASTS has held an annual conference since 2007. The attendance has been between 50 and 80. DASTS also publishes an online journal – STS Encounters – which is peer-reviewed, good quality and a good place for Ph.D.-students to publish their first paper. Danish STS has gained considerable institutional momentum in the past decade. 4 BA and 5 MA programmes are more or less centrally based on STS scholarship and perspectives. Three universities participate in the international STS master education (ESST). There are at least 7 research groups with a considerable presence of STS at Danish Universities, and at least 5 Danish professors would label themselves as STS researchers. The institutional momentum has enabled Danish STS to play a role in international collaboration. Most visibly, the EASST/4S conference was held at Copenhagen Business School in 2012. From 2013 and onwards every second of the national DASTS conference will be held jointly with the other Nordic countries. The topical range of Danish STS research has also
grown and expanded in the last decade. Initially, human-computer interaction was the dominant field. Very soon a broader interest in technologies of organizing and innovation followed, along with public engagement of science. Perhaps somewhat peculiar to Denmark, researchers concerned with education, pedagogy and psychology have turned to STS. Medical STS has established itself as a very large area of research. In the past few years, research groups strongly inspired by STS have been established focusing on the societal challenges of ageing and of sustainable transition. Finally and most recently, ‘big data’, surveillance issues and digital methods have gained much attention from Danish STS researchers. As this sketchy account of the topical expansion indicates, Danish STS has newly established itself as a distinct discipline strictly demarcated from other disciplines. Danish STS has grown and established its widespread presence and institutional foothold through collaboration with a range of other disciplines. This form of development is a great strength, since it generates many allies (and many jobs) for Danish STS researchers, but it is also a great weakness since it requires constant work to hold together and develop the discipline. In this respect DASTS continues to play an important role.

UK: The Association for Studies of Innovation, Science and Technology (AsSIST) was established in 1996. Given the failure of earlier national membership organisations in the UK it was agreed to constitute AsSIST as an organisation representing the many larger research centres in the field. AsSIST operates as a virtual organisation – using email to exchange information and coordinate responses to developments in the field. A main focus has been in lobbying about research policy issues with research and funding councils (particularly over the UK research excellence programmes). In the UK there has from the outset been a range of strong centres across STS and innovation studies including Edinburgh, London, Lancaster, Manchester, Brighton (and their size offset pressure to set up a membership organisation). Consideration is being given to establishing a new organisation structure that can involve a wider range of scholars including people in smaller centres or individuals working alone in an STS/IS tradition (maybe membership based). This may result annual conferences and stronger collaboration around doctoral training. UK Higher Education is not rigidly organised around disciplinary structures in part because universities have a high degree of autonomy – creating a chair and appointing is a very local decision. STS and IS centres often cut across disciplinary structures within universities – and have to build a home at the interface. There has been quite a lot of reorganisation of small departments into bigger ones which has affected some STS groups. In some cases STS has found a happy home in partnership with sociology. However the groups that are in innovation studies are more likely to find themselves in business schools which are more wary about the future of STS (and the Research Excellence Framework presents particular challenges for them). Through the research council, ESRC, doctoral centres are set up regionally (e.g. Edinburgh trains all STS scholars in Scotland; White Rose covers Yorkshire). The field has benefitted from sustained research funding from Economic and Social Research Council but also other research councils (notably the Engineering and Physical Science Research Council) and cross-council initiatives (eg Digital Economy).

Hungary: The positive context is that Hungary has some history of STS including hosting an EASST conference in Budapest in 1994. There are generally strict disciplinary boundaries in social sciences, and STS has tended to be closest to philosophy of science approaches or sociology of science. There are two revenant departments, one at the Technical University of Budapest and the other at the Faculty of Sciences, ELTE Budapest. Their profile is rather based on philosophy and history of science with a focus on teaching history of science to scientists. In
the field of sociology there has been an uptake of Latour, and social construction of science and technology. STS is often seen as a specialisation within sociology. In addition, there are few people abroad who do STS as PhD students or more established researchers. There are currently moves to strengthen the field in Hungary. First STS Workshop is to be held in a few weeks covering issues such as: What is STS, how does it relate to social science, what is its contribution, what is STS in an Eastern European context, how to look at STS in this context, what is next? At least 30 participants expected to the workshop from different backgrounds. The intention is to focus on dialogue, trying to build up links, not confine STS as a specialised discipline. The event is expected to create a loose network of academics working in different disciplines, including an email list. There are no plans currently for a membership organisation. Goal is to put STS on the map. It’s worth to mention that the Europe Institute of Innovation and Technology is based in Hungary, but it is isolated from Hungarian academia and policy.  

**Spain:** Network for Social Studies of Science and Technology of the Spanish State (Red eSCTS) - [http://redescts.wordpress.com/about/](http://redescts.wordpress.com/about/) - has a network, horizontal structure with no directive committee. It is based on collaborative discussions and actions. Decisions are taken on an everyday basis. The group has a stable structure and yet it does not belong to a formal institution nor has a formal membership. There is an active mailing list, with around 190 members, covering news, jobs, papers, etc. The network started mainly from the social sciences. Anthropology and sociology are background disciplines for STS, which has, however, no proper institutional context. One of the main priorities of the network is to engage STS with other disciplines and extra-academic people. A meeting, whose registration is always free, is held once a year, since in 2011. The last meeting was in Barcelona: 178 participants: architects, hackers, social activists, public servants, sociologists, anthropologists. As a result of growing participation of people from outside Spain, the Network has formally decided to drop the “Spanish” definition in its title, which now reads, “Network for the Social Studies of Science and Technology”. The next annual meeting will be in Salamanca in June 2014. The network is committed to the idea of being as experimental as possible, not only in its content but also in its format. The network also maintains horizontal links with STS scholars in other countries.

**Italy:** STS Italia - The Italian Society of Science and Technology Studies ([www.stsitalia.org/?lang=en](http://www.stsitalia.org/?lang=en)) – was founded in 2005 by established scholars in the STS field. There was no tradition of the field, but in a few years there was a growth of interest among young scholars as well as in the general society. STS Italia is a multidisciplinary society, although the majority of current members are sociologists. The larger groups of STS scholars work at the Universities of Padua and Trento, while all the other members are distributed throughout the country. Paid membership of STS Italia varies between 40 and 160 (fluctuating up and down). Every two years the society organises an international conference. The EASST conference in 2010 was a turning point for the organisation. The conference led to recognition outside the STS network. Other activities include a mailing list where news items can be posted; annual workshops and similar activities. Every other year there is an international summer school. The society has a journal: Tecnoscienza, Italian Journal of Science & Technology Studies, now at its 4th publication year. Almost all content is in English language. The STS field in Italy is underdeveloped outside academia. There is no awareness of STS in terms of public engagement or public understanding of science; and no involvement within scientific advisory boards. Even within the academic sphere the STS field does not have strong recognition as Italian academia is organised according to traditional disciplines. Therefore, there is little acknowledgement for interdisciplinary fields and this makes it particularly difficult for STS to find new
space inside Italian universities. As a result, STS Italia is the core locus where many young scholars working in different disciplines, especially early career researchers and doctoral students, can find recognition. It is also a link for Italian scholars working or studying abroad.

The overall picture

It is apparent from these reports that within these 10 countries there is a great diversity of organisational forms of national association. One is the subscription-based membership organisation. This is adopted in three of the countries discussed - Italy, Finland, and Switzerland. The paid membership numbers range from about 50 up to 130. The other commonest type is a list-based (free) participation model found in Spain, Germany, and Denmark. These involve numbers ranging from 190 up to 500. A third type is the interorganisational network found at national level solely in the Netherlands involving 190 individual participants. France also has such a network but it is city focused on Paris. A fourth type of national association is the senior network of key figures in the national field which is found in the UK and France involving between 10-20 people. Other associations are in a formative stage such as in Croatia and Hungary with participation of between 15 and 30.

Most national associations have links to wider national scholarly bodies mainly in sociology and humanities. The commonest activity is that of a national conference, annually in several cases. Most national associations are reasonably broad with links to different communities – e.g. organisation studies in Italy, innovation studies in UK, and Netherlands. Reports on the state of the field suggest growth in all countries of interest in STS from other academic fields as well as entry of young scholars into the STS community. Paradoxically this has been accompanied by instabilities and restructuring in some long established high profile centres. New agglomerations of expertise are visible in a wider range of institutions but express different organisational and academic complexions.

2. Discussion on possible actions in collaboration between national associations and EASST to strengthen STS in Europe

STS is an emerging, growing field. This represents various challenges, such as disparity in approaches, methods and empirical field, difficulties in defining STS and lack of institutional recognition of the field, etc. The field would profit from a shared sense of direction in Europe, including coordination of efforts across national organisation and EASST. The points below summarise a wide-ranging discussion.

- **Recognition of STS in National Research Councils**

  It is important for the field that STS is recognised by national research councils, i.e. that these have an STS code in applications systems. Reviewers are generally picked on the basis of disciplinary codes, and accordingly an STS code could secure reviewers of STS applications with actual competence in the field. Many research councils have thematic calls that are highly relevant to STS research, concerning innovation, encouraging interdisciplinarity etc. However, due to lack of STS codes, applications often come to be evaluated based on disciplines. In order to approach national research councils with suggestions to introduce STS codes, it would be helpful if EASST, in collaboration with the national associations, gathered some facts about the countries that actually do have STS codes.

- **Increased recognition of STS journals through citation and ranking**

  Journals are ranked according to numbers of citation by SSCI, Scopus, just as Google register citations. STS is a small field, and accordingly we have less citation than business papers, etc. However, through increased citation of papers published in STS journals it is possible to increase ranking of
STS journals, and thus contribute to higher recognition of the field. National bibliometric schemes do not only follow citation indexes, but often enter other journals in their bibliometrics. A wide range of good STS journals are top-ranked in Denmark and SSS & STHV are top-ranked in Finland. This is not the case in some other countries. To increase the rankings of STS journals it would be helpful if EASST and national association in collaboration could gather information about the rankings of STS journals in European countries, along with experiences of how some countries have managed to achieve a high ranking for STS journals, and which infrastructures enable smaller interdisciplinary areas to suggest journals for high ranking. Commitment of STS scholars to enter bibliographic panels etc. is crucial. Also, with support from EASST some national organisations have managed to influence national bibliographic panels to take STS journals into account in their ranking. Moreover, views were expressed that STS scholars should leave the ‘distant judging observer’ stance vis-à-vis ranking systems and inquire how we can instrumentalise indicators in our own favour, i.e. “what is a good ranking system”? Some participants also felt that EASST could be more pro-active and develop explicit guidance as to where we expect experts in the field to publish their papers. Others thought this was too prescriptive but that as a community we should rather work for good journals and explain and promote them. An important additional question is also how national language STS journals can be supported.

- **Increasing visibility of STS experts**
  Journals peripheral to STS, national research foundations and other science foundations etc. sometimes lack knowledge of whom to include as reviewers of submissions from STS scholars. This could lead to miscalculation. EASST could provide a directory of experts in different fields on its website to improve the selection of appropriate reviewers. The registration of language proficiency would be important in such a directory, in addition to areas of expertise. In creating a directory EASST needs to be careful not to generate a ‘purification’ of the field (by taking an overly narrow/prescriptive view of the field). It would also be supportive of the field for STS scholars to act as reviewers across national borders, such as signing up as Horizon 2020 reviewers.

- **Affiliation between EASST and National Associations**
  EASST has previously looked into the options for developing shared membership between national associations and EASST. This appears to be too complicated given the varied organisational structures. A simple affiliation model between national association and EASST would be of common interest, such as referring to each other on our websites. Emphasising the coordination of STS scholars across Europe makes the size and importance of the field more visible for a wider public.

- **Non-conference year activities**
  EASST’s scheme of supporting smaller non-conference year activities has been successful. Small workshops are viewed as important in developing new topics and creating new communities within STS. They are also useful as a space for doctoral students to participate and to generate exchange within networks. Criteria for supporting events should be revised. Questions such as the effect of allocating small amounts for more activities versus more money for fewer events should be addressed. Outcomes such as videos, websites, publications etc. help create visibility.

- **Collaborative activities across National Associations**
  In 2013 the Nordic countries held a regional conference across these countries, which was a successful ‘middle range’ activity between smaller national meetings and EASST conferences. Such bi- or tri-national events may help co-ordinating regional development and visibility of the field.
### Other matters

Activities to support the career possibilities for STS scholars are important in some countries. *Introductory STS courses* for PhD students may be helpful in countries in which no or little STS training is offered at a pre-graduate level. They could draw on approaches to course design developed in countries where STS teaching is more institutionalised.

Institutionalisation has its pitfalls as well as advantages. For instance, we need to be aware of tension between 'defining the field' to show distinctiveness and being inclusive of different approaches to show the breadth of the field. It might also be helpful to show the influence of the field through inclusion of STS research going on in other fields where researchers might not see STS as their primary affiliation ('friends of STS').

#### 3. Reports from European conferences on social sciences & interdisciplinarity Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities for the future of Europe

- **EASST** was represented at the European Alliance for Social Societies and Humanities in Amsterdam in December 2011. This was concerned with research funding within Europe, particularly in relation to the Framework programme. EASST signed their open letter which aimed to bring the concerns of the community to the attention of the European Commission and National Governments. A report by Harro van Lente of this meeting appeared in the March 2012 issue of EASST Review which can be downloaded as a pdf from the EASST website. Details of the Open Letter can be found at [www.eash.eu/openletter2011/](http://www.eash.eu/openletter2011/).

- **Vilnius 2013 / Horizon 2020** – EASST was represented at this meeting by Fred Steward. A report on the conference appeared in the September 2013 issue of EASST Review which can be accessed from the EASST website ([www.easst.net/?page_id=1618](http://www.easst.net/?page_id=1618)). For further briefings on these issues see the following weblinks [http://horizons.mruni.eu/document-archive/](http://horizons.mruni.eu/document-archive/).

Fred Steward raised questions about how the STS community should react to Horizon 2020. Formal commitments have been made by the EU about integrating the social sciences and humanities into research and policy making on science and innovation. However what has been emerging about what this means in practice is very uneven. STS scholars have been engaged in this research area for a long time, and it may be strategically important to be pro-active in the Horizon 2020 developments. Do we as European STS community want to engage in how Horizon 2020 is developing? One measure could be for EASST to host high profile workshops with EU participation focusing on these issues and promoting STS expertise.

In response to questions Fred clarified that he thought such workshops should focus on particular research areas – e.g. energy and climate change – and ask, within our own community, what would reorientation mean in this field. The aim would be to give a clearer steer to the Commission about what needs to be done to realise the objectives expressed in the Vilnius declaration. What issues have to be addressed, if the social and cultural aspects are to be included in the climate / sustainability / energy research? There was discussion of the relative value of EASST doing such things within its own community – with the positives of taking the initiative and the potential downside of just producing a critique – or of targeting the EU / Brussels directly and working with existing contacts – with the positives of having more direct impact on what is coming out of the EU and the potential downside of just being reactive.
EASST2014 – Call for Papers Opens

The CfP is now open for our EASST conference: EASST2014 Situating Solidarities: social challenges for science and technology studies, taking place in Torun, Poland, 17-19th September (3 full days).

Please visit our current conference page for details of the procedure to follow, or directly to themes and tracks to view the list of accepted tracks and propose your abstracts directly to specific tracks. Links to individual track abstracts and contact information are also included below.

The deadline is 23rd April 2014.

We welcome your participation.

Summary of tracks within themes

Changing knowledge communities
A1 Synthesising futures: analysing the socio-technical production of knowledge and communities
http://www.nomadit.co.uk/easst/easst2014/panels.php5?PanelID=3169
A2 Science and technocrats in socialism and post-socialism: trajectories of knowledge production in a semi-peripheral context
A3 Technoscience and cognition
A4 What are the pillars of stability and endurance of sociotechnical networks? Studying research and innovation in post-communist transitions
http://www.nomadit.co.uk/easst/easst2014/panels.php5?PanelID=3190
A5 Stuck between theory and practice? The creative arts in times of new governance of science

A6 STS and Media Studies: Empirical and conceptual encounters?

Collective contestation
B1 Inclusive innovation contesting inequalities and promoting social justice
B2 Social movements as actor-networks
B3 Beyond the neoliberal city: using STS to explore alternative sociotechnical configurations of governance, production and exchange
B4 Situating solidarity: community-based technology and innovation concepts

Engaging publics
C1 Studying science communication
C2 Solidarity and plurality: dimensions of 'the public' in scientific engagement
C3 Stakeholder involvement: an inclusive or exclusive practice?
C4 Non-concerns about science and technology and within STS

Governing as practice
D1 Technologies of Care and Participation: Shifting the Distribution of Expertise and Responsibilities
D2 Epistemic issues in the play of governance
D3 STS and "the state"
D4 Addressing societal challenges by governing towards responsible research and innovation: Understanding underlying governance dynamics and instruments

Health, caring, technology
E1 Technological innovations in caring communities: new solidarities
E2 Coproduction of emerging biomedical technologies
E3 Measuring health and illness: quantification and changing practices of health, illness, and solidarity
E4 Health innovation and the grand challenge of ageing: governing the personal health systems revolution
E5 Lifestyle interventions and health technologies: the role of ethnography in optimising health in everyday life

Market-making
F1 Solidarities and asymmetries in spaces of standardisation
F2 Can markets solve problems?

New methods in STS
G1 The development of digital tools in STS and digital humanities: watching, muddling through and reflexivity
G2 Digital mediation and re- mediation: what prospects for a future STS?

Open
H1 Open Track

Security and Surveillance
I1 Understanding Techno-security: on preemption, situational awareness and technological superiority
I2 Big brother – big data

Situated practices
J1 Situating gendered solidarities in epistemic cultures of science, technology, and other areas of academic practice
J2 Steps towards pragmatist solidarities at sociotechnical sites
J3 Solidarity in TDEs: work and organisation between humans and machines

Sociotechnical innovation
K1 Participation in socio technological innovation
K2 Cross-breeding science and technology studies and innovation studies
Dear All,

It’s been fun being your editor over the past six-seven years, but as I’m now working reduced hours and fast approaching retirement age, it’s time to hand the editorship over to someone new. I have announced to EASST council my retirement as editor effective October this year and council has worked out a procedure for replacing me. So the big question is – what about you, dear reader? Might you be the soon-to-begin new editor of EASST Review?

To help you answer that question, here is some information about what the work has been like for me, and a few thoughts on what new opportunities there are to explore should you take on the editorship for a time.

First of all, the work has not been overwhelming. The Review editor is a co-opted member of council, so I am invited to attend EASST council meetings, which are held about twice a year, and attempt to do so as my schedule allows. My main task as editor is putting together the Review itself. On that job I spend about 2-3 days per issue, so all in all about 2 weeks of the year: I spend up to one day writing the editorial and choosing a cover illustration, another half-day to one day proof-reading and formatting submitted manuscripts, and one day sorting and formatting Eurograd announcements for the service pages.

As an alternative to writing the editorials myself, I could instead spend some time recruiting guest editors to write them, for instance making such requests of people I meet at STS conferences, or by sending out emails to people I’ve noticed have something to say. But so far in my tenure, there have been enough reviews coming in to fill the issues pretty much on schedule and if I don’t have another point I want to put out for debate in the STS community, I can simply write an editorial that ties the submitted reviews together thematically and perhaps also reminds readers of important up-coming events and deadlines. Thus the “guest editors” have instead in effect been the review authors in the issues I have edited. As the new editor, it would be up to you whether you handle things that way or envision a new structure to the Review.

For a time I attempted to get the Review to function as an on-line discussion forum regarding STS...
community events and topics. A handful of readers signed up, but before discussions took off the forum sign-up system was overwhelmed by spammers. Now that EASST has professional support for our web pages it might again be possible to make the Review a more lively discussion site. My vision of this is like virtual, year-round, conference coffee breaks. Again, it would be your vision that would matter, along with those of the rest of the council, and you would very likely get support from council in developing and carrying out ideas for how to realize your shared vision(s). EASST council, I can attest, is a constructive and innovative group of people!

If you are interested in this opportunity please send an application in the form of a note to the EASST Council (via admin@easst.net) to include your current situation, any experience of similar activities and your ideas for taking EASST Review forward.

You can find previous copies of EASST Review on the EASST website. If you have any further questions about the tasks involved or the support that might be available from EASST Council for this task, these can be directed to ann.r.saetnan@svt.ntnu.no or admin@easst.net. Please send your application by 30th June 2014.
The EASST Awards 2014 – Final Call
By Fred Steward, EASST President

A year ago, at our conference in Copenhagen, EASST celebrated collaboration and cooperation in our field through a new set of awards. This was seen widely as an important and innovative initiative and Council has decided to make these awards again in 2014. This article summarises the thinking behind the awards and outlines the new call.

The tension between the recognition of individual achievement and the appreciation of collective contribution is a long observed dilemma of the academic endeavour. Although there is some evidence in the wider knowledge system of a shift toward team efforts and greater collaboration, the institutional career reward system has increasingly favoured individually authored publication outputs as the prime measure of performance. This is accompanied by a growing tendency toward competitive point-scoring between institutions.

As an organisation representing a broad collection of professional scholars and researchers, the EASST Council feels there is a need to restore a healthier balance within the reward system between individual achievement and collective contribution. There is a need to recognise more explicitly significant types of collaboration or leadership that has contributed to the cohesion of, and community within, our field. In order to do this a new range of EASST awards was launched in 2012 designed to reward outstanding activities which have significantly developed interactions between individuals and resulted in novel and influential collaborative results. We also feel that the significant potential of STS scholarship in Europe for influencing politics and public dialogue is not sufficiently exploited, and the creation of awards can help to remedy this by creating more visibility of STS insights.

Three awards were established to honour some individuals who are no longer with us, yet have left an enduring imprint on our distinctive European scholarly identity over the last 30 years. They were awarded for the first time at the joint EASST / 4S Conference in Copenhagen in 2012 and the idea of this different kind of award was received very positively.

EASST Council is pleased therefore to announce that these 3 awards will be made again at the next EASST conference in September 2014.

Ziman award
John Ziman had a distinguished career as a theoretical physicist and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1967. He died in 2005 at the age of 79. His book on the social dimensions of science – Public Knowledge, was published in 1967 and marked the first of a series of influential studies of science as a collective human endeavour. In the mid 1980s he joined the Department of Social and Economic Studies at Imperial College, London and set up the Science Policy Support Group for the Economic and Social Research Council. He was actively involved in a variety of initiatives concerning the social responsibility of science. John Ziman was a key figure in the formation of EASST and was its President from 1983 – 1986. He was an avid promoter of initiatives at the public interface of science and was an eloquent and witty commentator on the popular understanding of science.

The Ziman award will be made for a significant innovative cooperation in a venture to promote the public understanding of the social dimensions of science.

This could involve, for example, a forum or discussion community, or an interface with non academic users. Selection will be based
on originality and influence alongside collaboration and / or wider participation.

**Amsterdamska award**

Olga Amsterdamska was lecturer in Science & Technology Studies at the University of Amsterdam for 25 years. She died in 2009 at the age of 55. Following a study of schools of thought in linguistics she focused her personal work on epistemology in biomedicine. She was editor of *Science, Technology & Human Values* between 1994 and 1998. During Olga’s editorship of the journal, the STS community benefitted from all of her core traits as an academic – her open mind and broad vision of the field and dedication to its development, her warm-heartedness and inclusiveness, and her incisive critical thinking and high standards of quality. These were also qualities that Olga brought with her to EASST and 4S meetings through the years and that helped make those meetings the community-building enterprises they have become. She was one of the editors of the third edition of the Handbook of Science and Technology Studies (2007).

*The Amsterdamska award will be made for a significant creative collaboration in an edited book or special issue in the broad field of science and technology studies.*

Selection will be based on an anthology in the broad field of STS, that through its publication process (such as series of meetings, collective work, etc.) and due to the quality of the volume makes a substantive contribution to the field in terms of originality or impact; the quality of the editing, as reflected in the quality of the volume as a whole; interdisciplinarity, while not a requirement, will be valued; inclusiveness across career stages will also be valued.

**Freeman award**

Chris Freeman was Professor of Science Policy at the University of Sussex for over 20 years and also with the University of Limburg for many years. He died in 2010 at the age of 88. An economist by background, he produced many highly influential works addressing the dynamics of innovation and the Schumpeterian analysis of long waves of technological change. He also wrote on the social and political aspects of science. He was a founder of the major research centres SPRU and MERIT and was the founder and long standing editor of the journal Research Policy. An internationalist in outlook he was a key promotor of PAREX, a European collaboration in the history and social studies of science that was the direct forerunner of EASST. A modest yet inspiring figure he was renowned for his warm enthusiasm and supportiveness for all who shared a genuine interest in science, technology and society, whatever their background. He was deeply committed to social change for a more just and sustainable world.

*The Freeman award will be made for a publication which is a significant collective contribution to the interaction of science and technology studies with the study of innovation.*

Selection will be based on the successful development of social approaches to the dynamics of innovation, originality, and better understanding of the pursuit of innovation for societal and environmental goals. Consideration will be given to the publication process (such as series of meetings, collective work, etc.) as well as the publication itself.

**The general conditions of the awards are as follows:**
- An award of €1000 will be made in each case
- For the Amsterdamska and Freeman awards, publications must occur in the time period 1 July 2012 to 1 April 2014. For the Ziman award, impact / influence over the last 2 years should be demonstrated but can result from activities which occurred in the time period 2004 – 2014.
- Call for nominations (all awards) – deadline 1 April 2014.
- An underlying criteria for all awards is evidence of collaboration
- Collaborations should have a distinctive European dimension
- Self-nominations accepted
The award process will be managed by the EASST Council and may involve appropriate reviewers from outside the Council.

- Submissions for one award may be considered for another if deemed appropriate.
- Council members and reviewers are not eligible for the award during the time of their service.

Nominations should be made using the form available from the EASST website (www.easst.net). Please contact the EASST office (admin@easst.net) for further details.

The list of winners of the first awards can be found on the EASST website homepage (www.easst.net) and the citations can be read in the December 2012 EASST Review.
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. It is also possible to view the EASST-Eurograd archive via this link. Messages are also included in EASST Review if they are still relevant at the time of publication.

Conference/Event Announcements and Calls for Papers


This conference is for scholars who work on the narratives of race and national identity developed by philologists, ethnologists, anthropologists, raciologists (Rassenkundler) and sero-anthropologists during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It will bring together researchers who work separately in different countries on a wide range of national cases, in order to establish the history of national identity narration in scientific race classification as an important and coherent research programme. It will lead to the first volume that addresses this important but neglected episode in the histories of national identity and science.

Race classification combined science with national identity politics. Human races were defined by biological features such as skull-shape, pigmentation and blood group but also by cultural characteristics such as language and religion. Races began life as tribes such as the Celts and Teutons, appropriated by romantic nationalists from ancient Greek and Roman accounts as the biological ancestors of modern nations. Anthropologists’ hypotheses about the history, relations, geography and psychology of races therefore carried automatic political subtexts and often served political agendas.

By linking national identity with anthropological classification, this conference targets an important gap in existing scholarship. Historians of nationalism extensively research the obviously political ‘applied’ racial project of eugenics as well as the complex relationships of national identity with other scholarly disciplines such as history and archaeology. Historians of anthropology on the other hand concentrate on the background to current preoccupations, such as anti-Semitism, colonialism and the disciplinary history of cultural anthropology. Both groups of scholars neglect the pervasive influence of scientific race classification on wider nationalist discourse, albeit often in distorted popularised forms. They also rarely acknowledge the special role of transnational scientific networks in creating international connections among national identity discourses.

Please submit proposals for papers and panels by 15 March 2014 to Dr. Richard McMahon at rychumac at yahoo.com.

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Call for Abstracts: 6th annual meeting of the Society of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies (S.NET).

The Society for the Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies (S.NET) invites contributions to its sixth annual meeting to be held at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology in Germany, from September 21st to 24th 2014. See also http://www.itas.kit.edu/snet2014.

Themes, topics and conference strands for the 6th Annual Meeting: S.NET encompasses communities, perspectives, and methodologies from across the social sciences, humanities and natural sciences, and welcomes contributions from scholars, practitioners and policy makers from around the world. This Conference takes place at one of the leading TA institutions worldwide, the Institute of Technology Assessment and Systems Analysis (ITAS) at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology. ITAS investigates scientific and technological developments with a focus on their impacts and possible systemic and unintended effects and provides policy advice for different decision-makers.

In the ITAS tradition of linking knowledge investigation with analysis of discursive processes on controversial questions around technologies and policy recommendations, the program committee invites contributions from the full breadth of disciplines, methodologies, and perspectives, as well as from applied, participatory, and practical approaches. Regionally or internationally comparative perspectives are especially welcome.

The range of new and emerging fields that should be explored during the conference include, but are not limited to, nanoscale science and engineering, biotechnology, synthetic biology, neurotechnologies, cognitive science and geo-engineering. We also encourage applications discussing developments in NEST application areas such as energy technologies, mobility or robotics, as well as in fields with technology controversies (e.g. nuclear waste, shale gas).

Possible themes and topics are organized into five ‘strands’. While applicants are asked to indicate the strand relevant to the topic of their paper, submissions dealing with themes or topics outside the presented strands are also welcome.

1. Dynamics and innovation practices for new technologies
How are research and development in emerging fields of science and technology organized and what other ways could there be?

What insights can historical and philosophical studies of these practices offer?

2. Responsible (Research and) Innovation
What implications can Responsible (Research and) Innovation have for innovation networks and systems, commercialization, industry structures, translation from lab to practice? Is there a difference between Research and Innovation and Responsible (Research and) Innovation? What are the empirical implications of Responsible (Research and) Innovation policies? How can we critically analyze growth and consumption in economic, social and cultural approaches of innovation processes? Which roles do ethics or governance play in Responsible (Research and) Innovation? How is it possible to use the outcomes of Responsible (Research and) Innovation concepts to define new product design principles?

3. Visions and cultural imaginaries
What are promises, expectations, visions, imaginations or the different roles of media in the context of NEST? And how can such visions be assessed and what is their role in innovation processes? How do socio-technical and moral changes affect understandings of NEST?

4. Publics and their relations to newly emerging sciences and technologies
What have public engagement, participation and discourses on NEST taught us? What are insights regarding concern assessment and risk communication? What do we learn about informal science learning initiatives especially by critically evaluating these as well as notions of ‘publics’?

5. Governance and politics
Which insights do we gain from examining (in)equality, equity, development, global and social distribution of benefits and risks, ‘soft’ and ‘hard’ impacts of emerging technologies, including theoretical perspectives on NEST and global developments? And how does this relate to sustainability? What do we learn from regulations, anticipatory governance practices, risk assessment, (constructive) TA? How can critical evaluations of forms of governance be shaped?

Formats
S.NET encourages proposals for individual papers, posters, traditional panels, open panels, roundtable discussions and other innovative formats. The program will be organized along panels of 1,5 hours each. All proposals for panels, roundtables and other formats should clearly specify topic, order and timing of the different contributions.

How to apply
Proposals will be accepted on the basis of a submitted abstract, which will be reviewed. Abstracts must be between 250 and 400 words in length. Proposals for panel sessions should include a general introduction and abstracts of the separate contributions. All proposals should include the strand to which the abstract/panel session is submitted. If an abstract fits more strands, or does not fit the existing strands, simply note this in your submission.

Proposals should be submitted online before March 28, 2014. All submitters will be notified about the results of the review process by the end of May 2014.

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CALL FOR PAPERS

Science & Technology Studies
Special Issue on New Topics in Interaction between University and Society

Deadline: 30 September, 2014

This special issue of Science & Technology Studies is based on the section, which will be organized at the International Sociological Association’s (ISA) XVIII World Congress of Sociology to be held on 13-19 July, 2014, in Yokohama, Japan. In addition to those authors whose papers have been accepted for presentation in the conference, the call for papers is hereby extended to other scholars working with the topic. The special issue will be edited by Juha Tuunainen and Kari Kantasalmi.

The 20th century witnessed a radical transformation in the ways of understanding the relationship between university and society. In science studies, the transformation of university research was discussed in terms of changing norms of science and altering contract between science and society. In research policy and higher education research, the societal role of university was redefined in terms of academic capitalism, entrepreneurial university and Mode-two knowledge production. In science communication, risks and ethical problems created by technoscientific developments sprouted resulting in the transformation of public understanding of science into a more interactive construct of public engagement in science.

In this context, the present special issue will increase our knowledge about the societal impact of science by addressing the diversity of forms of interaction between university and society. It strives for improving our understanding of the various ways in which epistemic and social motives are being intertwined in university activities, and promotes an in-depth analysis of the mutual influence between science, higher education and society. Finally, it seeks to contribute to the understanding of the democracy of science by scrutinizing the ways in which societal stakeholders influence, and are influenced by, university practices in different areas of society.

Within this broad context of discussion, the aim of this special issue is to uncover the variety of mechanisms and institutions through which university-society interaction takes place. By so doing, the special issue seeks to contribute to our understanding of the societal role of universities in general and of scientific research in particular. The possible topics of the papers submitted to this special issue include but are not limited to the following:

- societal and industrial impact of scientific research
- university-industry interaction
- scientists as experts in public
- collaboration between scientists and other societal stakeholders
- public engagement in scientific practices
- social boundaries of science
- relationship between science and public policy

Manuscript Submission

All papers should comply with the normal requirements of Science & Technology Studies and will be subject to full peer refereeing. The maximum length of an article is 10,000 words, excluding references. When submitting manuscripts, please send them via the journal’s submission pages (see www.scienceandtechnologystudies.org) as well as to the corresponding guest editors juha.tuunainen at helsinki.fi and kari.kantasalmi at helsinki.fi. To designate your paper as part of the special issue, please add a special issue denominator at the end of your title “SI_USI". For further information about the manuscript requirements, please see the journal’s instructions available at http://www.scienceandtechnologystudies.org/authors.

The deadline for submission of papers is 30 September, 2014. We would welcome notice of intention to submit. The sought publication date of the special issue is the autumn of 2015.

Communication in relation to this special issue should be sent to the guest editors: juha.tuunainen at helsinki.fi and kari.kantasalmi at helsinki.fi.

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Call for Papers for Philosophy and Technology’s special issue on The Ethics of Cyber Conflicts

GUEST EDITOR
Ludovica Glorioso (NATO Cooperative Cyber Defense Centre of Excellence)

INTRODUCTION
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 the Pentagon defines cyberspace as a new domain in which war is waged, alongside land, sea, air and space.

Cyber conflicts, as part of a state’s defensive or offensive strategy, are 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. They also have a significant 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.

This special issue of Springer’s Philosophy & Technology (http://www.springer.com/13347) follows the organization of the international workshop on Ethics of Cyber Conflict (http://www.ccdcoe.org/428.html), held on November 21-22, 2013 at the Centro Alti Studi per la Difesa (CASD) with the support of the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defense Centre of Excellence.

TOPICS
We solicit the submission of papers that investigate 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.

TIMETABLE
April 1, 2014: Deadline papers submissions
May 1, 2014: Deadline reviews papers
June 1, 2014: Deadline revised papers
2015: Publication of the special issue

SUBMISSION DETAILS
To submit a paper for this special issue, authors should go to the journal’s Editorial Manager http://www.editorialmanager.com/phte/

The author (or a corresponding author for each submission in case of co-authored papers) must register into EM.

The author must then select the special article type: "Special issue on ‘The Ethics of Cyber Conflicts’ from the selection provided in the submission process. This is needed in order to assign the submissions to the Guest Editors.

Submissions will then be assessed according to the following procedure:
New Submission => Journal Editorial Office => Guest Editor(s) => Reviewers => Reviewers’ Recommendations => Guest Editor(s)’ Recommendation => Editor-in-Chief’s Final Decision => Author Notification of the Decision.

The process will be reiterated in case of requests for revisions.

For any further information please contact: Ludovica Glorioso, ludovica.glorioso at ccdcoe.org

Dear Colleagues,

We are pleased to announce the call for papers of the Fourth annual meeting of Spanish Science and Technology Studies Network, which will take in place in Salamanca between the 4th and the 6th of June 2014. Deadline for sending abstracts is the 8th of March 2014. Abstracts are welcome in all the official languages of the Spanish state, plus English and Portuguese. Attendance is open and free of charge.

Please find the call attached. You can find more details at http://redescts.wordpress.com

Thanks a lot in advance and we hope to see many of you in Salamanca!

Best,
Vincenzo Pavone

*****
Dear colleagues,

Please see attached the second call for papers for the International Conference on Sustainability Transitions 2014 in Utrecht. We have the conference management system in place, so you can now submit papers at www.ist2014.com. I hope to welcome many of you in Utrecht!

Best,
Marko

Prof. Dr. Marko P. Hekkert | Head of Innovation Studies | Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development | Faculty of Geosciences | Utrecht University | Heidelberglaan 2, 3584 CS Utrecht | Room 10.15a | P.O. Box 80115, 3508 TC Utrecht | + 31 30 253 6112 | m.p.hekkert at uu.nl | twitter: @markohekkert


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Dear all,

From 23 to 24 June 2014 the event "Computational Social Science and Social Computer Science: Two Sides of the Same Coin" takes place at the University of Surrey, UK: http://www.ias.surrey.ac.uk/workshops/computational/index.php

Information on Call for Papers: http://www.ias.surrey.ac.uk/workshops/computational/cfp.php

Important dates:
Submission deadline: 11th April 2014
Notification of acceptance: 11th May 2014
Camera-ready versions due: 8th June 2014
Registration opens: 23rd April 2014
Registration closes: 1st June 2014
Workshop: 23rd-24th June 2014

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CALL FOR PAPERS


Convenors
Brian Bloomfield, Lancaster University Management School
Gibson Burrell, School of Management, University of Leicester
Theo Vurdubakis, Lancaster University Management School

Keynote Speaker: Sinisa Malesevic, UC Dublin; author of ‘The Sociology of War and Violence’ CUP 2010

Overview
War, the intentional destruction of human beings, of human lifeworlds and modes of livelihood, may appear far from the usual preoccupations of organization studies but nevertheless constitutes a prominent manifestation of the organized character of the contemporary world. The relationship between the organization of production (as exemplified by the factory) and the organization of destruction (as exemplified by the battlefield) is of course as longstanding as it is well-known. Weber saw violence and its monopolisation as crucial to the development of state bureaucracies and it might also be argued that the institutional form of the ‘arsenal’ has been the site of many organisational innovations such as Eli Whitney’s development of the ‘American System of Manufacture’ or the rejection of Taylorism at the Watertown Arsenal. More recently, the RAND Corporation came to be seen as synonymous with the development of military-managerial techniques which aspired to be as applicable to the organization of destruction as they were to the organization of production. Yet, important and well-documented as such histories may be, what we wish to encourage in this workshop is a more direct engagement with contemporary forms of organized destruction such as ‘war’, ‘terror’ or ‘insurgency’ and with the apparatuses through which they are enacted. We therefore seek to understand the links between organization and destruction by military/para-military forces within the very circumscribed time frame of the still young (but already quite bloody) 21st century.

Topics
Areas of interest include but are not restricted to the following:

1. Who or what are the agencies of organized destruction (whether military, terrorist, political or other) and how are they enacted? What role do these agencies play within contemporary democracies?
2. How can we best understand the processes through which destruction is conceptualised and organized by such agencies?
3. What are the spaces of organized destruction and how are they produced?
4. What are the technologies of organized destruction and what is their role in the 21st century? What role do state actors play in...
facilitating or impeding such technological developments?

5. What are the ethics of organized destruction and are they changing compared to those in the past?

In summary, the Workshop will seek to engage with the issue of how organized destruction in the form of warfare and related forms of violent conflict can be better understood and theorised, and with the consequences such an understanding might have for organization studies as a whole.

Submission
Interested participants should submit an abstract (1000 words) of their proposed paper to Jill Meadows at ‘Organization’ (email: organization at le.ac.uk) by May 1st 2014. Authors will be notified of acceptance or otherwise by July 1st after which a full paper should be produced prior to the workshop by September 1st. Following the workshop, a Special Issue of ‘Organization’ on this topic will be announced for publication in 2017.

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Epidemic entanglements: Exploring the interrelation between cities and infectious disease. Frankfurt am Main, Germany, 24th-25th July 2014.

The twenty-first century has thus far been marked by emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases: malaria, SARS, FMD, avian flu, HIV, MDR-tuberculosis, MERS-CoV and dengue pose some of the greatest challenges to health care worldwide. Some areas, however, appear to be more prone to infectious disease outbreaks than others. As the example of SARS has aptly illustrated, cities, with their high population density, complex human-animal interfaces and global connectivity, seem to play a crucial role in the emergence and distribution, but also in the management of pathogens. In addition, rising poverty and often poor sanitary conditions provide a fertile breeding ground for infectious disease outbreaks.

Research on the complexity of disease ecologies has shown how urban areas and their hinterlands integrate each other mutually through processes of exchange and change, taking place on various levels: norms, standards and regulations as well as flows of commodities, animals, water, people and pathogens intermingling within and among cities, questioning any attempt to understand the urban as bounded or determinate space. These flows make their distant origins present and at the same time assemble the city as a place of becoming and uncertainty. Furthermore, the messy nature of globalised infectious disease aetiologies not only poses a threat to numerous city dwellers worldwide, but might contest conventional models of urban health governance, its institutional routines and norms.

Given the complexity and fragmentation of these epidemic entanglements, serious questions remain: How do categories of space, the urban or the local impact on the way public health thinks about infectious disease control? How are human-animal-pathogen interfaces enacted differently in various contexts? How are current ontological conceptions of the city reconfigured by locating biological agents inside the social production of urban space?

The interdisciplinary conference aims to open up the interrelation between cities and infectious disease as a focal point of interest for the social, medical and political sciences. We encourage contributions from diverse disciplines such as anthropology, geography, STS, sociology, public health, political science or history. In particular, we welcome papers that investigate the complex intermingling of urban environments and infectious disease by focusing on the multitude of heterogeneous actors and practices involved in the aggregation, governance and securing of urban space.

Papers may include (but are certainly not limited to) the following topics:
- Governance of infectious spaces and borderlands
- Vectors and their ecological niches and urban habitats
- Visualising disease threats
- Risk, prevention, preparedness
- Urban natures, urban wildscapes
- Vaccination policies
- Networked cities and the globalisation of pathogens
- Surveillance of urban wildlife
- Outbreak narratives
- Food chains as disease actor-networks
- Public health, urban health
- Social ordering and social significance of infectious diseases
- Border management
- Assemblage perspectives on infectious disease
- Disease ecologies

The conference is scheduled for 24th?25th July 2014 at the Institute of Cultural Anthropology and European Ethnology.
Goethe-University Frankfurt/Main. Paper proposals (max. 350 words) together with a short biographical note (max. 50 words) and contact information should be sent to Kevin Hall: Hall at em.uni-frankfurt.de. The deadline for submission is 15th April 2014. Notification of acceptance: 22nd April. There will be no extra conference fee.

Contact:
Meike Wolf
Assistant Professor
Institute of Cultural Anthropology and European Ethnology
Goethe-University Frankfurt
Grüneburgplatz 1
D ? 60323 Frankfurt am Main
Tel: +49 69 798 32913
Mail: meike.wolf at em.uni-frankfurt.de

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Call for abstracts: History of Economic Rationalities - Economic Reasoning as Knowledge and Practice Authority. Edited by Jakob Bek-Thomsen, Christian Olaf Christiansen, Stefan Gaardsmand Jacobsen & Mikkel Thorup

Regimes of thought and legitimizations of action draw upon systematized authorities of religious, juridical, moral, scientific and increasingly economic reasoning. These authoritative languages interrelate in various ways. They compete to be the prime, societal authority; they supplant each other; they borrow metaphors, concepts, practices; they subvert and change existing languages.

To address these interrelations the research project ECORA invites interested scholars to submit extended abstracts (5 pages) on the history of economic rationalities and the struggles for authority between economic reasoning and other claims for knowledge- and practice-authority in Western thought. The final articles will be published as an anthology with the preliminarily title History of Economic Rationalities: Economic reasoning as knowledge and practice authority.

As an analytical concept, economic rationality can refer to at least three things. First, it can refer to particular kinds of economic reasoning which draw upon, for example, neoclassical economics. Second, it can refer to the role of economic arguments in public debates, as opposed to other forms of arguments, where, for example, the construction of a highway is deemed economically but not environmentally sound.

Third, it can refer to the legitimacy of various kinds of economic actions and practices.

Our aim is to produce a high quality anthology on the intellectual history of economic thought. At a time in which many academic fields are becoming more and more specialized, we believe that one of the very merits of intellectual history is its ability to tell stories that tries to capture the wholeness of historical development. We thus encourage contributors to engage in attempts at writing broader historical narratives.

Abstracts must be submitted to one of four epochal sections of the anthology:
· Early Modern, c. 1400-1700
· The Enlightenment, c. 1700-1850
· Industrial modernity, c. 1850-1970
· Contemporary society, c. 1970-present

For any questions regarding contributions to this section, please feel free to contact Stefan Gaardsmand Jacobsen (idesgi at cas.au.dk)
· Early Modern, c. 1400-1700
· The Enlightenment, c. 1700-1850
· Industrial modernity, c. 1850-1970
· Contemporary society, c. 1970-present

For any questions regarding contributions to this section, please feel free to contact Christian Olaf Christiansen (idecoc at cas.au.dk).

We invite scholars with an interest in the history of economic thought and economic life in general to submit an article proposal. We particularly encourage scholars working with the interrelations between economic, religious and/or scientific reasoning to submit as well as people understanding their work as, or related to the history of economic thought, 'intellectual history of capitalism, history of economic ideas, as well as history of science and science studies.

Please note that suggested contributions from participants in the conference 'Economic Rationalities', January 2014, as well as article proposals from participants who did not attend the conference will be treated equally. All abstracts will be judged on the same basis: fit to the anthology and scientific quality.

Submission Guidelines

Please submit your abstract proposals (max 2000 words) as a PDF file to idejbt at cas.au.dk. Make sure to properly title your file like this: SURNAME>Title.PDF. Deadline for extended abstracts: May 1st 2014 (feedback and decision on abstracts May 15th 2014).

If accepted, deadline for submission of full article is October 1st 2014.
Dear all,

We’ve extended the deadline for abstract submissions for our 8th Intellectual Party/Summer Conference 2014 to be held at Lancaster University June 30th and July 1st 2014. The new deadline is Monday the 24th of March.

Best wishes,
The Intellectual Party/Summer Conference Organising Team

DEADLINE EXTENDED
CALL FOR ABSTRACTS
Intellectual Party | Summer Conference 2014
Department of Sociology, Lancaster University

Lancaster Sociology research students would like to invite other postgraduate students to take part in the 8th annual Intellectual Party/Summer Conference on the 30th June and 1st July 2014.

Lancaster’s Summer Conference offers you the opportunity to meet and collaborate with research students from around the world, to present your work in a friendly and encouraging environment, and to meet and engage with some of Lancaster’s renowned academic staff. Our Intellectual Party is more than just another conference - it combines academic challenge with a lot of fun!

All participants whose abstract has been accepted give a twenty minute presentation with time for feedback and questions. You can apply to present your paper in an open session, or in one of the themed sessions chaired by members of staff from the Department of Sociology at Lancaster University.

Themed sessions

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Adam Fish: Social Media, Digital Culture, Social Justice Movements
Anne-Marie Fortier: Citizenship Studies
Elizabeth Shove: Social Practice, Change and Transition, Ordinary Consumption
Graeme Gilloch: Contemporary Social and Cultural Theory
Imogen Tyler: Social Inequalities, Power, Injustice and Resistance
John Urry: Mobilities
Lucy Suchman: Science and Technology Studies
Maggie Mort: Science, Technology and Medicine studies
Sylvia Walby: Gender, Violence and Security

We will be holding a ‘Three Minute Thesis’ competition with a grand prize up for grabs, as well as great runner up prizes too! If you think you would like to try out a novel and fun way of communicating your research, make sure you register your interest when you submit your abstract (we will then email you all the details you need to get involved).

As is customary there will be a game of Floorball (don’t forget your trainers!) and a spectacular ‘Grand Finale’ (we’ll enjoy Department staff struggling with our games).

However, if you think two days just might not be enough, we welcome you (for a few pounds more) to join us on a 'Sociological Expedition' to the Lake District on the 2nd July 2014. You can sign up for the expedition when you register for the conference.

The deadline for abstracts for our 8th Intellectual Party/Summer Conference has been extended to Monday 24th of March 2014. You can submit your abstract and read more about the conference here http://wp.lancs.ac.uk/intellectualparty/

The registration fee for non-Lancaster students is £68 and for Lancaster students (outside of Sociology) £48 and this includes refreshments, dinner and lunches during the two days of the conference.

If you have any questions, please contact intellectualparty at lancaster.ac.uk

Looking forward to seeing you in Lancaster this summer!
The Intellectual Party/Summer Conference Organising Committee

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Innovation in The Hague. This year’s conference theme will be "Responsible Innovation: Values and Valorisation".

The organizers would like to invite you to submit an abstract (deadline: 31 March) and of course as well to attend the conference (registration will open soon).

The Call for Papers can be found in the attachment to this e-mail. See the Conference Announcement down below.

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Conference Announcement
Responsible Innovation: Values and Valorisation
21 - 22 May 2014 - The Hague

On May 21 - 22, the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) will host the Third International Conference on Responsible Innovation in The Hague, The Netherlands. The conference will bring together researchers from various academic disciplines, as well as representatives from both public and private sector to discuss the merits, practices and necessity of responsible innovation for technological development.

This year’s conference theme will be "Responsible Innovation: Values and Valorisation". Central will be the multiplicity and divergence of values that are at play in the development of new technologies, as well as the importance to involve stakeholders at all stages in research and innovation processes.

The conference will draw lessons learned from the research projects within the Responsible Innovation programme, funded by NWO, as well as invite others to share their experience and research in Responsible Innovation. Moreover, the conference will take stock of the research results that have been achieved so far and use these to look ahead towards the follow-up programme Responsible Innovation that will be launched this spring.

For more information, please visit: http://responsible-innovation.nl/ The call for papers can be retrieved here: http://www.responsible-innovation.nl/call-for-papers

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Dear colleagues,

Please find attached the Call for Sessions for the 2nd conference within the EU project "Parliaments and Civil Society in TA" (PACITA). The conference will take place in Berlin 2015, February 25-27.

We warmly invite proposals for thematic sessions on the topics mentioned in the Call.

The sessions should reflect the international state of debate and research and should appeal to an interdisciplinary community including stakeholders and policy makers. Therefore, we look forward to submissions from natural-, social- and engineering sciences, and philosophy. Each session should ideally include a mix of presentations dealing with case studies/projects and/or conceptual approaches and methodological questions. Ideas for experimental formats are especially welcome. Your submission should include a session concept and should be sent to Constanze Scherz (berlin at pacitaproject.eu) by March 28, 2014. The abstracts should not exceed 500 words, not including contact information and name of chair(s). Submissions may include suggestions for speakers and/or will later be part of a call for papers. One session will be scheduled for three hours (1.5 hours will be also possible). Proposals should clearly state how the time will be organized. Session chairs are free to organize the available time. All formats (or combinations) are welcome: lecture, seminar, workshop, lecture-recital, panels, etc.

Thank you very much, sincerely,
Constanze Scherz

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Please find a link to the Call for papers for the workshop entitled Research funding & the dynamics of science organized by Research Network 24 - Sociology of Science and Technology Network (SSTNET) of the European Sociological Association (ESA) and the Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS), Leiden University. The workshop will take place on 12-13 June 2014 at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Leiden University. The deadline for abstract submission is 28 March 2014.

All the best,
Katarina Prpic - SSTNET Chair

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Opportunities Available

Places are still available on this year's Doctoral workshop run by the Centre for Research into Information, Surveillance and Privacy! The workshop will be held at the Open University from 16 - 21st June 2014. A number of bursaries, covering workshop fees, are now available for students travelling from further afield within or from outside Europe. Please indicate whether you would like to be considered for a bursary on your application.

The workshop is designed to offer both theoretical and practical research training to students working on a surveillance or privacy related topic. We welcome students from all relevant disciplinary backgrounds.

Confirmed guest speakers include Professor Pete Fussey (University of Essex) and 2013 SSN Book Award Winner Dr Dan Trottier (University of Westminster) as well as CRISP directors Professor Kirstie Ball (Open University), Professor William Webster (University of Stirling) and Professor Charles Raab (University of Edinburgh). The workshop will also feature a field trip to the National Computing Centre at Bletchley Park.

We are particularly pleased to announce that the workshop will feature the 2014 CRISP annual lecture, 'Mass Surveillance, EU Citizens and the State' delivered by Claude Moraes MEP. Mr Moraes was the rapporteur for the European Parliament LIBE Committee's report on the US NSA Surveillance programme, available at http://www.statewatch.org/news/2014/jan/ep-draft-nsa-surveillance-report.pdf. The lecture will be given at the LSE on the 17th June 2014.

To apply, please follow this link www.open.ac.uk/crisp/doctoralworkshop and click 'apply'! The closing date for applications is 14th March 2014.

Many thanks

Kirstie, William and Charles.

Directors, Centre for Research into Information, Surveillance and Privacy.

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The European Masters Programme in Society, Science and Technology (*ESST*)is sponsoring an *award *of 1,000 € for the best undergraduate essay on the connection between science and society (or technology and society).

Undergraduates of all fields, studying at any European university, are eligible to apply. Science and technology students could submit an essay that links a topic that they study to social issues. Submissions from students who major in the humanities and the social sciences are equally welcomed. *Deadline: 30 June, 2014.*

The members of the 2014 award committee are:
- Ericka Johnson, Linköping University
- Peter Danholt, Aarhus University
- Vasiliki Baka, IT University of Copenhagen

*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 essay. Essays must be between 2,000 and 3,000 words (in English). Applicants may not submit more than one piece of work. Applications should be emailed to Aristotles Tympas University of Athens, the 2014 ESST Award coordinator, at: tympas at phs.uoa.gr. E-mail your application by the 30th of June of 2014 and expect a confirmation of its reception within a week.

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

The prize is intended to reward outstanding academic research by an early career scholar in the field of info-metrics and carries an award of $2000 to be conferred either to an individual or shared among joint recipients. A maximum of one prize will be awarded each year. The award ceremony will occur at the first Info-Metrics meeting (conference or workshop) following the announcement of the award recipient.

The annual Info-Metrics prize will be given for the best recent published work, in any academic discipline, that is deemed likely to bring important advances to multiple academic disciplines in the area of info-metrics (the science and practice of inference and quantitative information processing). The first prize will be given in 2014.

All topics within the field of info-metrics are eligible, regardless of discipline.
Sponsors: The Info-Metrics Institute http://www.american.edu/info-metrics
Criteria: High quality info-metrics research is the only criteria.
Eligibility: The prize is open to researchers that have completed their PhD within the preceding 10 years. Members of the Info-Metrics Advisory Board cannot be nominated. The award consists of a certificate listing the paper/work, the author's name and affiliation and a cash prize of $2,000.00.

The interdisciplinary Award committee and its Chair will be appointed by the Advisory Board of the Info- Metrics Institute and will include at least three individuals from across the scientific spectrum. The inaugural Award Committee consists of:
Essie Maasoumi (Emory; Social Sciences) – Chair
Ariel Caticha (SUNY Albany; Natural Sciences) – Member
Luciano Floridi (Oxford; Philosophy) – Member
Yuichi Kitamura (Yale; Social Sciences) – Member
Raphael D. Levine (Hebrew University and UCLA; Natural Sciences) – Member
Aman Ullah (UC Riverside; Social Sciences) – Member

Nomination Procedure: One or more Affiliates of the Info-Metrics Institute may nominate a paper/person (or in some cases, a body of work), with a description of the work’s merits and the impact it has had or may have. The deadline for nomination is June 30. The complete nomination should be sent via email to info-metrics at american.edu with the Subject line: “info-metrics prize nomination”. Self-nomination is not allowed.

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New UCL MPA in Science/Engineering and Public Policy

We are now recruiting our inaugural September 2014 class for two professional Master’s programmes, in Science and Public Policy and Engineering and Public Policy at UCL’s Department of Science, Technology, Engineering and Public Policy (STeAPP).

Whether you have a background in policy, social sciences, natural sciences or engineering, these new MPA programmes will give you the skills you need to mobilise science and engineering expertise to address the societal issues you care about. Generous inaugural year scholarships are available. For more information, visit www.ucl.ac.uk/steapp/masters. Follow us on Twitter for updates @UCLSTeAPP

UCL STeAPP: Applied in focus, global in reach
Department of Science, Technology, Engineering and Public Policy (UCL STeAPP)
University College London
66-72 Gower Street
London WC1E 6EA

g.cassells at ucl.ac.uk <mailto:c.heeslop at ucl.ac.uk>
Skype: gemmacassells

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The Post-Graduate Program in Philosophy, Science and Values (University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, and National Autonomous University of Mexico, UNAM) and the Institute for Technology Assessment and Systems Analysis (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology) invite PhD students to apply for the interdisciplinary and international Summer School: The Regulative Capacity of Knowledge Objects: Opening the Black Box of Knowledge Governance

Think of Climate Change, Wikileaks, nanotechnology, Responsible Innovation, neural implants, Linux, GMOs or the German Energy Transition. But when we think about it, do they actually exist? And if they do what should they be like in the future? What exactly are they? Are they symbols, technical artifacts, discourses, constellations of actors, scientific disputes? Are they political issues, societal problems, human-nonhuman-hybrids, modifiers of existence, problems for governance and regulation? In a way, they are all of these things and less – and probably more.

They are what this Summer School refers to as “knowledge objects”. These objects are peculiar, blurry, constantly unfolding and transforming entities that increasingly challenge contemporary societies and sciences and our understanding of knowledge. The knowledge in knowledge objects is always plural: scientific, public, mundane, interdisciplinary, speculative, uncertain. It is heterogeneously produced about, with, through or in them and contributes to their identification, contestation and transformation.

Yet, knowledge objects are also enablers of such knowledge productions and the societal controversies that go along with them. This intricate entanglement of knowledge objects and society poses various normative and regulative questions – which are part of these objects and
due to them the problems societies face. This entanglement could be viewed as a fundamental challenge for knowledge governance. To address these complex challenges to societies and sciences, the Summer School aims to bring together two strands of science and technology studies (STS) which so far haven’t combined: the focus on “knowledge objects” and the perspective of “knowledge governance”.

The starting point of this summer school is the assumption that knowledge objects are subject and object of knowledge governance. They create the need for and they enable various forms of knowledge governance. In a way, this synchrony is a black box of knowledge governance.

The Summer School proposes that this “governance black box” can be opened by focusing on an extended concept of knowledge objects and by analyzing their governance dimensions.

Keynotes by:
David Guston, PhD, Professor of Political Science, Arizona State University, US
Graham Harman, PhD, Professor of Philosophy, American University, Cairo, Egypt
Karin Knorr-Cetina, PhD, Professor emeritus of Sociology, University of Constance, Germany, and George Wells Beadle Distinguished Service Professor, University of Chicago, US
Noortje Marres, PhD, Senior Lecturer, Goldsmiths University of London, UK

Applications are due by 28th March 2014. Find out all the details at: http://www.itas.kit.edu/english/events_2014_summerschool.php


CSISP PHD STUDENTSHIP (3 years, with the option of 1 year extension), Call for applications:

The Centre for the Study of Invention and Social Process (CSISP) at Goldsmiths, University of London is seeking to attract a PhD student of outstanding ability.

The studentship is to support an excellent doctoral project in the broad area of science and technology studies (STS). We are open to proposals in any area of STS, but would welcome an emphasis on digital, the mundane and/or markets.

The applicant should have a Master’s degree in STS, sociology or a related field and his/her project proposal and CV should demonstrate outstanding ability.

The studentship covers Home/EU fees plus £10,000 per annum living expenses, and is open to all new applicants who are eligible for home/EU fees, and not in receipt of Research Council grants or equivalent sources of funding. The bursary is for three years and the successful applicant will have the possibility to apply for an optional 1 year extension. The award of this extension will depend on demonstrated good progress. We envisage a start date of October 1, 2014.

The doctoral project will be based in CSISP, an active inter-disciplinary research centre located in the Department of Sociology at Goldsmiths.

CSISP hosts events, research and projects in the broad area of the social studies of science, technology, politics and the environment. It aims to facilitate collaboration and intervention across disciplines and practices that touch on the social broadly conceived: design and social science; computing, advocacy and social methods; branding and sociology; biomedicine and social research; the arts and environmental science. For more information, see http://www.gold.ac.uk/csisp/

As a PhD student based in CSISP and the Sociology Department at Goldsmiths, you will join a lively community of post-graduate and post-doctoral researchers.

To apply, please submit an application via the Goldsmiths online graduate admissions system. In addition, please submit via email:
- a statement of your intended research project (maximum 3 pages)
- a curriculum vitae (maximum 2 pages)
- one piece of written work based on your current research or previous research (e.g.a final year undergraduate or masters’ dissertation)
- two academic references
Please send these application documents as a complete package to Bridget Ward (Post-graduate research officer, B.Ward at gold.ac.uk) by March 31, 2014, mentioning CSISP STUDENTSHIP 2014 in the subject header. The deadline will be strictly adhered to.

Further Information
1. The successful applicant will be required to fulfil all departmental obligations associated with the MPhil/PhD programme, including research training (unless the candidate can demonstrate that equivalent training has been covered as part of a previous qualification).
2. All postgraduate students are subject to the departmental and college annual review process.
3. Renewal of studentships is dependent on demonstrating that satisfactory progress has been made, including the preparation of sound research plans, and successful completion of coursework and upgrading.

For more information, please contact Bridget Ward (B.Ward at gold.ac.uk) or CSISP (csisp at gold.ac.uk)

Dear colleagues,

I am looking for mentorship in STS.

I am Aidis Stukas MA in media philosophy (Kaunas University of Technology). For few years I am interested in studies of scientific communities. My interests began when I have stumbled up T. Kuhn. Then I moved rapidly through different authors in the field. I have acquaintance with works written by Fleck, Polanyi, Merton, Latour, Collon, Bloor and others. I have to admit that I feel like dilettantish in the field. But still, the issues that are tackled by STS/Science studies/social studies of science interests me very much. I feel like I could contribute to the understanding of how disciplines emerge and communicate and how they form boundaries and channels of exchange. But to these things I need mentorship. Unfortunately, I was not able to find it in Lithuania. Here the field of science studies is silent. I think that Lithuanian academic community needs to "borrow" some understanding that can be brought by science studies.

If you are willing to help me out please contact me at aidiss at gmail.com
Thank you for your attention.
Sincerely,
Aidis Stukas

About me:
<https://www.google.com/search?q=aidis+stukas+research>

Hi Aidis

I hope Sheila et al won't mind me suggesting the wonderful Science and Democracy Network website, it contains many excellent resources and has mentoring as a key objective, although it looks a bit odd today (the photos seem to obscure the 'menu'):
http://www.hks.harvard.edu/sdn/.

Best wishes
Kevin

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PhD Studentship and Postdoctoral Fellowship at Egenis, University of Exeter

The Department of Sociology, Philosophy & Anthropology of the University of Exeter (UK) is advertising two positions in connection to Sabina Leonelli’s ERC project 'The Epistemology of Data-Intensive Science' (DATA_SCIENCE):

(1) A Research Fellowship available from 1 October 2014 until 31 March 2018. The successful applicant will investigate how the use of online databases is affecting research practices and outcomes in biomedicine. This study will be carried out in collaboration with scholars conducting similar research on other fields, so as to facilitate comparison across different sciences. The successful applicant will have a PhD or equivalent in the philosophy, history and/or social studies of biomedicine. The ability to conduct ethnographic research is desirable but not essential, as long as the applicant is willing to be trained as required to conduct this type of research. The deadline for applications is 29 April 2014; interviews are expected to take place on 27 May 2014. Detailed job description and application procedure: https://jobs.exeter.ac.uk/hrpr_webrecruitment/wrd/run/ETREC107GF.open?VACANCY_ID=1191319Mkf&WVID=3817591jNg&LANG=USA

(2) A fully funded studentship, available from September 2014 to September 2017, for a Home / EU student studying for an MPhil / PhD programme in the Exeter Centre for the Study of the Life Sciences (Egenis). Egenis has a strongly interdisciplinary culture, encompassing a range of perspectives from social science, biology, history and philosophy. Topics of relevance include open science and the ways in which scientific data are disseminated and processed today, or have been in
the past; data production, dissemination and interpretation in biological research (an interest in yeast, fungi or plants will be particularly valued); epistemological, political, social and ethical issues to do with data processing in biology and biomedicine. A wide range of other topics in the philosophy, history and social studies of science will be considered, as long as candidates make an argument for how they would fit in the DATA_SCIENCE project. Detailed description and application procedures: http://www.exeter.ac.uk/studying/funding/award/?id=1383

For further information on either post please contact Dr Leonelli, e-mail S.Leonelli@exeter.ac.uk.

The University of Exeter is an equal opportunity employer which is 'Positive about Disabled People'. Whilst all applicants will be judged on merit alone, we particularly welcome applications from groups currently underrepresented in the workforce.

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2nd EIS Summer School on Energy Innovation Systems and their dynamics. May 19-23, 2014 at Scheelsminde manor house and conference center, Aalborg, Denmark (www.scheelsminde.dk)

Call for Participation

Overall theme:

Complementary developments, competence clusters and the establishment of new energy technologies

Innovation in the energy area is of essential importance for changing the energy systems in direction of more sustainable and climate friendly systems. In recent years an increasing number of studies of characteristics and dynamics of the energy innovation systems have appeared. Parallel to the growing scientific attention, there is a considerably growing societal attention in many countries to energy innovation; also as an important industrial matter and a matter of economic development, competitiveness, and job creation. Hence, there is tendency to perceive the search for solutions to the climate and sustainability challenges, not as an external issue, outside societal economy, but as an integrated part. Research on energy innovation systems and their dynamics constitutes an important scientific field for assessing and discussing the opportunities and realism of this perspective.

The ‘EIS PhD Summer School on Energy Innovation Systems and Their Dynamics’ is an advanced course for PhD students that work with aspects of innovation and technological change in the energy area. The summer school brings together leading scientists in the field of innovation system studies in the energy area with a small group of PhD students to share their own and others’ knowledge and experience on the topic and to discuss research perspectives and research potentials in the field. Moreover, the Summer School will include a one day event of mutual discussions between researchers and practitioners in the energy area. The program is co-organized with partners in the Energy Innovation System (EIS) research alliance and is co-sponsored by the Danish Council for Strategic Research.

We seek to gather an exclusive group of PhD students, senior researchers and practitioners with a particular focus on the socio-economic and technological dynamics that shape innovation activities in the energy sector. Through lectures, presentations, discussions and informal exchanges with fellows within the innovation system and energy research field, the Summer School offers insight into central organizational frameworks as well as the possibility for interacting with peers and exchange of new ideas.

The Summer School’s theme in 2014 concerns the innovation dynamics resulting from the stretch and leverage processes of interdependent actors controlling and contributing complementary resources for energy innovation. We focus on innovation systems effects in our effort to understand economic growth and change towards more sustainable energy systems. In this workshop in particular, we are concerned with the strategic processes of stretch and leverage of incumbent resources for shaping and (re)framing technological development and how these complementary developments of assets or processes may hinder, postpone, divert or further technological innovation systems. In the energy area, the actors contributing incumbent resources can typically be, e.g., established energy companies and energy network operators or it can be established technology-supply companies e.g. within machine industries, IT, etc. These ideas share the notion that innovation is a co-evolving process among interdependent economic actors with heterogeneous framings of their strategic options. More specifically, we imagine some
themes to occur in the energy innovation system context, which should inspire but not limit suggestions:

- The role of energy regulation regimes in shaping market efforts of renewable energy entrants and incumbents
- The elasticity and rigidity of incumbents’ resources in shaping infrastructural and other types of developments
- Actors and resources challenging, enhancing and transforming the incumbents’ resources

Applicants to the Summer School should submit a project description or a paper abstract to the Summer School committee April 1st at the latest. Fee for PhD participants will be 7200 Danish kroner. This amount will include materials, lodging, meals and other for the four days, but does not include traveling expenses.

**Course content**

The summer school will introduce the participants to contemporary analysis approaches and key concepts in the study of energy innovation systems and their dynamics. This includes approaches focusing on the energy sector in general, on particular energy technologies, on industrial areas/product areas related to energy change, and on the resulting effects with respect to moving towards sustainability and climate friendly systems. Discussion and feedback on the participants’ own PhD projects will be included in the course. All participants will act as junior discussants during this part of the course.

Faculty at the EIS PhD Summer School is amongst others:

- Poul Houman Andersen, Aalborg University (main organiser of the summer school)
- Staffan Jacobsson, Chalmers University of Technology
- Bengt-Åke Lundvall, Aalborg University
- Mads Borup, Technical University of Denmark
- Frede Hvelplund, Aalborg University
- Peter Karnøe, Aalborg University

The final program and contents might be subject to change.

**Attendance:**

The number of participants is limited to maximum of 20 PhD students. We welcome applications from PhD students in innovation system studies and related analytical fields with empirical focus on the energy area, on ‘green’ technology development in the energy area, etc. Participants are encouraged to submit early stage ideas or more advanced manuscripts that relate to this theme to the Summer school in order to receive feedback.

**Application and deadline:**

Applications should be sent to Poul Houman Andersen, poa_at_business.aau.dk. Please write ‘Application for EIS summer school’ in email’s subject field. **Deadline for applications: April 1, 2012.**

**Getting there:**

Aalborg airport is well connected with several daily flights from Copenhagen, three daily direct flights from Amsterdam, and direct connections to Stockholm and Oslo. The hotel is situated in the city area and can be easily from the airport by taxi or by bus.

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**São Paulo Advanced School on Biotechnologies, Biosocialities and the Governance of the Life Sciences.**

**August 4th – August 8th 2014**

**State University of Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil.**

**Call for Participants:**

Brazilian and International Graduates, Post-Graduates and Post-Docs [cid:0b28a1e4-9f3d-47a7-947c-96ca966647a at aberdeen.ac.uk]

Rapid developments in the life and medical sciences in the fields of genomics and biotechnology have raised important social, political, legal and ethical issues across global and in transnational contexts. In areas such as genetic medicine, stem cell research, data banking, reproductive technologies, epigenetics and synthetic biology there are new challenges regarding the appropriate implementation, likely impact and consequences for both science and society of these developments.

This five day summer school will bring together leading experts from across a broad field of the social and historical sciences (including Anthropology, Sociology, Science and Technology Studies, Political Science, History of Science) from world class research and educational institutes inside and outside Brazil to examine these issues. Combining a programme of talks and workshops with an emphasis on interactive dialogue with professors and students the school responds to the urgent need to provide training and education that can address some of the pressing social and ethical issues raised by developments in the life and medical sciences.
There will also be the opportunity to present on-going student research and/or poster sessions.

Topics covered in the five days course will include:
* Global Politics and the Governance of the Life Sciences
* Public Health, Genomics and the Social Sciences
* Innovation in the Life Sciences, Transnational Research and International Cooperation

**Confirmed Professors on the course:**
Rayna Rapp (New York University, USA)
Sahra Gibbon (University College London, UK)
Marko Synesio Monteiro (State University of Campinas, Brazil)
Kenneth Camargo (State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
Jane Calvert (University of Edinburgh, UK)
Maria Conceição da Costa (State University of Campinas, Brazil)
Aditya Bharadwaj (Geneva Graduate Institute, Switzerland)

**Target groups:**
The main target groups are graduates, post-graduates and post docs with an interest on Anthropology, Sociology, Science and Technology Studies, Political Science and History of Science as applied to the study of the Life and Medical Sciences. In addition, researchers, research scholars and students aiming at an advanced level research and education are welcome to apply.

**How to apply:**
There are 50 places available for Brazilian students and 50 places for international students. All confirmed participating students will have their travel, accommodation and subsistence costs covered by FAPESP. The final selection of participants will be made by the organising committee for the event.

Application procedures for FAPESP’S São Paulo School has three parts:
1. Curriculum Vitae (max. 2 pages).
2. Research Abstract (a half page that describes briefly your current research and/or study project)
3. A letter of recommendation (written by your doctoral supervisor at your institution/workplace or anyone else who is well informed about your academic research project)

All documents must be sent to the e-mail spsassummerschool at gmail.com, with the subject “SÃO PAULO SUMMER SCHOOL” Deadline for applications: April 30th.

All confirmed participants will be notified by May 18th. Further Information, please contact spsassummerschool at gmail.com
State University of Campinas, UNICAMP
Campus Universitário Zeferino Vaz,
Barão Geraldo, Campinas - SP
ZIP CODE: 13083-970

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Dear colleagues,

The 3rd Annual IPSA-NUS Summer School for Social Science Research Methods will be held at the National University of Singapore, June 30-July 11, 2014.

This year’s Methods School offers twelve courses in quantitative, qualitative, and formal methods. All courses are taught by highly experienced international faculty and provide participants with rigorous, hands-on training in state-of-the-art research methods.

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

Please share this announcement with any colleagues, students, and friends that might be interested in the Methods School.

Best regards,
The IPSA-NUS Methods School team

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Dear all,

I am very happy to announce the details of the third seminar in the Open University's publics then and now and beyond network travelling seminar series, 'Making energy publics' which will be held at UEA London on April 3rd. It will be a day-long workshop including guest speakers and respondents, as well as plenary discussions focused on the making of publics through and around the energy system.

The event is open to all but places are limited so if you would like to register for the event, which is free to attend, go to https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/making-energy-publics-tickets-10486209535. If you have any questions just get in touch.

Best wishes
Helen Pallett

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Making Energy Publics
Thursday 3rd April, 10.30 until 16.30
UEA London, 102 Middlesex St.
A seminar organised by Jason Chilvers and Helen Pallett of the 3S Group at UEA (http://www.3s.uea.ac.uk), as part of the OU Publics then, now and beyond network’s travelling seminar series (http://publicsnetwork.wordpress.com). Speakers: Andrew Barry (UCL); Linda Soneryd (University of Gothenburg); Alison Mohr (University of Nottingham); Tom Hargreaves and Noel Longhurst (UEA); Nick Mahony and Hilde Stephansen (Open University).

What publics think, know, say and do has become a central concern of energy research and policy. Existing approaches tend to imagine an external public existing in a natural state waiting to be revealed, engaged, or mobilised by science and democracy. Yet, energy publics are actively brought into being by the ways one seeks to know and move them. This seminar - a collaboration between the Open University Publics then, now and beyond network and the EPSRC Realising Transition Pathways Project - explores the possible academic and practical value of radically rethinking energy publics as being emergent and coproduced in relation to social, technical and political orders. In doing so it has three main areas of concern and possible contribution.

1. To consider competing theoretical explanations for the coproduction, making and mediation of energy publics – including the relative roles of technologies, objects, issues, procedures, settings, imaginaries, and forms of human action in shaping (and being shaped by) instances and practices of public formation.

2. To open up a more ‘system-wide’ and symmetrical exploration of the diverse sites and forms of making energy publics – ranging from public deliberations on energy policy through to performing smart technologies in the home, and from grassroots energy innovations through to forms of public protest – than mainstream social science theories and approaches which attend to specific parts of the energy ‘system’ and/or particular publics (like rational actors, consumers, deliberative citizens, civil society, users, everyday practitioners).

3. To consider how relations between science, governance and society would need to be reconfigured in order to better account for the inherent uncertainties, diversities, materialities, and competing visions of emergent energy publics.

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INVITATION RADBOUD SUMMER SCHOOL
03 – 8 AUGUST 2014
Participatory Evaluation in Healthcare

We kindly invite you to participate in our Radboud Summerschool on Participatory Evaluation in Healthcare. This course will teach you the theoretical foundations of participatory evaluation and the practical skills necessary for conducting it. This course is open to both students and researchers in academia, as well as to professionals with an interest in participatory evaluation.

We are becoming increasingly aware of how limited our conventional evaluation approaches are in answering complex questions in health care. As an alternative, participatory evaluation approaches have been developed that involve multiple stakeholders such as physicians, patients, manufacturers, insurers, managers and policy makers. By taking into account multiple perspectives, we can apply these evaluations and their outcomes to a wider audience and implement any resulting recommendations.

In this novel approach, evaluation is considered a process in which scientists, decision-makers, and advocates communicate to define relevant questions for analysis, to mobilize experts and expertise, and to interpret findings in specific ways. The emphasis here is on evaluation as a social learning process.

Key subjects include: participatory evaluation; complex problems; healthcare innovations; frame-reflective analysis; program verification, situational validation, societal-level vindication and social choice; interviewing techniques; coherence analysis; validation and justification; transformative evaluation; and transition management.

Course leader: Prof. Dr. G.J. (Gert Jan) van der Wilt
Course coordinator: Dr. Erwin van Rijswoud
Health Technology Assessment unit Department for Health Evidence
RadboudUMC

Contact and more information available at: http://www.ru.nl/radboudsummerschool/courses/health-care/@928453/participatory/
or via: RadboudSummerSchool at ru.nl
Course fee: € 550. 10% discount for early bird applicants. The early bird deadline is 1 April 2014. 15% discount for students and PhD candidates from Radboud University and partner universities.

Sign up now, so we can provide you with updates about the courses and events as well as about the registration procedure: www.ru.nl/radboudsummerschool <https://www2.ru.nl/sendbox/link.php?M=4162300&N=7676&L=19405&F=H>.

We look forward to welcoming you to an unforgettable Summer School experience.

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The master programme Science-Technology-Society at Vienna University is accepting applications for 25 positions for 2014/2015 until April 30th 2014. The MA is taught in English.

For details on the programme and on the application procedure, please see http://sts.univie.ac.at/en/teaching/master-sts/

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Foundation for the Sociology of Health & Illness Book Prize 2014
Nomination Details at the BSA Medical Sociology Group Annual Conference 2014 Aston University, Birmingham, 10-12 September.

Calling everyone studying, researching and teaching in the broad field of the Sociology of Health and Illness: Have you read a book recently that you feel has made a significant contribution to the sociology of health and illness? Was it published between January 2011 and December 2013? If so, please consider nominating the author(s) for this year's Foundation for the Sociology of Health and Illness (FSHI) Book Prize. (http://www.britsoc.co.uk/medical-sociology/medsoc-sociology-of-health-and-illness-book-of-the-year.aspx)

The prestigious FSHI Book Prize of £1,000 is awarded annually each September to the author(s) or editor(s) of the book making the most significant contribution to the sociology of health and illness. Eligible books for the 2014 prize will have been published after the 1st January 2011 and before December 2013.

Last year's FSHI Book Prize was awarded to Michael, J. Montoya for his book Making the Mexican Diabetic (http://www.ucpress.edu/book.php?isbn=9780520267312), so if you have someone in mind who you feel is deserving of the £1,000 award and the accolade, please make your nomination soon - as the nomination deadline is the 28th March, 2014. Nominations should be accompanied by a short piece (100-500 words maximum) giving the reasons why the book has been nominated.

Nominations must be submitted using the FSHI Nomination Form http://www.britsoc.co.uk/medical-sociology/medsoc-sociology-of-health-and-illness-book-of-the-year.aspx. We also require three copies of the nominated books, so please either contact the publisher of your favourite book directly, or state on the form that you require the BSA to contact the publisher for you. Either way, we need to receive 3 copies of the book and the nomination form in the BSA Office http://www.britsoc.co.uk/about/Contact.aspx by Friday, 28 March 2014. Before making your nominations, please remember to consult the FSHI Book Prize Rules http://www.britsoc.co.uk/media/57662/FSHI_Rules_280314.pdf

We welcome nominations worldwide, from anyone teaching, researching, studying or working in the area of the sociology of health and illness and we look forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes,
Dr Catriona Rooke
Research Fellow
Centre for Population Health Sciences
catriona.rooke at ed.ac.uk
Tel: 0131 650 4513
Fax: 0131 650 6909
Centre for Population Health Sciences, The University of Edinburgh, Medical School, Taviton Place, Edinburgh, EH8 9AG

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Announcing the Swedish STS Summer School

We are excited to announce the first Swedish STS Summer School, being held August 4–8, 2014 in a beautiful former monastery at Lake Vättern in Vadstena, Sweden. The summer school is organised by Tema T – Technology and Social Change at Linköping University. It will provide a platform for PhD students to interact with eminent scholars in the field of Science and Technology Studies (STS) and engage in discussions on current topics in STS.
This year’s theme is STS as an Engaged Program. The anchor teacher, who will be present throughout the week, is Wiebe Bijker, Maastricht University. Four additional main speakers will present their ideas and will be available for discussion and feedback:
- Ulrik Jørgensen, Aalborg University
- Kornelia Konrad, University of Twente
- Andrew Stirling, University of Sussex
- Jane Summerton, University of Oslo

In this summer school we want to explore how STS may contribute to a more reflexive and socially inclusive way of dealing with technopolitical and social problems. We will critically discuss to which extent Science and Technology Studies still have retained their early critical and provocative character.

For full details, please visit <http://stssweden.org> http://stssweden.org.

The summer school will be a mix of lectures, seminars and presentations by participants. PhD students are expected to play an active role and attend the entire week. Basic course participation is equivalent to 4.5 ECTS, while students who present their own research will be awarded 7.5 ECTS.

Summer school participants will have to cover the costs of board and lodging from Monday through Friday at the Vadstena Klosterhotell, which is 5000 SEK or 570 EUR (plus VAT in certain cases). No additional participation fees will be charged.

Applications are due April 1, 2014 and must include a background and statement of interest, a description of your PhD project and whether you are interested in presenting your work (for additional credit, spaces limited).

You are also welcome to send your questions to Darcy Parks at summerschool at stssweden.org.

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MA VISUAL SOCIOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, GOLDSMITHS, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
/Exploring sociological issues through visual, sensory and inventive methods/

Drawing on Goldsmiths' strengths in Visual Sociology, creative and critical social analysis and experimental approaches in Science and Technology Studies, this programme is designed for students who are interested in new ways of exploring and understanding the social world through the use of visual, sensory and other inventive methods.

The MA in Visual Sociology provides an introduction to the range of debates in visual and sensory sociology, encouraging you to build on these by using visual and sensory methodological practices to carry out critical social research in your areas of interest, such as contemporary capitalism, 'race' and ethnicity, postcolonialism, gender and sexual cultures, human rights, biotechnology, globalisation or other aspects of social life.

The programme combines lectures and seminars with practical sessions and workshop-based projects in which you develop a hands-on approach to sociological research, providing a skills base in methods that could be used in public sector contexts, art/media research, design or the commercial world. The course is suitable for applicants from a wide variety of backgrounds, including art, design, anthropology, media and communications, and sociology.

The MA in Visual Sociology is offered by the Department of Sociology at Goldsmiths, University of London. It began in September 2013, and current students on the course say this about the programme and their reasons for studying on it:

/My initial background is graphic design, and although I really enjoy working with visual media I have always felt I wanted to learn more, and perhaps be able to think about the world and my role within the world in a more interesting way. [...] The MA in Visual Sociology was the only course I found that was trying to do something new, trying to use other ways to understand society and giving space for innovative ways research it. [...] I feel that we have been giving a lot of space to be experimental and I found all the projects we've developed so far are very interesting and exciting./

/I have a background in experimental film and came to the MA in Visual Sociology as I wanted to engage with sociological methods and theory. The course is challenging and as it's such a new discipline students are encouraged to think in innovative and experimental ways and put those into practice./

/one of the benefits of the programme is the wide range of methods which it explores. One can get hands-on experience with photography, film, sound recording, editing and more. Students are encouraged to bring their own ideas to class using unusual methods like drawing and even cooking.
It is highly experimental and would be suited for people looking to explore the possibilities of sensory methods in sociology within academic or other contexts. I applied to this course because I love Sociology but I didn't want to be confined to traditional text based methods of sharing knowledge.

For further information and contact details: http://www.gold.ac.uk/pg/ma-visual-sociology/

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CALL FOR APPLICATIONS: Yahoo! Fellow in Residence
International Values, Communications Technology & the Global Internet
School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

The Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service is pleased to invite applications for the position of Yahoo! Fellow in Residence for the academic year 2014-2015. This one academic year position is funded by the Yahoo! Fund on International Values, Communications Technology and the Global Internet, which was established at Georgetown University by a gift from Yahoo! Inc. The Yahoo! Fellow will be chosen by Georgetown University from applicants drawn from the government, corporate, non-profit and academic sectors.

The Fellowship

The Yahoo! Fellow in Residence explores the relationship between new communications technologies and international values in varying national and international contexts. Projects should address the issue of applying international values and principles (e.g., free expression, regulation, citizenship and privacy) to new communications technologies and the diffusion of information in rapidly changing global environments. These might include large and evolving economies--including Brazil, Russia, India, and China--as well as interactions between the developing and developed worlds. Projects can draw on insights from many disciplines, including politics, economics, business, and sociocultural research.

It is expected that the Yahoo! Fellow will undertake research and writing, some of which will be posted on the website of the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, during his or her stay. In addition, the Fellow must organize at least one workshop or conference during each of the two semesters in residence, work with graduate fellows supported by the same Yahoo! grant, engage in co-curricular offerings and other interactions with the Georgetown student body, and participate in the professional life of Washington, D.C.

The Yahoo! Fellow in Residence will be a part of the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy (ISD) at Georgetown University. The Institute will provide office space, supplies, and administrative support during the fellowship year. The Yahoo! Fellow will have the opportunity to be a member of a group of ISD associates and fellows drawn from the United States and foreign government agencies.

The fellowship provides a stipend of $60,000 to support housing and living expenses for the academic year and $5,000 to cover travel associated with the appointment. The appointment will cover the period of August 15, 2014 to May 15, 2015.

Within the School of Foreign Service, the Master of Science in Foreign Service Program (MSFS) will provide a locus for the applied curricular and research support activities associated with the Yahoo! Fellows. The Program's multi-disciplinary faculty, including experienced public and private sector practitioners, comprises a broad resource base for research and collaboration on globalization forces and impacts across an array of diverse sectors and cross-national applications. Relevant results generated by the Yahoo! Fellows' projects could be incorporated into the MSFS Program's curriculum through guest lectures, special seminars, case studies and/or course modules. It is anticipated that research projects may thereby yield multiplier educational effects that extend beyond the tenure of a particular Yahoo! Fellow. MSFS graduate students will also be selected to receive partial-tuition fellowships as Junior Yahoo! Fellows. The selected students will engage in study and research associated with the Yahoo! Fellow in Residence and/or other faculty engaged in related project activities.

Applications

Applications should be imaginative, multidisciplinary, analytical, and capable of being completed during the fellowship year. They should include proposals for projects and associated conferences or workshops. An advanced degree is not required, however, for those pursuing graduate work, the degree must be completed and in hand prior to assuming the fellowship. Applicants should submit the following:

* Letter of interest
* Curriculum vitae
* Statement describing a proposed project and methodology (not to exceed 2,500 words)

Submit application materials to:
Institute for the Study of Diplomacy
Attn: Yahoo! Fellow Search
1316 36th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

**Deadline:** Applicants are advised to submit materials by Monday, April 7, 2014.

Applications will be considered until a final applicant has been selected and has accepted the appointment. Electronic submissions may be sent to the following email address: dolgasc at georgetown.edu. In the subject line, please add the text: Yahoo! Fellow Application.

**Background Information**

For information on the Yahoo! Program and current and past fellows, please visit the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy website: http://isd.georgetown.edu/programs/yahoofellow/.

Kalev Leetaru (2013-2014)
Francesca Musiani (2012-2013)
Séverine Arsène (2011-2012)
Han-Teng Liao (2010-2011)
Evgeny Morozov (2009-2010)
Gaurav Mishra (2008-2009)
Irene Wu (2007-2008)

For information on the Master of Science in Foreign Service (MSFS) graduate program, please visit http://msfs.georgetown.edu. For information on Georgetown University, please visit www.georgetown.edu.

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Applicants are invited for a **temporal 5-year appointment as Lecturer** (above the bar) in Information, UCD School of Information and Library Studies.

The successful candidate(s) will contribute significantly to the quality expansion of research in one or more of the following areas: digital curation, visualization / information design, informatisation of social/ organisational processes, information architecture, information systems design, related topics regarding the interplay of people, information, technology and social structures; and to participate effectively in the School’s educational programmes.

Note: Ideally, applicants will have completed a PhD in Information and Library Science or related discipline. Candidates who do not yet have a PhD in information and library science or related discipline but will have obtained this degree by the date of appointment may be considered.

2013 (2010) Lecturer (ATB) Salary Scale: €50,807 - €76,936 per annum
2013 (2011) Lecturer (ATB) Salary Scale: €45,726 - €69,275 per annum *

* Subject to all new entrants to public sector as of 01 January 2011

Appointment will be made on scale and in accordance with the Department of Finance guidelines

Prior to application, further information (including application procedure) should be obtained from the UCD Job Vacancies website: http://www.ucd.ie/hr/jobvacancies.

**Closing date:** 23.30hrs on Monday 31st March 2014 (GMT)

Applications must be submitted by the closing date and time specified. Any applications which are still in progress at the closing time of 11:30pm on the specified closing date will be cancelled automatically by the system. UCD are unable to accept late applications.

Dr. Kalpana Shankar
Lecturer, School of Information and Library Studies
University College Dublin
112 Library Building
Belfield 4
Dublin

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We have a PhD position open at Technology and Social Change, Linköping University:

**PhD project:** A medical history of the prostate. The goal of this project is to examine historical developments of prostate problems and the discursive construction of the non-reproductive, gendered male body through the prostate. Particular interest may be directed towards parallels between prostate issues and hysteria, in particular between the construction of pathologies and identity. The research will be based on empirical material in medical history archives, primarily in Sweden and continental Europe.

Applicants with the following humanities or social science backgrounds are particularly encouraged to apply: history of medicine, history of ideas, history of science, medical sociology, feminist science studies or STS. The ability to
read German and/or French medical texts is a merit.

More info at:

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Reminder Deadline 1st April 2014: Call for Submissions for EASST Awards

EASTT Council is pleased to announce that it will be making 3 awards of 1,000 Euros each for collaborative activity in our field. Awards will be made at our Conference in Torun in 2014.

Amsterdamska award is for a significant creative collaboration in an edited collection in the broad field of science and technology studies;

Freeman award is for a significant collective contribution to the interaction of science and technology studies with the study of innovation.

Ziman award is for a significant innovative cooperation in a venture to promote the public understanding of the social dimensions of science.

Full details of the criteria for the award and the nomination procedure (including a form to download) can be found on our website www.easst.net.

The deadline for nominations is 1st April 2014. Please note that nominations must be made via the application form. Any questions to admin at easst.net

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We are announcing a fully salaried PhD position at a thriving STS unit in Sweden: Technology and Social Change, Linköping University.

iEvidence; Tinkering with evidence as doing disease. In many ways, the production of evidence and disease definitions is no longer restricted to clinical researchers and pharmaceutical companies. Patients for instance turn their bodies into ‘personal laboratories’ with health-hacking devices and on web forums patients share data they deem relevant for (living with) their disease. Through research funding and participation, patient associations increasingly focus on taking part in the shaping of scientific studies. This development is often presented as a radical shift in which health, illness, and patient-subjectivity get substantially redefined and healthcare becomes “patient-driven”. However, the large majority of these new tendencies seem to be precisely in line with dominant bioclinical parameters. This project studies the self-production of subjectivities through technological devices. It thereby draws upon social theory that gives objects a central place in the production of subjectivities. It also connects to questions on the relation between amateur scientists, established knowledge practices, and the possibility to do knowledge differently. The project will work with multi-sited and virtual ethnography. Participant observation, interviews, and de-scripting artifacts (possibly including software code) are core methodological approaches.

The PhD candidate should preferably have a background in Science & Technology Studies, Anthropology, Sociology, or a related discipline. The candidate we are looking for has an interest in starting an academic career (demonstrated through e.g. international experience, research assistance jobs, research seminar participation, perhaps a publication, etc.) and has affinity (and preferably experience) with doing ethnographic fieldwork. A Letter of recommendation may strengthen the application.

For questions about the position, please contact dr. Teun Zuiderent-Jerak (teun.zuiderent-jerak at liu.se) or head of department Claes-Fredrik Helgesson (claes-fredrik.helgesson at liu.se). More info and application details at: http://www.liu.se/en/job/show.html?5449

Application deadline: March 24

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International M.A. in New Media at the University of Amsterdam. Call for Applications for Fall 2014, rolling admissions open on December 15, 2013 and close on 1 April 2014.

One-year and two-year New Media M.A. Programs available. For the two-year "Research Master's Program: New Media Specialisation," see below.

### International M.A. in New Media & Digital Culture (one-year program) ###

// Overview

The MA Program in media studies New Media and Digital Culture offers a comprehensive and critical approach to new media research and theory. It builds upon the pioneering new media scene that Amsterdam is known for, with an emphasis on the study of Internet culture. Students gain an in-depth knowledge in new media theory, including perspectives such as software studies, political economy, and other critical traditions, and applied to such topics as social media, data cultures, and locative devices. They engage with the emerging area of digital methods, an ensemble
of Internet research approaches and techniques that are specific to the new media and the study of natively digital objects. Additionally, students can choose to train in the areas of issue mapping, information visualization, digital writing and publishing, or social media research. The MA program combines a variety of teaching formats, ranging from lectures and group projects to lab sessions. Interested students are also supported in undertaking research internships. Students produce a wide portfolio of work, including theoretically engaged essays, empirical research projects, new media experiments, blog and wiki entries, in addition to organizing symposia. The program thereby enables students to contribute to timely discourses on digital culture, to conduct innovative research projects, and to critically engage in new media practices. The International MA in New Media and Digital Culture is an up-to-date digital humanities study program.

Students maintain a new media issues blog, recognized as among the leading academic blogs on the subject of digital culture, where they critique and discuss books, events, and new media objects. Students also get involved in a lively new media culture, both at the university, where internationally renowned speakers present their work and collaborative research projects are developed, and beyond. Cultural institutions, such as the Waag Society, the de Balie Center for Culture and Politics, and Mediamatic regularly host inspiring events. The Institute of Network Cultures, initiators of such events as UnlikeUs, Society of the Query, MyCreativity, and Video Vortex, regularly collaborates with the program. Digital media practitioners, such as Appsterdam, various Fablabs, and hacker festivals regularly open their doors to interested audiences. Finally, students are also encouraged to participate in PICNIC, the creative industries festival.

// Curriculum

The New Media and Digital Culture program is a one year MA (60 EC) that begins in early September and ends with a festive graduation ceremony at the end of August. It is divided into two semesters:

First Semester (September - January)

Students follow a course in New Media Research Practices, which addresses doing research in and with new media. It engages with recent methodological debates around big data, realtime research, and software analysis. As part of the course, students conduct experimental new media projects, run a wiki, https://wiki.digitalmethods.net/MoM/, and the Masters of Media site, http://mastersofmedia.hum.uva.nl, regarded as a top blog for new media research and nominated for a Dutch award for best educational blog.

Concurrently, the New Media Theories class introduces students to major theoretical frameworks in new media studies, including cybernetics, software studies, digital labor theories, network criticism, media ecology, and cognitive/communicative capitalism. An important aspect involves reading influential texts on media forms and digital networked technologies, addressing key thinkers such as Marshall McLuhan, Norbert Wiener, Vilem Flusser, Friedrich Kittler, Alexander R. Galloway, N. Katherine Hayles, Matthew Fuller, Wendy Hui Kyong Chun, and Jodi Dean. Through a variety of individual and group assignments, including a symposium presentation, students gather the relevant skills and resources for writing a critical research paper that concludes the course.

The final first semester class, New Media Research Methods, taught by the program Chair, Richard Rogers, trains students in digital methods research, a set of novel techniques and a methodological outlook and mindset for social and cultural research with the web. (see http://www.digitalmethods.net) Students use “natively” digital methods to investigate state Internet censorship, search engine rankings, website histories, Wikipedia, Twitter, Facebook, and other web platforms by collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data through various analytical techniques.

New Media Research Practices (6 EC), week 1-8
New Media Theories (12 EC), week 1-16
New Media Research Methods (12 EC), week 9-20

Second Semester (February-June)

In the second semester, students have the opportunity to further specialize by choosing between theme seminars on issue mapping for politics, information visualization, social media and value, the digital book, new media literary forms, and other courses offered outside of new media. Issue Mapping for Politics is concerned with mapping online discourse, and is a member of the international network of mapping courses and analysts, where the product, showcased in the...
annual 'show me the data' event (http://showmethedata.nl), is an online tool, digital visualization or interactive graphic. The Value of the Social - Studying Social Media is a theoretical/empirical module which addresses the valorisation of social life in digital media, including concerns around data mining, platform politics, the numerification of affect, and digital economies. The Digital Book investigates how the concept of the ‘book’ is translated into new media forms that coincide with transformations in the contemporary publishing industry. The subject contains both theoretical and practical components. New Media Literary Forms explores new forms of writing for and in digital media and practically engages with the production of creative, interactive, or collaborative texts.

The program of study concludes with the MA thesis, an original analysis that makes a contribution to the field, undertaken with the close mentorship of a faculty supervisor. The graduation ceremony includes an international symposium with renowned speakers. Elective (12 EC), week 1-16
MA Thesis (18 EC), week 1-20

/// Career perspectives

Graduates in New Media and Digital Culture will have gained the critical faculties, skills, and outlook that will enable them to pursue a career in research as well as in the public and private sectors, ranging from NGOs, government, and cultural institutions to online marketing and the growing field of creative industries. Various alumni have also started their own successful new media businesses. As the exposure to the Internet and related technologies continues to grow, new media researchers are in demand in a variety of sectors. With digital technologies becoming the preferred platforms for business, information exchange, cultural expression, and political struggle, research skills focusing on these complex and dynamic environments are becoming central to working in these fields. In addition, advanced students can pursue academic careers in research and teaching.

/// Student life

The quality-of-living in Amsterdam ranks among the highest of international capitals. UvA's competitive tuition and the ubiquity of spoken English both on and off-campus make the program especially accommodating for foreign students. The city's many venues, festivals, and other events provide remarkably rich cultural offerings and displays of technological innovation (see https://wiki.digitalmethods.net/MoM/NewMediaAmsterdam). The program has many ties to cultural institutions and companies active in the new media sector, where internship opportunities and collaborations may be available, in consultation with the student's thesis supervisor. Students attend and blog, tweet or otherwise capture local new media events and festivals, while commenting as well on larger international issues and trends pertaining to new media. The quality of student life is equally to be found in the university's lively and varied intellectual climate. New Media and Digital Culture students come from North and South America, Africa, Asia, and across Europe; they draw from academic and professional backgrounds including journalism, art and design, engineering, the humanities, and the social sciences.

/// Application and Deadlines

Rolling admissions from December 15, 2013 to April 1, 2014 for Fall 2014 admission.

More Info & Questions
- Further general questions? Please write to UvA's Graduate School of the Humanities, graduateschoolhumanities-fgw[at]uva.nl.
- Specific questions about curriculum and student life? Please write to Dr. Carolin Gerlitz, New Media Program Coordinator, University of Amsterdam, c.gerlitz[at]uva.nl

/// Overview

The New Media Research Master is a specialization within the Media Studies Research Master's Degree Program, and focuses on the theoretical, artistic, practical and methodological study of digital culture. The New Media Research Master has two 'routes,' the theoretical aesthetic and the practical empirical ones. In the theoretical aesthetic route, students focus on contemporary media theory, with a concentration on critical media art, including areas that have been pioneered in Amsterdam (tactical media, distributed aesthetics). The other route is the
practical empirical, which is the other specialty of new media research in Amsterdam: digital methods and information visualization. Students also may combine coursework from each of the two routes, putting together a course package that treats aesthetics and visualization, on the one hand, or media art and digital methods, on the other.

As a crucial component of the Amsterdam New Media Research Program, the New Media Research Master encourages fieldwork and lab work, which result in a 'new media project' and also provide materials for the thesis. In undertaking fieldwork, students are given the opportunity to spend a period abroad for structured data collection and study, doing either a 'research internship' or an independent project, supervised by a staff member. For example, in the past students have studied ICTs for development in Africa, and electronics factories in China. The lab work, which fits well with the practical-empirical route, would result in a research project that combines web data collection, tool use and development as well as visualisation. It often addresses a contemporary issue, such as Wikileaks Cablegate, and brings together a group of researchers in a data sprint, hackathon or barcamp, intensively working to output new infographics, blog postings and research reports on the state of art of the subject.

Outstanding New Media research master graduates are expected to compete favorably for PhD positions nationally and internationally, and have skill sets enabling new media research in scholarly and professional settings.

The New Media Research Master Specialization has as its target 15 students annually.

/// Curriculum

- Year one

  1st Semester: students follow courses in new media research practices and digital methods, which provides in-depth training in Internet critique and empirical analysis of the web. The research practices course is an introduction to and overall resource crash course on searching & collecting, social media data, journals in the field, blogging, the Amsterdam Scene, new media events, academic writing, (data) collections, data tools, data visualisation, new media methods, key works, collaboration & coordination. Concurrently students take new media theories, a course that introduces students to some of the major theoretical traditions in new media, including perspectives such as software studies, political economy, and other critical traditions, and applied to such topics as social media, data cultures, and locative devices. (For more details on these courses, see the one-year MA description above.)

  2nd Semester: the student follows media & politics, which places both historically crucial and contemporary political manifestos in relation to media analyses, encouraging a consideration of concepts such as labour, spectacle, the machine, identity and affect. Students also have an elective, and may choose between theme seminars on issue mapping for politics, information visualization, social media and value, the digital book, new media literary forms and other courses offered in the research master's. (For more details on theme seminars, see the one-year MA description above.)

- Year two

  1st Semester: students may pursue a "research internship" or a study abroad program with partner universities. They may undertake fieldwork for a research project, or join a digital methods lab project. Students also may follow an elective course, taken from the broader Media Studies offerings.

  2nd Semester: students follow an elective course, where again the choice is between theme seminars on issue mapping for politics, information visualization, social media and value, the digital book, new media literary forms and others. Students also write the thesis, which is expected to be original and make a contribution to a discourse in the field. The research master's degree program concludes with a presentation and defense of the thesis.

/// Application and Deadlines

Rolling admissions from December 15, 2013 to April 1, 2014 for Fall 2014 admission. More Info & Questions

- International Research M.A. in Media Studies - University of Amsterdam - http://gsh.uva.nl/ma-programmes/programmes/item/media-studies-research.html for details, including fees. When applying, indicate that your application is for the "New Media Specialization."

- Student information website - http://student.uva.nl/mmic/

- Graduate School for Humanities, General Information - http://gsh.uva.nl

- Further general questions? Please write to UvA's Graduate School of the Humanities, graduateschoolhumanities-fgw[at]uva.nl.

- Specific questions about curriculum and student life? Please write to Dr. Carolin Gerlitz,
New Media Program Coordinator, University of Amsterdam, c.gerlitz[at]uva.nl

### New Media M.A. Faculty - University of Amsterdam ###


Bernhard Rieder, Associate Professor. Digital Methods, software theory and politics. Current research interests include search engine politics and the mechanization of knowledge production. http://thepoliticsofsystems.net


Carolin Gerlitz, Assistant Professor. Digital research, software/platform studies, social media, economic sociology, topology, numeracy and issue mapping online. http://home.medewerker.uva.nl/c.gerlitz/

Niels van Doorn. Assistant Professor. Materialization of gender, sexuality, and embodiment in digital spaces. http://home.medewerker.uva.nl/n.a.j.m.vandoorn/

Thomas Poell. Assistant Professor. Social media and the transformation of activist communication in different parts of the world. http://home.medewerker.uva.nl/t.poell/


Erik Borra, Lecturer. Data science, digital methods, issue mapping online. Digital methods lead developer. http://home.medewerker.uva.nl/e.k.borra/

Esther Weltevrede, Lecturer. Controversy mapping with the Web, temporalities and dynamics online, device studies. http://home.medewerker.uva.nl/e.j.t.weltevrede/

Mark Tuters, Lecturer. New media literary forms, avant-garde media history, locative media.

Michael Dieter, Lecturer. Media art and materialist philosophy. Critical uses of digital and networked technologies such as locative media, information visualization, gaming and software modification. http://home.medewerker.uva.nl/m.j.dieter/

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5 post-doctoral positions are available at the French Institute "Research, Innovation, Society" (Institut Francilien Recherche, Innovation, Société - http://ifrison.org/en/). IFRIS welcomes STS scholars, historians, sociologists, political scientists, anthropologists, economists, people working on management sciences or law, and who work on the production, regulation and uses of science and technologies in societies. Research may concern a variety of issues including public health and biomedicine, agricultural sciences and food security, climate change, biodiversity and environmental questions, ICT, big data and internet, regimes of sciences and innovation in society, as well as theoretical questions.

The post-doc fellows selected will undertake an original research project that fits with IFRIS lines of research, notably on the following topics:

* Innovation processes, notably bottom up, "responsible" or "social" innovation
* Socio-technical transitions and government/governance of change
* Property rights and commons
* Regulation of techno-scientific activities and their products
* Multi-level governance and scales of government
* Knowledge and the government of the scientific public sphere
* Regimes and institutions of knowledge
* Construction of futures

Post-doc fellows will be hosted by one of the IFRIS Research Groups. We highly recommend contacting them as soon as possible since a good integration in the groups is one of the core objectives of the IFRIS post-doc programme:

*CAK* (Centre Alexandre Koyré), contacts: Dominique Pestre <mailto:pestre.dominique at gmail.com>, Amy Dahan <mailto:amy.Dahan-Dalmedico at damesme.cnrs.fr>

*CERMES3* (Centre de recherche Médecine, Sciences, Santé et Société), Contact: Jean-Paul Gaudillière <mailto:gaudilli at vjf.cnrs.fr>
Post-doc researchers are eligible for a contract of up to 24 months, under the standard French salary and work status. Contracts start according to candidates’ constraints.

**Requirements**

Researchers holding a doctoral degree or having fulfilled all the obligations of a PhD (certified by their supervisor) in a field relevant to the IFRIS research topics. Candidates cannot apply for a post doc in the group where they have prepared their PhD.

**Applications**

Formal applications will include:

* A one page resume/CV
* A list of publications
* A statement of proposed research (in English, 5 to 10 pages) including a (preliminary/provisional) budget for travel expenses. A specific dimension should deal with their contribution to the research agenda of IFRIS (see selection criteria below).
* A letter by a member of the hosting research group. The letter will state how the candidate’s project will be integrated in the group and the collaboration and support she will benefit
* A reference letter directly sent by their PhD supervisor to IFRIS before June 20th (and for French candidates, their viva report)

**Selection criteria**

* Quality of the research project
* Quality of the integration of the candidate’s project in the hosting research group
* Quality of the candidate

The application will be sent in one single file, pdf format, and will be registered under the following name: Name_appelpostdoc_IFRIS.pdf (where "name" is the last name of the candidate)

Applications will be sent before May 31st, 2014 to: /Julie Rust <mailto:rust at ifris.org>, IFRIS

**Publications**


STS has provided key insights for the development of the ‘mobilities turn’ in the social sciences. List members working on new mobile technologies, urban infrastructures, transport and sustainability transitions may find this online resource of interest.

The Mobile Lives Forum’s website is a bilingual resource for learning about and staying up to date with mobilities research. It introduces key debates, concepts, artworks and publications and offers the possibility to contribute in the development of its content.

Contributors include Mimi Sheller, Vincent Kaufmann, John Urry, Catherine Morency, Tim Cresswell, Alberto Cattani, Monika Büscher, James Faulconbridge, Jacques Lévy, Sven Kesselring and many others.

Latest updates:
The mobility channel
Cresswell – The politics of mobility
Urry – Is post-automobility possible?
90 seconds
Sheller – The politics of food mobility
Lexicon
Büscher – Mobile methods
Kaufmann – Motility
Urry - Journey of an artwork
Gwenole Wagon – Around the world in 80,000 clicks
Crossed perspectives
Ferjeux van der Stigghel & Arnaud Le Marchand – Nomadism and neonomads
Forum’s Books
Rehabilitating the periurban
Essential readings
Splintering urbanism
Blogs
Maksim – Somewhere – Sophia Coppola – The car as social mask
Caletrío – Capitalism and collective action in the work of John Urry
Newsletter
Subscribe to the Mobile Lives Forum’s fortnightly newsletter (right-hand column).
About the Mobile Lives Forum
The Mobile Lives Forum is an independent institute created in 2011 to foster critical research and debate about mobility futures and mobility transitions. In collaboration with research centres worldwide we produce original research, organize thought-provoking events and pioneer new ways of knowing and debating based on the collaboration between the arts, the social sciences and transportation studies and practitioners.

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Dear reader,

We welcome you to the first issue of the newly launched Nordic Journal of Science and Technology Studies (NJSTS), to be read here: http://www.nordicsts.org/index.php/njsts/view/NJSTS1.1/showToc.

Science and Technology Studies have grown increasingly during the years, with strong traditions and communities in the Nordic region. By launching a Nordic STS Journal we aim to further strengthen the position and progress of this research, while keeping a close dialogue with other fields of research such as sociology, history, geography and gender studies, among others.

NJSTS is a peer-reviewed interdisciplinary academic journal focused on theories and themes related to the study of science and technology. Based in Trondheim at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology it is published as an online open-access journal at http://nordicsts.org/.

In our inaugural issue we have wished to theme ‘The Nordic’ with contributions from both Nordic and international STS scholars, including articles, book reviews and interviews.

*Content Volume 1, issue 1*
Editorial: Making sense of Nordicness, or making Nordiness?
/Articles/
"The stedegenhet of Nordic STS" by Henrik Karlstrøm and Terje Finstad
"Beyond innovation. Towards an extended framework for analysing technology policy" by Knut H. Sørensen
"Harry's Code: An interview with Harry Collins" by Robert L. Jomisko
"Strife of Brian: An interview with Brian Wynne" by Marie Antonsen and Rita Elmkvist Nilsen
/Book reviews/
"Shove, Pantzar and Watson. The dynamics of social practice: everyday life and how it changes" by Sampsa Hyysalo
"Asdal. Politikkens natur -- naturens politikk" by Håkon B. Stokland
"Sørensen, Faulkner and Rommes. Technologies of Inclusion. Gender in the Information Society" by Siri Øyslebø Sørensen
"Fallan (ed.). Scandinavian Design: Alternative Histories" by Maija Mäkkikalli

*About NJSTS*
For more information about the journal, its editorial and scientific advisory board, feel free to look here http://www.nordicsts.org/index.php/njsts/about/editorialTeam. If you are interested in contributing as an author we welcome you to look at our submission guidelines: http://www.nordicsts.org/index.php/njsts/about/submissions#authorGuidelines.

All articles are published in a Nordic language (Norwegian, Swedish, Danish) or in English. NJSTS publishes two issues a year. It is not required that the theme of the paper is related to the Nordic context, but we encourage submissions that deal with the following:
* Application and/or development of theory in relation to the study of science and technology
* Translation and/or rewriting of STS theoretical concepts for a Nordic audience
* Showcasing theoretical and methodological developments in STS
* Presentation of new empirical data from a Nordic context
With kind regards,
The NJSTS Editorial Team
http://nordicsts.org/

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Read the first issue of Journal of Responsible Innovation for free
http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tjri20  The first issue includes the following articles:

Editorial: Responsible innovation: motivations for a new journal
David H. Guston, Erik Fisher, Armin Grunwald, Richard Owen, Tsjalling Swierstra & Simone van der Burg

Research Articles
Governance of new product development and perceptions of responsible innovation in the financial sector: insights from an ethnographic case study
Keren Asante, Richard Owen & Glenn Williamson

Mapping 'social responsibility' in science
Cecilie Glerup & Maja Horst

Knowledge kills action - why principles should play a limited role in policy making
J. Britt Holbrook & Adam Briggle

Where are the politics in responsible innovation? European governance, technology assessments, and beyond
Michiel van Oudheusden

Discussion Paper: Responsible innovation, the art and craft of anticipation
Alfred Nordmann Discussion Paper: Responses
On the hermeneutic need for future anticipation
Simone van der Burg
On not Forgetting Futures
Cynthia Selin
From foresight to hindsight: the promise of history in responsible innovation
James Wilsdon

Perspectives
The UK Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council’s commitment to a framework for responsible innovation
Richard Owen

Responsible innovation as an endorsement of public values: the need for interdisciplinary research
B. Taebi, A. Correljé, E. Cuppen, M. Dignum & U. Pesch

Notes From the S.NET Conference
Jonathan Hankins

Reviews
Special Eurobarometer 401: survey summary on responsible research and innovation, science and technology
Grace Eden

Refining expertise: how responsible engineers subvert environmental justice challenges
Kelly Moore

Ethics on the laboratory floor
Julio R. Tuma

Fixed: the science/fiction of human enhancement
Stevienna de Saille
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4    First Croatian STS Section Meeting (October 2013). By: Marija Brajdic Vukovic
7    Nordic STS – making ourselves relevant? By: Henrik Karlstrøm & Terje Finstad
13   STS Perspectives on Energy. Report on the conference held between 4 and 5 November 2013 in Lisbon. By: Ana Delicado
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