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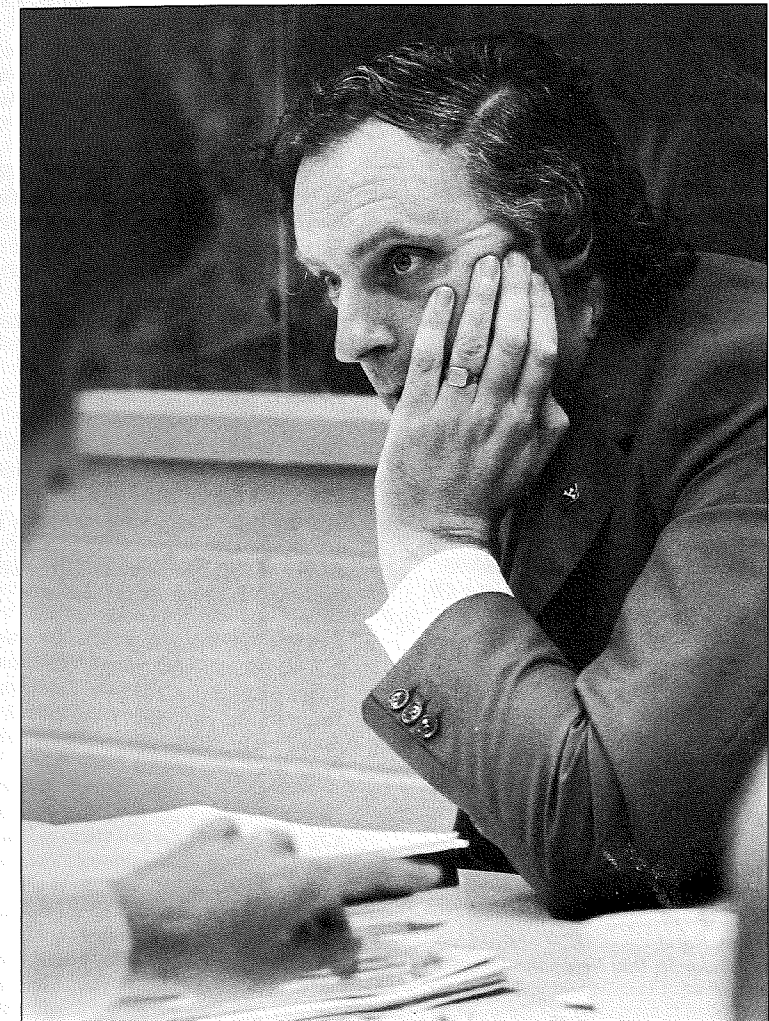
# EASST

## *Review*

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## Life's Work, Love's Work Four Tributes to David Edge (1932-2003)

by Barry Barnes, Sheila Jasanoff, Michael Lynch and Donald McKenzie

David Owen Edge received his primary  
education at Aberdeen Grammar School and his  
secondary schooling at the Leys School,  
Cambridge. After national service between 1950  
and 1952 as an air wireless instructor in the  
Royal Air Force, he read physics at Cambridge.  
He moved into the emerging specialty of radio  
astronomy, receiving his Ph.D. in 1959 for his  
work on the "3C survey," an influential and  
widely used survey of radio stars. In 1960,  
however, he switched career to become a radio  
producer in the British Broadcasting  
Corporation's Science Unit.

In 1966, the University of Edinburgh appointed  
David Edge as the first Director of its newly  
established Science Studies Unit. The Unit's  
original remit was to broaden the education of  
the university's science undergraduates, a goal of  
which leading Edinburgh biologist C.H.  
Waddington was a particular advocate. A series  
of inspired appointments by Edge – sociologist  
Barry Barnes, philosopher David Bloor, and  
historians Gary Werskey and Steven Shapin –  
deepened this educational remit, turning the Unit  
into an exciting site of scholarly research on  
science, especially in the sociology of scientific  
knowledge.

Along with the sociologist of science Michael  
Mulkay, Edge produced a fine historical  
sociology of his own scientific field, radio  
astronomy.<sup>1</sup> His writing ranged widely, from  
elegant essays on technological metaphor to a  
distinctly sceptical survey of the burgeoning field  
of scientometrics.<sup>2</sup> With Barry Barnes, he edited  
*Science in Context*, one of the first teaching  
collections in modern science and technology  
studies.<sup>3</sup>

Edge, however, was never narrowly academic  
in his outlook. From 1970 to 1973, he was the  
secretary, and in many ways the inspiration, of  
the Edinburgh Society for Social Responsibility  
of Science. He made sure that alongside the  
Science Studies Unit's contributions to the  
emerging "strong programme" in the sociology  
of scientific knowledge, there also ran a stream  
of practical and policy-oriented Ph.D. theses on  
appropriate technology for the Third World.

In the social studies of science and technology

he will be remembered above all in two roles:  
first, as a teacher, mentor, friend, and host; and  
second, as an editor. In 1970, he and Roy  
MacLeod founded the journal *Science Studies*, in  
1974 renamed *Social Studies of Science*. Under  
Edge's direction (MacLeod became less involved  
as the years went by), the journal became the  
flagship of the field that shared its name. Edge's  
editorship was always rigorous, but also always  
constructive and supportive: his work as editor  
played a major part in the Society for Social  
Studies of Science awarding him in 1993 its  
highest honour, the John Desmond Bernal Prize.

In December 2002, after 32 volumes, Edge  
completed a carefully-planned hand-over of  
editorship to Michael Lynch of Cornell  
University. It was as if he had received an  
intimation – he had indeed coped bravely with  
several serious illnesses for some years – because  
a month later he was dead.

Too often, the world of academia can seem a  
place of selfish competition, of narrow  
specialization, and of excessive, obsessive work.  
David was a living counter-example. Much of  
his professional work was in the service of  
others, as teacher, director, and editor, and he  
took as much pleasure (indeed more pleasure) in  
others' successes as in his own. He moved easily  
between history, sociology, and philosophy of  
science, and had no time for the science wars'  
confected antagonism between science and those  
who research its social processes. He had a full  
and rich life outside of work, as a dedicated (if  
always sceptical) Christian, as a scout, music  
lover, sports fan and family man: he and his wife  
Barbara raised three children, Alastair, Aran, and  
Gordon, who spoke movingly at his funeral. We  
shall treasure his memory.

Donald McKenzie

References

<sup>1</sup> David O. Edge and Michael J. Mulkay, *Astronomy  
Transformed: The Emergence of Radio Astronomy in  
Britain* (New York: Wiley, 1976).

<sup>2</sup> D.O. Edge, "Technological Metaphor," in D.O. Edge and J.N. Wolfe (eds), *Meaning and Control: Essays in Social Aspects of Science and Technology* (London: Tavistock, 1973), 31-59; Edge, "Technological Metaphor and Social Control," *New Literary History* 6 (1974-75): 135-47; Edge, "Quantitative Measures of Communication in Science: A Critical Review," *History of Science* 17 (1979): 102-34.

<sup>3</sup> Barry Barnes and David Edge (eds), *Science in Context: Readings in the Sociology of Science* (Milton Keynes, Bucks.: Open University Press, 1982).

This is an abbreviated version of an eulogy that will appear later this year in *Isis*.

Readers of this journal will have been saddened to hear of the death of David Edge. All of us work in a field that he did more than anyone to establish. Whether we refer to that field as STS, or SSK, or science studies, or social studies of science, we can agree on how much its existence and its current strength owe to David's efforts. He was a founder editor of its major journal; involved from the beginning in the creation of its institutions and learned societies, and later both active within them and honoured by them; a major contributor to the literature of the field particularly through his study of radio-astronomy; and the creator and long the Director of the Edinburgh Science Studies Unit where so much work salient to the field has been done. David's overall contribution is sure to be extensively documented as tributes appear in the literature over the coming months, and all that I seek to do here is to draw on my own memories and offer some personal reflections to add to the larger picture. In particular, as a founder member of the Edinburgh Unit, I want to recall the pleasure and the opportunity that work in that setting originally afforded, and to say a little of the ideals that informed David's work as its Director.

David conceived of the Edinburgh Unit as a genuinely interdisciplinary setting and that indeed is what it became. But his conception was not that members of a range of external fields should cooperate in the study of the natural sciences and their social significance. He regarded the natural sciences themselves as a part of the interdisciplinary project. It is important to recall here the fruitful interaction that David maintained throughout his life with [other] scientists and technologists, and how important he reckoned it was to assist them in their own self-understanding as well as to encourage a general appreciation of their enormous contribution to the quality of our social and economic life. And it is no less important to

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notice that the Edinburgh Unit was the expression of an educational project, and that its role was above all to educate natural science students in fields extending beyond both their narrow specialisms and the confines of the natural sciences themselves. As such it was an expression of a characteristically Scottish educational ideal, wholly congenial to David himself and enthusiastically implemented by him, but also advocated and supported by natural scientists at Edinburgh. It is interesting to look back to this ideal vision of how to relate the knowledge and skills of different academic fields, and to note the extent of its influence even within the sciences themselves, at the time of the foundation of the Unit decades before the onset of the science wars. And it is intriguing how, even today in an entirely different intellectual climate, the benefits of the institution-building informed by David's ideals at that time, and crucially inspired by David himself, continue to be enjoyed. Not only has the Unit contributed to the education of thousands of undergraduate natural science students at Edinburgh over the past few decades, every passing year still sees many hundreds of them enrolling to take its courses. How many of them have subsequently encountered the risible but increasingly widespread allegations that the work of the Unit is hostile to science, and what they have made of them, can only be conjectured.

Getting the Edinburgh Unit up and running and then guiding it to success were much more than a matter of pursuing abstract intellectual and educational ideals; they presented an administrative challenge as well. David's response to the challenge in these early years was quite different from what is generally recommended in Britain today, when as a grade zero department the Unit would in any case have been so bereft of resources and overwhelmed with external controls and expectations that it would have never produced any significant research at all. Indeed, if it was a successful research enterprise as is widely believed, then it must surely stand as a most unwelcome exemplar for those who now distribute the resources that support academic research. The Unit was very small and remained so, without the slightest detriment to its 'research culture'. And it was largely devoid of bureaucracy and the constraints of hierarchy. As Director, David sought to stimulate good work through informal interaction, through the consistent, although not necessarily the uncritical support of others, and above all through trust. I shall always remember his trust with gratitude. And there will be many others who having learned the value of trust from

him have understood the importance of trusting others in their turn. Would that there could have been more.

## Barry Barnes

For the last ten years of his life, David Edge lived with intimations of mortality. His non-Hodgkin's lymphoma was diagnosed around 1992, and the subsequent years were filled not only with debilitating cancer treatment but with a succession of other serious illnesses that sapped his strength, though never his spirit. David took on mortality itself as a challenge and, typically, shared his periodic discoveries and triumphs with his friends. In this vein, he read and recommended to me the philosopher Gillian Rose's passionate, brilliant meditation on her own ultimately fatal encounter with ovarian cancer, *Love's Work*. Those two words sum up, for me, David's abiding attitude to scholarship, personal relationships, and life itself.

All of us who ever published in *Social Studies of Science* under David's eagle eye will remember the mixture of trepidation, amusement, and occasional exasperation with which we received his editorial queries. Nothing was too small to escape his attention—not a misplaced comma, not a missing issue number, not an inconsistency between text and notes, not a wrong use of "z" for "s" in the sometimes idiosyncratic stylistic conventions favored by the journal and by David himself. He wanted perfection, and he taught it, even forced it, in others. But this was a labor of love.

A man obsessed with quality assessment—as a practical problem, an intellectual exercise and a spiritual quest—David understandably saw the journal, first and foremost, as an instrument for building the highest standards of scholarly accountability. Less clear perhaps to those who did not know him well was David's conception of the journal as anchoring a community, one that he served with total dedication, even if it occasionally disappointed and at times hurt him. The editor's chair was the place from which David surveyed human nature, and if it often gave him grief ("Sheila, you would not believe the referencing habits of some of your colleagues!"), it also offered lessons in humor and tolerance. There was, for instance, the period when David felt the journal was under attack from feminist scholars for exclusivity, defining science studies parochially, in terms inhospitable to feminist concerns. Smarting from the accusations, which he referred to ruefully for

years, David nonetheless widened his circle of advisers, accepted a broader range of papers, and increased the number of his devoted friends.

David was a man of causes, and from his home base in Edinburgh he followed events in the world and in science studies with a firm resolve to praise the good and tell the bad, in no uncertain terms, what he thought of it.

Sometimes, as during the infamous "science wars" of the 1990s, he could hardly contain his frustration at the willful misrepresentation of science studies by careless or incompetent critics.

When spirited letters to the editors of offending journals did not let off enough steam, friends would receive photocopies of the annoying works, always with the crucial bits highlighted and pithy marginal comments written in. He was a warrior by temperament, a voice of conscience in an altogether too complacent world, and his passing leaves a silence that all of us who loved his BBC voice and his pungent laugh will miss profoundly.

Editorial advisers to *SSS* will recall with special affection the breakfasts David held at each 4S annual meeting to discuss the journal's performance. At 7:00 a.m. sharp, no matter what the time zone, David would be found presiding over an abundant spread in one or another anonymous hotel room somewhere in the world. Looking a little disheveled, but more awake than many of his advisers, David would invite us to join him in battle against all the sloppy practices that ever bedeviled an editor's life. Memorably, in 2000, he broke with tradition to host the editors' breakfast in Vienna's famed Café Landtmann. The image of David majestically sprawled among the croissants and cappuccino cups in that elegant setting is one I will not easily forget. It was also at that meeting that David announced his intention to retire from the editorship, recognizing better than those of us who reluctantly accepted this news that even works of love must be ended fittingly.

For somebody so fascinated by the new—in books, music, places, people, and science studies—David refused to be domesticated into modernity. The compartmentalized life of the professional academic was not for him. If he let you into his orbit, and he was remarkably large-hearted in doing so, then you learned all about his latest passions, his causes big or little, and his family's far-flung doings. Many of us were fortunate to get to know Barbara, who usually accompanied him to 4S meetings, but we also felt we knew their children, Alastair, Gordon, and Aran, almost as members of our own extended family. David led a connected life long before electronic communications made that metaphor fashionable. At the extraordinarily

moving memorial that Barbara arranged for David in February 2003, it was this theme of connectedness that emerged most poignantly. Regardless how we knew him, he had been recognizably the same man to all of us, larger than life in his sheer physicality, the multiplicity of his interests, the strength of his commitments, and the warmth of his feelings. He leaves a large hole in our circles that cannot be filled, for David was inimitable. But we honor him best by carrying on the work of the field that he did so much to found and nurture—in the words that he so often used to end his messages to reviewers and colleagues, by simply “looking forward....”

### Sheila Jasanoff

Among the many things that David Edge created during his life was the journal *Social Studies of Science*. He co-founded the journal with Roy McCleod in 1970. Initially, it was called *Science Studies*, but a few years later it was re-named more closely to reflect the ‘social turn’ that transformed the field in the ‘70s. David devoted his vision and energy to editing the journal through 32 volumes and hundreds of issues, and *Social Studies of Science* became the flagship journal in science and technology studies. As Editor, and also as the first Director of the Science Studies Unit at the University of Edinburgh, David helped set an agenda that is likely to inform our field’s further development for many years to come.

Even after retiring as Editor last April, David stayed on as Copy Editor. On the day he died, he had been proof reading copy for the same issue of the journal that would, sadly, announce his death. It may seem ironic that a visionary founder of a journal would volunteer for the job of copy editor, but David did so with the same enthusiasm that he devoted to all of his involvements, whether instructing scouts on how to prepare *proper* porridge at the campsite or poring over a sloppily-constructed reference list in an academic paper. David *really liked* copy-editing. As Editor, he refused to delegate that job to the publisher’s staff, and he used it as an opportunity to deliver lessons in scholarship. It is safe to say that more than a few graduate students who submitted articles to *Social Studies of Science* received more extensive tutorials from David and his editorial advisors than they ever received from their official supervisors. I can still hear the rising pitch of his voice as he would insist, ‘We must have *standards!*’ He battled

against missing page references in citations with the same force and commitment with which he opposed inaccurate and demeaning criticisms of his field during the science wars.

I first met David twenty years ago at an academic conference, and several years later became a member of his editorial board. Like many others who knew David through common academic interests and professional associations, I became aware of how his person – his immense humanity – overwhelmed the limits of profession, role, and work. David refused to play the professional game. If you knew him at all, you knew about his family, his church and scouting activities, his years with the BBC, his involvement in quality auditing, and his passion for sporting events – everything from cricket through American football. Journal editing can be rather dry business; it requires detached judgment, and impersonal standards. But while insisting – sometimes fiercely – upon standards and quality, David’s persona continually manifested itself in the midst of the routine communications. He filled conference halls with strange music, and included poems, scripture, and hymns in his plenary addresses.

David was an astronomer in his early career, and he continued to love the natural sciences well after his ‘social turn’. He was no anti-scientific scofflaw. One of my fondest memories was in joining David and his family in Plymouth for the 1999 solar eclipse. As predicted, a heavy cloud cover blanketed the sky as the hour approached, and when the sky darkened the best view to be had was on the hotel television. It mattered very little, as David’s childlike enthusiasm for the wonder of it all was almost enough to part the clouds.

David was afflicted with a series of serious medical afflictions in the last decade of his life: cancer and chemotherapy, heart problems, high blood pressure, hip replacement surgery, and diabetes. He also suffered through the ‘science wars’ of the late 1990s, frequently writing impassioned letters to *Nature* and *Science* to protest the latest insults directed against the field he knew and loved. In the last two years of his life he also suffered through a series of troubles touched off by his brother’s illness and death. Often he was drained by it all, and the weariness would show in his voice when we spoke on the phone, but he kept fighting. His wit, his optimism, and his uncanny reservoir of energy kept him going right to the end. He was a survivor, and I believe that I was not alone in thinking that he would keep going for many more years. It was (and is still) difficult to believe that a fall down the stairs suddenly

deprived us of David.

I was very grateful that Barbara Edge invited me to say a few words at David’s funeral service. The service, which was held at the Nicolson Square Methodist Church in Edinburgh was a celebration of a life that was lived fully, and very well, right to the end. It was a service that David would have appreciated, with people, music, and religious ceremony intersecting in a way that only he could have inspired.

The last message I received from David – an email message (he hated email and much preferred communicating by letter and fax) – was about a manuscript he was subediting. There were a few missing details in the reference section, and he was having a frustrating time with trying to locate them. Resignedly, he closed the message by saying: ‘Don’t worry ... I’ll survive!’

Reading this message now, I must say, yes, David. We shouldn’t worry. You will survive.

### Michael Lynch

*In 2002, Michael Lynch succeeded David Edge as Editor of Social Studies of Science. The April 2003 (Vol. 33, Number 2) issue of the journal will be dedicated to David Edge’s memory. The issue will include an obituary by David Bloor, memorial tributes from several of David’s colleagues, and the text of David’s presentation (containing poems, scripture, and hymns) in the President’s Plenary Session, ‘Celebration and Strategy: the 4S after 25 years, and STS after 9-11’, at the 2002 4S Meeting in Milwaukee.*

#### Note on authors:

Barry Barnes and Donald McKenzie are with the Science Studies Unit in Edinburgh. Sheila Jasanoff is at the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. Michael Lynch is at the Department of Science & Technology Studies, Cornell University.

Dear members

As I began to write this, I heard the news of Robert Merton's death, at the age of 92. Death, sadly, has been a feature of 2003 so far. One of the first emails I received upon returning to work in the new year informed me of the sudden loss of Keith Pavitt (1937-2002), deputy director of SPRU for many years and an editor of *Research Policy*. A conference to mark Keith's work, 'What do we know about innovation?' will be held at Sussex later this year (details at [www.sussex.ac.uk/spru/](http://www.sussex.ac.uk/spru/)). A few weeks later, the Internet was again humming with the sad news about David Edge (1932-2003), one of the founders of the Edinburgh Science Studies Unit and long-time editor of *Social Studies of Science*. David's contributions are commemorated by others elsewhere in this issue and the April 2003 issue of *Social Studies of Science* will be dedicated to David's memory.

Over the past twenty years, STS has matured as a discipline. This is evidenced by the growth of STS departments, undergraduate and postgraduate teaching programmes, journals, professorships and professional associations. The losses of David Edge, Robert Merton and Keith Pavitt remind me of one of the disadvantages of a maturing field, namely our colleagues pass away. Thomas Kuhn made reference to this condition for paradigm change but I don't remember him warning us how difficult it would be. I never met Merton but I did know both Keith Pavitt, who gave me my first job, and David Edge, who was

Sally Wyatt  
EASST President

unfailingly kind to me whenever we met. One of my earliest academic memories is of Keith roaming the corridors of SPRU looking for someone to argue with at the end of the working day, for the sheer pleasure of the argument. One of my last memories of David is at the EASST conference in York, where we sat together and bemoaned the perilous state of the comma and what this suggested about people's critical faculties. The two men were very different, though like many in the field of science, technology and innovation studies, both had their early training in engineering (Keith Pavitt) or science (radio astronomy for David Edge). What they shared was a great concern for and interest in the education and development of their younger colleagues. Both of them stimulated others to be the best they could be. I shall miss them both very much.

At the end of last year, we had an election for EASST Council. I am very pleased to welcome Nik Brown, Claire Marris and Ragna Zeiss onto the Council. I am also very happy to announce that Ann Saetnan was re-elected. On behalf of all EASST members, I would also like to thank (again) the outgoing members, Roland Bal, Jane Summerton, Andrew Webster and Steven Yearley, for all of their work over the past four years.

Best wishes,

Workshop and doctoral course:  
**Gender, Science and Technology**  
Trondheim, May 21 – May 24, 2003

**Department of Interdisciplinary Studies of Culture,  
Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)**

In the last decade, gender studies of science and technology have developed into a mature field within academe. Studies in this field cover social science research in a wide variety of domains within science and technology such as genetics, reproductive medicine, information- and communication technologies, household technologies, and engineering. Scholars in this field aim to understand how science and technology become to incorporate gender norms and practices. New challenges are particularly to study the new frontiers in genetic and biotechnological research and how they are related to cultural notions of gender and race. In this course, focus is directed on how science and technology interact with and reshape the meanings and practices of gender. How and to what extent do new reproductive technologies transform the meanings and practices of motherhood and kinship? In which ways do information and communication technologies change gendered patterns of communication and the performance of gender identities? New topics that draw the attention of gender, science and technology studies include questions concerning the relationships of gender, ethnicity and age. What are the interrelationships between these categories in debates concerning the emergence of a digital divide? How do scientific knowledge and diagnostic techniques developed in genetics and preventive medicine reinforce or challenge essentialist notions of ethnicity and race? How do new achievements in genetic research affect the general understanding of gender and gender differences?

Although the field represents a variety of theoretical perspectives, the constructivist perspective has become a widely shared and very productive approach in understanding the relationships between gender, science and technology. This perspective challenges the view that gender, science and technology have universal and stable meanings, which emerge in autonomous processes independent from time and place. Constructivist approaches go beyond essentialist views of gender, science and technology by showing how they are the result of

negotiations, selection processes, contingencies, and technological and political choices, embodying socially and culturally constituted values and practices. Gender, science and technology studies emphasize the idea that gender, on the one hand, and science and technology on the other, are (re) shaped continuously and in interaction.

This mutual shaping perspective has been discussed extensively during the workshop and doctoral course Gender, Science and Technology organized by the Centre for Technology and Society and the Centre for Women's Research at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim in May 1997.

The workshop will explore recent developments in gender, science and technology studies by bringing together scholars representing the various domains of science and technology, including genetics, engineering, reproductive medicine, and information and communication technologies. There are invited speakers from the US and Europe, and doctoral students as well as researchers are invited to submit papers. The workshop has a dual purpose. First, it is intended as a course for doctoral students. To get credit for the course, students must present a paper during the workshop or write an essay to be evaluated after the course. Second, it is meant as an arena for exchange about the teaching of and research into the gendering of science and technology. This combination proved very fruitful at the previous Trondheim workshop on Gender, Science and Technology in 1997.

Organised by  
Centre for Feminist and Gender  
Research/Department of Interdisciplinary Studies  
of Culture, Norwegian University of Science and  
Technology (NTNU)  
&  
Programme for Gender Research, The Research  
Council of Norway  
Merete Lie, Nelly Oudshoorn, Ann R. Sætnan

The programme is as follows:

## Programme:

### Wednesday May 21

1300 Welcome and introduction: Gender, science and technology. Where have we come from, where are we now? Merete Lie (NTNU Trondheim)

1400 Exploring new questions of gender, race and ethnicity in science and technology studies. Adele Clarke (University of California in San Francisco, USA)

Discussion

1530 Parallel paper sessions

### Thursday May 22: Gender in the Information Society

0900 Technology and In/Equality. Questioning the Information Society. Sally Wyatt (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Discussion

1030 Renegotiating expertise. Women's health organizations as designers and knowledge providers on the Internet. Nelly Oudshoorn (University of Twente, the Netherlands, and NTNU Trondheim, Norway)

Discussion

1130 The cyborg metaphor and the construction of differences and disabilities. Ingunn Moser (University of Oslo, Norway)

Discussion

1400 Parallel paper sessions

1900 Conference dinner

### Friday May 23: Gender, Genes and New Biotechnologies

900 Designer embryos: genetics, reproduction and gender. Celia Roberts (University of Lancaster, UK)

Discussion

1030 Gender and the Human Genome Project. Joan Fujimura (USA)

1130 The gendered truth, pleasure and horror regimes of medical photography: the films of science photographer Lennart Nilsson. Nina Lykke. (University of Linköping, Sweden).

Discussion

1400 Parallel paper sessions

### Saturday May 24: Reflections and Explorations

0900 How to make gender visible in studies of new genetics? Ann Saetnan (NTNU, Trondheim, Norway)

0930 How to make gender visible in studies of ICTs? Wendy Faulkner (University of Edinburgh, UK)

1000 The "co-construction-of-gender-and-technology" revisited. Anne-Jorunn Berg (NTNU, Norway)

1030 Coffee & tea

1100 What have we learned? Summary of the debates of the conference and questions for the panel discussion. Jane Summerton (University of Linköping, Sweden)

1130 Panel discussion with Wendy Faulkner, Anne-Jorunn Berg, Berit Schei (Faculty of medicine, NTNU) and Christina Mörtberg (University of Luleå/University of Oslo). Chair: Jane Summerton

1230 Closing

#### Practical information:

The conference fee is NK 900 (about 110 EURO), or NK 1150 including conference dinner.

The conference will take place at Suhm huset located at the museum area in central Trondheim. Hotel rooms will be available at the nearby Augustin hotel at appr. NK 650 per night.

Please register before March 31, 2003 at the Department of Interdisciplinary Studies of Culture

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Please add a short presentation of your project (1-3 pages) that will be distributed to the members of your working group and to the invited speakers.

We encourage all doctoral students to present a paper at the conference. Papers will be reviewed for those who need an approved paper.

## Conferences and Calls for Papers

The 5th International Summer Academy on *Technology Studies: Corporate Sustainability* will focus on enterprises and their contribution to sustainable development. The Summer Academy is organised by Inter-University Research Centre for Technology, Work and Culture (IFZ), Graz, in cooperation with Roskilde University, Department of Environment, Technology and Social Studies (Tek-Sam) and Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Department of Innovation Studies and History of Technology. It will take place July 13-19, 2003 in **Deutschlandsberg, Austria**. Participants are encouraged to present a paper related to one of the following topics: 1) Transition towards Corporate Sustainability - Framework and Conditions The first part of the Summer Academy aims at analysing the complexity of economic, social and cultural aspects of business activities and their impact on the transition process towards sustainability. Company culture and organisational behaviour will be analysed with focus on proactive learning processes and inter-organisational networks. Possible subtopics include: Conceptualisation of corporate sustainability; Company practices and patterns of action to adapt to the sustainability Challenge; Life cycle thinking and economic activities within supply chains and Networks; and Employees participation in companies. 2) Implementing Corporate Sustainability Concepts, Strategies and Tools. The second part will explore options, strategies and tools applicable at the company level. Sustainable enterprises will be learning organisations integrating environmental and social issues into business practices by interacting and communicating with internal and external stakeholders. Possible subtopics include: Integration of environmental and social issues into business practices; Sustainability management; Sustainability reporting; and Effects of tools and strategies on corporate identity and internal as well as external relationships. Please submit a one page abstract and a maximum of one page on your work and research background. The deadline for submissions is Monday, March 31st, 2003. You will be notified of acceptance by April 22. For further information on programme or registration, please visit our web site: <http://www.ifz.tu-graz.ac.at/sumacad/> or contact: Sandra Karner, e-mail: [karner@ifz.tu-graz.ac.at](mailto:karner@ifz.tu-graz.ac.at).

The second spring school devoted to the *History of Science and Scientific Popularisation: Scientific Journalism* will be held in **Mao (Minorca), Spain** on 3rd-5th of April 2003. Scientific Journalism constitutes an interdisciplinary subject cultivated by several scholars such as historians, secondary school teachers, journalists, scientists, engineers, museum curators, archivists or librarians. Our school will be devoted on this occasion to students and specialists from all these areas. Discussion will be centred in this meeting in written press. Other means of divulging will be studied in next meetings. This school seeks to study in depth questions such as: a) journalism as a means of communication and arrangement of the scientific network; b) the role of journalism as a way of divulging scientific knowledge; c) the audiences of scientific journalism: from the expert to the lay; d) training of divulgators: from the populariser scientist to the specialized journalist; e) creation of a public image of science through newspaper press in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Moreover, this school will also pay attention to a relevant question that is how to keep and preserve newspaper press as a part of our scientific heritage. So, it is intended to create public awareness regarding the difficulties of safeguarding such a king of heritage considered as a means of paramount importance for the research of historians of science. There is still a lot of work to be done in this area. Achievement of basic tasks, such as finding and cataloguing collections, construction of repertories, preservation of materials in libraries or archives or free access of these resources through the Internet, are just preliminary aims to be carried out. Some scholarships will be offered. Petitioners should write to Societat Catalana d'Historia de la Ciència i de la Tècnica. Institut d'Estudis Catalans, C/ del Carme, 47. 08001 BARCELONA Tel. 933-248-581 email: [mcamps@iecat.net](mailto:mcamps@iecat.net)

The Research Network Sociology of Science and Technology (SSTNET) of the European Sociological Association is holding a conference on *Ageing Societies, New Sociology* on September 23-26, 2003 in **Murcia, Spain**. New complex technologies which are often science based can be extremely helpful in the everyday life of elder people. These people on the other hand often seem to lack the skills to use new

technologies adequately. Both views, however, may be misleading. Science has traditionally been regarded as a global collective good. Also technology or more specifically technical knowledge is often shared by technical experts in different countries. Thus, globalization is no completely new phenomenon in science and technology (S&T) and from a functional perspective S&T have been drivers of globalization. But if we look at the organizational forms and the institutional entrenchment of knowledge production S&T are still rooted to a considerable degree in national systems. This national embeddedness of knowledge production is severely affected by globalization. Increasing international interconnectedness and interdependency as well as cross-border trading and networking, a diminishing significance of distance, and the emergence of international organizations and international regimes they all indicate an historical process of transformation of societies including science and technology. Most apparent is this process in Europe where national governments have transferred authority to the Commission and the Council of the European Union and East European countries are ready to access the EU. The globalization process provides opportunities and constraints regarding the promotion, coordination and regulation of S&T, and it shifts the balance of power between national and supranational as well as public and private actors towards multi-level hybrid constellations. Currently this process is predominantly guided by the imperatives of economic rent-seeking which have triggered a pressure towards commercialization and commodification of knowledge. As a result the institutions and organizations of knowledge production, appropriation and diffusion have changed. But globalization has also impacted on the process of knowledge generation and on patterns of cooperation and specialization. It appears to have been reinforced by the widespread use of information and communication technology and particularly by the Internet whose reach has extended into many diverse scientific and engineering communities. For general information regarding the conference please visit regularly the ESA web site at: <http://www.um.es/ESA/> More about SSTNET at: <http://www.mpi-fg-koeln.mpg.de/sstnet>

An International Symposium on Technology and Society, entitled *Technology, Crime Prevention and Security*, jointly sponsored by the IEEE Society on Social Implications of Technology, 12

International Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Association, and the Dutch Ministries of Justice, Home Office and Economic Affairs, will take place 24-26 September 2003 in **Amsterdam**. The tracks are called Designing out crime; More integrated and coordinated approach to crime prevention; Impact of technology on privacy and other social and ethical issues; Technologies that help prevent theft and unauthorized access; Crime prevention through 'intelligent' observation; Visual communication about safety and security; as well as papers on other traditional ISTAS topics are also welcome. There is a deadline of 1 April 2003 for paper and panel proposals. Proposal should include an extended abstract, theme in which it best fits, and a short list of literature references to help reviewers place your contribution. Send abstracts to Hin Oey at [khoey@wanadoo.nl](mailto:khoey@wanadoo.nl). For further information, see <http://www.ieee.org/ssit>, then select "The International Symposium on Technology and Society">.

The New Web of History: A Conference about *Crafting the History of Science and Technology online* will be held 28-29 March in **Cambridge, Massachusetts**. The Dibner/Sloan History of Recent Science and Technology Project (HRST) and the Dibner Institute invite you to a conference on the novel opportunities and challenges that the World Wide Web presents for historians of science and technology. The conference has two goals: first, to provide a snapshot of some of the most original projects that use the Web to produce, present and disseminate scholarly and educational materials; and second, to examine critically the challenges as well as the opportunities that such projects face. We plan three sessions, each of which includes presentations concerning recent and on-going projects: New Methods, about new tools and approaches for doing history on line; New Products, about the use of new media and the production of content; and New Challenges about issues faced by researchers, academia, and publishers. Each day will conclude with a panel of historians, administrators and program officers offering responses and reflections, and discussing future prospects. This conference is organized by the History of Recent Science and Technology Project [<http://hrst.mit.edu>] and supported by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and the Dibner Fund. For more information or if you plan to come, contact Carla Chrisfeld at [carlac@mit.edu](mailto:carlac@mit.edu) or ring 1-617-253-8721.

*Reflexive Representations: Discourse, Power and Practice in Global Capitalism* is the title of the first Transdisciplinary Forum, to be held on 2-5 July 2003 at the Otto von Guericke University in **Magdeburg, Germany**. "Globalization" refers to a set of problems that, after 1990, have taken center stage in the political imaginary. In most cases, discourses of globalization address the economic and technological unification and homogenization of the world as well as the social, political and cultural consequences of an expanding world market, of the internationalization of production, and of the free circulation of capital and information. Simultaneously, emphasis is put on the ruptures and diversifications that occur on the regional and local levels. It is the objective of this international conference to engage in theoretical, historical and practical reflections on the discursive, social and political problems of representation in the wake of an emergent global capitalism. "Representation" implies a set of questions that have - inspired by both the linguistic turn and radical constructivism - crucially informed the theoretical debates within the humanities. Representation is a multi-layered complex situated on various levels: 1) Representation as the problem of the constitution of reality. In this respect, the crucial questions are: What is being represented in what way? How are objects represented textually, iconically and socially? 2) Representation as the problem of perspectivity and locatedness of knowledge. Here the crucial question is: In what ways is knowledge produced? This includes the problem of the production of knowledge and its radical self-interrogation (e.g. as epistemic violence). 3) Representation as the problem of political delegation. Here the crucial question is: Who speaks on whose behalf / in whose name? This problem involves the possibilities of political articulation and practice. Taking the problem of representing the global for a starting point, the presenters are invited to focus on theoretical, political/practical and social/historical problems. We are looking forward to contributions that engage with the conditions of contemporary world (class) society and the ensuing dilemmas of representation from recent critical theoretical perspectives. We are hoping for a productive polylogue of various approaches (such as marxist, feminist, postcolonial, constructivist, systems theory) and disciplines (sociology, cultural studies, international relations, history, philosophy, literary theory etc.). Contributions may focus on some of the following key issues, among others: a) sovereignty, citizenship, new global constitutionalism; b) good governance, 13 EASST Review Volume 22 (2003) Number 1

neocolonialism, postcolonialism; c) political economy of science and media; d) nation state and world society: challenges for social and cultural theory; e) the political as practice: critique of globalization and new political subjectivities?; f) nature, ownership, technology, world society; g) postmodernity - second modernity - late modernity?; h) biotopes - sociotopes - semiotopes; i) global texts - new media and new informational economy; j) postmodern cultures and media society - performativity and power. Conference languages: English and German. Submission of proposals and all further information at <http://www.transforma-online.net>, contact: [info@transforma-online.net](mailto:info@transforma-online.net) (Johannes Angermüller). Deadline for submission of proposals (250 words) April 1st, 2003. Competitive, refereed selection. Deadline for a four-page short version to be published on the web page: June 1st, 2003. We plan to publish selected contributions in the proceedings. Organizers: Johannes Angermüller (Department of Sociology), Juerg Meyer (Department of Political Science), Dirk Wiemann (Department of Foreign Languages).

The Istituto di Fisica Generale Applicata of the Università degli Studi di Milano and the Science Studies Group of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia have announced a workshop on *Migrant Scientists in the Twentieth Century in Milan* on June 20-22, 2003. The workshop will focus on many questions related to the relationship between science, politics, scientific careers, and disciplinary changes as a result of the mobility of scientists, the role of local contexts in the twentieth century. Participants are invited to reflect on the following questions: What kind of scientific internationalisms prevailed during the 20th Century? How did it develop depending on the specific historical conditions and actors involved? What personal, institutional and/or political factors prompted scientists to migrate? What was the effect of their mobility in both their institution/country of origin and the host institution/country? How were patterns of collaboration affected as a result of their moves? Was their migration an important factor for the reception of their scientific work? These workshops have been thought as spaces for informal discussion among the participants. Presenters are expected to send in draft papers for pre-circulation among all the participants. Each session will consist of 3/4 short presentations (20 minutes maximum), followed by a comment by a specialist, allowing plenty of

time for comments, criticisms and suggestions. It is expected to publish the contributions in a volume. We welcome papers by scholars and graduate students who are advanced in their research, concerned with any aspect of migration of scientists in the 20th Century. Papers should be in English and not exceed 10 pages in MLA format. Those interested, please submit a one-page abstract of your paper via e-mail to the contacts below. Please use rtf-format for attachments. Deadlines. The deadline to submit an abstract is March 1, 2003. The deadline to submit a first draft of the work in order to circulate it among the other participants is May 20, 2003. Questions regarding the meeting should be directed to Alexis De Greiff and Leonardo Gariboldi via e-mail, alde@uniandes.edu.co, leonardo.gariboldi@unimi.it.

The *international Sacred Media Conference* will be held on 10-13, July 2003 in **Jyväskylä Finland**. The topics of the conference are: Religion and terrorism; Western media facing otherness; Sacred technology; and Global media ethics. The titles of the sessions are religion as news; visual truth and reality; myths, icons and narratives in media contents; western media facing otherness; religion and technology; global media ethics; and theoretical and methodological challenges of research on media and religion. For further information, please see: <http://www.sacredmedia.jyu.fi>

The Graduate Student Conference entitled *The Local and the Global: Contexts in Science and Technology*, organized by graduate students from George Mason University, George Washington University and Virginia Tech, will take place on April 12-13, 2003 at the American Association for the Advancement of Science Headquarters in **Washington, D.C.** We encourage graduate students from any discipline to submit an abstract on their research concerning science and technology in the new global era. Research focusing on subjects of special interest since September 11th are particularly welcome. If you have any questions please contact David Bruggeman at [dbrugg@vt.edu](mailto:dbrugg@vt.edu).

The *7th Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Accounting Conference* will take place on 13-16 July 2003 in **Madrid**. The IPA conference is an established forum for research into the social,

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political and organizational aspects of accounting theory and practice. The IPA is more than just a conference, it is an international community of scholars who gather together to contrast and compare different views on what accounting research is, has been or should be. The tradition of the IPA is therefore one of openness towards what is different from the conventional viewpoint of many accounting studies. In keeping with its tradition of openness, the organizers of IPA 2003 aim to broaden the scope of the IPA by fostering the engagement of those who are not IPA related. Therefore the 2003 conference will not only host interdisciplinary studies performed by accounting scholars but will also welcome papers from researchers in other disciplines (e.g. sociology, anthropology, philosophy, communication and information theory, etc) who are interested in accounting as a practice. Major themes will include (but are by no means limited to): accounting, finance and management controls; markets, institutions and social order; accountability and identity; the changing organisation of the accounting profession; globalization, regulation, and technology; public policy; accounting methodology; knowledge and education; accounting in emerging economies; race & multicultural issues; ecology & green accounting issues; gender relations & feminist theories; ethnographical studies; narrative approaches to accounting. See <http://www.emp.uc3m.es/ipa.htm>, email [ipa2003@emp.uc3m.es](mailto:ipa2003@emp.uc3m.es), or contact IPA 2003 Conference, Departamento de Economía de la Empresa, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Calle Madrid 126, 28903 Getafe (Madrid) Spain.

The Lafer Center for Women and Gender Studies at the Hebrew University of **Jerusalem** invites proposals for individual presentations and sessions for an interdisciplinary international conference entitled *Birth as Experience and Metaphor* to be held in November 2003, at the Hebrew University. The study and conceptualization of birth and of its related processes (such as conception, pregnancy, etc) has undergone dramatic changes in the course of history, and has become a major topic of interest and scholarly research in different disciplines. Birth is currently understood as an experience constructed by culture, rather than an experience defined by female physiology, and is recognized as fluid, multiple and varied in its experiences and meanings, across different cultures and periods. Moreover, charged with the mystery and magic of creation, pregnancy and birth have

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become stock metaphors for original/primordial beginnings, and for human creativity in its broadest sense. We welcome papers that discuss birth as physical and emotional experience, as well as representations of birth in culture and in society, such as: birth and rebirth in religion and in myth; images of birth in the arts; the birth of a literary work, or a fictional character; birth of a nation; traditional and alternative models of birth, labor and delivery; concepts of midwifery and birth-attendance; birth as an event in culture and society; medicalization of birth; pain and pleasure in birth; public and private in birth; the politics of birth; images of birth in popular culture and in the media; birth and sexuality; birth and feminist thought; etc. The conference committee invites scholars from diverse fields, such as medicine and obstetrics, psychology, anthropology, sociology, social work, philosophy, history, history of arts, literature, folklore, Jewish studies, religious studies, communication, and cultural studies, to send in by mail a 500-700 word proposal for a 20 minute presentation, or for an organized session, no later than 15.3.2003, to The Lafer Center, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Mount Scopus, Jerusalem 91905, Israel. For further information: E-mail: [mslaferc@mscc.huji.ac.il](mailto:mslaferc@mscc.huji.ac.il), Tel:972-2-5883455.

In order to begin mapping some of the more fruitful lines of investigation into the relationship between politics, science, and subjectivity in the twentieth century, we are convening a symposium and issuing a general call for papers on the theme *The Self as Scientific and Political Project in the Twentieth Century: The Human Sciences Between Utopia and Reform*. The symposium will be held October 10-11, 2003 at the University Park campus of **Penn State University**. In addition to the conference organizers, participants will include John Carson (University of Michigan), Geoffrey Cocks (Albion College), Moritz Foellmer (Humboldt University), David Horn (Ohio State University), Philip Jenkins (Penn State University), Anna Krylova (University of South Carolina), Elizabeth Lunbeck (Princeton University), and Hans Pols (University of Sydney). Papers are welcome that explore some aspect of how any or several of the three major political ideologies of the twentieth century, in tandem with the human sciences, constituted the self as a project. The

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focus of the conference will be limited to developments in Europe, the Soviet Union, and the United States. Both national and comparative histories are welcome.

In recent years, the humanities and social sciences have witnessed a resurgent interest in the development of modern conceptions of individuality, identity, and the self. Scholars from fields such as philosophy, cultural anthropology, gender studies, literary and cultural studies, psychiatry, cultural history, and science and technology studies are among those who have contributed to a growing body of literature on the subject. The results of this research suggest that, while the basic contours of modern personhood were already developed by the late-nineteenth century -- for instance, the idea of a psychology of depth and dynamic conflict, the ideal of an autonomous, creative individual, and the notion that human consciousness is biologically and socially shaped -- the twentieth century placed the individual front and center in public discourse in an historically peculiar way. During this time, human subjectivity became deliberately politicized, as questions about identity and the intra- and interpersonal workings of individuals were invariably caught up in the three major ideologies of the twentieth century: fascism, communism, and liberalism. At the same time, technology and the human sciences (biology, medicine, psychology, criminology, ergonomics, pedagogy, pharmacology, sociology, economics and marketing, engineering, to name a few) were called on to play ever more prominent roles in making human beings visible, understandable, and treatable. This had a direct impact on individuals, who were called on to re-assess, re-narrativize, and plan their lives with often highly politicized goals in mind. In the twentieth century, then, not just society, but personhood itself, became an object of reconstruction in the human sciences of fascist, communist, and liberal politics. In short, the self was treated as and became a political and scientific project.

Please submit an abstract of no more than 900 words that includes a description of your topic and thesis as well as a statement about the sources upon which your arguments are based by March 10, 2003 via email to: Greg Eghigian, Dept. of History, 108 Weaver Building, Penn State University, University Park, PA 16802, Ph: +814-865-9022, Email: [gac2@psu.edu](mailto:gac2@psu.edu)



## Opportunities available

The **University of Edinburgh**, is pleased to advertise a two-year temporary lectureship in Science Studies, located in the University's prestigious Science Studies Unit. The successful applicant will be a teacher and researcher in the area of Science Studies and will take over some of the teaching duties of a senior member of the Science Studies Unit for the duration of a two-year period of research leave. Applicants require expertise in the areas of sociology, philosophy and history of science. The job reference is 312209. The salary is at the lower end of the scale £22,191 - £25,451. The post is available from 1 October 2003, and the closing date for applications is 18 April 2003. It is expected that interviews will be held in late May 2003. For further information about this job, including a fuller description of the duties it will entail, see <http://www.jobs.ed.ac.uk/jobs/index.cfm?action=jobdet&jobid=1783>. Informal enquiries may be made to Dr Steve Sturdy (tel. +44 (0)131-650-4014; e-mail: [s.sturdy@ed.ac.uk](mailto:s.sturdy@ed.ac.uk)). Further information about the Science Studies Unit is available on the Unit website at: <http://www.ssu.ssc.ed.ac.uk>. Applications may be made on-line, through [www.jobs.ed.ac.uk](http://www.jobs.ed.ac.uk), quoting job reference no. 312209. You can also apply for an application pack by telephoning our 24 hour answer machine +44 (0)131-650-2511. If you have any comments or queries regarding application procedures, please email [jobs@ed.ac.uk](mailto:jobs@ed.ac.uk).

The Minister of Research (France) is offering one-year post-doctoral research positions for foreign scholars under 35 years of age. Pending budget approval, the **Centre Alexandre Koyré** would like to welcome a post-doctoral candidate in the field of history of science (from the XVIth to the XXth Century) beginning in the Fall of 2003. Applicants have to submit a one page description of their research project (preferably in French) and a curriculum vitae by March 21th. In the project description, the candidate should present the problematic of the project, and its theoretical relevance and methodology, as well as his/her motivation. Further, the candidate must explain how the postdoctoral position will enhance the relationship between the home department and the Centre Alexandre Koyré (one short paragraph). The selected candidate will be notified by June 2003. Located in Paris, the Centre Alexandre Koyré is affiliated with the Museum of Natural History (MNHN), the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales

(EHESS), and the Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS). For further information on the Centre, see: [http://www.ehess.fr/centres/koyre/Centre\\_A\\_KOYRE.html](http://www.ehess.fr/centres/koyre/Centre_A_KOYRE.html). You could find also the link with the site to download the file <http://www.recherche.gouv.fr/default.htm> or <http://www.education.gouv.fr/rt/appel/default.htm>.

The Department of Communication at the **University of Washington** (Seattle) seeks a Senior Lecturer for an innovative professional Master of Communication program in Digital Media. The successful candidate will be a mid-career professional in the field of digital media with a master's degree or MFA (doctorate preferred), demonstrated excellence in teaching on the college level, and the ability to work in a team-based environment. This position will have a three-year renewable contract. The University of Washington Master of Communication in Digital Media is designed for mid-career professionals to exploit the challenges and opportunities in an emerging media convergence environment. The program stays abreast with developments in the workplace through an international advisory board consisting of leading digital media communication professionals. Directed and taught by Department of Communication faculty, it maintains the rigorous academic standards of the University of Washington Graduate School. Courses are based on the theory and practice of the communication discipline. The degree program emphasizes two concentrations: content creation; and management in the context of business and economics. The successful candidate will have industry and academic experience in at least one of these two concentrations, with a special preference toward content creation expertise. Senior lecturers are expected to teach 5-6 courses during a three-quarter academic year and supervise master's students on coursework, internships and projects. The successful candidate will work with the chair of the Department of Communication and the M.C. program director in the development and growth of this innovative program. Salary is competitive and dependent upon experience and academic credentials. The University of Washington is the largest and most active research and teaching institution in the northwest with several extensive libraries and substantial computing and support facilities. Applications will be

reviewed beginning April 15, and until the position is filled. Candidates should send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, statement of digital media interests, copies of teaching evaluations and three letters of recommendation to: Digital Media Search, c/o Gerald Baldasty, Chair, Department of Communication, Box 353740, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-3740

Applications are invited for 8 Research Associates to join the newly funded ESRC Centre for Economic and Social Aspects of Genomics (CESAGen: a Lancaster-Cardiff collaboration). As part of the major ESRC investment in a Genomics research network, CESAGen will be directed by Professor Ruth Chadwick at Lancaster University, with Professor Paul Atkinson as Associate Director in Cardiff. CESAGen, which builds on a track record of excellence in Genomics research at both Universities, will have six research themes: Genomics and the Transformation of Knowledge Production; Genomics, Economics and Innovation; Genomics, Ethics and Regulation; Genomics, Identity and Social Organisation; Genomics, Risk and Responsibility; and Genomics, Discourse and Cultural Capital. Within these themes CESAGen will pursue multidisciplinary social science research in collaboration with natural scientists; and will address topics such as stem cell research, pharmacogenetics and animal biotechnology, with special reference to cross-cutting themes of globalisation, public engagement, health and environment. The posts currently open are associated with eight flagship projects of the Centre and are available from the beginning of 2003. Four projects and posts will be based at **Lancaster University** and four at **Cardiff University**. At Lancaster CESAGen is located within the Institute for Environment, Philosophy and Public Policy (see further details) in the Faculty of Social Sciences. All appointees in CESAGen will also be members of IEPPP. At Cardiff CESAGen is located within the School of Social Sciences (see further particulars). Further details are available at: <http://www.jobs.ac.uk/jobfiles/DB858.html>. See also <http://www.cf.ac.uk/socsi>

The Carl Couch Center issues an annual call for student-authored papers to be considered for Carl J. Couch Internet Research Award. (See <http://www.cccsir.org/>) The Couch Center welcomes both theoretical and empirical papers that (1) apply symbolic interactionist approaches

to Internet studies, (2) demonstrate interactive relationships between social interaction and communication technologies as advocated by Couch, and/or (3) develop symbolic interactionist concepts in new directions. Papers will be evaluated based on the quality of (1) mastery of Symbolic Interactionist approaches and concepts and Couch's theses, (2) originality, (3) organization, (4) presentation, and (5) advancement of knowledge. Competition is open to graduate or undergraduate students of all disciplines. Works that are published or accepted for publication are not eligible for award consideration. The top three papers will receive Couch Awards to be presented at the 2003 International Conference of the Association of Internet Researchers in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The top paper will be awarded a certificate and a cash prize of \$150, runner up will receive a certificate and a cash prize of \$100, and a third paper will receive a certificate and a cash prize of \$50. All three authors will be invited to present their work at a session of the A.o.I.R. conference, October 16-19, 2003. Those interested should send a copy of their paper, with a 100-word abstract, electronically to Mark Johns at [johnsmar@luther.edu](mailto:johnsmar@luther.edu). Application deadline is May 1, 2003. Notification of award will be sent by June 15. Those with questions or comments about Couch Award application, please contact: Mark D. Johns, Dept. of Communication/Linguistics, Luther College, Decorah, IA 52101 USA, Tel 1-563-387-1347, [johnsmar@luther.edu](mailto:johnsmar@luther.edu)

The Science and Technology Studies Unit (SATSU) at the **University of York** are offering European research students the opportunity to conduct part of their graduate research at SATSU, all expenses paid. SATSU is a European Commission training site for 'New Genetics: Integrating Science, Society & Policy'. Our designation means that we can offer students from all over Europe (and associated States) the opportunity of a visit of between 3 and 12 months. Fellows can use the visit to: share ideas with other research students, talk to experienced and friendly research staff, write-up research in a quiet and spacious environment, get advice on publishing your work, become more experienced in fieldwork, see what life is like at a UK University, make new contacts, and/or prepare for life after a doctorate. Fellows receive 1200 euros per month on top of their usual funding. Fellowships are non-tax deductible. Applicants must be registered for a doctorate at a non-UK University within a European (or associated) member-state. When to

apply? Apply now for a placement during 2003 and 2004. Get in touch & find out more about the scheme. Contact Nik Brown (ngfb1@york.ac.uk) or visit our web site: [www.york.ac.uk/org/satsu/](http://www.york.ac.uk/org/satsu/)

The Program in History of Science at the **University of Florida** offers a 3-year post-doctoral stipend from the Volkswagen Foundation for work supporting the research program "Mysticism and Modernity." Responsibilities include half-time assistance to UF faculty associated with the program and half-time devoted to independent research leading to publication on a topic consistent with the program's goals. Participation in annual conferences, to be held in Germany or Florida, is also expected (travel supported by VW separately from the stipend). Stipend is approximately \$45,000 (E 45,000) per year for three years. For a description of the research program, qualifications, and application procedures, see <http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/fgregory/vw.html>

The University of California, **Irvine** (UCI) invites applications for two tenure-track cross-disciplinary positions in the area of Arts, Computation and Engineering (ACE), a new transdisciplinary program supported by the Claire Trevor School of the Arts, the Henry Samueli School of Engineering, and the School of Information and Computer Science. It emphasizes the development of cultural projects and practices involving real time computation and interaction. For details and application information, please visit <http://www.ace.uci.edu>. >The successful candidates will play a core role in the ACE graduate >program and will have the opportunity to be centrally involved in >the research agendas of the Arts Layer of the California Institute >for Telecommunications and Information Technology ([www.calit2.net](http://www.calit2.net)). >These include the visualization, simulation and interaction lab, the >Game Culture and Technology Lab, and a (proposed) Center for Research >in Interactive, Telematic and Immersive Culture. The campus has a >vigorous research and teaching presence in such areas as digital >media arts, interactive installation, electronic music, embodied >interaction, live performance, game culture and technology, computer >graphics, immersive visualization and simulation, HCI, CSCW, >robotics, sensors, wireless and ubiquitous computing. We are seeking >candidates in any area of computing or

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engineering and the arts that >will complement or bolster these emphases. Applicants must have a >Ph.D. in Computer Science or Engineering, an MFA/MA in Digital Arts, >dual degrees, or demonstrated equivalent experience, with strong >research credentials as evidenced by scholarly publications, >research projects and/or public exhibition and projects. >Applications should include a cover letter, a statement of purpose >including a page each on pedagogy and research, an up-to-date CV, >three recent publications, audio visual documentation of >research/practice, and letters from three to five references. >Documentation of projects can be submitted on CD (Mac/PC compatible) >or VHS video. Websites and online projects can be submitted on CD. >Electronic applications are highly preferable. Instructions for the >submission of electronic applications can be found at: ><http://www.ics.uci.edu/about/jobs/faculty.php> and questions >regarding the process should be directed to [profrecruit@ics.uci.edu](mailto:profrecruit@ics.uci.edu) >or ATTN: ACE Search, Dr. Nader Bagherzadeh Professor, Electrical and Computer Engineering 305 Engineering Tower, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697-2625, USA. Application screening will begin immediately upon receipt of curriculum vitae. Maximum consideration will be given to applications received by February 28, 2003. The University of California, Irvine is an equal opportunity employer committed to excellence through diversity, has an active career partner program and a National Science Foundation Advance Gender Equity Program.

The Peace Studies Program at **Cornell University** invites applications for two postdoctoral positions for academic year 2003-2004, one for a person trained in the physical or biological sciences and the other for a social scientist. The successful applicants will be expected to participate in program seminars and other activities and to pursue research related to science, technology, and international security, preferably within one of the three major areas of interest to the program: 1) dual-use technology and weapons proliferation; 2) the impact of new technologies and strategies, including those associated with the war on terrorism, on international humanitarian law and the norms of warfare; and 3) North Asian security and technology. Salary \$33,600, plus benefits and a modest research budget. All requirements of the PhD must be completed by the time of appointment. Send curriculum vitae, a brief statement of research interests, a writing sample,

and the names of three references to: Postdoctoral Associate Search Committee, Peace Studies Program, 130 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-7601 USA. For more information on the Program, please visit its

website: [www.einaudi.cornell.edu/PeaceProgram](http://www.einaudi.cornell.edu/PeaceProgram)

## Net News

A new web journal, entitled "Web Semantics: Science, Services and Agents on the World Wide Web," has been announced. See <http://www.semanticwebjournal.org>. Accepted papers are immediately available online (associated with appropriate metadata) and readers are able to annotate documents with additional comments and links to related material. The unique character of the journal makes it possible to extend the scope beyond traditional journals. Open-source software and tools that help to advance the field more rapidly, will be published and demonstrated based on a rigorous review and selection process. Submissions are especially encouraged that demonstrate the amalgamation of papers and code-content that goes beyond the range of traditional print journals. The web site itself is also available to interested researchers as a test site for developing and refining Semantic Web technologies and for conduction of user studies.

SWIF, at <http://www.swif.it>, is the Italian Web Site for Philosophy, directed by Prof. Luciano Floridi. With texts in English and Italian, it is entirely based on the free collaboration online among a large number of researchers and students in philosophy.

FOLDOP, the Free On Line Dictionary Of Philosophy, at <http://www.swif.uniba.it/lei/foldop>, is the English dictionary of philosophy published by SWIF. With 2.483 edited entries, it is the biggest and most complete dictionary of philosophy freely available online. Since its recent publication it has already had more than 28.000 visitors and it is linked by several international philosophical sites.

A preprint report of the Fourth Triple Helix Conference in Copenhagen (Nov. 2002), coauthored by Loet Leydesdorff and Henry Etzkowitz and provisionally entitled "Can 'The Public' Be Considered as a Fourth Helix in University-Industry-Government Relations?", is at <http://www.leydesdorff.net/th4/spp.htm>.

A new Nerd Website (on Networked Research and Digital Information) and the WISER European project launched at the Netherlands Institute for Scientific Information can be found at <http://www.niwi.knaw.nl/nerdi>.