The Department of History at Lancaster University has studentships and other sources of funding available for M.A. study commencing in October 2000. The M.A. schemes include an M.A. in the History of Science. Full details can be found on the web at: http://www.lancs.ac.uk/users/history/histweb/issppinfopages/postgrad/pgfunding.htm. The minor studentship is £3000, and is designed to cover up to one year's full-time fees (currently £27740). However, we also offer a major studentship of £6000, which includes a sum in excess of £7000 towards accommodation and maintenance. The major studentship will be awarded only to an applicant who has the potential to undertake excellent doctoral research in the department. For both kinds of studentship, accommodation in The Graduate College, if required, is guaranteed. Applicants will have, or expect to have by July 2001, a good undergraduate degree in history or a history-related scheme. They will already intend to proceed from an M.A. to doctoral research, and will have broadly in mind a research area that fits the supervisory strengths of the Lancaster department. Two academic references will also be requested. Please note that the Department of History has other sources of postgraduate funding, although full fees are not usually covered. For an application form, please write, fax or email to: Mrs G O'Neil, Secretary for Postgraduate Studies, Department of History, University of Lancaster, Lancaster LA1 4YG, UK. Email: G.O'Neil@lancaster.ac.uk, Fax: +44 1524-846102. Applications should be submitted by May 1st, 2001, although submissions up to Friday, July 13th may exceptionally be considered. Shortlisted applicants will be required to attend an interview at their earliest convenience between May 14th and July 19th. Decisions will be communicated on Friday, July 20th. Please note that applicants will be favoured who have also applied for one or more studentships to the AHBB or ESRC. The Department is happy to assist applicants with the preparation of their applications.

The University of California, Davis invites applications and nominations for the Director of the Center for Technocultural Studies, a new UC Davis interdisciplinary educational center with an emphasis on creative research and teaching at the intersections of the arts, humanities, and technology. The mission of this center will include interventions and investigations in the social, political, cultural and artistic implications of technology for our rapidly globalizing world. Four general subareas of research are envisioned: Digital Studies; Hypertext/Hypermedia Studies; Program in Visual Culture, and a Program in Artistic Intervention and Resistant Responses. The Director will oversee development of new undergraduate programs in technocultural studies, will provide direction and planning for multimedia facilities and studios, and will develop strong public presence for the Center. Responsibilities will include curriculum and faculty development, fund raising, and the development of partnerships with innovators in the digital arts, media and industries as well as research and teaching. The Center will complement existing programs in the Division of Humanities, Arts, and Cultural Studies [HARCS], and provide a bridge between HARCS and the social sciences, engineering, sciences and agriculture. The position will be a senior appointment and requires a Ph.D., MFA, or equivalent, a record of strong scholarly or artistic accomplishment and evidence of a sustained commitment to interdisciplinary research and collaboration. This appointment has a beginning date of September, 2001. Send inquiries (including letter of interest, vita, and names and contact information of references) to: Search Committee, Director of Technocultural Studies, c/o Department of Art and Art History, One Shields Ave., University of California at Davis, CA 95616, USA. Review of materials will begin February 28, 2001 and continue until the position is filled. For more information contact: Willard Uncapher, Ph.D. / Associate Director (interim) Center for Technocultural Studies & Arts Vision Initiative c/o Dept of Art & Art History, One Shields Ave. Univ. of Ca at Davis, Davis, California 95616 USA or:(530)754-7208 / willard.uncapher@ucdavis.edu http://techculture.ucdavis.edu
Deep Play and Social Responsibility in Vienna

by Michael M.J. Fischer
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Plenary Opening Panel: 4S & EASST Meetings, 2000, Vienna

I was going to start, and I will, by saying "Ishannah tow" ("happy new year"). We meet on the eve of the first new year (rosh ha-shannah) of a new century by the Common Era count, the 21st century, (the year 5761 by the Jewish count). What happens in a few days according to Jewish liturgy is a very old ritual of social responsibility. We ask forgiveness from those we have wronged. For wrongs we have done to others, God cannot forgive us; only those we have wronged can do so. We perform this act of solidarity, of mutual recognition, before the book is closed inscribing who shall live and who shall die.

Rosh ha-shannah! May all of you and your loved ones be inscribed in the book of life.

Now I was telling a member of the Jewish community of Vienna that in addition to the politics of coming to this conference in Vienna after the inclusion of the right-wing FPÖ (Freiheits Partei Oesterreich, the Freedom Party of Austria) in the government, coming in order to express solidarity with the University of Vienna (which has issued fine statements on tolerance and minority rights, and on freedom of research and expression), with the many demonstrators against the FPÖs that have continued their demonstrations every Thursday evening now for eight months), and with the many Austrian intellectuals who have spoken and written against the FPÖs; that in addition to that politics, I also wanted, underscoring the Rosh ha-Shannah scheduling of a conference whose theme is social responsibility and whose venue, of all places, is Vienna, to take my grandfather's seat in the synagogue in which my parents were married, the only synagogue the Nazis did not destroy. He laughed and said that the scheduling of conferences on the high holidays has become not so unusual, the last was the dentists, that it is like a business: the Jewish community gets to sell a few tickets. A reminder perhaps that even memories, not to mention sentimentsalsities, can be commodified; and that life goes on and did not stop in 1939 even for the Jewish community in Vienna. But history is important, and experiences do affect subsequent choices.

I understand the rationale and goal of this plenary to be to take note of our venue, of where and when we are meeting, and to underscore the themes of the conference: the role of technoscience in transnational social change, issues of equity and distribution regarding the knowledge and power that science and technology provide, the building of new social institutions for the more complex civil society of the twenty-first century, the ethics and politics of research, and who are the audiences for our research?

I savour the opportunity, and I thank Sheila Jasanoff and the other organizers, to speak in these halls of the University of Vienna where my father listened to Max Weber when he visited here for a term, where my mother studied with Moritz Schlick and Hans Hahn and others of the Vienna Circle, where an important foundation of socially-committed ethnography began with the Marienthal study [by Paul Lazarsfeld, Marie Jahoda, and Ernst Zeliez]. All of these remain touchstones in my own intellectual inheritance.

In my few remaining minutes I want to evoke three sites of "deep play" or what I have also come to call "ethical platitudes": "Deep play", of course, is a nod to the essay by Clifford Geertz and to Jeremy Bentham; ethical platitudes is what I've come to call the terrain in which multiple technologies interact creating a complex topology for perception and decision-making. The three "deep plays" are first that of the politics of the FPÖ in Austria and more broadly in Europe which was the original reason for this panel, and that poses questions of the building of transnational institutions for civil society, a first experimental effort for a Europe-wide construction consensus on rights for minorities,
refugees and immigrants. The second deep play is that of the biosciences that so many of the papers at this conference are about, and that directly pose questions of who shall live and who shall die; that implicate both of the other two deep plays; and that exert pressure towards new institutions of reflexive modernization or deliberative democracy in some of the most difficult areas of human experimental trials, informed consent, privacy and surveillance, patents and ownership of biological information, and the power of huge amounts of investments of not just money and power but also ideology and fantasy. The third deep play is a very brief acknowledgement or alert — acknowledgement for many of you who have been part of its dissemination across the Internet, and alert for others — about the furor over new allegations about the studies of the Yanamamo by the American geneticist James Neel and the American anthropologist Napoleon Chagnon, a furor breaking over my own discipline of anthropology, but that will include other fields, that threatens to reopen the science wars and the sociobiology debates, but that potentially also may affect the oversight demanded by IBRs and other oversight bodies on the research that we all do.

"Deep play" refers to cultural sites where multiple levels of structure, explanation, or meaning intersect and condense, including the cultural phantasms that ground and structure the terrain on which reason, will, and language operate but which they cannot contain.

First then, regarding the Austrian deep play, I want to try to reaffirm our purpose in this panel, still now, even in the aftermath of the Report of the "three wise Men" (the former president of Finland, Martti Anttissari; with Jochen Fowein and the non-office of president of Brazil) which had to come to a halt on account of the US sanctions on Austria of the member states of the European Union. I wish that I had thought enough to write a more explicit message to show slides of the wicked cartoons of the Austrian artist Manfred Deix, which are still on display at the Wiener Kunstraum, on Osterweigberstrasse, across the street from my grandfather's house. In several of the cartoons, he takes on election slogans of the FPÖ such as "Uherfremdung" (overrun by foreigners) and exaggerates the anxieties. In one cartoon, he depicts an American Indian in warpaint, an African, and a Chinese person in Lederhosen. In another he draws a Turk in red fez and hardhats skiing down the Alps, running a skiing school while unemployed Austrians hold up signs asking for jobs. The best perhaps is a cartoon of a "Right Wing Extremist Opinion Poll" which has a series of questions and boxes to check asking about one's attitudes towards Jews, the Kriegsgeneration (the generation of World War II, "ordinary folks who did nothing wrong"), immigrants, and patriotism. The cartoons are an effective format for getting at displacements, denials, and the behind the scenes anxieties, complex psychological and ethical plateaus. I want here to pay tribute to the many Austrian analysts who have done superb dissections of the rhetoric and tactics of the FPÖ and of Jörg Haider: the linguist Ruth Wodak and her colleagues, the political scientist Johnny Banzi, the anthropologist Andre Gingrich, the political theorist Hakim Gunes, the social psychologist Klaas Otteneyer, and many others. The tactics of the FPÖ, even after the dropping of the sanctions, remain a serious issue, and even more a fascinating cultural site of deep play not only for Austria but for Europe and the global stage.

The report of the "three wise ones" ([the ironic New Testament resonance unfortunately in English is gendered, while the pluralized German avoids this]) says that the Austrian government has lived up to its legal commitments to protect the rights of minorities, refugees and immigrants. Indeed, as it has observed, many have accepted more immigrants than most European countries. But the report also takes as its mandate to evaluate the political evolution of the FPÖ, and here it says that while the FPÖ may yet evolve into a responsible democratic party, to date it remains in the words of the report "a right wing populist party with radical elements that require monitoring. It cites the language of Haider calling extermination camps Schönberg, postmodern society, as "a matter of life rights.

Xenotransplantation is one site among the new biotechnologies, where because the science is so hard, there is some time to experiment with some creative thinking towards new institutions and new ways of bringing into being an informed citizenry on a global scale that can provide civil society and governmental accountability, and decision-making. I have been watching in particular the efforts of Dr. Fritz Bach, the Lewis Thomas Professor of Medicine at Harvard, who incidentally is also Viennese born — his grandfather and mine, both well known Viennese rabbis, I'm sure knew each other — and who has directed groups of immunologists and immunology research labs in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Boston, but also for five years here in Vienna, and who has called for a moratorium on clinical trials in xenotransplantation. Xenotransplantation, like toxics, is a transnational issue. Of the core ethical issues at the center of medical ethics are insufficient. The threat of xenotransplantation that could unleash a pandemic like HIV-AIDS, however small the risk, is not something that can be dealt with in medical ethics models of doctor-patient relations, or hospital ethics committees, or even national level regulatory institutions. Older methods of self-regulation by scientists in the Asilomar style of dealing with the fears about recombinant DNA in the 1970s seems no longer possible or adequate, and the recent experience of Monsanto with the Terminator Seed in the controversies over genetically engineered crops show that the refusal to engage in public consultation can lead at minimum to a product that creates transgenic flax. Dr. Bach has been experimenting not only with education modules at the high school, church and grassroots level, and with national committee structures at the political level in several countries both first and third world; but also with new models of global web-based public consultation seeded with a network of opinion leaders in various countries. It will be interesting to watch this and other experiments in new institutions and public critical and knowledge building.

And finally a very brief word about the Yanamamo, and the forthcoming publication of *Darkness in El Dorado* by the investigative journalist Patrick Tierney. We have known for a long time that Napoleon Chagnon's accounts of warfare and its sociobiological basis in the linkage of male aggression to reproductive success was contested by many. After the release of the Yanamamo. As to how much ethnographic films should be just film verite documentary and how much setting up and editing for didactic purposes, this was a debate of the 1970s in which Tim Asch was a central figure: Tierney makes a little too much of the Yanamamo in its relation to the Yanamamo; but Chagnon's defenders go way overboard in asserting that there is nothing at all of film-making tactics in, or of finding venues for, Asch's important film *El Dorado*. The Yanamamo was funded by the American Atomic Energy Commission, as was much biological research after the War. It does not seem far fetched that populations in South America could have been control groups for work investigating the effect of light and dark on plants in Nagasaki, in relation to studies on low level
radiation accumulation in human populations in the Marshall and Aleutian islands, the radiation experimental releases over Midwestern populations, and other radiation experiments. The Yankee in any case provided a well known and much contested model for population genetics and sociobiology. The new allegations are first that the Yankee may have been used as a natural experimental population in ways reminiscent of the Tuskegee syphilis experiment, that it might have been ill considered to have lived attenuated Edmonton B measles vaccine with a population that had no previous exposure to measles. A further attenuated vaccine (the Schwartz vaccine) was being phased in the U.S. and Venezuela. Neel got his Edmonton B vaccine donated by two pharmaceutical companies -- an issue still very much alive today of pharmaceutical companies taking philanthropic tax benefits for donations of medicines being phased out or near expiry to third world populations, in this case said by many at the time to be dangerous and counter-indicated for previously unexposed populations -- and that whether or not the inoculations unintentionally helped trigger a measles outbreak into the 1968 epidemic, the medical care he and his team provided may have been too little and even perhaps was interested not only to observe the natural course of an epidemic among a previously unexposed population but also to test hypotheses about the immunological superiority of headmen over others in small populations again leading to their reproductive success. Secondly, in more sustained fashion, the allegations are that Chugunov's intervention into the local political dynamics with trade goods, and with bringing together feuding groups for purposes of filming rituals, led to incidents of the violence that he portrayed as natural or primordial, and which had unintended but further political fall-out including helping mining interests and the military interests in Brazil resistant to giving to the Yankee constitutionally promised land rights and territorial demarcation.

It is too early to make any judgments on these allegations, but in the end they may not only in the end turn on intent -- charges that Neel's crew caused an incident but not one that the 1968 measles epidemic seemed overdrawn and they are not the center of Tiemeyer's book -- but on the interactive effects of what one might call the hidden machineries of technologies of large scale multi-disciplinary research projects with cargo planes bringing crates of medical, trade and film equipment, and descending upon small populations, recruiting large numbers of them as porters and stage crews, as well as medical subjects, usually without concern for the the pathogens that the outsiders might be carrying with their bodies. This should give us pause and cause for reflection upon not only how we deploy research projects but how we represent them, that is, the relation between research results and how we collect information, and the convention of erasing the apparatus of the scientific collection process in order to present descriptions of societies and data sets as primordial or natural. Tiemeyer's book, even if flawed, is a fascinating account of such a large scale research project combining genetics, filming and ethnography, using many personnel, both outsiders and natives. Tiemeyer's book is also an advocacy effort to intervene in a media war on behalf of Yanomamo beleguered by miners, disease, and unfulfilled land rights commitments and social benefits. It has been at least one of the fastest ever disseminations of a call for reflection upon science and ethics across the Internet, and one that many of you have already participated in. The passion, and name calling, that the American and international press has delighted in fanning, signals that like the Austrian deep play, and those surrounding new biomedical technologies and agribiotechnologies there is deep play here: psychodrama of antagonisms among scientists, deep passion, fantasy, status, and noetic investments beyond merely rational arguments and differences of perspective. I want to end with a reflexive thought. I have tried to suggest "deep play" as an analytic device to explore charged sites of multiple levels of causation, explanation, and meaning; and "ethical playness" as sites where we as capable technologies can create a complex terrain or topology of perception and decision making. I have also tried, albeit not enough and perhaps not successfully enough, to invoke humor via cartoons, paradoxes, ironies, ambiguities, and what the literary critic Homi Bhabha has called "affiliative anectodes as tools towards creating and sustaining a self-critical community. Bhabha comments on the rhetoric of these forms, saying "The uncertainty that the joke exemplifies the 1968 measles epidemic seems overdrawn and they are not the center of Tiemeyer's book -- but on the interactive effects of what one might call the hidden machineries of technologies of large scale multi-disciplinary research projects with cargo planes bringing

crates of medical, trade and film equipment, and descending upon small populations, recruiting large numbers of them as porters and stage crews, as well as medical subjects, usually without concern for the the pathogens that the outsiders might be carrying with their bodies. This should give us pause and cause for reflection upon not only how we deploy research projects but how we represent them, that is, the relation between research results and how we collect information, and the convention of erasing the apparatus of the scientific collection process in order to present descriptions of societies and data sets as primordial or natural. Tiemeyer's book, even if flawed, is a fascinating account of such a large scale research project combining genetics, filming and ethnography, using many personnel, both outsiders and natives. Tiemeyer's book is also an advocacy effort to intervene in a media war on behalf of Yanomamo beleaguered by miners, disease, and unfulfilled land rights commitments and social benefits. It has been at least one of the fastest ever disseminations of a call for reflection upon science and ethics across the Internet, and one that many of you have already participated in. The passion, and name calling, that the American and international press has delighted in fanning, signals that like the Austrian deep play, and those surrounding new biomedical technologies and agribiotechnologies there is deep play here: psychodrama of antagonisms among scientists, deep passion, fantasy, status, and noetic investments beyond merely rational arguments and differences of perspective. I want to end with a reflexive thought. I have tried to suggest "deep play" as an analytic device to explore charged sites of multiple levels of causation, explanation, and meaning; and "ethical playness" as sites where we as capable technologies can create a complex terrain or topology of perception and decision making. I have also tried, albeit not enough and perhaps not successfully enough, to invoke humor via cartoons, paradoxes, ironies, ambiguities, and what the literary critic Homi Bhabha has called "affiliative anectodes as tools towards creating and sustaining a self-critical community. Bhabha comments on the rhetoric of these forms, saying "The uncertainty that the joke exemplifies the 1968 measles epidemic seems overdrawn and they are not the center of Tiemeyer's book -- but on the interactive effects of what one might call the hidden machineries of technologies of large scale multi-disciplinary research projects with cargo planes bringing
Dissertation Abstract

Tiago Tavares Santos Pereira. Changing places? The extension of research groups through European research collaborations, DPhil Thesis, 2000, University of Sussex.

This thesis analyses the importance of international research collaborations in the development of scientific capabilities at the research group level. Underlying this central topic are three main aspects. European research collaborations are at the centre of the European Union's research policies, to which European research institutions cannot be indifferent. Beyond such policy initiatives, research collaborations more generally are an increasingly common mode of scientific research. Finally, international research collaborations are particularly important for peripheral countries, like Portugal, providing important opportunities to develop links with researchers from the scientific centre.

At the intersection of studies in the sociology of science/economics of science/research policy, this study proposes an approach to research collaboration as practice and culture. It investigates collaborative projects between Portuguese scientists and collaborators in Germany, Spain, and the UK. The analysis of the processes, both at the macro and the micro-level, through which researchers construct, and maintain, wider networks sheds light on the motives leading researchers to collaborate. It shows that these factors are broadly shaped by the search for diversity among the collaborating research systems. It also highlights how the differences in culture are articulated within the collaborations, identifying three different types of collaborations, based on complementary skills, similar skills or learning collaborations. Finally, this approach also highlights the indirect benefits of international research collaborations for the research groups.

A model of research collaboration as extension is proposed. This suggests that through collaboration the research groups, rather than acquiring radically new capabilities, extend and reconfigure the culture of the laboratory through its interaction with diverse elements. In this sense, the research groups find the international research collaborations a resource for achieving increased flexibility, in the uncertain world of scientific research. The analysis of formal and informal collaborations has further implications for European research policies aimed at promoting research collaboration.

Author's address:
ICCTI - Institute for International Scientific and Technological Collaboration
R. Castilho, 5-4º, 1250-066 Lisboa, Portugal.
Email: tsp@ip.pt

Governance & Science Group (GSG)

1. Our aims

We are a working group of critical intellectuals focusing on governance & science, particularly the recent efforts at opening up technological innovation and its regulation to wider constituencies. We are starting with a base in the UK but will expand as circumstances permit - initially to Europe and then further afield.

We intend to act as a catalyst for discussion among the various groups involved - NGOs, government, industry and research institutes. We will analyse the various strategies - actual or possible - which could be called 'governance and science'. That is, we will analyse interactions among multiple actors beyond the formal authority of government, as these relate to the legitimacy of decisions involving science or technology.

We will bring insights about the challenges, tensions and constraints which affect the prospects for new institutional arrangements. By raising critical questions, we will bring to bear traditions of dissent, both from within science and outside.

Our work will be partly internal for the development of our own analysis, and partly external. We will arrange our own seminars, as well as events in collaboration with other organisations.

2. Context

Conventionally called 'Science & Governance', these issues have become central to European policy debate. They are responding to a legitimacy crisis - over prescriptive uses of science, monistic notions of rationality and deterministic ideas about progress. Technoscientific R&D is driven by pressures to commoditize resources. Government policy is driven by the dual aims of 'wealth creation' and 'the quality of life' - as if these were readily compatible. New technologies are promoted as safe solutions to society's problems, yet many people would define these problems differently. Technology and its regulation have been framed by explicit and implicit commitments to particular models of society, thereby excluding diverse public values. Official experts have incorporated moral and cultural assumptions into their policy advice, yet government represents this as 'science', thus discrediting science as well as their own policy decisions. As universities and public-sector institutes become more dependent upon private finance, their staff become less credible providers of independent expertise for policy decisions.

Moreover, public controversy is characterized by open disagreements among various experts, as well as different approaches by national governments. Critics have found greater opportunities to challenge scientific evidence, while a single European approach has been difficult to formulate. Consequently, governments claim for 'science-based' policy increasingly lack public credibility and trust.

As a remedy, government has devised several ways to pursue a more authoritative and legitimate science-based policy. They have sought to incorporate broader participation by diverse social actors, so that 'governance' procedures can extend beyond official government structures. They have acknowledged scientific uncertainty as grounds for delaying approval of contentious products, while extending precautionary measures. Remedies should be informed by realistic diagnoses of the legitimacy crisis which faces all the major governmental institutions. This is why we call ourselves the 'Governance & Science Group'. We will pose critical questions about the main concepts and models in the current debate.

3. Concepts and models

Democratizing technology

Often technological developments are criticized as 'out of control' and therefore warranting 'societal control'. How are existing technologies designed to control resources and human behaviour in particular ways? How could they be designed differently, to solve different problems? What would count as democratic accountability of technology? Can there be a value-free science and technology?
Participation

Government has sought to involve ‘stakeholder’ groups in various ways—official advisory bodies, consultation, Technology Assessment exercises, etc. At the same time, official distinctions are drawn between ‘scientific’ and other concerns. What role do stakeholder’ groups play? Are they relegated to ‘non-scientific’ concerns? Or will they evaluate the framing assumptions embedded in the science? How do official problem-definition open or limit the terms for such involvement? The greater the participation, the greater the potential for government (or industry) to share responsibility with other constituencies—be on what terms? What are the prospects, limits and political dilemmas of shared responsibility? What provision should be made for communicating pluralistic viewpoints and dissenting voices to the wider public?

Expertise

For some, expert advisory bodies are now being chosen to avoid association with material interests, thus restoring claims for ‘independent’ scientific advice. How are such interests defined? How does one find independent experts? Regardless of material independence, how does expert advice nevertheless remain dependent upon policy assumptions? What are the strategies for incorporating or marginalizing scientific dissent? How should dissent contribute to policy decisions? Can public be allocated for various constituencies to contract out research to address their distinct agendas?

Uncertainty/risk

For risk-assessment purposes, regulatory agencies often downplay or deny predictive uncertainty. Why? When they acknowledge uncertainty, how is this understood—e.g., as merely technical imprecisions, as implicitly value-laden cause-effect models of risk, or as normative issues? What are the limits of risk assessment? How best to address deeper issues of ignorance and indeterminacy?

Precautionary science

A greater policy role is being played by ecologically-trained scientists, ecological models and new ecological research. Which versions of ecology are being favoured and which marginalised? What are their socio-political assumptions? How is science being redirected to anticipate hazards? How does this priority complement or conflict with investment in innovation? How can precautionary science contribute to appraising several policy options for a given problem?

Accountability

Given the vested interests of international agencies and transnational corporations, how should they be held accountable for their investment decisions? How do their interests limit or influence the forms of governance & science? How do the recent initiatives in governance & science complement or conflict with the research sector?

As NGOs have more successfully influenced government or industry decisions, questions have been raised about whom they represent. What accountability should apply to the activity of NGOs or groups of selected citizens?

Trust

What are the reasons for public distrust in policy-related science and official science advisors? Is the fundamental problem really public distrust—or institutions which depend upon trust? What would count as a rational, informed basis for trust? What is the role of procedures, problem-framing and interests?

4. European Union initiatives

European Research Area

The European Commission seeks to establish a common system of science and technology reference to support the policy-making process. While valuing European cultural diversity as a resource, the initiative seeks a common dynamic as a basis for answering policy questions. Perhaps implicitly, one motive is to devise a coherent scientific basis and defence of European regulatory measures vis-à-vis US challenges. In these efforts, how are European differences understood? e.g., as cultural differences which could be transcended through technical standards? As cultural values intrinsic to technical criteria? How can one see what criteria should (or should not) be harmonized?

Precaution

In its February 2000 communication, the European Commission set guidelines for the precautionary principle as a policy tool. Throughout Europe, how is the precautionary principle being interpreted and used in practice? e.g., re-legitimise specialist expertise for truth-claims? to highlight uncertainties and unknowns which were previously downplayed? to make policy dependent upon a more complex ecological research? to broaden the basis for the social appraisals of technological and policy options? Also, what is special about precautionary research and the uncertainties it investigates?

Risk assessment/management

The European Commission has restructured its advisory bodies in order to separate risk assessment from risk management, and thus to protect scientific advice from political interference—or from the appearance thereof. However, are risk assessment and risk management really separable? What are the value-laden criteria for scientific evidence? How does scientific advice depend on policy judgements? How should it do so?

The International Science Shop Network

A report by Loet Leydesdorff

An EU-sponsored workshop on “Living Knowledge: The International Science Shop Network” was held on the basis of a working document entitled “Science, society and the citizen of Europe”. The document calls for involvement of patient associations, transport user groups and consumer organisations in defining and monitoring research activities and programmes that bring research and society together and helps to ensure that research results match needs. More than 120 “science shoppers” and scholars from community-based research groups met in Leuven (Belgium) for a three-day meeting to discuss the creation of an international and a European network in tandem. See the nice portal at http://www.bio.uno.at/living-knowledge/.

Participants came mainly from the northern part of the EU, Canada and the USA, and from South Africa where this same concept is also used, with a few individuals from other countries (e.g., Japan, Israel). European science shops are very much alive in the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Denmark, and the UK.

Part of the immediate value of the meeting was the cross-connection with other, but similar activities in the USA and Canada. The latter are better known under the title community-based research centers. Of course, Dick Sclove has been a champion in communicating about these developments and the JOKA institute http://www.loka.org/ therefore has been part of the consortium from the beginning (as have been the South-African, Romanian, and Israeli initiatives).

The participants to the meeting agreed on a working definition of the common denominator which was formulated as follows: “A science shop provides independent, participatory research support in response to concerns experienced by civil society.” Among other things, the JOKA institute is extending its database so that it can serve the European science shops as well, and in collaboration with them. The Science Shop in Bonn has taken the initiative of launching an
international journal entitled "Living Knowledge". A test issue was available at the conference. Noteworthy is the Canadian program Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) of the Social Science and Humanities Research Council if only because of its size of Can.MS 24. The officer of this program, Peter Levesque, chaired part of the meeting informing us, among other things, that this money had already leveraged Can. MS 32 from other sources, and the Can. Institute of Health Research has put in another Can. MS 36, which may have an even larger leverage. Large-scale operations were also reported from the US-side. For example, Philip Nyden reported about the Center for Urban Research and Learning at the Loyola University of Chicago.

The present confluence of moments seems to set a window for organizing not-commercially interested R&D with an academic orientation and with the wish to use academic freedom for serving the larger community. The representative of the science shop in Tilburg (The Netherlands) reported that this university has used the science shop questions for many years as a window for university research policies. These have entailed the funding of PhD places in ease departments, clients, and the shop could agree on a mutually relevant research project. He reported, for example, on a project about water-management in rural areas that was taken up as a PhD project in the department of economics.

Let me also mention in this context our colleague Nicole Farkas of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy (NY) who devotes her PhD project with support of the NSF and the EU to writing the history of this development. But it seems to me that we owe particular gratitude to the science shoppers and volunteers at the various universities who have kept the idea alive in a period when commercialization and fund-raising have often so dominated academic agendas. The change of the agenda at the European level was manifest by the presence of Rainer Gerold, the new Director of Science and Society in the Research Directorate-General in Brussels. The vitality of this conference technically organized mainly by Utrecht (and Groningen in collaboration) will show off. The spirit is highly academic and research-oriented. On the agenda are issues like "quality control," "impact on higher-education and research," "internationalization," etc.

A next conference will be hosted by the science shop of the two Northern-Ireland universities in January 2003. We hope to be able to meet also colleagues from Latin America and other parts of the world. Oh: let me mention Rumania: a science shop in collaboration with Groningen made possible with the help of funding of the Dutch ministry of foreign affairs. But this has to be an email. Look at the website (http://www.bio.ua.it/living-knowledge/) if you wish to see more details. The email list is accessible at http://listserv.aurijn.it/archives/livingknowledge.html (without the hypen!). One can access and unsubscribe or browse through the archive.

author's address: leot@LEYDIESDORF:NET

---

From the President's Desk

At a recent EASST Council meeting in York, England, the EASST Presidency was transferred from Rob Hagenkjaer to me. I would like to offer, on behalf of all EASST members, heartfelt thanks to Rob for all of his hard work for EASST over many years. He has been President for the past four years and was President for four years before that. His energy, commitment and diplomatic skills will be sorely missed.

I would also like to thank the members of Council who recently stepped down, Günther Köppers and Maria Eduarda Gonçalves, and, of course to welcome our newly elected members, Geoff Cooper (University of Surrey, UK), Nadezda Gaponenko (Russian Academy of Science), João Ariscado Nunes (University of Coimbra, Portugal) and Arie Kip (University of Twente, Netherlands). After many years of service, Courtney Lake, who was our administrative and membership secretary, has also stepped down in order to concentrate on her own academic work. We are all very grateful for her efforts on our collective behalf. She has been replaced by Vanessa Dirsken who is working on her PhD at the University of Amsterdam.

The reason we met in York was so that we could have a look at the facilities for our next conference, to be held at the University of York in the summer of 2000 (July 31 - August 4). York is a very pretty campus university, on the edge of the city. Even though it takes only ten minutes by bus or bike to reach the town centre, the facilities offered by a campus university will provide us all with additional possibilities for social and intellectual interaction during our next conference. The call for papers will be circulated early in the autumn.

Readers of the EASST Review are, by definition, EASST members. Nonetheless, I would like to remind you of the benefits:
- biannual conferences, which remain open to the wide variety of empirical, theoretical approaches and policy questions which occupy the community.
- workshops, in the non-conference years, on more focused topics. One was held in Lisbon in February about genetic modification and food policy. If you would like to know how EASST can support any plans you have, please contact me.
- travel stipends for young researchers from eastern European and developing countries.
- the EASST Review. This is not a journal for research results but rather a forum for the discussion of important policy and teaching developments.

Remind your doctoral students to send summaries of recently completed dissertations for inclusion. If you would like to include any promotional material for publications, we can do so for a modest fee (approx. 160 euros). This will reach a very targeted audience.

The number of members is surprisingly low, especially when one considers how successful the conferences are. It is important that we increase membership in order to maintain and expand our activities. If you will be attending a conference, please contact Vanessa (easst@pasew.uaa.ru) who will send you EASST leaflets and membership forms. If your institution might like to join, please get in touch with me and I’ll explain the institutional benefits.

Despite our low membership, the field remains very vibrant. Perhaps for the wrong reasons, such as the foot and mouth outbreak in Britain, the crisis on British railways, the collapse of a bridge in Portugal and the ‘loss’ of tens of thousands of human genes, politicians and the media are beginning to take more seriously the ways in which science and technology are embedded in our social and political lives. EASST needs the continued support of its members in order to provide a focus for continued research and teaching in STS.

In some ways, STS has fragmented in recent years, nonetheless EASST remains committed to its original broad approach to and promoting communication and co-operation in a humanistic and policy-oriented studies of science and technology.

Together with Council, I hope that we can continue to engage in constructive debate on these issues over the coming years, both within and outside the community of STS scholars.

Sally Wyatt
Conferences and Calls for Papers

The Institute for Technology Assessment and Systems Analysis (ITAS), Germany and the VDI/VDE Information Technologies GmbH, Germany, are organizing an international congress entitled "Innovations for an e-Society: Challenges for Technology Assessment." This congress is supported by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research and will take place from 17 to 20 October, 2001 in Berlin. Issues to be discussed will concern e-commerce, new media and culture, e-health services, electronic governance, e-work, security of the e-society, as well as new approaches and methods of technology assessment and innovation analysis. Further information on topics, dates and the call for papers can be downloaded at http://www.itas.fzk.de/e-society/ or contact bense@itas.fzk.de.

Beginning this year the University of Vienna and the Institute Vienna Circle will hold an annual two-week summer program dedicated to major current issues in the natural and the social sciences, their history and philosophy. The title of the program reflects the heritage of the Vienna Circle which promoted interdisciplinary and philosophical investigations based on solid disciplinary knowledge. This year's program, held 5-25 July 2001, is entitled Unity and Plurality in Science. A unified scientific understanding of nature was once a widely-accepted aim of science and remains so in more than a few areas of current scientific research. In recent years, however, both the possibility and the advisability of unification have been questioned, with some arguing that pluralism should be prized in the sciences, perhaps for political as well as philosophical reasons. This course will consider questions about unity and plurality in science from a variety of philosophical, historical, and institutional perspectives. Specific topics to be covered include: 1. Theoretical unification in physics sciences. 2. Vitalism, materialism, and reductionism in biology. 3. Relativity, complementarity, and underdetermination: Metaphors of multiplicity in twentieth-century science and philosophy. 4. The Unity of Science movement and the Vienna Circle. 5. The organization of scientific research. 6. Realism, reduction, simplicity, and explanation: Methodological perspectives on unification. Consult the IVC's Web page: http://ivc.philo.at/ivvisu/

Organised by the Centre for Technology, Innovation and Culture (T.I.K.), University of Oslo, and held in Oslo on 20-21 May 2001, 21st century policies for sustainable technological innovation: The role of STS higher education will be the fourth and final international conference organised as part of the European POSTI project: "Policies for Sustainable Technological Innovation in the 21st Century". By sustainable innovation, POSTI refers to two different concepts: 1. sustainability-related objectives and measures incorporated in innovation processes or outputs; 2. innovation processes or outputs which aim directly at improving the present or future quality of the environment, in a broad sense. While POSTI encompasses ideas related to "clean technology" and "green innovation", it also incorporates aspects of sustainability in the interactions between social, political, economic and ecological spheres. Further information is available at http://www.east.uio.no/posti/cfp.html

The aim of the Theoretical Physics and Mathematics in Twentieth-Century Political Contexts workshop, to be held in Milan on 25-26 May 2001, is two-fold: to take up in historical perspective the history of physics and mathematics with power during the same period still deserves study and discussion. This is true both for the American context where the focus has been on the military-industrial-university complex and for the non-American context, although the latter has received far less attention in historiography. Some of the broad questions the workshop should try to tackle are the following: How did the political environment in Europe affect the national and international contexts affect the research and pedagogical practices? How did the political situation in Europe affect the migration patterns of European scientists to other countries besides the United States? What was the role ascribed to theoretical physicists and mathematicians in the ideology of national security and/or development? What role did they actually play? How did they negotiate their own status in view of the growing interests of the state in science and technology? To attend, please write to any of the following addresses: Alexis De Greiff, Istituto di Fisica Generale Applicata, Sezione Storia della Fisica, 20131 Milano, Via Bovisa, 28, Fax: +39 02-7500 1600, Tel: +39 02-8057 309, Email: a.degreiff@ic.cnr.it; aleste69@hotmail.com; paquale.tucci@unimi.it.

The next NECTIS workshop on Technological Practices and Innovation in Services will take place at Roskilde University, Roskilde Denmark on 3-5 May 2001. The purpose of this cross-disciplinary course for PhD students is to discuss recent research on the implications of new technology in services in relation to innovation. The course will take account of different ways to understand and conceptualise services, including economics and sociological perspectives. We are interested in all kinds of services, but will pay special attention to three areas: manual services (e.g. cleaning, repairing, catering etc.), social services, and knowledge intensive services. The course will, among other things, emphasise different attempts to understand the roles that employees can undertake in services in the context of technological changes. First and foremost we will be concerned with the concept of strategy as a starting point for understanding how actors cope with technological change. We think strategy-making and "strategic reflexivity" can be central categories in understanding how new roles and identities are shaped in services. One assumption behind the course will be that services have become more complex in the sense that they are more differentiated and tied into multiple networks of mutual obligations. The new interdependencies, including interdependencies of a spatial nature, are to some extent enabled by the new technologies, particularly information and communication technologies (ICT). By using such new technologies and through other initiatives as well, services become closely attached to other complementary services. In many situations, it becomes difficult, at least for the customer or client, to distinguish one service from another. Rather, what matters is the overall service process and the co-ordination among services. One example is the mutual co-ordination of social services within districts. This implies, on the other hand, that service activities have to be better "programmed" in relation to each other. Various kinds of strategic programming becomes more important for the service organisation, where the organisation seeks to ensure a role for itself by attempting to define and redefine the "scope" of services as well as the overall service flow. Given these changes Intellectual Property Right is still one, but not the only solution to the appropriability problems of the firm. In addition, firms create new roles, for example management roles and system-builders, in order to deal with these matters. The course will particularly focus on the application of ICT in services and innovation. Questions such as the following will be examined: What environment does ICT provide for service development? How is ICT used to introduce new forms of communication and new "common languages" in services? How does the single service organisation master this situation? Broader issues will also be addressed such as the applicability of "services" approaches to all sectors (since all have service elements) and how to services contribute to these sectors. The course will be divided into four themes. In each theme there will be lectures followed by discussions in which the theme of the lecture will be related to the PhD students' projects. Further, the PhD students' projects will be thoroughly discussed in separate sessions by the teachers and fellow students. The PhD students must deliver a paper which describes a central issue from their PhD thesis. The course will take place in a hotel in Zealand (the island where Copenhagen is situated). The exact place will be communicated 1 April. The course is open to all PhD students within social sciences (including business administration) from Denmark and other countries. Participation is free. The course is based on active involvement of the PhD students' projects and active participation. The PhD student must deliver a part of their project before 15 April. It may be a description of
the project or an article/a chapter. The papers will be commented by the teachers. The PhD students will also be asked to be opponent on two other papers. The participants will receive a compendium with articles and the PhD papers about 15 April. The course is part of the activities within the European NECSIS network (Net of European Centres in Science and Technology Studies), but all PhD students are invited. Application including name, affiliation, adress, e-mail adress and tentative title of the paper must be sent before 1 April to one of the two members of the Organization Committee, by post, e-mail or fax. They are Prof Jon Sundbo, fax 45 46743081, email sundbo@ruc.dk, and Asso Prof Lars Fuglsang, fax 45 46743081, email fuglsang@ruc.dk. The program will be updated at http://www.sse.ruc.dk/undervisning/phdseminarer.html

Fashioning the Future: Science, Technology and Visions of Progress is the title of the Annual Meeting of the Society for Social Studies of Science (SSS), to be held on 31 October to 4 November 2001 at the Royal Sonesta Hotel, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. The deadline for the call for papers has been extended to 31 March 2001. Scientists and engineers have played a central role in reshaping the material and social worlds of modernity. They have provided key resources with which human beings and institutions imagine, and in part realize, particular visions of progress. These resources can also destabilize identities, threaten security and arouse resistance. For example, in biomedicine, genetic breakthroughs may allow us to reframe the human body, profile individuals and populations, and commodify nature in unprecedented ways; in the information sciences new technologies promise to provide ready access to vast realms of information, facilitate new forms of human interaction and consumption, and enable new forms of state and corporate surveillance; in the military sphere, smart technologies may offer unprecedented accuracy and striking power to the armed forces of post-industrial states. These new knowledge and technological forms are materializing at the same time that processes of globalization are mobilizing novel flows of capital, commodities, ideas, technologies and human migration across borders - and so giving rise to a novel type of social and technoscientific experimentation. The risks, possibilities and intellectual puzzles of such a moment invite conversation across scholarly and practical boundaries. Science and technology studies has been an interdisciplinary field since its inception a quarter century ago. In this anniversary year, we welcome contributions from scholars across the humanities and social sciences, as well as from scientists, engineers, policy-makers, industry officials and those active in non-governmental organizations. While panels showcasing particular issues or perspectives are always welcome, we also encourage panels that cross conventional boundaries, whether by combining perspectives from different disciplines, by juxtaposing scholars of different national or institutional backgrounds, or by staging dialogues between practitioners and social analysts of science. We invite proposals for entire panels and for individual papers. Abstracts should be submitted electronically in text format to: epd@engr.arizona.edu A completed copy of the 45 Abstract Cover Sheet/Pre-Registration Form below and a $25.00 deposit (VISA, Mastercard, American Express, check or purchase order) must be faxed to 520-621-1443 or mailed to Engineering Professional Development, The University of Arizona, 1224 N. Vine Avenue, Tucson, Arizona 85719-4552. (Checks should be made payable to: The University of Arizona Foundation.) For more detailed information, contact the Program Chair: Hugh Guenther (Program Chair) Guenther@mit.edu. Hotel reservations ($189.00 for singles or doubles) may be had by telephoning 1-617-860-4259 or faxing 1-617-860-4232.

The fourth international conference of the Commission on the History of Modern Chemistry (CHMC) of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science will take place 3-5 October 2002. The Chemical Heritage Foundation in Philadelphia (USA) will host this meeting, entitled Industrial-Academic Relationships in the Chemical and Molecular Sciences. The general theme of the conference is the interactions between the chemical and molecular sciences, technologies, and related industries since 1900. Traditionally, studies in this area have employed a linear approach to the science-technology relationship. However, it is well established that such transfers are rarely uni-directional. We hope to encourage further a shift in emphasis toward multi-directional transfers. Essays, papers, conference proceedings, transfer successes and failures, technology materials, organizational networks, management of R&D, and labor are all potential objects of study within these exchanges. Related themes include interactions with other research centers beyond the academy-e.g. national laboratories, military centers, experimental stations, NGOs, and colonial institutions. Papers are invited on and around this theme. Comparative and international perspectives are strongly encouraged. For more information, please contact: Leo B. Slater, Chemical Heritage Foundation, 315 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2702, Phone 1 215 873 8224, Fax 1 215 925 1594, E-mail: slater@chemheritage.org.

The Postgraduate Forum on Genetics and Society (FGS) will convene for its fifth colloquium on 21-22 June 2001 at the Genetics and Society Unit, University of Nottingham. The colloquium offers the unique opportunity for postgraduate researchers across Europe in the fields of science studies, sociology, philosophy, history, law, cultural studies, anthropology and genetics to meet in an informal and friendly environment to present and discuss their research on aspects of the new genetics. If you would like to register for the colloquium or are interested in presenting a paper, please contact the colloquium organiser Filippa Cornellussen at lqzfc@gwu.ukz.ac.uk, Genetics and Society Unit, School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK. The closing date for registration is 1 June 2001. See also www.nottingham.ac.uk/~lqzfc/web/geenetics/fgs.

The Joint Atlantic Seminar in the History of the Physical Sciences (JASHOPS) will take place on September 28-30, 2001 at the Chemical Heritage Foundation in Philadelphia. The conference, entitled "Historical Interactions Between the Physical Sciences, Business, and Technology," will focus on the historical interactions between the physical sciences, business, and technology. The physical sciences, technologies, and industries have profoundly shaped the history of the world since the late nineteenth century. New scientific disciplines and global industries have been established, e.g., petrochemicals, polymers, solid-state electronics, materials science, pharmaceuticals, etc. Moreover, the physical sciences, technologies, and industries developed early and had far-reaching connections with public sector-institutions, spanning the range from public health and environmental protection to national defense. These fields and industries have had dramatic effects on standards of living, global economic patterns and developments, as well as on worldviews. Submitted papers should be concrete historical investigations on any topic in the history of physics, chemistry, astronomy, biophysics, or the geosciences. Participants will be expected to integrate into their analyses broader issues relating to business history and the history of technology. Examples include the history of science-based industry, technological innovation in the public and private sectors, knowledge production and practice, regulations and risk, and the military-industrial-academic complex. Papers that address historiographical issues are especially welcome. All scholars are invited to submit proposals, although preference will be given to students and recent PhDs. Abstracts of 500-1000 words are due by May 11, 2001. If accepted for the program, completed papers will be due by August 10, 2001 to ensure availability for distribution prior to the conference. Abstracts and papers should be submitted to the following address: Thomas C. Laumann, Joint Atlantic Seminar in the History of the Physical Sciences, Chemical Heritage Foundation, 315 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106, USA. Electronic submissions should be sent to toml@chemheritage.org.
interested in investigating through different case studies how gender matters, and it is made to matter, in online services and communications of various kinds. Doing this, we also want to lay emphasis on the continuities and connections between cyberfeminist investigations and the tradition of feminist media studies, in which both the gendering of users and the address of women as consumers have been central topics of research. This approach looks at agents not only as that of "content producers", artists and other professionals, but also that of who use media for different means, derive different kinds of pleasures from it, and are addressed in specific ways. As the Internet, and in its "shop window", the WWW, are becoming increasingly wide-spread and used media for communication, consumption, and other leisurely uses alike, it is important to analyze critically the ways in which these practices have been gendered, how they are entwined into the structures of everyday life, and how women make use of them. Agent XX is to be an interdisciplinary and international publication, bringing together writers with different theoretical, conceptual and methodological frameworks to discuss women as target audiences, different kinds of users and content producers. Authors interested in having their manuscripts considered for publication in this volume should send three copies of their manuscript by April 30, 2001 to either: Mia Connaught, 127 Johnston Hall, Dept. of Journalism and Mass Communication University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53211, USA, connaught@uw.edu or Susanna Pancerzenn, Dept. of Media studies, FIN-20014 University of Turku, Finland, suspa@utu.fi.

The research network, Sociology of Science and Technology (SSTNET), invites you to attend the session on the "Commodification of Knowledge at the Conference of the European Sociological Association (ESA) in Helsinki, Finland from August 28th to September 1st 2001. You will find information on the SSTNET website at http://www.mpipi-fg-kueln.mpipi.de/sstnet/news.html. Modern complex societies are characterized as knowledge societies. Professional expertise and knowledge-based technology are needed to further develop these societies. Knowledge is also a central productive factor in "new economy". New modes of knowledge production have evolved and the importance of studying the interrelation of "social" and 'technical' elements has been a core tenet for quite some time. For these investigators, health care informatics is a fascinating field to explore because of the coming together of issues of professional work, patients' experiences and embodiment, and the development and employment of formal technologies. The conference is aimed to be modest in size, to allow in-depth discussions and continuity between sessions. Papers may deal with design practices, or with implementation or evaluation issues; they may consist of descriptive analyses of IT developments in health care, discuss the implications for practice in the field, or outline new ways of developing information systems. Both empirical and more theoretical discussions are welcome (the ideal paper should contain both). At this moment, confirmed plenary speakers are: Claudio Ciborra (London School of Economics), Ole Harsouh (University of Oslo), Eric Kessous (Norwegian University of Science and Technology), Rob Proctor (University of Edinburgh), Joan Ash (Oregon Health Sciences University) and Marc Berg (Erasmus University). If you want to contribute to this conference, you should submit a title for a contribution and a one-page abstract BEFORE 10 April 2001. The conference fee is 215 Euro. For PhD students, we have a reduced rate of 110 Euro. These rates include lunch and drinks but do not include lodging. Since the week of 6-7 September is a popular one in Rotterdam (it is the week of the World Harbour Days, to mention one event), hotels are fully booked, so book a room as soon as possible! See the conference web site http://www.bng.eur.nl/smt/itese for a list of hotels. You can register by sending us an e-mail with your name, institution and address. Registration is definite upon receipt of the conference fee. Please send all queries, applications and registrations ELECTRONICALLY to: lithe@bng.eur.nl. Conference web-site: http://www.bng.eur.nl/smt/itese/

The Eindhoven Center for Innovation Studies (EICS) at Eindhoven University of Technology will organize a conference on "The Future of Innovation Studies" on 20-23 September 2001. The conference will host a number of plenary sessions featuring some of the key contributors in science and technology studies, where the EASSST Review Volume 20 (2001) Number 1

18

19
The British Society for the History of Science and Société Française d'Histoire des Sciences et des Techniques announce a joint meeting on the history of science in museums on 30 June - 1 July 2001 at Musée des arts et métiers, Paris. In recent decades many innovations in museums of science have ignored history, to concentrate on an exclusively modernist perspective, even when viewing the past. This has been linked to a disappointingly narrow notion of what should constitute the public understanding of science. There are now signs of dissatisfaction with this approach and evidence of aspirations towards a richer public culture of science, in which both history and art will make substantive contributions in their own right. The meeting will take place at one site for such aspirations and will comprise reports and discussion of recent work, and plans (as well as dreams) for the future. Registration will cover refreshments and admission to the Museum. Participants will book accommodation themselves, but will be sent information on hotels, some of which will give a discounted rate for registrants. Offers of papers or other presentations should be sent (by 1 May) to: Dr Jim Bennett, Museum of the History of Science, Broad Street, Oxford OX1 3AZ, United Kingdom. Jim.bennett@mhs.ox.ac.uk. Contributions are welcome in either English or French. Registration details (name, address, and payment) should be sent (before 8 June) to: BSHS Executive Secretary, 31 High Street, Stanford in the Vale, Faringdon, Oxon SN7 8LJ, United Kingdom. Registration for: BSHS full members: £20; BSHS members/student/retired/unemployed: £18; Non-members: £22

Net News

The "Science Wars and Peace" workshop hosted last Spring at the University of San Francisco was recently rebroadcasted on the Web at http://www.ksu.org/listens. It features David Stump, Stephen Kellert and Bruno Latour. Now that many scholars are moving beyond the contentious debates between scientists and social constructivists that has been called Science Wars, it is time to reflect on this dispute and develop new ways of approaching public understanding of science. Science Wars and Peace is a one day workshop that addresses the role of the humanities and the social sciences in the public understanding of science. For more information, write to David Stump at stumpd@ksu.edu.

Traveling to Vienna? A recently published regional map of sites related to the history of philosophy of science may serve as a more specific city guide: http://scicultural.univie.ac.at/hopes/in/5.2.pdf

For the European Commission's IST Programme's KA II Newsletter, see http://www.coordin.edu/uk/ka2/newsletters.htm.

Theory & Science is an interdisciplinary, peer-reviewed journal devoted to the discussion of theory, science, and social change. At http://theoryandscience.icaap.org/ the full content is gratis.

A Sociological Theory of Communications: The Self-Organization of the Knowledge-Based Society by Lotz Leydesdorff (University of Amsterdam) specifies the model of a Triple Helix of university-industry-government relations for the analysis of the dynamics of knowledge-based developments. The book is available not only as a paperback but as an online publication at http://www.upublish.com/books/leydesdorff.htm

The new edition of the HOPOS Newsletter is online. This edition features an article on history and philosophy resources in Brazil, and reviews of the following books: Boeoles, Logic, Logic, and Logic; Huggett, Space from Zeno to Einstein; Golinski, Making Natural Knowledge. Please visit the webpage of HOPOS, the History of Philosophy of Science Working Group, at http://scidental.univie.ac.at/hopos. The History Of Philosophy Of Science Working Group (HOPOS) Working Group is dedicated to the study of historical topics in philosophy of science, from Aristotle to the very recent past. Our most recent academic meeting took place at the University of Vienna in July, 2000; the next meeting will take place in Montreal, Canada in 2002. The HOPOS Newsletter is published electronically two to three times a year and features reviews of books on topics related to the history of the philosophy of science.

An international team of over 200 contributors looks at the literature of the history of science in some 500 entries on individuals (Einstein), institutions and disciplines (Mathematics), general themes (Romantic Science) and central concepts (Paradigm and Fact). The field has been constructed broadly to include the history of medicine and technology and other related disciplines. For more information on the Reader's Guide to the History of Science edited by Anne Hessenbruch, see http://www.mfzoyodesborn.com/readguide.htm.

There is a new electronic book, City Sites, multimedia essays on New York and Chicago, 1870-1939 at http://www.citysites.org.uk. City Sites is an open access electronic book published by the University of Birmingham Press, supported by the Arts and Humanities Research Board, and the Universities of Birmingham and Nottingham, UK. City Sites is the result of collaborative research by scholars from Europe and the USA and presents a pioneering approach to American urbanism utilising new multimedia technologies. The book consists of ten essays by leading scholars presenting a multi-disciplinary study of the iconography, spatial forms and visual and literary cultures of New York and Chicago from 1870-1939. If you would like further information on City Sites or the 3 Cities project contact Dr Maria Balshaw, Department of American and Canadian Studies, University of Birmingham, UK at M.J.Balshaw@bham.ac.uk.

The American Institute of Physics has posted a listing of History of Physics syllabi at http://www.aip.org/history/syllabi/.

Cyberscience, a collection of over 300 links, is at http://www.oew.ac.at/ita/cyberlinks.htm.

"TA on the WWW", the comprehensive and interactive link collection on technology assessment, is at http://www.oew.ac.at/ita/www.htm.

NIBBS - News in Brain and Behavioural Sciences - was launched in February, 2001. At http://human-nature.com/nibbs/. The brain and behavioural sciences incorporate the most complex and rapidly developing fields of the twenty-first century. Each week scientists, scholars, journalists and the public hear of new ideas, findings, and controversies, but are often left without the contextual information, access to intellectual resources, and informed commentary that allow a meaningful and timely evaluation of the scientific and socio-political importance of any new development. The topics covered by NIBBS so far this month include the Human Genome Project, sex addiction, consciousness studies, pathological gambling, The Bell Curve, sex differences in the expression of emotion, maternal care and neuronal development, the efficacy of psychotherapy, phrenomegas, fathers and puberty, evolutionary psychology, suicide and income, the pill and partner choice, Darkness in El Dorado, theory of mind in chimpanzees and humans, the causes of schizophrenia, and much more.

“The Index Society” is at http://web.inter.nl.net/users/FrankvanderMost/ind exSociety/index.htm
Opportunities Available

The Netherlands Institute of Scientific Information Services (NIWI) invites applications to fill two senior positions in our research group. NIWI, an institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, aims at providing scientific information in the fields of biomedicine, the social sciences, history and Dutch language and literature. In addition, NIWI provides information on research and researchers throughout the Netherlands. NIWI's main office is situated in Amsterdam. Recently, NIWI has formed a new research department to respond to the transformation of scientific publishing, communication and information. The successful applicants will be part of a team that will ultimately consist of ten people. NIWI's research goals are laid down in our research programme (http://www.niwi.knaw.nl/en/research/research.htm). Our hypothesis is that the sciences, social sciences and humanities are in the midst of an informational turn. This has important, yet largely uncharted implications for the researcher. Studying these implications is the main objective of our research programme. For this reason, we wish to characterise the informational turn, study its properties, in particular its implications for the use and creation of scientific information by the individual research group and scholar. Although this means that many aspects of the development and the social impact of information and communication technologies will be involved in our research, our programme differs from existing research efforts, in that it puts the researcher in central place. Many research projects in information and library science are related to the development of specific technologies or information sources. There has been far less research into how the development of ICT affects the conduct of scientific research. Yet, it is the combination of technological and social developments at research group or individual scholar level, which is largely responsible for shaping the future of scientific information and communication patterns ad needs. We are also developing applied research. This is aimed at providing solutions to problems emerging from the practice of library and information services. Applicants should hold a PhD and be available to start work in the short term. They should moreover have acquired research experience in a relevant field. They will be working towards answering one of the following questions: 1. How can we understand the differences between academic disciplines and research domains with respect to the use of ICT in information and communication? 2. What influence are the new virtual research institutes and networks of research institutes - which rely heavily on communication through the Internet - having on the production of knowledge? The research associates will be responsible for their own research project (one of the two mentioned above). They will be responsible for the acquisition of funding for additional research projects and submit grant applications. In collaboration with university researchers, some supervision of PhD students may be required.

Location: Amsterdam, the Netherlands Salary: Remuneration will be based on a full-time gross salary of 7924 Dutch guilders per month in accordance with salary scale I in the academic sector Starting date: With immediate effect. For further information please contact: Dr. Paul Wouters, e-mail: paul.wouters@niwi.knaw.nl, or Drs. Repke de Vries, e-mail: repke.de.vries@niwi.knaw.nl. Please send applications accompanied by a C.V. and marked with vacancy number to: NIWI Personnel Department, PO Box 951101000 HC Amsterdam, Netherlands, email: henry.duimad@niwi.knaw.nl

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences invites applications for one limited-term appointment in the History and Philosophy of Science. The successful candidate will teach in several of the Faculty's introductory units, likely in the Department of History, the Department of Philosophy, Science College and the Liberal Arts College's multi-disciplinary Great Books core curriculum. Applicants must hold a PhD in the area, some publications and concentration on the modern period. Applicants must have appropriate scientific formation and a willingness to participate in general education initiatives emanating from Faculty priorities. The above position is a full-time, limited-term appointment beginning August 15, 2001 and ending May 31, 2002. Hiring is subject to budgetary approval.

This position is normally at the rank of Assistant Professor or Lecturer. Candidates will be expected to teach three courses per semester. Applications should consist of a letter of intent, a curriculum vitae, a list of publications, a statement of teaching and research interests and three letters of reference. Please forward all applications to the contact listed below. Review of applications will begin on March 15, 2001 and continues until the position is filled. Dr. Martin Singer, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Science Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Qc. H3G 1M8 CANADA, Telephone: (514) 848-2801, e-mail: msingern@yvon2.concordia.ca, http://artsandscience.concordia.ca. In accordance with immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Concordia University is committed to employment equity and encourages applications from women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities and disabled persons. Please direct all general inquiries about the Faculty to Dr. Martin Singer, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science. Telephone: (514) 848-2801, e-mail: msingern@yvon2.concordia.ca Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Qc. H3G 1M8 Internet: artsandscience.concordia.ca

There are Post-doctoral Fellowships available at Harvard University. The Science Technology and Innovation (STI) Program - http://www.cis.harvard.edu/cisdock/index.html - offers post-doctoral fellowships in Science, Technology and Development under the auspices of the Biotechnology and Globalization project supported by the Rockefelder Foundation. The aim of the program is to create a research-based information to policy-makers and the general public on the role of biotechnology in the global economy. Candidates should hold a PhD and have a strong background in biotechnology, intellectual property rights, biotechnology and international relations; bioprospecting; biotechnology in developing countries; environmental aspects of biotechnology; biotechnology and human health; and ethics, social values and biotechnology. The STI Program offers 10-month stipends of $31,000, for the period of September 2001 through May 2002. Deadline is mid-March.

The University of Manchester's Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine and Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine is inviting applications for a Research Associate to join an ESRC funded project for three years to work with Prof John Pickstone on the recent history of a medical technology. Informal enquiries can be made to John Pickstone by e-mail at pickstone@fotl.msm.manch.ac.uk. Application forms and further particulars are available at http://www.manch.ac.uk/news/vacancies or from the Personnel Office, The University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL. Tel: 0161 275 2028; fax: 0161 275 2471; minicom (for the hearing impaired) 0161 275 7889; e-mail: personnel@man.ac.uk Please quote reference no. 12701. Closing date for applications: 19 March 2001; we expect to hold interviews in Manchester on 29 March 2001.

The Darwin Trust invites applications for a postgraduate research studentship tenable at any UK university from graduates of any nationality, who wish to study for a PhD in the history or philosophy of science & technology. The scholarship will provide a maintenance grant of 7540 UK pounds (equivalent to Medical Research Council's scholarships), a travel grant where appropriate, and the necessary university fees. Candidates should hold, or be expected to obtain, academic qualifications equivalent to a First Class Honours degree from a British University and must have an application approved. Applications are now being sought for a postgraduate position within an appropriate university department. Preference will be given to candidates who propose moving on to another University or department. Applicants should be lodged by 30 April 2001 with Professor K Murray, Institute of Cell and Molecular Biology, University of Edinburgh, 32 George Square, Mayfield Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3JR, Scotland, UK, from whom application forms may be obtained. Tel +44 (0) 131 650 5382, Fax +44 (0) 131 668 8780.

The Society for the History of Technology is offering the 2001 Melvin Krannzich Fellowship, for doctoral students engaged in the preparation of a dissertation on any topic in the history of technology, broadly defined. The deadline is April 1. For details, see