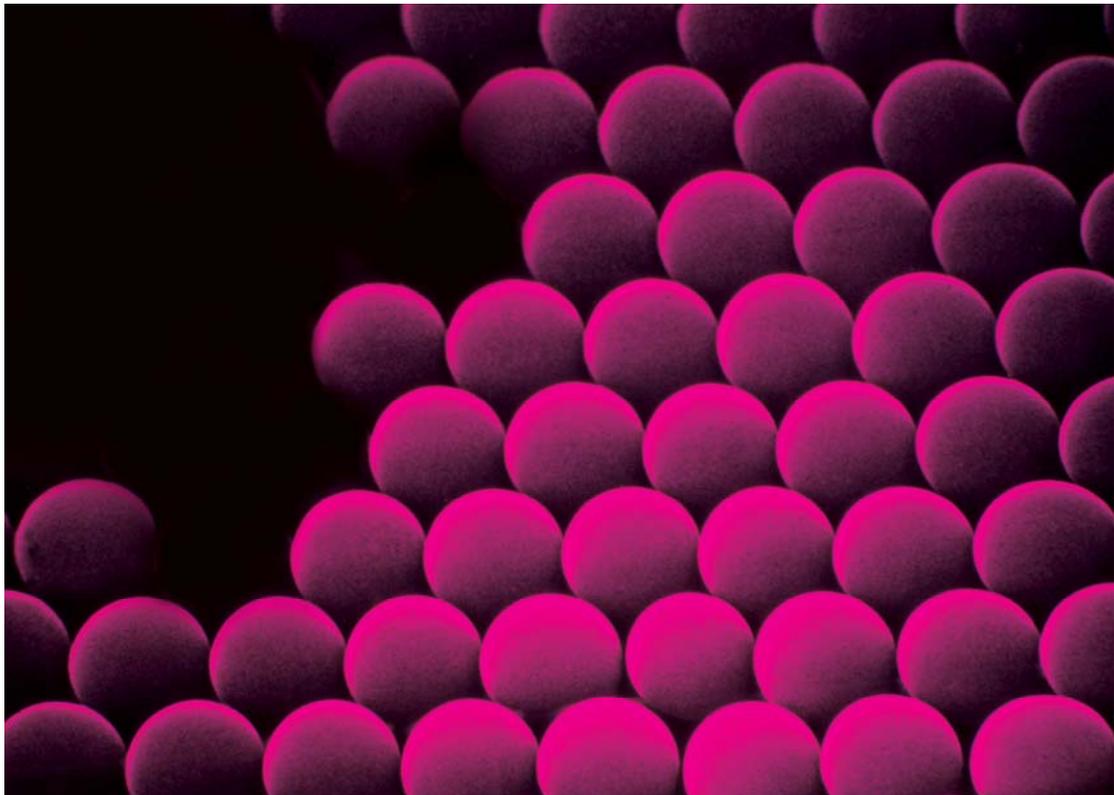


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Science and Geo-political Change

Editorial

by Ann R. Sætnan

It is at once both a problem and a privilege to edit a journal with no backlog, yet with high quality submissions. On the one hand, we can offer a quick turnaround and (so far) a 100% acceptance rate. On the other hand, we have no planning horizon and no control over thematic content. This makes it unpredictable what “theme” any given issue will focus on. And yet, so far, a theme has seemed to emerge, just in time for each issue in turn. Or perhaps more precisely, it has been possible each time to construct a theme around the submissions ready for publication.

This time, the theme that has sprung to my mind as I read this issue’s submissions in sequence is that of the fate of Science in times of geo-political upheaval. Be it war, or revolution, or sweeping global trends – radical geopolitical changes have impacts on the practices and contents of Science. Changes result in individual mobility: People (and not least, intellectuals) find themselves at risk. Some find the resources to flee, taking with them their intellectual capital. Windows of opportunity and communication open; others shut. Governments open one ear to science-based advice, and close another; extend funding in one direction, and close off other channels. The results of these shifts are not pre-determined, yet neither are they inconsequential.

This point is made in this issue, first with a richly documented and illustrated article by Arin Namal and Arnold Reisman on the fates and impacts of refugee scientists from Nazi Germany. Germany’s arrogant wastefulness of its intellectual capital, and the similarly xenophobic resistance of for instance the US towards receiving them as refugees, was embraced by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk as an opportunity to modernize Turkey. Focusing on one of these refugee scientists – Friedrich Dessauer – Namal and Reisman evoke much of the tragedy, relief, and irony of this particular path of science and technology transfer.

In our own time, the fall of the “Iron

Curtain” has opened paths for far less tragedy-tainted exchanges. Olga Stoliarova invites us all to participate by engaging with her in the development of STS studies in Russia. In exchange we may draw new impulses from Russia’s long-standing programmes in philosophy, which may well have new thoughts to offer us as we have been conducting our thinking in relative isolation from one another until recently.

Not unrelated to the fall of the “Iron Curtain”, the “West” (and not least the US) has taken a radical swing to the right. This neo-conservative, neo-liberal, neo-fundamentalist shift has also had an impact on Science. The third piece in this issue is Jon Hovland’s review of Norman K. Denzin and Michael D. Giardina’s edited volume, *Qualitative Inquiry and the Conservative Challenge*. Denzin, Giardina, and co-authors “rant” against the neo-conservative’s insistence on and misuses of quantitative methods, while also inviting critical reflections on qualitative research practices.

As editor, I hope this issue will engender debate. As you may note, this is a double issue. This issue includes some longer pieces than usual. Releasing it as a double issue will, I hope, free some time this Fall for me to get a discussion forum up and running. Tune in to our web page from time to time and look for this new feature, probably after the 4S meeting. Perhaps such a forum will finally be a channel through which readers will participate in active discussions, maybe even in the cover guessing game. No guesses this time either, sigh. So here’s the solution to the past two issues’ cover: An artist’s rendition of an event in a particle accelerator. But I still think it would have made a lovely dinner service pattern for the Royal Horological Society. I’ll make this issue’s game easier. The cover image is of monodisperse particles, aka. “Ugelstad spheres”. The challenge: How many uses for/ interpretations of these can we come up with?

Friedrich Dessauer Transferred Leading-Edge Western Radiology Knowhow to the Young Turkish Republic While a Refugee from Nazism ⊕

By Arin Namal and Arnold Reisman

Abstract:

Starting in 1933, Turkey reformed its health care delivery system as well as its system of higher education using refugees fleeing the Nazis and given a safe haven by way of formal government invitations. For these souls America was out of reach because of restrictive immigration laws and wide spread anti-Semitic hiring bias at its universities. One of radiology's pioneers Friedrich Dessauer was not able to emigrate to the US even with Albert Einstein's personal quests and recommendations. However he was invited to Turkey along with a team of radiological doctors, physicists, engineers, and nurses where he played a large role in westernizing the new republic's education and practice of radiology. Dessauer's contributions to knowledge (radiology, philosophy in general, and philosophy of technology, social justice, and political science) are well documented, this paper concentrates on his saga in fleeing the Nazis and on his years in exile.

Key words: Turkey; Medical History; History of radiology; Educational Policy; Government Policy; Nazi persecution; Nazism; Holocaust; Migration; Diaspora; Exile.

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INTRODUCTION

Historical Background

In 1923 the newly declared Republic of Turkey inherited a ruined country from the Ottoman Empire with a backward system of health care delivery and the teaching of the same. This was totally incompatible with the tenets of the modern state that Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's (1881–1938) and his collaborators wanted to establish. At the time Turkey was exhausted and poor. Atatürk knew full well that the country had to go through a fast metamorphosis. The Young Republicans were full of idealism and enthusiasm and while there was a myriad of constraints to achieving their ideals, their means of doing that were limited.

⊕ This paper is partially based on Arnold Reisman, *Turkey's Modernization: Refugees from Nazism and Atatürk's Vision*. New Academia Publishers, Washington, DC. (2006). Many of the quotes, photos and correspondence however are from more recently discovered documents obtained from Istanbul University Personnel Office Archives, The Grenander Department of Special Collections & Archives in Albany, New York and from the Albert Einstein Archives at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

In order to make a new and modern country out of the ashes of the Ottoman state a series of daring changes were instituted. Moving Turkey from a theocratic to a secular state had the greatest urgency. In 1924 the Office of the Khalif was abolished. Another reform came about with respect to education and attempted to change the attitude and mores of Turks. The *medreses* (religious colleges)¹, *tekkes* (dervish lodges) and *zaviyes* (dervish cells) were closed and the *trikats* (religious orders of sufis) were banned. In 1927 the law of unification of education was enacted eliminating all religious teaching.² Then in 1928 came the change in the alphabet from the Arabic script to a Latin-based one,³ and the old legacy of the *fez* and *charshaf* (a kind of chador) was banned as apparel. These reforms did not require a well-prepared cadre to execute them.

A much more difficult task was to change the medical education and practice inherited from the Ottomans. This was especially acute in the emerging field of Roentgenology/ Radiology. There were not enough medical doctors, physicists, engineers, nurses, and supporting staff in the academic community with the appropriate knowledge and

1) *Medreses* were considered higher learning institutions where law and canonical jurisprudence were taught in addition to religion. The Republic had inherited no less than 300 *medreses*. See E. Ihsanoglu, "The Medreses of the Ottoman Empire," *Publication 4055, Foundation for Science, Technology and Civilisation*, Manchester, UK (2004).

2) Until that date there were separate religious schools as well as secular ones. However, secular schools included religion in their curriculum as a separate subject. The law not only closed religious schools, but also eliminated the teaching of religion in the secular schools. See O.S. Bahadır and H.A.G. Danisman, "Late Ottoman and Early Republican Science," in *Turkish Studies in the History and Philosophy of Science*, ed. G. Irzik and G. Guzeldere (Boston Studies in Philosophy of Science, Berlin & New York: Springer, 2005), p. 290.

3) M.O. Williams, "Turkey Goes to School," *The National Geographic Magazine*, January (1929), pp. 94-108 offers 17 photos and an essay depicting the process of implementing the legislation.

dexterity to carry out the structural changes that Atatürk and his colleagues were contemplating.

While reforms in the primary and secondary education were relatively easy, tertiary education required special attention. In the early thirties there were three higher learning institutions of some substance, *Darülfunun* (the House of Knowledge), a Higher School of Engineering, and the School of Public Administration, which was designed strictly to train the civil servants and was set up in the late 19th century. The *Darülfunun* was almost a medieval institution where sinecure teachers repeated the same lectures year after year from their worn-out notebooks. They rarely carried out research or published scientific books. Atatürk knew full well that in order to carry out his reforms he needed not only a well-prepared cadre, but at the same time an academic institution, at par with those in western Europe, that would prepare such cadres. A man of action and fond of radical decisions, Atatürk knew that university reform, the reform of *Darülfunun*, had to be quick and fundamental. With one order on July 31, 1933 the *Darülfunun* was closed, all teachers with tenure were fired the University of Istanbul was established on August 1, 1933 with its doors opening to the students in November of 1933. The new university, which was fashioned on the prevailing German university model, was heralded in all the existing media of the country, not only in big cities but even in a small town like Yozgat in the center of Anatolia, whose weekly newspaper carried in its front page the title "Darülfunun Assigned to History, New University Founded"⁴

4) Anonymous, *Yozgat Newspaper*, No. 603, (city weekly printed on Wednesdays) August 2, 1933, No. 603.



Front page of an August 2 1933 edition of *Yozgat*, a provincial town's newspaper.

Based on new legislation passed by the National Assembly, the Istanbul Darülfunun was closed and Istanbul University established in its place. Reşit Galip Bey, [Minister of Education] notified the Anadolu Agency on this occasion, about the manner and circumstances of Istanbul Darülfunun's having been assigned to history as of yesterday. He went on to say that the Istanbul University had nothing to do with the Istanbul Darülfunun; the University is a new institution. Its tradition will begin with itself. The institution will carry the name "üniversite" until the Turkish language research society will find a suitable authentic Turkish name for it. Above all, Istanbul University will be a gathering place commensurate with the meaning of its name. It will be an institution that will sustain and create superior science and specialization within its mission. The new university will be composed of the Faculties [schools] of medicine, law, science, and humanities. The Faculty of theology has been converted into a Research Institute on Islam. All conditions have been created to facilitate cooperation in science and culture among different science constituencies. Besides the Research Institute on Islam, there are seven other institutes which are institutions of Turkish revolution, national economy and sociology, Turkish geography, morphology, chemistry and electromechanics. Neşet Ömer Bey has been appointed to lead the university. The faculty of medicine will be headed by Tevfik Salim Paşa, humanities by Köprülüzade Fuat and law by Kerim Bey.⁵

5) Ibid

The new university required a number of the *Darülfünun* professors who had proven themselves to be worthy of teaching in the new institution. However 157 of *Darülfünun*'s 240 professors were relieved of their duties and retired.⁶ Many positions, especially in disciplines such as medicine, the hard sciences, economics and law needed new teachers that were difficult, if not impossible, to find in the country. What was to be done?

While Atatürk and his collaborators were moving about in the maze of impossibilities, Germany self-destructively was eliminating the employment of hundreds of university professors, simply because they were Jewish or had Jewish connectivity, were socialists or communists, or were people of honor who could not and would not accept Nazism. Germany in one coup barred some 1200 men of science from its learning institutions in 1933-1934. Of these about 650 managed to emigrate.⁷ While the action of the Nazis was a disgrace for Germany, it was a window of opportunity for Turkey. Dr. Reşit Galip, the Minister of Education, called Atatürk's attention to the fact that there was a shortage of qualified teachers at the University of Istanbul, while there was a great number of unemployed German professors whose future was perilous in their own country. Could Turkey find a mechanism to bring them and place some of them at the University of Istanbul and others as advisors in various ministries? Atatürk's response was positive.⁸ After a quick needs assessment the government began to negotiate with the German professors who were

6) İlhan Elmaci, "Dr. Rudolph Nissen" *Journal of Neurological Sciences (Turkish)*, *NOROL BIL D* 18: 4, 2001, <http://www.med.ege.edu.tr/norolbil/2001/NBD17901.html>

7) Norman Bentwich: *The Rescue and Achievement of Refugee Scholars: The Story of Displaced Scholars and Scientists, 1933-1952*, The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1953.

8) It is impossible not to remember that Bayazıt II had invited all the Jews expelled from Spain in 1492 to come and settle in the realm of the Ottomans. Reputedly he had said: "Let's bring them here; Spain's loss is our gain." <<http://www.mersina.com/lib/Turkishjews/history/life.htm>>. Viewed Nov. 9, 2005.

willing to come to Turkey.

A select group of Germans with a record of leading-edge contributions in their respective disciplines was invited with the Reichstag's backing to transform the new Turkish state's entire infrastructure including its legal and higher education systems. Occurring before the activation of death camps this arrangement, served the Nazis' aim of making their universities, professions, and arts not only *Judenrein*, cleansed of Jewish influence, but also free from intelligentsia opposed to fascism. Because the Turks needed the help, Germany could use this fact as an exploitable chit on issues of Turkey's neutrality during wartime.⁹ Thus, the national self-serving needs of two disparate governments served humanity's ends during the darkest years of the 20th century. In that process the Minister Reşit Galip (1893–1934) was helped by Swiss professor Albert Malche (1876-1956) and Frankfurt pathologist Philipp Schwartz (1894-1977).

The Hungarian born Frankfurt pathologist, Dr. Philipp Schwarz fled with his family to Switzerland. Schwarz's father-in-law, Professor Sinai Tschulok (1875-1945) had taken refuge in Switzerland after the 1905 Russian Revolution and was a close friend of Albert Malche a Swiss professor of pedagogy who in 1932 was invited to Turkey to prepare a report on the Turkish educational reform. Malche's *Rapport sur l'universite' d'Istanbul* was submitted on May 29, 1932. Malche recognized the double opportunity of saving lives while helping Turkey, contacted Schwarz. In March 1933, Schwarz established the *Notgemeinschaft Deutscher Wissenschaftler im Ausland*, (The Emergency Assistance Organization for German Scientists) to help persecuted German scholars secure employment in countries prepared to receive them.¹⁰

9) The Bosphorus and the Dardanelles held strategic importance. So did an uninterrupted supply of chromium and other scarce materials needed by Germany's munition factories.

10) F. Neumark, *Zuflucht am Bosphorus: Deutsche Gelehrte, Politiker und Künstler in der Emigration 1933-1953* [Escape to Bosphorus: German scholars, politicians, and artists in exile 1933-1953], Frankfurt: Knecht, 1995: p. 13, noted that three

The closure of old Ottoman schools had several objectives, one of which was to provide a means of canceling all existing good-for-life faculty contracts.¹¹ As indicated Istanbul University was opened the very next day using *Dar-ül Fünun*'s physical plant, a small fraction of the original faculty, and more than thirty world-renowned émigré German professors who were on their way to Turkey.

Incredibly, courses began on November 5, 1933, as reported in various media:



New professors invited from Europe to teach at the University have started to arrive in Istanbul. Professor Hirsch who will teach Commercial Law at the Law Faculty arrived the day before at the university where he had talks with the dean and his colleagues. He stated that he will reside in a Turkish milieu in Istanbul so that he can learn Turkish within three years and that he considered Turkey as his own country. All the foreign professors will be at their posts by 25th of October. Le Journal d'Orient, October 20, 1933.

revolutions came together to make the 1933 “miracle” happen in Turkey: Russian in 1905, Turkish in 1923, and Nazi in 1933.

11) On September 26 1933, Lorrin A. Shepard M.D. Director of the American Hospital of Istanbul wrote to R. A. Lambert at the Rockefeller Foundation European Office: *In order to have an effective reorganization however it was necessary to abolish the old University because according to law all the professors held office for life.* With the abolition of the University the old Arabic name “Dar-ülfünun” has also been abolished. (emphasis added) Rockefeller Archives Center.

The Role of the Emigré professors

The emigré professors who chose to live and teach in Turkey show a wide spectrum. On the one hand there were renowned musicians and stage directors like Paul Hindemith (1895-1963) and Carl Ebert (1821-1885), on the other eminent physicians and surgeons like Rudolf Nissen (1896–1981), inventor of the *Nissen fundoplication* procedure that is still widely used, well known philosopher of science, and logical positivist Hans Reichenbach (1891-1953), mathematician Richard von Mises (1883-1953), Physicist Arthur R. von Hippel (1898 - 2003) the father of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, among others.

Ultimately some 190 eminent intellectuals were rescued¹² – a fact hardly known outside of Turkey.¹³ Among them was a small contingent of radiology professionals. Their collective impact on all aspects of Turkey’s radiology education, and practice was monumental. On reflection, “in its essence, the affair that we call or understand as Atatürk’s *Üniversite Reformu* was not merely a university reform, but the ultimate apex of the Atatürk cultural movement started in the years 1925 to 1926.”¹⁴

This article does not pretend to give an account of all the émigré professors, since that was done elsewhere¹⁵. The weight of this article is on drawing the portrait of but one of the émigrés who was very influential in bringing cutting edge western knowhow to Turkey.

Turkey’s Health Care Delivery Reforms

By contemporaneous western standards

12) Of the 190 who found their way to Turkey a small number came from Austria after the 1938 *Anschluss*, and one each came from Czechoslovakia and France.

13) See A. Reisman “Turkey’s Invitations to Nazi Persecuted Intellectuals Circa 1933: A Bibliographic Essay on History’s Blind Spot.” Working paper, 2007. Available on request from its author.

14) A. Kazancıgil, A., I. Ortaylı, and U. Tanyeli, “Türkiyenin Yabancıları,” *Cogito*, Istanbul:Yapı Kredi Yayınları, Üç Aylık Düşünce Dergisi, Sayı:23, 2000, pp. 119-132.

15 See Reisman (2006) op cit.

circa 1930s, the Ottomans' medical legacy left much to be desired. Much of the medical "practice" was not based on recent science or on science at all. Infant mortality was known to be high and longevity short. Epidemiologic "data" were rudimentary and based primarily on anecdotal information. There were public health issues, such as concern for local water quality standards. In the countryside, and much of Turkey was just that, all food distribution, preparation, consumption were quite traditional having remained the same for many generations.

In an agrarian society where meat was scarce or predominantly consumed by the upper class, protein was limited unless one lived on a seacoast. There were too few doctors and too few clinics for the rural population. Those who attempted to establish a practice did not have access to the latest technology, especially in radiology. It was obvious that Turkey desperately needed medical schools based on Western medical standards. She needed major infusions of western medical technology, the know-how to use it and her doctors needed to be educated in modern medical methods.

From Roentgenology to Radiology

In the early 1930s, radiology was still in its infancy. Media everywhere were fascinated with its potential for diagnostics and even more so as a cure. Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen (1845-1923) received his Nobel award in 1901 and *Madame Curie* (1867-1934) received her second such prize in 1911. In 1933, the latest medical X-ray technology in all of Turkey involved two machines which "were brought in 1902 and 1904 and used in Istanbul."¹⁶ Among the physicists and engineers invited to Turkey, several had worked in the emerging field of "roentgenology." They were invited to Istanbul to set up the university's Institute of Radiology and Biophysics. Turkey's founding fathers were keenly aware of the usefulness for X-rays in medical diagnostics. Naturally it would have been folly to simply invite physicians who knew something about the extant X-ray

16) N. Bilge, History of Radiotherapy in Turkey. *International Journal of Radiation Oncology and Biologic Physics*, 35(5) pp 1069-1072. (1996).

techniques. As a result of their fast paced scientific developments in the West, these techniques each had short lifespans as they were being constantly improved. It would have also been folly to bring the best and the latest equipment to a country without the infrastructure to maintain and upgrade it. This wisdom proved to be more critical during the ensuing wartime years.

THE INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

It was decided to invite research physicists and experienced engineers along with knowledgeable doctors and nurses. Friedrich Dessauer (1881-1963) was the most senior of the "Roentgen machine" pioneers and was the first physicist invited with Carl Weissglass (1898-?) Nikolaus Wolodkewitsch, and Kurt Lion (1904-1980) as his engineers. Additionally, Erich Uhlmann, born in 1901 was a radiologist with a record of scientific publications in radiotherapy dating back to 1923. He was brought from Frankfurt University in November 1934.¹⁷ Uhlmann and Dessauer were the first instance of a physicist/physician collaboration in the field of radiotherapy in Turkey. Later on, Dr. Hans Salomon participated in this team as a physician. The "Frankfurt" team also included Grete Lindenbaum, a nurse who was experienced in radiology.

17) Some of Uhlmann's publications at the time of his invitation to Turkey are shown below. [Uhlmann specified only the titles of the articles in the publication list he submitted to Istanbul University. He did not specify in what periodical the articles were published.] "*Soll man in der Röntgenoberflächentherapie filtern oder nicht*" (1928), "*Über die sogenannten Grenzstrahlen*" (1928), "*Histologische Untersuchungen über die Wirkung der Grenzstrahlen auf die Haut*" (1929), "*Über die Abhängigkeit der Pigmentbildung von der Wellenlänge der Strahlung*" (1929), "*Indikationen und Methodik der Strahlenbehandlung bei Hautkrankheiten. Verlag Georg Stilke 1930*", "*Zur Behandlung der Röntgenspätchäden*" (1930), "*Über die Möglichkeit der Vermeidung von Strahlenschäden der Haut*" (1930), "*Wesen und Bedeutung von Grenzstrahlen*" (1931) ...

THE RADIOLOGY INSTITUTE

For his Institute, Dessauer was given a pre-war [WWI] constructed building located near the *Gureba* Hospital and on the European side of the city. It had been used as a tobacco warehouse. The building was restored starting April of 1934. Dessauer said that they used the smaller machine to take the simple X-rays while for the complicated X-ray examinations they used the *Titanos* unit made by Koch & Sterzel in Dresden (Germany).¹⁸ Opposite the roentgen diagnostic department there was the deep therapy hall. Both locations had the 200kV and 400kV machines and both were equipped with full protection units. In addition to the built-in protection systems, a 4mm-thick lead protection was added to the 200 kV machine, and the 400 kV machine had a 6mm-thick lead protection for safety of its users. The room prepared for the operators was also arranged to enable 20 students to observe the treatments. The building contained a room for the *Chaoul* method close-range radiation, a skin treatment room and a darkroom for endoscopic examinations. Dessauer made sure that the majority of the patients under radiation therapy were admitted to the hospital, and this notion was incorporated into the layout of the clinic. Resting areas were reserved for those patients who because of the effects of radiation had to spend long periods of time in the clinic during the day due to but went home in the evenings. The basement had a room for storing radium and two radium laboratories with the necessary equipment. Dessauer had the transformer unit, laboratories, a measurement hall, and a research room placed in the basement. Patients had no access to the basement floor. The first floor housed the *Finsen* unit made by *Finsen-Lombholt*, and the diathermy room. The electrodiagnostic, electrotherapy and light therapy units were located in proximity of the waiting room as well as a laboratory for patient tests and microscopic examinations were also on the first floor. In space reserved for those who were going to specialize in radiology, students would be engaged in various

18) F. Dessauer, 1936: 389-396.

applications, starting with simple electrical circuit connections and electric current measurements to building their own X-ray machine, evaluating spectrograms and doing absorption analysis. From a scientific and environmental point of view it is interesting to note that Dessauer also mentioned his future plans for conducting climatologic research on the large balcony of the clinic.¹⁹

According to the Dessauer curriculum, for two hours a week the students in the 4th preclinical term were educated on matters of physics that they would encounter in their upcoming clinical work. For example; the student had to provide an opinion about an electrocardiogram, diathermy and obtaining ultraviolet rays. When shown an X-ray film the student would not only have to recognize the normal shadow of an X-ray but also how it was obtained. The students were taught medical physics, especially radiation physics. The students in the 6th and 8th terms had to take a one hour lesson every week in order to learn what the staff physician (not a radiology specialist) should know about radiology.²⁰

This Institute would also train specialists who passed an exam following two years of residency. Post graduate education in radiology was offered as well and towards this end, yearly course programs were planned. The evening conferences at the Radiology Association were among the planned activities. Technicians were assigned for the maintenance and repair of the X-ray equipment and other related equipment, in the Institute importance was given to the training of X-ray nurses.²¹

Dessauer and colleagues decided that Institute operations had to be carried out in cooperation with the clinics so in accordance with that decision²² he planned treatments in cooperation with the clinic physicians and described his activities at the Institute as follows: "As the Institute was beginning to be

19) Ibid.

20) Ibid

21) Ibid

22) T. Berkman *Atatürk'ün Yüzüncü Doğum Yılında Türkiye'de Radyoterapi Tarihine Genel Bakış (1933-1982)*. Istanbul 1982, p. 37

famous, patients from all over the world began to come. We had established an institute which had no peer in Europe. Sometimes there were 80 people waiting in the queue for treatment. All of them had cancer."²³



Istanbul University Institute of Radiology and Biophysic – 1935²⁴

FRIEDRICH DESSAUER

Born in Aschaffenburg, Germany, *Friedrich Dessauer* studied at the Goethe university in Frankfurt am Main where his design of high-energy X-ray power supplies earned him a doctorate in 1917. Dessauer was also famous for his work on the philosophy of technology, defending it and describing it as "a new way for human beings to exist in the world". As an inventor and entrepreneur Dessauer developed techniques for deep-penetration X-ray therapy in which weak rays are aimed from different angles to intersect at a point inside the body where their combined energy can be lethal to a tumor while having less of an effect on the surrounding tissues. He dedicated most of his life to the study of radioactivity.²⁵

Interested in politics, Dessauer registered as a member of the Catholic Central

Party in the year 1918. As an intellectual businessman arguing catholic and social policies, he gained prestige in a party to which everyone was welcome. In 1923 he started the *Rhain-Main Public Gazette*, in which he published articles on economy under the umbrella of the Carolus Publishing House. He was elected a deputy to Reichstag in 1924 and served there as the representative of the left wing. Due to the various accusations by the National Socialists, he was under political arrest for 104 days. He was articulate in defending himself in court and was released. Because of the decree establishing restrictions upon civil servants²⁶ implemented on April 7, 1933 he was suspended from his office. Late one February 1934 night, he was assaulted in his home; the door and windows of his house were broken. He was informed that an investigation on him would be carried out although he was a practicing Catholic because his roots went back to Judaism. He was banned from issuing publications and declared *persona non-grata* by the Union of Nazi Professors. It is supposed that while Dessauer was under arrest, he applied to the *Notgemeinschaft* in Switzerland for a position in Istanbul.²⁷

As a leading member of the Catholic Central Party, he had taken part in negotiations between the Weimar Republic and the fledgling NS Party (Hitler, Göring, Strasser, Frick und Goebbels). He thought that a coalition might be established with the Nazis, thus holding them in bounds (in retrospect a very naïve assessment of the situation). The only result of the negotiations was Dessauer's arrest. It appears that his imprisonment was terminated because of his appointment and invitation by the government of Turkey.²⁸

23) F. Dessauer, *F Auszug des Geistes*, (Hrsg. Radio Bremen) Bremer Beiträge Bd. 4 (Hrsg. Lutz Bresch) 1962, p. 101.

24) Seyfettin Kuter's Archive,

25) *Encyclopedia of Science, Technology, and Ethics* on Dessauer, Friedrich

26) The *Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums* or the Reestablishment of the Civil Service Law.

27) C. Kleinholz-Boerner, *Friedrich Dessauer 1881-1963. Bibliographie eines nichtärztlichen Röntgenpioniers. Inaugural Dissertation aus dem Institut für Geschichte der Medizin der Freien Universität Berlin*, 1968, pp. 7-21

28) There are other examples. In 1933 the Nazis had taken Public Health Dentist Alfred Kantorowicz "into 'Protective Custody' and had kept him for four

On December 3, 1933, Albert Einstein wrote a letter to David L. Edsall, Dean of the Harvard Medical School.²⁹

I take the liberty to write to you, because I feel strongly a need to do what I possibly can to relieve the misery of those in Germany who are suffering despite being innocent. I am referring to Prof. Dr. Friedrich Dessauer, University of Frankfurt who has made a name for himself in the field of experimental physics applied to Medicine. The man is in prison on a trumped up charge, in reality because of his activity in the Center Party. I consider it our human responsibility to do the utmost to save this esteemed individual. I think it would help the man's fate if the Hitler regime would learn that people abroad were interested in this man. Of course there is no hope that he would be released soon or permitted to leave the country but it would be a loud and human gesture on his behalf, if one could send some letter of interest from an American university.

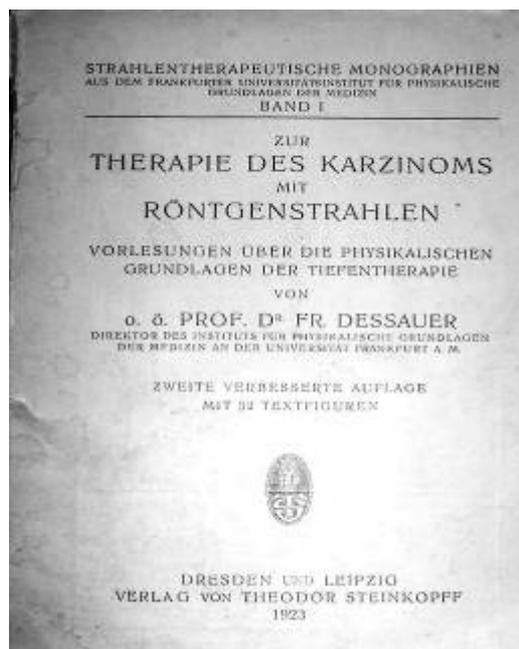
Einstein concluded his letter to Dean Edsall by asking him to write such a declaration for Dessauer. By design or happenstance, Edsall misinterpreted the plea³⁰ and responded by pointing out that there were no positions

months in the prison at Bonn. He was then transferred to the Gestapo, S.A., and S.S. run Boergermoor hard labor concentration camp near Papenburg. There he spent another four months after which he was transferred to the concentration camp for prominent socialists, Jews, and intellectuals in Lichtenburg.” A. Reisman, *Turkey's Modernization: Refugees from Nazism and Atatürk's Vision*. New Academia Publishers, Washington DC. (2006) p 167.

29) Courtesy Albert Einstein Archives, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Document 49 476-1 and 2.

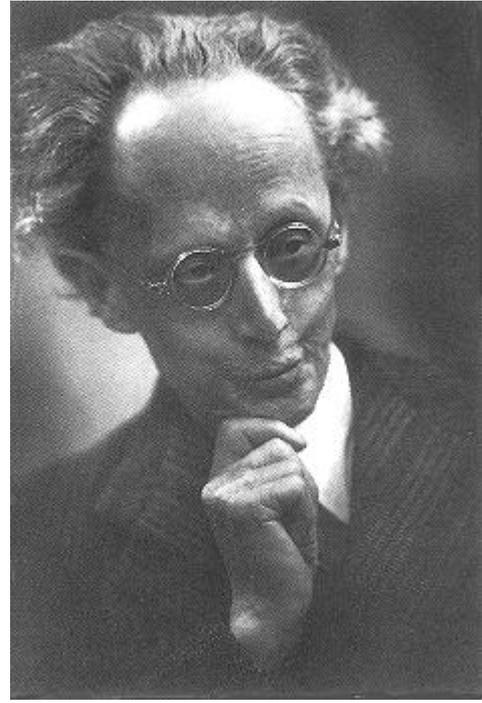
30 At the time Harvard University had very strong ties with Nazified German universities under the leadership of its president James Bryant Conant. Reisman (2006) *op.cit.* p. 515-516. Also, A. Reisman, “Harvard University’s Tercentenary celebrations and Albert Einstein: 1936.” Working Paper (2007).

open at Harvard at that time. Undaunted, Einstein replied³¹ “It seems that I have not properly expressed my intentions. I was not talking about a real invitation for Professor Dessauer, just a pretended one. The idea is to show that there is an interest abroad for this person. The aim is to stop the legal proceedings against him which were initiated on spurious grounds. It is known that these things often occur for political reasons.”



A 1923 Dessauer Monograph on Radiotherapy

31) Courtesy Albert Einstein Archives, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Document 49 477.



Friedrich Dessauer, 1937

PROF. DR. FRIEDR. DESSAUER
ORDINARIUS FÜR RADIOLOGIE UND RÖNTGEN
ISTANBUL-HİSARPAŞI
SULU KADIN KADRESİ KARŞI YAN
TEL. 40009

ISTANBUL, 29. août 1935.

Monsieur
Le Doyen professeur Dr. Surettin Ali Barkal
Istanbul - Beyazit
Université

Monsieur Le Doyen,

J'ai l'honneur de vous annoncer l'arrivée de Mr. Gerneth,
chef d'atelier, venant de Erlangen via Berlin, arrivé le 23 août.
Il a commencé avec le travail le 24 août à 7 heures le matin.
Ci-inclu les détails de ses dépenses de voyage.

Monsieur le Dr. Lion, venant de Frankfurt sur Main,
arrivé le 26 août, a commencé son travail le 29 août.

J'ai déjà eu l'honneur de présenter ces deux collaborateurs
à vous et à Monsieur Le Recteur.

Veuillez agréer mes compliments bien exprimés

F. Dessauer

Anness

Dessauer informs the Dean of Medical Faculty that Workshop chief Gerneth and Dr. Lion had arrived. İstanbul University İstanbul Medical Faculty Personnel Department's Archive. Gerneth, File Nr: 58

Tıp Dünyası

Her ayın onbeşinde çıkar ve tıbbın muhtelif şubelerinden bahseder risale.

Radyoloji ve Biyofizik Enstitüsü :
Direktör : Ord. Prof. Dr. Friedrich Dessauer

Röntgen şualarıyla Derin tedavinin hal ve istikbali

— 2 —

Fr. Dessauer — A. Tevfik Berkman

Şuâi medikamenti farmakolojik unsurlardan tefrik eden başka vasıf şudur : Şuâlar tesiri arzu edilen yere, primär fiziolojik yollardan geçerek gelmezler, bilâkis sadece geometrik bir hacim dahilinde ilerliyerek tesir ederler. Yani müessir unsurlar fiziolojik yollardan, orale, par entérale olarak devrana dolayisile métabolizmaya tevdi edildiği veya dermatolojik olarak ciltten tesir ettirildiği halde, şuâlar doğrudan doğruya, borunun vaziyeti, hacizin ve Objektin durumu ile tayin ve tahdit edilen géometrik bir hacim dahilinde tesir ederler.

Doz mefhumu ile, eğer sadece fizik bakımından bir Volume Ünité si dahilinde imtisas olunan, tamamen muayyen miktarda ve cinsi belli bir şuâ enerjisi anlaşılırsa, bu enerjinin müsait physik şartlar altında, yani mümkün merteye büyük cihazlarla daha kuvvetli ve seri olarak tesir ettirilmesi lüzumu meydana çıkar; halbuki bu mülâhazanın bütün biyolojique temellerden mahrum olduğu meydandadır. Muayyen ve yalnız fizikal olarak tavsif edilen bir Dozun, kısa bir müddet için bir defada veya uzun müddet, müteaddit seanslar halinde tatbiki arasında yani Tedrici veya Şiddetli şualamalar arasında fark yok mudur ?

Bu mesele ancak hücrelerin şuâlara karşı réaction tarzları bilinirse halledilebilir. Ta başlangıçtan beri tecrübe ve müşahedeler göstermiştir ki şuâlar hücrelerin bilhassa reproductiv faaliyeti üzerinde tesir ediyorlar. Eger Kanstik denilen Dozlar kullanılmazsa, yani çok yüksek hararet veya çok kesif hamızlar ve kallevilerle olduğu gibi tesadüf edilen bütün unsurları bilâtefrik tabrip eden çok yüksek şuâ miktarları kullanılmazsa, şuaların muhtelif hücrelerdeki tesirleri başka başka olur.

— 3313 —

F. Dessauer, T. Berkman, Röntgen şualarıyla derin tedavinin hal ve istikbali [About the current state of the art and the future of deep therapy with x-rays]. Tıp Dünyası 1936 (IX) 11-103: 3313-3319

DEPARTURE FROM TURKEY

For reasons not fully known Dessauer left Turkey in 1937 having been appointed professor of experimental physics at Fribourg, Switzerland. His entire "Frankfurt" team left as well and was quickly replaced by a team from Austria³² headed by Max Sgalitzer (1884-1974). According to fellow emigre eminent surgeon Rudolf Nissen (1896-1981): "Dessauer was an X-Ray pioneer during the period when

no protection was applied against rays in the field of radiography. All of these persons were exposed to more or less heavy burns. There were burns on Dessauer's hands, face and feet. These men lost their lives because of cancers caused by the rays, as the victims of their occupations, almost without exception. I don't know whether this was the reason for the death of Dessauer, who died in 1963. But I suppose it was."³³ Friedrich Dessauer died in Frankfurt am Main. From archival documents it is possible to conclude that during 1940 Dessauer

32) See Reisman (2006) op. cit.: pp 208-209. Also see Namal, A. and Reisman A. (2007) They Introduced Modern Radiology into Turkey: Refugees from Nazism 1933-1945, Working paper.

33) R. Nissen, *Helle Blätter-Dunkle Blätter*. Stuttgart 1969, pp. 215-216.

was again attempting to immigrate to the US. The New School for Social Research in New York City was his standard bearer this time around. In July of that year the School

prepared the following dossier and Alvin Johnson its Director sent out a number of letters of inquiry requesting funding, placement opportunities, and references.

THE GRADUATE FACULTY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
ORGANIZED UNDER THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 WEST 12 STREET • NEW YORK • ALGONQUIN 4-2567

July 27, 1940.

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I. A. HIRSCHMANN
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FRITZ LEHMANN
MINDO LEVI
BRONISLAW MALINOWSKI, *Visiting Professor*
JAKOB MARSCIAK
CARL MAYER
KURT REZLER
FERNANDO DE LOS RIOS
ALBERT SALOMON, *Visiting Professor*
RICHARD SCHÜLLER,
MANN SIMONS
HANS SPIER
HANS STAUBINGER
MAX WEIDENBERG
ERNST KARL WIDTER

Friedrich Dessauer.
born 1881 Aschaffenburg, married.
Fribourg, Switzerland.
Dr. ing. Professor of medical physics at Frankfurt am Main (1920/33), and at Fribourg, Switzerland (1934/40).
he speaks German, French, English.
Deassauer was member of the German Reichstag (Zentrum) 1924/33.
Publications:
Leitfaden des Röntgenverfahrens (1903).
Zur Therapie des Karzinoms (1923). *gebiet (1931).*
10 Jahre Forschung auf dem physikalisch-medizinischen Grenzgebiet Dosisierung und Wesen der Röntgenstrahlen (1923).
Kooperative Wirtschaft (1929).
Im Kampfe mit der Wirtschaftskrise (1931).
Philosophie der Technik (1927).

Dessauer is a pioneer of the boundary region between physics and biology and the founder and director of the first German Institute for the physical fundamentals of medical science (1920). Simultaneously, he is author of some interesting economical and political publications. He was member of the German Reichstag in the Center Party and after a trial against him, he had to leave Germany. He is professor at Fribourg and I do not know, whether he wants to leave his position there. I do not know him personally.

Who could give account? M. S. G. W. W. W.

A July 27, 1940 letter of inquiry from the New School requesting funding, placement opportunities, and references for Dessauer. Courtesy Grenander Department of Special Collections & Archives in Albany, New York.

On November 23, 1940 a response was received from Otto Glasser of the Cleveland Clinic:

25

CLEVELAND CLINIC
EUCLEID AVENUE AT NINETY-THIRD STREET
CLEVELAND, OHIO

November 23, 1940

Dr. Alvin Johnson
66 W. Twelfth Street
New York

My dear Dr. Johnson:

Many thanks for your kind letter of November fourteenth. I have read with great interest that efforts are being made to bring Friedrich Dessauer to this country.

I have known Professor Dessauer for about twenty-five years and have worked under him in Franfort in 1921 and 1922. I have the highest regard for him as a scholar and a teacher.

If there is any further information I can give you please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Very truly yours,
O. Glasser
Otto Glasser

O
G
/
Y

A November 23, 1940 response from Otto Glasser of the Cleveland Clinic. Courtesy Grenander Department of Special Collections & Archives in Albany, New York.

And on December 30 1940 Alvin Johnson wrote the following letter to Thomas Appleget at the Rockefeller Foundation. The sentence in the middle of the paragraph bears special significance: "He has a chair at Friburg but he is in grave danger of dismissal and perhaps of a worse fate." As the handwritten annotation in the right hand corner indicates the Rockefeller Foundation rejected the request. A good assumption based on other evidence was the age issue. In those times age discrimination in hiring was a matter of university policies.³⁴

December 30, 1940

Dear Mr. Appleget:

I understand that Mr. Miller expressed interest in the case of Dr. Friedrich Dessauer, despite the fact that he is 59 years old. I know a number of things about Dr. Dessauer, including something about his social interests, which cause me to be quite interested in him. As I understand it, Mr. Miller was not giving the case further thought at the moment because he had an impression that Dessauer was working in Turkey. I am now informed, however, that he is in Switzerland and that he is very anxious to come over here. He has a chair at Fribourg but he is in grave danger of dismissal and perhaps of a worse fate. I enclose copies of letters which we have received about Dessauer from Drs. Hecht and Glasser. May I ask you to turn this material over to the Natural Sciences Division?

Sincerely yours,

Alvin Johnson
Director.

Mr. Thomas B. Appleget
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City

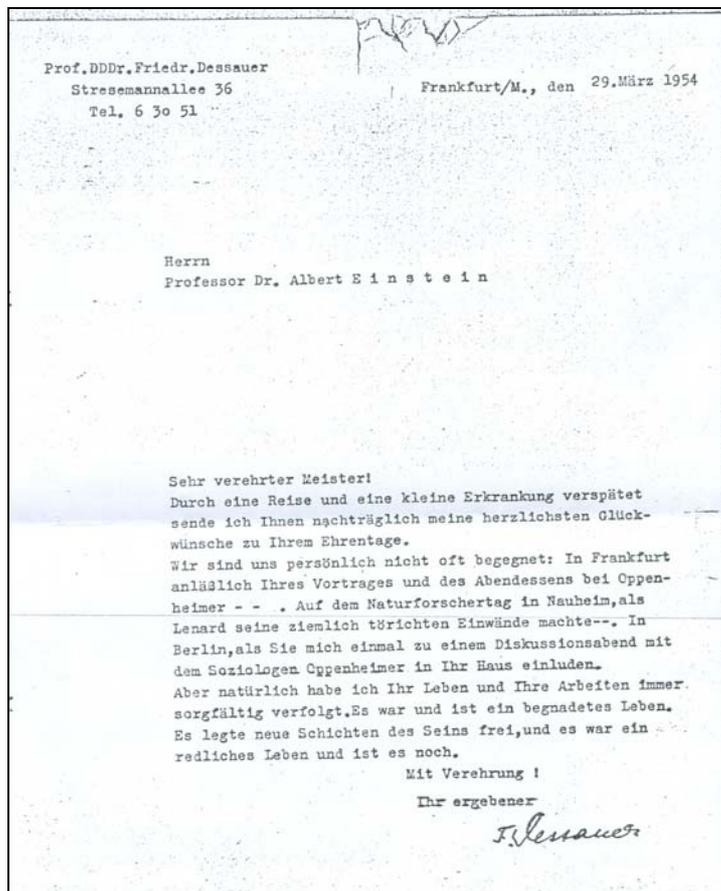
Enclosures

rejected by RF

A December 30 1940 letter from Alvin Johnson to Thomas Appleget at the Rockefeller Foundation. Courtesy Grenander Department of Special Collections & Archives in Albany, New York.

In his last letter to Albert Einstein Dessauer congratulated the "Master" on his Day of Honor and expressed sorrow that the two did not have many opportunities to meet since the pre war years. However Dessauer assures Einstein that he has been following his work with intense interest.

34) The first sentence of the letter states "despite the fact that he is 59 years old" indicating a sensitivity on the part of Johnson in having to state that fact up front. For additional evidence on the matter of age discrimination see Reisman, *Turkey's Modernization: Refugees from Nazism and Atatürk's Vision*. p. 316-317.



**A March 29, 1954 letter from Dessauer to Albert Einstein
Einstein Archives Document No. 301148**



PERCEPTIONS OF THE ÉMIGRÉS IN TURKEY TODAY

Memories of the émigré professors and the appreciation of their contributions to Turkey's modernization linger on in that country and among the educated Turkish Diaspora. Recently several symposia were devoted to keeping the memories alive. One conference organized by the Turkish Academy of Science (TÜBA), was devoted to "The Evolution of the Concept of University in Turkey (1861-1961)" (November 18, 2006).. Much of the discussion focused on Atatürk's university reforms, the realization of which was attributed to the émigrés from Germany.

On April 7, 2006, the University of Istanbul conducted a symposium on the 1933 University Reform. The conference opened with a welcoming speech by Dr. Mustafa Keçer, the dean of the Istanbul Medical Faculty, who reiterated that "Turkey owes a great debt to the émigrés. They did great work here, although some jealous colleagues tried to denigrate them." Reiner Möckelmann (b. 1941), Germany's recently retired Consul General in Istanbul, organized a symposium at the Consulate conducted on August 6, 2006, dealt with the contributions of the medical contingent.³⁵

Additionally Turkish media have recently published a number of articles on the larger subject of the émigré professors. One of these was carried as a first-page article by *Hürriyet*, a high-circulation secular, centrist, nationalist, Turkish daily, on October 29, 2006, when Turkey celebrated its 83rd anniversary as a Republic. The headline by Murat Bardakçı read: "A Request From the Great Genius to the Young Republic." The article described Einstein's appeal to İsmet İnönü to accept 40 German intellectuals who were ready to come and work for one year at no pay,³⁶ and went on

35) Reiner Möckelmann, *Discussionsabend im Generalkonsulat am 06.08.2006 zum Thema Exil und Gesundheitswesen: Deutsche Mediziner in der Türkei ab 1933*. Generalkonsulat der Bundesrepublik Deutschland in Istanbul.

36) See A. Reisman, "What a Freshly Discovered

to juxtapose the spirit contained in Einstein's letter to Turkey's current body politic and its preoccupations with those prevalent during the early ideological Republican years:

Now, here is the difference between the Turkey of the time when the Republican regime was only 10 years old and the Turkish Republic now aged 83. The first one is a young state with great promise for the future from which Einstein requests jobs for his friends; the other is where the daily agenda is shaped only by discussions about parks restricted to women, and wearing of the "cübbe"³⁷ by sect members, or whether shaking women's hand is sinful or not....³⁸

This article kindled renewed interest in the 1933 émigrés and their reception in Turkey. Within a week of the Bardakçı article, Melih Aşık published an article in *Milliyet*, another mass-circulation Turkish paper, which juxtaposed the attention given by Turkish media to the Einstein letter stressing the lack of awareness of this episode outside of Turkey. This discussion was continued in an article published in yet another large circulation Turkish daily.

[In 1933] about 50 scientists, close to 1000 German (Jews) in total, began taking refuge in Turkey. Mustafa Kemal [Ataturk] was in the process of having the "University Reform" implemented. In rebuttal to those who think that "*all Mustafa Kemal accomplished was of native origin*", the reform was prepared

Einstein Letter Says About Turkey Today" *HNN*, <http://hnn.us/articles/31946.html>, posted November 27, 2006. For a clearer image of the letter see <http://armenians-1915.blogspot.com/2006/11/1243-what-freshly-discovered-einstein.html>. Also see: A. Reisman "Saving German Intellectuals: Albert Einstein's 1933 Attempt to Influence Turkey's Prime Minister" Forthcoming in *History News Network*.

37) Loose kimono-like garment worn by Moslem clerics for prayer.

38) See M. Bardakçı "A Request From the Great Genius to the Young Republic." *Hürriyet*, October 29, 2006,

by Swiss Professor *Malche*. Darülfünun was abolished, along with some of its teachers, and Istanbul University was founded. Refugees such as Neumark, Hirsch, Hindermith established faculties and made laws. They trained great numbers of good students. This was “a wonderful country where the Western plague of fascism had not penetrated”.³⁹

The *History* and *Mission* statements as posted on the web by the original three Turkish universities document the prevailing national pride in the legacy that was left by the émigré professors.⁴⁰

Concluding remarks

*Professor Dessauer came to Istanbul when the X-Ray Institute of the Faculty of Medicine was moved to the Gureba Hospital and was reestablished there. He was one of the professors who came from Europe, we met him there. He was not a medical doctor; he was a worldwide famous, and esteemed physicist. I worked with him for a while. Especially on Tuesdays, he used to follow the x-ray treatments of cases performed in my clinic. He was closely interested in skin cancer. We benefited from his knowledge very much. Due to early exposures he had wounds on various parts of his body which turned to cancer. He used to have them removed from time to time by means of surgeries. He did not stay long. He received invitations from Europe and he left.*⁴¹

Dessauer’s colleague, Turkish national, Prof. MD Tevfik Berkman, who worked on deep treatment as part of Dessauer’s team, assessed Dessauer’s studies for Turkey as follows: “*The history of actual radiotherapy in Turkey began with Atatürk’s university reform*

and the foundations of this history were laid by Friedrich Dessauer. He showed the principles of organization, theoretical, practical and academic studies and created a scientific atmosphere in our country in the field of radiotherapy in a short time. We worked with him for three years in a sense of a family. Our debt of gratitude to him is great.”⁴²

Dessauer began to write about philosophy while in Switzerland. His German citizenship was revoked in 1941 as was his “Dr” title. He was granted Swiss citizenship in 1949. Dessauer was invited to manage his former department in Frankfurt University in 1947 but he rejected this offer. He moved to Frankfurt in 1953 where he lectured on the basis of philosophy and on the philosophy of science between the years 1954-60, using the title of Retired Professor. He became so ill in 1960 that he could not get up from his bed. Though he continued to read and talk with people around him about scientific issues until he died in 1963.

Epilogue

Decades later, taking a more detached look at Turkey it is fair to say that while the émigrés’ sojourn in Turkey was definitely an episode, their impact on that country and their legacy is much closer to being an epoch. Significantly, it is so recognized by knowledgeable people in Turkey and among the educated in the Turkish Diaspora today.

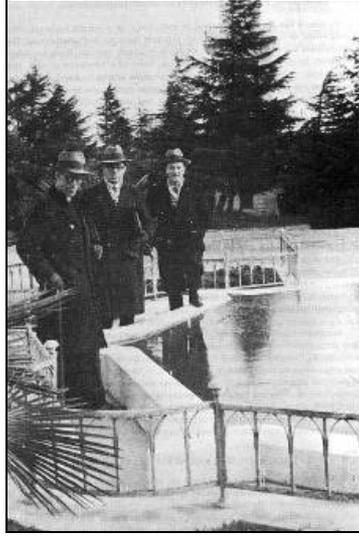
When the émigrés arrived, Turkey had two fledgling universities one having no Faculty of Medicine. It now has over seventy and most offer medical curricula. At least two generations of educated Turks owe their status to the implementation of those reforms and all of Turkey’s population owes its health status to those reforms. Unfortunate as it may be for Turkey its brain-drain has had its impact on medical education and practice in all western countries.

39) U. Talu, “On University Reform” *Sabah* Newspaper, October 30, 2006

40) Reisman (2006) op. cit.: 471-473.

41) A. R. Altogan, Deontology and History of Medicine, University professors archives, Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul University, 13.1.1956.

42) T. Berkman, *Atatürk’ün Yüziüncü Doğum Yılında Türkiye’de Radyoterapi Tarihine Genel Bakış (1933-1982)*. Istanbul 1982: p. 38.



F. Dessauer, the year he came to Turkey (1934) in the courtyard of Şişli Etfal Hospital with T. Berkman and M. Gökmen.⁴³



Dessauer and his treatment staff (Photograph courtesy Dr. Seyfettin Kuter archives).

43) T. Berkman, *Engelli-Engeli Uzun yollar. Bir Hayat Anıları 1900-1987*. Selar Ofset, İstanbul 1988: p. 155

The first STS course in Russia

The author's preliminary thoughts

by Olga Stoliarova

Assistant Professor, State University – Higher School of Economics, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Ontology, Logic and Theory of Knowledge, Moscow, Russia, olgprin@hotmail.com

“*Science and Technology Studies: From Ontology to Epistemology and Vice Versa*” is the first Russian course on STS and it is now being prepared in order to start in the first term of 2007-2008.

The following text is written for the rubric of “Journal of Course Design” on the course web site I am running under the *Central European University* Course Portfolio Project. On this web site one can find an extended syllabus of the course, preliminary plans of seminars, the course bibliography and other appropriate materials (<http://www.cfkeep.org/html/snapshot.php?id=38931006043154>). In offering this text for EASST review I seek to enlarge the circle of my possible readers so as to elicit critical response and advice from STS colleagues that might help me to correct the course. I really feel myself a bit lonely with my STS course in Russia where STS has not yet been established as a specific field and where a critical reflection on STS is nearly absent.

How I have come to be teaching a course on philosophy of STS.

To answer this question I probably, should retell my life – from kindergarten (where my first acquaintance with science and technology came about, and where the nurses often used to say each other: Don't you think that this little girl will teach something like an STS course in future? ...– Mmm, yes, it seems so ...) through the school years (when I hated sciences to such an extent that I hardly dragged myself through school completion) and the university years (when I suddenly became interested in all sorts of sciences, and especially in philosophy) up to my present job which is teaching and learning.... It would be a long story and so, to save time I will dwell only on the most crucial points.

My dissertation (PhD; 2000) was dedicated to phenomenology and, more precisely, to phenomenological perspectives on science and technology. Thus, I read Husserl and Heidegger who were not very optimistic about science and technology and, for the second part of my thesis, I read American “phenomenologists” who were much more optimistic about science and technology but could hardly be considered as “phenomenologists” in the initial sense of the term. This mess at first made me quite disoriented but later disposed me to a critical perspective and strengthened me in the thought that philosophy played with words like a juggler did with balls. But then what do words refer to? It was probably at this point that I began to think about the problem of realism and truth.

Trying to resolve the contradiction between phenomenology and love of science and technology I sent an e-mail to Professor Don Ihde – an American phenomenologist and a philosopher of technology – and in the course of exciting consultations with him I heard about STS for the first time (many thanks to Professor Ihde!). By the way, the contradiction remained unresolved, but it stopped troubling me for some reason and I moved on.

When, after my defense, I left the quicksands of phenomenology I set foot on the rippled surface of science and technology studies having a secret hope to learn how words referred to things and whether it was true that all knowledge was nothing but a social construction (this truth too being a case in point). Bruno Latour captivated me by promising to keep both words and things (I did not want to part with either of them).

While I cut my way through STS materials and the accompanying social constructivist stuff, I realized to my surprise that “things” were often used as reference points for models that would explain where our “constructions” came from. The so-called

“practical turn” of contemporary thought meant that we considered our “constructions” as originating in our operations with “things”, regardless whether these are “natural” or “artefactual” ones. But what were these “things”? If they were, again, only our “perceptions” of “things”, then we remained within the limits of an epistemological circle and the reference to “things” was superfluous. If they were more than “only perceptions”, then we reverted back to an objectivistic ontology and, thus, ruined a constructivist stance. However, when considered more deeply this hard contradiction turned out to be not so hard. This very constructivist “neglect of things” originated from the definite attitude toward “things” that was nothing but a metaphysical attitude. Yes, it was, rather, negative, nihilistic, metaphysics denying “things” their own goals but, nevertheless, this attitude was obviously extra-empirical. Thus, I got a strange outcome: the prohibition on metaphysics in European thought resulted from certain metaphysical premises which could never be revised simply because metaphysics was prohibited. Really, philosophy is full of strangenesses; stand firm all those who study philosophy!

So, my attention shifted from the “objectivist-constructivist conflict” to the conflict between two ontologies, one of which disconnected the truth from subjectivity while another one joined them opening the way to save both “things” and “words”. I found the latter kind of ontology in the texts of great ancient dialecticians from Plato to Proclus as well as in the Russian philosophical tradition that inherited the holistic outlook from antiquity via the Alexandrian school and Orthodox theology. As for the modern Western philosophy – it had too long persisted in its opinion that, as Whitehead regretted to notice, studying “how we know” was much more important than studying “what we know”. The trajectories of critical thought resulting in social constructivism had showed that a negative metaphysics about “things” gave birth to a monstrous positive metaphysics about “culture” and “society”. A subject who failed to bear the whole weight of being alone shared it with the same others and turned into a “collective

subject”, which nevertheless failed to save the situation. References to “things” more and more often appear in the social constructivist texts marking what I call “an ontological turn” which, it seems, has come into being in the depths of “practical turn”.

But as long as I cast away the “objectivist-constructivist” opposition I have not seen here a return of social constructivists to “naïve objectivism” along with the loss of constructivist main points. I have seen a hint at the kind of ontology which gives the way “to know both an *archetype* and a *demiurgic art*” (using Proclus’ words). And although I could find next to nothing about *dialectics* in this stuff – poor term, it has become too cluttered with irritant connotations! – I have found a lot of references to so called “relational ontologies” which counterbalance “ontology of subject” with “ontology of things”.

As far as ontology starts with “objects” and relational ontology does the same I become interested in the question: What is this new type of objectivity born by relational ontology, or what is now a “thing” which has got back the belongings negative metaphysics took away from it? And so, I decided to trace a philosophical (first of all, ontological) basis of science and technology studies to try to answer this question.

The choice of STS is by no means accidental. Firstly, STS has been formed (in its present-day, of course, not final contours) on the very peak of a constructivist wave, when coming up to the extreme point with its neglect of “things” it could see the whole depth of “thingsless” absurdity. The reaction was to save both “things” and constructivist perspective, which I would treat as the core feature of STS. Secondly, caring for science and technology STS deals with “objects”/“things” as well as with the processes of their technoscientific creation that, by definition, puts them in between “natural” and “human” components of the world. And here it is also important that contemporary natural philosophy (ontology) that is attached to contemporary natural sciences translates the image of “thing” which is quite different from “things” that forced Kant to invent his critical paradigm. All of this

makes STS a unique place where, probably, (who knows!) a “new objectivity” will grow.

So, I have planned the course on philosophy of STS and subtitled it “From ontology to epistemology and vice versa” in order to stress a present-day convergence of ‘explanatory’ and ‘hermeneutical’ models of knowledge that underlines a possible synthesis of natural and human sciences. And since teaching is always at the same time self-learning I hope that in the course of my STS course I will reach myself the better understanding of what relational ontologies and a “new objectivity” may be.

Structuring the course

When I was planning my STS course, besides the difficulties that referred to its essential topics I faced with some of the other-order problems. Since 1999 I traveled abroad to participate at STS seminars and conferences; in 2002-2003 I worked as a Research fellow at IAS-STIS in Graz, Austria and, thus, I was often surrounded with people who were doing STS, adopted and used their vocabulary. But each time I returned to Russia I found an “STS vacuum”. No relevant texts, no books, no translations and a perplexity at best. It seemed that the Russian reception/criticism of postpositivist stuff had stopped at the line of sociology of scientific knowledge and the strong programme’s issues. In spite of (or owing to?) the very solid Russian philosophical school and in spite of the very strong Russian philosophers who tackled and explored the problems of sociology of science and postpositivist epistemology, STS-specific strategies remained nearly unnoticed. Step by step, very slowly, the situation started changing but even now STS has not yet been marked as a special field. Actually, in Russia my course will be the first teaching course dedicated directly to STS.

This imposes some additional terms upon me. Before discussing the STS ontological issues I have to “introduce” this trend to my audience, to tell about its pre-history and the various traditions that forewent it, to draw its present-day contours, to outline a “canon” of STS (as A. Pickering put it), to survey the STS

network and so on. That is why I decided that my course would consist of two parts – preliminary and main ones. The first one will introduce STS and acquaint students with its history whereas the second one will be devoted to the theoretical (philosophical) aspects of STS current practices. And the crucial point is that this structure must reflect the meta-goal of my course – tracing an inter-relation between ontology and epistemology. Therefore, I have built up the syllabus in the following way:

When I teach the first part of my course I try to present all the historical material as referred to the two great modern “traditions” – “ontology of nature” (natural sciences and metaphysics) and “ontology of culture” (social sciences and critical theories) – tracing their paths up to “nature-culture ontology” of the XXth century (philosophies of process, complexity and system theories). I consider (of course, briefly enough as it is appropriate to the propedeutic part) “history of science”, “philosophy of science”, “sociology of science” and “philosophy of technology” as the predecessors of STS and try to inscribe my historical sketch in the context of “nature-culture division”. When teaching the second, “contemporary”, part I dwell on contemporary STS issues/practices and their ontological, epistemological, and methodological dimensions, reserving a special space for the STS reading of scientific experiment, the place where technologies, people, ideas, and things meet. Here I accentuate relational ontologies and the “mixed objects” that they entail. I do understand the difficulties this multilayered program poses for me. However, if one does not make an attempt, he/she fails automatically. At least I will try.

Another trap which threatens me lies in the very idea of doing philosophy of a subject (or investigatory practices) that is quite suspicious of philosophical generalizations and opposes “case study” method to them. But here S. Fuller invigorates me when he says in his new book *The Philosophy of Science and Technology Studies* (Routledge, 2006; p. ix): “philosophy’s most astute and potent allies are often found outside the discipline”. I agree with him and the more so that I am convinced of a

ubiquity of ontology which gleams even where it has been refused, and, therefore, I believe, philosophy always finds work.

Preparing the course

Last winter I finished the program of the course and applied with it to the Faculty's academic council. I did not encounter any problems with acceptance of the program in my Faculty's curriculum. The only thing was a gentle recommendation to change the title of the course replacing "Science and Technology Studies" with "Postpositivist Approaches to Science and Technology" or something like this. The point is that, as I have already written, STS does not figure as a special trend in Russian scholarly standards, besides which, when translated into Russian "science and technology studies" sounds a bit heavy and not quite discipline-like. But since an introduction of STS *as* STS was my important point, I maintained the title. As for the rest – the program received approval and support from the Dean of Faculty, the Head of my Department, the colleagues who got acquainted with it and the course was planned for the first term 2007-2008. I am very much grateful to my Faculty which, along with "classical" philosophical education, encourages an advancement of courses covering current developments in Western social sciences.

At the same time I applied with my syllabus to the Central European University Course Development Competition Program (CDC), which supports faculty's innovative courses at their home universities ... and I won the grant! Due to this grant I could provide myself with material resources for the course, first of all with a great amount of relevant books that had been entirely absent in Russia. Now I have at my faculty quite a library for STS literature -- the only one of its kind in

Russia!

My teaching method is based on lectures (14) and seminars (7). Seminars are an essential part of the course because they are expected to be discussions of basic texts on philosophy of science, sociology of science, history of science, science and technology studies. Students are expected to read the required texts and present papers on their crucial problems. This means that I have (and that is what I am doing now) to select relevant texts and themes for discussion, to produce the course reader and to choose among the very "hot" STS controversies for the seminars disputes.

My other strong concern is my future audience. The course is of the advanced-level and planned for the four-year philosophy students – about 20 in number. The course is optional (one of three) and so, I will get just a part of all students. How many students and of which sort will come to learn of STS, whose very name sounds alien? To complicate matters further, I have never taught anything for exactly these students before and we little know each other. I have written a brief announcement of the course and sent it to my potential audience. In September we shall see what happens...

Course Portfolio Project

When got the CEU grant I was offered to participate at the CDC subprogram – the so called Course Portfolio Project the goal of which is making the work of teaching visible. The project supposes a creation and running the web site of the course for a monitoring of the course from its underlying motives to final results. I agreed on this project because I thought that it would be a nice opportunity to question my intentions, ideas and teaching philosophy again and eventually to analyze my possible successes and failures. This too is a reason why I am writing this now.

Book Review: Qualitative Inquiry and the Conservative Challenge.

Edited by Norman K. Denzin and Michael D. Giardina.

Review by Jon Hovland, NTNU

"Why did science stray from the path of truth? I think it is because we ceased educating the men of science with a knowledge of religion - a knowledge, that is, of genuine truth, genuine reason, and the relationship of man to creation, and his Creator." (www.BlogsforBush.com)

Is there politics in method? Can we say something useful about our choices of methods in science and what we want our research to be? This book is an attempt to do just that, essentially to fight for the right to do research in ways its authors regards to be - if not per se always the truest or the always best - doubtlessly ways that are needed.

This is in other words probably one of the most frustrated and angry method books you will ever read. The text is ablaze with frustration -- frustration over never gaining the status that quantitative science enjoys; frustration over lousy use of numbers in the name of science; frustration over governments that are restricting science through administration, in the name of quality control. The title also promises a discussion of the connection between this restricting of science on the one hand, and conservative politics on the other, however this is more or less left to the reader to figure out. We are reminded of the co-existence of a government that to very little degree accepts other truths than its own. We are also thoroughly introduced to an administration that accepts very little other science than randomized experimental designs or similar kinds of lab-like tests. But the logic of the connection, the mechanism, is not offered explicitly. That would probably also have been contradictory, when the point made is to defend qualitative inquiry against the pressure for production of absolute and robust facts. This again shows how difficult and important this book is; a qualitative inquirer would have to worry that this could turn into an attempt to "guard the castle" (Ryan and Hood, *ibid.*).

Part 1 consists of seven articles that in

seven different ways emphasise two things: 1. Governments in US, UK and Australia are narrowing down science to a narrow spectrum of testing procedures 2. Qualitative methods are essential to science, in a number of different ways and reasons. We are case-wise introduced to the world of abbreviations that is activated in attempts to control what kind of science should be classified good science and funded thereafter. The American 'Scientifically Based Research' (SBR) and its derivative guidelines SIE ('Scientific Inquiry in Education'), The British 'Research Assessment Exercise' (RAE) and the Australian 'Research Quality Framework' (RQF), all of which are shown as more or less based on the assumption that since medical research is successful, and randomized experimental designs are used and appreciated in medical science, this should be the blueprint for all good research. Many administrative regulations and institutions that the authors introduce us to, are activated to make sure this happens.

The justification for this harsh demand is encountered in different ways. House (*ibid.*) names it methodological fundamentalism, and compares basic definitions of fundamentalism with a belief in One true science (and One true conservative ideology). Lather (*ibid.*) offers alternative discourses of knowing to that of evidence-based research, and argues for their use. Morse (*ibid.*) notes that "The compendium of signs and symptoms [...] was dependant on observations and descriptions. This continues, particularly in the identification of new diseases,[...]. New medical procedures are documented using case study design, [...]. But pointing out such obvious inconsistencies is not enough. This basic research (and I use the term deliberately) is not adequate for our critics – they need to see the numbers!" (p. 85), and follows by using ideas from qualitative method to suggest expanded types of evidence. And so on. In short, this part could, for a different

audience, be titled: "Eat Shit. Why and How. A Guide to Overcoming SBR-Fanatics."

Parts 2 and 3 might therefore be somewhat puzzling, because here we find some quite critical accounts of mainstream qualitative inquiry as well. Part 2, "Decolonizing Methodologies", is on Otherness in science, and how science has been, and often still is, a colonizing instrument of western male culture. Part 3 "Contesting Regulation", is both in its poetical form and its content – a consistent reluctance to accept formalization and framework as anything more than just that, and therefore potentially (and likely) representative of (white male) power – an homage to non-regulated academic thought as a road to emancipation and justice.

These are critical over mainstream (malestream – whitestream) *qualitative* inquiry. When other, more natural-science-like forms of inquiry are not an issue, one may suggest this is because they are so far from the position taken in the debate that they are a useless opponent. Inside qualitative inquiry this language exists, and therefore this critique can also serve as testimony of the strength and the scope of wavelengths in science – not SBR, SIE, RQF

and so on, but the scientific community as a whole. Furthermore, they are implicit arguments in themselves. Not all standardized and evidence-based research is necessarily colonialist; it may be quite the opposite, as Ted Porter notes in *Trust in Numbers* (1995). Not everybody will agree that centrally regulated research is per se repressive. Still, there may often be reason to suspect it, and these chapters give wise input on what that means and why and how it should be avoided.

It is quite a coincidence that the last book review here in EASST review (July 07) was of Lehoux' "The problem of health technology", a book that attempts to "develop an alternative conceptualization of health technology as it is used in industrial health care systems," and asks: "[H]ow and when do we know that a given innovation is better?" Lehoux's answer: Through explicitness, articulation, transparency and objectivity. These are the kinds of words that Giardina and Denzin want their readers to contest. What is explicit, what is objective and what does it mean to be transparent? This question is not answered, but is refreshingly left for the reader consider.

Conferences and Calls for Papers

The conference, **Virtually Informed: The Internet as (New) Health Information Source**, to take place on **25-26 January 2008** at the **University of Vienna, AAKH Campus**, has issued a call for papers. The increasing availability and use of the Internet as a new information and communication source in the medical context has become a central issue in both academic and policy debates. Notions like the "informed" or "empowered" patient express the central role of medical information for living "the right way", the high expectation that the Internet would support patients to take more responsibility for their own health as well as the hope for quite fundamental re-orderings in doctor-patient relations. This rather optimistic vision

of the empowering potential of the Internet is however challenged in multiple ways. Policy makers as well as parts of the medical establishment regularly question the quality of the information provided, doubt people's capacity to properly evaluate the "flood of information" and propose quality criteria to direct the user to "reliable" health information. Doctors sometimes appear to be frightened of losing their "knowledge monopoly", thus creating difficulties for patients to express their own positions. Finally there are hints that patients themselves may prefer to take on the "passive patient role". This conference aims to explore these issues from various perspectives in order to obtain a more fine-grained understanding of

the phenomenon. While much research on particular aspects of online health information and its implications has been done already, an integrated and comparative approach is still lacking. We thus would like to draw together and relate issues of patients' possibilities for and limits to acquiring online health information, potential re-ordering of hierarchical doctor-patient relations, and policy imaginations of the role of the Internet in the medical field as well as actual policy interventions. Furthermore, we want to discuss how far criteria such as gender, education, age, the degree of affectedness and Internet skills influence and shape these developments. In this call for papers, we invite empirical research and theoretical reflection on the following thematic strands: How do people search for, structure and evaluate health information when they get online? What possibilities and barriers do they experience when surfing through the health-related Web space? In how far may their experiences and imaginations about "the Web" itself frame their explorations? What role does the Internet play in patients' dealings with their medical conditions? What connections do they make between the "virtual" health information and their "relation" with the doctor? How do diverse policy makers frame the Internet as a health information source, how is the "future" patient conceptualized in the context of these developments and what needs for action do they draw from the answers to these questions? Crossing these three areas, we also want to encourage discussion of the methodological issues related to this type of research. Invited speakers include Samantha Adams (Erasmus University Medical Center, NL), Ulrike Felt (University of Vienna, AUT), Flis Henwood (University of Brighton, UK), John Law (Lancaster University, UK), Sarah Nettleton (University of York, UK), Andrew Webster (University of York, UK), and Sally Wyatt (Virtual Knowledge Studio, KNAW, NL). Presentation abstracts should contain title, speaker(s), affiliations and contact details, the topical strand to which it relates, and an abstract of a maximum of 500 words. Please

use the template to be found under www.univie.ac.at/virusss as the basis for your submission and send it electronically to virinfo.wissenschaftsforschung@univie.ac.at by **15 October 2007**. Decisions will be mailed to you by 25 October 2007. If accepted, we expect to receive a working paper of approximately 3000 words by 7 January 2008. All working papers will be distributed in electronic form to all participants two weeks prior to the conference. This should enable a more detailed discussion and support the workshop character of the event. For further questions contact Mag. Astrid Mager, Mag. Lisa Gugglberger or Bakk. Bernhard Höcher, virinfo.wissenschaftsforschung@univie.ac.at.

Danish Research School in Philosophy, History of Ideas and History of Science (PHIS) has announced its Graduate Conference 2007: Research and relevance.

The Danish Research School in Philosophy, History of Ideas, and History of Science (PHIS) offers a network for PhD-students within the fields of philosophy, history of ideas, and history of science. Each year, a graduate conference is organized to bring together Danish and international PhD students and some of their supervisors. The Graduate Conference 2007 will take place on **December 6 and 7** at the *Sandbjerg Estate - Aarhus University Conference Center*. The programme will include the following sessions: Parallel sessions on the state of the art and current research for each of PHIS' four research areas (theoretical philosophy, practical philosophy, philosophy of science, history of ideas, philosophy and science); Workshops in academic writing (based on manuscripts submitted by the participants); Advantages and pitfalls of collaboration and co-authored work; How to write a dissertation - including such issues as monography versus collection of journal articles, writing for various audiences, writing in foreign languages, etc.; Life after the PhD, including strategies in preparing grant proposals and job applications. Invited speakers include Peter Barker, Ron Schleifer, Dan Zahavi, Peter

Sandøe, Finn Collin, Jens Hebor, Uffe Juul Jensen and Peter C. Kjærgaard. All inquiries should be directed to the head of the organizing committee, Hanne Andersen, Dept. for Studies of Science and Science Education, Aarhus University, at hanne.andersen@si.au.dk. Details on the programme as well as registration forms can be found at the webpage www.si.au.dk/phis2007 which will be updated regularly. **Application deadline is Oct 1.** A short application including name, email address, affiliation and supervisor should be sent to Laura Thomasen (laura@si.au.dk). Shortly after the application deadline, applicants will be informed whether they have been accepted to the conference. There is no conference fee.

The Third International Conference on e-Social Science will be on **7-9 October 2007** in **Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA**. The UK ESRC funded National Centre for e-Social Science (NCeSS) was formed in 2004 to explore how new forms of distributed, computer-based infrastructure (known as the 'Grid' in the UK and 'cyberinfrastructure' in the USA) can be applied to benefit the social sciences. Essentially, cyberinfrastructure is the computing and networking technologies that will enable the discovery, access to, integration, manipulation, analysis and display of the huge bodies of digital data that are becoming available. The aim of this third conference is to bring together international representatives of the social science and cyberinfrastructure research communities in order to create better mutual awareness, harmonize understanding, and instigate coordinated activities to accelerate research, development, and deployment of cyberinfrastructure to support the social science research community. A related objective is to articulate both the technical and social/organizational prerequisites for success in these endeavours. The e-Social Science 2007 Conference will feature three keynote speakers: Daniel E. Atkins, first director of the U.S. National Science Foundation's Office of Cyberinfrastructure;

Roberta Balstad, who until recently was director of Columbia University's Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN); and Carole Goble, director of the myGrid project in the UK, the largest UK e-Science pilot project. For full details on this conference, and to register, please visit <http://ess.si.umich.edu/index.htm>. **Registration will close on the 1st October, 12 noon.**

Contributions are sought for a **one-day event on popular science books** to be held at **Imperial College, London on 22nd Feb 2008**. Literary critics, historians, writers, illustrators, publishers, prize-givers, reviewers, readers, booksellers, teachers (and others) are all invited to take part. Contributors will be asked to introduce a book, collection, theme, or popular science author, perhaps with a small extract, and use it to raise a topic for discussion in or about popular science. Texts considered can be contemporary or historical, but should be something all participants can get an idea of quickly from the introduction; all important text must be in English. Participants will come from different backgrounds, so be prepared to share examples and speak to people from other fields. Topics may include (but are not limited to): Criteria for a 'good' popular science book; The use of imagery and metaphor; History of Science; Illustrations, diagrams, graphics and design; Issues of culture and social class; Writing for children; Epistemology; Celebrity and popular science authorship; Marketing and publishing; Religion; and Relationships between scientists and 'the public'. We will conduct participatory workshops rather than following the traditional "papers and questions" model. You would have 30-45 minutes to lead a session, which means speaking about your example for approx. 15 minutes, then leading an open discussion on your topic. If you are interested in contributing, please send us an outline of your presentation (500 words maximum) and a short bio (approx 200 words). The outline should list the source(s) you want to discuss, and preview the

discussion topic your session would raise. Email this to popscievent@gmail.com by the **23rd November 2007**. Registration will not open until the programme is finalised in early December, but we can confirm that the cost will be £10 (includes lunch and refreshments) and it'll be held at Imperial College, South Kensington Campus, on Friday 22nd February 2008. Further enquires to popscievent@gmail.com.

The 3rd Surveillance & Society Conference, InVisibilities: The politics, practice and experience of surveillance in everyday life, is a two-day international conference hosted by the Centre for Criminological Research, *University of Sheffield* in association with the Surveillance Studies Network, <http://www.surveillance-studies.net/conference.htm>. It will be held on **Wednesday 2nd April - Thursday 3rd April 2008**. While many of the world's nations are becoming surveillance societies, the nature of life with surveillance in those societies is far from homogeneous, and is not widely researched or theorised. This conference focuses on the lived realities of surveillance and is keen to encourage empirical studies which document its everyday experience. By its very nature surveillance makes populations visible, and differentiates between their members; surveillance itself features varied techniques, intensities and foci. Whether as workers, consumers, children, patients, criminals, web surfers or travellers we are made visible in different ways, through different technologies and administrative regimes. Visibility is not always total, unproductive or oppressive – visibility is necessarily partial. For some it is actively embraced: lives are lived in visibility. Nevertheless, widespread ambivalence towards surveillance has been noted in academic, policy and media circles. As surveillance confers benefits and incurs costs on individuals, personal information economies of surveillance emerge. In building personal strategies which involve surveillance practices, invisibilities are negotiated to mediate, limit and exploit exposure to

surveillance. How individuals, groups, organizations and societies negotiate, experience, resist, comply with, and enjoy surveillance are critical empirical questions, which appeal to surveillance scholars from a wide range of social science disciplines. Key themes to include: Experiencing Surveillance and Visibility; Participatory and Voluntary Surveillance; Theorising (in)visibility; Histories of Surveillance and Visibility; Surveillance of the Other - Visibility and Difference; Representations of Surveillance in Film/Art/Literature/Media; State Surveillance and Identification; Surveillance, visibility and the welfare state; Surveillance and consumer visibility; The transparent body; Electronic visibilities; (In)visibility and labour; Negotiating (in)visibility; Researching (in)visibility; Spatial visibilities; and Surveillance futures. If you would like to give a paper please submit your abstract to Lisa Burns L.K.Burns@Shef.ac.uk at the University of Sheffield **by January 31st 2008**. Information about the Sheffield Centre for Criminological Research can be found at: <http://www.shef.ac.uk/ccr/>; and information about the University of Sheffield can be found at: <http://www.shef.ac.uk/>

The 26th annual **MEPHISTOS graduate student conference** devoted to the History, Philosophy, Sociology and Anthropology of Science, Technology, and Medicine will take place on **April 4-6, 2008**, at the *University of Texas at Austin*. The MEPHISTOS Organizing Committee welcomes proposals for individual papers from graduate students examining issues related to the History, Philosophy, Sociology, and Anthropology of Science, Technology, Medicine, and Health. Applicants should not, however, feel constrained by the above-listed disciplinary approaches. We welcome paper proposals from all disciplinary fields. Further, applicants should not feel restricted to the modern and contemporary time period as we strongly encourage paper proposals devoted to early modern, medieval and renaissance periods as well. Past papers have addressed

the following issues: Health and Normalcy; Measurement, Evidence, and Representation in Science and Medicine; Technology and Society; Narrative and Science; Knowledge-Making, Knowledge-Forgetting; Religion and Science; Science in the Media; Science and Gender; Science and Art; Ancient Studies of Science; Sciences for the Environment; Non-Western Science; Information Technology; Philosophy of the Mind and the Body. All interested applicants please submit a CV and an Abstract (200-300 words, separate attachments preferred) by email to: mephistos2008@gmail.com. Please include in your CV full contact information, department and university affiliation, and level in graduate program. The deadline is **January 1, 2008**. Questions may be directed to mephistos2008@gmail.com. See also: <http://studentorgs.utexas.edu/mephistos/>.

The Third Annual Corsage Workshop (C-3), ‘**Contingencies of genomics - finding roads into the future**’, will take place on **13 December 2007, De Witte Vosch, Utrecht (Netherlands)**. The workshop theme is meant to inspire discussions at the workshop but is in no means restrictive with respect to the presentations. Presentations will automatically be considered for the workshop as long as they satisfy these two conditions: (1) being presentable, and (2) relating to ELSA. The term ‘contingency’ highlights the essential dependency of a fully realized genomics agenda (whatever that is) on a number of factors and issues: satisfactory elucidation of gene-disease-diet relationships; solutions to the technical uncertainties of genetic tests and their implications for early diagnosis and treatment of genetic disorders; approaches to navigating the dynamics of the ethical, legal, political, economic and societal contexts of genomics based innovation; etc. Thus, genomics is dependent not only on scientific and technological excellence but also on ethical and societal relevance and acceptance. Scientific, technological, and regulatory choices have to be made to realize the potential of genomics but they are choices - there is both freedom and necessity to select

and reject. ELSA and other social science researchers can help reflecting on uncertainty and making alternative choices. The Corsage workshop is an opportunity to demonstrate such approaches, coming out of recent research. The Cooperative Researchers on Society and Genomics (Corsage) cluster of GeNeYouS (the Genomics Network for Young Scientists) invites young ELSA genomics researchers working towards their PhD (AiOs), as well as researchers at post-doc level working on ethical, legal, societal, cultural and other aspects (ELSA) of genomics and related sciences to submit abstracts related to their work, at whatever stage of maturity. We also invite young scientists from the molecular/life sciences working towards their PhD who in their work link up with any of the above aspects, and would like to present a paper in progress. **6 November 2007** is the deadline for preliminary abstracts (up to 150 words) to be submitted to T Propp, Utrecht University (t.propp@geo.uu.nl). Further information: <http://www.geneyous.nl/corsage/>. The workshop is supported by the Center for Society and Genomics (CSG, Nijmegen); the Postgraduate Forum on Genetics and Society (PFGS/UK); and the Netherlands Graduate School of Science, Technology and Modern Culture (WTMC, Maastricht).

Governing dementia: Between present moments and future policies is the title of the international conference to be held on **December 3-5, 2007** at the *University of Vienna*. In the context of worldwide demographic changes and a rapidly growing “greying” population, dementia emerged as an increasingly acute medical and socio-political problem during the last decades. Nowadays, dementia is recognised in public health domains as a political problem due to the considerable social, economic and financial impacts and costs that come along with it. Within this setting, new focal points concerning dementia research such as genomics research have a significant effect on health care strategies and policies in the respective field. Because dementia is not

conceived as a normal part of the ageing process, great scientific efforts are made to develop and enhance diagnosis, cure, treatment and care to be able to cope with future demographic developments. With regard to the question of efficiency and efficacy, these endeavours entail a repercussion on the management of dementia. At the same time and as a result of different and changing understandings of dementia and the conditions that may cause it, new ways of governing dementia occurred during the last years. In trying to meet these socio-political challenges, the conference will address several important aspects of governing dementia in the genomic and global era. The conference will not only facilitate a debate and provide a discussion forum between researchers and practitioners, working in the medical scientific and socio-political area with regard to dementia. Most notably, the conference will present an innovative way of dealing with dementia as a medical and at the same time socio-political problem. Instead of looking at the medical scientific point of view on the one hand and on a political and social point of view on the other hand, the conference aims at simultaneously focussing on and exploring interrelated practices in the relevant fields. At the same time, the conference intends to investigate the mutual impact of involved actor groups on shaping the understanding of dementia, ranging from scientists in genome research and clinicians to affected groups and relevant political actors, embedded within regional practices, national boundaries and global knowledge. Researchers and students are invited to submit abstracts for one of the following panels: Diagnosis/treatment/cure/(pharmaco)genomics; Care/patients' perspective; Dementia in the context of ageing; Governing dementia; and Pharmacoeconomics and translational research. As the conference aims at increasing interdisciplinary work and networking within the field of governing dementia, abstracts with regard to both medical scientific and social scientific aspects of dementia as well as from the perspective of researchers and practitioners are welcome. The presentations should not be longer than

15 minutes (with a discussion of 10 minutes). In addition, posters can be submitted in size A2. Please indicate when sending your abstract whether you want to present a poster in addition to your oral presentation or instead of your oral presentation. If you wish to participate, please send an abstract (250-350 words) to ursula.naue@univie.ac.at by **Oct. 15, 2007**. Notification of acceptance will be sent by October 22. See: http://www.univie.ac.at/transformation/GwB/events_02.htm.

Trust in Science, a major interdisciplinary workshop, will bring together leaders in broadcasting, journalism, and museology with scientists and scholars from the social sciences and humanities who are engaged in the study of science and technology. The workshop will be held **October 15-16th, 2007 at Toronto's CBC Conference Centre**. The entrance to the conference centre is located at 25 John Street. Public lectures by Sheila Jasanoff and Natalie Jeremijenko will take place during the evenings in the Glenn Gould Studio. To register for the workshop, please email Bessie Goldberg at Bessie@yorku.ca.

Neurosocieties: the rise and impact of the new brain sciences is the title of the Launch Conference of the European Neuroscience and Society Network on **November 12-13, 2007, in London, UK**. This conference will mark the inauguration of the ENSN, a networking project funded by the European Science Foundation and convened by researchers at the BIOS Centre, London School of Economics. The last twenty years have seen unprecedented innovation in the neurosciences. Despite evidence that advances in the neurosciences are having a significant influence on the lives of individuals across Europe, there has been little formal engagement within the European social sciences with the ethical, social, legal and security implications of recent developments in this branch of scientific experimentation. The European Neuroscience

and Society Network (ENSN) has been established in order to serve as a multidisciplinary forum for timely and necessary engagement with the influence of the new brain sciences on our lives. The November conference will be the first in a series of international workshops and conferences bringing together leading neuroscientists, philosophers and social scientists for sustained discussions and cross-disciplinary dialogue on the following themes: Neuroscience and society: framing the agenda in Europe; Public health and the politics of the neurosciences; Neuroeconomics: markets, choice and the distribution of neurotechnologies; and Sources of the neurochemical self: consciousness, personhood and difference. The ENSN is directed by a Steering Committee consisting of representatives from Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland and the UK. The Network also consists of programme collaborators and advisory experts based in France, Italy, and the United States. Chair of the Steering Committee is Professor Nikolas Rose, Director of the BIOS Centre for the study of Bioscience, Biomedicine, Biotechnology and Society, at LSE. Numbers at the Launch conference on November 12-13 are strictly limited to ensure opportunity for participation, so please book early. To indicate your interest and request a registration form, contact Linsey McGoey (l.j.mcgoey@lse.ac.uk), Programme Coordinator, European Neuroscience and Society Network. For more information about the ENSN, see: www.esf.org/ensn.

The ISSTI Interdisciplinary Masterclass for Postgraduates will be held on **3-5 December 2007 in Edinburgh**. This workshop is aimed at postgraduate researchers involved in designing, managing and carrying out interdisciplinary research projects which span the social and natural sciences. The workshop is open to any ESRC-funded PhD students who are engaged in interdisciplinary research between the social

and natural sciences (including students who are funded via cross-council initiatives such as the ESRC-NERC and ESRC-MRC joint studentships and cross-council programmes such as RELU). There will be no charge for this event, which will include accommodation and meals, but attendees must be able to cover their own travel expenses. The meeting will run from Monday afternoon to Wednesday lunchtime. As places will be limited to 25, participants are encouraged to register early for the workshop. This can be done online at www.crf.ac.uk/events/isstibooking.html. Any queries can be directed to Dr Catherine Lyall c.lyall@ed.ac.uk. At the end of the workshop we hope that students will have: 1. developed a better understanding of how to design an interdisciplinary PhD project so that the social science and natural science inputs are appropriate. 2. discussed strategies for conducting that research that will enable them to thrive in an interdisciplinary environment. 3. gained a better idea of how to write up and disseminate an integrated thesis/research report. 4. contributed to the production of a guide to supervising interdisciplinary PhDs. This event is funded by the ESRC's Researcher Development Initiative (RDI) which supports the training and development of researchers in the social sciences at all stages of their career www.rdi.ac.uk. See also events: www.issti.ed.ac.uk/events.

On **May 14-16 of 2008** NanoScience and Technology Studies at the **University of South Carolina** will be bring together an international group of scholars to examine the ways that nanotechnology is consumed. The conference is entitled **Consuming Nano**. We are particularly, though not exclusively, interested in examining the consumption of nanotechnology from the point of view of the humanities. We will look at nanotechnology from its role in making better tennis rackets, through its power as brand for marketing, to the ways that it is seen as an essential part of regional and national development and growth. It is time to look at Nanotechnology not as a promise for the future, but as a developing technology that affects us in the

present. This conference will continue the University of South Carolina's tradition of bringing the international community together to examine broad issues in the social and ethical implication of nanotechnology. Papers will be limited to 20 minutes reading time with a 10-minute question and answer period. Panel or workshop proposals are also encouraged. Panels and Workshops should fit into a 90-minute time period. Proposals should include a description of the panel or workshop, a list of participants including their institutional affiliation and roles in the panel/workshop, and contact information for all participants. While presentations that address the theme of the conference are preferred any presentation that addresses social and ethical implications of nanotechnology will be considered. Electronic submissions of 500-word proposals (pdf or RichText formats) will be accepted to **January 15, 2008**. Early acceptance of papers will be available for authors who require it because of visa or other travel issues. If you require early acceptance please state so in your abstract. Send abstracts to Mark Stevens, mstevens@gwm.sc.edu. For further information contact Dr. Ed Munn Sanchez, ed@schc.sc.edu (803 576-5633). The conference is supported by the University of South Carolina's Nanocenter and a NIRT-grant from the National Science Foundation.

Take a deep breath is the title of the conference at *Tate Modern*, in association with the London Consortium **15 - 17 November 2007**. Take a deep breath is an interdisciplinary conference on the social, cultural and scientific ramifications of breathing. It will explore the influence of breath on the work of various theorists and practitioners and encourage a critical discussion by featuring talks, visual art projects, performances, film screenings, and musical events. More information: <http://www.londonconsortium.com/2007/07/20/take-a-deep-breath-conference-call-for-submissions/#more-463>.

Matterrealities, mobilities, innovation is the title of the workshop at *Lancaster University*, **5-7 November 2007**. A growing body of studies of scientific and everyday practices show that in the detailed how of 'how matter comes to matter' (Barad 2003) the social is inextricably conjoined with the material. However, the very practices that join also often conceal such entanglement. In this interdisciplinary workshop we seek to explore a particular set of connections between 'matterrealities', mobilities and innovation: Matterrealities: As new computing, sensor and actuator technologies become increasingly powerful and small, they converge with everyday materials, including the clothes we wear, the cars we drive, and the places we live, play and work in. Whereas research into socio-technical settings and practices has tended to look at 'the virtual' (cyberspace and life online), research must now also look towards the physical and to the 'materealization' of socio-technical reality. How can interdisciplinary insights and approaches come together productively and creatively? Mobilities: A new 'movement-driven' social science (Urry 2007) is emerging, in which movement, potential movement and blocked movement are conceptualised as constitutive of economic, social, political, environmental and material relations. How do mobilities depend on and, at the same time, help produce material infrastructures? How does matter move? How are material agencies mobilized? How can we mobilize interdisciplinary initiatives to investigate these questions? Innovation: With everything in flux, viable and desirable innovation cannot be a top-down, mainly conceptual process. It has to be experimental and participatory, engaging all - material and human - agencies. Can studies of how matter comes to matter inform innovation? Can they foster participation and bottom-up innovation? For this workshop we invite participation from a broad field of interested parties, spanning the natural sciences, art, design, engineering, humanities, the social sciences, the public and commercial or industrial organizations. A maximum of 40 participants can be accepted. Registration

takes place on a first come first served basis. The deadline for registration is **12 October**. Registration will cost £ 80.00. Details will be published here. A now very limited number of free student places are available. For information about these or an expression of

interest please contact m.buscher (at) lancaster.ac.uk. See also <http://www.ist-palcom.org/activities/mattrealities>.

Opportunities Available

The *Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin* has announced **Lorenz Krüger postdoctoral fellowship** for 2008/2010 for an outstanding junior scholar whose current research combines perspectives from the history of science with those of the philosophy of science and/or the history of philosophy. The fellowship is named in honor of the late Professor Lorenz Krüger, of the University of Göttingen, whose work sought to connect philosophy with the history of science. The Lorenz Krüger Fellowship is awarded for a two year stay at the Institute in Berlin, beginning 1 March, 2008. The fellowship is open to scholars of all nationalities who have completed their Ph.D. no earlier than 2003 and no later than February 2008. The stipend for applicants from abroad is € 1.900 per month. The Max Planck Society is committed to promoting more handicapped individuals and especially encourages them to apply. Applicants are invited to send a curriculum vitae, a brief research proposal (maximum 1000 words), and two letters of recommendation by **December 1, 2007** to: Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, "Lorenz-Krüger-Stipendium", Boltzmannstraße 22, 14195 Berlin, Germany.

The *Department of History at the University of California, Berkeley* seeks applications for a **full-time, tenure-track appointment at the assistant professor** level in the history of science after 1200 effective July 1, 2008. We invite applications from specialists working on Europe (prior to 1800), on any area of Asia, or on Africa and the Middle East.

Applications must include a detailed letter, a curriculum vitae, a representative sample of written work (an article, book chapter, or dissertation chapter), and three letters of reference. All items must be submitted electronically no later than **October 1, 2007**. For instructions about submitting materials: <http://gold.ls.berkeley.edu:80/sReg.php?i=36>. Questions may be addressed to Mary Elizabeth Berry, Chair, Department of History, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-2550, <http://gold.ls.berkeley.edu:80/sReg.php?i=36>.

The *Department of Social Studies of Medicine, in connection with the Department of Anthropology, McGill University*, invites applications for a **tenure track position at the rank of assistant professor** to commence 1 September 2008. The successful candidate will be appointed primarily in the Faculty of Medicine (Social Studies of Medicine) but is expected to obtain a joint appointment in the Faculty of Arts (Department of Anthropology). We seek a medical anthropologist with significant publications and research interests in one or more of the following fields: the anthropology of medical and clinical practices; the anthropology of biomedical science and technology; and the globalization of research practices. Geographical areas open. The Department of Social Studies of Medicine is a multidisciplinary department (anthropology, history, sociology). Teaching responsibilities will include primarily undergraduate and graduate courses in the Department of Anthropology (cross-listed in Social Studies

of Medicine) and some teaching in the Faculty of Medicine. The language of instruction at McGill University is English; competence in French is desirable but not required. Priority will be given to applications received by **30 November 2007**; the review of applications will continue until 31 January 2008. Ph.D. at the time of application is required, postdoctoral experience and a substantial set of publications are a major asset. Applicants should send a curriculum vitae; a cover letter that indicates completed research, current research program, and teaching experience; copies of up to three publications representing the applicant's current research; and the names, addresses, e-mail coordinates, and phone numbers of three references. Applications should be sent to Search Committee, Social Studies of Medicine, McGill University, 3647 Peel St., Montreal, Qc. H3A 1X1, Canada. McGill University is committed to academic excellence and scholarly achievement, and all qualified candidates are encouraged to apply. However, in accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements priority will be given to Canadians citizens and permanent residents of Canada. McGill University is strongly committed to diversity within its community and welcomes applications from members of visible minority groups and women. Apply online at <http://aaanet.jobcontrolcenter.com/jobdetail.cf?m?job=2626022.32>.

The *NIHR Kings Patient Safety and Service Quality Research Centre at King's College London*, in partnership with King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, have announced **five openings** in their programmes on risk, organisational governance, workforce, and innovations). This is an exciting opportunity for social scientists with an interest in applied health research to help shape the future of patient safety and service quality research in the UK within the new national Patient Safety and Quality Research Centre, funded by the National Institute for Health Research. The King's Patient Safety and Service Quality Research Centre is

founded on a strong partnership between clinicians and managers at King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust and senior academics from a range of disciplines at King's College London. There are four research programmes within the Centre on the following topics: risk, organisational governance, workforce, and innovations. It is expected that successful candidates will have relevant background/experience for a specific programme; in addition, given close links between programmes, suitable candidates may have the opportunity to work across more than one of these. We are seeking to appoint staff as Research Fellows (RAII - £29,927-£39,602 plus £2,323 LW) and Research Associates (RA1A £21,477-£32,147 plus £2,323 LW), grade dependent upon qualifications, skills and experience. The posts are available with immediate effect until 31 March 2012. For further particulars and application details, see http://www.jobs.ac.uk/jobs/AG972/Full_Time_Researchers/ or please see our website on www.kcl.ac.uk/jobs or contact strand-recruitment@kcl.ac.uk, fax 020 7848 1352 or by mail from: Human Resources, Strand Campus, King's College London, London WC2R 2LS. Please quote the relevant reference number on all correspondence. The closing date for receipt of applications is **8th October 2007**. Interviews are expected to be held 23rd or 24th October 2007.

Applications are invited for **three-month fellowships** in Spring 2008 within the *Virtual Knowledge Studio for the Humanities and Social Sciences (VKS), Amsterdam*. The fellowship is designed for junior scholars who have recently received their PhDs in order to provide the following: experience of working within an interdisciplinary research group, an opportunity to prepare material for publication and to develop new research ideas. During the three months of the fellowship, a senior member of the VKS staff will act as mentor. Application deadline: **20 October 2007**. For more information, see: <http://www.virtualknowledgestudio.nl/news.php>, or email Jeannette Haagsma,

Organizational Coordinator,
jeannette.haagsma@vks.knaw.nl.

The *University of Maastricht*, in collaboration with the newly established *Maastricht Virtual Knowledge Studio* announces two vacancies, a **Post-doc Position**: Cities and citizens writing history and shaping the future (38 hours per week), and a **PhD Position**: Simulation and the vulnerability of technological culture (also 38 hours per week). With regards to the Post-doc Position, in 1999 the Dutch government introduced the policy of the “cultural biography” in which not only experts such as curators, but also citizens would have a say in which artifacts should be made part of the collective memory of The Netherlands. The city of Maastricht was one of the first local governments to implement this policy together with cultural heritage institutions and the University Maastricht. The purpose of this project is to address theoretical questions relating to the digital production and storage of material contributing to the biography of a city, and the co-construction of digital representations of the city and the city itself. Moreover, it studies the web-based participation of experts and non-experts in the future policies, planning and cultural heritage of cities from an international perspective. Requirements include a doctorate in relevant field, such as history, politics, STS, cultural or urban studies; a demonstrable interest in methodologies of history and cultural heritage; good ICT skills; and language skills – English and Dutch (Dutch language skills should be excellent, both oral and written). This post-doc project will build on ongoing work at UM, namely the ‘paper and virtual cities’ project and the ‘cultural biography of Maastricht’ project, conducted respectively by Dr Charles van den Heuvel, and Dr Pieter Caljé and Dr Jack Post. At present, the main research questions are: how to use digital means for the collection and storage of memories and representations of the past, and what practical, organizational and theoretical problems are encountered in doing so? The purpose of this post-doc project is to address

more theoretical questions relating to the digital production and storage of material contributing to the biography of a city. What does ‘biography’ actually mean when referring to a city? What is the status of user-generated content in an historical project? How can archives of user-generated content be constructed and used? How are the digital representations of the city and the city itself co-constructed? What are the implications of technical choices about storing and representing digital data for the biography? Who participates in such an endeavour, and who are the gatekeepers? What are the relationships between different groups of experts, and what constitutes expertise? The way in which the Municipality of Maastricht handles its potentially contradictory roles of being simultaneously the curator of the past and the main architect of the future will also be addressed. Analysis of the uses of the past complements ongoing work in Maastricht about the uses of the future (de Wilde, van Asselt). The starting point of this post-doctoral research will be to conduct a comparison with similar heritage projects in order to identify the most salient questions. This position will be located within the newly established Maastricht Virtual Knowledge Studio. This will begin on 1 October 2007, and is the result of a formal cooperation between the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, UM and the Virtual Knowledge Studio of Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. Dr Sally Wyatt will be the director of the Maastricht Studio. Additional information about the vacancy can be obtained from: Dr. Sally Wyatt, tel. 0031-20 850 0282, email: sally.wyatt@vks.knaw.nl or www.virtualknowledgestudio.nl. The post-doc vacancy number is 2007.177. You can apply for this job before **22 October 2007** by sending your curriculum vitae, ‘motivation’ letter, and an example of written work, to the address below: Universiteit Maastricht, Faculteit der Cultuur- en Maatschappijwetenschappen, afd P&O, P.O.Box 616, 6200 MD Maastricht, The Netherlands, pzfdcwvacatures@facburfdcw.unimaas.nl. Additionally there is a PhD position available. The key issue in this PhD project is the role of

ICT-based simulations and models in the development of technological cultures. Increasingly, the functioning and reliability of technological systems crucial to the conduct of everyday life rely on information and knowledge generated by computer models and simulations. What does this mean for the vulnerability of technological systems? The project will be based on a comparative design (across fields and/or countries). The empirical material will provide the basis for reflection on the epistemological issues raised by the use of models and simulations, and on the nature of vulnerability in technological cultures. Masters degree in a relevant field (preferably a research master) is required. Experience with or interest in science and technology studies. Good ICT skills. Language skills – English (and Dutch). Additional information about the vacancy can be obtained from Sally Wyatt (see above). You can apply for this job before **22 October 2007** by sending a curriculum vitae, a ‘motivation letter’ and an example of your written work (MA thesis for example) to the address below: Universiteit Maastricht, Faculteit der Cultuur- en Maatschappijwetenschappen, afd P&O, P.O.Box 616, 6200 MD Maastricht, The Netherlands, E-mail: pzfdcwvacatures@facburfdew.unimaas.nl. When applying for this job always mention the vacancy number 2007.176. The Maastricht Virtual Knowledge Studio has as its main purpose is to establish the field of ‘digital cultures in development’ within UM. This field reflects the multiplicity and fluidity of ICT-related changes. Just as there was no single form of industrial society, a uniform digital culture can also not be expected. However, various digital cultures have enough in common for comparative research to be fruitful. The Maastricht Studio adopts a symmetrical conception of ‘development’: all countries, in the global north and south, are experiencing change. The main research object of the Maastricht Studio is knowledge. The Maastricht Studio studies the role of knowledge in society, and the changing character of knowledge in the research system, focusing particularly on digitally-produced and -stored knowledge. In this

project, we will apply that knowledge to understanding the role of simulations (in transport or water management, for example) in the development of technological cultures. We live in a technological culture: the production and distribution of goods, services and cultural products is technologically mediated. The creation and maintenance of systems for human survival is deeply technological. Very few aspects of daily life can be conceptualised without reference to the technological means of their functioning. This is generally true, but receives an extra twist and impetus through the introduction of ICTs: technological cultures are increasingly becoming digitised. Another key feature of technological cultures is that they are vulnerable. Technology plays a double role here: in part this is an important cause of new forms of vulnerability (such as the risks associated with genetic engineering and nanotechnology), and partially this is the main component in strategies to counter this vulnerability (e.g. by medical, communication, or surveillance technologies). Also, vulnerability is not an exclusively negative characteristic: some measure of vulnerability is crucial in order to maintain a certain level of flexibility, innovation, and social learning in society. The key issue to be addressed in this PhD project is the role of simulation and modelling to handle this double nature of the vulnerability of technological cultures. How is a technological culture’s vulnerability mapped and monitored, and how are systems designed to cope with vulnerability without stifling all flexibility and innovation? The project can build on previous FASoS research on simulation. Professor Wiebe Bijker studied the role of physical modelling in coastal engineering, and Maaïke Lauwaert will soon complete a PhD project (with Dr Jo Wachelder and Bijker as supervisors) on digital gaming and simulation. The proposed project will use a comparative design, comparing different fields and comparing a ‘north’ and ‘south’ context. The empirical material generated by the case studies will also provide the basis for reflection on the epistemological issues raised by the use of new (combinations of) data

sources as they arise in the use of simulations. In order to strengthen the links between the two research lines, this project will not only examine the use of simulations themselves in relation to the vulnerability of technological culture, but also study the ways in which different disciplines and social actors develop and use knowledge generated by simulations. Wiebe Bijker and Sally Wyatt will be the supervisors of this project.

The **ESRC Centre for Genomics in Society (Egenis)** in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, **University of Exeter** has openings available: **Social Science Senior Research and Research Fellowships** (Ref. J451189 & J461288). The ESRC Centre for Genomics in Society (Egenis) is an ESRC funded centre for the study of the meaning and social implications of contemporary genomic science. We are a broad interdisciplinary group of researchers, based at the University of Exeter and directed by Professors John Dupré, Barry Barnes and Steve Hughes. We are about to enter our second five years of ESRC funding and applications are invited for two posts in the centre as detailed below. Post 1: J451189: Senior Research Fellow or Research Fellow Salary: £29,139 - £41,545 pa. Post 2: J461288: Research Fellow or Associate Research Fellow, Salary: £22,332 - £31,840 pa. We seek to appoint two social scientists to take forward the work of Egenis over the next five years, covering the second term of ESRC funding of this Centre. Subject to a standard one year probationary period, these posts are expected to lead to permanent continuing positions in the Department of Sociology and Philosophy at the end of the initial five years. The two posts will be in medical sociology and in regulation and governance of human genomics. Our expectation is that the senior post will be in the former area, though depending on the candidates who apply, we will consider reversing this. The position in medical sociology will be to contribute to the development and implementation of the Egenis portfolio of work in medical genomics, which has focused

on the uses of medical tests and family histories in the management of polygenic cardiovascular diseases, and in nutrigenomics. The second position will initially be to work on the role of expertise in the governance of genomics. For post 1, a relevant PhD, a strong publications output and relevant research experience are required. The successful applicant will be expected to play a central role in developing their area of research at Egenis within the context of a research strategy agreed with the ESRC. This should include contributing to grant proposals for subsidiary funding, supervision of doctoral students and management of other activities within the centre. Salary in the above range is dependant upon experience and current salary. The successful applicant for post 2 will have a desire to achieve excellence in research and to develop their research profile over the period of the appointment. Applicants should have a PhD or equivalent in sociology (or other social science discipline) and proven qualitative research skills. Experience in the relevant area would be desirable, but is not essential. For both posts the ability to work in an interdisciplinary environment and to contribute to a dynamic research culture is important. Closing date for applications is **12:30 pm, 29th October 2007**. Please clearly state on your application which post you wish to apply for by quoting the appropriate reference number. Interviews for the medical sociology position will be held in Exeter on 13th November. Interviews for the regulation and governance of human genomics position will be held in Exeter on the 21st November. For further details and application information please visit our website: www.exeter.ac.uk/egenis. For further information about the posts please contact: Professor John Dupré, J.A.Dupre@ex.ac.uk, tel: +44 (0)1392 269127. For an application pack or non-academic questions please contact: Cheryl Sutton, c.a.sutton@exeter.ac.uk Tel: +44 (0)1392 269141.

News from the Field

Science Studies is pleased to announce that it has **digitized and published all of its articles from 1988 to 1997 on its website**. This completes the Science Studies archive to include all of its volumes as open access. The ten volumes which have now been published comprise over 100 articles on Science and Technology Studies and represents one of the largest fully accessible online collections available today. To access the content simply go to www.sciencestudies.fi and click on the Article Index link to gain access to these

volumes. Science Studies is committed to distributing its content to as broad an audience as possible at no cost.

Attention is drawn to the recent publication of a thematic section on Genomics & Society in the *Graduate Journal of Social Science* (GJSS, www.gjss.nl). It has been edited by Bart Penders (Maastricht University, the Netherlands) and Maud Radstake (Centre for Society and Genomics, Nijmegen, the Netherlands). All contributions are available in HTML and PDF at <http://www.gjss.nl/vol04/nr01/>.

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