# EASST
# *Review*

### EASST's Institutional Members:

*EASST is in the process of rethinking its approach to institutional membership and its relationship with national STS organizations and centres.*

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***Cover Illustration:*** *"There Goes the Sun" Photographed in Wales by Ann Rudinow Sætnan*

# My Climate Sin

*Editorial*

## By Ann Rudinow Sætnan

I confess. Mea culpa. I am a climate sinner. Not a climate change denier. Oh, no! I know I'm contributing to climate change, and I know how bad it's getting. And yet, I continue to sin.

Not constantly, mind you. Not on an everyday basis. I generally walk, bike, or take public transport. I turn down the heat and put on a sweater. I don't leave lights on all over the house. I prefer locally sourced or fair trade, organically grown food. The same goes for clothing. I recycle. Recognizing that these habits too may not be the most climate-friendly and that calculating the climate impact of each action is beyond my capabilities, I am as good as I can be. But I have one climate sin I cannot seem to shake off: I fly.

I fly to visit family, living as I do an ocean and a continent away from where I was born. And I fly to academic conferences. I've done away with many smaller meetings, replacing them with conference calls. But conferences and workshops I find irreplaceable. As do even climate change researchers, I gather. My own daughter and son-in-love (cases in point) just got back from academic meetings in China and Portugal. So what is it about such meetings that compels us to fly? Can't we just email one another?

No, we can't. Email does not replace face-to-face communications. For instance, in graduate student supervision, I find that a strong basis of trust has to be built up first through face-to-face communication before emailed exchanges can be effective. Until the student feels confident in herself and confident that I mean her well, emailed comments are too brusk (no matter how many smileys tacked on) and emailed clarifications too slow. They can shake the student's confidence, cause alarm or even insult, and it takes too many exchanges with too much time between them to iron the wrinkles back out of the relationship. And that's just a two-person communication situation.

Conferences and work-shops bring in another compelling factor – efficiency. The broad and rapid exchange and development of ideas and norms achievable at a conference or workshop is hard to achieve on paper or screen. Note, for instance, Richard Hindmarsh's piece below on the Asia-Pacific STS Network. The whole organization process began as a happenstance meeting and moan about long-distance conference travels, shared over cups of breakfast coffee at the Rotterdam 4S/EASST conference. I won't say that similarly productive meetings don't happen over virtually shared cups of coffee over the internet, but I would hypothesize that they are more rare. Certainly in my own experience, I almost always come away from face-to-face conferencing with totally unplanned for new contacts, new project ideas, new agreements to co-author a paper or a book or a project application. I have never done so through random encounters online.

And so ... I continue to fly, however much I realize that flying is my worst climate sin. I continue to fly, and so do thousands of other academics. We have yet again set a new record for registrations for the 4S/EASST conference, I look forward to seeing many of you there in Copenhagen in a few weeks. I hope you find the conference inspiring, invigorating more than exhausting (though the latter is also inevitable), productive – all in all: well worth whatever guilt it entails. And if you can, do come by train.

Editorially yours,
Ann R. Sætnan

# Opening Up Societal Futures
# through EU Research and Innovation Agendas

### By Les Levidow (Open University, Milton Keynes)
### and Claudia Neubauer (Fondation Sciences Citoyennes, Paris)

What kind of society do we want to build? What knowledge is necessary? For and by whom?

Such questions always underlie research agendas. The answers generally have been pre-empted by dominant policy visions, along with expert appraisals sharing such visions. Potential futures are closed down, thus excluding the values or interests of the poorest and most marginal people (Stirling 2008).

Nevertheless EU Framework Programmes for Research and Technology Development have provided some scope to open up societal futures and to involve civil society organisations (CSOs) which likewise do so. Many STS scholars have sought to go beyond the dominant agendas, sometimes by working with CSOs. This article describes efforts to broaden Horizon 2020, the EU research framework that will begin in 2014, following Framework Programme 7.

## Tensions within EU research agendas

Tensions between divergent aims underlie the EU's research Framework Programmes. These have aimed to create a European Research Area (ERA) integrating and enhancing European knowledges. 'Science is not just about knowledge but also about politics, ethics and quality of life' (CEC, 2004). The ERA's vision has included the need to 'democratise decision making, for a Science operating as a service to Society' (European Council, 2008).

Yet this aim has been marginalised by dominant frameworks promoting capital-intensive technoscientific development through private-sector interests and public-private partnerships. The Lisbon agenda has sought greater R&D investment to make Europe 'the globally most competitive knowledge-based economy by 2010' (EU Council, 2000). ERA policies should be encouraging the EU 'to become more competitive, including its industry' (EU Council, 2007).

An explicit opening for different approaches came with the Commission's *Science and Society Action Plan* (CEC, 2002). Since then the 'Science in Society' programme

has provided scope to develop critical approaches, to involve CSOs and to explore alternative solutions. Some STS scholars have been employed in the Programme, many have been involved in workshops and reports, and many more have carried out studies that it funded.

Two studies illustrate those roles. In 2006 the Science in Society Programme delegated an expert group the task of evaluating the EU's research policy, which then was emphasising the 'Knowledge Society'. The group's report, *Taking European Knowledge Society Seriously*, criticised dominant policy narratives for imposing specific problem-diagnoses and solutions, while pre-empting alternatives. As a profound ambiguity in the Lisbon Agenda, *'while it marked the growing pressures to translate fresh research insights rapidly into globally-marketable commodities, and to reorganise science accordingly, this has been accompanied by the explicit EU policy commitment to public engagement and respect for public doubts or scepticism'* (Felt et al., 2007: 11).

From a later study, the MASIS report emphasised 'the normative challenge of integrating science in society, allowing for societal participation' (DG Research, 2009a: 9).

Supplementing the generic instrument of 'collaborative research' projects, a Science in Society workshop developed the concept of 'cooperative research'. This means civil society organisations becoming integrally involved in research agenda-setting and producing knowledge jointly with academics (Stirling, 2006). This concept was translated into special calls for proposals on 'capacity-building for CSO participation in research' and 'cooperative research' itself, as a basis to fund several projects in FP6 and FP7 (e.g. Gall et al., 2009a; Karner, 2010; Levidow and Oreszczyn, 2012; Martinez-Alier et al., 2011). Some calls used a new funding instrument, 'Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups-CSOs'; similar initiatives were taken up by the Environment programme and Social Sciences & Humanities programme.

An evaluation report of those experiences noted: *'CSOs seek more active engagement to*

*define research questions rather than just being recipients of research results'*. Cooperative research has sought to '*promote forms of collaboration between research organisations and CSOs which offer a unique combination of knowledge production and proximity to citizens' concerns'*. Those relationships promote mutual learning among the participants (DG Research, 2009b). CSOs' involvement in projects has been extended by Mutual Mobilisation and Learning Action Plans – a new instrument with larger budgets (e.g. Martinez-Alier et al., 2011). But such initiatives have remained marginal within Commission policy and vulnerable to the pressures turning public-sector research into a servant of global market forces and corporate interests.

Since the 1990s EC Framework Programmes have attributed societal progress to future advance in specific technological areas – infotech, nanotech, biotech, etc. More recently, research agendas have been justified via 'Grand Challenges', as recommended by the Lund Declaration (2009). It called for 'issue-oriented research' based on the grand challenges.

By contrast, Commission policy implies that all innovation is socially beneficial, with no need to steer priorities (von Schomberg, 2013, forthcoming). Nevertheless, they are steered: grand challenges have been generally framed in ways favouring capital-intensive technoscientific solutions, at the expense of other approaches. Like its predecessor, the Lisbon Agenda, the Europe 2020 Strategy emphasises the need for more efficient production techniques. These are meant to facilitate 'smart, sustainable and inclusive growth' – sustainable meaning 'a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy' (CEC, 2010a).

As a key societal challenge, environmental sustainability is framed as a problem of inefficient resource usage – to be overcome through eco-efficient technoscientific innovation. This resonates with the Rio+20 Conference discourse on a green economy. 'Sustainable development' is more explicitly recast as economic growth which either ignores or maintains the fundamental drivers of resource demands (Brand, 2012a, 2012b).

Such policy framings and innovation agendas have been promoted by European Technology Platforms (ETPs). The European Council originally invited their formation as a means to involve 'all relevant stakeholders' in proposing research agendas. Framework Programme 6 funded initial coordination of ETPs. Nevertheless, their agendas have been shaped by large companies and public-sector institutes closely linked to them (as exemplified by the agri-food sector, e.g. Levidow et al., 2012).

Extending the dominant assumptions, Europe has been rebranded as an Innovation Union, dependent on 'research-driven innovation' for economic growth. This emphasises technological innovation as the primary means to fulfil social needs which may not be met by the market or public sector (CEC, 2010b). '*[This framework assumes] that innovation leads to more products and services in the market place, which leads to more consumption, hence to growth and more jobs, which in turn lead to increased well-being. Also implicit within this approach is that environmental, social and economic sustainability will emerge as part of the package, but with few details of how this monumental challenge will be met'* (van den Hove et al., 2012: 74).

Likewise assumed is that technoscientific innovation enhances resource efficiency and thus reconciles economic growth with environmental sustainability – despite numerous historical examples to the contrary. Despite criticisms from many quarters, similar policy assumptions underlie the successor to Framework Programme 7 (2007-13).

## Green Paper on Research and Innovation: critical responses

In February 2011 the European Commission published its Green Paper, *Towards a Common Strategic Framework for European Research and Innovation Funding* (CSF), i.e. a framework for the 2014-2020 budget. The Green Paper emphasized the need to strengthen European private industries: 'Securing a strong position in key enabling technologies such as ICT, nanotechnology, advanced materials, manufacturing, space technology or biotechnology is of vital importance to Europe's competitiveness', to 'secure the competitiveness of our businesses'. It referred to FP7, which had already 'introduced novel approaches to strengthen industry participation', especially through European Technology Platforms and Joint Technology Initiatives, which 'put industry in the driving seat through establishing formal public private partnerships' (CEC, 2011a).

Despite the openings to civil society perspectives in the previous decade, the Green

Paper returned to a deficit model, whereby ignorant or passive citizens/consumers must become better informed: '*Better communication of our objectives and the relevance of our actions to a wider audience is also needed. The ultimate users of innovations (be they citizens, businesses or the public sector) should be involved much earlier in our actions to accelerate and broaden the exploitation of results and to encourage greater public acceptance in sensitive fields such as security or nanotechnology*' (CEC, 2011a).

Simultaneously the Commission launched a consultation among stakeholders (CEC, 2011b). Numerous comments came from academia, business and CSOs. More than 1300 completed on-line questionnaires and 750 sent written responses.

The Green Paper had no commitment to continuing the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) Programme, so its extension was advocated by academic institutions. Eventually 25,000 researchers signed a petition for a distinct programme entitled, 'Understanding Europe in a global context – transitions towards innovative and inclusive societies'. According to an Europe-wide alliance of national academies, '*[i]f 'innovation' is to be defined in a holistic fashion as a complex and societally embedded process, it must also consider the educational foundations of society, gender equality and intergenerational justice, more generally speaking social and cultural preferences and values, as well as economic strategies and political decisions in the respective 'innovation environments', be they national, regional, local or sectoral*'(ALLEA, 2011).

According to the UK affiliate, 'the 2020 issues of sustainability and inclusion are not covered with the same attention' as 'smart growth' in the Green Paper. It mistakenly adopts 'the 'linear' approach, in which basic research leads to applied research, then to inventions and finally to innovation'. Regarding problem-diagnoses, '*[…] insufficient attention is paid to the need for EU policy to take account of the requirement for fundamental analysis of societal problems [...] Furthermore, few of the 'grand challenges' which have been identified are likely to be susceptible to technological solutions, while all of them require analysis by social science and humanities research before political action*' (British Academy, 2011).

Similar criticisms came from Technology Platform Organics, which had found little scope for agroecological approaches within the ETP

Plants for the Future and so formulated its own research agenda (Niggli et al., 2009); three years later, it is still not officially recognised by the Commission as a European Technology Platform. According to its comments on the Commission's Common Strategic Framework, '*[a] purely technological understanding of innovation action focussing only on the production of commodities as raw materials for food and other industries is likely to miss the innovative potential that farms and food supply chains are able to offer*' (TP Organics, 2011).

In April 2011 numerous CSOs started to identify their convergent views on the CSF. An informal alliance emerged from CSOs active in various fields – such as Corporate Europe Observatory, Fondation Sciences Citoyennes, Health Action International, Statewatch, the Quaker Council for European Affairs, Friends of the Earth Europe, Greenpeace, Transatlantic Consumer Dialogue, HEAL, BukoPharma, TestBiotech, etc. Through many discussions they formulated common criticisms and alternative agendas.

In 29 June 2011 the informal CSO alliance (our nomenclature) published an Open Letter, signed by 98 civil society and research organisations from 22 European countries. Together they criticised the Commission's proposals: 'Research & Innovation are portrayed as a race, for which the only alternative is to go faster or slower, but with no choice over direction.' Moreover, the proposals gave priority to corporate interests and thus failed to address the real challenges faced by European societies. The letter called for a research agenda geared to those challenges: '*In these rapidly changing times, research and innovation play a double role: they enable the broadening of knowledge and informed decision-making, but they also contribute to the emergence of problems. Research into nuclear energy, pharmaceuticals, agricultural genetic engineering, synthetic biology, nanotechnologies, space and military research – for example – has seen big business secure generous public subsidies despite widespread concern about their environmental and social impacts. This has marginalized and limited the funding available for research in important domains such as environmental protection, preventative health policy, organic and low-input agriculture, energy-saving and renewable energies, toxicology, water supply issues, and environmentally sustainable fisheries as well as for research in social sciences which**

*contributes to social change and problem solving that are not focused on technological fixes'* (CSO alliance, 2011).

The letter concluded with five key recommendations, calling on the EU to:

*Overcome the myth that only complex, cost-intensive technologies can create employment and well-being;*

*Adopt a wider definition of innovation to include locally adapted, socially relevant research projects;*

*Establish a democratic, participatory and accountable decision-making process for research funding allocation, free from conflicts of interest and industry dominance;*

*Base decisions on expertise independent from commercial interests, and from a balanced representation of all stakeholders;*

*Ensure that the results of publicly funded research will be openly accessible to the wider society* (CSO alliance, 2011).

On the same day as the Open Letter, the EU President unveiled the post-2013 budget proposal, the Multiannual Financial Framework. The EU's next research funding programme, from then onwards known as Horizon 2020, was proposed to have a budget greater than €80bn, approximately a third more than FP7. As the CSO alliance said in their press release, '*Increasing a budget and improving a political strategy are two different things…. Now more than ever, public research and innovation are needed to create knowledge and tangible solutions to the challenges Europe is facing. Letting corporate interests hijack this effort would be a cruel failure for the EU, and an unacceptable waste of public funds in the midst of an acute financial crisis.*'

While organising their common action on Horizon 2020, the CSOs highlighted specific themes to be included, alongside a demand to preserve the Science in Society programme, which had no guaranteed future. They submitted responses to the Commission's public consultation and participated in workshops organised by DG Research.

Only the Commission as an institution is permitted to make proposals to the Council or European Parliament. Within the Commission, individual units can make proposals for extra concepts or initiatives, but their inclusion may depend upon an external push. So academic organisations and CSOs have a special advocacy task vis à vis the Parliament.

For their Horizon 2020 proposals, CSOs identified sympathetic MEPs in the Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) Committee, especially its rapporteurs. Its subsequent report included many proposals from CSOs. For example: '*In order further to attract the interest and involvement of citizens and civil society in research, [the Parliament] calls for the continuation of the Science in Society theme as a stand-alone and for its horizontal expansion to cover the great societal challenges; in addition, believes that the Commission should support further development and wider dissemination of guidelines on ethics, and the further development of instruments designed for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) [… ] calls for the creation of a specific platform for dialogue between CSOs and researchers for discussing research priorities areas in specific sectors; believes that specific platforms for closer interaction of SMEs and researchers should also be promoted*' (ITRE, 2011: 9).

But such elements would be included only through further advocacy efforts.

## Horizon 2020 priorities: proposed, criticised and amended

After the public consultation process and an internal inter-service consultation, on 30 November 2011 the Commission announced its proposal for Horizon 2020. As promoted by the Science in Society Programme, the concept 'responsible research and innovation' (RRI) was included under 'cross-cutting actions'. This transversal role was explained as follows: '*Horizon 2020 should favour an informed engagement of citizens and civil society on research and innovation matters by promoting science education, by making scientific knowledge more accessible, by developing responsible research and innovation agendas that meet citizens' and civil society's concerns and expectations*' (CEC, 2011c: 8).

The RRI concept has opened up scope for questioning and redefining the societal challenges to be addressed. Such deliberations go beyond techno-optimistic economic expectations, beyond a global 'race to catch up' and likewise beyond a risk-benefit calculus – discourses which have constrained discussion of innovation priorities. As a more open concept, RRI can inform a 'design strategy which drives innovation and gives some "steer" towards achieving societal desirable goals'

(von Schomberg, 2013).

Following the Commission's proposal, the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers had an opportunity to comment. So the CSO alliance again contacted MEPs, who were generally more accessible and sympathetic than Council members. Consequently, for its 20 March 2012 public hearing, the European Parliament invited two representatives of the CSO alliance as expert speaker on the Societal Challenges that should inform R&D priorities.

With the help of the Parliament's Green Group, moreover, the CSO alliance organised a Roundtable, 'Horizon 2020 for a more sustainable and fairer knowledge society: What role for the citizen, civil society and the public good?' Held on 7 June 2012, the Roundtable was co-hosted by five MEPs; four were ITRE Committee rapporteurs for Horizon 2020. The CSOs' introductory talk reiterated points from the CSOs' Open Letter, while also presenting a semantic analysis of the Commission's proposal. The text was pervaded by terms such as competitiveness, market, industry, SMEs, while citizens were relegated to consumers or end-users. The text encompassed different meanings of 'a transition towards sustainable development', thus creating tensions among aims – environmental protection, social cohesion, equity, and economic prosperity. Nearly any research activity can be labelled as 'contributing to sustainable development', thus emptying the term of meaning (Neubauer, 2012; see methodological groundwork in Gall et al., 2009b).

The 7 June 2012 Roundtable was structured around six themes – citizens' participation in research, innovation, resource efficiency, open access and equitable licensing, sustainable development, and governance. For each theme, CSOs prepared a set of questions, some exploring specific terms in the Commission's proposal. For example:

• *Do you agree that in H2020 the influence of industry needs to be counterbalanced by the inclusion of CSOs and other actors in agenda setting? For including CSOs, do you support their involvement in setting agendas in all thematic priorities (e.g. health, agriculture, energy, transport, environment)? How will Horizon 2020 structure the systematic inclusion of practitioners such as farmers and end-users?*

• *How should H2020 pursue its commitment to 'an absolute decoupling of economic growth from resource use'? How should research agendas distinguish between sustainable and unsustainable development?*

• *How can high-tech claims be balanced against low-tech or other alternatives, in order to select those research proposals that make a real difference in achieving a sustainable development?*

• *What legal obligations will H2020 adopt in its Rules of Participation to ensure mandatory Open Access publishing of results of research financed by the EU?*

Afterwards the CSO alliance and its member organisations continued to criticise the dominant priorities of the Commission's proposal. For example: *'[T]he 'Industrial Leadership' component of Horizon 2020 explicitly states that this money will support activities whose agenda is industry-driven. Is transforming research funding into subsidies to big business the best possible use of scarce public funds?'* (Pigeon, 2012).

The CSO alliance proposed that substantial funds be shifted from Industrial Leadership to Societal Challenges. The alliance sent MEPs numerous amendments, including those shown in italics below, e.g. seeking to strengthen 'responsible research and innovation':

**'Particular attention shall be paid to ensuring the adequate participation of CSOs in Horizon 2020**.

*The activities shall focus on more sustainable, resilient and productive agriculture and forestry systems which are **both resource-efficient (including low-carbon, low external input and organic farming), protect natural resources**, are diverse and can adapt to a changing environment and are resilient, while at the same time developing services, concepts and policies for diverse food systems and thriving rural livelihoods.*

*Enabling all societal actors to interact in the innovation cycle increases the quality, relevance, acceptability and sustainability of innovation outcomes by integrating society's interests and values (**responsible research and innovation**)[...] A scientifically literate, responsible and creative society will be nurtured through the promotion of and research on appropriate science education methods. **It also includes participatory research where scientists and CSOs co-produce protocols and knowledge in order to respond to society needs**.'*

The Parliamentary process of negotiating amendments continues through autumn 2012. The

legal text will be adopted in 2013, for funding projects to start in 2014. Within the overall framework of Horizon 2020, stakeholder proposals can still influence annual work programmes. In general CSOs need more opportunities for engagement with staff setting research agendas in order to influence them.

## Conclusions

Despite a dominant policy framework promoting capital-intensive technoscientific solutions, EU research offers opportunities to explore alternative 'innovation' models and societal futures. By involving diverse stakeholders and knowledges, some projects have reconsidered the 'societal challenges' that inform the dominant framework. Its narratives and visions have been critically analysed, thus stimulating debate on its implicit politics.

But these opportunities have been fragile – contingent on tensions and ambiguities within EU research policy. To broaden the EU agenda, researcher organisations have proposed a special programme on ''Understanding Europe in a global context'. CSOs have counterposed different research priorities and innovation models, often in cooperation with research organisations. Specific proposals include:

- Valorise, strengthen and mainstream 'Science in Society' activities.
- Mainstream 'responsible research and innovation' as a transversal theme, redefining the societal problems to be addressed.
- Reward researchers' cooperation with CSOs and encourage professional mobility to the non-profit sector.
- Raise CSOs' awareness about research policy and research opportunities.
- Create long-term relationships through support structures for research cooperation with and among CSOs.

Beyond the short timescale of most research projects, CSOs have a long-term capacity to elaborate and promote alternative research agendas. Academics can assist these efforts through cooperation with CSOs in policy interventions as well as research projects.

## Acknowledgements

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# The Asia-Pacific Science, Technology and Society Network: Bridging North, South, East and West

## By Richard Hindmarsh (Griffith University, Nathan, Australia)



In the previous EASST Review (Volume 31(2) June 2012: 1), Harro van Lente wrote about STS research and teaching in EASST being dominated by a Northern membership. An article in that issue introduced a focus on STS outside Europe, reporting on the ESOCITE emergence and experience of STS in South America. Here, I report on the Asia-Pacific Science, Technology and Society Network (APSTSN), which bridges northern and southern and western and eastern divides/perspectives dependent on geopolitics and international relations/political economy understandings, as well as geographical spatial understandings.

The creation of the APSTSN, however, was triggered at the 2008 4S-EASST Rotterdam conference, as a response to Karen Cronin (then at Environmental Science and Research, New Zealand) and I (Griffith University, Brisbane) enduring yet another long 25-30 hour flight to Europe (or alternatively the US). Staying at the same hotel we complained at breakfast the second day about how tired we were in attending yet another northern dominated STS conference as the leading global STS event. So we hatched the idea of co-founding an STS network in our immediate region for more accessible STS conferences that would also promote a unique interaction of STS perspectives to better represent Asia-Pacific STS perspectives and contribute more to the field globally. We floated the idea to colleague Rosemary Du Plessis (University of Canterbury. Christchurch), also attending the conference, and later that night, to senior UK researchers we knew and Taiwanese researchers we met at a dinner denoting an issue launch of *the East Asian Science, Technology and Society: An International Journal*. All were enthusiastic, with the latter also drawing our attention to the Taiwan STS Association.

Following the 4S-EASST conference, to ascertain any serious regional interest in the idea

of a regional network, Karen, Rosemary and I organised the *Towards STS Networking in the Asia-Pacific Region Workshop* (Victoria University of Wellington, 1-2 December 2008). It attracted 45 participants from Japan, Singapore, China, Australia and New Zealand. Our keynote speaker was Professor Frank Fischer (USA). Highly enthusiastic about forming a Network, Karen and I were subsequently elected co-convenors of the new network for 2009. As Karen promoted the APSTSN I organised our 2009 inaugural conference '*Our Lands, Our Waters, Our Peoples*'. Our scope of invitation related to the 'Asia-Pacific' as encompassing littoral East Asia, Southeast Asia, and Australasia near the Pacific Ocean plus the states in the ocean itself (Oceania).

In turn, our aim of STS inquiry for the conference was to encourage stronger STS networking across the region's countries, disciplines, institutions and professional groups, and to foster new connections and deepen or broaden existing ones in relation to themes we had previously ascertained were strong regional ones. These included the environment, and sustainability transitions; regional cultures; indigenous people, science and technologies; life techno/sciences; governance, public policy, community and citizenship; utopia and dystopia: science and technology for the new millennium; and conceptual and methodological innovations.

One hundred and thirty scholars from eight countries attended the conference (see: http://www.griffith.edu.au/apsts2009). The program featured six keynotes from Australia, Aotearoa New Zealand, Taiwan, Japan and Austria, and five special panels on mediating debates on emerging technologies; regional perspectives on technoscience engagement and citizenship; sustainability science and climate change, indigenous-led genomics, and the biopolitics of regenerative medicine; as well as 90 papers. Of a number of themes informing the conference, the most popular one was governance, citizenship, and public policy, followed by those of environment, the techno-sciences, and Indigenous STS perspectives. The latter was something that people really noticed. It was a valuable 'point of difference' from the foci of US and European forums. Indeed, at conference end, (Aotearoa NZ) Maori STS scholars stated firmly that this conference was the first organised by non-indigenous organisers that they had really enjoyed and that they were keen to play a key role

in the Network's development, which they have since done.

As elected convenor at the conference end for 2010 to mid-2012, and with Tomiko Yamaguchi (International Christian University, Tokyo) as co-convenor, we set about establishing the organisational infrastructure of the APSTSN with membership blossoming to over 80 post-conference. This included a website; a Steering Committee of members representing key STS clusters in the Network; an International Advisory Board of senior and eminent STS scholars; a Conference Coordination Committee; and a quarterly newsletter. Policy development included APSTSN conference guidelines; membership consent conditions for an online members' directory and their profiling; Steering Committee online and email communication guidelines; and the major policy document of a Strategic Plan.

Following on from the inaugural 2009 biennial conference, a panel of 4 sessions (20 papers) was organised for an APSTSN meeting at the 4S/JSSTS Tokyo conference 2010; the second 2011 APSTSN biennial conference was then held at the Research Center for Science, Technology and Society, Northeastern University, Shenyang, China 17-19 July (with 160 participants); with four research workshops also held. In turn, four special journal issues have been produced as outcomes of these conferences and workshops. In 2012 our annual event was held in conjunction with the inaugural 2012 Science Policy Research Studies Conference (Victoria University of Wellington, NZ, 8-10 February). At this conference we held a visioning workshop to build the research capacity of the APSTSN over the next five years, with generous funding support from 4S. As convenor I also travelled to Taiwan, Japan and Singapore to promote the APSTSN and attend regional STS workshops to which I was invited, as well as a keynote speaker to four regional conferences in Taiwan and South Korea. For example, I attended a joint Workshop on key Asian STS and environmental issues (especially the Fukushima disaster) held by the National University of Singapore' STS cluster and the Research Institute of STS (RISTEX), of the Japan Science and Technology Agency (December 2011). In addition, Emma Kowal represented the APSTSN at a recent workshop at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology/Martin Luther University (Halle-Wittenberg) to discuss establishing an AfricaSTS network, which is next being discussed at the Copenhagen 4S-EASST conference.

As of mid-2012, the membership of the APSTSN stood at over 230 members from 11 regional countries (with about 50% from Australasia and Oceania and 50% from Asia). Also included were some 20 external Asia Pacific members from Europe and the USA with these members either conducting research in or on the Asia pacific, or having a keen interest in Asia Pacific STS research. The second elected Steering Committee 2012-2014 is now in action headed by new convenor Emma Kowal (University of Melbourne) and co-convenor Jerome Whitington (STS cluster, National University of Singapore: NUS). The third biennial APSTSN conference is to be held at NUS, 15-17 July 2013; all are welcome to submit papers when advertised soon

In sum, the purpose and achievement of the APSTSN has been to provide opportunity to create and build a regional identity, perspective and capacity in STS theory and practice that complements, promotes and reinforces local STS associations and societies, regionally and internationally. It offers a conduit for regional networking, to enhance awareness across the region of the usefulness of STS research and policy links. It has also encouraged the emergence of a regional indigenous STS perspective.

Not a bad outcome to achieve from a tired breakfast cup of coffee at the 4S-EASST Rotterdam conference! Indeed, something very constructive for global STS in arguably, shifting contexts of centre-periphery.

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Images: 1) The Nunukul Yuggera Aboriginal Dancers welcoming the participants to the inaugural APSTSN conference. 2) A full hall of participants at the inaugural APSTSN conference. Photographs by Richard Hindmarsh

# Making Data Accessible for All: A Conference Report

By Louise Bezuidenhout (PhD student, Department of Sociology and Philosophy, University of Exeter)
and Jo Donaghy (PhD student, Egenis, University of Exeter)

In recent decades the status of data as a source of biological knowledge has become a defining characteristic of modern research. Thus, understanding what constitutes data, how data are shared, and what expectations can be placed on open access data are vital questions in modern science. In order to examine these questions in more detail, a workshop entitled 'Making Data Accessible to All' was hosted by the University of Exeter on the 12th and 13th of July 2012. This workshop was the result of collaboration between the GARNet and Egenis research networks and was organised by Drs Ruth Bastow and Sabina Leonelli from those centres respectively. The main theme of the workshop was to discuss issues surrounding data donation, use and publication with the aim to produce a series of recommendations about the problems involved in data dissemination in plant sciences.

The 30 participants represented a number of the key stakeholder communities involved in data dissemination, and included researchers and academics, database curators and developers, journal and book publishers, funding bodies, and for-profit data management companies. The workshop was divided into thematic discussion sessions, spurred by presentations by representatives from these communities.

The workshop opened with an introductory address by Drs Leonelli and Bastow in which they contextualised the need for the workshop and outlined its desired outcomes. These included discussing issues surrounding data donation and publication; identifying challenges unique to plant science with respect to biological and biomedical research; clarifying the extent of data reuse and the need for curation; and the development of recommendations which could be used to help researchers and inform funders/publishers' policies. In particular, the presenters emphasised the general challenges of data sharing: *how* to share data, *what* to share, and how best to *maintain* the shared data. These questions, it was noted, should include all types of data (as evidenced by the 'data pyramid' model presented by the Royal Society, 2012), and not be limited to curated data bases. This presentation succinctly captured the goals of the workshop and positioned it within the current discussions in the plant science community.

The first session included presentations on the theme 'Data donation, analysis and use'. Andrew Millar from the University of Edinburgh discussed issues relating to creating, leveraging and sustaining public data when confronted with uncertain funding. Second, Nick Smirnoff from the University of Exeter discussed the intricacies and problems associated with accessing and using metabolomics data. He emphasised the key role that adequate metadata plays in minimising the problems associated with metabolomics, while also highlighting the critical need for the initiatives aimed at standardizing how data created within these emerging fields of research are interpreted. Jay Moore from the University of Warwick followed with a presentation detailing issues associated with the "bench to web" flow of data in research groups. He discussed various data sharing options, such as wikis and data warehouses. He also elaborated on the SysMO-DB data sharing solution, a web-based platform for finding, sharing and exchanging data, models and processes in systems biology which was designed to support the SysMO consortium. The final presentation in this session was by Jacob Newman from the University of East Anglia, who discussed data sharing using Omero, an image repository which facilitates storage, management, editing and visualisation of images.

The first session was followed by a discussion slot, which focused on 'how are publicly accessible data being used?' This lively session raised some pertinent points, most of which concerned the downstream curation of databases and data deposits. A considerable amount of the discussion centred on the possible roles journals played in the curation of data, and the limits of their roles as overseers of the data produced by a community. Extensive discussion was also had on the role, uses, storage and curation of supplementary data, as well as who had the responsibility to review, store and curate these data. This, in turn, led to some probing questions pertaining to the definition of an

academic paper in light of the emergence of "data journals" and innovative models for credit in data generation. The discussion closed with a unanimous awareness of the cost of adequate curation for databases, and the need for funding bodies to proactively support the long-term management of the data that is generated through grants.

The second session was themed 'Curating and publishing data'. Presentations were given by four representatives of major general science and plant science journals: Mary Traynor, editor of the Journal of Experimental Botany; Gilles Jonker, Executive publisher of Agronomy at Elsevier; Ruth Wilson, from the Nature publishing group; and Claire Bird, a senior publisher in the life sciences from Oxford Journals. The session showed many shared concerns and ideas about the role of journals in facilitating easy access to the data associated with journal articles. Presenters recognised the importance of making primary data accessible to increase the transparency of research articles, and for use in further research. At the same time, all the publishers emphasised that journals should not perform the role of major data storage centres. Instead, they suggested they should collaborate closely with independent data repositories to provide access to primary data. The role of journal publication requirements in ensuring researchers data was publically available was also discussed. Whilst many journals required authors' data to be openly accessible, they also highlighted their sensitivity to the situation of particular research communities. Ruth Wilson brought up the role that journals could play in ensuring that data was citable, and discussed the recent development of data only journals. Presenters debated new challenges that the current emphasis on data accessibility bought up for publishers, such as establishing standards for the peer review of data.

Session three was themed 'Data curation and management', and presentations were given by a diverse panel. Mark Hahnel, the founder of Figshare, showed how this data sharing platform provides an immediate and easy way for researchers to make their data 'citable, sharable, and discoverable'. In order to encourage researchers to share data, Figshare has worked on developing a simple uploading process and provides researches with metrics about the use of their data. Sean May from NASC, the European Arabidopsis stock centre, also discussed the reasons why researchers do and don't share their data, and how to encourage researchers to be altruistic with data sharing. He pointed out that many researchers are still reluctant to share their data: some do not fulfil promises for data publication, and others bend the rules by establishing short term web pages on which to publish their data. Peter Burlinson, from the BBSRC, outlined the data sharing policies of the Biotechnology and Biosciences Research Council. He emphasised that the BBSRC regarded itself as playing a facilitative role, rather than a prescriptive one, in the sharing of biological data.

The final discussion of the workshop was entitled, 'The impact of data dissemination on plant science research'. Participants continued to discuss important issues from the workshop including supplementary data and the resistance of researchers to share data. The discussion focused on the responsibilities of various stakeholders, from governments to individual researchers, in ensuring effective data sharing. Several new issues arose during the conversation; including the importance of ensuring early career researchers received adequate training in data management from institutions.

References
The Royal Society. (2012). *Science as an Open Enterprise*. London

# EASST / 4S Conference 2012, Copenhagen

The conference is less than a month away and to keep up with all the developments do keep looking at https://sf.cbs.dk/4s_easst the Conference organisers' website as well as the EASST site (www.easst.net).

An overview programme can be found on the site at https://sf.cbs.dk/4s_easst/conference_program_overview and a provisional programme for papers is at www.4sonline.org/files/program_prelim_120827.pdf.

This continues to be updated so do check back. There is also lots of practical information on the site about Copenhagen and CBS, the conference venue.

The organisers have had to close registration to ensure that the facilities can cope and that those attending have a good experience. We apologise to anyone who has been disappointed. The original call led to an unprecedented 1773 abstracts being submitted. The organisers took an inclusive approach to the selection of these submissions, rejecting those which were out of scope or where people had submitted multiple papers (around 10%). The organisers' also decided to only include papers in the programme where the presenter had registered by the specified date. This was to reduce to a minimum the number of sessions with 'no shows'. Both of these decisions followed consultation with, and agreement by, EASST council. This has led to around 1350 papers being scheduled for presentation. Over 1600 participants have registered!

As well as the main conference there are also pre-conference activities on the Wednesday (see https://sf.cbs.dk/4s_easst/wednesday_program) for those who are arriving in time.

## EASST General Meeting at the Conference

As an EASST member we do hope you will attend the EASST General (members') Meeting which will be held **during Saturday lunchtime (12.30 – 14.00) in room SP202 in Solbjerg Plads 3 building**. We are expecting to have lunch bags and refreshments.

This is your chance to let the Council know what you think about EASST initiatives and to hear what has been going on and what is planned. Please see the next article for more details on some of the issues we would like to share with you. This is not a boring business meeting and you will not be volunteered for anything!

## Agenda

1. Minutes of the previous meeting (these can be found at http://easst.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Meeting-Minutes-EASST-members-Trento-Sept-2010.pdf)
2. Launch of new EASST Journal: Science & Technology Studies
3. EASST Awards
4. New website and communications
5. Council reports: membership, finance (summary accounts can be found later in the Review)
6. New legal organisational form
7. Nominations for EASST Council vacancies (including President & Student Representative)
   All nominations are welcome at or soon after the meeting and there will be a ballot of all members within 3 months
8. 2014 Conference and Future priorities for EASST
9. AOB

# Report on EASST Activities 2009-2012

## Fred Steward, EASST President

After 4 years as president and, with another conference and EASST General meeting only a few weeks away, I wanted to give you an overview about some key actions that have been taken by the EASST Council.

### New STS Journal for EASST

We are very excited about a new venture to produce a 'house journal' for EASST. This peer reviewed journal will be called *Science and Technology Studies,* builds on the long success of the journal, *Science Studies,* and is undertaken with The Finnish Society for Science and Technology Studies (F-STS). We aim to use the resources and reach of EASST to expand and improve the journal further. In our agreement with F-STS we conclude that combining 'the track record of the journal *Science Studies* with the potential of the growing European community of science and technology studies (STS) scholars represented by EASST' ... would ' be good for the discipline, the promotion of research and shared understanding of the field. It will promote STS in Europe which is central to EASST's broader mission. A formal link with EASST is positive in terms of circulation and impact, making it an attractive place to publish which would be good for the journal, for EASST and for the subject'.

The formal launch of *Science and Technology Studies* will take place at our General (Members') Meeting at the Copenhagen Conference. From this Autumn EASST members will receive an electronic version of the journal as a membership benefit. The agreement is that EASST members will get access to new editions of the journal before it is made available to a wider readership. This approach delivers a significant development for EASST and its members at an affordable price. Developments in the journal include a widened editorial team and board (which will continue to manage the journal independently) and consideration of moving from 2 to 4 issues a year. When this happens we are also discussing incorporating aspects of EASST Review such as reports of STS organisations and activities in different countries and regions as have been appearing in recent issues.

### EASST collaborative Awards

This Conference will also be the occasion for the first EASST awards to be made. This will take place during the Presidential Plenary alongside the 4S awards. As I said in an earlier Review, Council decided to launch these awards not just to remember colleagues who were no longer with us, but also because, as an organisation representing a broad collection of professional scholars and researchers, the EASST Council feels there is a need to restore a healthier balance within the reward system between individual achievement and collective contribution. These awards are intended to recognise more explicitly significant types of collaboration or leadership that has contributed to the cohesion of, and community within, our field. We also feel that the significant potential of STS scholarship in Europe for influencing politics and public dialogue is not sufficiently exploited, and the creation of awards can help to remedy this by creating more visibility of STS insights.

### EASST as an STS advocate in Europe

The analysis I presented at the Trento conference of attendees at EASST and EASST / 4S conferences (see http://easst.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/EASST_conf_summary.pdf) showed that our growing field has been characterised not only by the growth of institutions with an STS speciality, but also by an increasing number of individual participants who are located in institutions which are not the traditional hosts of established STIS centres. In response to this diversity, and the challenges being faced by many of our members due to widespread changes to University funding and governance regimes and to national research management exercises, we feel that EASST needs to play a bigger role in supporting the community and reinforcing the distinctiveness of the field. We have started to do this through representations over matters such as the recognition of science and technology studies in research assessment exercises and threats to significant centres for our field. This has included formal submissions in UK, Italy & Denmark.

## Strengthening the European organisation of our field

We have been delighted with the growth of new national STS associations. After convening the first ever meeting of 12 of these European associations in 2010 we look forward to develop relationships through affiliation, support for activities, and information sharing. As a Council we have made a strategic decision to support the development of STS in areas of Europe where it continues to be under-represented. This is a criterion for our funding support activities and EASST conferences. Following the successful 2010 EASST conference in southern Europe (Trento) we aim to have the 2014 conference in an Eastern European location.

## Supporting EASST members

This year we have launched a new website for EASST. This allows for more interaction through space for working groups, as was requested at the Trento members' meeting, and the opportunity to comment on Review articles. We also plan to build up resources such as teaching materials and abstracts from previous conferences. Do send us anything that you are happy to see on the website. We also have a new membership database which includes a directory which facilitates interaction between members. EASST Council also continues to use its resources to support STS activities and participation in them. We have continued to provide funds for workshops in the years between EASST conferences. For the forthcoming conference we are providing funds to support the attendance of 19 young scholars and for the doctoral workshop which is occurring prior to the conference.

## Stabilising our financial base

We have transformed our membership subscription processes to enable longer term stability for anticipated income from this source. The intention is to be less exposed to the vagaries of biennial conference revenues. It also will facilitate continuity for individuals to participate in EASST rather than dropping out unintentionally through the contingencies of missing a conference or changing contact details.

## An active durable organisation

These significant developments in EASST have only been possible through an increase in the regular activity of all Council members and the EASST Administrator. All these activities have required Council members and Administrator to have more frequent interaction and to think about the way we organise. The Council now meets twice a year as well as having on-going email communication. The result has been the creation of a greater team spirit and a productive mode of collective working. The invaluable Administrator's role has been underpinned by a modest amount of office and IT support. A stronger organisation uses resources but allows us to work more effectively. We are about to institute a new organisational form for EASST to put the organisation on a more formal footing which we feel will allow us to develop our role in relation to the continued and striking growth of the science, technology & innovation studies community. It will also reduce the amount we are currently paying in tax. You can find the accounts for the last 2 years following this article and we can discuss them further at the General Meeting.

## Thank you!

In conclusion I would like to thank the members for electing me as President. It is a position that has been a new, challenging and rewarding one for me, which has made me think much more seriously about the tempo and internationalism of our still developing field and its interaction with the institutional imperatives of the academic world. The willingness of all my Council colleagues to enthusiastically engage with and vigorously discuss new options for the organisation is greatly appreciated. The fulfilment of my role would have been impossible without the support and forbearance of our administrator, Sonia Liff.

# EASST Draft Accounts for 2 year period:  Jan 2011 - December 2012

## Summary income and expenditure (actual and committed) September 2012

**Assets at 01/01/2011**                                   **Includes Trento surplus of 22,172.92 euros**

Note:  Given uncertain income, Easst Council budgets within existing assets for the forthcoming 2 year cycle

| Item | Budgeted | Expenditure | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Developing new website | € 3,161.00 | € 3,750.00 | Interim & full redesign |
| Hosting / updating / maintaining website | € 3,132.00 | € 3,012.00 | Includes legacy costs |
| Developing online membership database & directory | € 2,340.00 | € 2,967.60 | Additional logins for existing members |
| Maintaining database & directory | € 7,200.00 | € 4,623.60 | Includes software licences |
| Supporting events, inter-year workshops | € 6,000.00 | € 5,900.00 | 5 events |
| 2012 Conference support | € 5,000.00 | € 4,236.36 | Free registrations & doctoral event |
| Awards | € 2,000.00 | € 3,000.00 | 3 awards |
| Review | € 2,000.00 | € 500.00 | Has now gone online |
| Council Meeting Expenses | € 9,000.00 | € 10,238.82 | Council now meets twice a year & covers attendees' costs |
| Office fees and costs | € 8,400.00 | € 8,010.40 | Membership, finances, supporting Council activities |
| Tax and bank costs | € 4,656.30 | € 5,071.47 | UK law - tax on 2010 conference surplus only |
| New Ventures - web related developments | € 5,000.00 | € 906.00 | Devlpt & ongoing Eurgrad web feed, RSS, message display |
| New Ventures - others | € 7,000.00 | € 2,000.00 | Expected Journal costs to be finalised |
| **Total** | **€ 64,889.30** | **€ 54,216.25** | |

**Income (over 2 years)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Membership fees (85% via online payments) | € 28,382.41 |
| Bank interest | € 22.73 |
| **Total** | **€ 28,405.14** |

**Estimated assets at the end of 2012 (not including share of any conference surplus from Copenhagen)**          **€ 74,278.74**

# STS Handbook, Volume 3
# Request for Input and Feedback

The 4S Council has authorized the planning of a third volume of the Handbook of Science & Technology Studies for publication in 2015. The Handbook series has drawn together an extensive array of research syntheses with an eye toward defining, or perhaps better, mapping the major intellectual geographies of the field.

In this, the third official volume of the Handbook of Science and Technology Studies, we continue this tradition, while also expanding on it. Our aim is to continue to highlight key emerging terrains and major intellectual problems within the field, while also placing a new emphasis on defining the relevance of the field for other disciplines and for tackling the deep and widespread challenges confronting humanity in the 21st century.

As part of the planning process, the editorial team would like your input and feedback. Please visit http://stshandbook.com to find out more about the project and to provide your thoughts.

# Conferences, Jobs, Publications, News ...

The following announcements first appeared on the EASST-Eurograd email discussion list. To join easst-eurograd and receive messages as they are posted follow the instructions at http://lists.easst.net/listinfo.cgi/eurograd-easst.net.

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

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

# Conference/Event Announcements and Calls for Papers

**Preliminary Call for Papers: 8th IEEE Conference on Standardisation & Innovation in IT, Sept 2013**

The 8th IEEE Conference on Standardisation and Innovation in Information Technology (IEEE SIIT 2013) will take place from 24 - 26 September 2013 in Sophia-Antipolis, France.

ETSI, the European Telecommunications Standards Institute, will be the host.

Further information will be made available in due course at <www.ieee-siit.org>.

**R&D Evaluation Course, University of Twente, 1 - 4 October 2012**

The fifteenth international four-day training on R&D Evaluation will be held on the campus of the University of Twente, the Netherlands on 1-4 October 2012.

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

This four-day course is organized by the Department of Science, Technology, and Policy Studies (STəPS), of the University of Twente. Course directors are Stefan Kuhlmann and Gonzalo Ordóñez Matamoros. The team further includes lecturers from the Manchester Institute of

Innovation Studies of the University of Manchester, UK; Technopolis, a leading European consultancy for S&T policy; the School of Public Policy at Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta and the Rathenau Institute, The Hague.

Please find further details at: www.utwente.nl/mb/steps/education/postgraduate professional/

For registration, the online registration form can be used!

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## EFP Final Event: "Forward Looking Activities Governing Grand Challenges", 27th to 28th September 2012, French Cultural Institute, Vienna

In cooperation with the French Prosper Network, made possible by the European Commission, FP7

The background of the topic is the discussion on "Grand Challenges" and how Forward Looking Activities can contribute to identifying these challenges and how FLA can point out how to encounter these challenges by helping to shape policy measures and societal activities. In addition, we will also discuss FLA related topics that are up to date and will gain from new expert inputs.

One of them is the role of FLA as a mediator between science, society and policy; another one discusses FLA as an academic discipline and a leadership art. And we are also looking forward on a key not on the question if there is a feminist view of the future.

We hereby have the honor to invite you to join us in discussing interesting insights and to share your experience and expertise with other international experts in the field. At the end of the conference the EFP project will be revisited and an outlook on follow-up activities concludes the event. The event program and further information can be downloaded at http://www.foresight-platform.eu/8417/events/visit-the-efp-final-event-in-september-in-viennaforward-looking-activities-governing-grand-challenges/

The **young researcher's session on forward-looking activities (FLAs)** is part of the EFP final conference and aims at bringing together PhD students and master students from the field of future studies, FLAs and foresight. The objective of this session is to discuss insights, approaches, concepts and methods that students use in their research and to further extend the participants' knowledge on FLAs in a European context and beyond. Research work on all FLA related subjects is welcome. Presentations may be given in traditional (papers or posters) as well as in innovative forms, including creative software like Petcha Kutcha and Prezi. The program will be facilitated and commentated by senior expert researchers. More information can be found at the EFP website http://www.foresight-platform.eu/8163/events/efp-final-conference-young-researcher%E2%80%98s-session-on-fla-related-research/

The **Delphi training workshop** is organised in such a way as to follow the typical work flow of a Delphi exercise, including an actual instant Delphi survey in several rounds. This workshop intends to upgrade the knowledge and practical skills of foresight planners and practitioners that have already some experience in organising a Delphi process and would like to learn more about possibilities offered to fine-tune the technique in specific contexts. The workshop is facilitated by the AIT Department of Foresight and Policy Development in collaboration with leading experts in the field. The number of participants will be limited to a maximum of 18 people. Further information on prices and application can be found at the EFP website or in the workshop folder. http://www.foresight-platform.eu/8372/events/vienna-foresight-training-using-delphi-effectively/

We look forward to your registration (to confirm your participation please register at our website: http://www.foresight-platform.eu/?page_id=8276&preview=true) and hope that you will likewise benefit from the networking opportunity. Please feel free to forward this invitation to others who may be interested.

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## 2013 Eu-SPRI Forum Conference on THE MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATION POLICIES – Call for papers, Madrid, 10-12 April 2013

**Deadline for abstracts and full papers: 21 December 2012**

New form of collaboration in policy design, implementation and evaluation Website: www.euspri-madrid2013.org

The UAM-Accenture Chair in Economics and Management of Innovation and INGENIO

(CSIC-UPV) would like to invite you to the 2013 Conference of the Eu-SPRI Forum. The Conference aims to encourage dialogue between academics and practitioners to improve innovation policy design, implementation and evaluation. The Conference will offer keynote speeches, parallel thematic sessions, roundtable discussions, and ample space for all participants to interact. Visits to research and innovation centres, both in public and private institutions, will be offered after the Conference.

Full-length papers and extended abstracts can be submitted in DOC/DOCX format to the conference website
www.euspri-madrid2013.org from 1 October 2012.

Further details about the Conference (themes, activities, calendar, fees) can be found on the website.

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## Call for Abstracts: Conference "Planning Later Life: Bioethics and Politics in Aging Societies", July 10th-12th 2013 in Goettingen, Germany.
### Deadline for abstracts November 1st 2012

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

The aim of the international conference "Planning Later Life – Bioethics and Politics in Aging Societies" is to critically reflect on the relevance of modern medicine in shaping the lives and situations of aging and elderly persons today. It discusses and contrasts the ethical, social and political consequences of demographic change in the field of medicine and health care as well as the implications of the rise of anti-aging medicine and prevention, and recent trends in dementia research and care. The conference is interdisciplinary, combining perspectives from ethics, sociology, cultural anthropology and nursing sciences.

Among the confirmed keynote speakers are:
- Norman Daniels (Harvard),
- John Harris (Manchester),
- Otfried Höffe (Tübingen),
- François Höpflinger (Zürich),
- Sharon Kaufman (San Francisco),
- Stephen Katz (Petersborough),
- S. Jay Olshansky (Chicago),
- Dieter Sturma (Bonn),
- Nancy Jecker (Washington)
- Jason Powell (Preston).

Apart from the plenary sessions, there will be open parallel sections discussing the changing images of old age between autonomy and dependency, the evidence and benefits of anti-aging and prevention, problems of personal identity and dementia as well as solidarity and social responsibility in future healthcare policies. Contributions in the form of oral presentations of 20 minutes are invited. Please send an abstract of no more than 300 words, highlighting question, methods and results of your research, to mark.schweda@medizin.uni-goettingen.de. Deadline is November 1st 2012. All abstracts will undergo peer review.
The conference will take place within the framework of the BMBF-funded research project Biomedical Life Plans for Aging. Values Between Individual Ethical Reflection and Social Standardization (http://www.biomedizinische-lebensplanung.uni-goettingen.de).

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## SEPTEMBER, XXXII-SISFA 2012 Congress (Roma, Italy)
*Schedule, Programme and Brochure* of SISFA 2012 International Congress, Roma 27-29 September 2012 (Italy) are available.

You are welcome to surf www.rcths.eu at link SISFA 2012 and download *Schedule & Programme SISFA 2012*, etc

### NOVEMBER, V-ESHS Congress (Athens, Greece)
*Schedule&Programme* of 5-ESHS 2012 International Congress, Athens, 1-3 November 2012 (Greece) is available.

You are welcome to surf our website http://5eshs.hpdst.gr/ and download *Programme*

European Society for the History of Science http://www.eshs.org

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## CfP 'Who and what is management for?' Theme: Social studies of Management and Organisation. The University of Leicester, School of Management
### One day British Sociological Association postgraduate conference, 10 January 2013.

Abstracts of 300-500 words should be submitted to events@britsoc.org.uk by 8 October 2012, or on the www.britsoc.co.uk including the

name and date of the conference. Conference papers should be 6,000 - 8,000 words.

The conference is broadly themed around Critical Management, based on the multi-disciplinary 'Leicester Model' that draws from across the social sciences. Unlike mainstream Business Schools, at Leicester we are concerned with challenging the status quo and giving voice to those individuals, groups and societies who are traditionally overlooked in global management.

### Costs and Travel Grants

The costs to BSA members is £10, and £25 to non-BSA members. This money goes towards lunch and drinks for all attendees.

Thanks to generous support from the Graduate Dean at the University of Leicester, we can also offer up to ten PhD travel grants of £50 each. To apply for these please include a short grant application statement (50-100 words) stating your travel costs and needs.

### Themes

We welcome contributions around these themes:

1. Equality, diversity and inclusion in the workplace. Building on our global, critical and multi-disciplinary approach we welcome research in the fields of equality, diversity and inclusion in the workplace. Topics might include leadership, diversity, equality, employment law, workplace violence, the career experiences of minorities and the labour process in developing countries. Participants should focus on the values that global management does, or does not, ascribe to difference.

2. Critical finance. Critiques of mainstream macroeconomics, financialisation and modern finance theory are welcome. Suggested topics include global financial reform, post-Bretton Woods institutions, 'risk-free' rates of return, stock-flow modelling and central banking theory. Empirical contributions might study alternative economies, or describe financial crises from the perspective of disadvantaged groups.

3. Social studies of management and organisation. Building on Science and Technology Studies, this stream invites contributions in the use of 'market devices' and 'organising devices'; other actor-network approaches; and anthropological, ethnographic and sociological studies of organisations.

### Respondents and Speakers

**Fiona Wilson, Professor of Organisation Behaviour, Glasgow University Business School**

Fiona Wilson's research focuses on the relationships between men and women at work. She has been involved in research on romance at work, gender and the professions and sexual harassment. She recently finished a project on banks' lending to male and female business owners.

**Malcolm Sawyer, Professor of Economics, Leeds University Business School**

Malcolm Sawyer is the author of 11 books, has edited 24, and contributed to over 100 chapters. He has published 90 papers in refereed journals. His research interests are in macroeconomics, fiscal and monetary policy, the political economy of the European Monetary Union, nature of money, causes and concepts of unemployment, and the economics of Michal Kalecki.

**Dirk Bezemer, Associate Professor, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Groningen**

Dirk Bezemer's 2009 paper "No One Saw This Coming: Understanding Financial Crisis Through Accounting Models" has been widely downloaded and discussed, and he was recently awarded funding from the Institute for New Economic Thinking for research into financial instability.

**Daniel Neyland, Senior Lecturer, Lancaster University Management School**

Daniel Neyland's research interests cover governance, accountability and ethics in the form of science, technology and organization. He draws on ethnomethodology, science and technology studies, constructivism, Actor-Network Theory and the recent STS turn to markets.

**Javier Lezuan, Lecturer, Oxford Martin School, University of Oxford**

Javier Lezuan's research interests focus on the legal, political and social dimensions of techno-scientific change, particularly in the life sciences and biomedicine.

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**Call for Papers: Visibility Matters: Rendering Human Origins and Diversity in Space and Time. International Conference at the University of Lucerne, 25-27 April, 2013.**
**Deadline for Paper Proposals: 30 September 2012**

Organisers: Susanne Bauer (Frankfurt), Veronika Lipphardt (Berlin), Staffan Mueller-

Wille (Exeter), Marianne Sommer (Lucerne), Sandra Widmer (Berlin)

Submission at officelipphardt@mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de

The University of Lucerne Research Groups 'History Within:The Phylogenetic Memory of Bones, Organisms, and Molecules' and 'Collecting Humanity: How Human Remains are Made into Museum Objects' and the Max Planck Research Group 'Historicizing Knowledge about Human Diversity in the Twentieth Century' (Berlin) are jointly organising a conference 'Visibility Matters: Rendering Human Origins and Diversity in Space and Time'. The conference aims at bringing together scholars from various disciplines who work on the visualization of human origins and diversity.

A particular focus will be on the diagrammatic forms of representation.

Strategies of diagrammatic representation typically employ a series of textual, symbolic, and pictorial elements. Such strategies may include, among others, specific ways of subjectification; the serialization, spatialization, and temporalization of data; the storage of standardized data sets; and staging techniques of protagonists, events, and processes, notably in the architecture of exhibitions, parks and museums, and through the medium of film and animation.

Pending the outcome of funding applications, we hope to be able to cover costs for travel and accommodation for all speakers.

For further information see call for papers at http://unilu.ch/visibility

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**Amsterdam Privacy Conference 2012**

The Amsterdam Privacy Conference 2012 (www.apc2012.org) will be held from 7-10 October: a four-day privacy conference with interdisciplinarity and social relevance as spearheads. Topical issues to take centre stage include cloud computing, privacy by design, cookies, the economic value of personal data, social networks, security and anti-terrorism measures, privacy and medical data, consumers' perceptions and appraisal of privacy, privacy regulation and the redefinition of privacy in a rapidly changing information society.

Many international experts from diverse disciplines will be speaking at the conference: *Alessandro Acquisti*, renowned for his research into the psychology behind and consumers' attitudes regarding their privacy; *Ross Anderson*, IT specialist in security systems, including those of medical record systems and smart meters; *Jacob Applebaum*, an internationally acclaimed hacker who was involved in Wikileaks; *Peter Hustinx*, chairman of the European Data Protection Supervisor; *Sandra Petronio*, the originator of Communication Privacy Management theory; and *Priscilla Regan,* author of the book, 'Legislating Privacy: Technology, Social Values and Public Policy'.

In addition, the conference is hosting over 30 specialist panels and sessions that are sub-divided into six themes: Economics of Privacy, Privacy and Security, Privacy in the Information Society, Privacy and Technology, the Value and Principles of Privacy and Privacy and Healthcare. There will also be sessions on the position of civil rights organisations in the privacy discourse, presentations of empirical research on consumers' behaviour with regard to their personal data and a practical session: bring your own device and learn how to hack. More than 150 academics with a large variety of backgrounds will actively contribute to the conference by means of presentations, panels and debates.

The opening day of the conference on Sunday 7 October features a public lecture that also falls within the theme of the UvA's 380th anniversary year. The day will be opened by *Dymph van den Boom*, Rector Magnificus of the UvA, and *Lodewijk Asscher*, Deputy Mayor of Amsterdam. *Helen Nissenbaum,* who recently published the bestseller, 'Privacy in Context', will give the public lecture, which examines the role of privacy in modern society. Following this, a panel composed of *Jacob Kohnstamm*, chairman of the Dutch Data Protection Authority and the Article 29 Data Protection Working Party, *Simon Davies*, founder of the civil rights organisation Privacy International, and *Alma Whitten*, Google's Director of Privacy, will respond to the lecture and will debate with each other and the audience. The lecture will be given in the University Auditorium.

The programme of the remaining days will be held in the monumental Felix Meritis building and the university library, both situated in the centre of Amsterdam.

Conference registration at: www.apc2012.org (students & PhD students: € 125; academics, civil servants & NGOs: € 225; lawyers, notaries & private sector: € 550).

## Innovating Information Infrastructures Workshop, 9th-11th October, University of Edinburgh, Call for Participation

http://iiied2012.wordpress.com/

For further information contact: i.i.i@ed.ac.uk.

This workshop focuses on the emergence and continuing evolution of new kinds of Information Infrastructures (IIs) in business, the corporate world and other settings. By connecting a growing number of systems and data, Information Infrastructures support user work in everyday life, but also bring about increased organizational and technological complexity. As IIs permeate an increasingly broad range of social and institutional contexts, they generate both new kinds of challenges for information systems development, and new social, organizational and market forms as foci for social study.

The workshop will bring together researchers to share empirical studies, analytical approaches and methodological concerns in the understanding of Information Infrastructures innovation, and to explore what the future holds for research in this area.

Registration: Please visit:

http://iiied2012.wordpress.com/registration

### Keynote Speakers

Steve Sawyer, Syracuse University; Geoff Walsham, University of Cambridge; Eric Monteiro, NRTNU; David Ribes, Georgetown University; Marina Jirotka, Oxford University; Neil Pollock, Edinburgh University.

### Programme

Split over 3 days, the workshop will consider 24 selected papers, along with 5 keynote presentations and a panel discussion. On the final day we will host an advanced doctoral training session considering methodological issues relevant to early stage researchers, but potentially of interest to all.

Please see the website for full details of the papers and speakers.

Day 1 - Registration, Keynotes, Sessions, Reception Day 2 - Keynotes, Sessions, Panel, Dinner Day 3 - Keynotes, Sessions, Advanced Doctoral Training

Selected papers will appear in a forthcoming JAIS special edition.

Funding for doctoral students to participate

Free workshop places are available for PhD students from ESRC Doctoral Training Centres to attend this international research workshop and benefit from advanced research training. The event is organised with support from the Scottish Graduate School in Social Sciences, in collaboration with the White Rose Doctoral Training Centre. Please send an email with 'Funding for III 2012' in the subject to i.i.i@ed.ac.uk with the following information:

1. Name 2. Email 3. University and Department 4. Programme of Study and/or Discipline 5. How your study is funded (i.e. ESRC, self, other) 6. Topic of PhD

About the University of Edinburgh Social Informatics Cluster

Social Informatics is an informal and multi-disciplinary group of scholars at the University of Edinburgh sharing the interest in studying the social and technical aspects of information and communication technology.

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## Call for Papers:  Disasters, debacles, calamities: radical controversies and democratic politics, 8th November 2012, Instituto de Sociología University of Chile.
### Deadline for Abstracts Oct 5th

### Keynote speakers

Javier Lezaun (University of Oxford)
Israel Rodríguez-Giralt (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya y Goldsmiths – University of London)

### Organizers

Manuel Tironi y Beltrán Undurraga, Instituto de Sociología UC

A significant part of contemporary political thought is premised on the notion that "genuine" politics is something that occurs *in other places*, beyond the mere representation and aggregation of interests carried out by the state and political parties. Arguably, one of these "other places" of democratic politics is the realm of techno-science, as evinced over the last decades by Science and Technology Studies (STS).

The privileged scene for the increasing politicization of STS has been provided by so-called socio-technical controversies (cfr. Bijker y Pinch 1984). Research on these has revealed the political question that lies at the heart of such controversies: how to recompose the common world in the face of disagreements that challenge traditional political categories (expert, stakeholder, representation; Callon et al. 2009), assemble emergent publics (Marres 2007), and admit new non-human entities into the problematization of public arenas (Stengers 2005).

These developments notwithstanding, it would not be amiss to claim that the political dimension of socio-technical controversies has been barely sketched, and that efforts to elucidate their political stakes have been rather timid and discreet. An indication of this is the negligible impact STS has had in the field of political theory. Apart from the apparent miscommunication between STS and political, a deeper limitation might have to do with the character itself of the kind of controversies addressed by STS. In particular, the analyses of socio-technical controversies have been usually based on "ordered" conflicts: disputes that are typically epistemic in nature, carried out in scientific contexts, and discursively resolved in "civilized" arenas. Thus the tenor of the controversies in classic STS accounts refers to differences among *positions*, but not necessarily to material or ontological fractures. After all, controversies over electric vehicles (Callon 1988), air-pumps (Shapin y Schaffer 1985), or nuclear plants (Barthe 2009) can be regarded as conflicts among scientists, politically active citizens, or institutions, but always among "speaking" or "counted" parts (Rancière 1995) that may or may not share their position within the controversy, but which nonetheless share everything else: a definition of the limits of public space, a confidence on the efficacy of deliberation, and a trust in the nature of democracy.

It is therefore pertinent to interrogate what happens when none of this is shared, as in controversies that emerge under the sign of a material breakdown: calamities, disasters, hecatombs, catastrophes, i.e. situations in which the contours of the common world literally crumble down. Earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and droughts, but also wars, epidemics, contaminations, toxic spillovers, and plagues: situations in which the social order not only collapses, but also reveals its contingency and precariousness. Is it possible, them, to talk about radical controversies that do not admit being treated or processed in an "orderly" fashion? Is it possible to identify socio-technical controversies whose intensity might allow us to articulate non-conventional perspectives on democratic politics? How could they be identified and studied?

This conference seeks to elaborate on the political and democratic meaning of controversies whose radical nature destabilizes the common world as well as the theories we employ to make sense of it, so as to expand the sociological imagination about the political dimension of controversies. We call for theoretical, methodological, and empirical contributions to shed light on –though not limited to- the following questions:

- What do "politics" and "democracy" mean in the context of radical controversies?
- How to identify and study radical controversies?
- What notions of politics and democracy can be read from STS?
- How to think and expand the link between political theory and STS?
- How to think notions of "citizenship" and "participation" in situations of disaster, collapse, or crisis?
- Is democratic theory capable of illuminating or transforming the study of controversies in STS?
- What kind of political disruptions do radical controversies produce in terms of the conventional dichotomies between expert/lay, representative/represented, pre-/post-disaster, the political/the technical?
- What is the role of non-humans (materials, technologies, animals) in the political configuration of controversies?
- What kind of political experiments and demonstrations are performed in situations of radical controversy?

Abstracts of no more than 300 words will be received until October 5th, and authors selected will be notified by October 10th. Abstracts should be emailed to Manuel Tironi (metironi@uc.cl) y Beltrán Undurraga (bfundurr@uc.cl).

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## 7th Giganet Symposium, 5th of November, Baku Azerbaijan, Baku Expo Exhibition and Convention Center
### Pre-Conference to the Internet Governance Forum

9.00 – 10.00: The UN, the ITU and Internet governance
Contested Boundaries. The International Telecommunication Regulations and Internet Governance
William Drake – University of Zurich
New Issue Domains in the UN Ambit. Negotiating Meanings for Security in Cyberspace
Roxane Radu – Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies
Regionalism and the Caribbean Internet Governance Forum

Dhanaraj Thakur – University of the West Indies

**10.00 – 11.15: The role of private actors in Internet governance**

A Quantitative Study of the Factors Driving the Deployment of DPI by Network Operators Worldwide

Hadi Asghari – Delft University of Technology Michel Van Eeten – Delft University of Technology Milton Mueller – Syracuse University Shirin Tabatabaie – Delft University of Technology

From Neutral Thirds to Private Law Enforcers

Nicole van der Meulen – Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Arno Lodder – Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Internet Policies and Corporate Social Responsibility

Rolf H. Weber – University of Zurich

**11.15 – 11.45: Coffee**

**11.45 – 13.00: Governance of critical Internet resources**

Dimensioning the Elephant. An empirical Analysis of the Ipv4 Transfer Market

Milton Mueller – Syracuse University; Brenden Kuerbis – Syracuse University

Laying the Path. Technical Approaches to Legal and Policy Issues in Internet Design

Sandra Braman – University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

Impact of the New gTLD Program ... Domain Name Regulation Revolution in China

Hongbin Zhu – China Internet Network Information Centre

**13.00 – 14.30: Lunch**

**14.30 – 15.45: The Internet, civic engagement and state repression**

Media Disruption and Revolutionary Unrest. Evidence from Mubarak's Quasi- Experiment

Navid Hassanpour – Yale University

The Effects of the Internet on Civic Engagement Under Authoritarianism. The Case of Azerbaijan

Katy Pearce – University of Washington; Sarah Kendzior – University of Washington Deen Freelon – American University

Digital Citizenship in the South Caucasus. A Comparative Analysis between Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan

Wayne Buente – University of Hawaii Lala Hajibayova – Indiana University

**15.45 – 16.15: Coffee**

**16.15 – 17.30: Cyber security, privacy and copyright**

Cookies versus Clams. Tracking Technologies and their Implications for Online Privacy

Andreas Kuehn – Syracuse University

The Evolution of Formal and Informal Institutions related to Cyber-Security. A Comparison of China and India

Nir Kshetri – University of North Carolina

Discourse Networks on Access Blocking in France and Germany and the European Union

Yana Breindl – Oxford Internet Institute

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**Computers, Privacy and Data Protection CPDP 2013 – *Reloading Data Protection,* 23-25 January 2013 in Brussels.**
**Call for Papers, deadline 19th October 2012**

www.cpdpconferences.org

CPDP is an annual three-day conference devoted to privacy and data protection discussions. Whilst a number of speakers are specifically invited by the conference, several slots remain open to application through an annual call for papers. See:

http://www.cpdpconferences.org/callforpapers.html#top

The CPDP 2013 Call for Papers is addressed to all researchers who wish to present their papers at the next Computers, Privacy and Data Protection conference.

The call is split into two different tracks. The first is dedicated to experienced researchers, while the second welcomes PhD students and junior researchers. The double-track structure of the CPDP 2013 Call for Papers aims to meet the increasing interest of researchers and their expectations in terms of academic feedback and exchange.

**Relevant fields and topics**

In the framework of CPDP 2013, the CPDP Scientific Committee invites papers in the fields of law, social sciences, philosophy and computer sciences. In particular, this call aims to reach researchers whose works relate to technologies, privacy, data protection, non-discrimination and surveillance. Selected researchers will have the valuable opportunity to present their papers in the conference open panels.

Suggested topics for CPDP 2013 open panels include, but are not restricted to:

- Review of the Data Protection Directive and the proposed Data Protection Regulation;

- Review of the Data Retention Directive;
- The right to be forgotten;
- Privacy, data protection and healthcare;
- Privacy Enhancing Technologies and Privacy by Design;
- Geolocalization and location based services;
- eGovernment and eCommerce;
- Cybersecurity;
- Social media and privacy;
- Wikileaks, Openleaks and other similar initiatives;
- Profiling and 'Do Not Track' systems;
- Privacy attitudes;
- The balancing of privacy against other rights;
- Privacy and identity;
- Private firms' privacy strategies;
- Surveillance and strategies of counter-surveillance;
- Data protection and surveillance in the cooperation on judicial matters;
- Privacy advocacy;
- Privacy as societal practice;
- Role of Data Protection Authorities;
- Data protection self-regulation;
- Data Security Technologies;
- Data protection and law enforcement;
- Data protection, neural science and lie detection;
- Online intellectual property rights enforcement;
- Data Protection in Latin America
- etc.

## Important dates

Deadline for submissions: **Friday 19 October 2012**

Notification to authors: Friday 7 December

Camera ready version for pre-proceedings due: Friday 11 January 2013

Final Camera-Ready version for publication: 17 May 2013

## Submission instructions

Authors responding to this Call are asked to submit a full paper via a dedicated webpage on the Easychair system, together with a short abstract and up to 5 keywords. Authors should clearly mention at the top of their paper the track for which they are applying: either CPDP 2013 Experienced Researchers or CPDP 2013 Junior Researchers.

Papers should have a maximum length of 14 pages, and follow the CPDP layout rules based on the Springer template (available on the conference website).

The text of the paper should not include the name of the author(s) and all self-references should be deleted. Submissions must be in PDF format. Submissions not meeting these criteria risk rejection without consideration of quality.

Contributions and identifying information should be submitted through the Easychair conference system: https://www.easychair.org/conferences/?conf=cpdp2013.

Papers will be selected on the basis of their quality. All submitted papers will be peer reviewed by members of the CPDP 2013 Scientific Committee (and other independent reviewers where necessary). Authors whose papers are selected will be invited to present them during the CPDP 2013 open panels. Authors of accepted papers must guarantee that their papers will be presented at the conference: at least one author of each accepted paper is required to register with the main conference and present the paper. The accepted papers will be accommodated in the conference pre-proceedings and will also be considered for publication in the conference book published by Springer. The financial needs of authors of selected papers will be taken into account and stipends will be made available when relevant.

For further details on the conference structure and its main topic areas, interested researchers are invited to visit the CPDP website www.cpdpconferences.org or contact info@cpdpconferences.org.

## Conference Book

Four books based on papers presented at previous CPDP conferences have already been published, and a fifth one is currently in production:

- Gutwirth, S., Y. Poullet, P. De Hert, C. de Terwangne, and S. Nouwt, eds. Reinventing Data Protection? Dordrecht: Springer, 2009. (http://www.springer.com/law/international/book/978-1-4020-9497-2)
- Gutwirth, S., Y. Poullet, and P. De Hert, eds. Data Protection in a Profiled World. Dordrecht: Springer, 2010 (http://www.springer.com/law/international/book/978-90-481-8864-2?changeHeader)
- Gutwirth, S., Y. Poullet, P. De Hert and R. Leenes eds. Computers, Privacy and Data Protection: an Element of Choice. Dordrecht: Springer, 2011. (http://www.springer.com/law/international/book/978-94-007-0640-8)

- Gutwirth, S., R. Leenes, P. De Hert and Y. Poullet, European Data Protection: In Good Health? Dordrecht: Springer, 2012. (http://www.springer.com/law/international/book/978-94-007-2902-5)

Specific guidelines on the publication of the CPDP 2013 Book have been adopted. Please, find them here.

## Beyond the CPDP 2013 Call for Papers

CPDP would like to create a platform where all people passionate about data-protection can meet. If you are a social, political or computer scientist, activist, policy maker, lawyer, ICT expert or passionate person interested in being a speaker or getting involved in next year's Conference, please let the Conference secretariat know at the following address:
antonella.galetta@cpdpconferences.org.

For a number of years, CPDP has also organises the 'CPDP Multidisciplinary Privacy Research Award', with the financial support of Intel Corporation. Further information on the Award and a dedicated call for papers will be distributed soon, and made available on the CPDP website.

## What is CPDP?

CPDP is set up by five academic institutions: Vrije Universiteit Brussel, the Université de Namur, the Tilburg University, the Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique and the Fraunhofer Institut für System und Innovationsforschung.

Further information on CPDP 2013 can be found on the CPDP website:
http://www.cpdpconferences.org.

## University Maastricht, Post-graduate distance learning course Innovation @ risk: Understanding societal controversies on new technologies.
### Deadline for application is October 15.

For the second year, the post-graduate distance learning course "Innovation @ risk: Understanding societal controversies on new technologies" will run (November-December). It is very useful for those who would like to have a

deeper understanding of the risk governance literature. The course involves video lectures of Ortwin Renn, Ragnar Löfstedt and Marjolein van Asselt. No fee for participants.

See the following website for more information or contact Marjolein van Asselt (Marjolein.vanasselt@maastrichtuniversity.nl)
http://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/web/Faculties/FASoS/TargetGroups/Professionals/DistanceLearningCourses/DistanceLearningCourseInnovationAtRiskUnderstandingSocietalControversiesOnNewTechnologies.htm

## PhD training school in Madrid 26-28 November 2012, Deadline for the proposals, 30th of September

Within the COST action IS1001, Bio-objects and their boundaries, Andrew Webster and Vincenzo Pavone are organizing a PhD school in Madrid between the 26th and the 28th of November. The School is composed of two interactive days where 10 to 15 participants will work together with 4 tutors on the bio-objectification tool-kit, presenting their own research and interacting among each other. On the third day, participants are invited to participate to the Workshop "Bio-object and value creation: towards new economies of life?", in which they will also have a chance to present a summary of the work done in the previous two days. Grants are available to participants from COST institutions, but participation to PhD applicants from non-COST institutions is free for those who will be selected to participate. Deadline for the proposals is the 30th of September, and these proposals, together with a motivation letter, could be sent to me: vincenzo.pavone@cchs.csic.es or to Andrew.webster@york.ac.uk.
More information is available at: http://www.univie.ac.at/bio-objects/events.htm
The workshop information is available at: http://www.univie.ac.at/bio-objects/madrid2012events.htm

# Opportunities Available

**Fellowship Programme 2013-2014, IAS-STS, Graz, Austria, Deadline for applications 31 December 2012.**
**INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY**
IAS-STS FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME 2013-2014

The IAS-STS in Graz, Austria, promotes the interdisciplinary investigation of the links and interactions between science, technology and society as well as technology assessment and research into the development and implementation of socially and environmentally sound technologies. Broadly speaking, the IAS-STS is an institute for the enhancement of science and technology studies.

The IAS-STS invites researchers to apply for a stay between 1 October 2013 and 30 June 2014 as a
- Research Fellow (up to nine months); or,
- Visiting Scholar (shorter period, e.g. a month)

The IAS-STS offers excellent research infrastructure. Close co-operation with researchers at the IFZ (Inter-University Research Centre for Technology, Work and Culture; see: www.ifz.aau.at), guest lectures, workshops and conferences provide an atmosphere of creativity and scholarly discussion.

Furthermore we can offer five grants, worth EUR 940 per month for long-term Research Fellows at the IAS-STS.

The Fellowship Programme 2013-2014 is dedicated to projects investigating the following issues:

## 1. Gender - Technology - Environment

This area of research particularly focuses on gender dimensions of science and technology. On the one hand, individual perspectives of actors in the technological field are taken into account; on the other hand educational, organisational, societal, environmental and political issues are gaining more and more relevance. Promising research should shed more light on the interrelation between individuals' concepts and media representations of gender and technology.

## 2. Life Sciences/Biotechnology

Applications a sought in two thematic areas. First, following some 20 years of public debate, agricultural biotechnology continues to be a deeply controversial issue in the EU, partly fuelled by progress in science and technology innovation such as GM industrial and energy crops, or novel breeding techniques. Research should contribute to a better understanding of the regulatory, broader policy and governance challenges of agricultural biotechnology, and/or explore strategies to manage these challenges. Second, in recent years, social studies of the life sciences were bound to large scale research programmes. in many countries these funding schemes have now come to an end. This is an opportunity to review these previous programmes via collaborative engagement with the life sciences, as well as to explore new ways of inquiry. Applicants are encouraged to address these issues when analysing life sciences as a social process.

## 3. Sustainable and Innovative Public Procurement and Ecodesign

The supply side policy "Ecodesign" and the demand side policy "Public Procurement" are used to support the transition towards green, socially responsible and innovative markets. Nonetheless, scientific research in these respective fields is still limited. Researchers investigating the following areas are encouraged to apply: The environmental impact or the innovation potential of green public procurement and ecodesign; the impact of socially responsible public procurement; the hurdles, success factors, efficacy, and wider implications of European or national policies for sustainable and innovative public procurement and ecodesign.

## 4. Toward Low-Carbon Energy Systems.

On basis of the analysis of social, technological and organisational framework of energy use projects should contribute to the shaping of sustainable energy, climate and technology policies. They should aim at socio-economic aspects of energy technologies or at strategies of environmental technology policy. They should develop measures and strategies for the promotion of renewable energy sources, for the transition to a sustainable energy system or contribute to the field of sustainable construction. Regional governance, climate policy strategies, innovation policy and the role of users are important themes. In addition, the Manfred Heindler grant is awarded for research projects on the increased use of renewable energies and on a more efficient use of energy.

**5. Sustainable Food Systems.**

Food security, nutrition, food quality and safety, resource scarcity, carbon foodprints and other challenges faced in urban or rural areas are currently dominating the industrialized and globalized food systems. Research applications are encouraged which explore different forms of sustainable food systems, as well as related social practices and socioeconomic/technical processes in the production, distribution, marketing, and consumption of food. A particular focus lies on governance mechanisms, policies, and their (potential) contribution to a wider transformation towards more sustainable cities, regions and societies.

Applications must be submitted to the IAS-STS by 31 December 2012. For application forms and further information: Please visit our website: www.sts.tugraz.at

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**Professorship in Management Information Systems, Dublin. Deadline October 4th 2012**

The Management information systems group of the School of Business, University College Dublin is announcing a professorship position.
Job description here:
https://hrweb.ucd.ie/pls/corehrrecruit/docs/0000134010.pdf

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**STS research position in Sociology at Goldsmiths. Deadline for applications is: 25th September, 2012.**

Research position available working on an EU FP7 funded project investigating the development of 'smart' 'ethical' surveillance systems. The project will involve ethnographic engagement with the designers, developers and users of these technologies. In particular we will explore a new surveillance system designed to 'default-delete' rather than 'default-store' data. This will provide opportunities to pose questions of deletion, such as: what are the ethics of deletion, how does deletion work, and what is the value of deletion?

The successful applicant will become part of a vibrant community of STS researchers and sociologists. The post will last for 14 months initially.

If you would like to know more about this post, please contact Daniel Neyland:
d.neyland@gold.ac.uk
Further details and the application forms (etc) can be found here:
http://jobs.goldsmiths.ac.uk/fe/tpl_goldsmiths01.asp?s=PyAxDIfSqHTyVvHqn&jobid=78441,8823129814&key=57654809&c=653572616948&pagestamp=seibuglhundfkadwkc

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**PhD Course 'Pushing the Boundaries of Science Communication' at University of Copenhagen, Medical Museion**
**4 day PhD course on March 4th-7th 2013**

Part of the Medical Science and Technology Studies Graduate Programme. The course, 'Pushing the Boundaries of Science Communication', takes an interdisciplinary approach to science communication and is described
https://phdkursus.sund.ku.dk/frontPlanner/DetailKursus.aspx?id=95756

The course organizers are Louise Whiteley and Director Prof Thomas Söderqvist from Medical Museion, and guest lecturers will include Prof Maja Horst, Director of the Department of Media, Cognition, and Communication department at the University of Copenhagen, and Asst. Prof. Jenell Johnson from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

The course is relevant to students from disciplines including sociology, anthropology, STS, and media, culture, and communication studies, whose research focuses on public health, biomedical research, medical technology or clinical practice. It's also relevant to students from medicine or public health with a strong interest in studying or contributing to public communication, and we'll be mixing lectures and discussion with hands-on activities.

You can apply to take part, as a local or external student, through the course catalogue. If you have any questions about the course, or any tips for materials, activities, or similar courses, email louise.whiteley@sund.ku.dk.

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**Call for Applications: Centre for the Humanities - Descartes Centre Digital Humanities Fellowship**
**Deadline October 1st 2012**

The Centre for the Humanities and the Descartes Centre at Utrecht University, in cooperation with the digital Humanities platform of Utrecht University, are launching an annual fellowship to promote intellectual exchange and collaboration in the domain of the Digital Humanities.

This project takes place within the CfH research platform 'The Humanities in the 21 st Century', which aims at exploring the different facets of the social responsibility of the university in the twenty-first century and hence new interfaces between the Humanities and the social, natural and digital sciences. It also relates to the Descartes Centre's work on the history and philosophy of the sciences and the humanities.

The rise of the internet and with it, online communities, social networks and online publishing, has changed the way we gather information and the way we share it. It has significantly influenced the modes of being in the world, as well as changing academics modes of working, researching and publishing. This broad concern, together with the question how these digital developments have affected research in the Humanities, is the core of the Digital Humanities project. *How can the digital Humanities fulfil its potential and transform Humanities scholarship and education?*

This fellowship should result in a synthesis report about current scholarship and teaching practice within the digital Humanities field. A selected and up to date bibliography of relevant sources will also be required to develop a mission statement for the digital humanities that will be presented during a joint CfH-Descartes workshop.

This Senior Digital Fellowship is available for three months and offers a stipend of € 2000 - € 2500 per month, depending on the seniority of the candidate.

## Eligibility

We welcome applications from promising researchers with at least two years of teaching experience. Candidates are expected to hold a PhD degree or equivalent expertise in the Humanities, preferably in philosophy, media or cultural studies; to be knowledgeable about digital humanities; to speak and write fluently in English.

## Application (Due October 1, 2012)

To apply for this 2012-2013 fellowship, please assemble the following information and send it to cfh@uu.nl:

- Completed application form

- A proposal of no more than 750 words, that includes a brief summary of the proposed research projects, including a description of relevant current work.
- A one-page Curriculum Vitae
- A list of publications of two pages or less
- A letter of recommendation stating not only the applicant's merits but also specifying his or her research status in the field of Digital Humanities.

Completed applications are reviewed and assessed by the fellowship's scientific committee consisting of Rosi Braidotti (Centre for the Humanities), Wijnand Mijnhardt (Descartes Centre).

## Assistant and Associate professorships in Innovation and IT, The IT-University of Copenhagen, Deadline 19th October 2012

The IT-University of Copenhagen is in the process of strengthening research and teaching in the diverse area of innovation and information technology. Applicants will be expected to play a role in developing one or more of the following subject areas and to collaborate in an interdisciplinary environment:

- Social science approaches to innovation and organization
- Business and design anthropology
- Socio-technical aspects in security and trust
- Design of business processes and services
- Global project management & global collaboration
- Open innovation
- Business analytics
- Cooperate governance of IT
- Enterprise Architecture
- Requirements elicitation and engineering

Disciplinary or interdisciplinary backgrounds in fields such as Information Systems, Design Research, Information Studies, Science & Technology Studies, Ethnographic Studies of Technology and Innovation, Computer Supported Cooperative Work, Organizational Studies, Innovation Research, Project and Program Management Research, and Enterprise Engineering are welcomed.

Details at https://delta.hr-manager.net/ApplicationInit.aspx?ProjectId=12086 8&DepartmentId=5237&MediaId=5

**Two Researcher positions in innovation open in Namur, Belgium.  Deadline end of September**

Under the direction of Prof. Philippe Goujon coordinator of the GREAT european project: Governance of REsponsible innovATion

The Laboratory for Ethical Governance of Information Technology (LEGIT) is hiring: TWO researchers (36 months 100% - M/F and 20 months 100% M/F).  From the beginning of February 2013

Address**:** Laboratory for Ethical Governance of Information Technology - Computer Sciences Department - FUNDP - Namur Belgium

**Academic context: Two European Research projects**

For more information please contact Philippe Goujon via pgo@info.fundp.ac.be

# News from the Field

**Stop the Sell-out of the VU University Amsterdam!**

We, your colleagues from the VU University Amsterdam, need your help. We seek international solidarity to stop our Executive Board from implementing a Strategic Plan based on a strict business model that has recently been rejected by the VU University's Works Council and the Trade Unions. This plan aims at changing our university into a commercial knowledge industry.

Please support our cause! Add your signature to our online petition by going to www.change.org/petitions/stop-the-sell-out-of-the-vu-university-amsterdam

Support us in our demands to the Executive Board of the VU University Amsterdam:

1. The primary motivation for change must at all times be to enhance the quality of education and research and must have priority over minimizing costs.

2. Stop the current budgetary measures until reasonable negotiations have been resumed with the Works Council and the Trade Unions.

3. Reorganization may not lead to redundancy of professional staff.

4. Return control of the university to the scientific and support staff.

We also urge you to distribute this international call for support as widely as possible.

The Concerned VU Group / 'Verontruste VU'ers'

# Publications/Calls for Contributions
## (Note: please consider reviewing for EASST Review)

**TECNOSCIENZA Vol.3, No.1 - New issue on line**

Tecnoscienza (ISSN 2038-3460) is a biannual peer reviewed, open access journal in Italian and English.  www.tecnoscienza.net
Vol. 3, No. 1

**Table of contents**

*Design and Participatory Processes in Emerging Information Technologies*, p. 63
Guido Nicolosi

*Corpo, ambiente, tecnicità. Azione tecnica ed esperienza tra Ragni e Formiche*, p. 73
John Law

*Piaceri macchinici e interpellanze*, p. 95
Book Reviews | Recensioni, p. 119

-   C. Åsberg, M. Hultman and F. Lee (eds) (2012) *Posthumanistiska nyckeltexter*, by Ane Møller Gabrielsen.
-   D. Goodwin (2009) *Acting in Anaesthesia. Ethnographic Encounters with Patients, Practitioners and Medical Technologies*, by Ericka Johnson.
-   S. Lash (2010) *Intensive Culture. Social Theory, Religion and Contemporary Capitalism*, by Letteria Fassari.
-   M.G. Weiß (ed) (2009) *Bios und Zoë. Die menschliche Natur im Zeitalter ihrer technischen Reproduzierbarkeit*, by Ingrid Metzler.
-   F. Neresini and P. Magaudda (eds) (2011) *La scienza sullo schermo. La rappresentazione della tecnoscienza nella televisione italiana*, by Paola Pallavicini.
-   G. Gatti, I. Martínez de Albéniz and B. Tejerina (eds) (2010) *Tecnología, cultura experta e identidad en la sociedad del conocimiento*, by Barbara Pentimalli.
-   D. Vinck (2009) *Les nanotechnologies*, by Bernard Reber.
-   G. Pellegrino (ed) (2011) *The Politics of Proximity. Mobility and Immobility in Practice*, by Andrés Felipe Valderrama Pineda.

## Special issue Environmental Health on complexity

http://www.ehjournal.net/supplements/11/S1

Research Institute for Nature and Forest (INBO)
Unit Ecosystem Services
http://www.inbo.be/content/homepage_en.asp

Belgian Biodiversity Platform
http://www.biodiversity.be/

naXys, Namur Center for Complex Systems, University of Namur
8 rempart de la vierge, B5000 Belgium
http://www.fundp.ac.be/en/sci/naxys

Health and Environment Network
http://www.henvinet.eu

Flemish Centre of expertise on Environment and Health
http://www.milieu-en-gezondheid.be/English/index.html

## CALL FOR PAPERS: Book project: "The global politics of science and technology: concepts and perspectives".
### Abstracts by : October 25th, 2012
### I. Volume's Rationale

An increasing number of scholars have started seeing science and technology no longer as "exotic issues" in International Relations (IR) and International Political Economy (IPE). They acknowledge the interconnectedness of a shrinking world enacted through technical networks and the ever-increasing importance of research and information for the agenda and practice of IR. The realities of international security, statehood, and global governance are strongly interweaved and permeated with material elements, technical instruments, and technological and scientific practices, which are challenging various existing conceptual approaches. This book aims at bringing the debate about science and technology to the center of International Relations showing how this would translate into novel analytical frameworks, conceptual approaches, and empirical accounts. While several handbooks about innovation and science studies exist, this volume offers a state-of-the-art review of various methodical and theoretical ways in which science and technology matter for the study of international affairs/global governance.

Conceptually and empirically, each contribution illustrates the relevance and consequences of the global politics of science and technology and should address the following general points:

Discussion of relevant theoretical debates/ new interdisciplinary perspectives / overcoming technical/social determinism

Transcending the dichotomy social vs. technological determinism in IR/IPE through a three-fold ontology/analytical distinction consisting of material, discursive, practice dimensions that are interrelated and mutually embedded

The interplay/interrelation/co-constitution of technologies and global politics

The repercussions of changes of technologies and science on global politics /the

multiple actors that are/can be connected through technologies in IR

## II. Main parts of the book

### 1. Conceptual debates and theoretical considerations

- Technology, Innovation, knowhow as faces/dimensions of global power politics?
- Conceptualizing technology in IR from social and technical determinism and beyond
- How do knowledge and technology as power effect/transform the content, relationships, and interactions in international/transnational politics?
- How do expertise and technology become power in modern/contemporary international politics?
- What are the effects of different technologies for different actors in global/international politics?
- Myths and paradoxes of innovation in networks, state policies, and development

### 2. Exploring the global politics of knowledge and technology

- The role of knowledge and technology in global/international power shifts / power relations
- Global governance of technologies, IPR, and research
- Innovation in the context of state-company and military-commercial interactions/relations/competitions
- The co-production of time and space of global knowledge economy in production chains and networks
- Depicting and measuring the power dimensions of global knowledge shifts - The global "skill revolution", brain drain, and brain gain
- Are technological leaders kicking away the ladder? Exploring shifts in the architecture of economic/political circulation and distribution of knowledge power in the world

### 3. Comparative perspectives on technological power

- National innovation and technological policies, strategies and their foreign/domestic dimensions
- Different national perspectives on technological innovation and IPR
- The role of technologies and knowledge in foreign policies and strategies (in emerging and leading technological powers)
- Political implications of long-term shifts in human capital: between brain-drain and brain-gain
- International and transnational dimensions of national innovation systems
- Technological change, development and regional (i.e. East Asian, Latin America, Scandinavia) experiences
- Statesmen' and elites' perceptions and states responses to global knowledge shifts
- Negotiating science, expertise and politics in complex governance environments

Contributors are asked to submit their abstracts to:maximilian.mayer@uni-bonn.de

### Editors

Maximilian Mayer, Center for Global Studies, Bonn University

Mariana Carpes, German Institute for Global and Area Studies, Hamburg

Ruth Knoblich, Institute for Sociology and Political Science, Bonn University

### III. Organizational schedule

Deadline for abstracts: October 25th, 2012
Deadline full paper submission: January 10th, 2013
Final drafts with revisions: by March 12th, 2013
Publication date: June/July 2013
Possible Publishers: Springer, Palgrave, Routledge, Lexington

## Journal of Peer Production

"Bio/Hardware Hacking": a new special issue of the Journal of Peer Production is now published - http://peerproduction.net/issues/issue-2/

During the past two decades, hacking has chiefly been associated with software and computers. This is changing with the surge of synthetic biology, fablabs and hackerspaces, all of which suggests the wider diffusion of hacking practices and hacker politics. Hardware development and biological science are about to be infused with the same kind of contestations and contradictions that already characterize software hacking. This is because hackers are not simply innovating new technology, but are at the same time discovering new ways of engaging with the world. The issue highlights how hacking practices are inscribed in and shaped by the cultural and political contexts in which the hackers find themselves, with implications for the ways hacker politics are framed.

The special issue is curated by Alessandro Delfanti and Johan Söderberg. It includes four research papers and two invited comments:

Denisa Kera, Hackerspaces and DIYbio in Asia: Connecting Science and Community with Open Data, Kits and Protocols

Maxigas, Hacklabs and Hackerspaces - Tracing Two Genealogies

Sara Tocchetti, DIYbiologists as 'Makers' of Personal Biologies: How MAKE Magazine and Maker Faires Contribute in Constituting Biology as a Personal Technology

Paolo Magaudda, How to make a "Hackintosh". A Journey into the "Consumerization" of Hacking Practices and Culture

Morgan Meyer, Build Your Own Lab: Do-it-yourself Biology and the Rise of Citizen Biotech-Economies

Mitch Altman, Hacking at the Crossroad - US Military Funding of Hackerspaces

Feel free to tweet, blog, share, comment the content of this special issue. We hope it will be a good starting point for further studies of the spreading of hacking practices outside the software field.

Finally, we take advantage of this email to invite you to attend the panel we will chair, together with Eric Deibel, at the 4S/EASST Conference in Copenhagen in October. It is titled "Hacking STS - bio-hacking, open hardware development, and hackerspaces", and will be another space to discuss the topics of this special issue.

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### Second Call for Papers for a Special Issue of Ethics and Information Technology on "Ethics of Social Networks for Special Needs Users", Closing date for submissions: 30 September 2012

Millions of persons all around the world are regular users of social networking sites. Their number is still increasing. Online Social networking practices often raise unforeseen problems with regard to the rights, needs and interests of the vulnerable, e.g. children, the elderly and the persons with disabilities. These categories represent what we call "special needs users" and their social networking practices raise specific challenges. Understanding, supporting or helping specials needs users poses problems of e-inclusion, access to social networks, protecting them from harm and exploitation, and accommodating their special needs, supporting their emancipation and political participation, as well as encouraging solidarity with and among these groups.

This special issue invites submissions of original research exploring the interplay between Ethics, on-line social networks, and special needs users. We are particularly interested in contributions that identify ethical issues and their resolution by devising policies and proposing design solutions to the problems identified. Social sciences and Interdisciplinary studies have seen an increased number of papers related to Facebook, Google +, LinkedIn. Most of the literature reflecting on ethical questions associated with these technologies does not go beyond the consideration of individuals' privacy. In this special edition, we wish to explore a broader range of ethical issues raised by social networks, with a specific focus on the special needs users including children, elderly and persons with disabilities.

Values that come to mind in this context are wellbeing, voice, equality, autonomy and freedom, usability. Researchers are invited to propose papers addressing the key question of this special issue: what are the specific ethical considerations that need to be addressed in the design, deployment and governance of social networks use by special needs persons? Original articles on for example the following themes are welcome:

1) minimum age and protection of minors;
2) effect of a daily use of social networks on kids development including school performance;
3) cyber-bullying, harassment and violence arising from SN usage amongst children
4) accessibility of elderly or disabled persons to SN;
5) digital divide and e-inclusion;
6) ethical issues such as: identity, agency and autonomy for special needs users;
7) generational gaps and solidarities arising from SN usage;
8) types of solidarities arising from SN usage.

The editors at Ethics and Information Technology are seeking articles for a special issue in these areas. Submissions will be double-blind refereed for relevance to the theme as well as academic rigor and originality. High quality articles not deemed to be sufficiently relevant to the special issue may be considered for publication in a subsequent non-themed issue of Ethics and Information Technology.

Closing date for submissions: 30 September 2012

To submit your paper, please use the online submission system, to be found at www.editorialmanager.com/etin

Please contact the special guest editor for more information, Caroline Rizza Caroline.rizza@jrc.ec.europa.eu';

Ângela Guimarães Pereira,

Angela.pereira@jrc.ec.europa.eu

or the managing editor, Noëmi Manders-Huits, N.L.J.L.Manders-Huits@tudelft.nl

Ethics and Information Technology (ETIN) is the major journal in the field of moral and political reflection on Information Technology. Its aim is to advance the dialogue between moral philosophy and the field of information technology in a broad sense, and to foster and promote reflection and analysis concerning the ethical, social and political questions associated with the adoption, use, and development of IT.

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## CFP: History of science - Springer Edited Book. Submission Abstract: 31st December 2012
### Submission full Paper: 30th April 2013
### AREAS/DISCIPLINES

History of physics; History of mathematics; History of engineering; History of science; Historical epistemology of science; History of science and technology; Epistemology of science; Philosophy of science; Physics; Astronomy/Cosmology; Mathematics; Engineering; Machines & Machinery

Title: *Physics, Astronomy and Engineering. A Bridge between Conceptual Frameworks and Technologies*

Springer Book Series: History of Mechanism and Machines Science

Editor in Chief Springer: Nathalie Jacobs, The Netherlands

Editor Springer Book Series: Marco Ceccarelli, University of Cassino, Italy

Editor Springer book: Raffaele Pisano (CFV-University of Nantes/RCTHS University of Pilsen) and Danilo Capecchi (University of Roma La Sapienza, Italy)

Preface: Marco Ceccarelli, University of Cassino, Italy

1 Chapter x 5 peer-reviewed papers on History of Physics

1 Chapter x 5 peer-reviewed papers on History of Astronomy and/or Cosmology

1 Chapter x 5 peer-reviewed papers on History of Engineering

1 Chapter x 5 peer-reviewed papers on History of Mathematics

1 Chapter x 5 peer-reviewed papers on History, Society, Technology and Industry

Short biographies of the Authors
Length of papers: 25-30 pages
Language: English
City: Dordrecht
Publisher: Springer
Out: 2013

The papers are expected to be revised (in the contents, editing and English) prior to submission to Springer edited book.

All submitted papers which meet the criteria of originality and quality will be peer–reviewed for the publication.

For further details of topics, areas, format, submission etc. see

http://www.rcths.zcu.cz/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=95&Itemid=23&lang=en

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## 'Personal Health Records: Empowering patients through information systems?' Special issue of Information Technology and People. Call for papers, deadline: February 1st 2013

See

http://www.itandpeople.org/personalhealthrecords.pdf

**Special issue editors:**

Silvia Gherardi, University of Trento, Italy: silvia.gherardi@unitn.it

Finn Kensing, University of Copenhagen, Denmark: fkensing@citi.ku.dk

Carsten Østerlund, Syracuse University, USA: costerlu@syr.edu

Personal Health Record (PHR) has become a popular label to refer to a wide range of patient–controlled information systems aimed at allowing laypeople to access, manage, share, and supplement their medical information. Launched in the US at the beginning of the new millennium, PHRs are spreading in Europe (especially in the UK and Scandinavia), where one witnesses an increasing number of experimental systems that vary to suit the local healthcare context. Nevertheless, these technologies appear to be in

their infancy, as we can infer by the large number of laboratory prototypes and the rising (even if limited) experiences of PHR systems actually implemented in real–life settings.

Whilst there is still little evidence that PHRs may affect healthcare, they are regarded by different actors (policymakers, healthcare managers, patients' association, doctors) as "holding out great promise" to revolutionize it by reducing medical errors, cutting costs, integrating a fragmented health care system, increasing patient awareness and control over their health, and providing physicians with information in emergency situations to mention only some of the potential benefits. This new 'patient role', proactive and characterized by greater control and responsibility over one's health, is reinforced by the very existence of an electronic tool, suggesting that these new activities require an information system somehow similar to those used by doctors. The name itself, PHR, recalls the acronyms for the standard healthcare systems EHR (Electronic Health Record) and EPR (Electronic Patient Record)and thus affirms that it belongs within the semantic space of professional tools.

PHR systems are becoming the point of convergence among different visions concerning the future of healthcare systems characterized by the (desired) emergence of 'new patients' willing to share the burden of care and to reshape their relationships with doctors and institutions. Accordingly, PHR can be considered an interesting lens through which social informatics researchers, computers scientist, healthcare professionals and managers can examine the tentative transformation of different dimensions of the healthcare sector.

We believe that the time has come to engage in debate on these technologies, which are increasingly presented by policymakers and healthcare systems managers as the "next big thing" in healthcare. It is necessary to move away from a mere technocentric perspective in order to bring the actors, their work/daily practices, and the meanings attached to them, back into play.

The purpose of this special issue is to bring together scholars, practitioners and professionals who work on PHR from different perspectives in different countries to take stock of PHR research and practical experiences (review papers), and also invite papers with theoretical reflections based on empirical cases. Whilst some interesting socially–informed studies have been already presented and published, to our knowledge no opportunity for dialogue among them has yet been published.

We welcome contributions about, but not limited to, the following themes:

- the design of patient–centered IS and their integration with EHR (Electronic Health Record) and EPR (Electronic Patient Record) systems;
- analysis of the transition from laboratories to real–life service: organizational and technological complexities;
- new forms of computer–mediated doctor–patient or patient–to–patient communication;
- new forms of alignments and conflicts between self–care practices and institutional treatment;
- the redefinition of responsibilities and roles within the network of patient–doctors–institution–caregivers;
- the extent to which patients use PHRs to generate data for use in patient–doctor and patient–patient communication;
- the extent to which health professionals make use of patient–generated data from PHRs.

We acknowledge that Personal Health Records are generally designed to be integrated with systems designed for healthcare professionals such as EHR, EMR, and EPR. For this special issue, though, we intend to select only papers that are clearly focused on patient–controlled systems (PHRs) and deal only marginally with professional systems.

**Timeline for the special issue:**

Call issued: July 2012.

Deadline for papers: February 1st 2013

Reviews returned: June 1st 2013

Revised papers submitted: August 1st, 2013

Final papers due: November 1st, 2013

Special issue published: March 2014

**Submission instructions**

Please submit your manuscript via our review website: http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/itp

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**International Journal of IT Standards and Standardization Research, Volume 10, Issue 2, January-June 2012**

The contents of the latest issue of the International Journal of IT Standards and Standardization Research (IJITSR) Official Publication of the Information Resources Management Association

## PAPER ONE

Korea's Strategies for ICT Standards Internationalisation: A Comparison with China's

Heejin Lee (Yonsei University, Korea)

Joon (Chris) Huh (SK Marketing & Company, Korea)

Korea and China are among the rising challengers in the international ICT (Information Communication and Technology) standards regime. They are attempting to internationalize their home-grown technologies. As latecomers they share similarities and display differences. This paper examines two Korean cases (WIPI and WiBro), and compares with Chinese cases. Thereby it helps to conceptualize and evaluate latecomers' strategies for international standardization. Comparison of the two countries' strategies for international standardization is useful and timely particularly considering forthcoming FTA negotiations between the two countries where TBT (technical barriers to trade) including standards becomes a critical part of the agreement. The cases of the two countries share some commonalities in terms of origination (local R&D), government leadership and motivation (reduction of royalties). The main difference is that while Korea is oriented towards the outside, China is towards the inside, at least by now. Due to its huge domestic markets and global influence, China's standards form a real threat to the incumbent standards from traditional players like US and EU.

To obtain a copy of the entire article, click on the link below.
http://www.igi-global.com/article/korea-strategies-ict-standards-internationalisation/69807

## PAPER TWO

Standardization as Governance Without Government: A Critical Reassessment of the Digital Video Broadcasting Project's Success Story

Niclas Meyer (Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research, Germany)

Industry-led technical standardization is often cited as an example for governance without government and the Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) Project is often presented as a particularly successful case of such private governance. Succeeding the spectacular failure of the government- led high-definition television standardization project in European, the successes of the industry-led DVB Project have often been cited as evidence for the superior governance capacity of private industry. While the commercial and engineering success of the DVB Project is unequivocal, this paper raises the question whether it has been equally successful from a governance point of view.

To obtain a copy of the entire article, click on the link below.
http://www.igi-global.com/article/standardization-governance-without- government/69808

## PAPER THREE

Are Asian Countries Ready to Lead a Global ICT Standardization?

DongBack Seo (University of Groningen, The Netherlands) Jan Willem Koek (University of Groningen, The Netherlands)

East Asian countries are booming with both technological and demographic advances. They have traditionally developed their economies by being licensed foreign Information and Communications Technology (ICT) standards and using them to develop their home market and to export products. This paper proposes that East Asian countries should start to develop a leadership role in global ICT standardizations, even though their focuses are currently still primarily on developments in their own nations.

To obtain a copy of the entire article, click on the link below.
http://www.igi-global.com/article/asian-countries-ready-lead-global/69809

## PAPER FOUR

International E-Customs Standardization from the Perspective of a Global Company

Stefan Henningsson (Copenhagen Business School, Denmark)

This paper addresses international e-Customs standardization from the perspective of a global dairy company who faces the result of the standardization efforts. International trade stands in front of a paradox of increasing security and control in order to meet threats from terrorist, diseases and other risks while at the same time lower the administrative burden for traders in order to stay competitive. To solve this seemingly impossible equation national customs and regional

economic organizations are seeking to establish a standardized solution for digital reporting of customs data. However, standardization has proven hard to achieve in the socio-technical e-Customs solution. The author identifies and describes what has to be harmonized in order for a global company should perceive e-Customs as standardized. In doing so the author contributes towards an improved understanding of the challenges associated with using a standardization mechanism for harmonizing socio-technical information systems.

To obtain a copy of the entire article, click on the link below.

http://www.igi-global.com/article/international-customs-standardization- perspective-global/69810

**Research Essay**

Standards as Hybrids: An Essay on Tensions and Juxtapositions in Contemporary Standardization

Vladislav V. Fomin (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

To get a copy of this article, click the link below.

http://www.igi-global.com/article/standards-hybrids-essay-tensions- juxtapositions/69811

**CALL FOR PAPERS**
Mission of IJITSR:

The primary mission of the International Journal of IT Standards and Standardization Research (IJITSR) is to publish research findings to advance knowledge and research in all aspects of IT standards and standardization in modern organizations. IJITSR is considered an authoritative source and information outlet for the diverse community of IT standards researchers. JITSR is targeted towards researchers, scholars, policymakers, IT managers and IT standards associations and organizations.

Interested authors should consult the journal's manuscript submission guidelines www.igi-global.com/ijitsr.

All inquiries and submissions should be sent to:

Editor-in-Chief: Dr. Kai Jakobs at kai.jakobs@cs.rwth-aachen.de

**Third Call for Papers for Philosophy & Technology's special issue on Philosophy of Computer Games:**
**New deadline paper (3k-8k words) submission deadline to 1st November 2012**
GUEST EDITORS: Patrick Coppock, Olli Leino, Anita Leirfall

**INTRODUCTION**

Over the last decade, computer games have received growing attention from academic fields as diverse as engineering, literary studies, sociology and learning studies. The international game philosophy initiative (http://www.gamephilosophy.org) aims to broaden the scope of this effort by facilitating discussion of philosophical issues emergent on our growing engagement with computer games. In doing so, we want to contribute to our own understandings of this phenomenon and to the establishment of a new philosophical focus area: the philosophy of computer games, capable of taking its place alongside analogous areas such as the philosophy of film and the philosophy of literature. The initiative is the result of a seminar held in 2005, after Filosofisk Prosjektsenter, Oslo and the Department of Philosophy, Classics, History of Art and Ideas at the University of Oslo, contacted Center for Computer Games Research at the IT-University of Copenhagen about organizing a workshop on philosophical problems linked to games research. Since then, an expanding group of partners have been involved in the effort.

The network is informally organized, with an Interim Steering Group: Olav Asheim (Oslo), Patrick Coppock (Reggio Emilia), Stephan Günzel (Potsdam), Gordon Calleja (Copenhagen), Olli Leino (Hong Kong), Anita Leirfall (Bergen) and John Richard Sageng (Oslo). The effort is interdisciplinary and our conferences serve as a fertile meeting place for philosophers and scholars in game studies, and many other academic fields.

**CALL**

Following the Sixth International Conference on the Philosophy of Computer Games in Madrid, Spain from 29th to 31st January 2012 (http://2012.gamephilosophy.org/), organized by ArsGames (http://www.arsgames.net/), a special issue of Springer's Philosophy & Technology journal (http://www.springer.com/13347) is now being planned. It will contain a selection of recently revised, peer reviewed articles from the Philosophy of Computer Games international

conference series. Previous conferences in the series have been held in Copenhagen, Reggio Emilia, Potsdam, Oslo & Athens.

• Authors who have presented a paper at a Philosophy of Computer Games conference are invited to submit an original, recently revised, version of their paper.

• Other interested authors are invited to submit original papers related to the topics mentioned below. NB: Prospective authors DO NOT have to have presented at Philosophy of Computer Games conferences.

• All submissions will be double-blind, peer reviewed according to usual standards.

• Papers submitted for this Call must not have been published previously in academic journals or article collections, including proceedings of the 2008 and 2009 Philosophy of Computer Games conferences online or in print with ISSN/ISBN codes. However, submissions may be new elaborations of ideas previously developed in such publications, as long as they represent new, original papers.

## TOPICS

Computer games and conceptions of reality; ontological status of game objects and events; computer game entities, metaphysical issues; epistemological foundations of game studies; player identity, perceptual experience; ethical and political issues in game design and consumption; experiential, interactional, cognitive dimensions of gameplay; ethical responsibilities of game-makers; ethical norms in gaming contexts; the "magic circle" of games and actions/interactions transcending it; fictionality and interaction; defining computer games; player-avatar identity; player identity and conceptions of self; identity and immersion; imagination and interpretation; world, space and experience; technology, process, experience; time experience in gameplay; embodiment, emotion and player experience; aesthetics, ethics and player experience, "gamification".

## TIMETABLE

Please note the revised schedule as follows:
November 1st 2012: Deadline papers submissions
February 1st 2012: Deadline reviews papers
April 1st 2013: Deadline revised papers
Summer 2013: Publication of the special issue

## SUBMISSION DETAILS

The papers should preferably be between 3000 and 8000 words. To submit a paper for this special issue, authors should go to the journal's Editorial Manager (EM)
http://www.editorialmanager.com/phte/

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

Authors must select article type: "SI on PCG" from the pull-down list during the submission process. This is necessary for assignment of submissions to Guest Editors.

Submissions will be assessed according to the following procedure:

New Submissions > Journal Editorial Office > Guest Editors > Reviewers > Reviewers' recommendations > Guest Editors' recommendations > Editor-in-Chief's final decision > Author Notification of Decision.

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

For any further information please contact:
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## DOWNLOAD
Call in pdf format:
http://game.unimore.it/Springer/CFP_special_issue.pdf

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## Call for Papers for *Philosophy and Technology*'s special issue on THE QUESTION OF BIO-MACHINE HYBRIDS. February 28, 2013: Deadline papers submissions

GUEST EDITORS: J. Mark Bishop and Yasemin J. Erden

## INTRODUCTION

Turing's famous question 'can machines think?' raises parallel questions about what it means to say of us humans that we think. More broadly, what does it mean to say that we are thinking beings? In this way we can see that Turing's question about the potential of machines raises substantial questions about the nature of human identity. 'If', we might ask, 'intelligent human behaviour could be successfully imitated, then what is there about our flesh and blood embodiment that need be regarded as exclusively essential to either intelligence or human identity?' This and related questions come to the fore when we consider the way in which our involvement with and use of machines and technologies, as

well as their involvement in us, is increasing and evolving. This is true of few more than those technologies that have a more intimate and developing role in our lives, such as implants and prosthetics (e.g. neuroprosthetics).

Fertile areas for investigation include how new developments in AI look set to develop implant technology (e.g. swarm intelligence for the control of smaller and smaller components); the impact of developments of implants and prosthetics for use in human, primate and non-primate animals; the nature of human identity and how implants may impact on it (involving both conceptual and ethical questions); the identification of, and debate surrounding, distinctions drawn between improvement or repair (e.g. for medical reasons), and enhancement or "upgrading" (e.g. to improve performance) using implants/prosthetics; what role other emerging, and converging, technologies may have on the development of implants (e.g. nanotechnology or biotechnology); what role 'animat' devices (robotic machines with both active biological and artificial components; whether the convergence of different biotechnological hybrid systems will be accompanied by a corresponding convergence of their respective teleological capacities (and what might be the limits of this).

## CALL

The *Fifth AISB Symposium on Computing and Philosophy* was held at the joint AISB/IACAP World Congress 2012 in Birmingham from 2nd to 6th July 2012 (http://events.cs.bham.ac.uk/turing12/index.php) on the topic of *Computing, Philosophy and the Question of Bio-Machine Hybrids.* The Congress was co-organised by *AISB* (http://www.aisb.org.uk) and *IACAP* (http://www.iacap.org), and was held in honour of Alan Turing, as part of the Centenary celebrations of his life and work. Following this symposium, a special issue of Springer's *Philosophy & Technology* journal (http://www.springer.com/13347) is now being planned. We invite all those working in these (typically interdisciplinary) areas to participate in the project by contributing a paper for consideration to the special issue. In this call we particularly encourage submissions that address one or more of the themes discussed above. Authors who presented a paper at this conference are invited to submit an original, recently revised, version of that paper, while other interested authors are invited to submit original papers related to the topics mentioned below. All

submissions will be double peer-reviewed according to usual standards. Submitted papers must not have been previously published, and where work has featured elsewhere (e.g. in AISB conference proceedings), this must be cited, and these ideas be further developed for the purposes of this new and original submission.

## TOPICS

Cognitive science; Artificial intelligence; the Turing test; machine understanding; Searle's Chinese Room argument; Foundations of computing; Simulation of behaviour and agency; Ambient intelligence; Artificial life; computational biology; Implant technology; Biosemiotics; Constructivism; Second order cybernetics; Enactivism and sensorimotor theories of perception; Converging technologies (e.g. ICT, Nanotechnology, etc.); Information / computer / nanotechnology ethics; Cognitive / epigenetic robotics.

## TIMETABLE

February 28, 2013: Deadline papers submissions
April 30, 2013: Deadline reviews papers
June 28, 2013: Deadline revised papers
2013: Publication of the special issue

## SUBMISSION DETAILS

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

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

The author must then select the special article type: "SI ON THE QUESTION OF BIO-MACHINE HYBRIDS" from the selection provided in the submission process. This is needed in order to assign the submissions to the Guest Editors.

Submissions will then be assessed according to the following procedure:

New Submissions ---> Journal Editorial Office ----> Guest Editor(s) ---> Reviewers ---> Reviewers' Recommendations ---> Guest Editor(s)' Recommendation ---> Editor-in-Chief's Final Decision---> Author Notification of the Decision.

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

For any further information please contact: J. Mark Bishop m.bishop@gold.ac.uk ; Yasemin J. Erden erdenyj@smuc.ac.uk

## New Journal: Journal of Peer Production

"Productive Negation": the inaugural issue of the Journal of Peer Production is now published

http://peerproduction.net/issues/issue-1/

The Journal of Peer Production scrutinises the contradictions of peer (collaborative) production. It is thus situated in between grassroots initiatives and discussions driven by practitioners and activists and the debates taking place in academia. The inaugural issue's theme, "Productive negation", aims to interrogate the role of peer production as a "work of the negative", that is to say as a critical force. As the traditional left is struggling to come up with an adequate response to the mounting crisis of the capitalist system, contributors propose a range of interpretations about the relationship between the profit-oriented capitalist mode of production and the commons-based and oriented mode of peer production. The Journal of Peer Production also strives to make a small contribution to the reforming of scientific publishing. Taking a cue from Wikipedia, the journal publishes original article submissions, reviewers' reports, and signals indicating how reviewers perceive the revised article. Our ambition is to make the process of peer reviewing papers more transparent and more effective.

The inaugural issue is coordinated by Mathieu O'Neil. It includes three research papers, four invited comments and three debate papers:

George Dafermos, Authority in Peer Production: The Emergence of Governance in the FreeBSD Project

Stefano De Paoli, Vincenzo D'Andrea and Maurizio Teli, Why Free Software Is Not the Antonym of Commercial Software: Two Case Studies from Corporate and Volunteer Based Projects

Francesca Musiani, Caring About the Plumbing: On the Importance of Architectures in Social Studies of (Peer-to-Peer) Technology

Michel Bauwens, From the Theory of Peer Production to the Production of Peer Production Theory

Jakob Rigi, Peer to Peer Production as the Alternative to Capitalism: A New Communist Horizon

Christian Siefkes, Beyond Digital Plenty: Building Blocks for Physical Peer Production

Jean Zin, Changing the System of Production

Stefan Meretz, Peer Production and Societal Transformation: Ten Patterns Developed by the Oekonux Project

Maurizio Teli, Peer Production and Societal Transformation: A Practice-Based Perspective

Toni Prug, A Note on Evaluation Processes for Social Phenomena with Ambitious Claims

## Hindmarsh, Richard (ed) in press for March 2103. *Nuclear Disaster at Fukushima Daiichi*: *Social, Political and Environment Issues* (**Routledge STS Book Series NY.**

*Nuclear Disaster at Fukushima Daiichi* is a timely and groundbreaking account of the disturbing landscape of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear meltdown amidst an earthquake and tsunami on Japan's NE coastline. In providing riveting insights into its background, the disaster management options taken, and the political, technical and social reactions as the accident unfolded, it critically reflects on both the implications for managing future nuclear disasters and the future of nuclear power itself.

Informed by a leading cast of international scholars in science, technology and society studies, the account is at the forefront of discussing the Fukushima Daiichi disaster against the background of social, environmental and energy security when such issues dominate global agenda's for sustainable futures. Its thoughtful critique of the risks of nuclear energy is an important counter-balance to plans for nuclear build as central to sustainable energy in the face of climate change, diminishing fossil fuel, peak oil, and rising electricity costs.

Adding significantly to the debate of these critical issues, the book will interest academics, policy-makers, energy pundits, public interest organizations, citizens and students, engaged variously with disaster management, political science, environmental/energy policy and risk, public health, sociology, public participation, civil society activism, new media, sustainability, and technology governance.

For library orders, review copies, etc. see:
http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415527835/

# Contents of this issue