

About the Authors

Dierk Bauknecht

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Dierk Bauknecht has been a Research Fellow with the Oeko-Institut in Germany since 2001. He graduated in political science at the Freie Universität Berlin and holds an MSc in Science and Technology Policy from SPRU at the University of Sussex, UK. Before joining the Oeko-Institut, he was a market analyst with a UK based power market consultancy, providing electricity wholesale price and generation models.

One of Dierk's main research interests is how decentralised power generation can be integrated into liberalised electricity markets. He is a member of the research group Transformation and Innovation in Power Systems (TIPS – www.tips-project.de) and a Ph.D. student at SPRU, University of Sussex. His Ph.D. is on the governance of electricity network transformation.

Dierk Bauknecht was Visiting Scholar at the Institute for Advanced Studies on Science, Technology and Society (IAS-STs) in October 2005.

Selected publications

(2008) with Gert Brunekreeft, 'Distributed generation and network regulation', in Feridoon Perry Sioshansi (Ed.), *Competitive Electricity Markets: Design, Implementation and Performance*, Oxford: Elsevier.

(2006) with Philipp Späth, Uwe Leprich, and Harald Rohrer, 'Transformation der Stromwirtschaft: Die Rolle der Netze und ihrer Regulierung', in Danyel Reiche and Mischa Bechberger, *Erfolgsbedingungen für einen ökologischen Transformationsprozess der Energiewirtschaft*, Berlin: Erich Schmidt.

(2006) with Catherine Mitchell and Peter Connor, 'Effectiveness through risk reduction: A comparison of the renewable obligation in England and Wales and the feed-in system in Germany', *Energy Policy* 34: 297–305.

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Bettina Bock von Wülfingen

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Bettina Bock von Wülfingen, Dipl. Biol. and Dr. Public Health is a postdoctoral fellow at the graduate research group on Gender as a Research Category at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Her current research topic is modelling and translation in life sciences. She did her doctoral thesis with a discourse analysis on the health and illness notion in discourses on new reproductive and genetic technologies. During her Ph.D. she received different international visiting fellowships within Science and Technology Studies, such as a Marie Curie Fellowship at the SATSU, York (GB), an Ernst Mach Grant for a stay at the IAS-STG, Graz (Austria) and additional stays at the History of Public Health Section of the UCSF (USA) and the BIOS Centre, London.

Bettina Bock von Wülfingen was Research Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies on Science, Technology and Society from October 2005 to June 2006.

Selected publications

(2007), *Genetisierung der Zeugung—Eine Diskurs- und Metaphernanalyse Reproduktionsgenetischer Zukünfte* (Geneticization of conception—an analysis of discourse and metaphors in reproductive genetic futures, thesis), Bielefeld: transcript-Verlag, 360 pages.

(2006), 'Diverse Biologien—schwindende Geschlechter?', in Elisabeth Greif (Ed.), *Körper que(e)r denken*, Linz: Trauna, 59–92.

(2005), 'Virulente Perspektiven der Reproduktion. Von der Befruchtung zur entgrenzten Infektion', in Gisela Engel und Nicole C. Karafyllis (Eds.), *Re-Produktionen. Saecina-Beiträge zur Gesellschafts- und Kulturkritik 5*, Berlin: trafo, 115–130.

Project abstract

Geneticization of conception—an analysis of discourse and metaphors in reproductive genetic futures, Ph.D. thesis

This dissertation analyses a very recent phenomenon, the geneticization of human conception using discourse analysis (following Foucault) and

applying an analysis of metaphors (following Weinrich). The geneticization of conception is analysed as a clash of international, mainly US-American, scenarios of genetics, biomedicine and reproductive medicine with local, very different scenarios and contexts in reputable German print media between 1995 and 2003. The study shows that the geneticization concept amalgamates two former reproductive discourses, namely fertilization technology aimed at 'healing' infertility, and contraceptive technology aimed at the prevention of pregnancy. Both are merged together in the normalization of infertility and laboratory reproduction as standard reproductive techniques. I show that this discursive linking of reproductive technologies with genetics is of central importance for a shift in the notions of health and illness which is simultaneously taking place. Whereas abjected bodies (Butler) are depathologized as potential parents through the geneticization of conception, and integrated into the discourse of the wish to have a child, the level of genetic control of the envisioned (and thereby bodily present) child moves on to the embryo.

Current analysis on discourse about new genetic reproductive technologies finds the categories risk (Beck), responsibility and choice to be prominent. This study, in contrast, shows that in today's public experts' future fictions, the human procreation as standardised laboratory conception revolves around categories that have received little attention so far: love, empowerment and suffering.

Starting with these findings, this dissertation analyses and offers categories for the assessment of new reproductive health measures within changing public health systems under the condition of altered concepts of the human and gender.

Nicoleta Elena Chioncel

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Nicoleta Elena Chioncel graduated in 1995 from Babes-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca, Romania with a degree in Pedagogy and a minor in Sociology. She holds a master degree in Educational Consulting and a Ph.D. in Science of Education. Currently, she is an assistant professor at the Teacher Training Department, University of Oradea, Romania. She has been a junior researcher at the Radboud University of Nijmegen,

Netherlands (2002–2004) working in the area of adult education in two EU funded research projects on active citizenship in Europe. In her research stage, she investigated the validity and reliability of focus groups as a research method in adult education and applied these methodological requirements to studying active citizenship in Eastern Europe and to analysing social cohesion and social integration. Her recent research interests are focused on educational management and marketing, in particular institutional change and organisational development of high-schools and universities. She is currently involved in two research projects: a longitudinal study of the process of social exclusion of adolescents, and on leaders, participants and observers: determinants of community participation, being also responsible for gender monitoring.

Nicoleta Elena Chioncel was Research Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies on Science, Technology and Society (IAS-STS) from October 2005 to December 2006.

Selected recent publications

(2006) with Theo Jansen and Hetty Dekkers, 'Education for social integration and cohesion: Learning active citizenship', *British Journal of Sociology of Education* 27 (2): 189–205.

(2006), in 'Educational strategies for empowering women in science and technology', in: György Fábri (Ed.), *Workshop of Science Communication. Science, Society, Communication II*, Budapest: Knowledge Society Foundation, 129–140.

Project abstract

Women's interest and activism in science and engineering vs. teaching science and technology

The research project analyses the impact of gender in science, technology and engineering (SET) in order to propose effective educational strategies for changing the university institutional culture towards a more gender sensitive approach. As a starting point, the theoretical dichotomy between masculinities and femininities in the context of science and engineering was investigated. Three elements were discussed within the existing theoretical framework in the field, namely: gender structure, gender symbolism

and gender identity. Acknowledging gender dualism, not only in relation with rationality (objective and subjective) but also with problem solving strategies (empirical or abstract) or emotional aspects (detached or connected), the theoretical dichotomy and binary construction of gender as well as the distinction between being people-focussed (teaching professions) and machine-focused (engineering and technology) were scrutinised. While accepting the differences between feminine expressiveness and masculine instrumentalism, it is important to change the image of 'default masculinity' in SET and to reflect on strategies of gender inclusiveness in these domains. Two of the specific goals of the project are: (1) measuring and explaining the differences in motivation for different study paths and careers of women in science and engineering; and (2) developing a practical model for attracting women to these professions; developing their activism in study and the workplace by proposing educational strategies for enforcing and empowering women being trained or working in science and engineering. A case study for a higher education institution in Romania was carried out. It investigated the mechanism of production of gender process at three levels: structure, symbolism and identity. We developed a model focussing on the introduction of institutional statistics; proposing creative strategies for student recruitment; creating more opportunities for staff development and initiating concrete strategies for curriculum development in natural sciences and engineering.

Olivier Coutard

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Dr Olivier Coutard is a senior CNRS researcher with LATTS (Research Group on Technologies, Territories and Societies) in Marne-la-Vallée, France. A socio-economist, Coutard researches on the social, spatial and urban implications of contemporary changes in the regulation and governance of network industries (energy, water and wastewater, transport, telecommunications, ...). He is vice-director of LATTS and director of the French national interdisciplinary research programme on Cities and the Environment.

Olivier Coutard was Visiting Scholar at the Institute for Advanced Studies on Science, Technology and Society (IAS-STs) in April 2006.

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Recent publications

(2007, forthcoming) with Gabriel Dupuy and Sylvie Fol, 'Transport policy and the car divide in the UK, the US and France: Beyond the environmental debate', *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 31 (4).

(2007) with Simon Guy, 'STS and the city: Politics and practices of hope', *Science, Technology and Human Values* 32 (6): 713–734.

(2005) with Richard E. Hanley and Rae Zimmerman (Eds.), *Sustaining Urban Networks: The Social Diffusion of Large Technical Systems*, London / New York: Routledge, 239 pages.

Andrea M. Humphreys

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Andrea Humphreys is currently working as a social policy advisor in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet in Canberra, Australia. She completed her Ph.D. in German History at The University of Queensland in 2006. Her dissertation, entitled 'A Special German Responsibility: The Nazi past and the foreign policy of the German Greens, 1980–2004', discussed the influence of the German experience of National Socialism, the Second World War and the Holocaust on the foreign policy of the German Left. She has taught in a wide variety of areas, including German and European history, and her research interests include global environmental history and politics, particularly the political discourses surrounding transport, energy and waste. She was a Research Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies on Science, Technology and Society (IAS-STS) in Graz from March 2006 to July 2006.

Recent publications

(2006), 'Green car concepts and the German Greens', *Proceedings of the 5th Annual IAS-STS Conference 'Critical Issues in Science and Technology Studies'*, May 2006, Graz.

(2005), 'Atomkraft? Nein, danke! Nuclear politics and the German Left, 1977–2005', *University of Queensland Historical Proceedings* 16: 49–66.

(2004), 'Die Grünen and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict', *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 50 (3): 407–419.

Project abstract

At the IAS-STs, Andrea began a new project, entitled 'The politics of sustainable transport and the German Left: 1973–2006'. This project, which is grounded in a discussion of the peculiarities of the automobile as a form of technology in general and of German car culture in particular, investigates transformations in the discourses of the German Left on sustainable transport from the 1973 OPEC oil embargo to today. It focuses on the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the West German Greens (later Bündnis 90/Die Grünen). Discussing the two parties' changing attitudes towards industrial capitalism, technology, progress and modernity, and towards the (perceived) conflict between economic growth and environmental protection, the project aims, on the one hand, to show how much the two parties have changed since the 1970s, and on the other to illustrate some of the political and cultural opportunities and obstacles for sustainable transport in Germany. In particular, developments in the urban transport discourses of the SPD and the Greens (and their precursors in the environmental movement) are explained in terms of ideological reorientation within the parties and electoral competition between them.

Ericka Johnson

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Background

2007– present: Post-doc, Science and Technology Studies, Göteborg University, Sweden.

2004 – 2007: Research Assistant, Department of Technology and Social Change, Linköping University, Sweden.

Winter 2005–2006: Research Fellow, Institute for Advanced Studies on Science, Technology and Society, Austria.

1999–2004: Doctoral Student, Department of Technology and Social Change, Linköping University, Sweden.

1999 M.Phil. (Development Studies), Oxford University, Oxford, UK.

1995 B.A. Phi Beta Kappa (Comparative Religion, Russian), Vassar College, NY, USA.

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Academic interests

Ericka Johnson is interested in how the medical body is reproduced and constructed in and by medical technologies. Currently she is studying the changing concepts of masculinity associated with the introduction of Viagra to the Swedish market, research which is funded by the Swedish Science Council. Her previous work has examined how knowledge and facts about the body are gathered, articulated and represented in material artefacts used to teach medical practice. In her Ph.D. dissertation she analysed how computer simulators are used in medical education. The study focused on the details of practice when people and machines interact and intra-act, and how the use of simulators contributes to both learning and identity formation. She worked on the issues of gender & Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in her master's thesis and continues to teach and write in this field.

Recent publications

(2008), 'Out of my viewfinder, yet in the picture: Seeing the hospital in medical simulations', *Science, Technology and Human Values* 33: 1.

(2007), *Dreaming of a Mail-Order Husband. Russian-American Internet Romance*. Durham: Duke University Press.

(2007), 'Surgical simulators and simulated surgeons: Reconstituting medical practice and practitioners in simulations', *Social Studies of Science* 37 (4): 585–608.

(2005), 'The ghost of anatomies past: Simulating the one-sex body in modern medical training', *Feminist Theory* 6 (2).

(2004), *Situating Simulators: The integration of simulations in medical Practice*, Lund: Arkiv (Ph.D. Dissertation).

Project abstract

Simulating medical practices: Analysing the construction and use of a gynaecological simulator

The project examined how the e-pelvis simulator, which represents the female pelvic anatomy and is used for teaching gynaecological exams to medical students, has been designed and developed. I followed the e-pelvis'

path from conception in an academic university hospital in the USA to commercial prototype form at a UK-based firm and eventually to production and marketing through a company in the USA. The project looked at how the different types of understandings which exist about the simulator's development (teaching tool, research object, marketable object, profit making product, etc.) integrated with each other over time. In the research, I was particularly interested in how the simulator came to look the way it does, what practical considerations were made during its construction and production that influenced its final form, and the design path the simulator followed. The questions of how the female patient body was understood and represented by the various actors and the way these understandings evolved into the physical artefact were addressed. A subsection of the study also examined how the simulator was used in two different gynaecological education courses.

Of particular interest with this simulator was the fact that it had been designed by a female doctor and the prototype of the physical model was developed by a female medical illustrator. I looked at the role these women had in the development of the final product as well as their experiences of working with product development in a field that is traditionally dominated by male computer designers and engineers. This work became a theoretical analysis of the understandings of the human body which are being built into the design and construction of medical simulators.

Pei Pei Koay

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Dr Koay received her Ph.D. in Science and Technology Studies (STS) at Virginia Polytechnic & State University in 2003, her M.A. in the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology from the University of Toronto in 1995, and her B.A. in Liberal Arts from Eugene Lang College, The New School for Social Research in NYC in 1993. She is currently an Andrew W. Mellon postdoctoral fellow (2006–2008) at the Humanities Research Center at Rice University in Houston, TX, where she is cross-affiliated with Philosophy and Women's Studies. She was also the postdoctoral Lingnan Teaching (LiFTs) Scholar working in the Politics and Sociology

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department at Lingnan University in Hong Kong (2004–2005). She has taught university courses in STS, political science, sociology, cultural studies, and women's studies at the New School for Social Research, Virginia Tech, Lingnan, and Rice University. Her current research interests are in 'globalization' of science including diaspora studies and national science projects, politics of science, knowledge production and scientific authority, public understanding of science, social and cultural theory, genetics and race issues, and cyber studies.

Pei Pei Koay was Research Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies on Science, Technology and Society (IAS-STS) from December 2005 to August 2006.

Selected publication

(2004), 'Icelandic (Ad)ventures: New research? new subjects? new ethics?', in Volker Roelke and Giovanni Maio (Eds.), *Twentieth Century Ethics in Human Subjects Research: Historical Perspectives on Values, Practices, and Regulation*, Stuttgart: Steiner.

Research at IAS-STS

By taking several case studies of human genomic population database projects—both public and private—in our world today, I examined public and expert discussions relevant to them and located these discussions within the current academic literature in the social sciences as well as larger political discourses. Specifically, my research at IAS-STS focused on examining so-called 'Asian' genomics using the example of Singapore. I sought to confront race, ethnicity and nationality in the genetic discourses through the modification of particular conceptual tools in Science and Technology Studies, namely actor network frameworks and narrativity. My aims were to capture the globalizing and localizing processes of the new genomics as well as to explore the significances, consider re-constructions, and excavate the multiple meaning(s) of 'race', paying particular attention to states' efforts to promote genomics within their respective nations.

Balázs Kőszeghy

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Balázs Kőszeghy is an Assistant Lecturer at the Department of Management and Corporate Economics at Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BME), Hungary. He obtained an MSc Degree in Industrial Design Engineering (BME, 2002) and completed all credits in the Marketing Management Specialization at the Ph.D. School of Engineering Management and Economics (BME, 2005).

His main research area is new product marketing and sustainable product development. His research work has an integrated sustainability approach, handling environmental and social issues simultaneously. As he puts new product development and marketing management in the context of corporate strategy, he has also performed research work on corporate social responsibility (CSR).

Balázs Kőszeghy was Research Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies on Science, Technology and Society (Ernst Mach Grant) from April to July 2006.

Selected publications

(2006), 'Business, products and sustainability—where does marketing have responsibility?', *4th International Conference for Young Researchers of Economics*, Gödöllő, Hungary, Conference proceedings, 283–290.

(2006), 'Sociological modernization and new product development: Enhancing or impeding sustainability?', *Soziale Technik* (4).

(2005), 'The “social factor” of the concept of sustainable development from a company aspect', *Európai Kihívások III. Tudományos Konferencia*, University of Szeged, Hungary, Conference Proceedings, 443–448.

Project abstract

The concept of sustainability and its application to corporate strategy—with a special focus on new product development and product life cycle management

The research project had two main focuses: sustainable business strategy and sustainable product development. A big gap between these levels has

been revealed from a sustainability point of view: while CSR takes a comprehensive integrated view, the discussion of products and product development deals almost exclusively with environmental questions and excludes social issues. However, there are also some integrated approaches with a view beyond products, their aim being to offer solutions rather than products / services for consumers, by re-thinking the basic needs (real motivators of consumption) and by creating innovative solutions. In some cases, these solutions can be special product-service systems (PSS).

As this is in close connection with consumption, the interaction of current consumption trends and sustainability needed to be investigated. The examination of current consumption trends in the light of the modernization process of societies (the transition from modern to post-modern societies) revealed the key motivators of current, trend conscious, aesthetized consumption. This phenomenon may also explain the increasing amount of resources used, which outweighs the improvements in efficiency achieved.

The research work was performed from the point of view of marketing management, which acts as the bridge between corporations and the market (through consumption and products) in this context. Nevertheless, new aspects revealed on strategic and product development issues made it necessary to investigate the role of marketing. The main aim was to reveal the framework of sustainable marketing—as distinguished from green marketing, which involves solely environmental concerns.

Alexandros-Andreas Kyrtis

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Alexandros-Andreas Kyrtis is Professor of Sociology (University of Athens, Department of Political Science and Public Administration). His main fields of research are: sociology of technology with special reference to social and organisational informatics; social studies of finance; social history of ideas; and social theory of urban and geographical space. He has held teaching appointments at the University of Zurich; the University of Crete, where he was also adviser to the President, responsible for the organisation of the School of the Social Sciences; and at the Universities of Thessaly and the Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences. He was visiting scholar at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

(MIT – Program in Science Technology and Society), the London School of Economics and Political Science and the University of Edinburgh. He has also conducted consultancy projects for the Greek General Secretariat for Research and Technology, the European Commission, as well as for the banking and the information technology sector.

Alexandros-Andreas Kyrtzis was Visiting Scholar at the Institute for Advanced Studies, Technology and Society on Science (IAS-STs) in December 2005.

Latest publications in English include:

(2003), 'Space, information and social networks of innovation finance', in A. Thierstein and E. W. Schamp (Eds.), *Innovation, Finance and Space*, Frankfurt am Main: Frankfurt Studies in Economic and Social Geography, No. 72, 29–42.

(2005), 'Context-aware uses of information technology and technophobia', in G. Kouzelis et al. (Eds.), *Knowledge in the New Technologies*, Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 71–88.

He recently edited a collection of texts by the Greek architect and urban planner C. A. Doxiadis, with an extensive critical introduction and presentation of his life and projects: (2006), *Constantinos A. Doxiadis: Texts, Design Drawings, Settlements*, Athens: Ikaros, 501 pages.

Jochen Markard

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Jochen Markard leads a research group on 'Innovation Systems and Transition Management' at the Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology, Eawag. His research concentrates on the emergence of new technologies in infrastructure sectors. He has carried out various studies in the fields of renewable energy (biogas, solar, wind), energy efficiency (fuel cells, co-generation), and energy services (green power, electricity disclosure and guarantees of origin, contracting). These analyses are typically linked to policy making. Jochen Markard teaches innovation studies at the Faculty of Cultural and Social Sciences at the University of Lucerne.

Jochen Markard holds a degree in Electrical Engineering and a post-graduate degree in Energy Industry Studies. He obtained his Ph.D. from ETH Zurich in 2003, where he studied the impacts of electricity market liberalization on ecological innovations. Before joining Eawag, he worked as a freelancer in the field of energy concepts for several years. From 1998 to 1999 he was employed at MVV Energie AG in Mannheim, a regional utility company, where he worked on new business development.

Jochen Markard was Visiting Scholar at the Institute for Advanced Studies on Science, Technology and Society (IAS-STS) in October 2005.

Recent publications

(accepted) with B. Truffer, 'Analysis of variation in innovation systems—Identifying potential trajectories for biogas in Switzerland', *Research Policy*.

(in press) with B. Truffer, 'Actor oriented analysis of innovation systems: Exploring micro-meso level linkages in the case of stationary fuel cells', *Technology Analysis and Strategic Management*.

(2006) with B. Truffer, 'Innovation processes in large technical systems. Market liberalization as a driver for radical change?', *Research Policy* 35 (5): 609–625.

(2006) with B. Truffer, 'The promotional impacts of green power products on renewable energy sources: Direct and indirect eco-effects', *Energy Policy* 34 (3): 306–321.

Michelle McGowan

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Michelle McGowan is a postdoctoral Research Fellow at The Center for Genetic Research Ethics and Law at Case Western Reserve University, School of Medicine in Cleveland, Ohio, USA. She received her Ph.D. in Women Studies from the University of Washington, Seattle, USA in 2007 and her B.A. in Sociology from Boston College (USA) in 2000. In addition to her fellowship at the IAS-STS in 2005–2006, she was awarded an Ernst Mach Grant from the Austrian Federal Ministry for Education, Science, and Culture and the United States' National Women's Studies

Association Graduate Student Award to conduct her dissertation research. Her research encompasses the social study of reproductive technologies in the United States, and she contributes to feminist studies and science and technology studies by situating reproductive technologies within the contemporary socio-historical, cultural and technical milieu. To date, her work has focused specifically on two reproductive techniques: egg donation and preimplantation genetic diagnosis.

Research at the IAS-STS

As a Fellow at the IAS-STS in Graz, Michelle conducted research for her dissertation on the social life of preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD)—a diagnostic technique that is paired with in-vitro fertilization to analyze the genetic and chromosomal makeup of embryos to determine which embryos should be implanted into a woman's uterus for gestation. Michelle's research examines how those who develop, promote, evaluate and use PGD in the US conceptualize risk and responsibility and how PGD users construct their own subjectivities in relation to this technology. She was interested in the growing public debates on social and ethical implications of the use of PGD for sex selection, stem cell research, the destruction of embryos, and creating designer babies, and she was drawn to the disjuncture between the utopic and dystopic portrayals of PGD in the print media and the seemingly mundane and 'neutral' applications of the technique in a growing number of clinical settings in the US. While in Graz, Michelle analyzed popular print media and users' assessments of PGD as they have appeared in an online bulletin board / support group. She argues that public assessments of socially acceptable uses of PGD have privileged the voices of scientists, bioethicists and theologians while the views of PGD users have been notably absent. Positioned as they are at the front lines of the physical, emotional, and moral terrain of reproductive technologies, the women who use PGD are among the most influential in regulating its social life, thus the feminist impetus of her research is to broaden the scope of public discourse to include PGD users' perspectives on the risks and benefits of this technology, and to interrogate gendered power dynamics within reproductive genetics.

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Svetlana Paunova

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Svetlana Paunova obtained her Bachelor degree in Sociology from the University of Plovdiv, where she also received her M.A. in Historical Sociology. She is now finishing her dissertation on interdisciplinary issues between urban sociology and STS at the Department of Sociology at Sofia University, and holds seminars on Introduction to Sociology as an assistant professor at Plovdiv University.

During the 2005/2006 academic year Svetlana Paunova held an Ernst Mach Grant and was Research Fellow at the IAS-STIS in Graz, Austria. Her interests are in the fields of STS, historical sociology and urban sociology, but she also participates in many research projects in Bulgaria, dealing with the legal system, economic actors and health problems.

Recent publications

(2006), 'Urbanism as a performance: Sanitation of Sofia in the end of XIX and the beginning of XX century', *Yearbook of Sofia University*, Book of Sociology, chapter 99.

(2005), 'Social Construction of Urban Infrastructure (or how the waterworks of Sofia appeared)', *Kritika I Humanizum* 20 (1/2005).

Project abstract

Social dimensions of the infrastructures in the end of 19th and the beginning of 20th century

My research focuses on the problem how and if the infrastructures of pre-modern cities create and sustain modern urban space. The chosen case is the city of Sofia, which became capital of Bulgaria very soon after the formation of independent Bulgarian state in 1878. In the period of so called 'Revival' (17th – 19th century) Sofia had developed as an administrative and military centre, recognized as 'city' by its inhabitants, and as a 'large, muddy village' by the passing western travellers. For less than thirty five years that small semi-Islam town, with everyday life, economy and institutions, typical for the Ottoman Empire, had turned into a middle European city, with pure urban characteristics.

In the centre of my research project is an analysis of the basic factors, influencing the building of the urban infrastructures in European cities and the way they were perceived in comparison with the case of Sofia. Among them were the medical discourse (connected with the ideology of the healthy living space), the culture attitudes in the Principality of Bulgaria (stressing the symbolic load of the infrastructure as 'civilization' and 'Europeanism'), the politic struggles (using the urban-development as an instrument of achieving social ascendancy and electoral success), the entrepreneurs activities, whose attempt was to capitalize the natural resources (water, space) and the by-products of the combined life together with a large number of people (rubbish, waste-waters and so on).

The concept of the infrastructure as a socio-technical network presupposes an analysis of the way it has been transferred from the place where it originated to a new social environment. This transfer goes through prolonged struggles of different actors with conflicting interests, whose success was dependent on the finance possibilities of the municipality, on the correlation of the forces in the withstanding political parties, on the way and the rate the public interest has been constituted around the city-development. In different periods of the history of Sofia it has been achieved by stressing on such defining for the new equipment ideologems like 'utility', 'progress', 'luxury', 'healthiness', etc., which resembled very much similar narratives in Western Europe.

Alexander Schrode

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Alexander Schrode has been a student of Politics, Philosophy and Economics (PPE) at the University of Freiburg since 2003, focusing on environmental issues across these disciplines. He is an expert in Wilber's Integral Approach and international environmental governance, particularly climate policy. During an internship in 2006 at the Oeko-Institut he contributed to research about the regulation of transforming the electricity grid.

Recent publication

(2007) with Dierk Bauknecht, 'Transformation der Stromnetze in Dänemark', *Energiewirtschaftliche Tagesfragen* 57 (4): 69–76.

Josephine Anne Stein

E-mail: stein@uel.ac.uk

Josephine Stein is Principal Research Fellow in Innovation Studies at the University of East London (UEL) in the United Kingdom. Her research focuses on security-building through international scientific cooperation and interdisciplinary approaches to understanding human security; and on the interplay between international policies and innovation systems. She runs a new M.A. in Innovation Studies, teaches courses related to the Information Society such as computer ethics, and supervises Ph.D. and undergraduate dissertation students.

Stein holds a Ph.D. in Mechanical Engineering from MIT, where she was also a Departmental Instructor. Other experience includes working as a cryogenic / aerospace engineer designing cooling systems for spaceborne sensors at the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, and working as a nuclear engineer at the General Atomic Company in San Diego.

Josephine Stein's career in S&T policy analysis has included working for the US Congress, with the European Commission, at the Royal Society and in academia, and she has provided consultancy for the OECD and various national and international S&T organisations. She has directed numerous studies for the European Commission, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Research Council (UK) and the National Science Foundation (USA). She has written, co-edited or contributed to twenty books and has published numerous reports, academic and conference papers and shorter works for the popular press. She was guest editor of the December 2002 issue of *Science and Public Policy* on 'Globalisation, science, technology and policy'. Her most recent paper, co-authored with A. Ahmed, is 'The European Union as a model of international cooperation in science, technology and sustainable development', which was published in the *British Journal of Politics and International Relations*, Vol. 9, No. 4, in November 2007.

Josephine Anne Stein was Visiting Scholar at the Institute for Advanced Studies on Science, Technology and Society (IAS-STs) in October and November 2005.