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## About the Authors

### Gloria Adduci

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Gloria Adduci concluded her PhD on Plant Biology and Agrobiotechnology (University of Perugia, Italy) with a dissertation on the governance of biotechnology in agriculture in developing countries, with a specific focus on the situation in South East Asia.

She started working at Genetic Rights Council (Rome) in 2004, in a new project called 'Agro-biotechnology Observatory' (OA). Its aim was to create an international network for participating on decision making process and informing about the possible risks of GMOs for developed and developing countries. Moreover, the project concentrated on monitoring and analyzing public response and participation in the decision making process on deliberate releases of GMOs into the environment and the European regulation 'food and feed' (1829/2003/EC).

For a better understanding of US regulation, she spent three months at Davis University (California, USA), working on GMOs regulation in US: legal aspects, public participation on decision making process and comparison between US and EU systems.

In 2007 she moved to Singapore and spent 6 months working in Downstream Processing Group at Bioprocessing Technology Institute (BTI) in Singapore, focusing on the engineering and scale-up aspects of protein purification, cell separation and cell preservation.

Between April 2010 and beginning 2012 she worked at IAS-STS, first as Visiting Scholar and later as Research Fellow.

### *Selected publications*

Adduci, G. (2010), 'Agrobiotechnology in South-East Asia: An overview', in *Proceedings of the 9th Annual IAS-STS Conference on Critical Issues in Science and Technology Studies*, 3–4 May 2010, (CD-ROM), Graz: IFZ Eigenverlag, 1–8.

- Adduci, G., Lee, J., Tscheliessnig, A., Chen, A., Lee, Y. Y., Choo, A., and Jungbauer, A. (2009), 'Adaptation of hybridomas to protein-free media results in a simplified two-step immunoglobulin M purification process', *Journal of Chromatography A*. Mar 27; 1216 (13): 2683–26888, Epub 2008 Oct 21.
- Adduci, G. and Lener, M. (2008), 'GMOs: A comparison between US and Europe', *Dal Seme* 4: 49–54.
- Adduci, G. and Lener, M. (2008), 'Two ways to say GMOs', *Sapere*, June: 66–71.
- Adduci, G., Lauria, G., Lener, M., and Vinesi, P. (2007), 'Twilight decisions', *Sapere*, April: 62–67.
- Adduci, G. (2006), 'Agrobiotechnologies: On a way for a major trust', in *Prometeus*, on-line ANBI (Italian National Biotechnologies Association) journal, number 13\_06, July/ August.
- Adduci, G. and Lener, M. (2005), 'European Food Safety Authority (EFSA): Limits and possibilities. EFSA, a new legislative overview for public participation on decision making process', in *Prometeus*, online ANBI (Italian National Biotechnologies Association) journal, number 5\_05, March/ April.

### Project abstract

#### *Governing agrobiotechnology in developing countries: the case of South East Asia*

For the last 15 years, the global production of genetically modified crops (GM crops) has been increasing at a quite fast pace, and so far, more than 95 percent of the area devoted to GM crops is located in four countries: United States, Brazil, Argentina and India.

In the same period, a growing movement of opposition against transgenic crops – mainly in Europe – started to take form, leading as consequence the development of a quite strict legislation and regulation on import and release of GM crops into the environment and on the market for food and feed uses. These restrictions and the lack of demand of these products caused a limitation of the expansion of agrobiotechnology in developing countries.

For several years, many Asian countries have been actively developing programs of research on agricultural biotechnology, focusing on GM crops with potentially beneficial agronomic traits; some of these countries have indeed developed biosafety regulatory frameworks, but until now only a few have approved one or more GM crops. The importance of agriculture for the economy of most Asian countries, anyway, cannot be underestimated and moves a huge part of research in this field – both in developed and in developing countries.

Developing countries are really moving fast to become competitive in the international arena and so far are home for roughly 80 % of the world population, percentage destined to increase in the next 30 years, as consequence to the population growth.

My project focused on the situation and regulation of agrobiotechnology in developing countries, with a specific focus on a region that I consider very important for the challenges it is facing and the possibilities it is bringing to the rest of the world: South-East Asia. My intention is to make a comparison between the governance of agrobiotechnologies in South-East Asia versus Europe and USA and finally some economic and socio-economic consideration will complete my analysis.

### **Arno Bammé**

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Born in 1944; studied economics, education and sociology at the Free University of Berlin (GFG fellowship); several years in industry, research assistant at the University of Technology Berlin, participated in establishing Ökotopia GmbH in Berlin Mehringhof, which provided vocational education to socially deprived young people and supported alternative cultivation methods of production cooperatives in Third World countries; founding member of the interdisciplinary Technology and Social Sciences Research Institute in Berlin (TESOF); research assistant at the University of Hamburg (DFG project); since 1985: Full Professor for Didactics in Further Education at the University of Klagenfurt and Head of the Department of Science and Technology Studies (TeWi) at the Faculty for Interdisciplinary Studies (Klagenfurt – Graz – Vienna) (IFF); since 1998: Director of the Institute for Advanced Studies on Science,

Technology and Society in Graz; 1986 to 1992: Chairman of the Interuniversity Commission (IUK); 1996 to 2001: Deputy Head of Institute of IFF and Dean of Studies; 1988 to 2000: member of the international advisory committee of the journal 'Innovation'; 1992 to 1997: member of the commission for 'Integrated Technology Research' of the Hessian Ministry for Science and the Arts; 1997 to 2000: member of the scientific advisory committee for 'Technological Development Research' of the Institute for Natural Sciences Education in Kiel; since 2004: member of the editorial advisory board of the online journal 'Science, Technology & Innovation Studies'; since 2011: head of Ferdinand-Tönnies-Research Unit at Klagenfurt University and head of the section 'Alpine Epistemology' of the Bureau for Unsolvable Problems in Berlin; numerous publications in different textual and publishing forms and translations from English and French; current focus of work includes science and technology studies, literature and sociology, didactics of the social sciences, didactics of continuing education in science.

#### *Selected publications*

- Bammé, Arno (2012), *Kunst am Meer. Hein Hoop's Damm gegen die Unkultur*, Dresden: Verlag der Künste.
- Bammé, Arno (2011), *Homo occidentalis. Von der Anschauung zur Bemächtigung der Welt. Zäsuren abendländischer Epistemologie*, Weilerswist: Velbrück.
- Bammé, Arno (2009), *Science and Technology Studies. Ein Überblick*, Marburg: Metropolis.
- Bammé, Arno (2008), *Wissenschaft im Wandel. Bruno Latour als Symptom*, Marburg: Metropolis.
- Bammé, Arno (2008), *Die Neuordnung des Sozialen durch Technologie*, Marburg: Metropolis.
- Bammé, Arno (2004), *Science Wars. Von der akademischen zur postakademischen Wissenschaft*, Frankfurt am Main / New York: Campus.
- Bammé, Arno (2004), *Gesellschaft (re-)interpretieren*, München / Wien: Profil.

**Gülsevim Eysel**

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Gülsevim Eysel studied sociology between 2001 and 2005 at Ankara University. She researched the attitudes of firm authorities from various sectors towards biotechnology for her undergraduate degree. Eysel continued her education at the Department of Socio-Economic Development and Biotechnology of the Biotechnology Institute of Ankara University between 2005 and 2007. Her Master's thesis there was on 'attitudes towards genetic testing'. In the second term of 2007 she started to work as one of the Van 100. Yıl University OYP (the Academic Training Program of METU) assistants in Science and Technology Policy Studies (TEK-POL), Department of Middle East Technical University (METU), Ankara, Turkey. While studying for her second Master's degree in 2009 and 2010, she received a fellowship from IAS-STs, Graz, Austria, in order to conduct a survey with Austrians about the ethical dimension of pre-implantation genetic diagnosis as part of her Master's thesis. Gülsevim Eysel was a Research Fellow at IAS-STs from November 2009 to January 2010.

*Selected publications*

Eysel, Gülsevim (2012), 'PGD as a tool of letting die', *11th IAS-STs Annual Conference on Critical Issues in Science and Technology Studies*, 4–5 May 2009, Graz, Austria <http://www.ifz.tugraz.at/ias/IAS-STs/Publications/Proceedings-11th-IAS-STs-Annual-Conference-7-8-May-2012>.

Eysel, Gülsevim (2012), 'Kadınbedeniyle 'teknoloji', kadının 'biyoetik' ('Technology' over woman body, 'bioethics' for woman), an oral presentation for '*Multidisciplinary Conference on Ethics*', 28–30 May 2012, Nigde University, Turkey.

Ocak, Gülsevim (2010), 'Bio-in-techno polis: A study on biotechnology companies in METU technopolis, Turkey', *SozialeTechnik* 1/2010: 17–19.

Ocak, Gülsevim (2009), 'The risks and ethical problems of applying genetic testing in underdeveloped countries', *8th IAS-STs Annual Conference on Critical Issues in Science and Technology Studies*, 4–5 May 2009, Graz, Austria.

Evsel, Gülsevım and Erbas, Hayriye (2009), 'New maternity and new eugenics: A sociological evaluation', *7th Symposium on Medical Ethics 'New reproduction techniques, new maternities'*, Istanbul: Turkish Bioethics Association. <http://www.biyotetik.org.tr/devameden.htm>.

Evsel, Gülsevım and Erbas, Hayriye (2007), 'Socio-economical differences and an overview of genetic testing of reproductive biotechnology: A comparison of two different districts', *6th Ankara Biotechnology Days 'Biotechnology, Bio-safety and Socio-Economic Approaches'*, 15–17 November 2007, Ankara: Ankara University Biotechnology Institute Publications, 155–174.

### **Project abstract**

During her stay as a Research Fellow at IAS-STS, Graz, Gülsevım Evsel researched publications related to her research subject of ethical issues and objections to pre-implantation genetic diagnosis and eugenics. After this step, she conducted interviews and surveys among Turkish and Austrian people to make comparisons between the two groups and enlarge the research question and data base for her Master's thesis. Her acceptance at IAS-STS Graz gave her an important opportunity to share her findings, observations and interpretations with scholars in IAS-STS conferences and yearbooks. Her final aim is to discuss her ideas and findings at a congress or a symposium with key players of the biotechnology health sector. Moreover, she aims to establish a place for the sociologist perspective in critical biotechnology literature.

### **Anne-Sophie Godfroy**

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After studying philosophy at the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Paris and completing a PhD in philosophy at University Paris IV-Sorbonne, Dr. Anne-Sophie Godfroy is associate professor at University Paris-Est-Creteil and researcher at the Institute for History and Philosophy of Science, a joint research centre of the CNRS, the Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne and the École Normale Supérieure. Her main research interests are methodology for international comparisons, science in society, and

gender. She has participated in European research projects for ten years. In January and February 2010 she was Visiting Scholar at IAS-STS in Graz.

#### *Selected publications*

Godfroy, Anne-Sophie (Ed.) (2012), *Gender and Interdisciplinary Education for Engineers*, Sense Publishers.

Godfroy-Genin, Anne-Sophie (Ed.) (2010), *Women in Engineering and Technology Research*, Lit Verlag.

Godfroy-Genin, Anne-Sophie (2009), 'From the doctrine of probability to the theory of probability: The emergence of modern probability calculus', *Foundations of The Formal Sciences VI: Reasoning about Probabilities and Probabilistic Reasoning*, Studies in Logic, College Publications.

Godfroy-Genin, Anne-Sophie (2009), 'Women's academic careers in technology: A comparative European perspective', *Equal Opportunities International* 28 (1): 80–79; Emerald Publishing.

Godfroy-Genin, Anne-Sophie and Sagebiel, Felizitas (2007), 'Möglichkeiten und Schwierigkeiten internationaler und multimethodologischer Forschung über Gender in den Ingenieurwissenschaften', *Zeitschrift für Frauenforschung und Geschlechterstudien* 25 (2).

Godfroy-Genin, Anne-Sophie and Pinault, Cloé (2006), 'The benefits of comparing grapefruits and tangerines: Toolbox for European cross-cultural comparisons in engineering education. Using this toolbox to study gendered images of engineering among students', *European Journal of Engineering Education* 31 (1): 23–33; Taylor and Francis.

#### **Project abstract**

*International comparisons in science studies: What and why do we compare?*

General objectives of the research project are to analyse comparative methodologies and classifications in current science in society international projects with a special focus on gender and science topics; to analyse comparative methodologies from other fields, especially quantitative bench-

marking methodologies and methodology for comparative literature; to question the impact of current methodologies and classifications on EU research in HSS and on research governance; to experiment alternative methodologies and classifications.

This research is based on the experience of EU-funded research projects for the last ten years: about women and engineering (WOMENG), about women in technological research (PROMETEA), about gender and scientific education in secondary education and higher education (INDECS, MOTIVATION, HELENA). Such projects raise questions about existing classifications and issues, not fitting the actual existing research settings. What do we compare; do we ask the right questions, do we speak about existing research objects?

Another issue is about the comparative methodology itself. It is obvious that such comparative challenges could be productive and useful, if we could define methodologies somewhere between OECD benchmarking and comparative literature methodologies. We need new methodologies to compare without missing specific contexts. In addition, those methodologies should deliver effective tools to analyse large amount of data, taking into account translation problems and mixing various types of data: qualitative, quantitative, more or less certain, first hand and second hand, statistical, from case studies, etc. A better use of CAQDA tools should be explored in that perspective.

International comparisons assume that we could identify good practice, common indicators, etc. Scientific governance is based on such assumptions, but what happens to that model if the classifications are not so relevant and if we have no methodology to take into account local settings or new surprising facts? Maybe comparisons between styles of governance, as suggested by Jasanoff (2005) would be more enlightening. Rethinking methodology for SSH in science studies could lead to rethink the governance of science itself.

### **Ute Kalender**

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Dr. des. Ute Kalender is Post-Doc at a research project on gender and biological citizenship. She was lecturer at the Institut für Kulturwissen-

schaften and the Department for Gender Studies at Humboldt-University of Berlin; associated to the Graduate School, Gender as a Category of Knowledge; and research fellow at BIOS Centre, London School of Economics. Her primary research interests include cultural perspectives on epigenetics, gender and science studies; feminist disability studies, queer crip theory and intersectional approaches towards reproductive subjectivity and the life sciences. Ute Kalender was Research Fellow at IAS-STG from January to July 2010.

#### *Selected publications*

- Kalender, Ute (2012), 'In-vitro-fertilisation', in Marquardt, Nadine, and Verena Schreiber (Eds.), *Ortsregister. Ein Glossar zu Räumen der Gegenwart*, Transcript (forthcoming).
- Kalender, Ute (2012), 'Subversive Technologien? Zum Verhältnis von queeren und transgeneren Technologieverständnissen, Biokapitalismus und Eugenik', in Michaelis, Beatrice, Gabriele Dietze, and Elahe Haschemi Yekani (Eds.): *The Queerness of Things Not Queer: Entgrenzungen, Materialitäten, Interventionen*, Themenheft der Feministischen Studien (forthcoming).
- Kalender, Ute (2012), *Körper von Wert. Eine kritische Analyse der bioethischen Diskurse über die Stammzellforschung*, Transcript.
- Kalender, Ute, Gibbon, Sahra, Galen, Joseph, Kampriani, Eirini, Mozersky, Jessica, zur Nieden, Andrea, and Palfner, Sonja (2011), 'Special section: Perspectives on globalising genomics: the case of 'BRCA' breast cancer research and medical practice', *Biosocieties* 5 (4).
- Kalender, Ute (2010), 'Nothing beyond the able mother? A queer-crip perspective on notions of the reproductive subject in German feminist bioethics', in Tremain, Shelley, (Guest Editor), 'From the Margins to the Center: Feminist Disability Studies and/in Feminist Bioethics', *International Journal of Feminist Approaches to Bioethics (IJFAB)* 3 (2), Fall.
- Kalender, Ute (2010), 'How cultural is queer theory? Materialist concerns in German queer theory and activism', in Downing, Lisa and Robert Gillet (Eds.): *Queer in Europe*, Ashgate's Queer Intervention Series.

**Project abstract***Beyond androcentric gene-determinism? Notions of gender in epigenetic knowledge*

In recent years, epigenetic approaches have increasingly become popular in the life sciences and in biomedical research. Epigenetics aims at the 'uncovering' of the 'complete decoding' of the epigenome: the entirety of the epigenetic 'codes'. Epigenetics assumes that these epigenetic codes decisively influence which genes are activated during the development of an organism and how its cells work. Furthermore, epigenetics states that this epigenetic equipment is hereditary. Epigenetics, thus, explores processes of heredity beyond the genes.

My project analyzes epigenetic knowledge from a gender perspective, because the category of gender is crucial for epigenetics, its models, and practices in several ways: The 'discoveries' of epigenetics shall not just illuminate gender specific embryonic processes of development and 'the nature' of the sexes, but also support the progress of regenerative medicine. New diagnostic instruments, so called biomarkers, shall be created on the basis of the results and be employed for therapies of 'gender specific' 'genetic diseases' like breast cancer.

My project asks what kind of gender assumptions are implicit to epigenetic models and knowledge – to epigenomic susceptibility. The inquiry focuses on these questions:

- Which obligations to act upon oneself do epigeneticists articulate?
- How do these ideals of behaviour differ between the genders?
- Above all: How is the epigenetic approach to complex diseases applied in basic science research and clinical praxis?

The basis of this research project is interviews with epigeneticists, which I have conducted in 2009. At the Institute for Advanced Studies for Science, Technology and Society (IAS-STSS) I reflected the insights asking if and how notions of genetic risks and genetic responsibility are changed through scientific models that are based on assumptions of plasticity.

**Anne Maassen**

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Anne Maassen's PhD thesis, entitled 'Solar cities in Europe', is a comparative study of the implementation of solar photovoltaic technology in European cities, with a particular focus on Barcelona, London and Paris. In her research, Anne develops a framework for understanding the place-specific delivery of urban photovoltaics and the impacts that such a technology has on the places of which it becomes a part. Other research interests include low-carbon and energy transitions, urban energy systems and multi-dimensional innovation processes. Prior to beginning her PhD research in 2007 at the Department of Geography, Durham University (UK), Anne completed an MSc in Environmental Monitoring, Management and Modelling at King's College London and a BA in Economics, Politics and International Studies at the University of Warwick. Since completing her PhD, Anne has been working as Energy & Development Consultant at Eco Ltd in London. Anne Maassen was Research Fellow at IAS-STS from October 2009 to February 2010.

*Academic journals*

- Maassen, A. (2012), 'Heterogeneity of lock-in and the role of strategic technological interventions in urban infrastructural transformation', *European Planning Studies*, Taylor & Francis.
- Maassen, A. (2010), 'Planning urban energy trajectories: London and Barcelona', *Proceedings of ICE: Urban Design and Planning* 163 (4): 185–192, Institution of Civil Engineers, Thomas Telford.
- Maassen, A. (2009), 'Social science perspectives on energy and the case of urban PV', *Proceedings of ICE: Energy* 162 (4): 161–167, Institution of Civil Engineers, Thomas Telford.

*Book chapters*

- Bulkeley, H., Castán Broto, V., and Maassen, A. (2010), 'Governing urban low carbon transitions', in Bulkeley, H., Marvin, S., Hodson, M., and Castán Broto, V. (Eds.), *Cities and Low Carbon Transitions*, London, NY: Routledge.

Maassen A. (2010), 'Social science perspectives on the Transition in the Energy system: Dynamics, instruments and the case of photovoltaic', in Rodi, M. (Ed.), *The Paradigm Shift towards Energy Sustainability – Climate Change, Innovation and the Optimal Instrument Mix*, Berlin: Lexxion Verlag Publishers

#### *Other*

Green Cities: an A-Z Guide: 'London' and 'Barcelona' [two contributions to The SAGE Reference Series on Green Society: Toward a Sustainable Future (2010) (Series Editor: Paul Robbins). ISBN 9781412996822]

#### **Project abstract**

*Exploring the methodological potential of a 'network analysis' approach to the study of renewable energy uptake*

This research project, situated within wider PhD research on RETs uptake, aimed to explore the benefits of a methodological engagement between more traditional STS methodologies (in this case qualitative interviews and textual analysis) with a semi-quantitative network analysis. The rationale for this came from the recognition that while STS is at times a highly technical subject area, it relies mostly on qualitative methods. On the other hand, advances in computing mean that social scientists have a powerful arsenal of quantitative and semi-quantitative methods and software available, and yet, these have been largely underexploited in STS.

The research conducted at the IAS-STS found that social network analysis (SNA) has great potential in its application to researching the diffusion of renewable energy technologies. It was found that there are substantial challenges with respect to converting qualitative data collected and the input formats required by the SNA software. Despite this limitation, SNA has significant contributions to make, as it enables an assessment of the main actor-technology components in the deployment of a technology, and how some actors, types of technologies, and policy instruments (such as feed-in tariffs, grants, planning regulations) act as crucial nexuses for the uptake of the technology.

**David Mercer**

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David Mercer is Associate Professor and Convener of the STS program at the University of Wollongong. His main area of research is public policy in relation to science / expertise and law / regulation. These themes have been investigated by the study of scientific controversies involving litigation. Case studies have included: Bendectin (pharmaceutical safety), Electric and Magnetic Fields (safety of powerlines / mobile telephones), Creation Science (problems of fringe-science / science education / public understanding of science), Daubert (evidence jurisprudence / role of expert witnesses), Asbestos (theories of causation in Toxic Torts), Evidence Based Medicine (bureaucratization of expertise). Current areas of research interest also include looking at Synthetic Biology as a case study for considering 'upstream engagement' and new 'norms of science'.

David Mercer was Visiting Scholar at IAS-STS in April and May 2010.

*Recent publications*

Mercer, David (2012), 'Perspectives on global warming' (Book Symposium on 'Merchants of Doubt' Metascience (other contributions from Stephen Yearley, Andy Pitman, Naomie Oreskes and Tim Conway) (forthcoming).

Mercer, David (2011), 'Expertise in time and place: Remembering history and context', *The 2nd International Workshop on 'Politics of Expertise and Democracy'*, National Research Foundation of Korea, October 2011, 39–50 (workshop proceedings).

Mercer, David (2011), 'Technology and the law: Dealing with the "law lag"', July 4th / 2011, *The Australian* (series: Shaping our Future), <http://www.theaustralian.com.au/business/news/shapingourfuture>.

Mercer, David and Edmond, Gary (2009), 'Norms and irony in the bio-sciences: Ameliorating critique in synthetic biology', *Law and Literature* 21: 445–470.

Mercer, David and Brown, Robert (2009), 'The social shaping of technology: Lessons for eco-innovators', *Australasian Journal of Information Systems* 16 (2): 93–102.

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Mercer, David (2009), 'Defining health, policy and science: Legitimizing vertically integrated expertise in the WHO EMF project 2008', in Bamme, Arno et al. (Eds.), *Yearbook of the Institute of Advanced Studies on Science and Technology Graz: Austria*, Profil: Munich, 259–276.

Mercer, David (2008), 'Science, legitimacy, and folk epistemology in medicine and law: Parallels between legal reforms to the admissibility of expert evidence and evidence based medicine', *Social Epistemology* 22: 405–423.

Mercer, David and Edmond, Gary (2008), 'Daubert and the Exclusionary Ethos: the convergence of corporate and judicial attitudes towards the admissibility of expert evidence in Tort litigation', *Law and Policy* (special issue: 30 years of key contributions to Law and Policy) 30 (1): 1–14, (<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119400699/issue>).

### Sarolta Németh

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Degrees, education: Doctor of Social Sciences (University of Joensuu, Finland, 2008); MA in English Language and Literature (ELTE, Budapest, Hungary, 2002). MSc in Teaching Geography and Regional Development / Urban Planning (ELTE, Budapest, Hungary, 2000).

Current work: researcher at the Karelian Institute, University of E. Finland (Joensuu) working in the EU (ESPON) project TERCO (09.2010–2012) and FP7 project Euborderregions (2011–2015). Sarolta Németh was Research Fellow at IAS-STIS from October 2009 to February 2010 during her postdoctoral research (2008–2010) about wood energy networks in the rural areas of Eastern Finland.

#### *Recent publications*

Németh, Sarolta, Eskelinen, Heikki, Fritsch, Matti, and Scott, James (2012), 'Territorial Cohesion at the EU's External Border? – A Finnish-Russian borderlands perspective', scientific paper presented for the *ERSA (European Regional Science Association) Conference*, 2012.

Németh, Sarolta (2009), *Information Society Working for Inclusiveness: Scales, Actors and Peripheral Regions*, Doctoral dissertation, Saarbrücken: VDM Verlag Dr. Müller.

Németh, Sarolta (2009), 'The networks behind. Finnish and Hungarian rural-local initiatives and their joint efforts in and for the Information Society', in Andersson, Kjell, Erland Eklund, Minna Lehtola, and Pekka Salmi (Eds.), *Beyond the Rural-Urban Divide. Comparative Perspectives on the Differentiated Countryside and its Regulation. Research in Rural Sociology and Development*, Volume 14, Emerald JAI Press.

Németh, Sarolta (2008), 'Information-communication technologies supporting wood-energy entrepreneurs in Eastern Finland – research design on the implementation of link analysis methods', paper presented at the *QMSS 2 Workshop 'Communication Networks on the Web'* within the programme funded by the European Science Foundation titled *Quantitative Methods in Social Sciences*, 17–18 Dec. 2008, Amsterdam School of Communications Research, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

### Project abstract

During the 5 months at IAS-STs (from the beginning of October 2009 to late February 2010), I continued the case study research I had started in Joensuu, Finland. I arrived in Graz with several hours of recorded and unprocessed interviews I had carried out with some actors operating in the field of wood energy in Eastern Finland; some initial and not very clear-cut ideas of theoretical conceptualisation of the relationships between rural development, technology and networks, as well as a bunch of plans and methods how to continue collecting and then, how to analyse different types of available information about the interaction between relevant actors. The IAS-STs workshops and seminars provided me several opportunities to formulate more focussed questions and develop a more coherent framework for my project; I have received very useful comments, questions, constructive criticism from researchers at the Institute as well as the other fellows. I processed the data I had collected earlier and did some experiments with network graphs of interlinked Internet sites of organisations in the wood energy field. I could prepare a series of

further interviews for spring 2010, and I composed a questionnaire for a wider circle of organisations involved in the wood energy sector in the case study region. Beyond the work related to my research project, I could also expand my knowledge and angle of perception of science and technology studies by following the work of the other fellows, as well as by participating in an interesting conference in Graz about the economic crisis, the future of labour, and the energy shift.

### **Monica Obreja**

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Monica Obreja has recently completed her doctoral studies at the Department of Thematic Studies – Unit of Gender Studies, Linköping University, Sweden, with a thesis titled *Technology and Sexual Difference*. She has an undergraduate degree in political science and sociology from the National School of Political Science and Public Administration in Bucharest and a Master degree in Gender Studies at Central European University, Budapest. Her main interest is feminist theory with a focus on feminist sexual difference theories and feminist science and technology studies. Monica Obreja was Research Fellow at IAS-STG from October 2009 to June 2010.

#### *Recent publications*

Obreja, Monica (2012), *Technology and Sexual Difference*, Dissertation, Linköping Studies in Arts and Science No. 554, Linköping: Linköping University.

Obreja, Monica (2012), 'You may say I'm a luddite, but I'm not the only one', *NORA – Nordic Journal of Feminist and Gender Research* 20 (1): 65–70.

#### **Project abstract**

During my time as a Research Fellow at IAS-STG in Graz, I have elaborated an argument regarding a series of claims about sex and gender that are presupposed, I argue, by certain feminist writings on gender and technology. According to this argument, a large segment of the feminist

scholarship that argue that the masculinity of technology is a result of men's historical association with technology presuppose a relation between sex and gender which is contingent and arbitrary. In other words, there is nothing natural about femininity and masculinity and nothing necessary about their content. Genders could have been otherwise since they are not caused by sexes. For this strand of scholarship, this explanation of the relation between sex and gender sustains also the justification for why there is nothing essential about the masculinity of technology. I further proceeded to systematize these feminist accounts of gender and technology by analogy to Claire Colebrook's systematization of feminist critical analyses of the relation between body and thought in weak and strong theses. I claim that most of the feminist analyses of gender and technology put forward a weak thesis, according to which there is nothing essential about the masculinity of technology, which is a result of a contingent conceptual association. The challenge for me was to develop the strong thesis of gender and technology, one that claims that technology is essentially masculine, without making recourse to essentializing statements. For that reason, I turned to Heidegger's understanding of technology as an expression of a metaphysical mode of thinking and to Irigaray's critique of technology as an erasure of sexual difference.

### **Fotini Tsaglioti**

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Fotini Tsaglioti is a doctoral candidate at the Graduate Program in the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens and the National Technical University of Athens. She holds Master degrees from the same program (2007) and from the International Master Program in European Society, Science and Technology (2008). Her undergraduate degree was in physics (Department of Physics, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, 2004). Fotini's research is focused on historical, philosophical and STS (Science, Technology, Society) perspectives on technologies of automation. She is interested in the use of feedback (self-regulatory, self-control) arrangements in connection to their use in energy technologies. Her work pays special attention to the contrast between the rhetoric that

accompanied the promotion of automation and problems regarding the sustainable use of technologies of automation in concrete contexts. The IAS-STIS research fellowship (from October to December 2009) allowed her to extend her research so as to include the study of the use of automation technologies in the context of the regulation of wind power structures, historical and contemporary.

### *Selected publications*

Tsaglioti, Fotini, Tympas, Aristotle, and Lekkas, Theodore (2008), 'Universal machines vs. national languages: Computerization as production of new localities', in Anderl, Reiner, Bruno Arich-Gerz, and Rudi Schmiede (Eds.), *Technologies of Globalization* (proceedings), Darmstadt.

Tsaglioti, Fotini (2008), 'The virtual reality of facebook', *Out of Line*: 21 (in Greek).

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### **Project abstract**

*Regulating wind energy accumulation in autonomous units and industrial parks: Historical to policy considerations*

Popular assumptions about wind energy habitually conflate autonomous (individually or community owned) wind energy units and industrial wind parks (farms), which are formed by the concentration of a considerable number of wind energy units in one area. This is also the case with other energies called renewable. This research seeks to question this assumption and think of its implications for policy-making in general and sustainable energy policy in particular. Differentiating properly between the two involves the very definition of an energy technology as renewable. Sustainable energy policy may not be compatible with all wind modes of energy generation.

From a technical viewpoint, this research project focuses on a key component of wind energy apparatuses used in order to regulate wind energy structures. The techniques of regulation (self-regulation, automation,

control) of autonomous energy units have been rather different from those used in the case of wind farms. I focus specifically on a historically-grounded comparison between regulatory techniques of electricity generating wind energy structures. Differences in the mode of regulation of wind energy have resulted in important differences in the way energy has been accumulated and/or transmitted. This was coupled by important policy differences, governmental and business. In assessing comparatively these techniques I look at the decisive intervention of governmental policies favouring certain versions of electrification (ex. the huge water dams) instead of others (ex. small autonomous wind generators). The distinction between these different modes of energy production has been historically not only a matter of scale but fundamentally of the mode of energy production. The history of the use of considerably viable from a technical point of view wind-generators has a much deeper past than the literature that takes as its point of departure the early 1970s energy crisis suggests. It is not restricted to the attempts to construct gigantic wind-generators that were meant to supply an extended, large-scaled and long-distanced transmission network, but includes the individually owned wind-generators of the mid-war years in the USA, as well as cases of communal uses of wind-power in Europe. This history also challenges the popularly held assumption of wind-powered arrangements being predominantly pre-industrial, traditional, and pre-capitalistic. Wind energy has had a significant past as well in historical capitalism.

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Born in 1942, Warsaw, Poland (Polish citizen)

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Worked in Warsaw University (1965–1968); Polish Academy of Sciences (1970–1987); University of Maria Curie-Sklodowska (in Lublin, 1987–

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1995); also in the Prime Minister Office (1991–1992); Military Academy of Technology (1992–1995); Kozminski University, Warsaw (1995–present); University of Silesia, Dept. of Radio and TV (Katowice, 1996–2001); Government Center for Strategic Studies (1998–2001); National Defense Academy, Inst. of Humanistic Sciences (2004–2007)

Foreign experience: res. fellow in France (1972–1973, 5 months) and in the US (1976–1977, 7 months); guest lecturer in various European and American universities (e.g. Harvard, Princeton, University of Michigan, Yale, IUPUI, CalState, MIT); Salzburg Seminar in American Studies alumnus; visiting scholar in Science Center, Berlin, FZ Karlsruhe, also IAS-STS Graz; participant in numerous int'l conferences

Teaching experience: Courses taught currently: general sociology and sociology of politics, science-technology-society course, global and future problematique, sustainable development

Ongoing research: Projects: on Technology, Democracy and Environment; on Technology, Power and Conflicts; future studies (information society); political philosophy, global problems and transformations (especially in Eastern Europe)

Selected responsibilities: Research coordination. Supervising MA and PhD students

Fmr. chairman of annual international workshops on Science, Technology and Politics. Founder and president of the Educational Foundation TRANSFORMATIONS, and Editor-in-Chief of its interdisciplinary journal TRANSFORMATIONS (in Polish and English); fmr. Assoc. Editor 'Bulletin of Science, Technology and Society' (STS Press, Univ. Park, Pa), and 'Technology Analysis & Strategic Management' (University of Manchester)

Scientific Secretary of the Committee 'Poland 2000 Plus' at the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences

Grants: 1994–1996 Open Society Institute (Soros Foundation) – res. project: Technology in Civil Society

Affiliations (selected): Int. Council for Science Policy Studies; Int. Assoc. for Impact Assessment; EASST; Int. Studies Assoc.; Society for Philos-

ophy and Technology; Int. Society for Universalism, Int. Sociological Association

Listings: Dictionary of International Biography (Cambridge); Who's Who in the World (Marquis, USA); Who's Who in Europe (Database S. C., Belgium)

Publications: author (or co-author and/or editor) of thirty books and over 350 articles (92 in English)

Lech Zacher was Visiting Scholar at IAS-STIS in May and June 2010.

#### *Recent publications*

Zacher, Lech W. (2012), 'Technological vp. political modernization – Interactions and feedbacks', in Modi, I. (Ed.), *Modernization, Globalization and Social Transformation*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Zacher, Lech W. (2012), 'Society, market and technology nexus as contexts of ICT policies and applications: Some issues and reflexions', *International Journal of Information – Communication Technologies and Human Development* 4 (3): 32–42.

Zacher, Lech W. (2010), 'Toward an information – communication equity: Challenge for the 21st Century', *Transformacje* 3–4 (66–67): 238–258.

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#### **Project abstract**

##### *Understanding technology*

The main goal of the Project was the elaboration of the overview study concerning the contemporary views and perception of the relations be-

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tween science, technology and society. Intellectual basis for the study was the literature of the subject published in recent time (books, international journals, reports). Thanks to the rich collection of this subject literature in the IAS-STIS it was possible.

The end result will be publication of a few articles devoted to the present discourse on science – technology – society. Some concepts and theories will be discussed, e.g. technological modernization, technology assessment, technological risk, sustainable technology, technologisation of power, Posthuman era technologies. Special attention will be given to the problem of democratization of the science – technology – society relations.