

Spring 2005

ASA-SKAT

Science, Knowledge, and Technology

From the Section Chair

Michael Lynch, Cornell University

Larry Summers' Biopower and Other Newsworthy Items

National news in recent weeks has highlighted the importance of science, technology, and medicine as sociological topics. Almost daily, we read of controversies over pharmaceutical risks, costs, and testing regimes. Creationism (reborn as 'Intelligent Design') is back in the news and the courts, challenging the legal and scientific professions to renew their efforts at boundary work. The criminal justice system continues to invest hopes in new technology (DNA testing, retinal scanning, Taser stun guns) with mixed results. There are many other stories, but perhaps the most prominent in recent months was touched off by some remarks made by Harvard University President Lawrence H. Summers at a January 14 National Bureau of Economic Research conference on women and people of color in science and engineering. Summers told the scholarly gathering that it would be worth pursuing research on the possibility that the relative absence of women in science and mathematics reflects innate differences in aptitudes for those particular subjects. Some members attending the conference immediately walked out in protest, and many more protests were launched in the weeks following the conference. In the days afterwards, Summers partially backed away from his comment, but by then it was too late. A few commentators (such as self-styled genius Steven Pinker and Bell Curve co-author Charles Murray) praised Summers for a courageous comment that flouted academic "political correctness," but many others denounced the remark and

the National Organization of Women called for Summers' resignation. The denunciations were understandable: far from explaining (away) persistent gender disparities in the academic profession, Summers' remarks were heard as a bid to reify those disparities with a 'scientific' rationale.

Members of our section, and the ASA generally, may want to add our voices to the chorus of denunciations, but we also may want to thank Summers for the opportunity he has given us to highlight ongoing research on gender, science, and mathematics. It is ironic that he presides over a university that houses a leading department in history of science, and that right next door at MIT is an outstanding STS program. Summers' remark and the controversy it touched off is likely to enhance public interest in research on sex, gender, and science, and this may lead to opportunities for new research, though perhaps not the sort of research he had in mind. I can even imagine that the episode will even heighten interest in the joint session that our section is co-sponsoring with the Sex and Gender section at this year's ASA meeting.

Aside from providing an opportunity to review and extend a substantial body of research on gender in science, the episode invites us to reflect on its construction and accountability as an event. Summers' exact words were not recorded when he made his fateful utterance, nor was the immediate context of his remarks portrayed in vivid detail. In spite of—or perhaps because of—the lack of detail, the utterance took on a life of its own and quickly spun into prominence as a Foucauldian *énoncé*: a 'statement' made in a time and place that is bumped up into a 'larger' historical narrative. We

Special Interest Articles:

- From the Chair
- Spotlight: Programs
- Special Opportunities

Table of Contents:

From the Section Chair	1
Book Notes	3
SKAT Council and	
Committee Information	4
Spotlight: Programs	5
Employment Opportunities	6
Conference Opportunities	7
Other Opportunities	8

From the Chair, Continued

can also examine how Summers' remark is reconstructed and recontextualized in countless petty narratives that attack, defend, and disclaim what he really said or meant to say. Unmistakably part of the statement—whether inserted into grand or petty narratives—is an alliance between administrative authority and the authority of science. We might even say that Summers' remark intimated a performance of biopower. Science appears at two ends of the stick: at one end, biology is invoked as a polemical weapon (a bioweapon?) with which to suffocate efforts to change an hierarchical arrangement; and, at the other end, 'science' is the institutional target of concern, arranged in terms of the very ranks Summers would enforce with hypothetical biology. Again to use this mini-essay as a pretext to plug our section's 2005 sessions: the work of Administrative Science (though not Summers himself) will be featured in one of our sessions in Philadelphia.

SKAT Business

For most members of this and other ASA sections, the annual meetings are the main event and not much happens in the interim. This is not the case for our committee members and newsletter editors, who have been working quietly at various tasks in between the meetings. Once again, I would like to thank Todd Paddock for his work with the SKAT Newsletter. This particular issue involved extra effort, because Co-editor Andrea Hoplight Tapia was unable to contribute her usual amount of effort due to the birth of her second son, Julian. (Congratulations Andrea!).

Chair-elect Jen Croissant again organized the program of sessions sponsored and co-sponsored by our section for the 2005 meetings, and once again took

on the task of organizing the roundtable sessions.

I would like to thank Aneesh Aneesh for his excellent work as our website manager for the past few years. Ricky Leung of University of Wisconsin, Madison, has kindly agreed to take over from Aneesh. Please visit the website if you haven't already done so - it's quite an attractive site:
<http://www.asanet.org/sectionskat/>

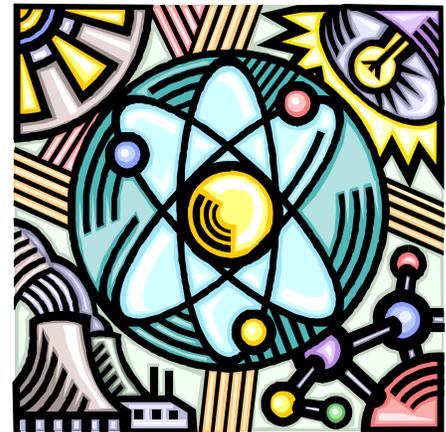
The Nominations Committee (Stefan Timmermans, Susan Silbey, and Aryn Martin) had an unusually busy time this year because of the full slate of elections we are running. In the next several weeks, the ASA will be mailing ballots to all paid-up members of the section. We are running two candidates for each open position: Chair-Elect (two-year term, followed by two-years as section chair), Secretary-Treasurer (three-year term), two Council Positions (three-year terms), and a Student Member of Council (one-year term). All terms begin after the 2005 meetings.

The main work of the prize committees lies ahead of us, and now is an excellent time to submit nominations for the Robert K. Merton Professional (book) award. The Merton Prize Committee involves a large commitment of time, and I'm very grateful to Laura Mamo (chair), Jennifer Fishman, and Patrick Carroll for agreeing to serve on it. Please let me or any of the committee members know if you have read (or written) a book we should consider. It is also an excellent time to nominate (and submit) outstanding student papers for the Sally Hacker/Nicholas Mullins Prize. René Anspach (chair) and Chris Henke were kind enough to serve on that committee.

Finally, I have formed a special ad-hoc committee—currently consisting of Maren Klawiter and me—to handle two unrelated tasks: the first, the ongoing alternative-

acronym search. (Suggestions welcome – I still don't like "SKAT"!)

The second task is to build an archive to be contained in the website. There are two reasons for building this. One is that it would be nice for new members (and forgetful old ones) to be able to find out information about the section's history, past officers, and past prize winners. It also would be nice to have brief biographies of the persons our prizes are named after: Robert K. Merton, Sally Hacker, and Nicholas Mullins. The second reason is related to this commemorative function but involves the more practical matter of institutional memory. In the past year I have come to realize that our section has a very tenuous institutional memory. The ASA keeps records of our budget, membership, and other matters and sends us information and reminders, but the section itself has no coherent store of records or information. With the chair rotating every two years and the council turning over in three-year cycles, continuity is maintained largely by word of mouth. It can be difficult to know, for example, who has or has not served on the council in the past. I will be sending out requests for information on our listserv and I encourage anyone to contact Maren or me if they happen to know something they would like to contribute.



Book Notes

Loe, Meika. 2004. The Rise of Viagra: How the Little Blue Pill Changed Sex in America. New York: New York University Press. ISBN 0-8147-5200-4.

Review written by:

**Mary C. Ingram,
SKAT Book Review Editor
Research Fellow**

**Institute for Advanced Studies on
Science, Technology, and Society
Graz, Austria
ingram@sts.tugraz.at**

Has the little blue pill changed sex in America?

Indeed, Loe sagaciously argues, for not only has Viagra altered normative behaviors and beliefs about sex and sexuality, but it has also changed how consumers interact with science and medicine, and the ways in which people understand masculinity and femininity.

For Loe, Viagra illuminates our quick-fix pill-for-everything culture. She continues the critique of "lifestyle" drugs, drawing on similarities of others' research on Prozac, Paxil, Ritalin, and other drugs developed for middle- and upper-middle-class consumers. However, Loe refines the concept of a lifestyle drug by labeling Viagra as an "identity" drug. Loe traces the shifting Viagra identity from that of the sanitized image of Bob Dole to the hyper-masculine images of celebrity racecar drivers and athletes to the latest iteration of the new better-than-normal everyman.

Loe's main critique of how Viagra has altered masculinity is to assert that men, and their partners, are actually short-changed in their attempts to resolve impotence or erectile dysfunction (ED). Loe outlines how ED emerged as a medical condition: one best treated with a pill to fix the "mechanics" or physiology of the disease of impotence. This is in contrast to other kinds of non-medical treatment such as therapy, couples' counseling, stress reduction, or lifestyle changes. By privileging physiological solutions, Loe argues that these men become trapped in a specific

pharmaceutical model. Further, the very definition of ED, as constructed by experts (mostly pharmaceutical-affiliated doctors, scientists, and researchers) traps men in a medicalized diagnosis that links erectile performance (ability to get and sustain an erection for penetration) to notions of what is normal, healthy, and appropriately masculine.

Loe's critique of the physiological model and solution for ED is more clearly supported by her analysis of the emergence of the medical model of Female Sexual Dysfunction (FSD). As of yet, there is no miracle pill to treat FSD. In fact, Loe says that experts are frustrated at the complexity of women's sexuality and the inability for a simplistic medical model (such as ED) to fit it. By pointing to the long history of medicalizing women's sexuality and behavior, Loe questions the inherent sexism behind both the "complicated women" model and the belief that what works for men must work for everyone else, too.

One of Loe's most important sociological contributions is her investigation of how capital influences the advancement of science and medicine. The case of Viagra illustrates the role played by large pharmaceutical companies in the development of new medical technologies. Loe reveals how pharmaceutical interests shaped the medicalized models of ED and FSD in the quest to find markets for Viagra.

To get at how sex and gender roles have changed in the era of Viagra, Loe employs feminist ethnographic methods. For Loe, being a feminist researcher means starting with those at the margins and working her way towards the social phenomena. Those at the margins of the Viagra world include not only impotent men but also senior women, women generally, and feminist critics of Viagra. She includes the voices of male Viagra users as well as those men who reject Viagra and its accompanying constructions of masculinity. Loe provides far more than a critique of how Viagra has changed masculinity. By including the voices of women--such as

the wives and partners of Viagra users, feminist critics, and senior women--Loe gives us an understanding of how Viagra has also changed sex and gender roles for women, too. If masculinity is now about achieving better-than-normal erections for heterosexual intercourse-centered sex over the entire life-course, then femininity is about supporting, welcoming, and enjoying these "3D" erections.

Another important contribution is Loe's inclusion of elderly women's meaning-making activities regarding Viagra specifically and their sexuality more generally. By drawing upon surveys, archival data, and in-depth interviews, Loe presents a sensitive and fascinating story about senior women's sexuality. These women, who are from generations taught to repress sexuality, share very personal accounts of what Viagra does and does not mean to them. By including these women in her analysis, Loe privileges an often-overlooked group of knowledge producers. For these women, Viagra can be both a blessing and a curse. Some of the women are resentful that they have been called back for their "wifely duties." Others are happy for the "return" of their sexual

Recent related titles on the science of sexuality, masculinities and feminism, and masculinities and sexuality:

Kimmel, M., Hearn, J., and Connell, R.W. (Eds) 2003. *The Handbook of Studies on Men and Masculinities*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Murphy, Peter F. (Ed) 2004. *Feminism and Masculinities*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Book Notes, Continued

partners. Some vacillate between these two extremes; while they sympathize with older men wanting to regain their sense of vitality and masculinity (through the ability to get an erection), they may or may not want to participate in intercourse-centered sex with these Viagra users.

Loe is careful and reflexive about where and how she situates herself in her research. Her voice is present throughout the text, though not overwhelmingly so. While she presents critical perspectives of both her and her informants, she is careful to allow space for her readers to make up their own minds. Some may be surprised that a self-identified feminist researcher and health advocate would be sympathetic to the concerns of her male respondents.

Loe's book would be appropriate for a variety of different classes. Obviously, her work lies in the domain of health and medicine as well as science and technology studies. But her research is also about consumption patterns and capitalism as much as it is about sex, sexuality, and gender roles. Her specific chapter on senior women's sexuality would be relevant for classes on technologies of aging or aging populations. Her book would be useful for teaching qualitative methods as she draws upon field work, interviews, content analysis, and archival data. She clearly explains and justifies her methods in the appendix.

Overall, Loe's book is readable for the scholar, the student, and the layperson. She makes major contributions to her fields of research but also draws her readers into an accessible and lively story about an interesting subject.

SKAT Section officers

Chair

Michael E. Lynch
Professor, Department of Science & Technology Studies
Cornell University
302 Rockefeller Hall
Ithaca, NY 14853
607-255-7294 tel
607-255-6044 fax
mel27@cornell.edu

Chair-Elect

Jennifer Croissant
Associate Professor
Women's Studies
107 Communications
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721-0025
520-626-0079
jlc@u.arizona.edu

Past Chair

Joan H. Fujimura
Professor, Department of Sociology
Director, Robert and Jean Holtz
Center for Research in Science and Technology Studies
Social Science 8218
1180 Observatory Drive
University of Wisconsin
Madison, WI 53706
608-265-2724 tel
608-265-5389 fax
fujimura@ssc.wisc.edu

Council Members

Laura Mamo lmamo@socy.umd.edu (05)
Stefan Timmermans
timmermans@binah.cc.brandeis.edu (05)
René Anspach
ranspach@umich.edu (06)
Maren Klawiter
maren.klawiter@hts.gatech.edu (06)
Jennifer Fishman jrf17@cwru.edu (06)
Secretary/Treasurer
Daniel Kleinman
dkleinman@facstaff.wisc.edu
Student Representative
Anita Chan anita1@MIT.EDU



Committees

Membership: S. Zehr, T. Gieryn
Nominations: Trevor Pinch, Chair.
Publications: Andrea Hoplight Tapia
Awards:
Merton: Joan Fujimura, Chair.
Hacker-Mullins: Susan Bell

Newsletter

Please send announcements and news to either editor. Contribute electronically, by regular post, or fax. Deadlines are:

Summer edition - May 15
Fall/Winter Edition - October 15
Spring edition - February 15

Andrea Hoplight Tapia
Assistant Professor of Information Sciences and Technology
(814) 865-1542
329G IST Building
The Pennsylvania State University
State College, PA 18603
atapia@ist.psu.edu

Todd Paddock
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Sociology
P.O. Box 5838
Winona State University
Winona, MN 55987-5838
507-457-5426
tpaddock@winona.edu

Spotlight on Programs

The Science, Technology, and Society Program in Japan

Yuko Fujigaki
Associate Professor, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Tokyo



The Science, Technology, and Society (STS) Program at the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Tokyo, is an interdisciplinary program open to several departments. There are 26 coursework hours for 3rd- and 4th-year undergraduate Minors and 26 hours of advanced coursework for graduate students specializing in this field as well as those in other fields. In addition, there is a plan to establish an STS introductory course for all 1st-year undergraduate students starting in April of 2006.

In Japan, the JSSTS (Japanese Society of Science and Technology Studies) was established in 2001 and now has more than 400 members. Several new STS Programs in Japan are now being established to focus on “communication between science and society” and to educate people who bridge or mediate between science and society, as can be seen at the Center for the Study of Communication Design, University of Osaka.

The goal of each STS course is to support students’ innovative thinking across disciplinary boundaries and their critical analysis of science and society, including examining the relationship among scientists, engineers, citizens, policy makers, and other stakeholders. This is done by using an interdisciplinary approach to Japanese cases relating to STS. Examples include Minamata disease (Mercury pollution), Itai-Itai Disease (Cadmium pollution), Monju (Nuclear Power Plant) incidents, food poisoning, organ transplants, BSE, and GMOs in Japan. These Japanese cases are efficacious for stirring up students’ interests and I and my colleagues are now editing a Japanese STS textbook using these case analyses, the result of a large project funded by the Japan Science and Technology Agency.

In this project we have examined the applicability of foreign concepts to Japanese cases as well as the transmission ability of original concepts from Japanese cases. For example, can STS concepts based

primarily on European or U.S. cases be applied to Japanese cases? Are there any original concepts based on Japanese cases that will appeal to international STS? Most of STS research is sensitive to cultural contexts, localities, and contingencies, whereas the natural sciences focus on globalization and standardization. This attention to context arose in the above questions. Is every STS concept available for all nations? Since relationships among political systems, social traditions, and science and technology vary across cultures, concepts such as “counter movements” or “essentialism of technology” can have different meanings. Therefore, the relationship and distance between social movements and social constructivism develops differently among different countries. And the analysis of original Japanese cases allows us to develop interesting discussions when we also look at cultural differences.

At the same time, careful observation also reveals the fact that there are some concepts shared between Japanese cases as well as U.S. and European cases. One example is “Type 2 Error” by the government, or “having done nothing in spite of the existence of problems, for example, the existence of significant effects on health by pollution sources.” (In most cases these effects are proved long after the patients are first discovered.) We found that this concept applies not only for Minamata disease in Japan but also in Europe, as was discovered through discussions with E.U. policy makers.

In sum, STS in Japan is taught in large part by considering both these universalities as well as cultural particularities.

Employment Opportunities

Arizona State University. The Consortium for Science, Policy and Outcomes (CSPO) at Arizona State University (ASU) seeks to fill a post-doctoral position in the general field of science, technology, and society available for August 2005. For one year, renewable for a second year. Initial deadline: February 21, 2005 or each week until search is closed. <http://www.cspo.org/home/jobs/postdoc2.htm>

Brown University. The Taubman Center for Public Policy and American Institutions seeks four Post-Doctoral Fellows in Public Policy. Appointment will be for one year, starting July 1, 2005, with the possibility of renewal. We are looking for Fellows with expertise in one of the Center's program areas: education policy, health care/human services policy, urban policy, law and public policy, or media and technology policy, and who can contribute to our Master's program. We will begin reviewing applications on February 25, 2005 and will continue considering them until the position is filled. Send materials to: Darrell M. West, Taubman Center for Public Policy, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912-1977.

Michigan State University. The Environmental Science & Policy Program (ESPP) seeks two tenure-system faculty in the area of environmental policy. We are looking for dynamic researchers who are comfortable with interdisciplinary work. We have a special interest in risk as an organizing concept in policy for at least one of these positions. Substantive areas of interest should complement MSU's environmental strengths (see environment.msu.edu). Questions can be e-mailed to the Search Committee at espsrch@msu.edu. Applications will be reviewed starting on February 24, 2005, and will be accepted until suitable

candidates are found.

University of New Mexico. The University of New Mexico College of Arts and Sciences is seeking an experienced individual to assume the directorship of the Office for Policy Security, and Technology (OPST). This office was established in 2003 through a collaborative effort of Sandia National Laboratories and UNM and funded by a five-year grant from the Lockheed Martin Corporation. The goal of OPST is to conduct research in public policy areas where security and technology are interrelated ranging from national security issues such as deterrence and terrorism, to areas like energy and environment. For best consideration, application materials must be received by March 1, 2005; however, the position will remain open until filled. For the complete job announcement please visit www.unm.edu/~oeounm/facpost.html

University of New Orleans. The University of New Orleans is seeking an Associate Director (with timely promotion to Director) for CHART, a mature and growing applied environmental sociology/natural hazards research center within the Department. The Center is seeking a sociologist with specialization in environmental sociology, natural hazards or natural resources to succeed CHART's founding director. Complementary sociology specialties desired include community sociology, applied sociology, sociology of science, complex organizations, social movements, and political sociology. Review will begin February 25, 2005 and continue until position is filled. E-mail slaska@uno.edu or see <http://www.uno.edu/~chart/> for more information.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Carolina Center for Genome Sciences, invites applications for a postdoctoral appointment in ethical, legal, and social issues (ELSI) related to newborn screening for genetic disorders. Responsibilities include assisting project investigators in research design, data collection and analysis. Candidates should be recent Ph.Ds with training in the social sciences, public health, or bioethics. Experience in ethnographic/qualitative methods is preferred. Position available immediately for a duration of one year, renewable for one additional year. Applicants should address all materials and questions to: Debra Skinner, FPG Child Development Institute, CB#8180, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-8180. Tel: (919) 966-4571; Email: skinner@mail.fpg.unc.edu

2005 4S Meeting

Society for the Social Studies of Science Conference, October 20-22, 2005, Pasadena, CA. <http://www.4sconference.org>
-Proposed Panel: "Science, Technology and the Corporation." Organizers: Marybeth Long Martello, Shobita Parthasarathy, and Alastair Iles. Submission deadline: March 10, 2005. For more information email shobita@ucla.edu
-"The Representation Of Controversial Objects: New Methods Of Displaying The Unruly And The Anomalous In Science And Technology Studies." The program committee invites contributions that explore unruly objects in science and technology, including controversial, invisible, secret, or anomalous things. We are especially interested in showcasing new forms of representation and display, and welcome experimentation with theory, method, and conferencing modes. Please submit abstracts through the conference website. Submission deadline: May 1,

Conferences

2005. Program Chair: Marianne de Laet, delaet@hmc.edu

Science & Technology in Society: An Interdisciplinary Graduate Student Conference

<http://www2.gwu.edu/~cistp/> April 23–24, 2005, American Association for the Advancement of Science Headquarters, Washington, DC. Sponsored by the National Science Foundation, George Mason University, George Washington University, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Keynote Speakers: Arturo Escobar and Lee Silver. Conference registration is free; graduate student participation highly desired.

Call for Papers. 2005 Annual Conference of the Society for the History of Technology

http://shot.press.jhu.edu/Annual_Meeting/Annual_Meeting_Main_Page.htm

<http://www.shotprogram.org> for submission procedures and instructions.

November 3-6, 2005, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

This year's Society for the History of Technology (SHOT) meeting is co-located with the History of Science Society. We hope members of both societies will take advantage of this opportunity to explore topics that cut across disciplinary boundaries in ways that could benefit both HSS and SHOT scholarship. Please note that applicants should submit proposals to one organization (SHOT or HSS) only. The Program Committee is seeking proposals for both individual papers and complete panels. In particular, the committee welcomes proposals from those new to SHOT who believe that an engagement with history can help their own work, regardless of discipline. Deadline for proposals: March 15, 2005.

Third "Milano Workshop." The Physical Sciences In The Third World: A Social History Of Science And Development

<http://www.fisica.unal.edu.co/milano/index.html> or

<http://www.brera.unimi.it/milan/start.html>

June 11-13, 2005, Bogotá, Colombia. The Third "Milano Workshop" will be devoted to discussion of physical sciences in the Third World, as a contribution to the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Einstein's Annus Mirabilis. The workshop will focus on the establishment and development of the physical sciences in the 19th and 20th centuries. Grants for accommodation at a 5-star hotel will be awarded to participants in case of financial hardship. To apply for such grants contact: meeting05_bog@unal.edu.co. Application deadline: 15 April, 2005.

2005 International Symposium on Technology and Society

Weapons and Wires: Social Implications of Information and Communication Technology and Global Security.

www.gonzaga.edu/engineeringethics/ISTAS2005

June 8-10, 2005, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, California.

International Society for the History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Biology

<http://www.ishpssb.org/ocs/index.php>

July 13-17, 2005 University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

Call for Papers, International Sociological Association World Congress 2006

<http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/congress2006/>

July 23-29, 2006, Durban, South Africa.

Chemistry, Technology, and Society

Email 5ichc-portugal@ulusofona.pt or

see the website <http://5ichc-portugal.ulusofona.pt/>

6-10 September, 2005. The Working Party on History of Chemistry of the European Association for Chemical and Molecular Sciences (EuCheMS) will held its bi-annual History of Chemistry Conference in Lisbon and Estoril,

Portugal.

Spaces of Struggle: Power and the Transformation of Nature

<http://www.montana.edu/~wwwhi/Malone-2005/> September 29-October 2, 2005, at the 320 Ranch in Southwestern Montana. The conference investigate how diverse forms of spatial science have led to different and often hotly contested qualities and quantities being imposed on the land, both above and below ground, and how these struggles have led to the alteration of topographical and subterranean environments around the world. The history of spatial science will be tied to the history of technology and environmental history, producing an entirely new vantage point from which to view the human modification of global environments. The conference will include a guided day-trip to the historic copper mining city of Butte, Montana, the site of so many ethnic, labor, scientific, and technological struggles.

Between The Farm And The Clinic: Agriculture And Reproductive Technology In The Twentieth Century

<http://www.hps.cam.ac.uk/medicine/workshop.html>

29 April 2005, Department of History and Philosophy of Science, University of Cambridge. A one-day workshop organised by Sarah Wilmot and Nick Hopwood, and funded by the Wellcome Trust. The reproductive technologies that through the twentieth century were increasingly used to detach sex from reproduction continue to attract intense interest. But while the history, sociology and anthropology of reproductive medicine have been actively studied for several years, we have hardly begun to explore agriculture, the other major field of reproductive innovation, and its relations to medicine. This workshop aims to break new ground in two main ways. First, we want to promote work on the making, organization and communication of reproductive

knowledge among experts and laypeople in agricultural settings. We hope to bring together agricultural history with methodological insights from the sociology and anthropology of science, technology and medicine. Second, we want to explore the networks linking animal breeding, reproductive science, experimental biology, clinical medicine and the pharmaceutical industry.

The Second Annual International Graduate Summer School on Sciences and the Humanities in a Changing World

<http://www.icomm.lu.se/summerschool/index.html> June 4-17, 2005, Helsingborg Campus, University of Lund, Sweden. No tuition fee; only costs for student accommodation and travel. Courses by Steve Fuller, Rom Harré, Jeremy Shearmur. Workshops on writing journal articles for publication. Last year students attended from 25 countries and four continents.

Funding

EPA Global Change Research Program

http://es.epa.gov/ncer/rfa/2005/2005_decision_support_sys.html

Call for proposals for research leading to the development of decision support systems that can incorporate information about the consequences of global change for human health. A total of \$2.7 million is expected to be available and 6 awards are anticipated. Application deadline: March 29, 2005.

Announcements

New "journal" at www.stsblog.org
<http://www.STSblog.org> is a space for people in STS to write very short articles for an audience that might include students and non-STSers: the form is a multi-authored, edited blog.

Short (less than 800 word) submissions are welcomed, particularly comments on topics of current interest, commentary on news stories or cultural phenomena, or nicely packaged summaries of articles you've written that might be of wide interest. Sergio Sismondo will act as editor and will try to be an open-minded one.

Sergio Sismondo, Department of Philosophy, Queen's University Kingston, Canada K7L 3N6
 Phone: 613-533-2182; Fax 613-533-6545

<http://post.queensu.ca/~sismondo/>

Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS)

SWS has some secrets that have been too well kept! First, SWS is not only for sociologists studying gender, or only for women. Members have academic homes in a variety of subfields ranging from Culture to Political Sociology to Race and Ethnicity. In addition, many active SWS members work in nonacademic settings ranging from consulting agencies and think tanks to policy institutes and nonprofit organizations. And SWS has many loyal, valued male members. We welcome men concerned with issues of gender equality. SWS has both summer and winter meetings, including excellent panels and professional development workshops. The low membership dues of \$14-\$51 include a subscription to *Gender & Society*, and SWS will help pay for your travel to the winter meeting, based on your income. Join Us! A website is at <http://www.socwomen.org> and a membership form is at <http://newmedia.colorado.edu/~socwomen/MemForm05.pdf>

Hodges' Health Career (Care

Domains) Model. This model provides a conceptual framework that can be applied universally. Care professionals can map a patient's care problems across four knowledge domains: Interpersonal; Sociological; Scientific; & Political. Patients and carers may also use the model, enabling engagement, understanding and concordance in care planning and outcome evaluation. See

<http://www.p-jones.demon.co.uk/linksTwo.htm> or <http://www.p-jones.demon.co.uk/>

Recent Books

Adam Hedgecoe. December 2004. [The Politics of Personalised Medicine: Pharmacogenetics in the Clinic.](#) Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-84177-1.

Pablo J. Boczkowski (MIT) received a 2004 Outstanding Book Award from the Organizational Communication Division of the National Communication Association, for [Digitizing The News: Innovation In Online Newspapers.](#) Cambridge: MIT Press. ISBN 0262025590.

