

Danish Association for Science and Technology Studies

Årskonference 2008, 5.-6. juni

Deltagerliste
Program
Abstracts
Praktiske oplysninger



Arrangeret af Center for STS-Studier, Informationsvidenskab, Aarhus Universitet



Deltagerliste

Navn

Anders Blok
Anne Hatting
Annegrete Juul
Ask Risom Bøge
Astrid Pernille Jespersen
Brit Ross Winthereik
Casper Bruun Jensen
Christian Clausen
Christopher Gad
Claus Bossen
Cristian Lima
Dina Friis Jensen
Ditte Degnbol
Estrid Sørensen
Finn Olesen
Henriette Langstrup
Jesper Hundebøl
Jette Aaroe Clausen
Julie Sommerlund
Jørgen Tietze
Katia Dupret Søndergaard
Karen Boll
Katrine Lotz
Klaus Høyer
Laura Sophie Jantzen
Magnus Lindfeldt
Maja Horst
Marie Paldam Folker
Mats Fridlund
Mette Nordahl Svendsen
Moeko Saito-Jensen
Nana Benjaminsen
Niels Christian Nickelsen
Peter Lauritsen
Randi Markussen
Rasmus Leth Jørnø
Rasmus Agesen
Sarah Malou Strandvad
SatuReijonen
Signe Geckler Jørgensen
Signe Vikkelsø
Steffen Korsgaard
Stinne Aaløkke Ballegaard
Torben Elgaard Jensen
Ulrik Jørgensen
Ursula Plesner
Yutaka Yoshinaka
Zenia Larsen

Organisation

Sociologisk Institut, KU
Roskilde Universitetscenter
Institut for Organisation, CBS
Informationsvidenskab, AU
Danmarks Designskole, KU
IT-Universitetet
Copenhagen Business School
Danmarks Tekniske Universitet
Informationsvidenskab, AU
Informationsvidenskab, AU
Kommunikation/ Organisation/ Ledelse
Antropologi, AU
IFM, AAU
Humboldt Universität Berlin
Informationsvidenskab, AU
Københavns Universitet
Danmarks Pædagogiske Universitet, AU
Informationsvidenskab, AU
Danmarks Designskole, KU
Informationsvidenskab, AU
Danmarks Pædagogiske Universitet, AU
Copenhagen Business School
Kunstakademiets Arkitektkskole
Københavns Universitet
Danmarks Designskole, KU
Informationsvidenskab, AU
Copenhagen Business School
Institut for Folkesundhedsvidenskab, KU
Idéhistorie, AU
Institut for Folkesundhedsvidenskab, KU
Faculty of Life Science, Copenhagen University
Danmarks Pædagogiske Universitet, AU
Institut for Psykologi, KU
Informationsvidenskab, AU
Informationsvidenskab, AU
Danmarks Pædagogiske Universitet, AU
Institut for psykologi, KBH Universitet
Copenhagen Business School
Copenhagen Business School
IT-Universitetet
Copenhagen Business School
Handelshøjskolen, AU
Daimi, AU
Danmarks Tekniske Universitet
Danmarks Tekniske Universitet
Roskilde Universitetscenter
Danmarks Tekniske Universitet
Informationsvidenskab, AU

Email

abl@soc.ku.dk
hatting@ruc.dk
ajn.ioa@cbs.dk
ask.risom.boege@post.au.dk
apj@hum.ku.dk
brwi@itu.dk
cbj.ioa@cbs.dk
cc@ipl.dtu.dk
cgad@hum.au.dk
imvcb@hum.au.dk
cli@cristianlima.dk
dina.friis@vks.knaw.nl
dd@ifm.dk
estrid.sorensen@staff.hu-berlin.de
finno@imv.au.dk
h.langstrup@pubhealth.ku.dk
jehu@dpu.dk
jette.aaroe.clausen@jdmsk.dk
jso@dkds.dk
jtietze@hum.au.dk
kani@dpu.dk
kb.ioa@cbs.dk
katlotz@hotmail.com
k.hoyer@pubhealth.ku.dk
lsj@dkds.dk
magnuslindfeldt@yahoo.dk
mh.lpf@cbs.dk
m.folker@pubhealth.ku.dk
idemf@hum.au.dk
mesv@pubhealth.ku.dk
mosa@life.ku.dk
nana@dpu.dk
niels.nickelsen@psy.ku.dk
peter@imv.au.dk
rmark@imv.au.dk
rlj@dpu.dk
mussefar@gmail.com
sms.ioa@cbs.dk
sr.ioa@cbs.dk
signegeckler@itu.dk
ssv.ioa@cbs.dk
stk@asb.dk
imvsab@hum.au.dk
tej@ipl.dtu.dk
uj@ipl.dtu.dk
uplesner@ruc.dk
yy@ipl.dtu.dk
imvzel@hum.au.dk

Program Torsdag d. 5.5

Store auditorium

10:15 Velkomst

10:30 Keynote **Lucy Suchman**: *Subject Objects*

11:30 Frokost

Spor 1 i Store Auditorium

Anders Blok

Marketization of climate change: contesting the performativity of economics

Satu Reijonen

Greening of a product - construction of environmental friendliness

Moeko Saito-Jensen

Joint Forest Management in Action: translation of the World Bank project objectives into practice, Andhra Pradesh state, India

14:00 Kaffepause

Finn Olesen

Den forstærkede patient – Om patientbegreber og empowerment i sundhedssektoren

Ulrik Jørgensen

Design junctions - spaces and situations for design actions

Casper Bruun Jensen

Forventninger og indgreb i forskning og felt

15:45 Kaffepause

Niels Christian Nickelsen

Rasmus Agesen

Ecological thinking and heterogeneity – how engineers and workers think!

Estrid Sørensen

Imod en spatial metodologi til studiet af socio-materielle fænomener

Mats Fridlund

GUNNING FOR DETERMINISM - The Role of the Affordances and Artifactualities of the Civilian Firepower Revolution in the Origins of Modern Terrorism

19:00 Middag: Orientalsk Køkken, Vesterbrogade 1, 8000 Århus C (se kort)

Spor 2 i Lille Auditorium

Claus Bossen

It og multi-sited etnografi: Svar på en globaliseret verdens kompleksitet, ny analytisk strategi eller nødvendighed i mødet med store infrastrukturer

Dina Friis Jensen

Multisided intervention

Christopher Gad

Hvad vi taler om, når vi taler om sømandskultur

Katia Dupret Søndergaard

Cirkuleringer af autoriseringsstrategier – sprækker i organisationen

Nana Benjaminsen

Chains of authority Bodies and robots on the move

Signe Vikkelsø

Demonstrative eksperimenter: Om eksperimentel psykologis performative effekter

Ursula Plesner

Networking technologies: what internet access and email communication do to the work practice of journalists

Astrid Pernille Jespersen

Julie Sommerlund

Laura Sophie Jantzen

Mode, Mediationer og Fortætninger

Randi Markussen

Vi havde en spændende dag, hvor vi vekslede mellem en god portion optimisme og en følelse af håbløs kaos

Program Fredag d. 6.5

- 9:15 **Store auditorium**
Keynote **Anna Tsing**: *Alien vs. Predator*
- 10:15 Kaffepause
- 10:30 **Spor 1 i Store Auditorium**
Mette Nordahl Svendsen
Between neutrality and engagement: A case-study of recruitment to pharmacogenomics research in Denmark
- Marie Paldam Folker**
Centering the subject in pharmacogenomics research
- Torben Elgaard Jensen**
Homo Participatus – On the Framing of Engagement
- 12:00 Frokost
- 13:00 **Brit Ross Winthereik**
In-between Science and Religion – The Pilot Study as factish
- Stinne Aaløkke Ballegaard**
On an ongoing research project, which aims at developing solutions using IT to support and re-conceptualize treatment of pregnant, diabetic women
- Jesper Hundebøl**
Aktør-netværksteorien og følgerne af indførelsen af ny teknologi i byggebranchen.
- 14:30 Kaffepause
- 14:45 **DASTS Generalforsamling**

Spor 2 i Lille Auditorium

- Annegrete Juul**
Dreams of a manageable whole: in the footsteps of Danish joint health plans - An empirical analysis of healthcare
- Anne Hatting**
STS-organisationsanalyse af forandringer af arbejdsprocesser i klinisk praksis

Maja Horst

Valuable Visions – research applications as future-generating genre

Henriette Langstrup

Entreprenante identiteter – patientforeninger, håbefuldhed og forskning

Steffen Korsgaard

Om Entrepreneurship og muligheders status - en empirisk undersøgelse af "Friland"

Abstracts

Anna Tsing

Alien vs. Predator

This talk is both a serious engagement with different approaches in science studies and a gentle tease of Danish habits of segregating "theory" as a different life form from the data it may or may not illuminate. I begin with the "ant" of Bruno Latour's Actor-Network Theory (ANT), here rejoining the role of the Predator. The ant travels to one of the sacred sites of theories of nonhuman agency: Michel Callon's story of scallops and scientists in St. Brieuc Bay. Haunted by the mysterious presence of Japanese scallops and scientists in Callon's analysis, the ant is forced to confront the Alien, here enacted by Marilyn Strathern. The two transfer their battle to the similarly terraformed world of scientists and valuable matsutake mushrooms, where they are forced to the test in scale-making across space and time. Who will prevail?

Anders Blok

Marketization of climate change: contesting the performativity of economics

Drawing on the performativity approach to economics and markets developed by key STS and actor-network theory (ANT) writers (e.g. Callon, Knorr-Cetina, MacKenzie), this paper traces some conceptual and empirical steps by which climate change governance has increasingly come to rely on markets and their associated technologies of calculative agency. With the establishment of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, states, businesses, and consumers are increasingly framed in market calculative terms, making them reliant on new types of carbon inscription devices. In the climate assemblage, for instance, scientifically established national CO₂ accounts cast states as "responsible" players in managing carbon-intensive economies, while businesses and consumers confront "green" market choices via privately calculating "carbon footprints" and "offsetting" greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from production or air transportation. Most notably, carbon markets, including the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), have emerged as major socio-technical experiments in the large-scale marketization of climate change. Relying on imbroglios of natural sciences, economics, accountancy, and technologies, carbon markets slice up the atmosphere into standardized, measurable, and tradable units, creating a new hybrid object known as "Certified Emissions Reductions" (CERs). At present, markets for CERs remain focused on the European Union, but similar devices are constantly spreading to other parts of the world, and visions of a future global carbon market condition much of current climate politics. Simultaneously, carbon markets are hugely contested, not least by environmentalists, enacting a longstanding boundary between economics and "eco-logics". Carbon markets are thus new sites for what Bruno Latour (2004) calls "the war of the eco-sciences". Drawing on empirical studies into how NGOs respond to, and attempt to shape, carbon markets, leading up the Copenhagen UN climate conference in 2009, this paper explores the emergence of new environmentalist concerns and practices in and around "carbo-nomics".

Anne Hatting

STS-organisationsanalyse af forandringer af arbejdsprocesser i klinisk praksis

Med en pragmatisk og interaktionistisk tilgang til forståelse af forandringer i organisationer og et generelt STS-blik på organisatorisk praksis, hvor inddragelse af materialitet er afgørende, vil en organisationsanalyse altid være et lokalt projekt, hvor STS-forskeren i samspil med aktører i organisationen kan enacte billeder eller beretninger om praksis. En forståelse af virkeligheden som rhizom-netværk underbygger en antagelse om multiplicitet i alle sammenhænge, hvilket har som konsekvens, at en organisationsanalyse af forandringer må fremtræde som en række snapshots eller nedslag i praksis, i modsætning til den moderne, store fortælling. Det er således ikke muligt at

skabe generelle beskrivelser af forandringer; men med fokus på udvalgte aktører, som fx et bestemt forandringsværktøj introduceret (implementeret, translateret?), kan der for en fysisk afgrænset lokalitet skabes en beretning om noget, der er sandt. Med et konkret eksempel på en organisationsanalyse af mødet mellem et akkrediteringssystem og et professionelt system vil dette paper lægge op til diskussion af begrebet STS-organisationsanalyse, hvor der ikke kan generaliseres, og hvor tænkning om fejlslagne projekter, pilotprojekter og modstand mod forandring ikke giver mening. At se materialiteten i en kontekst omsættes til analyseformål i dette projekt til et møde, hvor blikket rettes mod tre dominerende elementer i det indtrængende system, der er karakteriseret som et standardsystem: viden, orden og infrastruktur. Således bliver organisationsanalysen gennemført på praksis betingelser, uden afsæt eller konneks til særlige organisationsteoretiske begreber.

Annegrete Juul

Dreams of a manageable whole: in the footsteps of Danish joint health plans - An empirical analysis of how healthcare is sought re-organized as coordinated care

The paper presents an empirical analysis of the process of re-organizing healthcare as coordinated care. The paper inquires into the career of a new government initiative to enhance the provision of coordinated care services termed joint health plans. Joint health plans were introduced with a new Health Act that came into effect on 1st of January 2007. The plans are to provide more coordinated care services through a standardization of the collaboration between municipality and region. The plans must be elaborated in relation to 6 priority areas e.g. discharge of weak and elderly patients from hospital; and elaborated by a joint committee with representatives from the region and from the municipalities and general practitioners within the region. As part of my dissertation I have collected empirical material on the elaboration and implementation of joint health plans in and around the regional healthcare system of the Zealand region, Denmark, using ethnographic inspired methods. The Zealand region began the described process in the autumn of 2006. Since then, the health plans have been elaborated by the joint committee and negotiated by regional and municipal politicians. The plans were approved with minor revisions by the National Board of Health in April and came into effect in the regional healthcare system 1st of June 2007. That is, at present the plans have been valid a little less than a year. During the past 1½ year I have observed meetings in political and administrative committees elaborating the joint health plans; the negotiations of the plans between municipal and regional managers; and meetings between hospital management and municipal administrators on the interpretation of the plans. I have also conducted informal and formal interviews with staff in Local Government Denmark, the National Board of Health as well as with regional, municipal and hospital managers. Finally I collected written material such as mail-correspondences, different versions of the joint health plans etc. In short the empirical material is characterized by studying the joint health plans in-the-making, the process in which they come about as a "contract" and is translated by regional and municipal health professionals. During the past decade health systems in most western countries have searched for effective strategies and tools that can ensure delivery of coordinated care services. One of the arguments fuelling the debate is that demographic and epidemiological changes lead to a rising number of patients with chronic conditions. These patients have long term needs for different services and subsequently also for coordinated care that ensure the "right" services at the "right" time (Coddington et al. 1995; de Jong & Jackson 2001). Much is at stake in terms of the health of the patients, but also economically as it is argued that the highly differentiated organization of health systems is a major barrier to cost-effective and high-quality care. Development and implementation of strategies for more coordinated care services seemingly takes up increasing amounts of attention and resources and the potential and effectiveness of local and global solutions are heavily debated. In this paper the aim is not to assess whether or not joint health plans is an effective means of providing more coordinated care. Instead the objective is to identify the ways in which the plans function as intermediaries in defining and associating heterogeneous practices and how they in turn construct the form and substance of the relations set up between them. Inspired by STS studies I conceptualize the

plans as material agents with the aim of studying where the plans go and what they do (Bloomfield 1994; Bruun Jensen 2005; Star & Griesemer 1989). Following in the footsteps of the joint health plans I am able to study how the plans have an effect on practice that surpasses its instrumental character. This way the paper aims to provide a deeper understanding of some of the consequences involved in re-conceiving healthcare as a matter of more coordinated care services. That is, possible organizational transformations and tensions engendered through the increasing efforts at creating coordinated care services. The paper shows how the plans link different practices through acting as an intermediary, but they do so in unexpected ways and in unforeseen situations. The paper also illustrates how joint health plans not only is a response to objective problems within modern healthcare, but a solution which co-produce the problems it is to solve. The plans articulate problems while at the same time acting upon them. In this respect the paper is related to existing research analysing how organizational technologies like health plans cannot be seen as neutral tools which neither distort an organizations reality nor intervene in the context in which they are applied (Suchman 1994, Dourish 2001; Thygesen & Andersen 2007).

Astrid Pernille Jespersen
Julie Sommerlund
Laura Sophie Jantzen

Mode, Mediationer og Fortætninger

Med udgangspunkt i et igangværende projekt om mode-kommunikation vil denne artikel diskutere teoretiske, metodologiske og empiriske spørgsmål om relationerne mellem modens æstetik, socialitet og materialitet. Artiklen bidrager til STS litteraturen ved at udvide de centrale debatter til en ny empirisk kontekst; mode specifikt og det æstetisk-kulturelle felt generelt. Artiklen introducerer begrebet "mediation" (Hennion 1997, 2007) som en indgang til at diskutere teoretiske forbindelser mellem modens æstetik, socialitet og materialitet. Antoine Hennion tilhører en gruppe af post-kritiske sociologer fra cultural studies feltet, som er meget inspirerede af STS' konstruktivistiske bidrag og som tilfører STS nye diskussioner af æstetisk og kulturel karakter. Artiklen hævder at mediationsbegrebet med fordel kan ses som en oversættelse af klassiske translations-diskussioner (Callon, 1986) til det kulturelt-æstetiske felt, men at denne oversættelse samtidig rejser nye problematikker. I forlængelse af det empiriske skift rejser artiklen en række metodologiske spørgsmål genereret af de udfordringer, der opstår i studiet af fænomener som æstetik og smag i praksis. Udfordringerne består i at begribe smag og æstetik – i samme empiriske studie - som både eksisterende objekter, og som medierende processer. Mediationsbegrebet peger på denne dobbelthed, men udpeger ikke konkrete måder at begribe relationen mellem de to sider af mediation. I denne sammenhæng afsøger artiklen om en kombination af Hennions mediationsbegreb med Laws begreb om "fortætning" (2004) og Latours begreb om "assemblages" (2005) vil kunne bidrage med nye analytiske greb, der udvikler nye måder at beskrive og diskutere smagens og æstetikens sociomaterialitet og konkrete transformative potentiale. Empirisk tager artiklen udgangspunkt i mode-kommunikation. Forfatterne er p.t. alle involverede i empirisk arbejde i forbindelse med et projekt ("Mediating Fashion" ved Danmarks Designskole) om modekommunikationens socio-materielle praksis. Artiklen vil trække på en række eksempler fra dette empiriske arbejde. Referencer: Callon, M. (1986). "Some Elements of a Sociology of Translation – Domestication of the Scallops and Fishermen of St. Brieuc Bay". *Power, Action, and Belief – A New Sociology of Knowledge*. J. Law. London, Routledge and Keagan Paul: 196-233. Hennion, A. (1997). "Baroque and rock: Music, mediators and musical taste." *Poetics* 24: 414 - 435. Hennion, A. (2007), "Those Things that Hold Us Together", *Cultural Sociology*, vol. 1 (1), 97 – 114. Latour, B., (2005), *Reassembling the Social: An Introduction to Actor-Network-Theory*, Oxford & New York: Oxford University Press. Law, J. (2004). *After Method – mess in social science research*. London and New York, Routledge.

In-between Science and Religion – The Pilot Study as factish

When IT is implemented in large organizations, a pilot study is usually run as part of the implementation strategy. A pilot study is a means to test a new IT-system in one department or section before the system is fully "rolled out" so that adjustments and changes can be made before the system is taken into use in the organization as a whole. Pilots are small-scale implementations carried out as a way of keeping down the implementation costs, but pilots are also considered something good, a fetish, a must-have, an essential first step that minimizes some of the risky parts of IT-implementation. Is it so that one of the reasons why pilots are considered essential is that contrary to full-scale implementations pilots cannot fail? Pilots seem to never fail. It is in their very nature to be pre-texts and point to shortcomings in the new IT-system and in the existing practice. If no shortcomings are found (which is unlikely) the pilot is a success; if the pilot points to problems in the relation between the new IT-system and the existing practice (which is highly likely) the pilot is a success, as pointing to shortcomings was its goal. IT-implementation often fails; pilots never do and that may be why they are good to have, but it is also a well-known fact that however successful pilots may be in and by themselves they hardly ever tell the truth about their successors (IT-systems implemented "full-scale"). For this reason one could argue that the discrepancy between the pilot as fetish (something that one should have) and as fact (something that tells the truth about the functioning of an IT-system) ought to constitute a public problem. The proposed paper does not deal with the pilot as either fetish or fact. Inspired by Latours notion of the factish it analyses the processes whereby pilots become machines that are believed to produce facts about existing health care practices, new IT-systems and the relation between the two. This paper presents ideas for different ways of attending to pilots. It argues that it is not because the pilot is an imprecise representation of a future with technology in an organization that pilots ought to constitute a public problem. Rather it is the lack of attendance to how pilots – besides being constructed as autonomous facts that tell the truth about a future situation – also work as a series of transformative events where a new technology is being cared for, where alliances, docility, resistances are created, where new centers and peripheries are being made, where users are constructed and where IT is made public. If such processes are seen as part of living and working with IT and not as something external to IT when it really works, this may open up for ways of evaluating IT on different terms than merely as either success or failure.

Casper Bruun Jensen

Forventninger og indgreb i forskning og felt

I dette paper arbejder jeg med en sammenkobling mellem to temaer, der hver især har vist sig af interesse for STS i de seneste år: forventninger og indgreb (expectations og interventions). Figuren translation fungerer som bindeled mellem de to temaer og mit argument vil være at såvel forventningssociologien samt interventionsdebatten mangler at tage translation tilstrækkeligt seriøst i deres analyser. Forventningssociologien har sat en dagsorden i at undersøge hvordan sociotekniske felter konstruerer forventninger og derved skaber mulige fremtider. Den har derimod ikke i væsentligt omfang tematiseret dens eget potential i form af de performative effekter, der kan afstedkommes gennem artikulation af fremtidsskabelse: hvordan skaber forskningen mulige fremtider, eller indgår i en sådan skabelse. Dette er netop temaet i de tilbagevendende diskussioner omkring STS interventionspotentiale. Her forestiller kritiske sociologer sig derimod ofte at STS kunne intervenere mere og bedre, hvis denne forskning blot ville forlade sit elfenbenstårn. Dette beror på en ide om at forskningen basalt set er adskilt fra andre praksisser og derfor bør lave et ekstra stykke arbejde for at komme i kontakt med dem. Herved usynliggøres det faktum at forskning altid nødvendigvis involverer et arbejde med at sortere forbindelser til andre praksisser, som bringer en mængde forventninger til STS med sig. STS forskere studerer altså forventninger, men de konstruerer dem også. Samtidig er disse studier skabt i delvist samspil med andre praksissers forventninger til hvordan sådanne studier kan og bør se ud, og hvordan de bør bidrage til diverse typer samfundsmæssig intervention. Et tidligere

studie – en proto-forventningssociologi om tilblivelsen af den elektroniske patientjournal som en fremtidsskabende anordning -- tjener til at belyse argumentet.

Christopher Gad

Hvad vi taler om, når vi taler om sømandskultur

“As the anthropologist uses the notion of culture to control his field experiences, those experiences will, in turn, come to control his notion of culture. He invents “a culture” for people, and they invent “culture” for him” (Wagner 1981:11) I følge Wagner opfindes kultur i mødet mellem etnograf og empiri og dermed i et spil mellem det kendte og fremmede, hvorved det fremmed bliver gjort mere familiært, og det kendte samtidig mindre selvfølgeligt (ibid). “Kultur” (og tilsvarende aktør-netværk) er da hverken noget etnografer, eller andre besidder, men er udstrækninger, som forestilles fra starten af etnografisk arbejde, hvorved de kontrollerer erfaringer, men også udbygges og omformes, derigennem. I dette paper tager jeg udgangspunkt i en interessant begivenhed, som synes at bekræfte Wagners tese. Da jeg for første gang var på feltarbejde på fiskerikontrolskibet Vestkysten og stillede spørgsmål om, hvad maritim kultur er, til en række besætningsmedlemmer, var svaret, at jeg selv kunne finde ud af det, ved at se den danske folkekomedie Martha. Denne film fremstiller med vederhæftig nostalgi en fri og fortrukken livsform på en rustbunke af et skib, som eksisterer i opposition til en moderne og højteknologisk udvikling. Filmen er en kultfilm i sømandskredse, og således har den dannet ramme for events med flere hundrede deltagere i Svendborg. Den kan da ses som et punkt, hvorudfra forestillinger om sømandsidentitet, køn, klasse, teknologi kan ekspanderes eller skaleres og som udgangspunkt for at forestille sig, at man er del af et større et kulturelt netværk. Filmen er stereotypisk og forudsigelig, men indeholder imidlertid refleksive lag, der gør, at man ikke behøver at underkaste sig en bestemt identitet for at forestille sig, at denne sammenhæng eksisterer, men tværtimod, at man kan diskutere, hvad den består i. Dermed kan filmen cirkulere og fx bidrage til at holde live i ideer om Danmark som en søfartsnation. Jeg vil i dette oplæg redegøre for nogle analogier, tematiske forbindelser og kontraster mellem filmen og livet på Vestkysten og reflektere over, hvorfor og hvorledes filmen kan benyttes til en løbende genopfindelse af sømandskultur.

Claus Bossen

It og multi-sited etnografi: Svar på en globaliseret verdens kompleksitet, ny analytisk strategi eller nødvendighed i mødet med store infrastrukturer (som f.eks. EPJ)?

Fler-stedet (multi-sited) etnografi er de sidste år vokset frem indenfor STS-studier og anses af f.eks. Christine Hine (2007) som en tendens indenfor for STS-studier, hvorved feltet bevæger sig udover de mono-stedet etnografier af laboratorier. Fler-stedet etnografi blev indenfor etnografien selv for alvor bragt i fokus med antropologen George Marcus’ artikel Ethnography in/of the world system (1995), mens det indenfor STS f.eks. er fremkommet i forbindelse med større infrastrukturer som f.eks. elektroniske patientjournaler (F.eks. Henriksen 2002, Winthereik et al 2002, Jensen 2004). Spørgsmålet som oplægget vil tage udgangspunkt i er, hvorvidt dette hænger sammen med et eller flere af flg. punkter: A) At verden er blevet kompleks og globaliseret, hvilket nødvendiggør et skifte fra mono- til multi- (f.eks. Hine 2007); B) At studieobjektet for STS ofte er teknologier eller større infrastrukturer, der ikke lader sig afgrænse til et sted (f.eks. Henriksen 2002); eller C) At analyse-strategier indenfor STS ofte betoner nødvendigheden af at anlægge flere perspektiver på analyse-objektet eller at objekter praktiseres forskelligt i hver ny situation og derfor er multipel (f.eks. Jensen 2002; Mol 2002). I et forsøg på et svar på dette spørgsmål vil oplægget dels pege på, at fler-stedet etnografi går langt tilbage i etnografiens teorihistorie, dels at det analytiske objekt altid er konstrueret (Winthereik 2002), men at fler-stedet etnografi samtidig er en god og nødvendig strategi overfor større infrastrukturer trods de metodologiske og analytiske udfordringer det giver.

Dina Friis Jensen

Multisided intervention

Intervention concerns the intended and unintended ways in which the researcher intervenes with their informants and the field. The informants also intervene in terms of providing access and resistance (Vikkelsø 2007, Zuiderent-Jerak 2007). It has been noted that this gives rise to new dilemmas in terms of accountability (Wouters & Beaulieu 2007). It has also been pointed out that everything is intervention in the sense that no description leaves the described untouched (Barad 1998). Thus, the researcher must reflect on his or her role in the field in order to account for interventions as they are considered unavoidable. But self-reflection does not provide insight into situations where one part considers something intervention while another does not. I will argue that a multisided view on intervention, resistance and accountability is necessary in order to capture the different actors simultaneous aims and strategies. I will do so by linking the view on intervention to the debate on the interests of actors (Latour 1992, 2006). Actor – network theory provides records of actors struggling to stabilize network by enrolling others to share their interests in the network. A critique of this is that actors might have different interest despite that fact that they are stabilizing the same network (Star 1989). Star aims at splitting the focus from a one-sided perspective on the network, to multiple foci on the different interests involved simultaneously. This allows us to ask: What kinds of interventions are at stake? For whom? Who resists? And why? Who has the power to intervene or resist? I will use an example from my own fieldwork to illustrate this. During interviews many questions was censored by the management-team in the company I studied. This was done to avoid that some very few specific things were mentioned. As my intention with the questions was not to retain that specific knowledge, I asked my question later on in a more informal setting during lunch. I was provided with useful answers, and the company did on no account find the my use of the answers problematic. From my perspective there is a serious intervention going on as I directly aim at gaining prohibited knowledge. But seen from the company, in the light of the information I used, no serious intervention happened. Instead of reflection upon intervention as something which is primarily relevant for the researcher when accounting for his work, I suggest we split up the focus by reflecting upon how different actors have different things to account for and therefore different aims of intervening or resisting. Literature: Barad, Karen (1998). "Agential Realism: Feminist Interventions in Understanding Scientific Practices," in *The Science Studies Reader*, edited by Mario Biagioli. NY: Routledge Press. Jensen, Dina Friis (2007) En antropologisk undersøgelse af repræsentation af virkeligheden som den kommer til udtryk gennem et IT-system. Nærmere betegnet gennem den Elektroniske Patientjournal. Feltraport Afd. for Antropologi og Etnografi, Aarhus Universitet. afleveret d 15 / 8 2007 Latour, Bruno (1992). "Where Are the Missing Masses, Sociology of a Few Mundane Artefacts." In *Shaping Technology-Building Society*, edited by Wiebe and John Law Bijker, 225-59. Cambridge: MIT Press. Latour, Bruno (2006). "Om aktør-netværksteori. Nogle få afklaringer og mere end nogle få forviklinger". In Latour, Bruno: *Vi har aldrig været moderne*. København: Hans Reitzels Forlag,. Star, Susan Leigh, and James R. Griesemer (1989). "Institutional Ecology, Translation, and Boundary Objects – Amateurs and Professionals in Berkeleys Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 1907-1939." *Social Studies of Science* 19 (1989): 387-420. Teun Zuiderent-Jerak (2007) Preventing Implementation: Exploring Interventions with Standardization in Healthcare I: *Science as Culture*. 2007 ; vol. 16, nr. 3, s. 311-329 Vikkelsø, Signe (2007) Description as Intervention : Engagement and Resistance in Actor-Network Analyses. I: *Science as Culture*. 2007 ; vol. 16, nr. 3, s. 297-309 Wouters, P., and Beaulieu, A. (2007). Critical accountability: Dilemmas for interventionist studies of e-science. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 12(2), article 12. <http://jcmc.indiana.edu/vol12/issue2/wouters.html>

Estrid Sørensen

Imod en spatial metodologi til studiet af socio-materielle fænomener

Det er svært at tænke anderledes om rum end at det er en beholder, der findes stabilt et sted, hvori noget kan rummes eller hvori en aktivitet finder – eller kan finde - sted. Det er også svært at tænke om nationer på en anden måde end som territorier indenfor hvilke grænser nationale karakteristika er at finde. Og det er svært at tænke om sig selv og sin computer som andet end to væsensforskellige enheder, der (på en eller anden måde) indgår i forbindelse. Det er svært, fordi vi er så gode til at tænke i enheder og forbindelser mellem enheder. De, der har læst Latour ved dog, at det kan lade sig gøre at tænke om mig og min computer som en socio-materiel hybrid, om nationer som netværk, og om rum som emergente med de aktiviteter, der foregår i og med disse rum. Thrift og Crang (xx) har kaldt ANT en grundlæggende spatial teori på grund af dens tendens til at bryde med tænkningen i enheder og i stedet tænke i sammensætninger som f.eks. „socio-materielle“ fænomener, „hybrider“ eller „cyborgs“. Sådanne sammensætninger er ikke punktuelle enheder, men har udstrækning. De summerer ikke op til een, men er „mere end en, færre end mange“ hvilket er det, der gør, at de karakteriseres som spatiale: De etablerer rum fremfor enheder. Eller gør de? Begreber som „socio-materiel“, „hybrid“ og „cyborg“ peger jo netop på, at der er tale om sammensætninger af enheder, og disse sammensætninger summerer vel også op til enheder, omend disse måtte være heterogene. Min præsentation diskuterer – og hylder – den spatiale karakter ved aktør-netværks tænkningen, men argumenterer også for, at ANT-vokabularet indeholder en række begreber, der undergraver den spatiale tænkning. Her foreslår Law & Mol en række spatiale metaforer, som jeg skal argumentere for ikke blot er en finurlig variation af ANT og en knivspids multiplicitet føjet til, men i min læsning bryder grundlæggende med hvad jeg kalder den klassiske ANT tænkning, og tilbyder os en radikal spatial tænkning, som først rigtig gør op med tænkningen i enheder. Jeg vil i fremlæggelsen eksemplificere den spatiale tænkning med analyseeksempler fra min egen forskning i hhv. skole-teknologi og medieregulering.

Finn Olesen

Den forstærkede patient – Om patientbegreber og empowerment i sundhedssektoren

Der er aktuelt en bevægelse i det danske sundhedssystem hen imod "patient-centreret" medicinsk praksis, med et mål om at opnå større patientautonomi og derved frigøre den enkelte fra medicostyrede hospitalsregimer. Denne bevægelse er blevet betegnet som "empowerment" (i delvis modsætning til "compliance"). Målet er, at patienten kan håndtere sin sygdom i overensstemmelse med egne værdier og ønsker. I de seneste år har der været en delvis relateret tendens i retning af nye eller redefinerede menneske-teknologirelationer – ofte benævnt "pervasive computing" (normalt forbundet med "pervasive healthcare"). Ambitionen er således, at empowerment kan konkretiseres ved brug af teknologiske artefakter og systemer, der medierer mellem patient og sundhedsprofessionel, f.eks. selvmonitorering i hjemmet af hjerterytme eller blodsukkerværdier, eller email-konsultation. I præsentationen vil jeg diskutere to relaterede emner i de aktuelle forhåbninger til teknisk medieret empowerment. Grundantagelsen er, at socioteknisk empowerment ikke er et neutralt instrument til at understøtte patienten. Først vil jeg argumentere, at 'patient' er en multistabil figuration, der ændres i og med sin kontekst: en syg person, et input-outputsystem, en bruger, et subjekt, en klient, en borger. Sådanne delvist overlappende variationer over patienten som figuration er ikke blot diskursive, de er også legemelige og indlejret i sociotekniske arrangementer. For det andet vil jeg drøfte, hvordan artefakter og tekniske systemer, der medkonstituerer patienten, selv får deres relevante betydninger og kvaliteter i skiftende patientrelationer. Enhver universel begribelse af af den autonome patient og de understøttende værktøjer forekommer således utilstrækkelig. Det er vigtigt at skabe blik for de sociotekniske praksissers effekt på individualiseringen af patienter og betydningen af empowerment-understøttende værktøjer.

Henriette Langstrup

Entreprenante identiteter – patientforeninger, håbefuldhed og forskning

Patientforeninger – også danske – er i stigende grad involveret i den forskning, der har disse foreningers medlemmer som aktuelle eller projekterede brugere – altså den biomedicinske forskning, medicoteknologiske forskning/innovation og efterhånden også forskning i sundhedstjeneste og organisation af sundhedsvæsenet. Patientforeninger initierer forskning, laver lobby-virksomhed for lovgivning af betydning for forskning og innovation, stiller kropslige, finansielle og moralske ressourcer til rådighed for forskningen og driver i visse tilfælde selv forskningsaktiviteter. Hos patientforeninger beskrives dette engagement ofte som en naturlig forpligtelse i deres arbejde med at forbedre eksisterende viden om pågældende sygdom og levevilkårene for de berørte (syge, skadede eller pårørende). Dette paper har til formål at belyse patientforeningers deltagelse i disse forventnings- og innovationsnetværk – eller med Irwin og Michaels (2003) begreb kaldet Ethno-Epistemic Assemblages – med et særligt blik på denne deltagelse som identitetspolitik. Mange foreninger havde tidligere en skarpere opdeling mellem deres (ofte politiske og praktiske) engagement i at skabe betingelser og omsorg (fysisk, socialt og psykologisk) for patienter og pårørende (care) og forskeres aktiviteter for at skabe helt ny viden og nye behandlings- eller helbreds muligheder (cure). Et engagement i forskning og innovation, der sigter på helbredelse, blev og bliver i nogen grad stadig set som potentielt stående i vejen for omsorgs-engagementet. Argumentet er, at foreningerne og de enkelte patienter vil investere deres opmærksomhed og ressourcer (økonomiske såvel som sociale eller psykologiske) i usikre fremtidsvisioner, frem for i aktuelle og konkrete tiltag for forbedring (for den enkeltes hverdagsliv). Gennem en række empiriske eksempler vil jeg søge at nuancere forholdet mellem håbefuldhed som det at være prisgivet en fremtid som man kun har ringe indflydelse på og som med sikkerhed bringer mere lidelse og død og håbefuldhed som en praktisk og kropsligt engagement i produktionen af alternative fremtider. Disse to former for håbefuldhed – den afhængige og den entreprenante – er ikke modsætninger, men indgår begge som værdifulde ressourcer for patientforeningernes identitetspolitik og for de etno-epistemologiske assemblager de indgår i.

Jesper Hundebøl

Ifm med DASTS konferencen ønsker jeg at illustrere, hvordan aktør-netværksteorien kan anvendes til i praksis at forstå og beskrive arbejdet med og følgerne af indførelsen af ny teknologi i byggebranchen. Byggebranchen har i en årrække været præget af en ift øvrige industrier lavere produktivitetsudvikling. Fejl og mangler medfører forsinkelser og budgetoverskridelser. Forskellige initiativer er over årene blevet iværksat for at imødekomme problemerne. Blandt andre har Erhvervs- og Byggestyrelsen iværksat et program, der har til formål at øge effektiviteten af byggeriet i Danmark. Konkret har man i perioden 2003-2006, i samarbejde med en lang række af branchens aktører, kørt et offentligt finansieret initiativ kaldet Det Digital Byggeri. Initiativet udmundede i en bekendtgørelse, der trådte i kraft 1. januar 2007. Bekendtgørelsen er kun gældende for de statslige bygherrer, men forventes at have effekter for hele branchen. Mange statslige byggerier er prestigefyldte opgaver, og branchen vil derfor forsøge at imødekomme statslige bygherrekrav. Bekendtgørelsen fungerer på den måde, at de statslige bygherrer fremover skal stille særlige IKT-krav til branchens parter. Således er det ved byggerier af en værdi større end 40 millioner kroner et obligatorisk krav, at arkitekter og rådgivende ingeniører anvender bl.a. 3D modeller i projekteringen. 3D modellerne skal opfylde en række krav til indhold og informationsniveauer, og geometriske data og egenskabsdata skal kunne genanvendes i byggeriets faser - i princippet fra vugge til grav. Spørgsmålet jeg ønsker at besvare er, om eller i hvilken grad programmet og dets komponenter på den ene side stabiliseres som industri standarden, og på den anden side, hvordan programmet sætter sig igennem i arkitektens og den rådgivende ingeniørs praktiske hverdag - hvordan og med hvilken virkning for den organisatoriske praksis teknologien implementeres. Analysen er planlagt som en iterativ proces, der veksler mellem beskrivelser af arbejdet

med at fremme og stabilisere selve programmet, og observationer af det praktiske arbejde med de nye IT-værktøjer. Data indsamles qua etnografisk inspirerede metoder, som det er traditionen i ANT-studier. Det er ambitionen er at etablere en anvendelig montage af metoder, der låner fra både traditionelle såvel som nyere ANT tilgange. Desuden er studiet inspireret af organisatoriske læringsteorier såvel som CSCW forskningsfeltet. Ambitionen er at udarbejde og præsentere detaljerede feltbeskrivelser, for på baggrund heraf at diskutere, hvordan vi organisatorisk og strategisk forholder os til nye teknologier.

Katia Dupret Søndergaard

Cirkuleringer af autoriseringsstrategier – sprækker i organisationen

Med afsæt i observationsmateriale fra en voksenpsykiatrisk personalegruppe, som på eget initiativ indfører Åben Dialog behandlingstilgang, præsenteres her eksempler på, hvordan man forstå organisationsforandring som allerede tilstede og på vej, på trods af manglende strukturelle ændringer. Konkret er bidraget et bud på, hvordan man kan forstå organisationsforandringer igennem personlige håndteringsstrategier. Den organisatoriske forandring kommer til syne igennem den måde, man kan se nogle personaleidentiteter bliver sat til diskussion. Personaleidentiteterne er koblet på autoriseringshåndteringer i den forstand at deltagelse og lederskab handler om i hvilken grad, man kan samle argumenter og artefakter til at retorisk-materialisere sine argumenter. Igennem empiriske eksempler vises, hvordan autoriseringer sættes i spil ved at være cirkulerende, i bevægelse og til forhandling. Præsentationen vil vise, at forskelle manifesteres i situationer, hvor materialiteter og sociale koreografier stilles til rådighed på en situeret måde. Eksemplet, der præsenteres, handler om, hvordan bestemte personaler har meget forskellige håndteringsstrategier og tager forskellige materialer op til at indsamle, bekræfte og kæmpe for deres professionelle identitet og autoritet. Nogen fagpersoner refererer f.eks. ikke til diagnosesystemet, men bruger lav stemmeføring, og reference til egen personlige private erfaringer som anerkendelsesstrategi, mens andre fagliggør, kollektiverer, almengør, rådgiver som autoriseringsstrategier. Hvordan de enkelte strategier yderligere manifesteres, vil blive drøftet i præsentationen. Jeg vil præsentere teamlederen, som både håndterer deltagelsespositioner og lederpositioner. Hun er både en del af teamets læringsproces, som er i gang med at indføre den nye behandlingsform, samtidig er hun også teamets leder. Igennem hendes håndteringer, får vi noget at vide om, at denne navigering er en udfordrende bevægelse og ikke forankret. Jeg vil også komme ind på, hvordan man, gennem overlægens håndteringer, kan diskutere hvordan lederskab bevæges fra at være styrende til at være faciliterende. De forskellige personaler håndterer og indsamler autoriseringer på forskellig vis. Personalets situerede håndteringsstrategier argumenteres at være konkrete cirkulerende udtryk for organisationens bevægelser og forandring.

Maja Horst - mh.lpf@cbs.dk - CBS

Valuable Visions – research applications as future-generating genre

Receiving external research grants has become increasingly important for research institutions and the creation of grant applications is therefore an important part of the job description for many research managers. However, writing a convincing grant application is not an easy task. On the one hand it has to be sufficiently bold in order to be seen to be new and exciting. On the other hand, it has to be sufficiently realistic to be seen to be doable within the time and resource limits. This paper starts from the assumption that grant applications constitute an important genre and that there are a number of creative and narrative elements, which will make an application more or less likely to be successful. In particular, the paper will start from the assumption that it is important how the application is able to establish trustworthy and convincing visions and other representations of futures. Theoretically, this starting point draws upon the Sociology of Futures approach inspired by Brown, Rappert and Webster. The empirical focus is the Danish National Advanced Technology Foundation. Since 2005 it has been awarding funding to R & D projects developed in collaboration between public research organisations and private companies. Grants are given to projects which have a clear product focus and a clear strategy for commercialisation of the technological outcome. The paper is built on discourse studies of

grant applications combined with interview data from actors involved in the funding process.

Marie Paldam Folker

Centering the subject in pharmacogenomics research

Preliminary reflections on an interview based study with former psychiatric patients participating in research by donating blood and life-and-illness stories

Psychiatric disorders represent major health problems in the 21st century. According to the World Health Organization depression is the fourth cause of disability worldwide (second in developed countries). The Danish Mental Health Fund estimates that depression affects approximately 1/5 of the Danish population. There is a high risk of recurrence and suicide among depressive patients. The evidence of the effect of the serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) in depressive disorder is well established. The response rate for these drugs is, however, only 60 %. This defines a large group of patients with so-called difficult-to-treat depression. Pharmacogenomic approaches to psychiatric disorders offer the possibility to identify networks of genes that may underlie the mechanisms of psychotropic drugs and the possibility of identifying groups of individuals who are more likely to respond to specific drugs or to suffer from side effects. Such effort may lead to novel therapeutic targets for drug development and to the individualisation of treatment, maximising the likelihood of positive therapeutic outcomes.

In this paper, we propose to look at practices of patient participation in pharmacogenomics research. Patient participation consists in a 2-3 hour long interview about the participant's diagnosis, treatment, life-events, personality traits, and family history of mental illness. Participation also involves giving a blood sample for genetic analysis.

Informed by 9 semi-structured qualitative interviews with participating patients and observations of interview sessions in a Danish university hospital in 2007 we examine the relationships between patients and fellow patients, between patients and public health institutions, and between patients and science that are being established with participation in pharmacogenomics research. In other words, we are interested in the forms of biosociality created with participation in research and in the citizenship – biological or scientific – that are actualised through the patients' engagement with science.

The project is funded by and affiliated with the Center for Pharmacogenomics, www.genpharm.dk.

Mats Fridlund

GUNNING FOR DETERMINISM - The Role of the Affordances and Artifactualities of the Civilian Firepower Revolution in the Origins of Modern Terrorism

In 1878 the nihilist Vera Zasulich pulled out a Bulldog pocket revolver from under her shawl and shot the Governor of S:t Petersburg. This act of propaganda of the deed was followed by similar assassination attempts making up the so called first "Anarchist Wave" of modern terrorism stretching into the 20th century and the gunning down of Archduke Frantz Ferdinand by the gun-man Gavrilo Princip using self-loading Browning automatic. The technological origins of terrorism in the civilian firepower revolution is studied through an artifactual analysis of terrorist guns from Zasulich's Bulldog to Princip's Browning. The late 19th century history of hand-guns is despite – or perhaps due to – the controversial political and public importance of guns neglected within history of technology. As noted by Bruce Hevley, "historians of technology's interests in guns ends when they leave the factory". To remedy this the paper leave aside the revolver's revolutionary invention and innovation in favour of the history of the popular revolutionary use of mature revolver technologies and its artifactual meanings which makes possible a reevaluation of the rise of terrorism. Such analysis has been accused of technological determinism. This is here avoided and confronted by connecting to research

on 'affordances' and 'posthumanism' within design studies and sociology and philosophy of science and technology. This decenter traditional individualist and collectivist narratives of the rise of terrorism towards the artifactual agencies of technological devices, such as revolvers, providing what Andrew Pickering describes as a posthumanist description, "in which the human actors are still there but now inextricably entangled with the nonhuman, no longer at center of action and calling the shots."

Mette Nordahl Svendsen

Between neutrality and engagement: A case-study of recruitment to pharmacogenomics research in Denmark

This paper analyses practices of recruiting psychiatric patients to a pharmacogenomics research centre in Denmark. Based on informal conversations, semi-structured interviews with pharmacogenomics researchers and analysis of various documents we explore the researchers different strategies to shape patients as research subjects, the lived moral reasoning that is actualised in these strategies, and the social and spatial relationships that are created as patients are targeted as research subjects. We argue that such recruitment activities may be conceived as interpellation practices that "hail" individual patients and ask them to place themselves in relationships to other citizens and state institutions by giving researchers access to blood samples, medical records, and sensitive life-and-illness information. Writing letters and making telephone calls to patients represent the two main practices of interpellation in our case-study. We conceptualise these two practices as techniques of distance and techniques of presence respectively. Analysing the different materialities (letters, informed consent forms, cell phones), bioethical frameworks, spatial and emotional relations, and organisational routines actualised in writing to and calling patients, these techniques are not simply seen as contrasting ethical conducts actualising different versions of "ethical knowledge", but as complementary and co-existing ways of constituting spatial and social state-citizen relationships. The study is supported by the Center for Pharmacogenomics funded by the Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation.

Moeko Saito-Jensen

Joint Forest Management in Action: translation of the World Bank project objectives into practice, Andhra Pradesh state, India

This paper analyzes the World Bank Forest project in the Andhra Pradesh state of India based on the translation model developed by Bruno Latour. In Andhra Pradesh, a large scale World Bank funded forest project has been under implementation since 1994, in support of the national Joint Forest Management (JFM) initiative. The JFM initiative aims to achieve better resources conservation through partnerships between Forest Department and Forest Protection Committees. Since inception, the project has introduced numerous institutional procedures and mechanisms at a local level to achieve its development objectives, which have been applied uniformly across project areas in Andhra Pradesh. As of 2006, the number of Forest Protection Committees in Andhra Pradesh amounts to 8,343 in total, managing about 25 % of total forests in Andhra Pradesh (1.5 million ha of forests). In spite of the wide spread of Forest Protection Committees, it is not certain whether or to what extent such development objectives have been met in practice. Based on a comparative analysis of villages from Khammam and Medak districts of Andhra Pradesh this paper analyzes and makes visible how these development projects operate, and what effects are produced in practice. These villages are different both in terms of size, social composition of villages and the degree of forest resource endowments. The analysis shows significant differences between villages from these two districts in terms of the translation processes through which the policy initiative is put in practice. This indicates the practical and analytical limitations of presuming that policies can be uniformly planned and implemented or that "best

practices” such as JFM can be expected to generate similar effects. The paper therefore argues that project planning and implementation needs flexibility, taking local complexities such as characteristics and relationships of local actors into consideration.

Nana Benjaminsen

Chains of authority Bodies and robots on the move

This paper sets out to explore authority as chains of authorizations. In 2006 I spend two month at a school observing 5 and 6 graders using the construction based learning game Lego Robolab, in all their science and math lessons throughout a week. Lego Robolab is an educational product, which gives the students the possibility of building objects with Lego bricks in combinations with engines and sensors, and to control their creation through a computer program. The children and lego boxes were distributed to different computer workstations in two connected rooms. Electronic devises, children, half build robots and teachers were more or less constantly moving, and circulating in the two classrooms which challenge the teachers authority. In line with the sociomaterial engagement of STS/ANT studies, I will suggest an interpretation of authority as a social and material entangled configuration, which adds to the more conventional understanding of authority as a relational matter between humans. Vinciane Despret (2004) notion ‘making available’ will be used to unfold new propositions of authority in the fluid movable landscape of computer enhanced learning, and I will advocate that chains of authorizations occurs. When expectations are fulfilled and the teaching succeeds, then the teacher authorizes the children to become good Robot constructors and experimenters. The next link in the chain is that the children authorize Robolab to be a well designed system that enables them to build robots. The authorization chain continues by Lego Robolab supplying Lego brick, sensors and computer software, authorizing the children, by making robot-building available. And the children finally authorize the teacher by building the robot he expects them to do. In conclusion I will use this sociomaterial notion of authority to enlighten some of the difficulties in establishing these authoritative chains in computer enhanced learning environments.

Randi Markussen

‘Vi havde en spændende dag, hvor vi vekslede mellem en god portion optimisme og en følelse af håbløs kaos’ (19.9 1988)

-Et studie i et forsøg med udvikling af en elektronisk patientjournal i 1987-88 på afdeling Z, Odense Universitetshospital

Oplægget er en første analyse af et materiale om det pågældende projekt, som fandtes på afdelingen i år 2000. Jeg nærmer mig spørgsmålet, hvad kan vi lære af sådan et projekt, ud fra nogle af Noortje Marres og Bruno Latours overvejelser over videnskab, teknologi og politik. Jeg karakteriserer forskellige rammesætninger i projektforløbet og skitserer mulige måder at tolke forløbet på.

Rasmus Agesen

Ecological thinking and heterogeneity – how engineers and workers think!

General psychology defines the basic element of “psyche” to be something teleological based in an organism (Engelsted, 2007). The organism is per definition teleological since it must seek food, shelter and sex in order to survive. Gibson (1975) once queried this substantiation by arguing that objects “afford” something. Thus not only “psyche” is intentional, so are objects, since they “afford” certain activities and constrain others. Bang (2007) explores possible paths toward an ecological approach to “thinking” apart from cognitivism and dualism, and asks: “What exactly is this process in humans,

which psychology has named thinking?" She finds that thinking is deeply polymorphous and part and parcel of all human activity. Thinking is regarded as a functional aspect of practical life and of humans actively managing their environments and Bangs study pleads for more studies of human activity. Whereas general psychology is criticised for having no methodology, STS is criticised for constructing situated "snapshots" into heterogeneous moments and can not deal with the durability of subjectivities (Nickelsen, 2008; Moser, 2006). By putting those different ontological positions together what happens? What if we conceive ANT as a general psychological theory that introduces "psyche" to entities of all kinds? By maintaining "an epistemic embodied actor" how should we conceive the loading and transformation of this body across contexts? How can the continuity of a locus of thinking be theorised? What is the role of time? If we take this theoretical perspective how can we understand some empirical observations on the cognitions of workers, managers and engineers in new product development in a production hall in Skanderborg? Can this kind of theoretical thinking supplement the distributed cognition perspective (Hutchins, 1996) in comprehending the sociality of organised work life?

Satu Reijonen

Greening of a product - construction of environmental friendliness

The research on greening of business deals with several relevant issues concerning sustainable production and consumption. It addresses topics such as green strategies of the firm, green competitiveness and green marketing. The analytical starting point of the current body of literature has been on producers and their strategies and behaviour. This paper, however, suggests that the greening of business literature has black-boxed a significant part in the process of greening of production, namely the greening of the product. In most of the management and organization literature, environmental friendliness of products is explicitly articulated as part of particular types of natural environmental strategies of the firm (i.e. Aragon-Correa and Sharma 2003, Hart 1995, Shrivastava 1995a, Shrivastava 1995b). Besides the different types of strategies adopted by enterprises, researchers in management and organization studies have been interested in why these strategies are adopted in the first place. Furthermore, many scholars have formulated often normatively based arguments for why enterprises should adopt a more environmentally ambitious orientation (i.e. Shrivastava and Hart 1995, Starik and Rands 1995). Few, if any, studies have asked how an environmental friendly product is actually brought into existence. In this paper, I wish to approach the becoming of an environmentally friendly product through investigating the process where a product assumes more or less environmentally friendly qualities during product development. This is done with a help of a case study on the development of a medical device, a PVC-free urine bag. Drawing on Mol (2002) and the conceptual framework of actor network theory, this paper concludes that rather than seeing green product development as a purely strategic choice, the environmental friendliness is formed in a delicate process where the environmental friendliness as a product quality can continuously be brought into question. Environmental friendliness obtains shape in an interplay of defining greenness, juggling different product qualities in order to enable the use of environmentally friendlier materials and articulation, non-articulation and prioritizing of other product qualities.

Signe Vikkelsø

Demonstrative eksperimenter: Om eksperimentel psykologis performative effekter

De to i øvrigt ret forskellige psykologiske eksperimenter af Stanley Milgram omkring "lydighed overfor autoriteter" og Wilfred Bion omkring "gruppementalitet", er begge berygtede som fabrikationsapparat af foruroligende psykologiske fænomener. Som sådanne fabrikationsapparater er de blevet så omfattende kopieret, at de bør betragtes som mere og andet end blot videnskabelige eksperimenter. Selvom de indledningsvist høstede videnskabelig anerkendelse for at levere empirisk grundlag for henholdsvis socialpsykologiske og psykoanalytiske teorier, blev deres status som empiriske metoder

senere anfægtet – særligt de moralske og etiske aspekter af Milgrams forsøgsopstilling. Trods anfægtelserne er de imidlertid begge blevet bredt cirkuleret som materiale og skabelon for forskellige typer genopførelser, f.eks. i undervisningsregi, teaterstykker, og TV-dokudramaer. De synes således begge at være bemærkelsesværdigt modstandsdygtige som eksperimentelle arrangementer. I paperet, udforsker jeg denne evne til at overleve som forsøgsopstilling og fortsat tiltrække frivillige deltagere og tilskuere. Jeg argumenterer for, at den stammer fra arrangementernes kapacitet til på en og samme tid at producere forudsigelige effekter og overraskelser. Begge eksperimenter er designet til at få deltagerne til at bekræfte snarere end at udfordre eksperimentets grundlæggende hypoteser. I den forstand har de en stærk demonstrativ side, som både virker foruroligende fascinerende og giver anledning bekymring for den videnskabelige lødighed. Som socio-materielle sponsorer tillader de imidlertid også en vis varians og nyskabelse, som stimulerer interesse i og nøjere analyse af måden, hvorpå "psykologiske fænomener" opstår ud af skiftende konstellationer af forsøgsopstilling og deltagere. Denne dobbelte kapacitet til at performe og forstyrre det psykologiske gør eksperimenterne effektive som moralske, undervisningsmæssige og terapeutiske anordninger. Milgrams og Bions eksperimenter er imidlertid også forskellige på en række dimensioner. Ved at undersøge forskelle i materielt arrangement, forsøgslederens rolle og rekrutteringen af frivillige viser jeg, at de to forsøgsopstillinger ikke tillader lige stor improvisation og genstridighed fra deltagernes side. Jeg argumenterer for, at dette aspekt er af særlig betydning for eksperimentets "afterlife", dvs. måden hvorpå eksperimentet konstituerer gode eller dårlige forstyrrelser i menneskelivet.

Steffen Korsgaard

Et af de mest debatterede emner i entrepreneurship litteraturen er spørgsmålet om muligheds status: Findes de forud for den entrepreneurielle proces, eller skabes de i den? I dette papir undersøges dette spørgsmål gennem en empirisk undersøgelse af "Friland", en andelsforening baseret på bæredygtighed og gældfrihed. I det såkaldte opdagelsesperspektiv anskues muligheder som eksisterende forud for entrepreneurielle processer. Det vil sige, at der findes et entydigt fænomen, der kan opdages og virkeliggøres. Endvidere antages det implicit, at muligheden er den samme under hele processen. Dette perspektiv er blevet kritiseret for at generere utilstrækkelige beskrivelser af de entrepreneurielle processer, og kritikerne foreslår i stedet et "skabesperspektiv", hvor muligheder anskues som et produkt af processerne. Gennem en kvalitativ interviewbaseret undersøgelse af Friland vil dette papir forsøge at bidrage til en større indsigt i spørgsmålet om muligheds status. Undersøgelsen vil (forventeligt) vise, at Friland som mulighed ikke er entydig og ikke var givet forud for virkeliggørelsen af projektet. I stedet kan muligheden Friland bedst anskues om dynamisk for så vidt, at den har forandret sig undervejs, og multipel for så vidt, at den heller ikke undervejs har været entydig. Begrebet "enactment" inddrages fra Mol (2002) til at beskrive, hvordan Friland praktiseres forskelligt på tværs af de forskellige steder, hvor Friland udfoldes. Som sådan bliver Friland dekonstrueret i papiret. Der knyttes således an til Derrida's arbejde, hvor entydighed, oprindelse og essens opløses til fordel for betingede og ustabile beskrivelser, der selv kan/bør dekonstrueres.

Stinne Aaløkke Ballegaard

In Denmark there is much focus on developing tele-medical solutions and IT that will support health promotion by empowering the patient, bringing healthcare from the hospital and the general physician into the home. However, such a transition is not unproblematic. The author is involved in an ongoing research project, which aims at developing solutions using IT to support and re-conceptualize treatment of pregnant, diabetic women. As part of the research project ethnographic field studies have been carried out in the spring 2007 at the outpatient clinic and 10 women have been interviewed in their home. Issues such as "risk" and "responsibility" proved to be highly relevant in the problem of moving medical treatment from the hospital to the home of the patient. In this particular case these issues are

central as the combination of diabetes and pregnancy carry a high risk for malformations, miscarriage, and premature birth. The field studies showed that IT plays a vital role in the work of calculating and minimizing risk and is used by both the women and the healthcare professionals to inform their actions and decisions. Risk and responsibility is continuously negotiated and re-negotiated between these different actors throughout the pregnancy – both during the consultations at the outpatient clinic and in the everyday life of the women. It is obvious that the development and use of new tele-medical treatments will effect the distribution of responsibility and ways of assessing risk. In the future work of the project a central line of questions will be how to take this knowledge into account when designing the new technology – first of all, how should responsibility, risk calculating and risk taking be distributed and secondly, how should the design process and final solution be shaped in order to achieve this goal, if possible?

Torben Elgaard Jensen

Homo Participatus – On the Framing of Engagement

A present day social psychologist is likely to have read Lave&Wenger's wonderful book *Social Learning – Legitimate Peripheral Participation*. Accordingly, the social psychologist is likely to view participation as a ubiquitous fact of social life. A present day STS-person, in particular an STS person within the subfield of Public Understanding of Science/ Public Engagement of Science, is likely to think of participation in terms of lack. Despite the increased recognition of community knowledge, despite the new mood for engagement in government, despite consensus conferences and other well-meaning efforts, the PUS/PES person will know that real participation is extremely rare. Government, Science and Publics are repeatedly described as worlds apart. A true democratic science is therefore an unattainable ideal, and the PUS/PES literature can and must continue its task of exposing the lack of real understanding and the lack of real engagement. The paper attempts to develop an analysis of public participation in science and technology, which does not build on an implicit notion of lack. Drawing on Callon's work on economic sociology (Callon, 1999), I will describe public participation in science and technology as a relatively mundane event, which is made possible by certain forms framing. Framing, in this context, can be described as a set of limits, which are imposed on the issues, materials and transacting partners. A frame enables the participants to reach a result, because the frame enacts a sharp distinction between those aspects which will be a part of the participatory interaction and those that will not. *Homo Participatus*, in this view, is therefore not a lofty ideal but a 'character', which can be performed within a particular framing. Three cases of framing and participation will be explored. All cases are taken from the field of commercial product development.

Ulrik Jørgensen

Design junctions – spaces and situations for design actions

Based on the observation that users are the result of a process or the proxies of certain inclusive design strategies, there is a need to work around the simple concept of user either as an already existing and strongly delimited identity or as a mere intention of inclusion. Instead the focus in research must be on how to co-construct technologies, use and practices based on insights in the existing practices and technologies and the settings in which they are performed. Besides studying practices the specific interest must also be how the design process – without at outset knowing what this may entail in these new settings – is organised and how the use perspectives can be unfolded, represented and translated into design actions. The design process is nothing but a process of outlining ideas, if it is not complemented by the process of re-ordering social practices and engaging material objects and humans in new ways of assigning qualities (meaning) to the elements (actants) of the network under construction and structuring practices within these.

Design is consequently seen as the ability to perform and create temporary meeting points – junctions

– between competences, resources and facilities, and practices producing and giving way for coordinated actions, new social practices, and their facilitation with artefacts and service provision. So designing is in this perspective the ability to organise those ‘junctions’ as spaces where design actions at the more specific level can be performed. The role of performance being to enrol, engage, inspire, convince, and structure actors (users) around new practices which includes the construction of new procedures and new artefacts that can support and stabilise these procedures.

Ursula Plesner

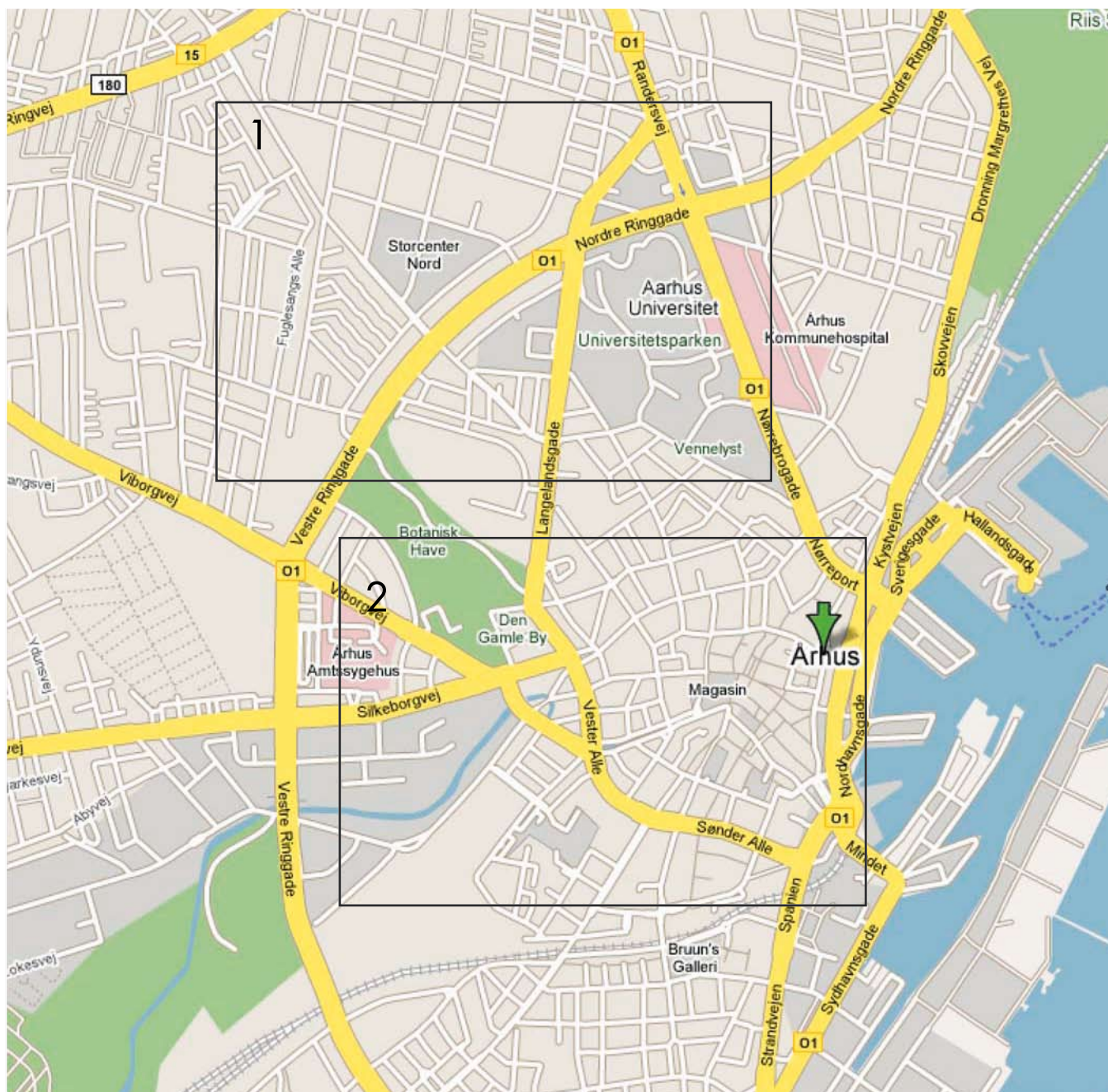
Networking technologies: what internet access and email communication do to the work practice of journalists

Both quantitative and qualitative studies have documented that the internet and email communication have altered the daily work practices of journalists, and have shown how journalists make sense of such changes. This paper argues that it is productive to conceive of new communication technologies as actants (non-human actors) in professional networks. They create distinct work practices, allowing for looser and more expansive networks. As these technologies have become part of what I shall call newspaper-actor networks, journalists have come to rely less on interpersonal relations and established sources. The study is methodologically informed by actor-network-theory, allowing for a bottom-up study of how associations are created and upheld. The analysis is sensitive to various kinds of actors, including communication technologies and symbolic constructions. In so far as some actor makes a difference in the course of action of another actor, it can be seen as an actant. The analysis builds on interviews with editors, journalists, and social scientists. It shows 1) How research databases allow journalists to surpass their usual expert sources. 2) How email communication sustains relations between journalists and researchers, and is a tool to mend controversies. 3) How the inclusion of email addresses in the signature of journalists creates new kinds of relationships with readers. The paper concludes that actor-network-theory offers an exciting new take on holistic studies of mass mediation practices, because it calls for a focus on heterogeneous actors. Instead of choosing between (e.g.) an institutional, a discursive, an interpersonal, or a technology focus, the analysis focuses on all the various kinds of (human and non-human) actors that make a difference in the production of media texts.

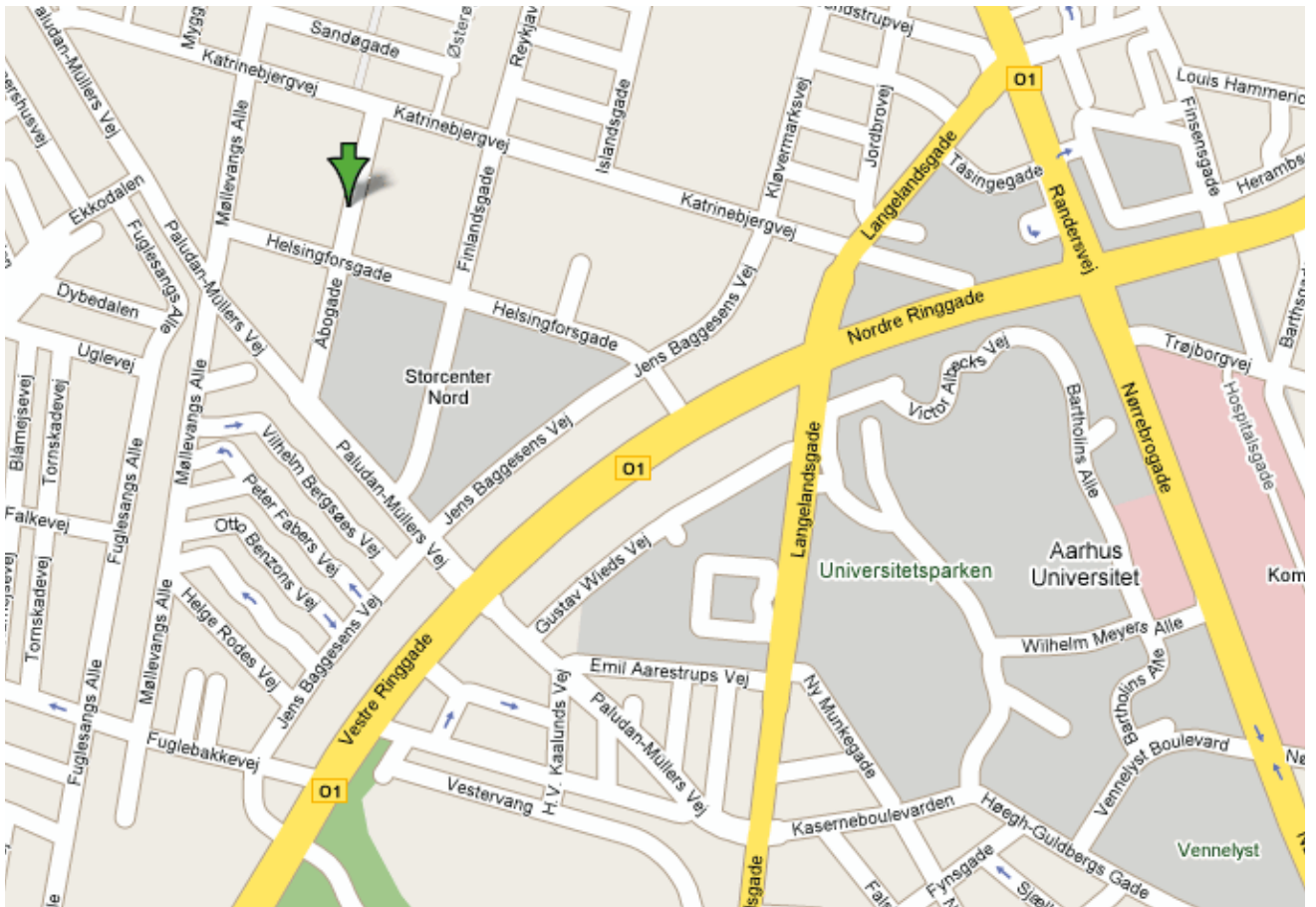
Kort DASTS Årskonference 2008

Konference: Åbogade 19, 8200 Århus N

Middag: Østasiatisk køkken Vesterbrogade 1, 8000 Århus C



1) Åbogade 19



2) Orientalsk køkken, Vesterbrogade 1

