

the Tree

Issue 21–July 2005

Events Special Issue

■ This newsletter contains Programmes and registration forms for the following events, all of which can be accessed on the website of the Academia (www.acadeuro.org):

- the 17th Annual meeting of the Academy “The Architecture of Man in Nature”, 22 – 24 September 2005page 10
- the one-day workshop (21 September) – “The Great Lisbon Earthquake of 1755, Shook (or Shocked) the World!”page 8
- Symposium (with the Wenner Gren Foundation) – “The Formative Years of Scholars”. Stockholm, 9 – 11th November 2005page 34

Please register for these events NOW by returning the completed forms to the London office as indicated.

■ Conference and meetings announcements

- Announcement of a Behavioural Sciences “mini workshop” 22 September at the Berlin – Brandenburg Academy. “Health Inequalities in Europe”page 9
- Invitation to a “Geological excursion” on 25 September, Potsdampage 7
- Advance notice of events 2005 – 2006page 2

■ Other News

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- Announcement of the formation of a new Section – “Informatics” page 3
- The ‘EUROPEAN REVIEW’ – Members Action needed page 13

■ See inside for reports of recent workshops and meetings

Meetings and events planned for 2006

■ **January 2006: “European science: a modern interpretation of ‘Basic’ and ‘Applied’ research”**

The Academia Europaea in collaboration with the Austrian Academy of Sciences will hold a one-day during the Austrian Presidency of the European Union.

Rationale

European research as a collective enterprise, has entered a dynamic period of evolution and change. In part, this is a consequence of the rapid advances in the enabling technologies that facilitate so called “modern” science; the nature and greater pluridisciplinary demands of the research questions that science is seeking to address; in the advances in scientific knowledge and communication and also through the a clear shift in the nature of the research process itself.

Overlaid upon these changes are a range of external demands, that, while not new, are now significant influences and that are now exerting new directions on what traditionally could be categorised in terms of basic and applied research. These drivers include: the need to maximise outputs through greater collective approaches to research; the growth of political accountability for public expenditure on science and research; the massive increase in the impact of the social dimension on science and the research process, and the expectation that science is a common good, that has to deliver measurable and societal benefits.

Within Europe, the continuing growth of research that is funded through the European Union is having measurable effects upon the structuring of the research community. The role of research at Community level and the advent of the European Research Area and the potential of the European Research Council will bring into sharp focus the nature of research.

It is therefore timely to re-visit the concepts of research and the research process, in the context of this new landscape.

Meeting structure

The workshop will run from afternoon – lunchtime on the following day. Participation will be limited. All participants will be expected to cover their own costs of participation. A conference dinner will be provided.

It is expected that papers will be published in a future issue of the Academia Europaea journal, ‘The European Review’ (editor-in-chief Professor Sir Arnold Burgen FRS).

Further information will be made available on the Academia Website, in the next issue of The Tree and also through CORDIS (www.cordis.lu)

■ **March 23 – 25, 2006.** The HERCULES [Higher Education, Research and CULTure in European Society] group will run an international workshop as part of their ongoing series of meetings discussing key issues in Higher Education.

The meeting will address “Quality Assessment of Higher Education in Europe: Problems, practises and solutions” and will take place in Pavia, Italy.

The rationale is:

Assessment is fast becoming a politically driven issue and an “industry” that is used for a multiplicity of purposes, but for which there are few agreed norms and standards, or an easily agreeable rational and underpinning philosophy. The drive for a common European Union policy for the University sector: for the achievement of common standards and full mobility across national institutional borders, will ultimately succeed or fail as a result of mutual recognition of standards of learning, and agreement and recognition of measures of quality and assessment. National and international assessment of excellence and quality therefore are potentially significant barriers to achieving a genuine common European higher educational space. In similar vein, the debate that surrounds emerging centres of excellence and the creation of a European Research Council

that will determine transnational funding of scholarship, will be significantly affected by achieving an agreeable and rational basis for norms in assessment of excellence.

The meeting will deliver an up-to-date analysis of current and future assessment methodologies, practises and problems that are already applied across the countries of Europe, or that are in the planning stages of implementation, and a critical and comparative analysis of the current trends and practises in assessment across Europe. This analysis will be assembled into a symposium volume that will seek to provide expert assessment, perspectives and some recommended solutions to the key problem areas in assessment sciences and practises as they impact on current University policy and to provide some guidance to policymakers both nationally and in particular at the European level.

Outline sessions will cover:

Session I "Constructs of Quality"

Changing Concepts [of Quality]

Conflicts and their manifestations

Session II "The Assessed Academic"

Country case studies

Session III "Instruments and systems"

Strengths and weaknesses of instruments

Synthesis of evidence and decisions: What decisions?

Session IV "From assessment to Action?"

Management and control

Academic innovation

There will be no registration fee for this meeting.

A symposium volume will be published

The event has been sponsored by the Compagnia di San Paolo

Further programme information will be put onto the Academia website and in a future issue of The Tree.

The local contact is Alessandro Cavalli alessandro.cavalli@unipv.it

■ **March 30 – 1 April 2006: Medicine & Physiology section and the Klaus Tschira Foundation.**

"In celebration of the "patch-clamp"

The 2006 Tschira –Academia Europaea workshop will mark the 25th anniversary of the breakthrough paper published by Erwin Neher and Bert Sakmann in *Pflügers Archiv – Eur J Physiol* in 1981, which led to their Joint Nobel Prize in 1991. This paper has been cited more than 14000 times in the scientific literature, a truly colossal number testifying to its wide general significance. On Thursday 30th March, there will be a special festive session in the old aula at Heidelberg University with Plenary Lectures from the two Nobel Laureates. The main sessions will take place at the Studio of the Villa Bosch in Heidelberg.

Further information will be made available on the Academia Website. Participant numbers will be strictly limited. There will be no registration fee.

Contact Ole Petersen for further information.

[O.H.Petersen@liverpool.ac.uk]

■ **2006 Annual conference of the Academia Europaea** will take place in **Budapest 21 – 23 September, 2006**. The opening ceremony will take place at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences building. The theme for the event will revolve around "**Matter and Mind**"

Honours and awards

NOTIFIED SINCE ISSUE 20 OF THE TREE

Professor Semir Zeki at University College London, has received the King Faisal Prize for Biology in 2004.

Professor Erik De Corte has been elected for a Fellowship at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioural Sciences at Stanford, CA, in the academic year 2005-2006.

Prof. G. Schatz has been awarded the 2004 International Feltrinelli Price of the Italian "Accademia dei Lincei"

Prof. Cesare Montecucco, University of Padova was awarded the 2004 Feltrinelli Price for Pathology Immunology and Microbiology.

Prof. Sierd Cloetingh, Chairman Section Earth and Cosmic Sciences, has been elected as Foreign Member of the Royal Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters.

Prof. Dr. Peter Neumann has been awarded the degree of Doctor *honoris causa* by the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

New Section

B2 INFORMATICS

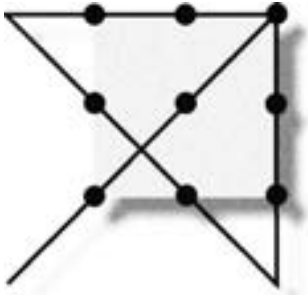
At their meeting in April, the Council approved a proposal to re-organise the current Mathematics and Informatics Section. It has been agreed to split the section into two.

The new Section INFORMATICS will be officially launched at the Annual business meeting in Potsdam on 22 September. Professor Dines Bjørner (Technical University of Denmark) has agreed to act as the first chair of the new section, and he will be assisted at this initial stage by Professor Manfred Broy (Technical University of Munich) and.

All members of the Mathematics and Informatics section were mailed with a letter from the Executive Secretary asking them to decide which section Mathematics or Informatics, they wished to be assigned to. If any member of the old section has not yet responded or did not receive the letter, please let Betty Lim our membership secretary (membership@acadeuro.org) have your choice and check that we have your correct mailing details on the database.

Professor Bjørner intends to invite members to an informal meeting on 22 September at the Berlin Academy, as part of the Potsdam annual conference programme. That inaugural meeting will approve the scope for the section and will discuss a provisional programme of activities for the coming few years. Please email Dines Bjørner [db@imm.dtu.dk] or Manfred Broy [broy@in.tum.de] for more information and to register to participate.

Notice of a workshop organised by the Earth and Cosmic Sciences Section



October 27 – 29, 2005

In collaboration with the Klaus Tschira Foundation, to be held at the Studio of the Villa Bosch, Heidelberg.

Earth-System Modelling: GEOMOTION

Over the last few years, research in the geosciences is shifting rapidly towards an integrated quantitative approach that is centered on the modeling of feedbacks in the Earth System. Central to this GEOMOTION concept is the coupling between monitoring Earth motions at or near the Earth surface through, for example, satellites and rates of Earth processes from reconstruction of the geological record.

Novel concepts in modeling of Earth processes, advances in data storage and computing power, a new methodology for probing the Earth subsurface using deep oceanic and continental drilling as well as a quantitative leap in resolution of 3-D seismic imaging, are contributing to an important next step in earth science – setting the stage for a new generation of Earth System modeling in 4-D (including time).

The proposed GEOMOTION workshop will bring together leading researchers, who will address this rapidly developing field.

Speakers will discuss development of new methodology and geo-modeling and validation with large multidisciplinary data sets. Crucial will be the coupling between Deep Earth processes and processes at the Earth surface, pertinent to man's environment. This is particularly relevant to vulnerable areas such as coastal domains and river basins and seismically active areas.

This topic has been selected as one of the main themes for the International Year of Planet Earth (2005), proclaimed by the UNESCO.

Detailed rationale

GEO-MOTION – THE SHALLOW EARTH SYSTEM AND THE EUROPEAN HABITAT

WHY? – The challenge of sustainability and global change

The shallow Earth is a vital part of the human life support system. It is the source of construction materials, energy and water supply; the foundation of our living space; a repository of wastes; and a source of hazard, including flooding by marine and fresh waters, subsidence and land instability, seismic shock and pollution. The cumulative effects of past human activity and the demands of dense habitation have made and will continue to make inroads on the capacity of the shallow Earth to provide the support for human activity that it has in the past. Our impacts upon it have been dramatic: changes in surface and sub-surface hydrology, changes in surface level, changes in the geochemistry and structure of near surface materials and in the biosphere. These, together with longer term geological changes of subsidence and uplift and natural and anthropogenic changes in climate, environment and sea level, will require us to manage and engineer our use of the shallow Earth and to predict its future in an unprecedented way if we are to develop policies for its sustainable use, and for the future economic, human and environmental health of Europe.

HOW? – The challenge to the Geosciences

The present state and behaviour of the Shallow Earth System is a consequence of processes on a wide range of timescales, ranging from long term tectonic effects on uplift, subsidence and river systems, residual effects of the ice ages on crustal movement and geochemistry, natural climate and environmental changes over recent millennia and up to the present and the powerful anthropogenic impacts of the last century. If we are to understand the present state



Announcing the new 2005 Directory of members

The 2005 Directory contains the full a-z of members and information on committees, regulations, elections. It is available as a pdf file on the members only page of the website (www.acadeuro.org) and then click on members section and enter the password (08erasmus02)

Alternatively, if you would like to receive a hard copy, please contact the office and we will post one to you. If you see any errors, please contact the membership secretary Betty Lim.

A Message From Prof. Dr. Henk Wesseling (Nias)

The Bogliasco Foundation offers fellowships of about a month to be spent in the Liguria Study Center. The fellowships include full board and lodging in one of the three villas the Foundation disposes of at Bogliasco, on the Italian Riviera, about 12 km south of Genova. The fellowships are available for writers, artists and scholars in the field of the humanities.

For more information see the Foundation's website at www.fondazionebogliasco.org

of the System, to predict its future and to engineer our use of it, this spectrum of processes, operating concurrently but on different timescales, needs to be better understood. The challenge to the Geosciences is to describe the state of the system, to monitor its changes, to predict its evolution and, in collaboration with others, to evaluate modes of sustainable use by human society.

WHY NOW ? – The present opportunity

Not only is there a clearly defined need for a geoscientific response to these issues, but also a tractable opportunity for a powerful response is available. There are new tools for measuring and monitoring the System, and new and powerful tools for analysis and prediction. Space-based observation and ground based sensing now permit us to measure earth properties and real time changes at spatial and temporal resolutions that far exceed those available even a decade ago. Leading edge high performance computing permits us to store and process the vast datasets that sensors produce and subject them to complex analysis. New means of visualisation permit complex results to be communicated to policy makers and the public in comprehensible ways.

The deliverables

The development of a predictive capability in a complex area such as the Geosciences is not a trivial task, but it is tractable. It represents a long-term strategic scientific objective for the consortium. It is vital that it is also promoted in education, which will be done through the development of a European School for Predictive Geoscience.

Participant numbers will be strictly limited

Contact the organiser Sierd Cloetingh on sierd.cloetingh@falw.vu.nl or anna.du.pree@falw.vu.nl

Erasmus Medal



Professor Pierre Léna

Pierre Léna (Member of the Academia Europaea)



Born in Paris in 1937, Pierre Léna took his doctorate in France and in the United States under the direction of Jean-Claude Pecker.

Since 1973 he has been professor of astrophysics at the university Denis-Diderot (Paris 7), where he directed until 2002 the doctoral School of Astronomy & Astrophysics, and has been associated with Observatoire de Paris. He was responsible for development of a new branch of astronomy based upon their infrared radiation, using telescopes located at the surface of the Earth, but also on board planes or satellite-observatories. To this end, he developed new tools, turned particularly towards the production of images of very high resolution, applied to the study of the surface of young or evolved/moved star environment, as well as interstellar environment. He contributed to the introduction of adaptive optics in astronomy, in order to correct the noxious effects of the Earth's atmosphere on the observations, and made of many researchers in this field. Implementing ideas introduced by French Antoine Labeyrie, he was one of the craftsmen of new European telescope VLT (Broad Very Telescope) in Chile to make an interferometer of high resolution and to apply it of it in particular to the observation of extra-solar planets. Professor Léna chaired the French Company of physics, as well as the national Institute of educational research. His interest in scientific education and pedagogy led him to take part in popular television, to write several works and to be involved, in France and in other countries, in the reform of scientific education at the primary school. Since 1991 he has been a member of the Academia Europaea, Academy of Science and from 2001 a member of the Pontifical Academy of sciences. He is also Vice-Président of Association Bernard-Grégory.

This year is the Einstein year; International year of Planet Earth and the International Year of Physics, so it is fitting that Council have decided to award the ERASMUS medal to Professor Pierre Léna of Paris

Professor Léna is an Astrophysicist of world renown and at this time is a fitting recipient of the Erasmus medal, which is given in recognition of a sustained, international contribution to scholarship and learning.

He will give the 2005 Erasmus lecture during the opening ceremony of this years conference in Berlin. His talk will be entitled "FROM SCIENCE TO EDUCATION, THE NEED FOR A REVOLUTION". The opening of our conference, which is free – takes place at the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy's Liebnitz Salon on 22 September. The whole event starts at 17:30pm. – Please try to participate.

The Erasmus lecture will be published in a future issue of The European Review.

Pierre Léna

Né à Paris en 1937, Pierre Léna a préparé son doctorat en France et aux Etats-Unis sous la direction de Jean-Claude Pecker. Depuis 1973 il est professeur d'astrophysique à l'université Denis-Diderot (Paris 7), où il a dirigé jusqu'en 2002 l'Ecole doctorale astronomie & astrophysique d'Ile-de-France, et chercheur associé à l'Observatoire de Paris.

Son activité de recherche a accompagné la naissance vers 1960, puis le développement d'une nouvelle branche de l'astronomie tournée vers l'observation des astres par leur rayonnement infrarouge, à l'aide de télescopes situés à la surface de la Terre, mais aussi à bord d'avions ou de satellites-observatoires. Dans ce but, il a développé de nouveaux outils, tournés tout particulièrement vers la production d'images de très grande résolution, appliquées à l'étude de la surface et de l'environnement d'étoiles jeunes ou évoluées, ainsi que du milieu interstellaire. Il a contribué à l'introduction de l'optique adaptative en astronomie, afin de corriger les effets délétères de l'atmosphère terrestre sur les observations, et formé de nombreux chercheurs dans ce domaine. Mettant en oeuvre des idées introduites par le français Antoine Labeyrie, il est l'un des artisans du nouveau télescope européen VLT (Very Large Telescope) au Chili pour en faire un interféromètre de haute résolution et l'appliquer notamment à l'observation des planètes extra-solaires.

Le Professeur Léna a présidé la Société française de physique, ainsi que l'Institut national de recherche pédagogique. Son intérêt pour les questions d'éducation scientifique et de pédagogie l'ont conduit à participer à des émissions à la télévision, à écrire plusieurs ouvrages et à s'impliquer, en France et dans d'autres pays, dans la réforme de l'éducation scientifique à l'école primaire (La Main à la pâte). Il est depuis 1991 membre de l'Académie des sciences, de l'Academia Europaea et depuis 2001 membre de l'Académie pontificale des sciences. Il est également Vice-Président de l'Association Bernard-Grégory.

Geological excursion

Sierd Cloetingh of Earth and Cosmic Sciences Section writes:

As part of the Potsdam 2005 conference, The Earth And Cosmic Sciences Section are pleased to announce a Geological excursion on 25 September 2005

In line with what has become a tradition over the last few years the section Earth and Cosmic Sciences is organizing a short geological excursion in the neighbourhood of Berlin for its members and other interested persons. This takes place after the main annual conference. The programme starts in the morning of 25th of September (8.30 a.m.) and ends in the afternoon (16.00 hr) to enable participants to take a late afternoon flight from Tegel airport.

Prof. Jörg Negendank from Potsdam has put together a compact programme that combines spectacular geology with very interesting cultural heritage in the Museums-Park of Rüdersdorf.

Full details of the programme are given below.

A limited number of places are available to distribute on first come first served basis.

If you are interested, reserve a place by sending an e-mail directly to Prof. Negendank (neg@gfz-potsdam.de) with a copy to the section Chairman Sierd Cloetingh (e-mail: sierd.cloetingh@falw.vu.nl).

PROGRAMME

Museums-Park Rüdersdorf (east of Berlin)

Probing system earth in a typical landscape of Brandenburg during a geo-cultural tour.

SUNDAY, September 25, 05

Tentative program:

08.30 start at Hotel Mercure
10:00-13:00 visit of the quarry and Museums-park
13:00-14.30 lunch
15:00-16:00 travel to airport Berlin-Tegel

Rüdersdorf is a famous limestone quarry – 4 to 2 km in size – within the Triassic sequence of the Muschelkalk having been uplifted through Mesozoic-Cenozoic formations by a Permian salt-pillow below, a typical structure of the so-called North-East German Basin, covered by moraines of the Pleistocene glaciation.

Additionally, this quarry is a unique place where Torell demonstrated 1875 for the first time, the cobbles and sands



have to be interpreted as glacial moraines and in parts as fillings of subglacial erosional channels, hence establishing the – **Inlandeistheorie** – a revolutionary new thinking in earth sciences.

Up to today understanding this theory in detail is important to discover the causes of climate change in the past for predicting future scenarios (and discrimination of anthropogenic versus natural climate change).

Exploitation of this quarry changed technologically within the last 750 years of continuing existence which is demonstrated by an ensemble of industrial monuments.

The following discoveries have been made in Rüdersdorf for the first time:

- 1.Description of “stylolites” (Klöden 1828)
- 2.First temperature measurements in a bore-hole (1833)
- 3.Proof of glacial carving (striae) and of the -Inlandeistheorie- by Torell (1875).

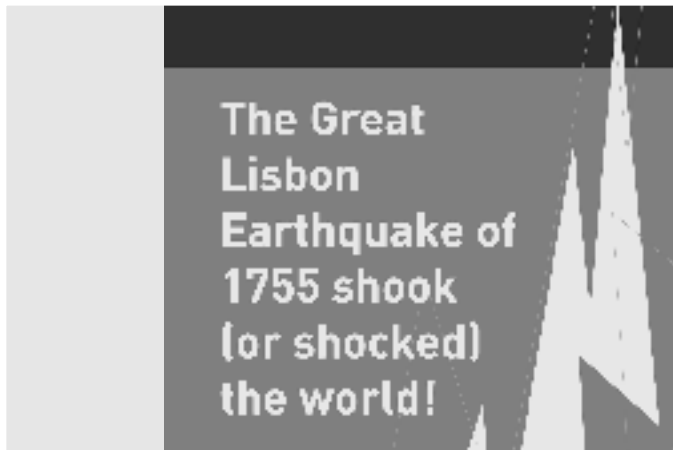
REGISTRATION FOR THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN POTSDAM (22- 24 Spetember) IS NOW OPEN. PLEASE go to WWW.ACADEURO.ORG for registration forms and programme, or **use the form on page 23.**



One Day Workshop

to coincide with the 17th
Annual Conference

WEDNESDAY 21ST SEPTEMBER 2005



VENUE:

The GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam (GFZ)
The Albert Einstein Science Park, Telegrafenberg, Potsdam,
Germany.

www.gfz-potsdam.de

The conference center is located on the Einstein science park
site. See map at: www.gfz-potsdam.de/

ORGANISERS:

Professor Theo D'haen (Leuven)
Professor Karl Fuchs (Karlsruhe)

The Registration Form is on page 23 and at
<http://www.acadeuro.org> please complete as instructed.

There is no registration fee for those **only** participating in this
one-day meeting.

For programme information please contact:
Professor Theo D'haen – theo.dhaen@arts.kuleuven.ac.be

For local information or in case of problems with hotels
contact:

Mary Lavin-Zimmer – mary@gfz-potsdam.de
GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam
Telegrafenberg Haus G
14473 Potsdam
GERMANY
00 +49 33209 71931

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Wednesday 21st September 2005

“The Great Lisbon Earthquake of 1755 that shook (and shocked) the world!”

Chairs: Theo D'haen (Leuven) and Karl Fuchs (Karlsruhe)

09.00 – onward Registration at the GFZ, Potsdam

10.00 Opening of the workshop and welcome
Theo D'haen (Leuven)

Session 1

- The Great Earthquakes of Lisbon 1755
and Aceh 2004 – *a seismologist's view of
their impact on their centuries* Karl Fuchs,
Karlsruhe

- *Seeing too much: the Earthquake of
Lisbon in literature* Helena Buescu, Lisbon

11.15 Coffee

- *The 1755 Lisbon earthquake and the
beginning of closure of the Atlantic* António
Ribeiro, Lisbon

- *Lisbon 1755 – Repercussions in
Philosophy, Science and Literature* Svend
Erik Larsen, Aarhus

13.00 Lunch

- *European Public Opinion and the Lisbon
Earthquake* Ana Cristina Araújo, Coimbra

- The cause of the Great Lisbon earthquake
and tsunamis of 1755: *lessons to be learned
from the recent great Sumatra earthquakes*
Marc-Andre Gutscher, Brest

15.45 Coffee

- *Constructing an Event, Contemplating
Ruins, Theorizing Nature: Italian Culture
and the Lisbon Earthquake* Sergia Adamo,
Trieste

- *Earthquake Risk Reduction – Obstacles
and Opportunities* Friedemann Wenzel,
Karlsruhe

17.30 End of workshop

A dinner will be arranged for the evening of
21 September at a local hotel.

Announcement

In the frame of the 17th Annual Conference of Academia Europaea to be held in Berlin/Potsdam September 23-24, 2005, the Section Behavioural Sciences organises a Mini-Symposium on the topic:

'SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH IN EARLY OLD AGE: EVIDENCE FROM EUROPEAN STUDIES'

Time: Thursday, 22 Sept. 2005, 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Place: Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences, (Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Veranstaltungszentrum, Jägerstraße 22/23, 10117 Berlin, Tel.: 030 / 203 70 – 200, Fax: 030 / 203 70 – 666, e-mail: veranstaltungszenrum@bbaw.de)

(The meeting room will be announced as soon as possible).

Speakers and Topics:

David Blane:
'Social determinants of health and quality of life in early old age: results from two British investigations';

Archana Singh-Manoux:
'Social influences on cognitive function: implications for health in early old age'

James Nazroo:
'Well-being in later life: diversity and inequality in economic and social transitions'

Martin Bobak:
'Association of behavioural and psychosocial risks with health in Central and Eastern European countries in transition'

Chair: Johannes Siegrist

Dr. David Blane is a Professor of Medical Sociology at the Imperial College and a Honorary Reader at the University College, London.

Dr. Archana Singh-Manoux is a Senior Research Fellow at Unité 687, INSERM, Saint-Maurice- Paris with a background in social psychology and epidemiology. She also holds a 'Chaire d'Excellence' of the French Ministry of Research.

Dr. James Nazroo is a Professor of Sociology at the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health , University College London, with a special focus on ageing societies and ethnic variations in health.

Dr. Martin Bobak is a physician and epidemiologist and acts as Reader in Epidemiology at the University College London. He is the principal co-investigator of a multi-centre study on health variations in Central and Eastern Europe.

All Section Members are invited to attend this event which precedes the official inauguration ceremony taking place at 4 p.m. in the same building.

Due to space limitations we kindly ask those of you who are interested in participating to send back an e-mail to the Section Chair **no later than August 31, 2005** (e-mail: Siegrist@uni-duesseldorf.de).

Conference accommodation

Special rates have been arranged at the following two hotels in Potsdam:

1) Hotel Mercure

Address: Lange Bruecke, 14467 Potsdam, Germany.
Tel: +49 331 2722
Fax: +49 331 2720233
E-mail : H1582@accor.com
Weblink: http://www.accorhotels.com/accorhotels/fichehotel/gb/mer/1582/fiche_hotel.shtml
Price: €79 single room, €96 double room (including breakfast)
Deadline for registration: 22nd July 2005

NOTE:

****Please make your own reservation directly with the hotel****

****Please quote "Academia Europaea" when making your reservation****


for local information, or if you have problems with hotel reservations contact

Mary Lavin-Zimmer, GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam, Telegrafenberg Haus G, 14473 Potsdam GERMANY
(e-mail: mary@gfz-potsdam.de tel:00 +49 33209 71931)

2) Hotel Dorint

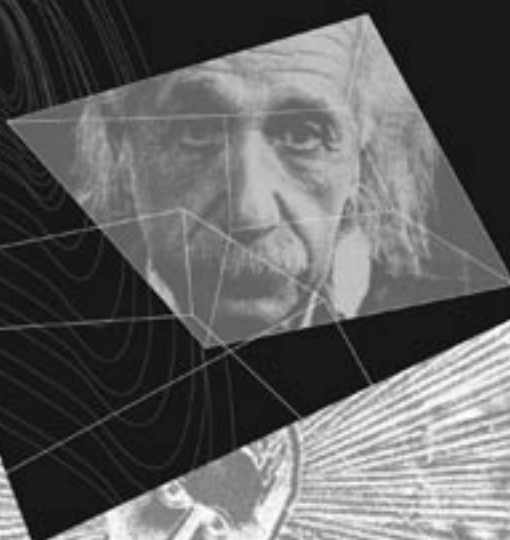
Address: Jägerallee 20, 14469 Potsdam, Germany.
Tel.: +49 331 274 9033
Fax: +49 331 274 1009,
E-mail: H5419@accor.com
Weblinks:
www.dorint.de/potsdam/uk/home.html
www.novotel.com/novotel/fichehotel/gb/nov/5419/fiche_hotel.shtml
Price: €114 single room, €129 double room (plus €16 for breakfast)
Deadline for registration: 11th August 2005

“The Scientific and Cultural Architecture of Man in Nature”




Academia Europaea
17th Annual Conference

The Scientific and Cultural Architecture of Man in Nature



22 – 24 September 2005
The Einstein Science Park
Potsdam, Germany



www.acadeuro.org



VENUE:

The Albert Einstein Science Park, Telegrafenberg, Potsdam, Germany

HOSTS:

The GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam (GFZ) and the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences, Berlin

LOCAL ORGANISER:

Professor Dr. Rolf Emmermann (Director, GFZ)

The 2005 conference provides the Academia Europaea with an opportunity to celebrate the ‘International Year of Physics’, with special emphasis on Einstein, at a site of historical significance for the field of astrophysics and geosciences – the Telegrafenberg.

The theme of the conference will be: “The Scientific and Cultural Architecture of Man in Nature”

Sessions will cover:

- “The Impact of Einstein on European Science and Culture”
- “System Earth” – a view from outside
- “System Man” – community dynamics
- “System Man” – the individual

There will be a special evening public lecture by Professor J.-P. Poirier on the impact of the Lisbon earthquake on European science and culture, followed by a unique multi-media lecture “The Earth as a musical instrument” by Professor of Geophysics, Frank Scherbaum of the Potsdam University. This will take place at the GFZ on Friday evening – 23 September

You are invited to participate in a **pre-conference one-day workshop at the GFZ, on 21 September**. The topic is “**The Great Lisbon Earthquake of 1755 shook (or shocked) the World!**” see the separate programme in this issue of The Tree. Use the registration form provided

You are invited to participate in a **post conference Geological Field excursion on 25 September**, organised by the Earth Sciences Section. Further information is in this issue of The Tree – contact Sierd Cloetingh.

Conference Programme

Thursday 22 September 2005 – Berlin-Brandenburg Academy Building, Berlin.

THURSDAY 22 September 2005 Registration desk will open at Mid-day at the Berlin Academy building	
	Individual Sections may hold informal meetings or "Mini-symposia" throughout the day. Please contact your Section chair for information (see this issue of The Tree for contact details).
15.00 – 16.00	Annual Business Meeting (the agenda and papers will be put onto the AE website in the members only section (password is 08erasmus02). MEMBERS ONLY
17.30	Opening Ceremony followed by a buffet reception.
	(Transport back to Potsdam will be provided after the event)
	Introduction of New Members and
	Presentation of Burgen Scholars
	Presentation of the 2005 Erasmus Medal to Pierre Léna, Paris and 2005 Erasmus lecture: <i>"From Science to Education: The need for a Revolution"</i>
	Award of the Gold Medal of the Academy to: The Deutsches Forschungsgemeinschaft and to the Max Planck Gesellschaft.
FRIDAY 23 September 2005 – Conference Centre, Telegrafenberg, Potsdam.	
09.00	Welcome
09.15	SESSION 1
	THE IMPACT OF EINSTEIN ON EUROPEAN SCIENCE AND CULTURE
	Chair: Jürgen Ehlers, Potsdam
	Speakers: <i>Einstein's Legacy as Scientist and Icon</i> Martin Rees, Cambridge, UK <i>Einstein's Unfinished Business</i> Bernard F. Schutz, Albert Einstein Institute, Potsdam <i>Einstein's Breakthrough</i> Jürgen Renn, MPI for the History of Science, Berlin <i>On the Origin of the Cosmos</i> Hans Küng, Tübingen
12.00	Burgen Scholars Papers Session 1 (5 papers)
12.30	Lunch
14.00	Burgen Scholars Papers Session 2 (5 papers)
14.30	SESSION 2
	SYSTEM EARTH – A VIEW FROM OUTSIDE
	Chair: Sierd Cloetingh, Amsterdam
	Speakers: <i>System Earth: Probed from Space</i> Rolf Emmermann, GFZ, Potsdam <i>From Life on Earth to Life in the Universe</i> Andre Brack, CNRS, Orleans <i>Earth Climate: a View from the Astronomical Theory</i> André Berger, Louvain <i>Insights into Global Earth Cycles from Ocean Drilling</i> John Ludden, CNRS, Nancy
17.00	Finish



FRIDAY EVENING Public Lecture

THE LISBON EARTHQUAKE –
 IMPACT ON EUROPEAN SCIENCE AND CULTURE
 Jean-Paul Poirier, Paris

Followed by a multi-media lecture:

THE EARTH AS A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
 Frank Scherbaum, Potsdam

SATURDAY 24 September 2005

09.15

SESSION 3

SYSTEM MAN: COMMUNITY DYNAMICS

Man as a 'shaper' of the world around him. Focussing on 'the urban age' (both ancient and modern), social dynamics and man's interplay with his natural environment.

Speakers:

Becoming Human: from Hunter-gatherer to Urban Citizen:

Processes of Material Engagement? Colin Renfrew, Cambridge

Megacities: Risks and Chances for Global Change Frauke Kraas, Cologne

10.30 – 11.00

Coffee

Urbanisation, Communities and Health Johannes Siegrist, Düsseldorf

On the Value of a Language Christian Lehman, Erfurt

Literature as Knowledge Antoine Compagnon, Columbia, USA

12.30 – 13.30

Lunch

13.30

New Members Session

Offered Papers

14.30

SESSION 4

SYSTEM MAN: THE INDIVIDUAL

This session will explore the architecture of man as an individual, both biological and in cultural terms.

Chair: Margit Sutrop, Tartu

Speakers:

Evolutionary Man Luigi Luca Cavalli-Sforza, Stanford

Rational Man Carl Friedrich Gethmann, Duisburg-Essen

Neuronal Man Jean-Pierre Changeux, Paris

Creative Man Elisabeth Kieven, Rome

20.30

Conference Dinner

REGISTER NOW USING THE FORM IN THIS NEWSLETTER. PLEASE MAKE YOUR OWN RESERVATION DIRECT WITH THE HOTELS WE ARE USING. CONTACT THE GFZ OFFICE FOR MAPS AND OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT POTSDAM.

For local information or in case of problems with hotels contact:

Mary Lavin-Zimmer – mary@gfz-potsdam.de

GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam

Telegrafenberg Haus G

14473 Potsdam

GERMANY

00 +49 33209 71931

For other information, contact Teresa McGovern, Academia Europaea office in London +44 (0)207 323 5834

The European Review



From the Executive Secretary, David Coates

I recently mailed all members with a letter inviting you to consider whether you wish to continue to receive hard copy issues of the European Review.

I hope that you all did receive that letter? If not it is reproduced below:

Can I please ask that all members now take action on this. Please fax, post or email the office (admin@acadeuro.org) – for attention of Teresa McGovern with your name and address and say if you want to continue to receive the European Review (or not) from January 2006. If you have already responded by sending back the letter, thanks. If you have not yet bothered – please do so.

Many thanks in anticipation of a massive response!



Academia Europaea *'The Academy of Europe'*

Fourth Floor, 76, Portland Place, London. W1B 1NT
Tel: +44 (0)20 7323 5834 Fax: +44 (0)20 7323 5844
<http://www.acadeuro.org>

From the Executive Secretary

30/03/2005

The European Review: Do you wish to continue to receive the journal?

Dear member of the Academia Europaea,

At present all members of the Academia Europaea receive a free subscription to our international journal, 'The European Review'.

Our publisher, the Cambridge University Press, does give us a special rate for our individual member's subscriptions. However, we are forced to review the current situation, because of the cost of providing this journal to all our members automatically. As you know, each year the treasurer sends out an appeal to members to make a donation to the Academia. Whilst the number of members making a donation has slowly increased over the past few years, the numbers who actually do make any contribution is small and our income from members is still only some 30,000 pounds sterling per year. You will be interested to know, that the cost of providing the journal now matches this income.

I would now ask you to do two things:

- 1). Please ask your institution/department/Academy library to take out a subscription for the journal for you, and
- 2). Decide if you wish to continue to receive a member's subscription to the journal.

If you definitely do want to continue to receive the journal as now, you must fill out the box below and return this letter to the secretariat in London, either by post or by fax.

With effect from the January 2006 volume (Vol. 14), only those members who have returned this letter stating that they do wish to continue to receive the journal, will receive it.

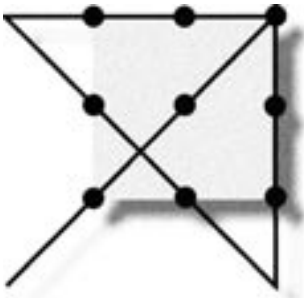
Please note that all newly elected members will receive a free subscription covering the year of their acceptance and the full year after. Members who make a lifetime contribution will also continue to receive the journal automatically, unless they opt out.

All members will continue to receive the newsletter (The Tree) and other publications and also enjoy access to all events and meetings as now.

Your name (printed):

I wish to continue to receive the European Review.

AE-Tschira Foundation workshop March 2005



“Reactive Oxygen Species in Health and Disease”

Ole Petersen (University of Liverpool, UK) ; Andras Spät (Semmelweis University Budapest, Hungary) and Alexej Verkhatsky (University of Manchester, UK), members of the Medicine and Physiology Section, are pleased to report on a highly successful meeting, that was supported by the Klaus Tschira Foundation and held at the Foundation conference centre – the Studio of the Villa Bosch, Heidelberg. The Council would again like to thank Klaus Tschira for his continued interest and support of these events.

The papers will be published in a future issue of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, series B

Keynote Speakers were:

Cecilia Hidalgo (University of Chile, Santiago, Chile;

E-mail: chidalgo@med.uchile.cl)

Cross Talk between Calcium and Redox Signalling in Muscle and Neurons

Pierluigi Nicotera (MRC Toxicology Unit, Leicester, UK;

E-mail: pn10@leicester.ac.uk)

Ca²⁺ and reactive oxygen/nitrogen species in ischemic neuronal injury

Session speakers included:

Glucose and O₂ sensing systems

Helmuth Acker (Max Planck Institute for Molecular Physiology, Dortmund, Germany;

E-mail: helmut.acker@mpi-dortmund.mpg.de)

Reactive oxygen species as second messengers in the oxygen sensing signal cascade

Chris Peers (University of Leeds, UK;

E-mail: C.S.Peers@leeds.ac.uk)

A central role for ROS in the functional remodeling of calcium channels by hypoxia

Patrik Rorsman (University of Lund, Sweden;

E-mail: patrik.rorsman@mphy.lu.se)

Mechanisms of glucose-sensing in pancreatic islet cells

Denis Burdakov (University of Manchester, UK;

E-mail: Denis.Burdakov@manchester.ac.uk)

Glucose sensing by neurons of the lateral hypothalamus

Mitochondrial Signalling

Alexei Tepikin (University of Liverpool, UK;

E-mail: a.tepikin@liv.ac.uk)

Calcium-dependent production of NO and ROS in pancreatic acinar cells

Vera Adam-Vizi (Semmelweis University Budapest, Hungary;

E-mail: av@puskin.sote.hu)

ROS production in the mitochondria – a new player from the Krebs cycle

Michael Duchen (University College London, UK;

E-mail: m.duchen@ucl.ac.uk)

Roles of calcium, mitochondria and oxidative stress in the neurotoxicity of beta amyloid

Francois Ichas (INSERM, University of Bordeaux, France;

E-mail: ichas@bordeaux.inserm.fr)

Defective apoptosis triggered by VDAC: who put on the caspase brakes?

NADPH oxidases

Karl-Heinz Krause (University of Geneva, Switzerland;

E-mail: Karl-Heinz.Krause@medecine.unige.ch)

The NOX family of ROS-generating NADPH oxidases

Miklos Geiszt (Semmelweis University Budapest, Hungary;

E-mail: geiszt@puskin.sote.hu)

NOX family of NADPH oxidases: more than defending a host

Erzsebet Ligeti (Semmelweis University Budapest;

E-mail: ligeti@puskin.sote.hu)

Consequences of the electrogenic function of the phagocytic NADPH oxidase

Nicolas Demaurex (University of Geneva Medical Center, Switzerland;

E-mail: Nicolas.Demaurex@medecine.unige.ch)

Mechanisms of superoxide production by NADPH oxidase: what can we learn from patch-clamp recordings?

Ageing

Wulf Dröge (German Cancer Research Center, Heidelberg, Germany

E-mail: W.Droege@dkfz-heidelberg.de)

Oxidative stress and ageing

Emil Toescu (University of Birmingham, UK;

E-mail: E.C.TOESCU@bham.ac.uk)

Models and pathways of neuronal ageing

The Cardiovascular System

Moshe Yaniv (Institut Pasteur, Paris, France;

E-mail: yaniv@pasteur.fr)

The API transcription factor, oxidative stress and angiogenesis

Ajay Shah (King's College, London, UK;

E-mail: ajay.shah@kcl.ac.uk)

NADPH oxidase-derived reactive oxygen species in cardiac pathophysiology

Malcolm Jackson (University of Liverpool, UK

E-mail: m.j.jackson@liv.ac.uk)

Reactive oxygen species and redox-regulation of skeletal muscle adaptations to exercise

Théophile Godfraind (Catholic University of Louvain, Brussels, Belgium;

E-mail: godfraind@farl.ucl.ac.be)

Antioxidant effects and the therapeutic mode of action of calcium channel blockers in hypertension and atherosclerosis

SpecialTopic

Eva Sykova (Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague;

E-mail: sykova@biomed.cas.cz)

Stem cells for the treatment of degenerative diseases – rescue or replacement

For further information on the Klaus Tschira Foundation, go to www.ktf.villa-bosch.de

Membership Cycle 2005

All members (including those elected as foreign members) may nominate candidates for election as new members of the Academia Europaea.

The 2005 cycle is now open

Nominations must be submitted only on the forms provided for this purpose. These can be downloaded from the website (www.acadeuro.org), or obtained on request from the membership secretary (Betty Lim) on membership@acadeuro.org

Examples are reproduced in the four centre pages (19-22):



The timetable is:

- All completed nominations forms to be sent direct to the chair of the appropriate Section by **7 October 2005**
- **Section committees will assess all nominations received (by 30 November 2005)** and provide ranked lists to the secretariat in London, by the end of **December 2005**.
- Nominations sub-committee will assess all lists during **February 2006**
- Council will elect new members during **April 2006**.
- Invitations to newly elected members are posted during **May 2006**
- **New members “presented” at the Annual conference in Budapest, Autumn 2006.**



ESOF 2004

Jürgen Mittelstrass writes

The Academia Europaea was a partner organisation of the EuroScience Open Forum (ESOF) 2004 in Stockholm.

In Cooperation with the Max-Planck-Institute for the History of Science, the Academy organized a Session on “Moral Challenges to Science: Back to the Future?” on August 28. Speakers included Jürgen Mittelstrass (President of the Academia Europaea, London) who gave an introductory address. Prof.dr. Carl Friedrich Gethmann (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany) spoke on “The Crisis of the Ethos of Science”, Giovanni Boniolo (University of Padova, Italy) spoke on “Darwin and the Biological Foundation of Ethics”, and Gabriel Motzkin (Hebrew University Jerusalem, Israel) gave a presentation on “Memory and Secularizations as Moral Challenges to Science”.

The open discussion which was introduced and led by Jürgen

Renn (Director of the Max-Planck Institute for the History of Science) concentrated on theoretical issues, like the systematic relationship between (scientific) truth (and scientific) truthfulness as they relate to practical issues like the role of ethical codices/rules within the sciences.

The debate also dealt with aspects and examples from the history of sciences and philosophy.

In this context, contemporary question was raised and discussed as to whether – in the area of science and ethics – we are dealing with a new situation, or with a situation well known and well treated already and evident in the history of science? This was also the leading topic of the entire session, a concept of “Back to the Future” that raised a lot of interest in the audience, and from different disciplines both in the sciences and the humanities.

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Academia Europaea – Wenner-Gren Foundations

“The Formative Years of Scholars”

A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT THE HAGA FORUM, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

9TH – 11TH NOVEMBER 2005

Invited Participants Registration Form

Title: (Prof. , Dr. etc.)

First Name:

Family Name: (Use CAPITAL letters)

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail address: (must be provided)

Postal address: (will appear on the participants list)

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Please indicate your requirements with regard to **Social Events** (for which there is no charge):

(A) I will attend the Welcome Reception and Buffet at the
Wenner-Gren Center on Wednesday 9th at 18.00 YES NO

(B) I will be attend the Guided Tour and Dinner at the
Wasa Museum on Thursday 10th YES NO

(C) I will attend the Dinner at Villa Pauli,
Djursholm on Friday 11th YES NO

(D) I require a conference lunch on Thursday 10th YES NO

I require a conference lunch on Friday 11th YES NO

I require the vegetarian option for the conference lunches: YES NO

Please complete this form and return to Academia Europaea by Thursday 1st September.

Post to: Academia Europaea, 4th Floor, 76 Portland Place, London, W1B 1NT, UK

OR By fax to: +44 20 7323 5844





Academia Europaea Membership

Academia Europaea Proposal for membership:

(Complete electronically whenever possible)

This dossier consists of 4 pages – PULL OUT CENTRE PAGES (19–22)

Option 1. Nominators should complete pages 1 – 4 and then send the unsigned dossier by email direct to the appropriate section chair. Page 4 (the authorisation page) should be printed, signed and sent to the Section chair by surface mail or fax.

Option 2. Print the entire form and complete in black typescript or legible hand script, then sign and send by surface mail to the appropriate Section chair.

Nominators should also send a signed copy of the Nomination Authorisation page (page 4) to the Secretariat in London (post or fax or as a scanned file).

Name of the Proposed Member (print):

Date of Birth:

Address (full postal):

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Email:

Nationality:

Normal Country of Residence and work:

Present and Previous Positions:

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Field of Scholarship:

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Honours and Awards:

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Academia Europaea Membership

CASE FOR ELECTION TO THE ACADEMIA:

(This section should contain a detailed and reasoned case for the election of the candidate, including how the candidate's contribution to scholarship has made an international impact on the field).

Dotted lines for writing the case for election.

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS:

[A maximum of ten of the candidate's most significant publications. Where relevant and possible, citation statistics may be given together with the source of these. For books, manuscripts and other original works, some indication of impact (for example; multi-language translations, multiple editions and updates) would be welcome.]

Dotted lines for listing major publications.



Academia Europaea Membership

NOMINATION AUTHORISATION SHEET

This sheet should be completed and a printed copy signed by both nominators should be sent by surface mail to the relevant chair of the section that has received the nomination dossier. A copy of this page only, should be sent to the Secretariat in London

In compliance with the regulations of the Academia and the nominations procedures, we confirm that we have proposed;

Name of candidate:

Country of candidate:

To be a candidate for election to membership of the Academia Europaea.

A dossier has been sent electronically / by surface mail (delete as necessary) to;

Name of the Section chairperson:

Name of section:

Signed by **Nominator 1**: Date:

Name (in capital letters):

Section:

Country of residence:

Email (print):

Signed by **Nominator 2**: Date:

Name (in capital letters):

Section:

Country of residence:

Email (print):



Academia Europaea Membership

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION BY SECTION COMMITTEE:

(This page is for use of the Section committee and chairperson only).

The Chair of the section must confirm that the Section Committee has voted upon and approved the nomination. When a group of candidates has been proposed together, evidence of the priorities between them and the voting of the Section Committee must also be supplied, as set out in the nominations procedures. Any specific recommendations or comments should be recorded on this page and attached to the candidate dossier for consideration by the Nominations SubCommittee.

Name of the proposed Member:

Recommendations of the Section Committee evaluating the dossier:

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Signed by Section Chairman:

Section:

Date:

Registration Form

Academia Europaea 17th Annual Conference

"The Scientific and Cultural Architecture of Man in Nature" Thursday 22nd - Saturday 24th September 2005

"The Great Lisbon Earthquake of 1755 that shook (and shocked) the World!" Wednesday 21st September 2005

The Einstein Science Park, Potsdam, Germany go to www.acadeuro.org for latest programme information

(PLEASE COMPLETE CLEARLY) **(This form is not a hotel reservation form)**

Title(Prof., Dr., Ms., Mr., etc.): First Name: Family Name:

Telephone: Fax: E-mail:

Mailing Address:

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City: Postal Code: Country:

Are you an elected member of the Academia Europaea: YES NO

I will attend the "Lisbon Earthquake" workshop on Wednesday 21st September: YES NO

I will attend the main conference on 22nd-24th September: YES NO

Print the full name of any accompanying person participating in the social events:

SOCIAL PROGRAMME

Please indicate which events you will attend and the number of persons attending. There is no charge to attend these events.

Opening Ceremony & Welcome Reception (22nd September) No. of persons attending:

Public Lecture and concert (23rd September) No. of persons attending:

Conference Dinner (24th September) No. of persons attending:

Conference contribution (main conference only)

Members of the Academia Europaea are asked to make a single contribution of **€80 Euro** (£57 UK pounds) and

Non-members of the Academia are asked to make a contribution of **€100 Euro** (£71 UK pounds) towards the organisation of the event.

There is no registration fee for those attending only the "Lisbon Earthquake" workshop on Wednesday 21st September.

Payment should be made to the Academia Europaea secretariat in London. The following options are available:

1) Direct bank transfer

Bank Name: **National Westminster**
Bank Postal Address: **Piccadilly & New Bond Street Branch, PO Box 2AG, 63 Piccadilly, London, W1A 2AG, UK.**
Account Name: **Academia Europaea Euro Account**
Account Number: **02952874**
Branch Sort Code: **50 41 01**
IBAN: **GB12 NWBK 6072 1102 9528 74**
IBAN BIC: **NWBK GB 2L**

2) OR BY CHEQUE, made payable to 'Academia Europaea'

To Register: Please complete this form and return the original by post – **DO NOT SEND A COPY** – to:

Academia Europaea
4th Floor, 76 Portland Place
London
W1B 1NT
UK

Signature: Date:

(Please PRINT your name)

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Registration forms Academia Europaea
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Contributions and Subscriptions

From the Treasurer

For some years now, Members of the Academia Europaea have seen the coming of Spring heralded by the arrival of the annual Treasurer's letter. That missive has informed Members about some of the initiatives the Academia has been supporting on their behalf and, coming to the point, solicited their personal contributions to our ongoing work. When I became Treasurer, the result of this letter-writing was about 15000 each year, a useful supplement to the other income that we have been able to attract from national governments and charitable foundations. More importantly, it was direct evidence that Members supported the efforts made on their behalf. Since then, year-by-year, colleagues have become even more accepting of this annual importuning and we now average about 60000 each year from our own family. I, and the whole Academia, are deeply grateful to all those who have responded to my calls.

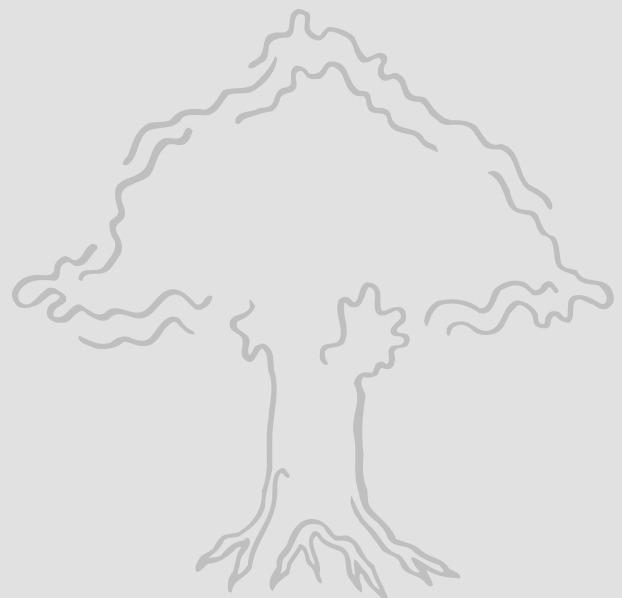
Yet that figure, substantial as it is, hides an embarrassing fact. Only about 20% of our Members make any contribution to their Academy.

One of the strengths and delights of Europe is its diversity, and that truism holds as much in the customs for funding national academies as in so many other aspects of our life together. For some, election to an academy is, above all, an honour, that ought not to be accompanied by sordid requests for money. For others, an annual subscription to their national academy is a fact of life. From its foundation, the Academia Europaea has set out to square this particular circle, by requesting an annual and voluntary 'contribution' rather than requiring an annual subscription – 'opting in', it might be called.

But, as not only economists recognise, there is no such thing as a 'free good' (or lunch, in the more modern argot). In particular, that is the case with our own highly valued journal, the *European Review*, which at present goes out free of charge to all Members, whether they contribute towards it or not. Nevertheless, in recent years the climate has been changing. Newly elected Members have been asked to pay an annual subscription as a condition of accepting to become members – and none have yet refused!

So, in the matter of subscriptions your Board and Council believe the time has come to change over from 'opting in' to 'opting out' and the last Council meeting formally endorsed a proposal to be put to the Annual Members' Meeting in Berlin in September. Of course, nobody believes that membership of an Academy should ultimately depend on ability to pay, so the Board is open to exonerate any Member who makes a personal approach to the Treasurer. Needless to say, that will remain confidential.

How influential your Academy can be in the European arena of research and scholarship, and hence how strongly it can serve its Members, depends in the end on the level of its Members' own commitment to it. One of the most powerful signals our Academy can send to the agencies of the European Commission, national governments and those charitable foundations who support our work, is the degree of support by its individual Members. I am convinced that our Members are not lacking in that commitment.



New members

elected at Council April 2005

NAME	COUNTRY	DISCIPLINE	Y.O.B
(Names in Alphabetical order)			
A1. History & Archaeology Chair – Peter Burke			
*Heinz Schilling	Germany	History	1942
A2. Classics & Oriental Studies Chair – Heikki Solin			
Jean-Louis Ferrary	France	Classics	1948
A3. Linguistic Studies Chair – Jorgen Rischel			
*Wolfgang U. Dressler	Austria	Linguistics	1939
*Martin Haspelmath	Germany	Linguistics	1963
Katalin E. Kiss	Hungary	Linguistics	1949
A4. Literary & Theatrical Studies Chair – Theo D'haen			
*Monika Schmitz-Emans	Germany	Comparative Literature	1956
Robert Young	UK	Literature	1950
*Chantal Zabus	Belgium	English Literature	1955
A5. Musicology & History of Arts & Architecture Chair – David Hiley			
Detlef Altenburg	Germany	Musicology	1947
**Fabrizio Della Seta	Italy	Musicology	1951
**Andreas Haug	Germany	Musicology	1958
Ulrich Konrad	Germany	Musicology	1957
Silke Leopold	Germany	Musicology	1948
**Heinrich Schwab	Denmark	Musicology	1938
Laszlo Somfari	Hungary	Musicology	1934
A6. Philosophy, Theology & Religious Studies Chair – Dagfin Føllesdal			
**Cinzia Ferrini	Italy	German Idealism	1956
Peter Janich	Germany	Philosophy of Science	1942
A7. Behavioural Sciences Chair – Johannes Siegrist			
*Terrie E. Moffitt	UK	Behavioural Psychology	1955
Robin Murray	UK	Psychiatry	1944
*Anik de Ribaupierre	Switzerland	Developmental Psychology	1946
A8. Social Sciences Chair – Robert Erikson			
Joachim Jens Hesse	Germany	Public Administration	1942
**Danny Pieters	Belgium	Law	1956
*Wolfgang Schön	Germany	Law	1961
B1. Mathematics & Informatics (no chair)			
*Petter E. Bjorstad	Norway	Numerical Analysis	1950
**Erol Gelenbe	UK	Informatics	1945
*Hendrik W. Lenstra	Netherlands	Mathematics	1949

NAME	COUNTRY	DISCIPLINE	Y.O.B
B2. Physics & Engineering Sciences Chair – Norbert Kroo			
**Andrejs Cebers	Latvia	Physics	1947
**Marie Farge	France	Fluid Dynamics	1953
Cecilia Jarlskog	Switzerland	Physics	1941
Colin John Lambert	UK	Theoretical Physics	1954
Eivind Osnes	Norway	Physics	1938
Zenonas Rudzikas	Lithuania	Physics	1940
*Jan S. Vaagen	Norway	Physics	1945
**Ionel Valentin Vlad	Romania	Physics	1943
*Richard Ewing (Foreign)	USA	Mathematics & Engineering	1946
B3. Chemical Sciences Chair – Jerzy Haber			
Joachim Maier	Germany	Solid State Physical Chemistry	1955
*Bengt Norden	Sweden	Biophysical Chemistry	1945
**Leiv Sydnæs	Norway	Chemical Sciences	1948
*Igor B. Tkatchenko	France	Chemistry	1939
*Julius Rebek (Foreign)	USA	Chemistry	1944
B4. Earth & Cosmic Sciences Chair – Sierd Cloetingh			
Giovanni Bignami	France	Astrophysics	1944
*Giuseppe De Natale	Italy	Volcano Physics	1959
*Carlo Doglioni	Italy	Tectonics	1957
**Jorg Negendank	Germany	Geology	1938
**Luke O'Connor Drury	Ireland	Astrophysics	1953
*Trond Torsvik	Norway	Geophysics	1957
*J-P Brun	France	(from 2000 invitation)	
C1. Biochemistry & Molecular Biology Chair- Moshe Yaniv			
*René Bernards	Netherlands	Medical Biology	1953
Stephen Cusack	France	Physics	1952
Anne Dejean	France	Molecular Biology	1957
Witold Filipowicz	Switzerland	Molecular Biology	1943
Bernard Malissen	France	Molecular Biology	1953
Matthias Mann	Germany	Molecular Biology	1959
**Nikolaus Pfanner	Germany	Physiological Chemistry	1956
*Alexander Varshavsky (Foreign)	USA	Molecular Biology	1946
C3. Physiology & Medicine Chair – Ole Petersen			
**Rene Bindels	Netherlands	Physiology	1956
*Balazs Gulyas	Sweden	Neuroscience	1956
*Pierluigi Nicotera	UK	Molecular Toxicology	1956
*Maria Roncarolo	Italy	Clinical Immunology	1954
*Nancy Rothwell	UK	Neuroscience	1955
Balazs Sarkadi	Hungary	Molecular Cell Biology	1948
C4. Organismic & Evolutionary Biology Chair – Lars Walløe			
*Carlos M. Duarte	Spain	Aquatic Plant Ecology	1960
Nils Chr. Stenseth	Norway	Ecology & Evolution	1949
Total: Ordinary – 59, Foreign – 3			
* Accepted membership (by 4 July 2005) ** Attending AGM in Potsdam			
Please note there are some who accepted by e-mail, but Acceptance forms have not been received – hence they are not marked.			
Honorary Members – 2			
Frank H. T. Rhodes	USA		
Philippe Busquin	Belgium		

“Basic ideas in Science” – a series of meetings

The Academy intend to organise a series of intensive, small, high-level expert workshops that collectively address “Basic ideas in Science”. The series of events coordinated by Professor Mittelstrass, will form the base for a major new “compendium” publication. Papers from each individual workshop in the series, will also be published in supplementary issues in the European Review.

Rationale for the series

This series of workshops will explore concepts that are of central importance to all of the sciences and will bring together the perspectives of natural and social sciences and the humanities in intimate, cross-disciplinary dialogue. The intention is to improve our understanding of the concepts discussed, by underlining their different uses in the many different disciplines, while at the same time focussing on shared concerns and structural commonalities.

The series will consist of at least five two-day workshops, but we are considering expanding it to maybe seven or eight. Each will be organised and managed by a leading member of the Academy. The workshops will be held at locations throughout Europe. Each workshop will have a programme that is balanced with respect to the disciplines and main concerns of the topic. Numbers will be strictly limited.

The development of the series will be under the overall guidance of a series board, also comprising: Prof. J. Deutsch (Louvain – Physics), Prof. B. Heap (Cambridge – Physiology), Prof. J. Siegrist (Düsseldorf – Behavioural Sciences), Prof. P. Day (Oxford – Chemistry), Prof. T. D’haen (Leuven – Literature), Prof. D. Spearman (Trinity, Dublin – Mathematics) and Prof. R Erikson (Stockholm – Social Sciences).

In addition to ‘Symmetry’, the following topics are under consideration:

Truth; Simplicity and Elegance; Explanation and Prediction; Complexity

Further themes of interest could be:

The Concept of Law in the Sciences; Causality; Representation

Professor Mittelstrass would welcome any offers to act as organiser for any of the individual workshops. Other concept suggestions will be welcome. Please contact any of the organising group. Offers of venue will also be most welcome.

Report on the first workshop – “Symmetry”

The first in the series “Symmetry”, was organised by Professor Jules Deutsch, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium and was held at the Novartis Foundation in London on 14 – 15 January. The meeting addressed the cultural interest of symmetry (and of deviations from it) is extant in the arts (painting, architecture), in the symbolism of religious expressions (right and left for ‘blessed’ and ‘cursed’) and in the field of linguistics. It is also a central concept in logic and the theory of argumentation. ‘Symmetry’ finds expression within human anthropology (the cultural pressure against ‘left-handedness’ and the link between symmetry and physiognomic attraction) and former glories of the past (the architecture of archaeological sites). Beyond the human dimension, mirror-symmetry influences animal behaviour and, more generally, evolutionary processes.



At the microscopic and molecular levels, a strong deviation from symmetry is a characteristic of the biology of living organisms and their underlying chemistry. Pasteur even believed that ‘homochirality’ was the frontier between the

living and the material world. Contrary to this expectation, physics tells us that some elementary processes of the inanimate world are fundamentally mirror-asymmetric and the physics-research of today tries to trace back this breaking of symmetry to shortly after the 'Big-Bang'.

Participants and speakers included:

K. Mainzer, Augsburg: Symmetry and Complexity in Dynamical Systems

P. Cartier, IHES, Paris: On the Meaning of Duality in Abstract Sciences

L. Maiani, Director of CERN: Symmetry and Its Breaking in Physics

D. Cline, UCLA: Homochirality from Physics to Molecules of Living Organisms

I. Hargittai, Budapest: Symmetry in Chemistry

L. Johnson, Oxford: Asymmetry in Biology

K. Hugdahl, Bergen: The Bilateral Brain: Experimental and Clinical Evidence

L. Babcock, Ohio State: Paleontological Traces of Asymmetry

U. Güntürkün, Bochum: Asymmetry in Human Behaviour

L. Wolpert, University College London: Development of the (a)symmetric Human Embryo

K. Lorenz, Saarbrücken: Reflections on the Concept of Symmetry in Logic and Philosophy

C. McManus, University College London: Symmetry in Arts
Chairs were:

Jules Deutsch, Jurgen Mittelstrass, Johannes Siegrist, Ian Butterworth and John Enderby.

The rationale for other workshops in the series are below. Suggestions on speakers please to Prof. Mittelstrass (juergen.mittelstrass@uni-konstanz.de)

Basic Ideas in Science: "Truth"

Rationale

Truth is the aim of all sciences. At least, all sciences claim to have truth as their aim. However, different sciences pursue their aims in different ways. Does this mean that there is no single, unified concept of truth? Or does it simply mean that there are different ways to find out about it?

This workshop looks at truth from various disciplines. Firstly, the philosophical. Philosophers discuss what objects may be true (e.g. sentences, propositions) as well as what it would mean for something to be true (e.g. correspondence theory of truth, deflationism). Highly elaborate and mathematical as well as surprisingly simple theories of truth have been defended in the last fifteen years. The workshop should explore how the understanding of these theories impacts on scientific practice. A further perspective concerns sociology, in particular the sociology of science: what are the accepted standards of truth in different (scientific) communities? Are they ultimately different, or do they simply get expressed in different ways, depending on the circumstances? While superficial observation may suggest the former, there is sometimes often good

evidence for the latter. The historical perspective may help to illuminate these issues: How does the thinking about truth evolve over time? What institutions do we give the authority to decide on what is true, and what, hence, are the methods we want to be used?

These discussions must be informed by a clear understanding of how practitioners in the sciences conceive of the role and importance of truth in their disciplines. While in mathematics and logic, for instance, there are rather precise and undisputed rules about how truth must be established (namely by proof), and also the natural sciences can often appeal to apparently empirical standards, this is much less clear in the humanities, such as history. Economics has historically even been attacked for not being interested in the truth of its theories at all. And would it even make sense to claim that disciplines such as chemical engineering or medicine pursue the aim of truth?

Potential Speakers

Academia Europaea:

Dag Prawitz, Stockholm. Author of several recent articles on truth, for instance: „Truth and Objectivity from a Verificationist Point of View“, in: H. G. Dales et al. (Eds.): Truth in Mathematics, Oxford 1998, pp. 41-51.

Michael Dummett, Oxford. Author of Truth and Other Enigmas, and many articles on truth in philosophy and mathematics.

Non-Academia:

Ian Hacking, Collège de France, Paris. Author of The Social Construction of What?

Paul Horwich, City University, New York. Author of Truth, 2nd ed.

Steven Lukes, FBA, London School of Economics. Editor of Rationality and Relativism.

Simon Blackburn, Editor of Truth.

Basic Ideas in Science: "Simplicity and Elegance"

Rationale

This session will concentrate on some of the virtues scientists look for in theories and models. Often some of the most important virtues are non-empirical. Although of course it is a necessary condition for a theory to be acceptable that it be empirically adequate, this criterion is usually not sufficient to determine a unique acceptable theory. Thus aesthetic considerations come into play: theories are often liked better because they are 'simpler' than others. Similarly, especially in mathematics and logic, it may be a significant achievement to prove again what might already have been proved – if the proof is more 'elegant' than a past one.

The choice of such criteria to evaluate scientific results is to be investigated from several perspectives. First, the descriptive: When is a theory considered elegant or simple? And are the

concepts of simplicity and elegance similar across the sciences? Does, for instance, a physicist accept a theory as simple for the same reason as a biologist?

These questions relate to a normative perspective: what is at the basis of the preference for simplicity? The history of science might teach us that ‘simple’ theories turn out to be more likely to be true than complicated ones – but what reason is there to believe that reality really is simple? It is equally plausible to believe that the desirability of ‘simplicity’ as a feature is determined by the functioning of our own minds.

Potential Speakers

Academia Europaea:

Nicholas Rescher, University of Pittsburgh, USA. Author of numerous books on the methodology of the sciences, e.g. *Cognitive Harmony*, forthcoming 2005.

Mary Hesse, Cambridge. Author of ‘Simplicity’ in the *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*.

Non-Academia:

Elliot Sober, Stanford. Author of, for instance, *Simplicity*.

Basic Ideas in Science: “Explanation and Prediction”

Rationale

Explanation and Prediction are arguably the two major aims of science. On the one hand, science helps us to explain what has happened in the past, on the other, it is meant to help us to predict and influence the future. This workshop is intended to investigate how these two concepts relate in scientific practice and theory.

A well-known model of explanation, the so-called “Deductive-Nomological” model, claims that explanation and prediction are really two sides of the same coin: An explanation of an event, if it had occurred before the event had happened, would have been a prediction, and vice versa. An explanation provides understanding by showing that what has happened was to be expected. However, in practice it seems this model is inaccurate since, for instance, it counts things as explanations which we don’t recognise as such. Nor does it properly encompass causal explanations, as these might not rely on general laws. Explanations in history also make at best metaphorical reference to ‘general laws’. Furthermore, explanations in biology are often couched in terms of ‘functions’ – but these are hard to assimilate to such a schema. Nevertheless, they are perfectly acceptable in that discipline.

The search for a better model has occupied the philosophy of science for a long time now. But does scientific practice need such a general model at all? It is often suggested that explanations may be successful for a variety of reasons, depending on the context. The surprising upshot would be that there is no general account of explanation valid for all sciences.

Potential Speakers

Academia Europaea:

Carl Friedrich Gethmann, Duisburg-Essen. Author of *Protologik* and numerous articles on related topics.

William Shea, Padova. Author of numerous articles dealing with the history of the concepts in question.

Non-Academia:

David Ruben, NYU London. Author of *Explaining Explanation*, Editor of *Explanation*.

Peter Lipton, Cambridge. Author of *Inference to the Best Explanation*.

Martin Carrier, Bielefeld. Author of *The Completeness of Scientific Theories*.

Basic Ideas in Science: “Complexity”

Rationale

Complexity has become an independent area of research in several disciplines in the last decades. The complexity and the derived unpredictability of weather systems has been known for a long time, but also in biology, where the apparent complexity of organisms is used to argue against evolutionary theory, as well as in economics and social theory, where so-called ‘complexity theory’ aims to help us understand systems which appear unsystematic, theoretical tools to master complexity have been developed.

The aim of this workshop is to explore the role of complexity in the different sciences. Are the concepts used similar, or may a phenomenon be, for instance, biologically complex but physically not? Does the fact that some problems are in principle unsolvable for reasons of complexity (due to limited time and computational power) pose a problem for scientific practice? Shall our practice just ignore problems we cannot currently handle – or can science render apparently complex systems in simple underlying theories?

Potential Speakers

Academia Europaea:

Margaret Boden, Sussex. Author of *The Philosophy of Artificial Life*.

Bernd-Olaf Küppers, Jena. Author of *Ordnung aus dem Chaos* and ‘The World of Biological Complexity: Origin and Evolution of Life’.

Non-Academia:

Jürgen Jost, MPI for Mathematics in the Sciences, Leipzig/ Santa Fe Institute. Author of ‘On the Notion of Complexity’.

Ricard V. Solé, Head of Complex Systems Lab, Pompeu Fabra, Spain.

DECEASED MEMBERS

ADVISED SINCE TREE 20

(as of 4 July 2005)

Professor Serguei Averintsev, Moscow
December 1937 – February 2004

Professor Heinz Bechert, Göttingen
June 1932 – June 2005

Professor Harry Beevers, Carmel, United States
January 1924 – April 2004

Professor Sune Bergström, Stockholm
January 1916 – August 2004

Professor Philippe Besnard, Observatoire Sociologique du Changement, Paris
March 1942 – September 2003

Professor André Blanc-Lapierre, France
July 1915 – 2004

Professor Carl-Ivar Bränden, Uppsala
May 1934 – 2004

Professor Marko Branica, Rudjer Boskovic Institute, Zagreb
January 1931 – November 2004

Lord Alan Bullock, St. Catherine's College, Oxford
December 1914 – 2004

Professor José Campos-Ortega, Universität zu Köln, Cologne
August 1940 – May 2004

Professor Francis Crick, The Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, USA
June 1916 – July 2004

Professor David De Wied, University Medical Center, Utrecht
January 1925 – February 2004

Professor Ildiko Ecsedy, Budapest
March 1938 – February 2004

Professor Jean-Marie Ghuysen, University of Liege, Belgium
January 1925 – August 2004

Professor Marcello Gigante, Naples
January 1923 – 2002

Professor Birgit Grodal, University of Copenhagen
June 1943 – April 2004

Professor Torsten Hägerstrand, University of Lund
October 1916 – 2004

Professor Hans Hoffmann-Nowotny, University of Zurich
March 1934 – March 2004

Professor Paul Janssen, Janssen Pharmaceutica, Vosselaar, Belgium
September 1926 – November 2003

Professor Eduard Kellenberger, Cug/VD, Switzerland
May 1920 – December 2004

Professor Mogens Koltvedgaard, Institute of Legal Science, Copenhagen
November 1933 – 2003

Professor Paul Lechat, Paris
December 1920 – February 2003

Professor Lajos Kollár, Technical University of Budapest
June 1926 – Spring 2004

Professor John Maynard Smith, University of Sussex, Brighton
January 1920 – May 2004

Professor Gérard Mégie, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris
June 1946 – June 2004

Professor Michio Morishima, London School of Economics
July 1923 – September 2004

Professor Claude Pichois, Paris
July 1925 – 2005

Professor Nils Ringertz, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm
December 1932 – 2002

Professor Rudolf Rott, Institut für Virologie, Giessen
May 1926 – April 2003

Professor Erling Seeberg, Institute of Medical Microbiology, Oslo
February 1946 – December 2004

Professor Lars Svennerholm, Gothenburg University
June 1925 – February 2001

Professor Mark E. Vol'pin, Institute of Organo-Element Compounds, Moscow
May 1923 – 2002

Professor Georg Henrik von Wright, Helsingfors
June 1916 – 2003

European Research Policy

From the Executive Secretary

We are all aware of the current delicate stage of negotiations in the EU concerning the budget of the community and also in relation to the negotiations on the Seventh Framework Programme budget and the establishment of European Research Council.

Our member, and chair of the European Research Advisory Board (EURAB), Professor Helga Nowotny has recently asked me to bring to the attention of individual members, a request that individuals consider lobbying their national administrations to press for an adequate level of financial support to be committed to research. The current difficulties with respect to the budgetary negotiations for the whole EU budget have the potential to seriously and adversely impact on the money available to support research and scholarship at the EU level.

EURAB have recently published a document on this issue – EURAB 05.015 April 2005

Recommendation on The Financial Perspective for Framework Programme 7 and Criteria for the Selection of Topics for the Work Programmes

EURAB sees a doubling of the research budget for Framework Programme 7 (FP7) as an absolute minimum target to accomplish the challenges for European Research. The arguments for this are:

- *The redefined Lisbon vision to transform the European Union into “the most competitive and dynamic knowledge based economy in the world” with the focus on growth and employment cannot be realised without a massive investment in European Research, Technology and Development (RTD).*
- *Research money spent on the European level by the EU has a proven leverage effect on national and private R&D investment. It stimulates both collaboration and competition and has a positive effect on the overall quality of nationally funded research. In particular it can help create a research-friendly environment, allowing achieving a critical mass in many research fields, causing*

the attraction of top researchers of the world and reversing the brain-drain.

- *Due to a mere lack of funds the success rate of present European research programmes are so low that many high quality proposals cannot be funded. These missed opportunities for Europe need to be decreased.*
- *All regions of the European Union, now enlarged with new member states, must have access to and benefit from the results of research. Research and education are important parts of a European cohesion strategy, and without further investment the differences in socio-economic conditions within the European Union will only increase.*
- *In many research fields inherent scientific developments have led to an increased need of medium- and large-scale facilities and equipment, exceeding what can be financed on a national level and thus requiring European co-funding and international access.*
- *Research is key to a number of new tasks and challenges of the European Union as mentioned in the proposed Constitutional Treaty. New initiatives such as a European Research Council, Joint Technology Initiatives and an increase of research efforts in fields such as environmental protection, healthcare, security, space and social sciences and humanities are important parts of the European vision and supported by EU policies. They are highly dependent on investment and co-ordination on a European level. Globalisation and increasing competition on knowledge creation from countries with a much more favourable demographic development than many European countries with their ageing populations increase the need for more investment of strategic nature in RTD on the European level.*
- *Attractive conditions for mobility and a competitive research environment on a European level are needed for attracting the world’s best researchers to Europe. An increased FP7 research budget has an added value on European scale, which makes it much more urgent compared to the general need for increased national investment in Research and Development (R&D).*

Humanities in Europe



June 20 2005 Oslo A second one-day workshop exploring the role of the Humanities and support for research in the Humanities in Europe

The Academia Europaea is continuing to promote the Humanities in the context of European Research Policy – in particular how the Humanities should be treated in the emerging European Research Council and planning for the seventh framework research programmes of the European Union.

At the kind invitation of the Norwegian Academy of Sciences and Letters and our member professor Dagfinn Føllesdal, forty representatives from the relevant Academies of Europe (including Israel), from humanities funding organisations and including members of the European Commission DG Research, focussed discussion onto two specific issues that had been highlighted at the December 2005 meeting. These were:

1. How can quality in the Humanities best be assessed?
2. How should the European Research Council's Humanities funding be organized in order to get maximal high quality research out of the resources?

Speakers included Jürgen Mittelstrass, President of the Academia Europaea. Wim Blockmans, Professor of Medieval History – Rector, Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences (NIAS) and Chair of the Council for the Humanities, Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. Jaak Billiet, Professor at the Centre for Survey Methodology, Katholic University Leuven, member of the Working group of the Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium for Science and the Arts that produced the *Bibliometrie in de Humane Wetenschappen*, 2004. These speakers focussed on quality and assessment. Dr. Andrew Sors – Head of Unit for Strategy and Policy in the Directorate for Social Sciences, Humanities (SSH) and Foresight of the Research Directorate General, European Commission. Professor Dan Brändström, Professor of Political Science, University of Umeå – Managing Director, Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and Dr Erika Szendrak from the ERC unit of the European Commission. Raised issues on the organisation of Humanities research that is particularly relevant at the European level. Discussion sessions were moderated by Professors Inge Moen (University of Oslo) and Bengt Hansson (Research Council of Sweden).

The full programme, a report of the discussions, several individual presentations and animated interventions are available on the European Research Policy page of our website (www.acadeuro.org). Links to the 'assessment' documents of the Netherlands and Flemish Academies are also available.

We will consult with our sister Academies on a relevant future workshop topic, probably to be held in December of this year.

- *An increased investment in European RTD should however not be negatively compensated by a reduction of national research budgets, but rather be seen as an incitement for concomitant increase in national and private R&D investment.]*

Similarly, the Academia Europaea alongside many other European research organisations and academies, have supported a new statement issued by the Initiative for Science in Europe group (ISE). That statement re-iterates the essential need for a new European Research Council that is both independent and adequately financed. The statement can be viewed on www.initiative-science-europe.org

The Academia Europaea strongly supports the creation of a new European Research Council and the need to ensure politicians keep to their Lisbon agenda policy promises. The Academia Europaea in the strongest terms supports the case for providing the best possible levels of support for scholars across Europe, in particular the essential need to support fundamental research throughout the European system.

As we are an international Academy, with a membership that is drawn much more widely than just the EU member states, we are reluctant to lobby nationally or take up the case for any specific levels of finance. That is a matter best left for national Academies, individuals and for the politicians. Our principal focus is to reiterate the priority need for continual improvements in our collective capacity, to deliver the best internationally recognised research – across all disciplines and to work for equality of opportunities for all our community of scholars and researchers within whatever resources are ultimately made available.

I therefore invite individual members of the Academy to consider in their own national contexts, what actions they may want to take on the financial issues raised by both the ISE and EURAB.

The Formative years of Scholars

The HERCULES [Higher Education, Research and CULTure in European Society] group of the Academia, together with the Wenner Gren Foundation announce an international conference

This event will take place in Stockholm, 9 – 11 November 2005.

There is no conference registration fee, but places are limited and participants must cover their own travel and accommodation costs. The proceedings will be published by The Portland Press. Other titles in the series include:

“Excellence in Higher Education”. Published 2003, edited by Erik de Corte. Wenner Gren Symposium volume 82.

“The Virtual University: Educational environments of the future”. Published 2001. edited by Henk van der Molen. Wenner Gren Symposium series volume 79

“The impact of electronic publishing on the academic community”. Published 1998. edited by Ian Butterworth. Wenner Gren Symposium series volume 73

Copies available free of charge from the office in London

REGISTER now using the form on page 18, or on the Academia Website (www.acadeuro.org).

Current members of the HERCULES group include:

Jens Erik Fenstad (Oslo), Jürgen Mittelstrass (Konstanz), Denir Weaire (Dublin), Alessandro Cavalli (Pavia), Eirkde Corte (Leuven), Bertil Daneholt (Stockholm), Brian Heap (Cambridge), Jozef J. Ziolkowski (Wroclaw), Ulrich Teichler (Kassel)

If any member is interested in contributing to the development of meetings and other activities under this group, please contact Ulrich Teichler, the coordinator (teichler@uni-kassel.de)

Academia Europaea – Wenner-Gren Foundations Conference

“The Formative Years of Scholars”

Haga Forum, Stockholm, Sweden

Wednesday 9th – Friday 11th November 2005

The theme of the 2005 Conference:

Experts agree that the career stages of scholars between the first degree and the appointment for a professorship or similar senior research position has undergone profound changes in

the recent past and is likely to experience further changes in the future. Issues frequently mentioned in Europe are:

- a substantial increase of the number of doctor candidates and doctor degrees and, related to it, a substantial growth of employment of PhD outside the higher education and research sector proper,
- a growing systematisation and institutionalisation of doctoral studies in graduate school or other arrangements, and, in this framework, changing forms of learning, supervision, links with other junior researchers,
- a continued trend towards specialisation in research which changes the function of a dissertation or subsequent pieces of research for the development of scholars,
- increasing risks and instabilities of junior academic careers, among others the emerge of a post-doctoral stage with dynamics of its own, and a declining attractiveness of academic careers at least in select areas,
- often a high selectivity of academic careers mixed with shortages of senior academic positions in select areas or countries,
- an increasing international mobility in the formative years of scholars, interpreted both as a creative experience and as politically controversial migration (desired mobility versus brain gain/drain), and finally
- growing weight within European policies aiming to establish a European Higher Education Area and a European Research Area.

It is obvious that the formation period of scholars is usually divided in two or three stages: the doctoral stage, possibly a post-doctoral stage and that of scholars with independent academic assignment prior to senior positions. However, it is worth observing the common conditions and elements, the differences and the links between these stages.

The aim of the conference is to take stock of the available knowledge of the

- interaction between formation of competences and productive research work,
- opportunities and constraints of study, working and employment conditions, and
- impact of Europeanisation and internationalisation on the formative years of scholars in Europe.

Dialogues in these thematic areas are facilitated due to the fact that some stock-taking research projects have been undertaken recently, some policy papers have been published and some conferences have been organized which contribute our knowledge. The Stockholm conference 2005 is hoped to serve as a comprehensive stock-taking activity and as a forum for new thoughts about the learning, work and living environment of scholars in the formative years.

See page opposite page for programme.



List of Hotels near the conference

Elite Palace Hotel (Close to Haga Forum)

St. Eriksgatan 115
SE-100 31 Stockholm
TEL: 46 8 5662 1700
FAX: 46 8 5662 1701
Email: info.palace@elite.se
Website: www.elite.se
Price – weekdays: SEK 1,495 – 1,695
Price – Friday to Sunday: SEK 895 – 1,095

Hotel Birger Jarl

Tulegatan 8
SE-104 32 Stockholm
TEL: 46 8 674 1800
FAX: 46 8 673 7366
Email: info@birgerjarl.se
Website: www.birgerjarl.se
Price – weekdays: SEK 1,695 – 2,150
Price – Friday to Sunday: SEK 990 – 1,300

Hotel Haga (Close to Haga Forum)

Hagagatan 29
SE-113 47 Stockholm
TEL: 46 8 5454 7300
FAX: 46 8 5454 7333
Email: info@hagahotel.se
Website: www.hagahotel.se
Price – weekdays: SEK 675 – 950
Price – Friday to Sunday: SEK 495 – 750

Stallmästaregården Hotel (Next to the Haga Forum)

Norrull
SE-113 47 Stockholm
TEL: 46 8 6101 300
FAX: 46 8 610 13 40
Email: info@stallmastaregarden.se
Website: www.stallmastaregarden.se
Price – weekdays SEK 1,995 – 2,280
Price – Friday to Sunday SEK 995 – 1105

Hotel Tegnér lunden

Tegnér lunden 8
SE-113 59 Stockholm
Email: info@hoteltegnertilunden.se
Website: www.hoteltegnertilunden.se
TEL: 46 8 5454 5550
FAX: 46 8 5454 5551
Price – weekdays: SEK 1,370 – 1,480
Price – Friday to Sunday: SEK 830 – 1,020
www.stockholmtown.com

Programme of the Conference

Academia Europaea – Wenner-Gren Foundations

“The Formative Years of Scholars”

A conference to be held at the Haga Forum, Stockholm, Sweden 9th – 11th November 2005

Wednesday, 9th November 2005 – Wenner-Gren Center

18.00 Welcome Reception & Buffet at the Wenner-Gren Center

Thursday, 10th November 2005 – Haga Forum

Greetings and Introduction

Representative of Academia Europaea

Representative of Wenner-Gren Foundations

Representative of preparatory group

Session I – Thursday Morning

Changes of the knowledge systems and their implications for the formative stage of scholars

- *Experiences in the natural sciences* Professor Jens Erik Fenstad (Norway)
- *Experiences in the engineering sciences* Professor Paavo Uronen (Finland)
- *Experiences in the humanities and social sciences* Professor Björn Wittrock (Sweden)

Session II – Thursday Afternoon

Changing external conditions for the formative stage of scholars

- *Knowledge society and growing utilitarian expectations* Professor Peter Scott (UK)
- *The changing labour market for researchers* Mr. Raffaele Liberali (EC, Brussels)
- *Changing funding modes for junior scholars* Dr. Indra Willms-Hoff (Germany)
- *Brain drain: What we know and what we do not know* Bernd Wächter (Belgium)

Evening Guided Tour and Dinner at the Wasa Museum

Friday, 11th November 2005 – Haga Forum

Session III – Friday Morning

The development of the doctorate

- *The doctorate in Europe and North America: Findings of a Comparative Study* Professor Dr. Barbara M. Kehm (Germany)
- *Study/work conditions, employment situation, selection and careers* Dr. Janet Metcalfe (UK)
- *The future of the doctorate: Concepts and debates* Philippe Laredo (France)

Session IV – Friday Afternoon

The development of post-doctoral/junior academic careers

- *The post-doctoral phase of academics: Assignments, cooperation and supervision* Lennart Philipson (Sweden)
- *Work conditions and employment situation* Professor Dr. Jürgen Enders (Netherlands)
- *The role of cooperation and mobility in the formative years* Professor Gunnar Öquist (Sweden)

Panel Discussion:

Future European Policies with Respect to the Formative Years of Scholars (Participants to be announced)

Evening Dinner at Villa Pauli, Djursholm

First TOPO-Europe meeting, Budapest

(Initiated by Prof. Sierd Cloetingh, Chair Earth and Cosmic Sciences Section)

On 18-19 March the first meeting of the TOPO-Europe network was hosted by the Eötvös Lorant Technical University (ELTE) in the beautiful center of Budapest, Hungary. TOPO-Europe is a network that aims to address the 4-D topographic evolution of Europe through a multidisciplinary approach linking geology, geophysics and geotechnology.

Continental topography is at the interface of processes taking place at depth in the Earth, at Earth's surface, and in the atmosphere above it. During the last 20 Myr plate-tectonic and other geodynamic processes in the Earth's interior have caused many changes in the Earth's surface topography. The lithosphere (the rigid outer layer of the Earth's crust and mantle) responds to forces exerted by these processes, creating mountain belts (e.g. the Alps), elongated rift zones (e.g. the Rhine rift system) and large sedimentary basins (e.g. the North Sea, Paris and Pannonian Basins). Improved knowledge of the Earth's mantle and its coupling to the lithosphere and its surface is key to understanding the enormous forces that generate these features. The impact of Solid-Earth processes on surface topography at plate boundaries has been known for several decades, but their influence in intraplate areas, in particular coastal regions, is only just being appreciated.

Furthermore, we now recognise that there are critical feedback mechanisms between Solid-Earth processes and topography. The present state and behaviour of the shallow Earth system is a consequence of processes operating over a wide range of time and spatial scales. Time-varying phenomena include long-term tectonic effects on subsidence, uplift and river systems, residual effects of the ice ages on crustal movements, natural climatic and environmental changes over the last millennia and up to the present, and the powerful anthropogenic impacts of the last century. Relevant spatial phenomena include huge convection cells in the mantle, mantle plumes, major variations in the structure of deep Solid-Earth interfaces (e.g. crust-mantle and lithosphere-asthenosphere boundaries), ocean currents, major rivers, and streams.

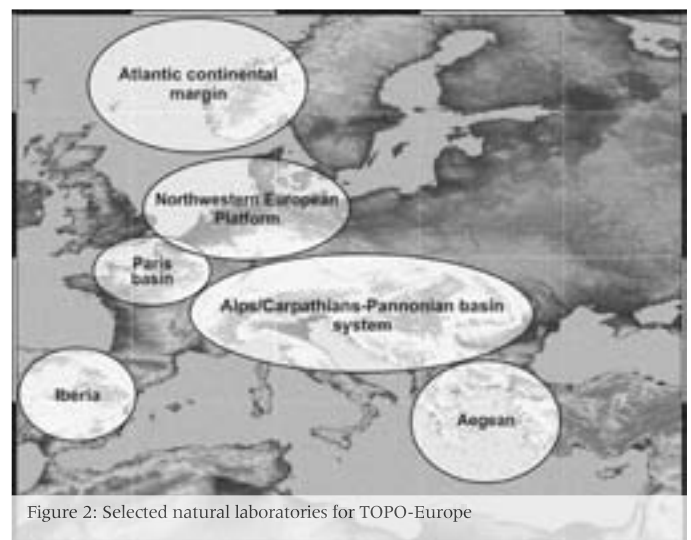


Figure 2: Selected natural laboratories for TOPO-Europe

Topography and society

Topography influences society, not only as a result of slow landscape changes but also in terms of how it impacts on geohazards and environment (Figure 1). When sea-, lake- or ground-water levels rise, or land subsides, the risk of flooding increases, directly affecting the sustainability of local ecosystems and human habitats. On the other hand, declining water levels and uplifting land may lead to higher risks of erosion and desertification. Catastrophic landslides and rock falls in Europe have caused heavy damage and numerous fatalities in the recent past. Rapid population growth in mountainous regions and global warming and associated increases in the number of exceptional weather events, are likely to exacerbate the risk of devastating rock failures. Along active deformation zones, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions cause short-term and localized topography changes. Although natural processes and human activities cause geohazards and environmental changes, the relative contributions of the respective components are still poorly understood. That topography influences climate is known since the beginning of civilization, but it is only recently that we are able to model its effects in regions where good topographic and (paleo)climatologic data are available.

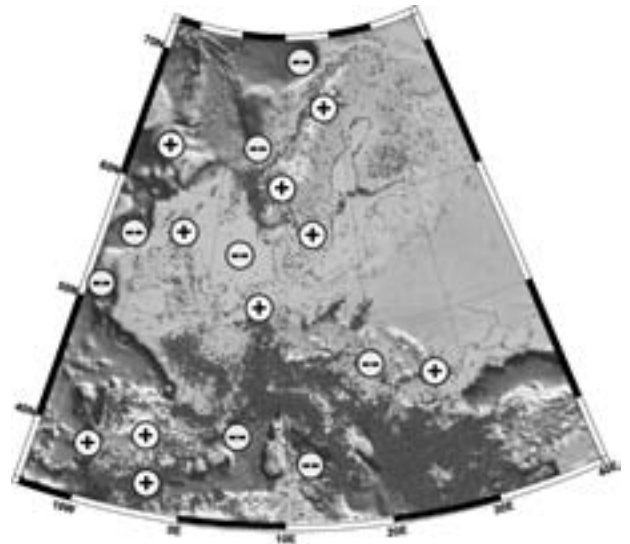


Figure 1: Topographic map of Europe, showing actively uplifting (+) and subsiding (-) areas and distribution of earthquakes (red dots).

In order to better understand the 4D evolution of topography and to better evaluate and predict its impact on society, TOPO-EUROPE integrates monitoring, imaging, reconstruction and modelling of the interplay of processes controlling continental topography and related natural hazards. The network aims to initiate a number of novel studies on the quantification of rates of vertical motions, related river tectonics and land subsidence in carefully selected natural laboratories in Europe. From orogen through platform to continental margin, these natural laboratories include the Alps/Carpathians-Pannonian basin, the NW European platform, the Atlantic continental margin and Scandinavia, the Aegean-Anatolian and Apennine-Tyrrhenian regions, the Paris Basin – Brittany region, and Iberia (Figure 2). Each of these regions represents a specific geological setting where topography development and evolution has a profound impact on the human habitat.

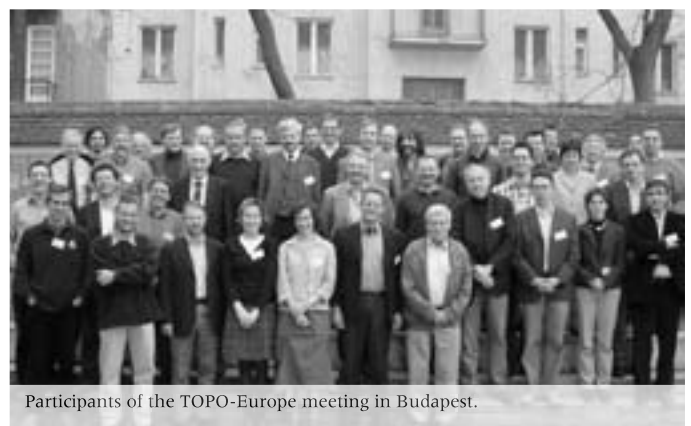
The principal objective of the network is twofold. Namely, to integrate national research programmes in a common European network and, furthermore, to integrate activities among TOPO-EUROPE institutes and participants. Specific key objectives are to provide an interdisciplinary forum to share knowledge and information in the field of the neotectonics and topography evolution of Europe, to promote and encourage multidisciplinary research on a truly European scale, to increase mobility of scientists and to train young scientists.

Several leading European geoscientists, including many members of the Academia Europaea, were present at the meeting (Figure 3). Presentations were given by, amongst others, Alan Green (Zürich), Jean-Pierre Brun (Rennes), Hans Thybo (Copenhagen), Ulrich Achauer (Strasbourg), Greg Houseman (Leeds), Claudio Facenna (Rome), Frank Horvath (Budapest), Peter Ziegler (Basel), and Morten Smelror (Norwegian Geological Survey) A presentation of particular interest, connecting cosmic and earth sciences, was given by Joris van Enst (Netherlands Foundation for Research in Astronomy) on LOFAR. This is a sensor network designed to form the basis of the largest radiotelescope in the world, but also useable for a wide range of other applications including seismic research.

After the meeting in Budapest, a TOPO-Europe session was held at the European Geosciences Union (EGU) annual assembly in Vienna, 25-29 April 2005. This session was very well attended by a large number of European geoscientists. As a result of the two meetings a ESF EUROCORES proposal on TOPO-Europe has been prepared and submitted on the 15th of June. More than 300 scientists from 28 countries (including 20 EU member states and associates countries and a number of Mediterranean countries) have expressed their interest in participating in this EUROCORES program.

On the initiative of the Academia Europaea a second TOPO-Europe workshop will be hosted by the Tschira foundation in Heidelberg, Germany, 27-29 October 2005. Prior to that meeting a white paper on the status and future challenges of topography research is being prepared.

The meeting in Budapest received support from the Academia Europaea, the Eötvös Lorant Technical University (ELTE) in Budapest, The European Science Foundation (ESF), the International Lithosphere Programme (ILP), The Netherlands Science Foundation (NWO), and the Netherlands Research Centre for Integrated Solid Earth Science. More information on TOPO-Europe is available at www.topo-europe.org.



Participants of the TOPO-Europe meeting in Budapest.

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(as of 4 July 2005)

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	Helsingin Yliopisto	Barbara Kellner-Heinkele
	PL4, (Yliopistonkatu 3)	Harm Pinkster
	FIN-00014, Helsinki FINLAND	
	heikki.solin@helsinki.fi	
A3. Linguistic Studies	Helmut Schnelle	Eva Hajicová
	Rochstr. 4	Fred Karlsson
	D-10178 Berlin GERMANY	Ferenc Kiefer
	schneyderm@t-online.de	
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	Leuven University	Maria-Alzira Seixo
	Blijde Inkomststr. 21	Mihály Szegedy-Maszák
	B-3000 Leuven BELGIUM	
	Theo.dhaen@arts.kuleuven.ac.be	
A.5 Musicology & History of Art & Architecture	David Hiley	Laszlo Dobszay
	Institute für Musikwissenschaft	Rudolf Flotzinger
	Universität Regensburg	Roger Stalley
	D-93040 Regensburg GERMANY	
	david.hiley@psk.uni-regensburg.de	
A.6 Philosophy, Theology & Religious Studies	Dagfinn Føllesdal	Anders Jeffner
	Staverhagan 7	
	1341 Slependen	
	NORWAY	
	dagfinn.follesdal@filosofi.uio.no	
A7. Behavioural Sciences	Johannes Siegrist	Andrew Steptoe
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	Dept. of Medical Sociology	Paul Baltes
	P B 101007	Michael Rutter
	D-40001 Düsseldorf GERMANY	Michael Marmot
	siegrist@uni-duesseldorf.de	
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	Swedish Institute for Social	Elina Haavio-Mannila
	Research/Stockholm University	Konstantinos Kerameus
	S-10691 Stockholm	Walther Manshard
	SWEDEN	Robert.erikson@sofi.su.se
B1. Mathematics	Vacant	
B2. Informatics	Dines Bjørner	Manfred Broy
	Dept. of Informatics & Mathematical	
	Modelling	
	Technical University of Denmark	
	Bldg. 322	
	DK-2800 Lyngby DENMARK	
	db@imm.dtu.dk	

Section:	Chairperson:	Committee Members:
B3. Physics and Engineering Sciences	Norbert Kroo	Ian Butterworth
	Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Robert Dautray
	Roosevelt tér 9	Heinz Duddeck
	H-1051 Budapest HUNGARY	Vladimir Klyuev
	kroo@office.mta.hu	László Csernai
		Herbert Walther
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	Institute of Catalysis and Surface Chemistry	Peter Day
	ul. Niezapominajek 8	Torbjörn Norin
	PL-30239 Cracow	Frigyes Solymosi
	POLAND	John Meurig Thomas
	nchaber@cyf-kr.edu.pl	Michel Che
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	De Boelelaan 1085	Paul Crutzen
	1081 Amsterdam NETHERLANDS	Jean Dercourt
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	Institut Pasteur	Camiel de Loore
	Dept. des Biotechnologies	Piet Borst
	25 rue du Docteur Roux	Riccardo Cortese
	75724 Paris Cedex 15 FRANCE	Michel Lazdunski
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	Erasmus University Rotterdam	Gottfried Schatz
	Dept. of Cell Biology & Genetics/POBox 1738	Michael Ashburner
	3000-DR Rotterdam	Margaret Buckingham
	NETHERLANDS	Meinrad Busslinger
	f.grosveld@erasmusmc.nl	Enrico Coen
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	Department of Physiology	Theophile Godfraind
	P.O. Box 147	Barbro Johansson
	Crown Street	Oleg Krishtal
	Liverpool L69 3BX	Harald Reuter
o.h.petersen@liverpool.ac.uk	András Spät	
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	Dept. of Physiology	Gotthilf Hempel
	P O Box 1103 Blindern	Carlos Herrera
	N-0317 Oslo NORWAY	Richard Southwood
	lars.walloe@basalmed.uio.no	Rüdiger Wehner

Please advise our membership secretary, Betty Lim (membership@acadeuro.org) of any errors, or changes to contact details

Publications of the Academia Europaea

MEMBERS can now find on our website up to date lists of publications and also a new meetings archive. This contains programme and other information for all meetings organised by the Academia and also where available, summaries of the presentations. (www.acadeuro.org).

Symposium volumes available free, on request

2003 "Excellence in Higher Education" – published by the Portland Press. Edited by Erik de Corte (Wenner Gren symposium volume 82). Copies available free on request from the Secretariat (admin@acadeuro.org).

- Psychosocial Disorders in young people: Edited by Michael Rutter and David Smith. (Wiley publ.1995)
- Virtual University? Educational environments of the future. Edited by Henk van der Molen (Wenner Gren symposium series number 79).

Statement published by the Council:

- "The importance of the Humanities in the context of European Research Area" September 2004.

Copies of this and earlier statements can be downloaded from the website, or provided on request to the secretariat.

Members have an open invitation to submit articles and items of interest for publication in The Tree. The editor reserves the right to edit for length. Next issue (21) will be published in January 2006.

The Academia Europaea

THE Academia Europaea was founded in 1988 as an independent organisation of European scholars. It covers the whole range of disciplines, from the humanities to the technical and medical sciences. It is an academy for all of Europe, dealing with European problems, and with an emphasis on the interdisciplinary approach.

It has a membership of 2300 leading scholars from thirty-five European and seven non-European countries. It held plenary meetings in London (1989), Strasbourg (1990), Heidelberg (1991), Budapest (1992), Uppsala (1993), Parma (1994), Kraków (1995), Barcelona (1996), Gent (1997), Basel (1998), Copenhagen (1999), Prague (2000), Rotterdam (2001), Lisbon (2002), Graz (2003), Helsinki (2004). The 2005 meeting is in Potsdam, Berlin.

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membership@acadeuro.org

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The Academia Europaea
76 Portland Place
London W1B 1NT, UK.
Phone: +44 (0)20 7323 5834
Fax: +44 (0)20 7323 5844
Website: www.acadeuro.org