Welcome to the first EUROSCIENCE News Bulletin!

In this first issue, you will find a range of articles designed to keep us all up-to-date with what has happened (a great deal!) since the Founding Assembly in Strasbourg last March.

For both financial and time reasons, this first issue is being circulated initially by e-mail. Moreover, as all members may not be able to receive attachments by e-mail, the layout of this first issue is rather basic - I would prefer you to be able to read the News Bulletin easily, rather than spend time trying to work out how to decode some mysterious hieroglyphic that appears on your screen! As you will see from the item we have in this issue on the EUROSCIENCE Web site, we expect in a reasonably short time to put a much more attractive News Bulletin on the Web that will be irresistible!

This issue has very much the flavour of information and updating. Claude Kordon, the EUROSCIENCE President, has written the first Editorial, in which he outlines his vision of what EUROSCIENCE should aim to accomplish. Elsewhere, you will find a summary of the first meeting of the Governing Board, a list - with short biographies - of Board Members, together with items on matters including Working Groups, the Web site, Local Sections, and the relationship of EUROSCIENCE to other European bodies.

We want this News Bulletin to be lively and full of ideas, as well as a means of getting information circulating effectively throughout our membership. It will only succeed if you use it! For the next issue, therefore, please let me have items you think would be of interest, as well as letters for our letters section. Please also let me have your comments on this issue - preferably constructively critical - and how you think it can be improved. Is there too much detail in the articles? Or too little? Please let me know what you think.

If you have problems receiving this Bulletin (perhaps it is too long for your e-mail limits?), please e-mail me at the address below.

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EDITORIAL

EUROSCIENCE was launched in Strasbourg on March 15, 1997. It has already received support from several European Institutions. A great number of positive comments from 27 countries confirmed the Association’s founders in their belief that the Association is a timely initiative. I am very happy to introduce this first issue of the EUROSCIENCE BULLETIN, which, we hope, will help us to keep in touch with one another.

EUROSCIENCE is an open forum, a place where scientists from all disciplines - including social sciences and humanities - and of all levels of professional experience, as well as non scientists, can freely discuss their perception of science and technology in Europe, and the relevancy of research for European society.

Of course, EUROSCIENCE shares these objectives with many other organisations, such as the European Science Foundation, Academia Europaea, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to quote only a few, as well as the learned societies. It intends to establish a friendly co-operation with all. But it will also attempt to make use of its specificities: to be open to all, to be interdisciplinary, and to include students and non scientists in its membership.

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1 This News Bulletin was e-mailed to Euroscience Members in August, and is also displayed in a different layout on our internet server <http://www.iway.fr/sc/tribune/eurosc.htm>
The founders of EUROSCIENCE believe Europe needs such an Association now. The construction of Europe suffers from the complexity of its administrative traditions, bureaucratic habits that die hard, and insufficient awareness of its complementarities. Have we not inherited, be it only from our academic traditions, a more common vision of Europe than many others? As a community of citizens interested in science, technology, and their impact on societies, are we not in a privileged position to overcome these handicaps?

But in Europe as elsewhere, the public perception of science is changing. Basic research remains an essential tool for producing knowledge; it needs freedom, because it is a creative activity. In to-day's globalising world however, we can no longer defend science, and its necessary freedom, as we did twenty years ago. Science has changed; expectations of society have changed, and so too have scientific strategies to cope with societal demands. We thus need to negotiate a new deal between science and society.

A new deal should be manifold. It has to respect the wealth and the diversity of European research traditions, without letting them become a major handicap to a common future. If European science does not prove able to make a better profit of its complementarities, it may not maintain its high standards for long. It has to invest more research friendly ways to address societal problems; and to make science itself more culture friendly. If we want society to look at science in a new way, we have to integrate the creative vision of science into the general culture of our societies.

We also have to take a better account of the intellectual process involved in the production of science and innovation when designing development strategies. Societal returns depend more upon insights generated by the intellectual itinerary of cognition, than upon the data already produced - a fact which explains why science is most of the time a remote, but necessary, prerequisite to societal returns, not a recipe for delivering allegedly beneficial applications. In other words, scientists should reappropriate their responsibilities towards economic needs, technological and industrial challenges, and, more generally, towards the demands of society.

This was the message delivered by the guest speakers of our founding Assembly in Strasbourg, Michael Gibbons and Wim Blockmans, when they discussed Revisioning Science, How Far would be too Far? and ethical issues underlying New Modes of Value Production. This message is in line with the three initial priorities that EUROSCIENCE has chosen to work on: to contribute to make scientists more accountable to society; to propose ways for a closer integration of research communities from Central and Eastern Europe; and to promote a better future for young scientists in Europe. Any EUROSCIENCE member can join existing Task Forces, or propose to establish new ones (methodological guidelines for the Task Forces are outlined elsewhere in this issue). Task forces on Ethics and Ideology in Science, Science Policies, and The Position of Women in Science, are currently under consideration.

In parallel, EUROSCIENCE is pursuing its organisation in local sections. Some sections will be organised on a national basis, whereas others will group neighbouring regions from several countries - one such section has already been created in Geneva; the next meeting of EUROSCIENCE's Governing Board will coincide with its first Assembly next October. Inasmuch as possible, we will favour the preparation by local sections of 'state of the art' briefings on topics addressed by Task Forces. Local sections will also have a major role in enrolling new members, and helping us to reach the 5000 membership mark we set ourselves as a goal.

There are many other challenges ahead. EUROSCIENCE may become associated with a major scientific journal, one which would share our vision of science and help us to promote it. It may take the initiative of new dialogues with other countries, including those in search of more adapted development strategies; to advocate more equal relationships between major producers of science. In a world short on political perspectives (some say a world of political vacuum), in which science and technology are no longer high on the agenda of governments, our wish is to create a place where citizens can exchange their views on the future; a place to defend the need and the relevancy of long term foresight, as an answer to those who advocate privatisation of research (with the most probable consequence of subordinating it to short term interests). Finally we may urge governments, European authorities and assemblies, Parliaments and Offices of Science and Technology Assessment, to provide for more democracy in discussing priorities for science in Europe, and more transparency, perhaps more common sense, in their management. This is how we look forward, with the help of our members, to making EUROSCIENCE a voice of science in Europe.

Claude Kordon
President, Euroscience

EUROSCIENCE GOVERNING BOARD MEETING

The first Governing Board Meeting of Euroscience took place in Paris on Saturday 24 May 1997. Although it had proved impossible at short notice to find a date when all 17 elected members could attend, all were represented through power of proxy, and several members unable to be present sent written comments to contribute to the discussions. Claude Kordon chaired the meeting.

It was a long day - the meeting lasted some 11 hours. During this time, the Board set out how they thought EUROSCIENCE should work, and what the immediate goals should be. From the way the Board worked, it was clear that the EUROSCIENCE members who elected the Board had achieved an excellent combination of members from many corners of the European scientific community, including the media, industry, learned societies and institutions, as well as scientists covering a range of fields and ages. This broad Board membership promised the excellent combination of interdisciplinary and international approaches to the problems its founding assembly had set out to deal with.
The following summarises the main discussions and decisions made. Comments relating to the present situation are included in square brackets [...].

1. Co-option of eight Board members. A variety of criteria for co-option was discussed, and it was concluded that additional members should preferably come from industry, the media, science administration, regional organisations, and science disciplines under-represented on the elected Board. A number of candidates were proposed, and a short list drawn up of people to be approached. [The present situation is that all but two of the co-opted positions have now been filled. The present Board membership, together with brief biographical details, is listed elsewhere in this News Bulletin.]

2. Election of the Office (or Executive Council). After discussion, it was agreed that the following people should fill the named posts.

   President: Claude Kordon.
   Vice-Presidents: Jerzy Langer, Wilhelm Krull.
   Secretary General: Françoise Praderie.
   Treasurer: Simon Mitton.

3. Membership. A range of issues discussed included application procedure, membership fees, publicity material, and the role of regional organisers in publicity and membership recruitment. Fees were set at a level of 30 Ecus, with 50% discount for the first year of membership. Students would qualify for a further 50% discount, and reduced rates would be available for members from countries with economic difficulties. A target was set of 1000 members by the end of the year.

4. Local sections. It was agreed that EUROSCIENCE should organise on a regional basis. Local sections would organise membership, and local activities such as workshops, meetings, and conferences. Board members should act as triggers in setting up this organisational structure. [A short item on local sections is to be found elsewhere in this News Bulletin.]

5. Thematic subjects. There was an extensive discussion on the activities EUROSCIENCE should initiate as the first step towards achieving its goals. There was concern to avoid setting up activities on issues that others were already dealing with, and to avoid being a platform for pressure groups. We needed to seek synergy with other European bodies, as appropriate for the subject areas which will tend to cross national and disciplinary boundaries.

   The groundwork for the possible Working Groups to be set up in an initial phase had been laid at the Strasbourg meeting. It was agreed that these groups would need to be organised initially through electronic mail, and that each would need to be associated with a Board Member who would overview and discuss the work. Eight potential topics were discussed, namely The Future of Young Scientists, East-West Cooperation in Science, Accountability of Scientists to Society, Science Policy and Indicators, Women in Science, Public Awareness of Science, Ethics and Ideology, and Education and Science. For each of these areas, a Board Member was actioned to explore possibilities and potential, and to present progress reports at the next Board Meeting. [See the item on Task Forces in this News Bulletin for further up-to-date information.]

6. Publicity. The protected web domain www.euroscience.org had been registered, and would replace the present address as soon as practical. It was agreed that one of CERN's computers might host the web site, and Robert Klapisch was asked to negotiate an agreement with CERN. Norbert Glaser took on the role of mail editor. He will arrange for mirror sites and mailing list, and establish a list server for EUROSCIENCE. [See the item elsewhere in this News Bulletin for latest developments.]

   It was agreed that a News Bulletin would be sent to members four times a year. Initially, this would be an e-mail version, but we should move as soon as possible to paper to increase visibility. John Finney was given the job of News Bulletin Editor.

   Looking further forward, the Board discussed the possibility of associating EUROSCIENCE with an existing journal. EUROSCIENCE had in fact been approached by several publicity organisations about possible association with their journal, or for publishing our News Bulletin. Although caution was needed to avoid inappropriate association, it was thought possibly worthwhile to explore with possible publishers a mutually advantageous relationship in which we would neither endorse a journal nor be involved financially.

7. Relations with other organisations. It was agreed that EUROSCIENCE should seek to foster its complementarity with respect to relevant European bodies, negotiating synergetic actions as appropriate. There should be minimal overlap: EUROSCIENCE should have a multidisciplinary focus, and we should form alliances with bodies that have aims that are consistent with our own. Contacts already made would be followed up. The British Association for the Advancement of Science had encouraged EUROSCIENCE to attend their annual Festival of Science at Leeds in September 1997: Natasha Loder would attend as a EUROSCIENCE representative. Simon Mitton would attend the Academia Europaea conference in Cambridge in September 1997.

8. Budget. A possible budget was outlined, and the financial situation discussed. Clearly EUROSCIENCE needs to increase the available funds and ensure regularity in income. Various ideas were discussed. It was agreed that all should keep costs of travel and expenses to a minimum.

9. Distribution of responsibilities. The following were agreed.

   Information and Communication Officer: Robert Klapisch.
   External Affairs: Jerzy Langer.
   Membership Drive: Aatos Lahtinen, with Françoise Praderie and John Finney to produce the relevant propaganda material.
   News Bulletin Editor: John Finney.
   Dispatching Officer: Teresa Lago.

10. It was agreed that the next Board Meeting would be held on 25 October 1997.

John Finney
THE GOVERNING BOARD OF EUROSCIENCE

The Founding Assembly of Euroscience in Strasbourg on 15 March 1997 agreed that the election for Governing Board members should take place as soon as possible. It also agreed that, of the 25 members, only 17 should be elected directly this year, allowing for the remaining eight members to be chosen to ensure good balance of expertise and experience.

The election duly took place, and 17 members were elected. At the first meeting of the Governing Board, co-option criteria for the remaining 8 members were discussed, and it was agreed that there was a need to increase the representation from industry, the media, science administration, and social scientists. There was also some regional imbalance that it would be helpful to try to correct.

To date, 6 of the 8 remaining places on the Board have been filled, and discussions are continuing to complete the Board membership. The present Board membership is listed below, in alphabetical order. Some short notes are added to give an idea of experience and interests.

Michael Affimov is an applied chemist. He is a full member of the Russian Academy of Science and also the chairman of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research. He is presently the Scientific Director of the Photochemistry Centre at the N.N. Semenov Institute of Chemical Physics in Moscow.

Paul Declerck is Professor in Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research Director (Biotecnology) at the University of Leuven. He has advised the Belgian government as an expert in public health matters.

Suren Erkman is a journalist and independent scientific consultant in Geneva. He was educated in the history and philosophy of science, and in biology. He is presently writing a book on industrial ecology.

John Finney is Quain Professor of Physics at University College London where he heads a research team in condensed matter physics, and has strong interdisciplinary research interests. He has been Chief Scientist at the ISIS pulsed neutron source, and Science Co-ordinator for the European Spallation Source project.

Karl Fuchs is Professor of Geophysics at Karlsruhe University, with research interests in structure and properties of the lithosphere. He has been President of the International Lithosphere Programme of the ICSU-Interrunion Commission, and Vice-President of the ESF-EUROPROBE Programme.

Norbert Glaser is Lecturer in Computer Science at the University of Nancy, Board Member of the Marie-Curie Association for European Fellows, and Founder and Head of the local Office of the Bernard Gregory Association at the University Henri Poincaré. He has special interests in the training of Ph.D. students, including their training and preparation for work in industry.

Janusz Haman is former Professor of Agricultural Engineering, a Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and elected President of the Polish Foundation for Science Advancement.

Alik Ismail-Zadeh is a mathematical geophysicist interested in geophysical fluid dynamics and the modelling of geological processes. Presently he is Senior Research Fellow in the international Institute of Earthquake prediction in Moscow. He is a member of the American Geophysical Union, and received the Academia Europaea Young Scientist Award in 1995.

Robert Klapisch is a Director of Research, CNRS, and Senior (nuclear and particle) Physicist at CERN, where he was Advisor to the Director General from 1988 to 1993. He is presently working with Carlo Rubbia on the accelerator-assisted nuclear energy project.

Claude Kordon, a neurobiologist and Director of Research at CNRS, is Head of a Research Unit of the French Institute of Health and Medical Research, and is working on brain-hormone interactions. He is a member of the Executive Council of the European Science Foundation.

Norbert Kroo, a solid state and optical physicist, is Director of the Research Institute for Solid State Physics, and also Professor at the Eotvos Lorand and Technical University in Budapest. He is a member of the Physics Action Council (UNESCO), the OECD Megascience Forum, and the ESF Standing Committee on Physical and Engineering Sciences. He is a member of both the Hungarian Academies of Sciences and Engineering, and of the Academia Europaea.

Wilhelm Krull studied German, Politics, Philosophy and Education. After some years at the German Science Policy Advisory Council, he is now the Secretary General of the Volkswagen Foundation. He has written extensively on Science Policy issues.

Teresa Lago is Professor of the School of Sciences and Head of the Centre for Astrophysics at the University of Oporto. In addition to her scientific interests in young stars, stellar activity and winds, she is deeply involved with postgraduate training in Astronomy and the public understanding of science. She is a member of the Academia Europaea.

Aatos Lahtinen is Professor of Applied Mathematics at the University of Helsinki. Among other responsibilities, he is a past President of the Finnish Association of University Professors, and a member of the Panel of Experts of the Academy of Finland. His scientific interests include using mathematical models in forestry research.

Jerzy Langer is Professor in the Institute of Physics and the College of Science, Polish Academy of Sciences, with research interests in solid state physics and non-linear optics. He is Polish Academy of Sciences delegate to the European Science Foundation. He was elected a Fellow of
the American Physical Society for work on the physics of defects.

Remy Lastenne, Research Director at the CNRS in Paris, is a high energy physicist who has turned his interests to theoretical neuroscience. His five years as Science Attaché in Washington encouraged his interest in creating in Europe a society similar to the AAAS.

Natasha Loder is an ecologist and journalist in London who is just finishing her Ph.D. on patterns in the distribution, abundance, and diversity of organisms. In addition to editing student journals, she has been on the editorial board of the London Natural History Museum magazine, and freelances for the Times Higher Education Supplement. She has particular interests in the future of young and women scientists.

Michael Maurer was educated as a chemist. He spent ten years as Programme Officer for the Volkswagen Foundation before moving to the German Science Council, where he is Head of the Research Policy Unit, International Affairs, and Public Relations.

Simon Mitton, who was trained as a high energy astrophysicist, is Director of tertiary level Science Publishing for Cambridge University Press, with responsibility for science world-wide. He has particular interests in public understanding and public awareness of science, and on strategies for electronic publishing in science, technology, and medicine.

Helga Novotny is a social scientist with particular interests in social studies of science and technology and the sociology of time. She is presently Professor at the Institute for Theory and Social Studies of Science at the University of Vienna, and of Philosophy and Social Studies of Science at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. She has previously been chair of the Standing Committee for the Social Sciences of the European Science Foundation.

François Pradier is a senior astronomer at the Paris Observatory, with special interests in stellar activity and stellar seismology. Among other posts, she has been adviser to the Director of International Relations CNRS, Head of Department, Ministry of Research and Technology, Paris, Science Officer ICSU, and Co-ordinator of the OECD Megascience Forum.

Demetrios Spandidos is a biochemist who has previously worked in Canada and the UK. He is presently Professor of Virology in the Medical School at the University of Crete, Heraklion. He is also editor of the International Journal of Oncology.

Flavia Valortia is Head of the Neurobiology Unit, in the San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, and an Adjunct Faculty Member at the Rockefeller University, New York. Her research interests include signal transduction in the brain, the neuronal cytoskeleton, and the mechanism of action of neurotoxine.

THE RELATION BETWEEN EUROSCIENCE AND OTHER EUROPEAN BODIES

When EUROSCIENCE was formed, questions were raised concerning how its role might duplicate or otherwise interact with those of existing organisations. The following statement is intended to clarify the position of the Association, that its role is seen to be complementary, not competitive, with other organisations in Europe.

EUROSCIENCE, being an association open to natural and social scientists, engineers, workers in the humanities, students, professionals, journalists, teachers, and others, will not compete with other European bodies.

In contrast to European learned societies (e.g. the European Mathematical Society, the European Physical Society, the European Geographical Society), EUROSCIENCE will concentrate on issues that cross the traditional boundaries and which are common to all disciplines. Examples include the situation of young researchers in a changing Europe, postdoctoral programmes, the financing of research, the image of science in society, the development of scientific culture, the problems of colleagues in Eastern Europe, etc. Although some of these issues may also be addressed by the learned societies, EUROSCIENCE will add an important cross-disciplinary perspective. EUROSCIENCE seeks to establish close relations with both national and European learned and professional societies. Among the latter, the British Association for the Advancement of Science and similar societies occupy an eminent position.

EUROSCIENCE will not compete with the national academies, the All European Association of Academies, or the Academia Europaea. In a complementary way, EUROSCIENCE will express the voice of individual scientists on a democratic basis. The novelty of EUROSCIENCE is that it will bring together scientists and other interested persons on a voluntary basis at the European level.

EUROSCIENCE will not compete with the European Science Foundation (ESF), which is the voice of the European science funding agencies, and is therefore another partner in the construction of the European scientific scene. Together with the European Union at intergovernmental level, with the ESF, and with a wide representation of scientists, engineers, students, professors, journalists etc, EUROSCIENCE will complete the panorama of scientific Europe.

Thus EUROSCIENCE will strive to establish synergy with these bodies, and so contribute to reinforcing and strengthening the expression of science and technology in the different sectors of European life.
ORGANISATION OF LOCAL SECTIONS

EUROSCIENCE needs rapid creation of LOCAL SECTIONS. These can be organised on national or on regional bases (as for instance the Chapter centred around the Geneva region mentioned in the Editorial). Ideally, Section Leaders should include at least one established scientist, and representatives of doctoral or post-doctoral associations, and of communities with a vested interest in science, but not directly involved in scientific work. LOCAL SECTIONS are expected to both keep their local members fully up-to-date with EUROSCIENCE activities, as well as to ensure ideas originating in the section are disseminated widely within the whole EUROSCIENCE organisation. At their request, the Board of EUROSCIENCE will attempt to contribute to local animation, for instance by sending lecturers on on-going topics, or by reporting progress of working groups. Volunteers prepared to start a LOCAL SECTION should contact the EUROSCIENCE web site:


TASK FORCES: WHAT ARE THEY, AND HOW DO THEY OPERATE?

The explicit mission of Task Forces is to develop and present documented, pragmatic proposals, not just theoretical analyses, on issues central to the aims of EUROSCIENCE. The Editorial to this News Bulletin indicated that three Task Forces (or Working Groups) examining specific issues are already in place. These are working on (a) the Future of Young Scientists in Europe, (b) Integration of Central and Eastern European Scientific Communities, and (c) Accountability of Scientists towards European societies. Others are being organised on Ethics and Ideology in Science, Science Policies in Europe, and the Position of Women in Science in Europe.

As far as the future of young scientists is concerned, whether we like it or not, we have to face a reality: decreasing numbers of opportunities for stable positions will be offered to young scientists by universities or industry in coming years. PhD’s will thus increasingly have to design their careers themselves, and adapt to a new distribution of target-oriented programmes between the academic and the industrial worlds. The Task Force dealing with this topic is thus approaching major European companies to set up a job bank for young PhD’s prepared to accept a job anywhere in Europe. This is being pursued in close co-operation with existing national job banks; at a later stage, it will also attempt to involve medium size companies. It is also exploring ways to help students to cope with new constraints of the job market, and to design appropriate training schemes which too few universities are providing at present.

The Task Force on Central and Eastern European countries is exploring mechanisms which could make existing sources of support more efficient for their users. It will also investigate new possibilities of laboratory twinning or co-sponsorship of programmes. The nature of academic-industrial relationships is now quite different in Central than in Western Europe; in spite of local constraints, co-operation with Central European teams could take a better advantage of this evolution. A meeting is planned for next year on these problems, probably in Poland.

Task Forces are established on a free basis. Any EUROSCIENCE member can make proposals to the Board. Proposals should include a brief statement of the current situation in the area, the scope of the group’s work, and the expected benefits of the study for EUROSCIENCE. A group leader should be identified. Task forces should be interdisciplinary, international, and involve participants who are not only active scientists, but also non scientists representing major communities interested in the topic. Members of other European Associations with similar interests will be informed of the nature of the Task Force and, if appropriate, invited to participate or to comment its conclusions. One Board member will take responsibility for supervising each Task Force after it has been approved by the Board. Inasmuch as possible, EUROSCIENCE will help Task Forces to meet at least twice (at the beginning of their analysis, to agree on appropriate terms of reference and methodology, and at the end, in order to finalise conclusions and proposals). In the meantime, work should proceed by e-mail, or through specific Forums opened for the Task Forces on the Internet. Each group is expected to produce practical recommendations, which will be publicised by EUROSCIENCE and, as applicable, circulated to other Associations or to appropriate European Institutions.

An outline of the work of those task forces already operating is presented on the Euroscience Internet site.
THE EUROSCIENCE WEB SITE

The EUROSCIENCE internet server will provide the worldwide interface for the EUROSCIENCE association. We fully expect that the quality of its presentation, its user-friendliness, and the services it will provide will fulfill the current high-level international standards.

It is expected that the main server will provide access to the following systems and services.

- An Information System providing general information about the Euroscience association, its current activities, its publications, its press-releases, and articles in the press about Euroscience.
- An Information Support System providing search facilities to retrieve quickly information on the Euroscience server.
- A Database Management System providing support for the creation and maintenance of different databases including (a) members, (b) young scientists, (c) companies, (d) job offers, (d) candidates for European positions.
- A Membership Drive System providing support for the inscription of new members and for handling all information related to membership.
- An Electronic Mail System handling a simple, unique address for each Governing Board member.
- An Electronic Mailing List Management System will be installed for each of the Task Forces of Euroscience.

This system will guarantee efficient information exchange.

- A Virtual Newsletter corresponding to the EUROSCIENCE News Bulletin distributed via e-mail. The virtual newsletter will include images, and take advantage of the publishing features provided by the HTML language.
- Several Virtual Discussion Platforms are also foreseen in order to establish virtual workshops which allow us to follow up the physical seminars, taking the geographical distribution of our members into account.

Work is now proceeding to implement this new Web site <http://www.euroscience.org> at the earliest opportunity. Until it is operational, the present site <http://www.iway.fr/sc/tribune/eurosc.htm> will remain operational. It contains a lot of relevant information including the Keynote lectures presented at the Founding Assembly in Strasbourg, as well as the Workshop proceedings. The server also displays information on EUROSCIENCE activities and membership, registration forms and excerpts from Letters to Euroscience (some of which are reproduced in this Bulletin).

Documents can also be forwarded in printed form to those who cannot access to the Internet. To obtain these, please contact Françoise PRADERIE, Observatoire de Paris, 61, Avenue de l’Observatoire, 75014 PARIS (e-mail: francoise.praderie@obspm.fr; tel: 33(0)1 40 51 21 16; fax: 33(0)1 40 51 20 02).

Norbert Glaser

EUROSCIENCE PRESS COVERAGE

EUROSCIENCE has already received wide coverage in the media throughout Europe. Some of this was published before the Founding Assembly in Strasbourg on 15 March 1997, while some appeared as a result of the Assembly. We thought members might be interested in seeing where articles had appeared. There may be other articles we are not aware of - if so, please let the Editor know the journal reference. If you can send a copy of the article also, so much the better!

- Chemistry in Europe, vol.5, No. 1, 1997 (DE)
- Save British Science, Spring 1997 (UK)
- Biospektrum (Journal of German Biochemical and Microbiological Societies), No. 2, April 1997 (DE)
- Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift (DE)
- Le Soir, 5 et 6 March 1997 (BE)
- Naturwissenschaften, vol.84, No. 5, 1997 (DE)
- Le Scienze, numero 343, March 1997 (IT)
- Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 March 1997 (DE)
- Demières Nouvelles d’Alsace, 12 March 1997 (FR)
- Die Zeit, 21 March 1997 (DE)
- Physikalische Blätter, vol. 53, No. 5, 1997 (DE)
- Research Europe, 20 March 1997 (EU)
- The Guardian, 20 March 1997 (UK)
- Tages Anzeiger, 18 March 1997 (SWI)
- CERN Courrier, vol.37, No. 4, p. 26, 1997 (SWI)
- Science, vol. 275, p.1731, 21 March 1997 (US)
- Euromaterials, July 1997 (DE)

On line articles have also appeared as follows:
- nextwave (www.nextwave.org) 21 March 1997
- eurekalert (www.eurekalert.org) 21 March 1997
- nextwave (see above) 20 June 1997

A number of radio broadcasts have also involved EUROSCIENCE. The Association was mentioned on France Culture, Radio Suisse Romande, and Bayerische Rundfunk right after the Strasbourg Assembly while the Polish Radio Programme I gave 25 minutes to four Euroscience founder members. Later, France Culture devoted four half-hour transmissions to EUROSCIENCE (in Perspectives Scientifiques), while Deutschland Funk Köln gave a presentation in Forschung Aktuell).
NEWS BULLETIN LETTERS

If the News Bulletin is to be an effective organ for the exchange of information and stimulation of ideas, we need contributions from members! These could take a variety of forms - for example short articles on happenings of general interest, formation and activities of local groups: only your imagination will limit the list!

One regular feature we should have is a letters section. As this is the first News Bulletin, any letters we would have published would have been rather artificial. So to introduce this feature, we reproduce extracts from a number of letters the Association has received from interested persons (there are more on the EUROSCIENCE Web Site).

For next time, we welcome letters on issues you would like to raise relevant to the aims of EUROSCIENCE. Perhaps also you would like to comment on the first News Bulletin - what you would like to see in it, what you like or dislike about our first attempt (yes - we know it could be set out better, but having to work within the constraints of a simple e-mail format is very restricting! We are itching to get a version with a more professional layout on the new Web Site!). Please send your letters to the Editor, preferably by e-mail (j.finney@ucl.ac.uk).

From a scientific publisher in the UK
"...Even though I am now working for a scientific publisher, I was a postdoctoral researcher for almost two years.... However, I felt that the state of science, the financial constraints operating in UK research and the scientific policies in the UK would not enable me to pursue my career as an academic here. Somewhat reluctantly I therefore made my mind up to pursue a career in scientific publishing, which would enable me to maintain an interest and contact with science without being part of the 'system'.... I acknowledge that the reasons for deserting an academic career are based on national problems with science funding in the UK, but I know many of my friends and colleagues have made similar decisions. I am not sure what I can contribute to Euroscience, but am certainly interested in finding out more and to give support to the project where possible, as I believe science in Europe requires a higher profile, both in public consciousness and political life...."

From a German postdoc. in neurobiology, presently working in Canada
"I am very excited having read your recent announcement regarding the Euroscience project in Nature. This is something that was long overdue...In my opinion, it is of special importance to promote the integration of national European scientific communication, and to solve the problem of communication between scientists and society. At the moment, science appears to be widely separated from large parts of society, which is an unhealthy situation both for the advancement of science in particular and for the development of our industrial society in general. A joint effort of scientists all across Europe is the appropriate way to address these problems...."

From an applied physiogeographer in Germany
"...the idea of a European platform for scientists seems a very good idea to me. Could you please inform on further steps you are planning? I am a scientist working in geography with special respect to agroecology, sustainability and food security in southern Africa...."

From a school adviser and inspector in the UK
"...I have had a long interest in balanced science education for all citizens and more recently have been concerned with ensuring school pupils receive a full education in design and technology and informatics. I am very interested in the project. Please keep me informed...."

From a population scientist in Germany
"I have read your home page with great interest and I think it is a very good idea to integrate knowledge produced in Europe within an interdisciplinary institution. I work as a scientist at the Institute of Population Studies..." (in a German university.) "In our discipline, we are used to working in many fields of science (demography, social sciences, economics, epidemiology). I would like to contribute my experiences to your project...."

From an Earth Scientist in Germany
"...I share the objective, that common European strategies, the efficient use of our multitude of information resources and also a better promotion of sciences to the public are some of our most important aims at present if we want to maintain high scientific standards and an acceptance in society...."

There are more on the Euroscience Web Site......
SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION BETWEEN WESTERN AND EASTERN EUROPE

As well as providing information on Euroscience activities, it has been proposed that the News Bulletin could publicise other activities consistent with the association's aims. Hence we give here information on schemes relating to scientific cooperation between Western and Eastern Europe.

If you have similar items that you think would be usefully publicised in future bulletins, please contact the Editor (j.finney@ucl.ac.uk).

1. The Co-operation Programme of the Commission of the European Community (CEC).

Within the ongoing 4th Framework Programme for Research and Development (FPRD), the INCO (International Co-operation) programme has a branch dedicated to collaboration with Central and Eastern European countries as well as with former USSR countries. It is called INCO-Copernicus.

A call for proposals was issued on 15 April and is open up to 26 September 1997.

The following actions can be supported.

1. Research projects involving at least two teams belonging to EU (European Union) member countries and one team of a Eastern European country. These are shared cost actions (funding of 50% of the total cost of the co-operation programme, or 100% of the marginal cost created by the co-operation project)

2. Demonstration projects, aimed at a validating a technology or a process in view of a market application. Also funded on a shared cost basis.

3. Concerted actions, namely financing of the cost of coordinating research.

4. Support of researcher mobility. Scientists from Eastern Europe can request support for participating in seminars, conferences, colloquia and workshops taking place in Western Europe and Israel, as well as in Eastern European countries provided the subject is related to the specific programmes of the FPRD.

There are the following priority areas: Environment Protection, Environmental and Health Consequences of Ionising radiation, Health Research Activities, Non-nuclear Energy, Advanced Communications and Telematics Applications, Information Technologies, Industrial Technologies and Materials Research, Agro-Food, Social Sciences.

Requests for funds can be submitted at any time, but three months should be allowed for a reply.

Contact: M Genovese, CEC, DG XII-B2, 200, Rue de la Loi, B-1049 BRUSSELS
Fax: 32 2 296 59 36
e-mail: michele.genovese@dg12.ce-c.be

The information package is available on Internet::
http://www.cordis.lu/cgi/node.pl?language=en&node=1


Since the early 1990s, NATO's Science Programme has evolved to allow the participation of individual scientists from NATO's Co-operation Partners. The latter include the same countries as mentioned above, plus Albania, Slovenia and Macedonia.

There are the following priority areas: Disarmament Technologies, Environmental Security, High Technology, Computer Networking, Science and Technology Policy.

The form of support can be collaborative research grants, linkage grants, expert-visit grants, grants to organise Advanced Research Workshops or Advanced Study Institutes.

Contact: NATO Scientific Affairs Division, NATO, B-1110 BRUSSELS, Fax: 32 2 707 42 32.

Further information and deadlines can be found at the Internet address: http://www.nato.int/science.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

That's all for the first issue of the EUROSCIENCE News Bulletin. I hope you found it both informative and interesting.

Please do let me have your comments and suggestions for future issues. We want this News Bulletin to serve a real function of exchange of both information and ideas. It can only succeed in its aims if you contribute to and use it. I look forward to your comments.

Please also let me have any comments you may have on the e-mail format. If you can receive attachments, please also let me know this (and also the formats you can, and a better formatted version can be sent to you.

John Finney
For wide distribution to friends and colleagues!

APPLICATION FORM FOR ACTIVE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP OF EUROSCIENCE

If you wish to join the Euroscience Association, please fill in this application form, and return it to Dr. Françoise Praderie, at the address overleaf. On acceptance, you will be requested to pay the membership fee.

The regular annual fee for active individual membership of Euroscience is 30 ECU. This is reduced to 15 ECU for the first year of membership. The fee is reduced by 50% of the above values for students and by an amount to be decided by the Euroscience general secretariat for citizens of countries with economic difficulties.

Please print or write very clearly!

Surname:
First name(s):
Address (indicate if professional or personal):

Telephone: Fax:
e-mail address: Can you receive e-mail attachments?

Date of birth: Nationality:

Degree (if applicable), and in which subject(s):

Professional occupation:

Interests in, or for science:

Please state briefly why you wish to become a member of Euroscience:

Do you have any suggestion on how Euroscience could develop its objectives?

I agree ☐ I do not agree ☐ that my name and address be published if the membership list is made public (tick the appropriate box).

I wish ☐ I do not wish ☐ to receive a copy of the Euroscience Statutes (tick the appropriate box).

I declare that I wish to become a member of Euroscience in order to advance the goals of Euroscience; that the above particulars are exact.

Date: Signature: