D A S T S

Danish Association for Science and Technology Studies

DASTS Conference
12th - 13th June 2014
Roskilde University

ROSKILDENSIS · IN FLUCTU VITA · ...ORS · IN...

ENACTING FUTURES

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Welcome

This year's DASTS conference wants to highlight and display the political, conceptual and practical consequences of the ontological turn. Rather than continuing with the Modern belief in grand narratives and a singular ontology, researchers within the field of STS outline an alternative history with several modes of existence and thus a plurality of truth conditions. But what are the implications of multiple modes of existence? How are diplomatic encounters and politics performed across modes? And what does the plurality of truth conditions mean for the institution of Academia? How can we envision new forms of posthumanities in socio-technical worlds? With these questions, the theme of the conference will be enactments of futures.

At the location of Roskilde University this theme is particularly fitting. Since its origin in 1972 Roskilde University has been propagating action research and problem-based group-work to not only criticize but also engage in practices for example through participatory design and research processes. When DASTS is for the first time held at Roskilde University, we find it appropriate to reflect upon a new utopian agenda for researchers. Also, as STS is growing and moves beyond its original fields of science and technology studies, contributions are invited to consider different fields of research as different modes of existence, considering the spreading of STS across disciplines as a transdisciplinary approach. Last but not least, the theme of the conference is inspired by the AIME project: An Inquiry into Modes of Existence, which contributors could reflect upon concerning its theoretical foundation and its online platform.

To address the theme of enacting futures, contributions could focus on identifying characteristics of specific modes of existence, addressing connections between different domains, comparing domains, and/or discussing diplomacy, negotiations over values, and the (re-) invention of subjectivities/posthumanities and institutions. In doing so, contributors could turn attention to research methods and practices, looking at connections to politics, private companies, and/or artistic approaches. DASTS also invite artistic contributions that can be set on display and/or shown at the conference. It is also a possibility to couple traditional conference paper presentations in dialogue with an artistic oeuvre.

We look forward to engage in lively discussions and sincerely hope that this conference in Roskilde will be a pleasant experience for the 82 attendants of the meeting.

SARA MALOU STRANDVAD & KATIA DUPRET
Heads of the organizing committee

Thursday 12th of June

08.30 – 09.30	Registration
09.30 – 09.45	Welcome
09.45 – 10.45	Keynote lecture: Adrian McKenzie, Lancaster University "Device-specific research and massive streaming events"
10.45 – 11.15	Fruit and coffee
11.15 – 12.45	Sessions A
12.45 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 – 16.00	Sessions B
16.00 – 17.30	Yoga session and/or table football tournament and beer
17.15	Departure from RUC in busses
18.00 –	Conference dinner (Hotel Prindsen in Roskilde)

Friday 13th of June

09.15 – 10.00	Keynote lecture: Kristoffer Ørum, Funen Art Academy "The Futuer"
10.00 – 10.30	Croissants and coffee
10.30 – 12.30	Sessions C
12.30 – 13.45	Lunch
13.45 – 15.15	Sessions D
15.15 – 15.30	Cake and coffee
15.30 – 17.00	DASTS General Assembly

Thursday 12th of June

08.30 **Registration**

09.30 **Welcome**

09.45 **Keynote lecture: Adrian McKenzie, Lancaster University** (Room 30M.1-16)

"Device-specific research and massive streaming events"
In many settings, STS researchers encounter vast and complex forms of expression. In scientific literatures, in technologies and platforms, and forms of organizational and institutional life, things happen at the intersection between device or platform-specific forms and what comes from life elsewhere. Given this complexity, how can social researchers get a feeling for what counts as an important event? Even given (somewhat) open access to data, documents, informants and participation in what happens, how do we decide what counts as an important event?

This paper engages with recent work on device-specific research and suggests how an ethnographic sensibility to data might emerge from that. A device-specific ethnographic sensibility might indicate something about the how data formats implement a social theory of events. But these theory of events does not necessarily align with existing social practices. It will shape them, and perhaps it will remake them. Nevertheless, the social event structure encounters other forms of social practice and organization. These include organizational practices, organizations of various kinds with their structures, resources, various forms of publicness and forms of self-referential or recursive practice. Against an increasing and almost automatic resort to quantitative models to predict and anticipate what will happen in many domains, an ethnographic sensibility to device-specific formats and data streams might help us to maintain forms of ambiguity that allow more to happen.

10.45 **Break**

11.15 **Sessions A** (Building 30)

12.45 **Lunch**

14.00 **Sessions B** (Building 30)

16.00 **Yoga session (building 46) and/or table football tournament and beer (building 30)**

Clear your mind and feel your feet on the ground. Yoga is a practice that gives you a healthier and stronger posture, deep release of tensions and a time to be and to breathe. Through simple exercises we will wake up the body and give the busy mind a break. After this short session you will feel refreshed, relaxed and awake. Sessions (2 x 45 min) with Mai Brøndsted.

17.15 **Departure from RUC in busses**

18.00 **Conference dinner (at Hotel Prindsen in Roskilde)**

Friday 13th of June

09.15 Keynote lecture: Kristoffer Ørum, Funen Art Academy (Room 30M.1-16)
"The Futuer"

"The Futuer" is an internet based presentation examining how the circulation of predictions of the futuer, and the language these predictions employ, influence both personal and societal notions of what is to come. Through the presentation Kristoffer Ørum will examine how the goggling of misspelled words and deliberate misreading of web pages might provide ways of sidestepping established language and ideas of the future and thus make possible other avenues of thought.

Kristoffer Ørum is an interdisciplinary artist and educator whose work explores the many complex narratives of the everyday. Through deliberate misunderstanding he blurs the boundaries between the systems of knowledge that infuse our everyday lives. From abundant sources of pseudo-scientific knowledge with which we are presented on a daily basis he creates new associations and narratives for familiar objects and phenomena ranging from the complexity of the internet, or economic terms to the labels of store bought products. Kristoffer Ørum is a professor at the Funen Art Academy and his performances, internet projects, exhibitions and interventions have been presented both in- and outside of institutions all over the world.

More at www.oerum.org

10.00 Break

10.30 Sessions C (Building 6)

12.30 Lunch

13.45 Sessions D (Building 6)

15.15 Break

15.30 DASTS General Assembly (06.1-032)

Parallel session A - Thursday at 11.15

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Cooking Knowledge: Breaking Bad and epistemic culture AnneMette Albrechtslund & Anders Albrechtslund		
'Situated knowledge on diet, diabetes and ethnic minorities - a qualitative study of a research project on tools in dietary counselling' Regitze Pals		
Overweight prevention policies Camilla Lawaetz Wimmelmann		

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Pigs - a story about labor Vibeke Pihl		
The placebo effect and nothingness Tine Jensen		
Modes of Phenomenology: Inquiries into Bruno Latour's and Martin Heidegger's ways of thinking Søren Riis		

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ENACTING ENERGIES 1 Room: 30M.1-16	Chair: Birgit Jæger	Language: English
"Practices of valuation within marine energy development" Louise Torntoft Jensen		
Enacting eternity – negotiating geological disposal for high-level radioactive waste in the Czech Republic Karel Svacina		
Land Art Generator Initiative: An Energy-Generating and Future-Generating Project Lea Schick		

A4

FICTIONS AND FUTURES 1 Room: 30M.1-17	Chair: Connie Svabo	Language: English
In touch with the heterogeneous assembly Line Vestergaard Knudsen		
The Trace and the Token - Souvenirs as beings of fiction Michael Haldrup		
The ontological turn and the problem of articulating experience Kjetil Rødje		

Parallel session B - Thursday at 14.00

B1

DESIGNING TECHNOLOGIES Room: 30A.1-16	Chair: Katia Dupret	Language: English
Design af "teledialog": En problematisering af partnerskabet mellem ANT og Participatory Design Lars Bo Andersen, Peter Danholt & Peter Lauritsen		
A Framework Theorizing Design of Human Technologies Jesper Simonsen, Jørgen Lerche Nielsen, Morten Hertzum & Søren Riis		
Contradictory directionalities of digital learning technology and its implications for the scope of imaginable possibilities for collaborating Niklas A. Chimirri		
An inquiry into socio-material arrangements of future hospital management Thomas Graven & Kasper Elmholdt		

B2

POST-HUMANITIES 2 Room: 30M.1-16	Chair: Søren Riis	Language: English
"I measure therefore I am". A study of self-trackers in Denmark Dorthe Brogård Kristensen & Matthias Bode		
The hybrid cadaver: how medical students ponder and practice the multiplicity of the body Maria Olejaz		
The socio-spatial relations of preterm infants and research piglets in neonatology in Denmark Mette N. Svendsen		
'Brains, Windows and Coordinate Systems: Neuroimaging and Painting' Annamaria Carusi & Aud Sissel Hoel		

B3

ENACTING ENERGIES 2 Room: 30M.2-06	Chair: Jesper Holm	Language: Danish
Energi og vand i hverdagen: sociale netværks betydning for husholdningspraksisser Signe Svalgaard Nielsen		
Hybrid formations in ANT and Systems theory Pernille Almlund		
Mixing Scientific Knowledge and Citizens Experience: Public Engagement in Biodiversity Birgit Jæger		

B4

FICTIONS AND FUTURES 2 Room: 30M.1-17	Chair: Michael Haldrup	Language: English
"Creating (conflicting) spaces of belonging" Mette Skeel Nielsen		
Enacting Futures Sara Strandvand & Connie Svabo		
The Future Multiple Matt Spaniol		
Ontological imagination and phronetic social science. STS and a quest for just society Andrzej W. Nowak		

Parallel session C - Friday at 10.30

C1

PUBLICS AND POLICIES 1 Room: 06.2-007	Chair: Matt Spaniol	Language: English

Experimentalizing Latourian political ecology; or, how to be right in so many ways and not become famous for it
Anders Blok

Enacting agricultural futures: diplomacy and negotiation over value orientations in the agro-food system
Dan Kristian Kristensen

Putting responsiveness at the centre of foresight
Morten Velsing Nielsen

Being Helpful to the Debate - Design Dimensions of Economic Surveys
Maria Duclos Lindstrøm

C2

PRODUCING DATA 1 Room: 06.1-32	Chair: Tine Jensen	Language: English

Empirical prints
Kasper Ostrowski

Making the good donor - constructing the good informant: reflections on the methodology of an ethnography of sperm banking
Sebastian Mohr

Translating spit into "raw" data
Mette Kragh-Furbo

C3

PROJEKTIFICERING OG PROJEKTLEDELSE Room: 06.1-037	Chair: Sara Malou Strandvad	Language: Danish

"Projects and modes of existence "
Jonas Kroustrup

Municipal climate workers - The construction of new public manager roles
Marie Chimwemwe Degnbol

Projektledelse og STS: Et forskningsprogram
Claus Bossen

The projectification of 'social capital' in organizational change – ontological turn or oscillation?
Peter Hagedorn-Rasmussen

C4

POLITICS AND MULTIDISCIPLINARITY Room: 06.2-047	Chair: Jesper Simonsen	Language: English

Remapping Social Science
Torben Elgaard Jensen

The politics of technological disengagements
Katia Dupret

The unknown as endpoint: Interdisciplinarity and the in-between
Marie Ryberg

Parallel session D - Friday at 13.45

D1

PUBLICS AND POLICIES 2 Room: 06.2-007	Chair: Niels Henrik Jørgensen	Language: English

"Torben and the it-maze – two stories about digital citizenship in Denmark"
Sara Marinus Jensen

Thinking elections (and everything else) computationally?
Rachel Douglas-Jones, Christopher Gad & Steffen Dalsgaard

Strategic prospects for the institutionalization of reflexive STI-policy - the case of the Danish Board of Technology
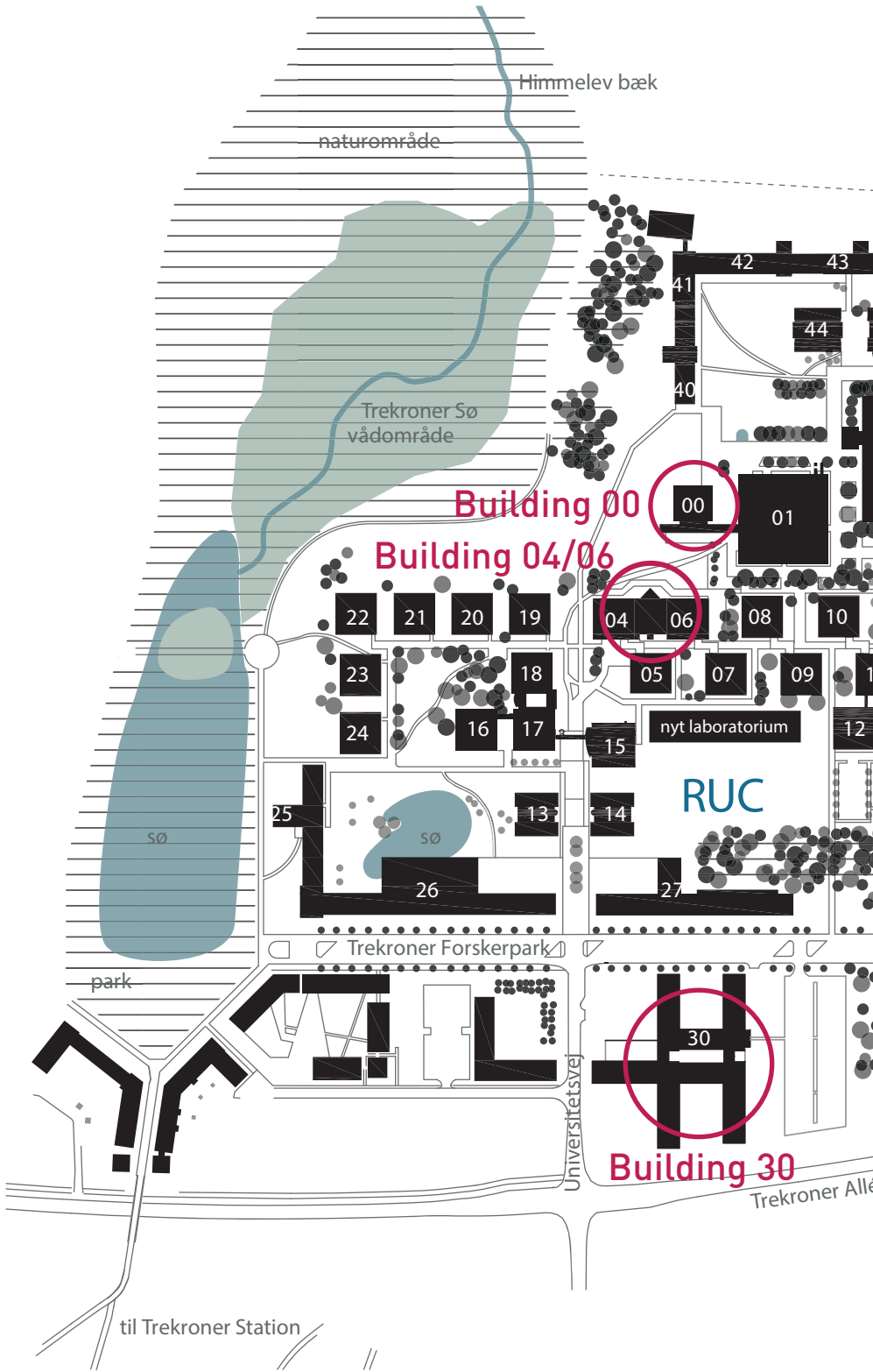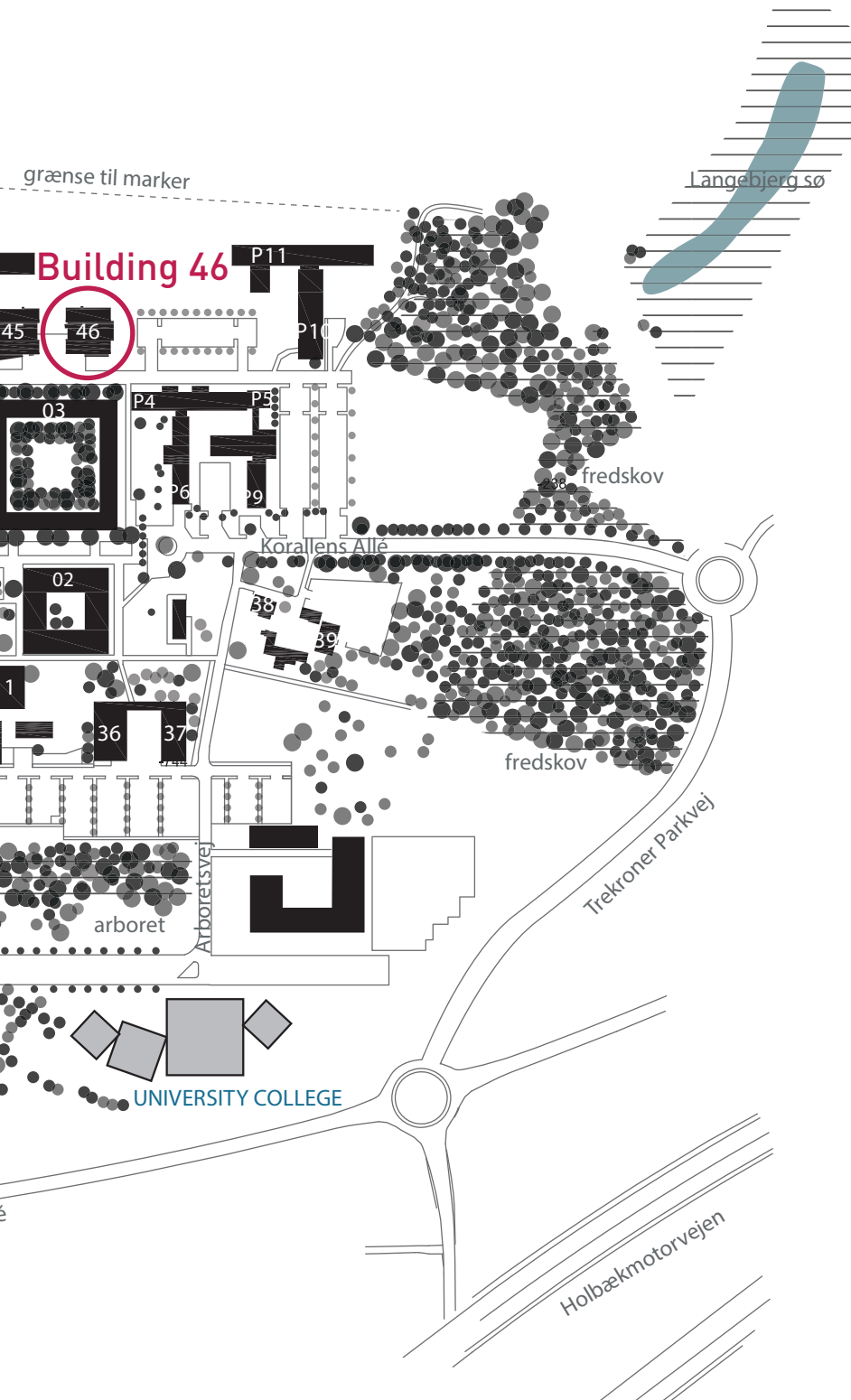Rasmus Nielsen

D2

PRODUCING DATA 2 Room: 06.1-032	Chair: Line Vestergaard Knudsen	Language: English

Curiosity, continuity and cane toads: Contextual quandaries in anthropology and STS
Jon Rasmus Nyquist

Exploring the scientific expedition – reflections of hidden work and hidden actors in scientific production
Claudia Bagge-Petersen

The digital shaping of humanities research
René Brauer & Mats Fridlund

D3

SUNDHEDSTEKNOLOGIER Room: 06.1-037	Chair: Peter Hagedorn-Rasmussen	Language: Danish

Ø- telemedicin – på sporet af en anderledes omsorg
Bente Hull Frich

Community alarms and elderly people's conduct of everyday life
Ditte Stilling Borchorst

Modelling a biological system and a sensitive human patient: New ethical and scientific reasonings in "translational medicine"
Mie Seest Dam & Mette N. Svendsen

Himmelev bæk

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Trekroner Sø
vådområde

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

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A1
SUNDHED OG SITUERET VIDEN
Room: Room 30A.1-16
Chair: Erling Jelsøe
Language: Danish

Cooking Knowledge: Breaking Bad and epistemic culture
AnneMette Albrechtslund & Anders Albrechtslund

In this paper we trace the development of an epistemic culture as portrayed in the critically acclaimed television series Breaking Bad (20082013). Much of the series' appeal is due to the transgressions and intersections of knowledge environments in the story of chemistry scientist Walter White's gradual transformation from disheartened high school teacher to methamphetamine producing criminal mastermind. Walter uses his scientific training and knowledge in the illicit drug labs to produce high quality crystal meth, which provides him with the success and power he was never able to achieve in the legitimate scientific world. The series often follows the meticulous work in the meth lab, the careful set up of scientific instruments and cooking of the drugs in close collaboration between Walter and his would-be lab assistant, juvenile delinquent Jesse Pinkman.

We are especially interested in exploring the theme of legality vs. illegality as it plays out in the intersected worlds of corporate/institutional scientific spheres and the criminal underworld. As epistemic cultures, both these worlds are presented as remarkably similar in their processes of producing and validating scientific knowledge, but they operate within opposing contexts with regards to societal norms. The "laboratory life" of the crystal meth lab is upheld by systems of locally accepted validating procedures, such as blind peerreview (discerning meth users judge the quality of the product and determine its value), reputation and status (Walter cleverly manages his reputation by branding himself as "Heisenberg"), and a system of obligatory passage points (the underworld has its own centers of power such as Gus Fring's covert drug empire which Walter must necessarily deal with to establish his own position). Our paper explores these enactments of science as a way to understand how epistemic culture is produced and demarcated according to social norms.

References
KnorrCetina, K. (1999). Epistemic Cultures: How the sciences make knowledge. Harvard University Press.
Latour, B. (1987). Science in Action: How to follow scientists and engineers through society. Harvard Univ Press.
Latour, Bruno, & Woolgar, S. (1986). Laboratory life: The construction of scientific facts. Princeton University Press.

'Situated knowledge on diet, diabetes and ethnic minorities - a qualitative study of a research project on tools in dietary counselling'
Regitze Pals

Studies show that migrants of South Asian origin living in Denmark are up to eight times more likely to develop type 2 diabetes than members of the general population. Consequently, several lifestyle interventions have been initiated. However, only few interventions

have been evaluated, and the ones evaluated have shown limited effects on the dietary be-haviour of migrants.

In response to this, this study seeks to investigate what constitutes the knowledge base of these interventions and, more specifically, the phenomena of diet, diabetes and ethnic minorities. The investigation draws on theoretical perspectives from STS, which contribute to an understanding of how social processes shape knowledge production in interventions. The thesis builds on a case study of the development of tools in dietary counselling for Pakistani-born migrants with type 2 diabetes. The empirical material of the study consists of observations and interviews with patients, dieticians, and the research coordinator of the project.

It is argued that the phenomena of diet, diabetes and ethnic minorities are not stable and neutral, but included in processes of translations. Firstly, the patients' perspectives of diet and diabetes were primarily influenced by bodily senses, whereas the dieticians mainly un-derstood diet in terms of nutrients and food components. Furthermore, the perspectives of dieticians were informed by the logic of getting patients to take control of their food intake. Secondly, researchers took a central role in mediating between the perspectives of patients and dieticians and the inscription process implied that the knowledge inscribed into tools predominantly reflected the perspectives of dieticians. Thirdly, these findings must be seen in the context of the research rationale of patient education based on compliance and self-management.

In summary, these findings point to the significance of articulating patient knowledge in interventions regarding dietary behaviour in migrants with type 2 diabetes.

Overweight prevention policies
Camilla Lawaetz Wimmelmann

During the past decades, arrays of policies and interventions with the aim to prevent and reduce overweight have been developed in Denmark. The rationale which permeates the political field of overweight prevention is that evidence based initiatives (policies and inter-ventions) are considered the means to prevent overweight in the population. The number of initiatives has inspired me to elaborate on the traditional political understanding of the diffusion of overweight preventive policies.

Based on ethnographic fieldwork, this study investigates how the highly politically promoted concept of overweight prevention is negotiated and practiced. To do this I take the 'Preven-tion Package against Overweight' , a newly stated policy developed by the Danish Health and Medicine Authority, aiming to advise municipalities in preventing overweight as case. Articulated as a 'package', connotations to a fixed entity that is transferred directly between a sender and receiver are established.

Considering policies as actors, I hold a somewhat different operationalization. As an actor, the policy only gets agency and significance in terms of its relations to other actors. When

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actors interrelate, it happens in processes of translations.   This study takes a multi-situated approach as translation processes operate on several levels simultaneously ; it follows how actors at the levels of the state, the regional/municipal and the citizens interact with the policy and integrate the policy's rationales in praxis. How is the policy mobilized and negotiated? Which values are enacted? Taking an explorative approach, the study travels and follows the policy by combining retrospective insights in the conduction of the policy with a practice-based analysis of the actual unfolding.

1 Danish Health and Medicine Authority (2013): Prevention package against overweight [Forebyggelsespakke mod Overvægt]. Can be found at http://sundhedsstyrelsen.dk/publ/Publ2013/06jun/ForebygPk/Overvaegt.pdf

2 Latour, B. (1996): On actor-network theory. A few clarifications and more than a few complications. Soziale Welt. 47;369-381.

3 Johnson, B. & Hagström, B. 2005. The Translation Perspective as an Alternative to the Policy Diffusion Paradigm: The Case of the Swedish Methadone Maintenance Treatment. Journal of Social Policy, 34;365-388.

A2
POST-HUMANITIES 1
Room: Room 30M.1-16
Chair: Stephan Søndergaard Sieland
Language: English

Pigs - a story about labor
Vibeke Pihl

Across Danish agricultural production and biomedical science, pigs play a fundamental role, as they enable various kinds of pork products and knowledge about human health. Yet, little has been written about how pigs are actually involved in different kinds of production that in both cases rely on the collaboration of pigs. Based on an ethnographic fieldwork, I explore whether pigs can be said to labor. Although pigs as laborers is not a description offered by pork producers and veterinarian scientists, I will following Haraway (2003; 2008) and Despret (2013) explore how labor offers a particularly interesting entry point for modes of being that bring members of different species together. By doing so, my aim is to contribute to a story about labor as the mutual involvement of pig and human bodies in different kinds of production. As such, labor becomes reworked from an activity reserved for humans that involves a fundamental difference between "Man" and other animals (Marx and Engels 1932, Engels 1934) to involve their active collaboration. I propose that labor depends on the ability of pigs to figure out what is expected of them, which in turn enable experiments to further human health and agricultural production of pork. Yet, the active collaboration of pigs is also what makes their labor hard to grasp, whereby divergences from routines or resistance become points for making their labor visible. Following Despret (2004), I argue that pigs and humans undergo mutual transformation, as both are shaped through the mutually attunement that labor requires. Finally, I wish to discuss how a story of pigs laboring in labs and agricultural pork production entails recognition of dependency in addition to how different ways of producing are needed for co-flourishing (Haraway 2008).

The placebo effect and nothingness
Tine Jensen

In this paper I shall discuss the placebo effect from a posthuman angle. The placebo effect is a medical conundrum, as it is a medical effect that is produced by "nothing". Placebo literally means, "I please", and the placebo has, among other things, been defined as an inert substance, often a calcium pill. Placebos are being used in medical trials to determine how much of the medical effect is caused by other factors than medical. There is a vast amount of literature on the placebo effect and it has been studied since the late 1940'ies, mainly for the purpose of pre-elimination from medical trials. It has been studied as an effect of personality traits, as an expectational effect, and from a physiological point of departure. Still it remains a medical riddle how something that is "nothing" can cause a measurable effect? In this paper I shall address this issue from a posthuman angle, applying Karen Barad's

concept of agential realism to the problem. I argue that the placebo effect is a cutting-together-apart that produces specific agencies in the placebo phenomenon – that is, both the subject under treatment and the placebo emerge in the placebo effect.

Through quantum physics, Barad proposes a reversal of cause and effect. In brief, before measurement the qualiry of light is indetermined, and thus can be both particle and wave, but after measuerement it can never be both. Even the very act of setting up an apparatus to determine which way a photon will pass, will "turn light into particles". Thus, examining the placebo effect in these terms, I want to propose, that before the placebo effect, the placebo can be both inert and active, and the subject receiving the placebo can be both reactant and non-reactant – both are indetermined. But in the act of measuring the placeboeffect, the substance becomes active, albeit dependent on other factors, which are non-visible in the experimental setting.

Modes of Phenomenology: Inquiries into Bruno Latour's and Martin Heidegger's ways of thinking
Søren Riis

Bruno Latour's new and ambitious book (AIME, 2013) may indeed be regarded as his opus magnum. With this book Latour strives to do nothing less than to show how we ought to understand the different kind of beings in the world – or better yet, how to understand the pluriverse we are living in. Although philosophers are in the habit of envisioning grand pro-jects, we have to go back a while from the contemporary scene of philosophy to find equal ambitious philosophical projects. In fact Latour's new book echoes the aspiration of one of the most contested and celebrated philosophical texts of the 20th century, namely Being and Time (1927) by Martin Heidegger. It is my claim, that the two books not only are equally am-bitious, but that they also manifest a similar phenomenological mode of inquiry. Whereas Heidegger often explicitly affirms phenomenology, Latour never describes his method as phenomenological, on the contrary, and he seeks to denounce Heidegger.

However, this asserted similarity between Heidegger and Latour and more readily between Being and Time and AIME is not an end in itself. Based on theoretical fieldwork of the two books we shall get a better grasp of phenomenology and inquiries envisaged to investigate and understand the worlds we are living in.

A3
ENACTING ENERGIES 1
Room: Room 30M.2-16
Chair: Birgit Jæger
Language: English

"Practices of valuation within marine energy development"
Louise Torntoft Jensen

In Denmark a major transition towards renewable energy sources is under way. Wind, sunlight, biofuel and Smart-grids figure prominently in political ambitions of establishing Denmark as a fossil free energy system by 2050. In my PhD project I nevertheless focus on a scene that is not yet an industry and still not not an industry: the field of marine energy development.

The dream of converting ocean energy to grid deliverable electricity has kept both grassroots inventors, slick business entrepreneurs and hardcore engineers busy for several years. A rich variety of prototypes are being tested at various scales, but the costs relating to building machinery that can survive ferocious ocean waves are high and it is difficult to continue convincing politicians and investors about the likelihood of reasonable return of investment.

I'm curious to reach a deeper understanding of the driving entrepreneurial ambition and motivation among wave energy developers as they strive to become relevant for future renewable energy infrastructure. Continually it seems that full commercial deployment remains a decade ahead. The entrepreneurs I've followed, nevertheless experiment with setting up various configurations through which they hope to establish both their single wave energy converters and the whole (potential) sector of wave energy; as valuable. In my presentation I therefor draw inspiration from recent invitations within STS that encourage the study of sites and practices of valuation (e.g. Helgesson & Muniesa 2013). By elaborating empirical material and insights from ongoing ethnographic fieldwork, I seek to illustrate how various practices of valuation are being performed within this particular setting for development of renewable energy technology.

Enacting eternity – negotiating geological disposal for high-level radioactive waste in the Czech Republic
Karel Svacina

The Czech Republic is a country with nuclear power, and as such it is faced with the question of what to do with its highly radioactive nuclear waste. Similarly to most other countries in such situation, it plans to build a geological repository, where in the depth of about 500 metres the waste would be safely contained for the next several hundreds of centuries. The planning and construction of such a repository is a vast socio-technical project, involving not only extreme time-frames, but also many uncertainties. It is no surprise that in many countries, including the Czech Republic, the siting of such repository has turned into a pub-

lic controversy. My PhD research is concerned with this controversy in the Czech Republic, and focuses on how uncertainties are framed, dealt with, and what happens to them in the course of negotiating the future repository. So far, my empirical material suggests that the implementers and the local stakeholders frame uncertainties in two fundamentally different ways, which contributes their inability to agree on how to proceed in the negotiations. I would like to take this call for papers as an impulse to move my research further and ask: if there are different ways of framing uncertainties, what repository is being enacted in the negotiations? An STS-informed perspective would suggest that the repository being enacted is multiple. However, what kind of multiplicity is it? As Woolgar and Lezaun (2013) have recently pointed out, the relationship between singularity and multiplicity is not clear cut, the particular ontology of an entity being achieved in practice. With this in mind, the paper proposed here aims to explore what kind of repository or repositories is being enacted in the Czech negotiations. Moreover, due to the time-frames involved, the repository is with no exaggeration being done for eternity, so along with the repository, the question is also what kind of eternity is being enacted.

References
Woolgar, S. & Lezaun, J. (2013). "The wrong bin bag: A turn to ontology in science and technology studies?" Social Studies of Science 43 (3), 321-340.

Land Art Generator Initiative: An Energy-Generating and Future-Generating Project
Lea Schick

Land art Generator Initiative (LAGI) is an ideas competition that invites cross-disciplinary teams from all over the world to design 'aesthetic power plants' that can work as site-specific public artworks at the same time as they can generate utility-scale clean energy. The biannual site-specific competition takes place in a new city every second year: 2010 in Abu Dhabi and Dubai, in 2012 in NYC and this year it is taking place at Refshaleøen in Copenhagen. I have been working as the project manager of LAGI2014, and in this presentation I will present and analyze my work of making LAGI2014 come into being in a Danish context. I will show the emergence of LAGI2014 as a process of weaving the project into various situated, local politics and I will show how the project of LAGI2014 and local political issues are co-emergent and co-configuring one another. These findings will lead me to a discussion on how (energy)futures are coming into being through heterogeneous practices in which cultural and artistic projects like LAGI might play a role.

A4
FICTIONS AND FUTURES 1
Room: Room 30M.1-17
Chair: Connie Svabo
Language: English

In touch with the heterogeneous assembly
Line Vestergaard Knudsen

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Current cultural policies in several Western countries account for museum practices that brings diversity into focus and have in many museums led to, what Tony Bennett (Bennett, 2005, p. 538) identifies as, governmental spaces for "reconfiguring the social in more culturally plural ways". When designing for such polysemic exchanges in museums there are notions from science and technology studies (STS) as assemblies, partially existing objects and multiplicity that seem relevant to think and act along with.

In this paper I show how perspectives from STS regarding heterogeneous assemblies and relational construction of knowledge objects, informed design methodologies in a specific participatory design process in a museum. The objective of the design process was a digital platform for user-generated collection and exhibition at the Danish Museum of Rock Music (to open in Roskilde, 2015). Notions on heterogeneity particularly influenced the configuration of potential users and their collaboration in the design process. I will explore how this planned composition of multiple voices unfolded and networked itself into more or less stable associations and materials along the early design phase.

I also wish to discuss my concerns regarding the overlap of policies, methods and theories.

The Trace and the Token - Souvenirs as beings of fiction
Michael Haldrup

According to Susan Stewart the power of souvenirs lie in their role as mediators. They materialize and internalize exterior experience; hence, mediates. The souvenir is "the beast (...) taken home" (Stewart 1993: 134). But what does the beast speak of at home from its living places on shelves, mantelpieces or locked away in cupboards and drawers? Its origin? Its possessor ....or? Consumption (and tourist/leisure) studies have largely conceived of such things in terms of their semiotic and symbolic qualities (Goss 2004), their sign value. Others have sought to trace out the use value of souvenirs; how they migrate with tourists and travelers from faraway regions to "home", and populate domestic spaces, and why their owners cherish them. Souvenirs are, it is argued, 'things that bright up the place' (Miller 2008); enchant it (Ramsay 2009) and adds a bit of cosmopolitan colour to homely environments (Haldrup 2009). Still such accounts tend simply to add another dimension to the sign value of the souvenir by asking: Then what does it signify and for whom and why? This presentation will attempt to explore souvenirs as "Beings of Fiction"); beings capable of imposing themselves on us, offering "an imagination that we would not have had without

them" (Latour 2013: 240). Hence, we can continue Stewart's argument: If the souvenir is a material beast expressing internalized (exterior) experience, what exteriority is it then it speaks of? And what conversations do souvenirs offers us? This presentation will try to trace out such mundane conversations with things, acknowledging that we "are part of their [the souvenirs] trajectory, but their continuous creations is distributed all along their path of life, so much that we can never really tell whether it is the artist or the audience that is creating the work." (Latour 2013: 242)

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The ontological turn and the problem of articulating experience
Kjetil Rødje

This paper addresses a problem that can be identified by the juxtaposition of the following two quotes:

"Apart from the experience of subjects there is nothing, nothing, nothing, bare nothingness" (Alfred N. Whitehead).

 "Writing about music is like dancing about architecture" (source unknown, often attributed to Frank Zappa).

While the first quote is ontological, the second is methodological. By stressing the fundamental status of experience Whitehead refers to the processual and relational state of all forms of existence. Every thing is a product of its relations to other things, and as these relations shift so does the very being of the thing itself. How I experience other things constitute what I am. This is the case not only for human beings but also for all forms of existence, including inanimate objects. How a flower experience the rays of the sun constitute what the flower is. Experience is fundamentally relational and it is fundamentally constitutive. If experience is the very foundation of being, it follows that most forms of experience are non-verbal, and even non-conscious. This indicates the methodological problem identified by the second quote: How to articulate forms of experience that resist linguistic representation? To address this problem I will in this paper revisit the writings of American philosopher Susanne Langer, whose concept of semblance offers a way to think about non-linguistic forms of symbolism that account for experiences and feelings that cannot be translated into readily available discursive formations.

B1
DESIGNING TECHNOLOGIES
Room: Room 30A.1-16
Chair: Katia Dupret
Language: English

Design af "teledialog": En problematisering af partnerskabet mellem ANT og Participatory Design
Lars Bo Andersen, Peter Danholt & Peter Lauritsen

Der er i de senere år opstået en række krydsfelter mellem ANT og Participatory Design (PD). Bl.a. har Bruno Latour talt sig ind i designfeltet med things og cautious prometheus, og fra en position i PD har Pelle Ehn introduceret design things. I dette partnerskab synes den konstruktivistiske grundantagelse i ANT at blive translateret til en forståelse af, at alt fra klimaforandringer til virksomhedsledelse kan gøres til genstand for design.

Med udgangspunkt i et designprojekt, kaldet Teledialog, ønsker vi at problematisere partnerskabet mellem ANT og PD. Teledialog har til formål at udvikle et teknologisk og organisatorisk koncept for dialog mellem anbragte børn/unge og deres rådgivere. En presset økonomi og store afstande medfører, at den eksisterende kontakt er sporadisk, og derfor inddrages sagsbehandlere og anbragte i et forsøg på at styrke dialogen ved hjælp af it.

Designprocessen synliggør en række frakturer i forbrødringen mellem ANT og PD.

1. Der er forskel på at inddrage og indskrive. Hvis brugerne (børn/unge og sagsbehandlere) ikke blot er subjekter af kød og blod, men hybride konstellationer, hvad betyder det så for deres inddragelse? Eksempelvis er de anbragte børn/unge allerede konfigureret gennem dokumenter og ekspertudsagn længe før deres kroppe inviteres til tinge.

2. Hvad sker der, hvis verden ikke lader sig designe, hvis selv den mest forsigtige Prometheus ikke kan bringe forandring, idet agens er flygtig og kontrol er andetsteds? I Teledialog er designeren en diplomat, der nok har agens, men samtidig befinder sig i et felt mellem 8 forskellige kommuner, persondataloven, dokumentationskrav, IT licenser, datatilsynet og mange andre, der også designer teledialog.

Diskussionen inddrager bl.a. Isabelle Stengers' begreb om kosmopolitik, og søger at udvikle alternativer til forståelsen af, at alt synes tilgængeligt for design. En forståelse vi betragter som det hybride 'offspring,' der følger af den gensidige bejlen mellem ANT og Design.

A Framework Theorizing Design of Human Technologies
Jesper Simonsen, Jørgen Lerche Nielsen, Morten Hertzum & Søren Riis

Design is increasingly becoming a part of the university curriculum and research agenda. A theory about the process and practice of design might be important to establish design as a main subject at universities. We believe it is in the interest of many design communities –

also the DASTS community – to engage in theorizing design, on the basis of our understanding of design and design practices. This theory should be positioned as an alternative to other attempts to theorize design, for example the influential efforts of the Information Systems (IS) community [1]. Reflections on aesthetics, ethics, values, connections to politics, and strategies for enabling a better future should be recognized as legitimate. We invite you to engage in collective theory building, and we present a starting point (Figure 1) intended to stimulate discussion across different domains, perspectives, knowledges, and ontologies [2], and to shed light on design as it is practiced in different contexts.

At Roskilde University, we have since 2008 strived to establish a new main subject area – Designing Human Technologies [3] – alongside the three longstanding main subject areas: Natural Science, the Humanities, and Social Science. We approach design as "a process of investigating, understanding, reflecting upon, establishing, developing, and supporting mutual learning between multiple participants in collective 'reflection-in-action'" [4, p. 2], and acknowledge that "everyone designs who devises courses of action aimed at turning existing situations into preferred ones" [5, p. 111].

A key activity has been engaging in collectively discussing and reflecting upon our different design project experiences. This has led to two recent anthologies in which a total of 46 researchers reflect on 33 different design projects. In spite of diverse backgrounds, our reflections have uncovered a shared understanding of the design process depicted in a general process model that emphasizes the emergent properties of design [6] and in a collection of 18 situated methods for design [7]. The framework (Figure 1) is a preliminary suggestion for a 'coordination mechanism' [8] based on our experiences so far. We propose it as a starting point for shared reflections toward a theory for the design of human technologies.

Change	Participation
• Planned	• Different knowledges
• Emergent	• Mutual learning
• Opportunity-based	• Joint goal negotiation
• Sustainable	• Infrastructuring
Situatedness	**Scope**
• Situated knowledges	• Personal
• Situated learning	• Collaborative
• Situated action	• Organizational
• Situation contexts	• Societal

Figure 1: A framework - or coordination mechanism (8) - intended to support reflections on human design theory.

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Contradictory directionalities of digital learning technology and its implications for the scope of imaginable possibilities for collaborating
Niklas A. Chimirri

Contradictory learning directionalities are immanent to digital learning technology: Any technology suggests a limited multiplicity of situated uses in a learning practice, of under-standings of how to learn and of what learning should be about. Herewith any technology offers a scope of imaginable possibilities for acting through it. Sociomaterially maintained learning directionalities – among others through the intended uses of learning technology in educational arrangements – afford the enactment of a delimited ensemble of experien-tial modes, sensualities, epistemologies, knowledges, and future hopes. Next to offering opportunities to expand the learners' scope of possibilities for transforming these learning directionalities together, digital learning technology thus also promotes the taken for grant-edness of particular understandings of (most often instrumental) learning. They may conse-quently also undermine the possibility of imagining alternative learning collaborations and transforming learning practices according to situated needs and hopes, thereby potentially furthering the standardization of learning directionalities across contexts.

Drawing on a conceptual framework in which the learning human being and her_his chal-lenges and struggles in a situated practice are the point of departure of any investigation of meaningful digital technology enactments, I will argue that also the question of what learn-ing technology is requires a clarification of what contradictory understandings and direc-tionalities of learning it is promoting. Building on a productive critique of Jean Lave's (1996) learning theory, I analytically differentiate between a learning scene's situatedly enacted telos, its subject-world relation and its learning mechanisms. I illustrate how this could be helpful for the study of young children's learning processes by relating the proposed concepts to conflictual learning scenes from a pedagogical technology project enacting projected digital photographs in a daycare institution. The aim is to substantiate the claim that technology-enhanced learning requires a situated conflictual collaboration among all learners-teachers so as to meaningfully renegotiate the purposeful future enactment of digital learning technology.

An inquiry into socio-material arrangements of future hospital management
Thomas Graven & Kasper Elmholdt

In 1997 John Law published his online paper 'The Manger And his Powers' (Law 1997) in which he describes his dream of how a cruel deconstructive fairy takes away the bits and pieces of a powerful manager by conjuring away his telephone, fax, pocket calculator, paper

pen and pencil and even his computer along with his spreadsheets, budgets, projections, electronic diary, letters and emails. Suddenly the manager is not so powerful anymore and we are left with a social deaf-mute. Law's point is that the powers of the powerful manager are extended and distributed through the socio-material arrangements of the organization. Thus, power is no longer attached to the individual manager. It is a network effect only made possible by the people who do the work of subordinating themselves, by organizational documents and various technologies which act at a distance to extend the organization into the future.

By contrast management and leadership has been discussed from various perspectives within academia, predominantly with an anthropocentric stance privileging the human leader and his individual capabilities. No matter if the perspective has emphasized rhetoric, manipulation, trait, behavior, emotion or communication the focus has been on the leader and his/her ability to create leadership.

Drawing on qualitative empirical studies of hospital management we want to discuss what perspectives from science and technology studies (STS), posthumanism and more late Latourian (2013; 2013) ideas can provide for studies of leadership and organization in hospitals. Latour has described how science is not made out of science (Latour 1987; Latour 2013). This idea serves as a heuristic phrase for this inquiry – leadership is not made out of leadership (or leaders alone). Rather, it is a performative act constituted in a socio-material arrangement where no one actor, human or non-human can have special a priori status. Thus, this paper contributes with a problematization of the epistemology of mainstream leadership literature through two empirical illustrations that demonstrates modes of (managerial) existence.

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B2
POST-HUMANITIES 2
Room: Room 30M.1-16
Chair: Søren Riis
Language: English

"I measure therefore I am". A study of self-trackers in Denmark
Dorthe Brogård Kristensen & Matthias Bode

This paper presents the result from a research on self tracking among Danish consumers. "Quantified self" is a social network that focuses on self-tracking, and is associated with mobile health, sensor-network, smartphones, social media. The Danish group of Quantifiers was initiated in May 2012 and recruits its' members trough internet and social network. The study is based on participant observation and interviews and focuses on how the practice of using health number and technologies becomes a platform for construction of subjectivity and sociality.

We see the phenomena of self tracking in a context of self-help and the reemergence of science in an individualized self-help role. As argued by Norah Cambell (2010), the notion of the human has changed radically, as technology has replaced religion and psychology as the main model for how mind, body and universe work. Furthermore, recently we have witnessed changes in society that call for further analysis of the relationship between health, science and forms of sociality. The emergence of new technologies has increased the possibility for lay people to access, evaluate and manage their own health. This goes hand in hand with a moral imperative and a public discourse that encourages citizens to self-responsibility and self-management, e.g. to stay informed and to make the right choice, to evaluate health risks, and to navigate in the complex of authoritative voices (Henderson & Peterson 2002, Fox et al 2004).

In the paper we focus on notions of technology and self (Cambell et al. 2010;, Latour 1991, 2010) the role of science and numbers (Porter 1995, Espeland & Steven 2008) and performance and optimization (Ehrenberg 2010, McKenzie 2001). In this case, health has primarily become a self help issue, an anchor for solving social and individual issues as liberation from the anti-enlightenment forces of religion, mysticism etc, as from traditional authorities.

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The hybrid cadaver: how medical students ponder and practice the multiplicity of the body
Maria Olejaz

Bodies of the dead continue in many universities to serve as pedagogical tools in the education of medical doctors. Based on fieldwork at anatomical dissection classes in Danish medical schools as well as on interviews with instructors and students at these classes, this paper explores contemporary practices of anatomical dissection by focusing on concrete enactments of the cadaver. I will claim that the cadaver is a hybrid, perched between plain fleshy materiality and full-bodied personhood and that this hybridity installs a set of purification practices. When asked to cut into the flesh of a dead body, medical students have to balance the body as a biomedical object and as a human subject. This balancing requires constant work. The medical students are instructed to respect anonymity and thus to think about the body in abstract terms, while simultaneously being told to be respectful of the deceased donor in their talk and actions. As such, the cadaver is constantly enacted in multiple ways, never settling permanently in the domains of things or persons. Interestingly, the bodies of the medical students as well as drawn or photographed bodies in anatomical atlases take part in these enactments, leading to a plethora of bodies co-producing each other in the dissection lab. I argue that exploring this continuous enactment and the concrete semantic and material practices of it, may help illuminate the role of human bodily material as tool and resource in a contemporary biomedical setting and may give us new perspectives on how we engage hybrids that cannot be placed squarely in the domains of things or persons.

The socio-spatial relations of preterm infants and research piglets in neonatology in Denmark
Mette N. Svendsen

In this paper I investigate the spatial arrangements in translational medicine in which animals serve as models of human patients in the development of new treatment regimes. I do this by comparing the practices around research piglets in a perinatal pig laboratory with those of the human infants in the Danish neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) who the piglets are made to model. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in the perinatal pig laboratory

and the NICU I argue that the animal-versus-human dichotomy that operates in the spatial segregations between piglets and infants facilitates the animal-as-human imaginary that provides the building stone of translational medicine.

'Brains, Windows and Coordinate Systems: Neuroimaging and Painting'
Annamaria Carusi and Aud Sissel Hoel

Starting with a critical discussion of two metaphors that are often evoked in the context of neuroimaging, the 'window' and the 'view from nowhere', we propose an approach that goes beyond contrasts between transparency and opacity, or between complete and partial perspectives. Aligning neuroimages with painting rather than photography, we draw on Merleau-Ponty's discussion of painting in 'Eye and Mind', where he sets forth an integrated account of vision, images, objects, and space, to argue that the handling and understanding of space in neuroimaging involves the establishment of a 'system of equivalences' in the terms of Merleau-Ponty. The notion of seeing according to a system of equivalences offers a conceptual and analytic tool that opens a new line of inquiry into scientific vision that accentuate the generative dimension of images and visualizations.

B3
ENACTING ENERGIES 2
Room: Room 30M.2-06
Chair: Jesper Holm
Language: Danish

Energi og vand i hverdagen: sociale netværks betydning for husholdningspraksisser
Signe Svalgaard Nielsen

Et afgørende element i Københavns Kommunes målsætning om at nedbringe byens CO2-udslip er at reducere forbruget af energi og vand på husholdningsniveau. For at opnå dette er det nødvendigt at skabe viden om, hvilke faktorer der har afgørende indflydelse på husholdningspraksisser, hvor brug af energi og vand indgår. Både indenfor forsyningsverdenen og i lokale grønne initiativer er der en stigende interesse for, hvordan sociale netværk på forskellig vis påvirker handlinger og holdninger i forhold til aktiviteter i husholdningen.

Energi og vand indgår på ubemærket vis i aktiviteterne i hjemmet. Det er ikke ressourcer som forbruges i sig selv, men som anvendes i forbindelse med at konkrete praksisser udføres. Dette paper undersøger, hvordan sociale netværk har betydning for de dagligdags situationer, hvor brug af energi og vand indgår som eksempelvis brusebad, opvask, tøjvask og madlavning.

Jeg argumenterer for, at materielle aspekter af husholdningspraksisser som eksempelvis indretning af badeværelser og køkkener, redskaber til brug i madlavning og opvask, vand- og lufttemperatur i forbindelse med bad spiller en afgørende rolle i forhold til, hvordan og hvor meget energi og vand der bruges. I forlængelse heraf diskuterer jeg, hvordan udveksling af viden, ideer, normer og værdier om husholdningspraksisser, som finder sted i sociale netværk er med til at præge de materielle forhold i hjemmene og således indvirker på, hvordan energi og vand bruges i dagligdagen.

Studiet er baseret på antropologisk feltarbejde på Amager i private hjem, blandt driftspersonale og i lokale grønne initiativer. De primære metoder i undersøgelsen er deltagerobservation, semi-strukturerede interviews og fotografi.

Hybrid formations in ANT and Systems theory
Pernille Almlund

With this paper, I make a theoretical comparison of the understanding of hybrids within a Luhmanian theoretical context with the understanding of hybrids within the theoretical – methodological perspective of ANT, as it is launched primarily by Bruno Latour and Michel Callon.

Despite the ambition of making a theoretical comparison it is done by including empirical examples, as neither Luhmann nor Latour & Callon works are ever disconnected from em-

pirical praxis. I will here concentrate on examples from the sphere of environment, climate and risk and focus on what Callon calls socio technical controversies (Callon et. al. 2011), which can be wind turbines, vaccines etc.

Both within Luhmanns System Theory and within the ANT-perspective we can see environment and climate as hybrids and in both perspectives as falling between understandings. In the system-theory climate problems and environmental problems are falling between functional systems (Luhmann, 1989) which could be part of the explanation why these problems are not easily solved.

In the ANT-perspective climate problems and environmental problems are a result of the 'Modern' and the modern perception that science is something apart from society, that materiality is something apart from humans and that science and research should be divided into natural science, social science and humanities exactly because practices in opposition to this perception are connected and intermingled in complex ways. The divisions have so to speak taken our eyes of the development of hybrids, and their complex formation until they have been (or will be) pressing problems (Latour, 2004; 1998a; 1998b; 1993). With this perspective Latour insists that 'We have never been modern' (1993). This could also be part of the explanation why these pressing problems are not easily solved.

I have experienced both theoretical perspectives as analytical fruitful in different research projects and the intention in this paper is to see whether they could in some cases be fruitfully combined or supplementing each other. The System theory may need a more specific focus on materiality to describe hybrids in the sphere of environment, climate and risk. Opposite ANT may need a more specific focus on the formation of society, which can easily be lost in the very situated and narrow perspective of tracing networks. As an argument for this combined focus and comparison, we should remember that both the Luhmanian System theory and the ANT-perspective performed by Latour and Callon are descriptive perspectives based on empirical observations.

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Mixing Scientific Knowledge and Citizens Experience: Public Engagement in Biodiversity
Birgit Jæger

How is scientific knowledge and experience of laypeople mixed when citizens participate in public engagement events? Drawing on an STS approach to 'scientific citizenship' and

'social robust knowledge', and an approach to 'deliberative democracy', this paper presents an analysis of how scientific knowledge was presented and used of citizens participating in a global hearing on biodiversity in 2012. The analysis shows that the presented scientific knowledge, together with the themes of discussion, framed the deliberation among the citizens in a way that made it difficult for them to enact scientific citizenship. However, due to the attitude that citizens are responsible for their actions, the citizens managed to add their own perspective, based on their experience and values, to the scientific knowledge and in this way they contributed to the process of creating social robust knowledge.

B4
FICTIONS AND FUTURES 2
Room: Room 30M.1-17
Chair: Michael Haldrup
Language: English

"Creating (conflicting) spaces of belonging"
Mette Skeel Nielsen

I would like to present my current research-project called "Creating (conflicting) spaces of belonging", focusing on user-involvement and citizenship, based on a qualitative study of user-generated photographs, as well as photographs from the Museum of Copenhagen's collection, which from 2010 and on has been uploaded to the interactive platform and web-page called the WALL (see: http://www.copenhagen.dk/dk/det_sker/vaeggen1). The title of my project indicates diverse ways of negotiating Copenhagen at the WALL. But can these conflicting spaces of belonging make room for new ways of creating, handling and taking care of cultural heritage?

The Museum of Copenhagen's old photographic collection was made by professionals and ordered by the museum in relation to specific topographic categories. The practices on the WALL contest this by comments, tags and new photographs. But how can this messy way of negotiating cultural heritage be grasped without making new categories? How to avoid consensus? Should museums handle collections as archive or performance – or both? How does this relate to the changing status of photographs from truth-bearing statements to enactments of everyday life? This leads to difficult questions of how outreach effect inreach; once a museum shares authority, let go and gets a lot, the next question is related to what to keep in the collection for the future – how and why?

Inspired by John Law and Bruno Latour, I 'follow controversies', 'modes of ordering', 'matters of fact' and 'matters of concern', and how different versions of life and Copenhagen intermingle. I will show some versions, focusing on possible consequences and potentials at stake for museums and postmodern societies in negotiating democracy and sharing concerns – and how physical and virtual spaces can come to matter in the enactment of futures. Hopefully this will raise discussions on doing democracy, sustainability and conflicting relations.

Enacting Futures
Sara Strandvand & Connie Svabo

In the AIME project: An Inquiry into Modes of Existence, Bruno Latour distillates 15 domains of knowledge, advocating for diplomatic encounters between these domains. With the notion of diplomatic encounters, Latour envisions a future where institutions are designed and adjusted to the different modes of existence. Starting from the characteristics of each mode

of existence, arguing for diplomacy across modes, institutions should be redesigned and thereby become better equipped to tackle the common threat of ecological crisis. In other words, Latour raises the question of which futures can be enacted in response to the utopia of ecology.

Inspired by the AIME project, the theme of the DASTS conference 2014 is the enactment of futures. The title of the conference moreover grows out of the work of John Law, Annemarie Mol and John Urry. With the title we aim to invoke possibilities that research may help enact desirable futures – and hopes for desirable futures. This is related to a utopian notion of imagining and attempting to nourish alternatives to our contemporary modes of organizing, to our contemporary economics, politics and everyday life.

In our presentation we will consider the theme of Enacting Futures by reflecting on the acclaimed documentary film Wasteland which focuses on the work of New York based Brazilian artist Vik Muniz in the world's largest garbage dump, Jardim Gramacho. Wasteland documents the transformation of trash to treasure. Together with the pickers, who live from the garbage dump where they collect recyclable materials, Muniz reenacts famous artworks, portraying pickers with garbage materials. In that way, Muniz and the pickers change the life of the people at the garbage dump with materials from the dump. Muniz' interventionist art project composes an interesting point of departure for talking about valorizations of material objects and performative powers of beings of fictions, and thus for engaging in difficult acts of enacting new realities.

The Future Multiple
Matt Spaniol

The singular ontology of "the future" is no longer tenable. There is no such thing as the future; there are only futures. Put another way, we need a multiple ontology when we talk about the future. Building on John Law and Annamarie Mol's work, a thing like "the future" is multiple, meaning, its entitivity appears to be singular -- hence, the singular noun -- however, upon closer scrutiny, the singularity appears composed of a multiplicity punctuated into the merely the outward semblance of a singularity. Defining multiplicity as "more than one, but less than many" captures "the future" nicely; there are many possible futures, but the possibilities are not endless, as years of social science research on structural stability, social inertia, and path dependency confirm. Thus, I develop "the future multiple" in this presentation. This theoretical advancement is a necessary next step for future studies and all manner of future planning used outside of the quiet hallways of academia. To this end, I present a case study to illustrate how leaders from various NGOs engaged in scenario planning. As we shall see, successful scenario planning replaces the individual's singular vision for the future (along with the singular ontology of the future) with collective visions that enable inter-organizational strategies to emerge, which produce multiple future readiness plans resulting in possible futures that become attainable (along with a multiple ontology of the future, even if participants are not cognizant of the ontological shift undergird).

Ontological imagination and phronetic social science. STS and a quest for just society
Andrzej W. Nowak

The very idea of ontological imagination that I propose here is an attempt to combine two traditions: critical sociology and science technology studies (together with actor-network theory). In this paper would like to raise a question: how, after ontological turn, STS can contribute in a quest for a more just society? Question of moral obligation and promise which is connected with our vocation as social scientist, raised by Mills his pursuit for a sociological imagination. This attempt is today outdated at least for two reasons: first after ontological turn in STS, we can no longer keep the naïve vision of social ontology and modernist assumptions about knowledge and sociology of knowledge, second problem is more historical, after 1989, postmodernism, ANT, "risk" society, we cannot think about role of intellectuals in a such simple modernist manner as Mills did? Critical sociology after decline of Marxist hope cannot longer address to modernist, Enlightenment and Marxist tradition. Is that mean that critical thinking is obsolete? Quit opposite, in our post ideological and neoliberal, bioliberal (S. Fuller) era revival of critical stance in social science is urgent need. But we need to look for a new source of power. The key question is to find answer to Lenin/ Chernyshevsky question: What Is to Be Done? Posthumanist and ontological turn in social science change radically our ontological view of our collectives. "Flat", networked, non-reductionist ontology proposed by Latour and other is interesting and fruitful from purely philosophical/metaphysical point of view. But following Steve Fuller one have to remember that this "flat" ontology could be used as a legitimacy of so called "karmic worldview". In my paper I would like to bring together fire and water: promethean humanist ethical-political sensitivity and posthumanist ontological insight. I am strongly convinced that in search of for such rather bold synthesis we can be inspired by so called "phronetic turn" in social science (Bent Flyvbjerg). Bringing up phronesis, situated wisdom which intertwined a practical and axiological skills is a good starting point to make STS more critically sensible. Enacting futures in such approach means to be able to recognize situated ontological condition of our reality and be able to act as a subject driven by practical wisdom (phronesis).

C1
PUBLICS AND POLICIES 1
Room: Room 06.2-007
Chair: Matt Spaniol
Language: English

Experimentalizing Latourian political ecology; or, how to be right in so many ways and not become famous for it
Anders Blok

Politics, as we know, sits uneasily in the scholarly reception of Latour's work: while friends in science and technology studies (STS) have often ignored his increasingly explicit (cosmo-) political engagements, Latour still enjoys no shortage of enemies ready to fault his actor-network theory (ANT) for lacking a clear 'critical edge' vis-à-vis questions of power, domination, and politics. In this paper, I suggest that one reason for this state of affairs may lie in the twisted and ambivalent trajectory by way of which the 'later Latour' has selectively taken up shifting political theories and transposed them onto the territories of science, nature, and ecology. I distinguish three steps in this trajectory. First, following Politics of Nature, I suggest that this version of Latourian cosmopolitics ('Latour 1') manifest an ambivalence in-between a liberal (Deweyan) commitment to 'due process' in the 'parliament of things', on the one hand, and a radical (Schmittian) distinction between friends and enemies of 'the collective', on the other. In a subsequent argument on Turning Around Politics ('Latour 2'), this parliamentary model is partly discarded, replaced – along American pragmatist lines – by a conceptualization of politics as a moving trajectory through contexts codified according to different senses of 'the political'. Third, in arriving at his Inquiry into Modes of Existence ('Latour 3'), Latourian political ecology transforms once again, now caught in-between the space of ontological pluralism – with politics as just one mode of being – and the overarching menace of Gaia, ushering in the shift from modernization to ecologization. In an attempt to clarify the shifting stakes of cosmopolitics, I make the case for further 'experimentalizing' Latourian political ecology, by casting his work as an important – if still not widely recognized – contribution to the layered, future-oriented and as-yet entirely unfinished political project of inserting the multiplicity of ecological beings into politics and democracy.

Enacting agricultural futures: diplomacy and negotiation over value orientations in the agro-food system
Dan Kristian Kristensen

Since the post-war period the development in agriculture in western countries has largely been driven by an impetus for increasing yields and improving efficiency through rationalization. This has led to the advancement of, what in Latourian terms could be called the "modernization" front, in the wake of which both agriculture and the agro-food system at large was transformed towards its current industrial organization.

However, in recent times the detrimental effects stemming from the agro-food system is

increasingly recognized. Issues such as degradation of coastal waters and environmental deterioration of the aquatic environment, significant contributions from food production and processing to climate change and concerns regarding animal welfare are increasingly salient within the public along with issues regarding nutrition, food safety and infectious diseases. This combined with a changing conception of agriculture itself and the role it is expected to play in regards to society brings the contours of a changing landscape for the agro-food system. In many respects this can be thought of along the lines of a clash between ̈modernizing ̈ and ̈ecologizing ̈ and struggles can be observed in situations where new configurations and alternative visions of the future is enacted materially and discursively.

Therefore, my interest is to explore how the concepts of diplomacy put forward in the AIME project might offer a resource for opening up overt negotiation over values in the context of the agro-food system. By taking this approach the aim is to contribute to an enhanced understanding of the values that characterize modernizing and ecologizing respectively and hopefully identify useful ways of drawing up the terms and means for negotiations among them.

Putting responsiveness at the centre of foresight
Morten Velsing Nielsen

Abstract
Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) is a relatively new concept, which is receiving increasing importance in EU policy. The aim of this paper is twofold. In the first part I will develop the concept of responsiveness further, to elaborate on one central aspect of the so far vague concept of RRI. The EEA (2002, 2013) reports on Late lessons from early warnings will be used to illustrate the importance of responsiveness for RRI. RRI is seen as concerned with creating values and behaviour that can guide our research in a direction where we are better able to take into account long term consequences and to react to unintended consequences when they arrive. Responsiveness to both actors and new information is central in this regard. In the second part I will discuss how the concept of responsiveness can be integrated with the governance instrument of foresight, looking at how it would affect the aims of foresight, and considering the potential learnings for RRI. Foresight could play an important role in the governance of RRI, but RRI can also emphasise different aspects of foresight, thereby creating a new background for carrying out and evaluating foresight exercises. If we accept unknown unknowns about future technology, then the social process and institutional embedding of reflexive behaviour and values must be put at the centre of foresight exercises that wish to promote responsiveness. The paper will elaborate on:

• The vague concept of Responsible Research and Innovation and its increased political importance
• The idea of responsiveness and the preconditions for its implementation
• How responsiveness can be integrated into the aim and theoretical background of foresight
• How foresight can contribute to a governance framework for Responsible Research and Innovation

Being Helpful to the Debate - Design Dimensions of Economic Surveys
Maria Duclos Lindstrøm

OECD – the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - publishes regu-
lar economic surveys of each of the Organisation's 34 member countries. These Economic
Surveys monitor the economies, point to possible areas in need of structural reforms and
provide "evidence based policy recommendations". The conference paper will present main
results from an institutional ethnography of the drafting of Economic Surveys (Riles 2000,
Gayon 2009). The research forms basis of a recently submitted ph.d.-thesis from Depart-
ment of Sociology, University of Copenhagen. Empirically, the conference paper is based on
fieldwork at the OECD headquarters in Paris in combination with detailed document analy-
sis of the surveys at different stages of drafting. It points to the multiple, ongoing, active
and co-constitutive processes by which OECD-messages feed into reform progress in the
member countries, including important transnational aspects of the social organization of
knowledge for policy making. To capture these multiple, ongoing, active and co-constitutive
processes by which Economic Surveys are designed "to be helpful to the debate" (institu-
tional discourse), and to theorize them as "Design Dimensions of Economic Survey", the
Ph.D.-research has combined insights from Helen Verran, Annelise Riles and Dorothy E.
Smith.

C2
PRODUCING DATA 1
Room: 06.1-032
Chair: Tine Jensen
Language: English

Empirical prints
Kasper Ostrowski

The concept
'Empirical prints' is a unique artistic/academic endeavor developed for the 2014 IDC conference in Aarhus, Denmark. In collaboration Aarhus University, The Empire (Patron for research-related interventions) and Drucksache (An Aarhus based printer) have developed an investigative concept combining academic rigor with artistic relief prints.

The collection of empirical materials
IDC (Interaction Design and Children) is an internationally acclaimed conference for researchers, designers and educators exploring new forms of technology, design and engaged learning among children. For this 13th edition, 50 of the around 200 international participants will be asked to bring a random object found outdoors. During the conference these empirical materials will be annotated, documented, and turned into relief prints, which are then displayed and finally given back to their finders. While it is impossible to predicts what themes or narratives will become prominent, we are confident that the concept will represent a creative way of sourcing empirical materials as well as an explorative way of handling and presenting such materials.

The printing
The hand-held printing will be undertaken by Drucksache, most likely on location and if possible include a 'live' printing session.

The representation
The simple (yet ontological complex) hand-held process of turning reclaimed goods into prints, recasts or reenacts the empirical materials in such a way that the natural will be made to look surprising - compelling a second view. We believe that the hand-held prints will work as strong, aesthetically surprising and at times humoristic reenactments of empirical materials - being both quite effective and affective.
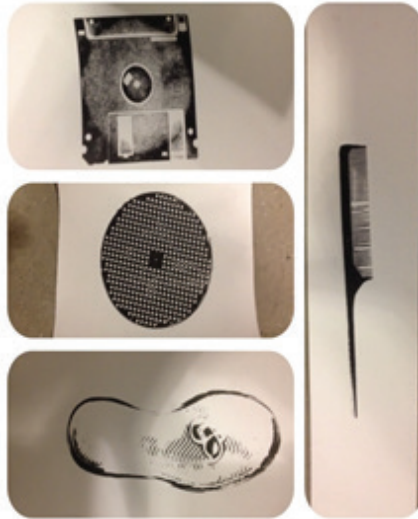
The aesthetic gift
The concept somehow goes 'full circle', when the finders become the keepers of their own empirical print.

At DASTS
The concept is still being refined and adjusted, but at DASTS we will present a regular paper and provide a small display of prints made during the IDC conference.

Inspirational examples:

Making the good donor - constructing the good informant: reflections on the methodology of an ethnography of sperm banking
Sebastian Mohr

During fieldwork at Danish sperm banks, it became apparent that the process of making men into the 'good' donor through a control and screening regime had similarities with how interviewees that had experience with donating semen were constructed as good informants . I thus want to reflect on the similarities and differences between ethnographic methods and methodology that make individuals into good informants on the one side and practices at Danish sperm banks that make men into good donors on the other. Such reflection is warranted for ethnographic inquiries into contemporary engagements with biomedicine and biomedical practice since very often the ethnographic project is constructed as different from the biomedical interventions into human lives that these projects try to understand and scrutinize. In this presentation, I pose the question in how far that assertion can be made. I will explore the dynamics between ethnographic and biomedical practice in the context of Danish sperm banks by reflectively engaging with the particularities of how individuals are made into participants of biomedical as well as ethnographic practice.

Translating spit into "raw" data
Mette Kragh-Furbo

During fieldwork at Danish sperm banks, it became apparent that the process of making men into the 'good' donor through a control and screening regime had similarities with how interviewees that had experience with donating semen were constructed as good informants . I thus want to reflect on the similarities and differences between ethnographic meth

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Danish sperm banks by reflectively engaging with the particularities of how individuals are
made into participants of biomedical as well as ethnographic practice.

C

C3
PROJEKTIFICERING OG PROJEKTLEDELSE
Room: 06.1-037
Chair: Sara Malou Strandvad
Language: Danish

"Projects and modes of existence"
Jonas Kroustrup

This paper is part of a research project that studies the intersection between STS, management theory and project organizations.

Project organizations are becoming a ubiquitous social structure in many work settings. In such a manner, that it is imperative to pay more attention to the impact of the emerging "projectification" of work (Packendorff, 2013). Some even speak of the "projectification of society" (Söderholm, 1998). The 'project', as a mode of organizing and managing, historically springs from construction and industrial production, and the research field has traditionally been based on rational assumptions about the execution of projects, and their predictable trajectories as manageable per se (Grabher, 2003). But the field of project management is now undergoing a major transformation, in both theory and practice. This is reflected in both the theoretical diversity in the field emerging through new interdisciplinary schools and research (Söderlund, 2011). But also through the reflexivity, that characterizes the "third wave" (Morris et.al, 2011). Initiatives such as "Rethinking Project Management" (Winther, 2006) and the "Critical Project Management" movement (Hodgson et.al 2006) are main examples of this. Within this research agenda we find contributions that study projects in practice (Hällgren, 2012), and project organizations as arenas for power (Hodgson et.al 2006). The paper wants to follow this path by asking how STS studies could be a novel approach to investigate the life of project organizations, and the being, or "modes of existence" (Latour, 2013), that are enacted in projects. The paper presents a case study of a public innovation project, which will enable discussions about what is attached to "projectification" in public management of inter-organizational collaboration. Contributions address STS, project management and governmentality studies.

Municipal climate workers - The construction of new public manager roles
Marie Chimwemwe Degnbol

Climate change mitigation through local governance is a new, rapidly growing policy field in Denmark as in many other countries. The climate work is an add-on to the traditional organization of local governance with no history of experiences and traditions to refer to and no binding political goals, giving the current municipal climate workers an entrepreneurial role of building up the policy area. This paper argues and unfolds how this entrepreneurial role implies the simultaneous fulfilling of 3 tasks: 1) establishing relations to and networks among various citizens while creating methods of reducing CO2 through citizen involvement, 2) justify the importance and legitimacy of their work towards politicians and the

administrative system and 3) spread the agenda of CO2 reductions to other parts of public administration (i.e. transport, buildings etc.) in order to maintain and expand their mandate and – at best – create real CO2 reductions. The paper is based on a participatory field study in the climate section of a Danish municipality carried out in 2011-2012 and interviews with climate workers in 10 Danish municipalities conducted in 2013. The analytical strategy is inspired by Actor Network Theory, seeing the climate work as the climate workers' efforts of connecting actants in networks of CO2 reduction. This enables an understanding of the climate work as a construction process shaped by a variety of heterogeneous factors, requiring the climate workers to mediate successfully. The paper hereby contributes to the STS literature by describing the development of a new local governance profession which functions as mediator between CO2, the public and the state, while navigating in the organizing of the municipality.

Key words: Local climate governance, construction of policy field, ANT, changing roles of of public servants, organizational change.

Projektledelse og STS: Et forskningsprogram
Claus Bossen

Projekter og projektledelse er på mange måder interessant for STS, som samtidig har styrke der yde gode bidrag til dette felt, som ikke hidtil har haft nydt nogen stor interesse STS. Hvor projektledelsesfeltets traditionalister ser projekter som empirisk eksisterende objekt, der skal håndteres, ledes og monitoreres efter givne succeskriterier, vil en STS tilgang oplagt se dette som en ontologisk tilblivelsesproces, hvor projekter og de kriterier, hvorudfra de vurderes, skabes, midlertidigt stabiliseres og igen opløses. Hvor traditionalisterne i høj grad læner sig op ad 'best practice' og certificeret viden, vil et STS perspektiv naturligt fokusere på empiriske studier af de praksis, magtpositioner og de artefakter, som medskaber projekter. Hermed ligger et STS perspektiv oplagt i forlængelse af de opråb til at gentænke projektledelse og gøre feltet kritisk (Winter 2006; Hodgson & Cicmil 2006).

'Projektet' er en fremtrædende praksis, aktivitet og organisationsform i en grad så udfordringen ikke længere er håndtering af et enkelt projekt, men snarere serier, netværk eller porteføjer af projekter og samfundet er mere generelt 'projektificeret' (Lundin & Söderholm 1998; Mailor et al 2006). En stadig strøm af vekslende projekter, som midlertidig aktiverer netværksrelationer, er del af den ny kapitalismes ånd, hvor projektlederen er helten (Boltanski og Chiapello 2005).

Konkret ses denne udvikling i fremkomsten af en række foreninger, som siden 1960erne har professionaliseret 'projektlederen' og udviklet standardiseret viden og kompetencer, som erhverves og certificeres: Project Management Institute (startet 1969, USA-baseret, 260.00+ medlemmer), International Project Management Association (startet 1967, UK-baseret, 150.000+ medlemmer). Disse foreninger udgiver samtidig tidsskrifter, hvori forskning i projektledelse udgives (f.eks. Project Management Journal (started 1970), International Journal of Project Management (startet 1983). I lyset af at mange projekter er forsinkede, over-budgettet eller ikke gennemføres, har disse foreninger, store organisationer og regeringer

etableret metoder, programmer og specialafdelinger for projektledelse i forsøget på at fremme succesraten.

Oplægget vil udfolde, hvorledes STS og projektledes er interessante for hinanden i et forskningsprogram.

The projectification of 'social capital' in organizational change – ontological turn or oscillation?
Peter Hagedorn-Rasmussen

'Social capital' is originally a sociological concept that was introduced by Pierre Bourdieu (1986). The understanding of distinct forms of capital was part of Bourdieu's "structural constructivism" (Rasborg 2004: 371) in which he conceived how fields were configured by objective relations between distinct positions. 'Social capital' was both a concept to conceive, to critically examine and to reflect the weight of the world. The concept surged as a sociological concept, although its content and ontological status was to some degree translated in a process in which different attributions of meaning has been linked to it (see for instance Coleman 1988; Putnam 2000).

However, social capital in recent years has had a renaissance within debates of organizational change (Gittel et. al. 2007; Olesen et.al. 2008, Hasle et.al. 2010, Pries-Heje 2011). In wake of this renaissance we have witnessed how 'social capital' as a concept has changed its ontological status. This change, I suggest, may be labelled **the projectification of social capital**. This change is partly due to the fact that 'social capital', by specific groups of actors, was conceived as a 'promised land' with positive characteristics and connotations. By creating quests and projects which applied distinct designs intended to create social capital in business and organizational life, the concepts ontological status were transformed. I do not suggest that this change is overall. Social capital is – as other concepts – a malleable concept that is attributed meaning by different actor (groups). However, this renaissance has had an impact on its application within organizational life.

The paper is based on a project that were mapping distinct efforts and projects of organizations to create social capital (Bruhn & Hagedorn-Rasmussen 2013). These efforts have come as a result of the above described renaissance in which organizations prescriptively have approached the concept of social capital. Inspired by symbolic-interactionism and in part the sociotechnical systems thinking (Bijker 1995) we suggest that the renaissance of social capital created a new attribution of meaning to the concept while also transforming the content of the concept into more, but most often less, 'evidence based' knowledge objects to sustain a process that intended to create social capital.

In my presentation I will discuss the possible translation of the ontological status of 'social capital'. While we may never have been modern, projectification of concepts as 'social capital' sometimes create an instrumental approach in which it is forced into prescriptive toolboxes. At the same time 'social capital' continues to thrive on many competing interpretations. What can we make of it? Does it loose its critical potential? Do we need that? Does it provide new opportunities for reflection?

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C

C4
POLITICS AND MULTIDISCIPLINARITY
Room: 06.2-047
Chair: Jesper Simonsen
Language: English

Remapping Social Science
Torben Elgaard Jensen

To be on the map is to be accorded an existence (Hooper-Greenhill 2000)

If Hooper-Greenhill is right, when she exclaims that 'to be on the map is to accorded an existence', then it follows that severe existential problems will occur when someone is being placed on the wrong map or from being mapped in the wrong way.

This sort of wrong-map situation is exactly what faced a group of university psychologists that I have investigated during a two months field study. The group of psychologists, which I for lack of better term will call cultural-historical psychologists, had been loosing organizational ground bit by bit for the last 15 years due to the reigning forces of cognitive psychologists and neuropsychologists, who had managed to established an equivalence between valuable research and high rates of publication and citation in a rather narrow selection of journals. The cultural-historical psychologists were thus relatively invisible on the counts of publication and citation frequence, and hence suffered a series of cut-backs and organizational pressures.

Faced with such crude organizational politics, partially based on scientometrics (a very early form of STS), one might hope that contemporary science studies would provide a more generous account the cultural-historical psychologists. That however, does not seem to be the case. First of all, science studies has focused almost all of its attention on the so-called hard or technical sciences, which it has considered to be the most important and interesting cases. Second, when science studies occasionally comments on soft sciences such as psychology, it often makes rather scorning remarks on the lightness of its equipment and the relatively short and limited nature of its chains of translation. In this vein, Latour has recently depicted succesful science as equivalent to the lengthening and strengthening of chains of reference. These chains of reference, he suggests are like snakes 'whose head and tails grow further and further apart as their bodies grow longer and stouter' (Latour, p.81).

The aim of this paper is to take steps toward making maps or a metric of science on which the cultural-historical psychologists will be visible. First, I will draw on my field work to attempt to pinpoint the specific nature of the work that the cultural-historical psychologists are attempting to make. As a part of this, I will point to a number of distinct differences from the snake/chain imagery suggested by Latour. Second, I will speculate on how to maps these kinds of social science processes. The second part is not a series of well formed answers, but rather an invitation to scientometric collaboration.

The politics of technological disengagements
Katia Dupret

Technological optimism and the technological development within nearly all sectors in the industrial world the last 20 years shows that technology use in the workplace is here to stay and involves most workplaces. More specifically research within the health care sector dealing within how new technologies change practices and professions (e.g. Berg; Mol; Orlikowski; Vikkelsø) and research on technological literacy (Dakers; Garmire; Dupret & Hasse) focusing on what it takes to learn and master new technologies suggest that professionals perform creative invisible 'work-arounds' when dealing with technologies. This paper adds to the research on how working practices that are sustained and stabilised through technological efficacy and smoothness can be challenged by invisible work (e.g. Star 1991). It takes the perspective that certain types of disengagements are not necessarily caused by alienation or insufficient knowledge in how to use the technology (Bødker 2008). Rather, disengagements are practical expressions of making work situations more complex than what is possible when engaging with these same technologies. But at the same time do not necessarily disrupt obligating and engaging work practices overall. Therefore, disengagements with technologies can be important signs of invisible but sustainable professional practices. From an organisational point of view using concepts from material-semiotics (Latour, Strathern) the reasons for dis-engagement and their origins in the interrelations between patients, technology and professionals will be discussed using illustrative empirical examples from the health sector, i.e. outreach personnel in adult psychiatry and nurses in a somatic geriatric department. Exploring disengagements with technologies can be important to understand organizations' sustainability and development and show aspects of technology use that adds and criticize its acknowledged purpose to secure standardizations and efficiency. The politics of technology use in work life become reactualized with the different types of engagements.

The unknown as endpoint: Interdisciplinarity and the in-between
Marie Ryberg

Over the last 15 years, there has been an increased engagement in interdisciplinarity in the organisation of Euro-American knowledge production and education. In Denmark, interdisciplinarity has been deployed as a central organising principle in an extensive and contested reform of the Danish grammar school in 2005 (gymnasium). A key assumption in this engagement seems to be that when it comes to creating new knowledge or preparing young people for the future in what is often described as an increasingly complex world, disciplines cannot stand alone. Instead, they must be crossed, multiplied, transcended and take a secondary role in favour of the 'in-between'. Interestingly, this preoccupation with the in-between also seems to be at stake in recent debates in the social sciences.

This paper will explore the preoccupation with the in-between in the Danish gymnasium and in current debates on ontology in Science and Technology Studies. The paper will show the translations of the engagement in interdisciplinarity in Danish education policies from the 1970s' orientation towards critical theory to the current orientation towards innovation,

open-endedness and an unknown future. The paper will discuss the turn to ontology in STS and its debunking of pure and stable, modern, universal categories, juxtaposing it with the occupation with the in-between in Danish education. It will show the ways in which working with the in-between in everyday school practices does not dissolve pure and stable, modern, universal categories, but rather relocates the moment of stabilization, and suggests that this relocation of stabilization might be a way of thinking about not only the practical work of interdisciplinarity, but also the practical work of doing post-structural analysis.

D1
PUBLICS AND POLICIES 2
Room: 06.2-007
Chair: Niels Henrik Jørgensen
Language: English

"Torben and the it-maze – two stories about digital citizenship in Denmark"
Sara Marinus Jensen

Through stories about respectively the family father Torben and about "the it-maze" [1] this paper will engage in "digital citizenship" – a current topic within the public sector and in the public debate in Denmark due to the public sector's implementation of digitisation strategies, which includes all Danish citizens. These stories are a part of a larger PhD study about digitisation in Denmark, where "digital citizenship" and the problems related to this are studied and discussed through the family farther Torben, his family and six other families from around Denmark. This paper will focus on the stories about Torben and about "the it-maze", which show how "digital citizenship" emerges, not as a singular entity from which generalisations can be made, but as situated practices. This paper will point to the ambivalence that emerges in the compilation of the two stories; that Torben simultaneously seem to meet and not seem to meet the notion of "digital citizenship" put forward by The Danish Agency of Digitisation. What this paper is dealing with is thus performances of "digital citizenship" that does not appear to be interpretations or different aspects of a particular policy or strategy across modes, but rather performances of "digital citizenship" that create specific realities and possible futures.

Thinking elections (and everything else) computationally?
Rachel Douglas-Jones, Christopher Gad & Steffen Dalsgaard

Thinking elections (and everything else) computationally?
In the spring 2012, a heated debate took place in Denmark over a law proposal that would allow for trials with e-voting in Denmark. In agreement with a substantial number of other experts in IT-security, political theory and more, Professor in software Engineering at DTU Joseph Kinery in his inaugural lecture suggested that democracy should be saved from this technology, or in our words, from the techno-fetishism inherent to this law proposal (ref). As such he was part of a group of experts who voiced strong opinions in a debate, which ended when the Law proposal was finally rejected a few month later.

However, simultaneously Kinery also suggested that the election process in it entirety could be viewed, computer-scientifically, as an algorithm and furthermore that if the right people and standards was involved elections process could be digitalized. In this presentation we discuss this tension as example of 'computational thinking' and the performativity of rendering (all) things and processes in the world through 'an algorithmic 'lens'.

Strategic prospects for the institutionalization of reflexive STI-policy - the case of the Danish Board of Technology
Rasmus Nielsen

The Danish Board of Technology (DBT) is here seen as an example of the attempted institutionalization of reflexive modernity in STI policy. I will outline the contours of the strategic space in which such efforts take place.

The DBT has been seen by many as a trail-blazer for dialogue and citizen participation in STI governance. Some iconic methods developed by the DBT include the "Danish model" of Consensus Conferences carried out to inform Danish policy-makers on citizens' informed views on emerging technological issues and the World Wide Views method, a multi-site international citizens' hearing designed to inform global policy-makers about citizens' wishes for UN environmental policy. But while such dialogue-based approaches to policy-support do reflect a strong Danish tradition for informality and deliberation, it would be wrong to assume a neat transition in the Danish STI-policy system from a paradigm of self-confident expert-driven modernization to a second reflexive and inclusive modernity.

Tracing the history of the formal and informal institutional development in and around the DBT, it becomes clear that the strategic space in which the DBT exists is skewed in favor of policy-approaches associated with first-order modernity, which promote technology-driven growth. Public pressure from movements like the anti-nuclear movement did temporarily result in increased responsiveness within the national STI policy-system institutionalized in the DBT and other advisory bodies. But overarching processes of transnational integration (globalization, Europeanization) have resulted in a redistribution of responsibilities and competencies in which difficult questions regarding unintended impacts of technology are pushed upwards to transnational arenas of decision-making while the national STI-system largely reverts to its traditional focus on top-down modernization.

Looking forward, further efforts at institutionalizing reflexive practices in the STI-policy must re-imagine institutionalization on the premises of trans-nationalization and renew coalition building for the de-institutionalization of the engines driving top-down modernization.

D2
PRODUCING DATA 2
Room: 06.1-032
Chair: Line Vestergaard Knudsen
Language: English

Curiosity, continuity and cane toads: Contextual quandaries in anthropology and STS
Jon Rasmus Nyquist

In this paper I explore certain quandaries of contextualization and continuity from a vantage point in what has been termed an 'ANThropological interface'. I use empirical vignettes from my fieldwork with researchers and community groups in Western Australia who attempt to control an invasive species of toad as entry points into questions concerning curiosity and speculation. In what directions do we allow ourselves to be curious? What might be the criteria for contextualization beyond following the curiosity of our informants? How can we have curiosity without speculation, paradox and suspicion? And how can we do contexts without inadvertent explanation, reduction and generalization?

My vantage point is an anthropology that on the one hand has struggled with an STS influence that is felt by many to deny our most forceful tool – context – and on the other hand is very much influenced by its meticulous following of trails and radically grounded empiricism. On the basis of three rough models of contextualization – a classic anthropological model, an STS 'philosophy of adding' and a sideways conceptualization that either tries to strip down or add on contexts in order to unsettle and destabilize – I explore how curiosity can be an ANThropological contribution to an exchange that has been largely one sided; influence flowing from ANT and STS to anthropology and not so much the other way. Based on the ethnography I explore a model of contextualization that is motile and lateral, rather than linear and probing. I argue we should question what futures and what sort of directionalites are embedded in our practices of contextualization and experiment with a focus on the form rather than content of our informants' contextualizations and enactments.

Exploring the scientific expedition – reflections of hidden work and hidden actors in scientific production
Claudia Bagge-Petersen

Science studies have often been equated with the study of one particular site, namely laboratories. Science studies scholars are clearly well aware that other locations such as conferences, journals, expeditions or lecture halls play important roles, but science studies nevertheless tends to be written from the perspective of the laboratory. The purpose of this paper is to explore scientific practices from the perspective of a less described site of science, namely the expedition. The paper is based on a six-week anthropological study conducted onboard a research vessel crossing the North Atlantic. The study follows the hidden and unmanageable objects of the expedition, such as gas in the atmosphere and

the ocean, bubbles, storms and climate. It also accounts for the various types of expected and unexpected work and collaboration that takes place between participating scientist and the vessel staff. In more general terms, the study explores the types of work and relations that are established on board the vessel and in relation to non-present scientific sites, such as the home laboratory and the future conferences. On this basis, the study reflects on the topology of the scientific expedition and on the relation between practices and actors that are sometimes hiding and sometimes made visible.

The digital shaping of humanities research
René Brauer & Mats Fridlund

The epistemological affordances of technologies such as the Internet and computers are – yet again – offering promising and threatening opportunities to reshape humanistic research. The large digitization efforts within humanities has created new kinds of 'big data' textual source materials only a 'mouse click away' (e.g. Google books, JSTOR or the Bodleian Digital Library). This socio-technical development presents new epistemological challenges for research within various humanities disciplines. To aid this effort, some researchers are turning to new kinds of (digital) data-mining methods to tackle this complexity. The subject of this study, topic modeling (TM) is such a digital humanities method.

The presentation systematically surveys academic applications of topic modelling – an algorithm that parameterizes word concurrences within digitized texts – within historical research. The aim is to answer questions such as; what are the stated benefits of TM, whether there is qualitative differences between TM and traditional methods, and what new epistemological challenges TM creates for historical research. Our starting point is 2004 with the first peer-reviewed historical article and end point in 2013 with the publication of a special journal issue on applications of TM.

Our preliminary results show that TM indeed affords new possibilities of innovative qualitative approaches in historical research. However, for all practical purposes TM is, as of yet, not a 'black-boxed technology' as many of its key variables still lack general agreed upon standards. This incorporation of TM within historical studies appears to be analogues to earlier developments in disciplines such as human geography or psychology. These earlier introductions of quantitative tools and methodologies into previously qualitatively dominated disciplines ultimately changed the character of these disciplines. If this will occur within historical studies in particular or humanities in general remains to be seen.

Keywords: topic modeling, research technology development, 'black boxing' technology, history studies, digital humanities

D3
SUNDHEDSTEKNOLOGIER
Room: 06.1-037
Chair: Peter Hagedorn-Rasmussen
Language: Danish

Ø- telemedicin – på sporet af en anderledes omsorg
Bente Hull Frich

Omsorg er en særlig aktivitet, som sygeplejersker sjældent forbinder med anvendelsen af teknologi (Langstrup 2014:223) og den stigende anvendelse af teleteknologi i klinisk praksis deler sygeplejen i bekymringen om hvorvidt den "kolde teknologi" kommer til at tage over for den relationelt "varme omsorg" (Hasse & Wallace 2014:87), som normativt ligger i syge-plejens selvforståelse. Når sygeplejersken ikke kan være til stede hos patienten, kan man så overhovedet tale om et relationelt forhold?

Man kan argumentere for, at anvendelsen af telemedicin i Danmark ikke som sådan repræsenterer noget nyt i praksis (Langstrup 2014:218). I stedet kan der argumenteres for, at den stigende anvendelse af medierende og kompleks telemedicinsk teknologi (eksem-pelvis KOL kufferter, videokonsultationer, sårbehandling og hjerteovervågning (SST 2011: 84) kalder på nye og anderledes tilgange til sygeplejefaglig omsorg. At forske i omsorg er som sådan heller ikke nyt. Det forskningsmæssigt nye ligger derimod i, hvordan omsorg studeres.

I dette Ph.d. projekt går vejen til at forstå telemedieret omsorg gennem Aktør-Netværksteori (ANT), idet den åbner mulighed for at belyse, hvordan forbindelser, knudepunkter, styrker, svagheder, ændringer og brud spiller ind i omsorgskonteksten (Jespersen 2007:5). Med ANT som optik indkredses en omsorgspraksis, hvor menneske-teknologirelationer belyses og hvor omsorgen snarere skal ses som proces end knyttet til afgrænsede kategoriseringer (Mol 2008:20). Ph.d. projektets empiri hentes i en telemedicinsk ordning i en dansk ø-kommune, i hjemmesygeplejerskers og borgeres verdener, hvor nye og anderledes arbejdsopgaver, ans-varsfordelinger og omsorgskontekster følger i kølvandet på anvendelsen af teleteknologi.

Oplægget tager udgangspunkt i en etnografisk tilgang ud fra ønsket om at følge aktanter i den virkelighed, der udspiller sig, når borgere, hjemmesygeplejersker, teleteknologiske artefakter, analyser af data, læger, teleteknikere og ambulatoriebesøg skal spille sammen. Projektet ønsker at skærpe sygeplejerskers opmærksomhed på, at teknologi i sundhed-spraksis aldrig er neutral, men derimod er med til at forme praksis, relationer, sprog og omsorg generelt.

Litteratur:
Hasse, C. & Wallace, J (2014): "Omsorgsteknologier". I Huniche, L. & Olesen, F: Teknologi i Sundhedspraksis. Munksgaard.
Jespersen, A. P (2007): Engagement i arbejdet?: Konsultationsprocesser hos danske praktiserende læger . Ph.d. afhandling, Københavns Universitet.
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Community alarms and elderly people's conduct of everyday life
Ditte Stilling Borchorst

In my PhD I investigate how elderly people relate to and live with ambient assisted living technology (velfærdsteknologi) in their everyday life. To be more precise, the focus is on the use of community alarms (nødkaldsapparater) in elder care; including the different existing perspectives on this particular artifact and it's concrete meaning and purpose in practice, the manifold uses of it as well as the different ways of acting upon an emergency call in practice, and the emerging dilemmas and contradictions that elderly people meet in their conduct of everyday life with community alarms by their side. Following this I will argue that ambient assisted living technologies are becoming more and more influential "forms of life" (Langdon Winner) in the everyday life of elderly people, and sociality seems to be more and more mediated through technology, in this relation, between the elderly people and the people involved in their life and the caretaking. My research is based on critical psychological practice research and critical participant methodologies (e.g. participant observation, qualitative interviews, interpretation meeting). And I am working with questions like: How do elderly people and their caretakers relate to the community alarm? How are other people involved in elderly people's life with a community alarm? What kind of contradictory circumstances are connected to this form of social practice?

Modelling a biological system and a sensitive human patient: New ethical and scientific reasonings in „translational medicine"
Mie Seest Dam & Mette N. Svendsen

This paper explores how the highly politically promoted concept of „translational medicine" is negotiated and practiced in the field of neonatology. It does so by following experimental, clinical and organizational activities in a newly started biomedical research platform based in Copenhagen. Through ethnographic fieldwork in the perinatal pig laboratory, the neonatal intensive care clinic and at research seminars we discuss how researchers in this field navigate between two central notions of what constitutes a good animal model of the human infant: "the pig as a biological system" versus "the pig as a patient". In situations where the pig is to model a biological system emphasis is put on standardizing the piglets and if the piglets come to suffer they will be euthanized. In situations where the pig is made to model the weak infant patient the researchers will provide suffering piglets with intensive individual care and attention. In these situations of individualized care, survival is crucial and hence the piglets may come to endure prolonged suffering. When researchers navigate and negotiate between these two different notions of the good model concepts of animal welfare and good scientific practice are up for re-negotiation. Exploring these negotiations as they occur in daily scientific practice we argue that new cross-disciplinary relations reshape animal ethics as well as scientific standards and pave the way for new dilemmas as well as new potentials in „translational medicine".

Organizing Committee

The organizing committee consists of employees at five of the six departments at Roskilde University. That is;

Department of Psychology and Educational Studies (PAES)
Department of Communication, Business and Information Technologies (CBIT)
Department of Environmental, Social and Spatial Change (ENSPAC)
Department of Culture and Identity (CUID)
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