



**15th Annual Conference  
and Convocation**  
**11-13 September 2003,**  
**Karl-Franzens-Universität,**  
**Graz Austria**

**In the region of 200 participants spent a wonderful three early Autumn days in the 2003 European City of Culture debating a crucial question:**

# What makes us human?



Speakers had been assembled from across the globe, to provide participants with challenging perspectives of the topic drawn into four themed sessions: Human genetics and developments; Cognition; Culture, and Man – Earth – Cosmos.

As has become a tradition, the opening ceremony speeches were given by our President – Jürgen Mittelstrass (the full text is on our website); Professor S. Höllinger, representing the Federal Ministry of Education, Research and Culture; the Rector of the University (Lothar Zechlin), the Vice-President of the Austrian Academy (Peter Schuster) and, The Mayor of the City (Siegfried Nagl).

The Academia wishes to record our grateful thanks to these sponsors and also to the Heinz-Nixdorf Foundation, Novartis and Austrian Airlines. We give our special thanks to the local organiser and member of the Academia, Siegfried



University of Music and Dramatic Arts Graz, venue for the concert

Bauer. His efforts and those of the local team made the event a memorable one.

The highlights of the opening, included the presentation of the annual Burgen Scholars awards to outstanding Austrian post-doctoral scholars, who this year also received a book prize kindly provided by the Cambridge University Press. Their mini-presentations were followed by a powerful ERASMUS lecture, given this year by the award winning Chemist, Industrialist and author and playwright Professor Carl Djerassi (Stanford).

The Title of his lecture was “**Sex &**

## **Reproduction: Ready for Divorce?”**

Professor Djerassi took the opportunity to address elements of his talk to our youngest ever participant – a very recently born daughter of one of the Burgen Scholars! I am sure her smiles were ones of genuine appreciation.

Abstracts of all of the presentations can be found on the Academia website, alongside programme information, participants lists and other related information. The 2003 Erasmus lecture and some of the presentations will be published in future issues of the European Review.



The dinner



The conference banquet at the Minoritensaal

Speakers included:

## Human Genetics and Social Developments

Chair: Hans Tuppy (Graz)

- Humans versus Chimpanzees: the hiatus between molecular and morphological differences *Robert D. Martin (Field Museum, Chicago)*
- Human evolution and the history of genes and traits *Peter Oefner (Stanford)*
- Neurobiological bases of animal and human behaviour *Gerald Wolf (Magdeburg)*
- *Sir Michael Rutter (London)*

## Culture and Belief – The Essential Human?

Chair: Karl Acham (Graz)

- Cultural memory and the role of literature *Renate Lachmann (Konstanz)*
- Culture and diversity *Anil Bhatti (New Delhi)*
- Human nature without a soul? *Malcolm Jeeves (St Andrews)*
- The mirror-neuron system and its role in language evolution *G. Rizzolatti (Italy)*
- Music – the aural language *Rudolf Flotzinger (Graz)*

## Cognition

Chair: Michael Rutter (London)

- Ageing versus the vigour of youth-where is the prize? *G. Wick (Innsbruck)*
- Determinism and freedom: The problems now *Ted Honderich (London)*
- Reality and the human observer *H. Rauch (Vienna)*
- Evolution of co-operation and communication *M. Novak (Harvard)*

## Man – Earth – Cosmos

Chair: Sierd Cloetingh (Amsterdam)

- Striking the balance: Economics and Environment *Agnar Sandmo (Bergen)*
- Planet Earth: our 'oasis in space' *Siegfried J. Bauer (Graz)*
- Man's cosmic cradle *Sir Martin Rees (Cambridge)*



Arnold Burgan and Fred Lembecks



Vice President Ian Butterworth making his farewell speech



Peter Day (Hon Treasurer) giving the citation for Carl Djerassi



Prof Barbara Kellner-Heinkele and Dr Swinnerton-Dyer

An important part of any annual meeting are the social events. This year participants and partners, were treated to an excellent concert in the former palace (Meran) of Archduke John (1782 – 1859). The Graz University of Music provided the performers and a programme that included works by Franz Schubert; J. S. Bach; Ernst Krenek; Hugo Wolf and Isang Yun. This was followed by a reception in the

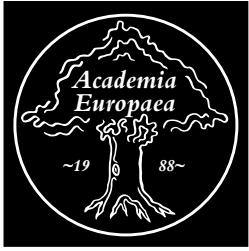
Staterooms of the Graz Burg, given by the provincial Governor. The conference ended in traditional style, with a banquet kindly given by the Mayor of the city, in the elegant „Minoritensaal“. It was at this point that we said farewell to our long-time Vice-President Ian Butterworth, who received a (now) traditional parting gift of an antique map of Europe – a token of gratitude for his strong and active support over the years.

This year and for the first time – the Earth Sciences Section organised a post-conference geological excursion, to investigate in detail the unique geology of the Styrian Basin. Sierd Cloetingh (Section chair) and the Council wish to thank Franz Neubauer and Ana-Voica Bojar of the Universities of Salzburg and Graz, for their hospitality and organisation of this event.

*Executive Secretary*



Concert in the Palais Meran



# Annual business meeting

## Graz, 11 September 2003

DRAFT

### Minutes of the 2003 Annual meeting of the Academia Europaea held at the Karl-Franzens University, Graz

**Present:** The President, Executive Secretary and 51 members

**Apologies** were received from members of the Council and Trustees: Professors Marie-Lise Chanin, Enric Banda, Stig Strömholm, Aaron Klug, Tony Wrigley and Paul Baltes

**1:** The Agenda was adopted and the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of 12 October 2002 were approved without amendment.

#### 2: Matters arising

The President recalled the untimely deaths during the year of Profs. Rathmayer (Vice-President) and Maczak (member of the nominations sub-committee). A vote of thanks to the hosts of the meeting and to Siegfried Bauer was recorded. A vote of thanks to retiring Vice-Presidents (Butterworth and Meyer) and Council members (Banda, Chanin and Meyer) were recorded

There were no matters arising from these minutes other than those tabled.

The President invited members to respond to the reported outcome of the workshop on the future of the Academia that had been held in Lisbon. From the floor the following points were made:

- That the Academia has ongoing problems of credibility, both in relation to its niche and also with respect to the quality of its membership election processes.
- There was some criticism of the (lack of) transparency of election and decision-making processes within the sections and lack of genuine interaction with the membership of those sections.

- More consultation was urgently needed. It was reported that these matters were under consideration in the Board and that the further developments of the website would include ways to enhance visibility across all aspects of the Academia.

#### 3: Officers of the Academia.

The President announced that in accordance with regulations, **Professors Butterworth and Meyer** would retire as Vice-Presidents at the close of business. **Professors Michael Marmot (Chair of the behavioural Sciences Section, University College, London)** and **Denis Weaire (Physics, Trinity College, Dublin)** had been elected to serve as Vice-Presidents by the Council on 10 September 2003.

The meeting noted changes in trustees over the past year.

- Professor Hubert Curien, one of the founding members of the Academia Europaea, retired.
- Professor Sir Brian Heap (former Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society) and Professor Paul Baltes (Director of the Max Planck Institute für Bildungsforschung – Berlin) were appointed as trustees.
- Professor Sir Arnold Burgen undertook to remain as chair until the end of the financial year (31 March 2004), when Professor Heap will take up the chairmanship.

The continuing trustees are: Professor Stig Strömholm; Professor Sir Aaron Klug and Professor Peter Day (Honorary Treasurer of the Academia).

#### 4: Re-appointments and elections to the Council

The President informed the meeting that **Professors Risto Näätänen (Psychology – Helsinki)** and **Alessandro Cavalli**

**(Sociology – Pavia)** had reached the end of their first term and were eligible for re-appointment to a second (and final) term of office.

At the invitation of the President, the meeting re-elected Professors **Näätänen** and **Cavalli** for a second term.

**The President then announced that there were three vacancies on Council and that six candidates were available for election.**

The meeting then conducted a written ballot. The meeting appointed two tellers [Butterworth and Meyer], and the President subsequently announced that **Professor Bertil Andersson (Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, Stockholm)**, **Professor José Mariano Gago (Physics, Lisbon)** and **Professor William Shea (Philosophy of Science, University of Padova)** had been duly elected to serve a first term.

#### 5: Reports

**From the President:** The President introduced the Annual report for the year to March 31 2003. The President thanked Henk Wesseling for organising an informal meeting of 40 Dutch members from across all disciplines. Members were encouraged to organise similar events within their own countries. Other thanks were tabled to existing sponsors (the DFG, MPG, Royal Society, CSIC Spain, ICCT Portugal and the Czech Academy and the major Swedish Foundations listed in the report) who had collectively kept the Academia afloat. Specific thanks were also tabled to the Klaus Tschira Foundation and to the Wenner Gren Foundation for their continued and generous support for Academia meetings held during the last year. Finally the President thanked Professor Butterworth for his major efforts

in developing a stream of activities in the I.T. and Internet related areas and Ole Petersen and the Medicine and Physiology Section for their work in organising very high-level annual meetings in Heidelberg. Thanks were recorded to Professors Hiley and Bergsagel for organising a successful meeting on medieval sacred music in Regensburg.

The President reported that Professors Swinnerton-Dyer and Marie-Lise Chanin were representing the Academia in the work of the European Academies' Science Advisory Council (EASAC), of which the AE had been a founder member. In connection with the policy work of the Academia, the President reported that opinions had been published on the European Research Council and on Excellence in Higher Education and that a number of discussions with the European Commission and various Academies and European governments had been held. It was noted that the Board had recently agreed to implement a system of annual reporting on future plans for the Academia, to the principle sponsors.

The President reported on the successful relocation of the secretariat to new and better office accommodation at the Institute of Physics in London. The Academia had gained access to a range of meeting facilities and two conference suites. The President reported that an offer of accommodation had been received from the Mayor of Strasbourg and that this would be explored further over the coming months.

From the floor, a number of points were made:

- Any consideration of a move to Strasbourg should take account of possible confusion through a possible (too) close an association with other similar organisations co-located in that city.
- Council should take steps to actively recruit more female members and Sections should receive instructions to this effect, and that Council should set targets (for example 150 per year) for recruitment and also assist Sections by itself identifying candidates.
- The Academia should seek sponsorship from private enterprise.

In reply, the President reminded the meeting of the failure of past campaigns to win private sector support, but agreed that the current sponsorship base was too narrow and therefore risky. The President reported on the recent success of Prof. Poirier in winning

a one-off grant from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was hopeful that new money would be forthcoming from the Austrian authorities.

Prof. Weaire reported that the nominations sub-committee would also take steps to increase the recruitment of new members.

**From the Treasurer:** The treasurer introduced the accounts for the year ending 31 March 2003. A more stable situation was reported with all events breaking even. The re-location of the secretariat was expected to bring savings over the coming years and that the current accounts reported a number of one-off expenditures relating to this re-location. The Treasurer explained that the recorded reduction in members' contributions was as a result of a decision to change the cut-off date for bringing the members' contributions into the accounts. In reality the cash 'in-flow' was holding up, as in the previous year reported in Lisbon. This would be seen in the next year's accounts. A note of caution was sounded. The one-off contributions from the Swedish Foundations would not be repeated and it was therefore important to take steps to find new sponsors, especially from national institutions. Members were encouraged to lobby hard for the Academia with their national academies and authorities.

The meeting accepted the reports of the President and of the Treasurer.

The meeting then formally adopted the Annual Report and Accounts for the year ending 31 March 2003 and re-appointed Keith-Vaudrey and Co. as auditors for the coming year.

In a brief exchange from the floor, it was noted that charging of membership fees may in some countries carry tax advantages and boost the income of the Academia. It was agreed to investigate these possibilities (ACTION: Treasurer). The status of the trust and its liabilities was questioned. The trustees noted concerns for action.

**6: Sections** were invited to make ad hoc reports of their activities. None were forthcoming.

#### **7: Report of the Programme Committee chair**

Prof. Butterworth invited Prof. Solin, to report on arrangements in place for the 2004 annual conference. The meeting would be held at the University of Helsinki, from 2-4 September 2004. A local organising

committee was in place and finances of 54000 euros had already been promised. The theme was to be "Europe in Change". Sections would be consulted as to programme and speakers. The Board would monitor progress. A flyer was circulated, which would also be mailed to all members and posted onto the website.

It was reported that the offer of Moscow for the 2005 meeting had been withdrawn. Two possible venues were under consideration. Cambridge (UK) and Potsdam (D).

The possibility of Cambridge was a result of work coordinated by Brian Heap to set up a major UNEP sponsored event on 'Sustainable Consumption'. The precise role and involvement of the Academia, and the extent to which such an event might form the annual meeting would be decided by the end of the year. An advance programme of events would be put onto the website.

Prof. Butterworth outlined the background to the decision taken by Council to abolish the Programme committee and to replace it with two new forums. One would be an annual meeting of the chairs of Sections with the Board. This would discuss the general programme of the Academia and specifically would develop, agree and input into the annual conferences. A second, small group of members with expertise in European matters had been created to identify opportunities for the Academia. These would be both opportunities for possible projects/studies and financing and also opportunities for 'policy actions'. The group would work closely with sections to act as a catalyst to stimulate action. This group (of Denis Weaire, Norbert Kroo, Pierre Lascerre and Barbara Wright) would report to the Board and Council.

The meeting thanked Prof. Butterworth for his report and for his significant input into the programme activities of the Academia over the past six years.

#### **8: Any other business**

As there had been no other business notified, the President closed the 2003 Annual business meeting of the Academia Europaea.

Copies of the 2003 Annual report and accounts document can be downloaded from the website or posted to members on request from the secretariat

# Obesity and Diabetes



An international workshop held at the Studio of Villa Bosch, Heidelberg, Germany, 6th–8th March 2003

This was the third meeting organised by the Medicine and Physiology Section under the chairmanship of Ole Petersen (Liverpool). All three have been generously supported by the Klaus Tschira Foundation. [www.kts.villa-bosch.de/english/]

These meetings are deliberately kept small to encourage intense debate amongst leading researchers in the field, in the presence of a number of invited post doctoral students.

The 2003 programme included presentations from:

## Insulin Secretion

**Claes Wollheim** (University of Geneva, Switzerland) [Claes.Wollheim@medecine.unige.ch]

**Insulin secretion in the healthy  $\beta$ -cell and in some models of type 2 diabetes**

**Frans Schuit** (Free University of Brussels, Belgium) [fschuit@minf.vub.ac.be]

**$\beta$ -cell gene expression associated with the glucose-induced insulin secretory phenotype**

**Mathias Schwanstecher**

(Braunschweig Technical University, Germany) [M.Schwanstecher@tu-bs.de]

**Molecular control of the  $\beta$ -cell  $K^+$  ATP channel by drugs and nucleotides**

Chair: **Andras Spät** (Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary) [spat@puskin.sote.hu]

**Guy Rutter** (Bristol University, UK) [G.A.Rutter@bristol.ac.uk]

**Secretory granule movement in the  $\beta$ -cell**

**Patrik Rorsman** (Lund University, Sweden) [patrik.rorsman@mphy.lu.se]

**Mechanism of insulin exocytosis**

**Romano Regazzi** (Lausanne University, Switzerland)

[Romano.Regazzi@ibcm.unil.ch]

**Monomeric G-proteins in the regulation of insulin exocytosis**

**Ole Petersen** (University of Liverpool, UK)

**A local  $[Ca^{2+}]_i$  rise mediated by voltage-dependent  $Ca^{2+}$  channels is sufficient to cause PKC translocation in insulin secreting cells**

## Cellular and Molecular Basis of Energy Homeostasis

**Graham Dockray** (University of Liverpool, UK) [g.j.dockray@liv.ac.uk]

**Gut-brain signalling**

**Denis Burdakov** (University of Oxford, UK) [denis.burdakov@physiol.ox.ac.uk]

**Hypothalamic control of body energy balance: cellular and molecular**

**Sven Enerbäck** (Göteborg University, Sweden) [sven.enerback@medgen.gu.se]

**FOXC2 – a modulator of adrenergic sensitivity in adipose tissue**

**Bernard Thorens** (University of Lausanne, Switzerland) [Bernard.Thorens@ipharm.unil.ch]

**Glucose transporters in the regulation of body glucose homeostasis**

**Martin Brand** (MRC, Cambridge, UK)

[martin.brand@mrc-dunn.cam.ac.uk]

**Uncoupling proteins: possible drug targets in obesity and diabetes**

## Insulin Action

**Philip Cohen** (University of Dundee, UK) [P.Cohen@dundee.ac.uk]

**Intracellular transduction downstream of the insulin receptor**

**Emmanuel Van Obberghen** (INSERM, Nice, France)

[Emmanuel.Van-Obberghen@unice.fr]

**Insulin action and its modulation**

**Pascal Ferre** (INSERM Centre de Recherches Biomedicales des Cordeliers, Paris, France) [pferre@bhdc.jussieu.fr]

**Role of sterol response element binding protein 1c in insulin action**

Summary slides of all presentations, can be seen on the Academia Europaea website.

The 2004 Academia-Tschira Foundation workshop will address the topic of **Brain Plasticity: From Neurobiology to Neurology** and will again be held at the Studio of Villa Bosch, Klaus Tschira Stiftung, Heidelberg, Germany, 4th–6th March 2004.

## Third Meeting of Dutch Members of the Academia Europaea

On June 11, 2003, a meeting was held of the Dutch members of the Academia Europaea. It was the third such meeting. Previous meetings were held in the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam and at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study (NIAS) in Wassenaar. This meeting had again a very good attendance. It took place in the Boerhaave Museum of Science in Leiden, a very appropriate location because the lecture was about two Leiden professors and early Nobel Prize winners, Lorentz and Kamerlingh Onnes. The lecture was given by the physicist Dirk van Delft, head of the science section of the Dutch newspaper "NRC-Handelsblad" and the first Journalist-in-Residence of NIAS. It will be published in "The European Review". After the lecture there was the possibility to have a look at some objects from the old Leiden physics laboratory. As always the scholarly part was followed by drinks and dinner, and lively discussions. *H.L. Wesseling*

## Deceased members

notified since publication of Tree 18

**Professor Pierre Aigrain** Paris  
September 1924 – October 2002

**Professor Armand Borel** Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, United States  
May 1923 – September 2003

**Professor Juri Cholopow** Moscow  
August 1932 – April 2003

**Professor Ole-Johan Dahl** University of Oslo, October 1931 – 2002

**Professor Béla Flerkó** University Medical School, Pécs, Hungary  
June 1924 – April 2003

**Professor William Gorman** Nuffield College, Oxford  
June 1923 – January 2003

**Professor Pierre Jacquinet** Orsay, France. January 1910 – April 2003

**Professor Claude Helne** INSERM, Paris  
January 1938 – February 2002

**Sir Bernard Katz** University College, London  
March 1911 – April 2003

**Professor Bernhard Kölver** Universität Leipzig  
April 1938 – November 2001

**Professor Ernst Kossmann** Groningen, Netherlands. January 1922 – November 2003

**Professor Stanislaw Lojasiewicz** Instytut Matematyki UJ, Cracow

October 1926 – November 2002

**Professor Olli Lounasmaa** Helsinki University of Technology  
August 1930 – January 2003

**Professor Antoni Maczak** Warsaw University  
March 1928 – March 2003

**Professor George Marx** Eötvös University, Budapest  
May 1927 – December 2002

**Professor Robert Merton** New York  
July 1910 – February 2003

**Professor Andrei Mirzabekov** Russian Academy of Sciences  
October 1937 – July 2003

**Sir William Mitchell** University of Oxford  
September 1925 – October 2002

**Professor Roger Needham** Microsoft Research Ltd, Cambridge  
February 1935 – February 2003

**Professor Antonia Dominguez Ortiz** Granada  
October 1909 – January 2003

**Professor Ilya Prigogine** Brussels  
January 1917 – May 2003

**Professor Jozef Schell** Max-Planck-Institut, Cologne  
July 1935 – April 2003

**Professor René Thom** Institut des Hautes études Scientifiques, Bures-sur-Yvette  
September 1923 – 2003

**Professor Eugenius Uhlenbeck** of the Netherlands  
August 1913 – May 2003

## Academia launch expert group on Higher Education, Research and Culture in European Society 'HERCULES'

This group has been set up as an initiative of the Board to develop the 'HERCULES' programme of activity of the Academia. This programme has held several successful international workshops in the areas of "Excellence"; "Virtuality" and "Electronic publishing", in conjunction with the Wenner Gren Foundation. All events have produced major symposium volumes. The programme has also produced a number of policy documents, including a recent statement on the 'Role of Universities in the Europe of Knowledge'. This has had a significant impact on the ongoing European debate on Universities and the "Barcelona process".

Founding members of the group include:

Jens Erik Fenstad (Oslo)  
Jürgen Mittelstrass (Konstanz)  
Denis Weaire (Trinity, Dublin)  
Alessandro Cavalli (Pavia)  
Erik de Corte (Leuven)  
Bertil Daneholt (Wenner Gren Foundation)  
Brian Heap (Cambridge)  
Jozef J. Ziolkowski (Wroclaw)  
Ulrich Teichler (Kassel)

The group met for the first time on 5 January 2004 and agreed a provisional series of topics to be developed into future workshops. It is expected that the group will be pro-active in stimulating cross-disciplinary groups to address key European research and learning issues. Members of the group will participate in the 2004 European Commission workshop (Liege). A summary of the first meeting will be posted onto the website. Any reader of the Tree willing to play an active part in developing our 'HERCULES' programme of initiatives should contact Ulrich Teichler [ [teichler@hochschulforschung.uni-kassel.de](mailto:teichler@hochschulforschung.uni-kassel.de) ] to discuss their ideas.

# Forward plans 2004-2006

As part of our ongoing discussions with sponsors, we have prepared a forward plan for the next few years. Members may be interested to read these. As ever, we invite members working through the section committees to suggest ideas for meetings, publications and other events that will enhance the work of the Academia.

Some background

## 1. The need for a European Academy

As Europe progressively comes together in a community of shared interests and objectives, it needs strong and effective European institutions of all kinds. The academic world is no exception. Various bodies have emerged to meet this need. The Academia Europaea stands out as the most independent, comprehensive and authoritative of them. Increasingly it is taking on the leading role for which it was created, and is moving to the centre stage of European affairs.

## 2. The Academia Europaea – Who are we?

**History:** The concept of a ‘European’ Academy was raised at a meeting in Paris of the European Ministers of Science in 1985. The initiative was taken by the Royal Society of London, which resulted in a meeting in London in June 1986 of Arnold Burgen (UK), Hubert Curien (F), Umberto Colombo (ITA), David Magnusson (S), Eugen Seibold (D) and Ruud van Lieshout (NL) – who agreed to the need for such a new body. Crucial support has been given over the years from a number of government agencies in a number of countries, and from a range of public sector bodies and private Foundations. Notable amongst these is The Max-Planck Society and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and the Royal Society of London.

**Status:** The Academia is a not-for-profit charitable Trust, created in 1988 and registered in the United Kingdom. Members are elected from amongst the scholars of the whole continent of Europe. As an association of individuals, the Academia Europaea is independent of all

national governments and international political organisations. The membership, acting through the Council, have as a principal objective the promotion of excellence in scholarship, education and research.

**Current membership:** Our 2005 scholars come from thirty-five European countries and eight non-European countries. The Academia is therefore a truly multicultural and multi-disciplinary organisation with a pan-European reach including scholars from the physical sciences and technology, the biological sciences and medicine, mathematics, the humanities, the social and cognitive sciences, economics and law.

Uniquely within the family of European Academies, all members have equal access and status within the Academia, regardless of their nationality. Recognition through election to membership is based solely on an individual’s record of international scholarship.

The governance of the Academia is the responsibility of a board of trustees. The management is under the control of an elected Board and Council of members. The day-to-day administrative business of the Academia is managed by a small secretariat, from offices in London.

## 3. What makes us different?

From the very beginning, and alone amongst the European Academies, the Academia Europaea has been able to draw upon scholars from across the continent. All learning traditions participate on equal terms. Thus we can quickly create an assemblage of expertise that crosses all disciplinary and cultural boundaries, and that responds to topical issues of international concern. Our membership is uniquely placed to provide a truly representative, authoritative and independent perspective to all organisations that value such an approach. Most bodies involved in similar activities on a European level are heavily dependent upon national Governments and Government-controlled sources of finance and quite rightly reflect their national interests. The complete independence of the Academia Europaea is a guarantee of its impartiality in this respect, in that ideas, proposals and

solutions coming from members in smaller European nations have the same claim to attention as the larger groupings.

## 4. What are our aims?

- To identify, encourage, support and recognise excellence in research and scholarship across national borders and between disciplines.
- To promote a wider appreciation of the value of European scholarship and research and encourage the highest possible standards in scholarship, research and education.
- To mobilise intellectual resources of the membership, to discuss and illuminate issues spanning traditional disciplinary boundaries, especially between the natural and social sciences and the humanities.
- To identify topics of broad European importance to research and scholarship, and propose appropriate action to ensure that these issues are adequately studied.
- To distil the specialist knowledge of the members into appropriate channels of advice, to European policy-makers on topics of current and future importance as they affect European science, scholarship and academic life.

## 5. We achieve these by:

- **Supporting international dialogue and networking of members.** The Sections are encouraged to develop and promote workshops and other activities that address topics both within their domains and more importantly topics at the boundaries of the established disciplines.
- **Organising high-level international meetings.** Scientific and societal issues of broad international relevance are the subject of major symposia and publications. These comprise both the thematic annual conferences of the Academia, and also smaller focused symposia series.
- **Organising interdisciplinary, ‘expert’ workshops.** These are smaller scale, usually one-day events that bring together leading expertise to “brainstorm” or to dissect specific academic “hot topics” and research policy matters.



- **Creating *ad hoc* working and expert groups.** The Academia, either in response to requests from governments or international agencies, or pro-actively, will draw upon its breadth of expertise, to provide authoritative and independent analyses of issues relevant to policymakers and institutions.
- **International collaborations.** The Academia recognises the need to work with and through other organisations. This includes seeking collaborative support for delivery of workshops, meetings and publications. The Academia also works closely with other European Academies, intergovernmental agencies and institutions and independent bodies to deliver scientific advice. The Academia is officially recognised by UNESCO and is an observer to many European agencies. The Academia supports and was a founding member of the European Academies Science Advisory Council (EASAC). This latter group, formed in 2002, comprises experts nominated by a number of European national Academies of Science. It provides the institutions of the European Union with independent scientific advice to underpin general policy development.
- **Awarding medals and prizes.** Excellence in scholarship is recognised by election to the Academia and also through the awarding of individual prizes. The highest individual award is the Erasmus medal, awarded by Council, to scholars who have demonstrated a sustained and significant contribution to European and international scholarship. Other honours include honorary membership, the Gold medal given in recognition of a major contribution to the work of the Academia and the Burgen Scholarships awards. These are given to younger scholars at the formative stages of their careers following nomination of local members of the Academia in the host country of the annual conferences. The “Russia prizes”, are awarded annually to emerging, younger Russian scholars and judged by a peer review panel of Academia members. These are substantial cash prizes that enable more substantive work to be carried out. They are strongly

supported by several leading Russian organisations.

- **Publications.** Even in the face of escalating costs of publications and the trend to focus efforts on specialist subject journals, the Academia continues to publish one of the few internationally cited and peer reviewed general European quarterly journals that is truly inter- and multidisciplinary. The ‘European Review’ takes high quality articles from all academic disciplines and seeks to stimulate the broadest debate amongst its readership. The Academia also publishes a wide range of symposia volumes, either linked directly to specific meetings, or as stand-alone volumes, produced in collaboration with others.

## 6. Where are we going next?

What follows is a list of activities that are planned or that we feel essential to our objectives and mission.<sup>1</sup>

In general terms we want to:

- Deliver an increased number of high-level symposia and expert workshops.
- Provide better and more effective support to *ad hoc* expert groups working on European policy responses.
- Enable our Sections to increase their capacity for dialogue and development of new initiatives that impact on European issues.
- Increase our capacity for publications and improve our communication structure to create a genuine “Virtual Academy”, and
- Provide the Academia with an effective administrative support capacity.

We have set up a special working group on opportunities to increase our engagement in European initiatives and debates across a wide front.

Our programme of activities for the coming year embraces a wide range of topics and issues which we are approaching through a variety of different formats.

### 6.1 Our 2004 activities.

**Major Symposia**<sup>2</sup>, all with accompanying publications:

- September – “Europe in Change” – Helsinki (150 participants).
- December – “Aspects of Chemistry” – Krakow (100 participants).

#### Expert Workshops:

- February – “European Risk Research: towards a new operational plan”. In collaboration with the European Commission. (25 – 30 participants). Brussels.
- March – “Brain Plasticity: From Neurobiology to Neurology”. In conjunction with the Klaus Tschira Foundation – Heidelberg (30 participants). Medicine Section.
- August – “Moral Challenges to Science – Back to the Future?” Stockholm (30 participants).

#### Expert groups:

- Working group on the Role of Universities in the Europe of Knowledge. European Opportunities group.
- Expert group on the role of Social Sciences and Humanities in the ERA. Working group on the European Research Council.
- Steering group on the inventory of members’ ‘non-research’ expertise. Steering group for the development of a European Humanities Citation Index.

#### Support to Sections:

- Support will be provided to assist in the development of Section-specific web pages. A dedicated communications and members’ liaison officer will be recruited to provide a central focus for all sectional activity. National “section-nets” will be developed.

#### Support to members:

- National groups will be encouraged to improve their local activities, including by giving support for local initiatives and communication.

#### Support to external bodies:

- Continuing involvement in the European Academies Science Advisory Council.

## 6.2 Our 2005 pipeline

The following activities are already under active preparation

#### Symposia:

- January – “Mirror Symmetry” – London

<sup>1</sup> The financial year of the Academia Europaea runs from 1 April – 31 March. Annual accounts and reports relate to this period.

<sup>2</sup> It continues to be our policy that the annual meeting and any major symposia and workshops are essentially self-financing and collaborative. The development of Sectional and regional focused activity, expert groups and workshops, will however need substantial additional resources to be made available, at the centre. These resources will be used to develop the support infrastructure necessary both centrally and through the sections and regional membership.

(20+ participants).

- Spring – “Islamic art in the periphery of Europe” – Berlin (50+ participants).
- Annual conference in Potsdam (September).
- Autumn – “Linguistics in science and cognition” (50+ participants).
- Winter – “Aspects of Excellence in Higher Education” (50 – 100 participants) Torino.

#### Expert workshops:

- “Basic Ideas in Science” (second of three) – Konstanz (25 participants).
- Physiology and Medicine workshop in collaboration with the Tschira Foundation (20+ participants) – Heidelberg. Topic to be identified.
- “Aspects of research networking in Europe”. To be developed.

#### Sections:

- First in a series of sponsored annual “Masterclass” lecture series that target non-EU countries.
- A programme of European regional “Offered Papers” seminars, based upon interdisciplinary regionally relevant themes

#### Support to the membership:

- Enhancement of the online communication and publication facilities.
- Recruitment of a full-time Executive Secretary.

### 6.3 Outline plans for 2006

#### Symposia:

- Further aspects of European Risk (Spring).
- Further aspects of Excellence in Higher Education (Autumn).
- Venue and theme for the annual meeting still undecided.

#### Expert workshops:

- “Basic Ideas in Science”. Third of the series.
- Medicine and Physiology Section workshop.

THE BOARD.

## Expert Groups

The statements and opinions published during the past few months have contributed to a general increase in the profile of the Academia. In order to continue this welcome development, Council agreed to the establishment of a small group of members:

### The EUROPEAN OPPORTUNITIES GROUP [EOG]

The group held a first meeting during the annual conference in Graz in September. Terms of reference are as follows:

*The EOG shall identify and explore opportunities for initiatives and activities that will enhance the profile of the Academy, improve the level of its activities, and its sources of income. It will be pro-active in making a preliminary analysis of such opportunities, and will assist the Board and Council in the first stage of the subsequent implementation of initiatives that have been approved.*

This mandate runs until the annual business meeting, 2005.

As of October 2003, the core members of the EOG are:

Professor Denis Weaire . . . . . [denis.weaire@tcd.ie](mailto:denis.weaire@tcd.ie)  
 Professor Norbert Kroo . . . . . [kroo@office.mta.hu](mailto:kroo@office.mta.hu)  
 Professor Barbara Wright . . . . . [bwright@tcd.ie](mailto:bwright@tcd.ie)  
 Professor Theo Godfraind . . . . . [godfraind@farl.ucl.ac.be](mailto:godfraind@farl.ucl.ac.be)  
 Professor Pierre Lasserre . . . . . [Lasserrep33@aol.com](mailto:Lasserrep33@aol.com)  
 Professor Jean-Paul Poirier . . . . . [poirier@ipgp.jussieu.fr](mailto:poirier@ipgp.jussieu.fr)  
 Professor Michael Marmot . . . . . [m.marmot@public-health.ucl.ac.uk](mailto:m.marmot@public-health.ucl.ac.uk)

Any readers of the Tree who wish to help in this initiative are invited to contact any of the core group.

## Membership Cycle 2004

**N**ominations are now open for candidates as new members. The nomination forms can be downloaded from the website ([www.acadeuro.org](http://www.acadeuro.org)) members only section. The password to access this part of the site is: 08erasmus02

The rules for nomination and eligibility are also on the website (or by request from Betty Lim at the Secretariat ([membership@acadeuro.org](mailto:membership@acadeuro.org))).

**Council has placed a priority on the election of members under 55 years of age. At least 50% of priority lists** coming from the sections should contain younger candidates of exceptional promise. **Council will specifically encourage female nominations.** Candidates who are past normal retirement ages will be considered on their individual record of distinction and awards and internationally recognised honours. All candidates for Foreign

Membership must in addition to their academic achievements, also provide evidence of substantial **and sustained** scholarly links to Europe

The timetable for 2004 is as follows:

**END of June 2004**– Completed forms to be sent to the chairs of the relevant sections (see the list in this issue)

- June–September – Assessment by the Section Committees
- October – Assessment reports and priority lists to the Secretariat office
- December – Meeting of the nominations sub-committee
- April 2005 – Election by the Council

Once approval by Council has been obtained, a formal invitation to the candidate to accept membership is issued. **Until that acceptance is received, the candidate is not considered to be a bona fide member.**

# Chemistry Section

## meeting and symposium Paris, October 2-4 2003

Jerzy Haber, chairman of the Chemistry Section and his committee organised a highly successful meeting for all members of the section at the Polish Centre in Paris. The theme of the meeting was "Different faces of Chemistry". Twenty members of the section participated in the meeting, sponsored by the Academia, the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Catalysis and Surface Chemistry – Krakow.

This meeting was a direct result of the Lisbon 2002, round table seminar, where Sections were encouraged to stimulate more activities relevant to their membership.

The following lectures were given:

- Jerzy Haber "Different Faces of Chemistry"
- Guy Ourisson "A Rationalist Reading of *Genesis 1*, 11-26; some Plausible Solutions to the Origin of Life, and some Real Problems"
- Tornbjörn Norin "Chemistry and Sustainable Development"
- Sergio Carra' "Chemistry as the Basis of Modern Electronics"
- Gerhard Wegner "Chemistry as the Basis of Modern Information Carriers"
- Wilhelm Keim "Quo vadis Chemical Industry?"
- Helmut Knözinger "Chemistry and Human Mobility"
- Gunnar Bergström "Chemical Signals between Organisms"
- Achim Müller "Chemistry: from Aesthetics to New Perspectives in Nanotechnology"
- Michel Che "Importance of Education in Chemistry"



Active discussions identified the following issues relevant to Chemistry in our modern society:

- One of the important factors determining the sustainable development is the production of energy. New sources of energy should be looked for, compatible with the requirement of pollution control (green chemistry). The inevitability of the use of nuclear energy in the future and the need to convince society that it is a safe energy was stressed.
- The general public considers chemistry as the most dangerous threat to safety. This clouds the reality of chemistry as the foundation of much modern technology. A suggestion was made that the sociologists and psychologists should be invited to the next conferences in order to analyse the reasons of this phenomenon.
- Ignorance and suspicion of chemistry and chemicals may be due to the low level of chemistry education in the schools, particularly to the lack

of good teachers and good school textbooks. The Academia Europaea should thus undertake action in this respect.

- Reporting in the media is almost always negative and doom laden. Positive messages were crucial.
- It was unanimously agreed to organize a bigger event that would address the media and the wide public, and would look at the development of chemistry for the future. The elegance of chemistry will be illustrated, the safety of the use of chemicals will be explained and the importance of the education in the everyday use of chemistry will be emphasized.

It is hoped to hold the event in Krakow under auspices of the Academia Europaea during 2004. For further information contact Jerzy Haber ([nchaber@cyf-kr.edu.pl](mailto:nchaber@cyf-kr.edu.pl))

# President's letter



The President Jürgen Mittelstrass

I hope your new year has started well. One of my many resolutions was to write this message – intended to be the first of many more as we improve our communication with you, the members. I would briefly like to report on some of our activities to outline our plans for the medium-term. We have had many interesting events and are actively planning more. It is fair to say that the Academia is thriving, and more and more fulfilling its intended role to promote the appreciation of European scholarship, to foster cross-disciplinary dialogue in Europe, and to shape European science to the long-term benefit of all Europeans.

The Academia is entirely dependent on the participation and involvement of you, the members. We can only hope to achieve our aims through your active involvement in all aspects of what we are trying to do. So, I would ask you to join with your colleagues in the sections and put forward your ideas. The Academia can give you support in planning international workshops and symposia, and we have the means to influence European policy by issuing statements and recommendations

to the relevant institutions. Please contact your section chair, or the London office, if you would like to know more.

The recent annual conference in Graz was certainly the highlight of the past few months. Those of you who were present will agree that we had a wonderful event full of stimulating talks and discussions. In the Erasmus lecture, Erasmus medallist Carl Djerassi (Stanford) talked about how “Sex and Reproduction” are increasingly separated in the modern world. This provided the starting point for a number of sessions exploring the theme – “What makes us human?” – looking from the perspective of genetics, social as well as cultural science. The local organizer Siegfried Bauer had managed to put together a wonderful program and the Academia benefited from marvellous receptions and dinners. Graz, a lovely town, and Europe’s capital of culture in 2003, provided a memorable background. Not just because of the award of our Burgen Scholarships to young local researchers did we get good media coverage!

The 2004 conference will be held in Helsinki, from September 2–4, and is being organised by Heikki Solin. The theme is “Europe in Change”. It will emphasize that Europe is constantly evolving, and it will consist of four sessions: Natural Europe, Cultural Europe, European Society and Technological Europe. Preparations are well under way and I hope to see you there. You will all receive a separate mailing about this and updates will be posted onto the website: [www.acadeuro.org](http://www.acadeuro.org).

Planned for December 2004: The chemistry section is organising a major international and public conference

entitled “Aspects of Chemistry” in Krakow. This is a follow-on from the focused section workshop held in Paris during October 2003. Chemistry is often the target of public distrust, so the intention is to demonstrate the importance of the development of chemistry for our future sustainable development, and to illustrate the importance of the education in the everyday use of chemistry.

Smaller events that are planned include a one-day expert workshop on European Risk Research, co-sponsored with the European Commission in August. Its objective is to identify the key issues surrounding current research methodologies associated with risk and to specifically develop a European perspective. It will describe a set of research priorities that will be drawn on by the European Commission in the development of the remaining work programmes of the Sixth Framework and looking forwards to the Seventh Framework. The Academia will also run a workshop on “Moral Challenges to Science” at the EuroScience Open Forum (ESOF) event in Stockholm during late August. Our contribution will put into a present-day context, a selection of historical dilemmas and their resolutions and to use these as a reference point and framework for systematically tackling our current dilemmas. The Physiology and Medicine Section (Ole Petersen), has organized a fourth workshop in co-operation with the Klaus Tschira Foundation in Heidelberg. This successful collaboration will this year address the cutting edge of “Brain Plasticity: From Neurobiology to Neurology.”

For 2005 we are planning the first of a

series of events on the theme of 'Basic Ideas in Science'. These workshops will explore concepts that are of central importance to all sciences. There will be five two-day workshops, organised and managed by individual AE members, held at various locations across Europe. The first workshop, on the topic of 'Symmetry', has been organised by Jules Deutsch and will be in London in January. The list of speakers is impressive. Further themes under consideration include: 'Truth', 'Simplicity and Elegance', 'Explanation and Prediction' and 'Complexity'. I will be pleased to hear from any member willing to provide the venue and act as local organiser for these and I will welcome any further suggestions for the series.

Later on in the year, there will be a Symposium on 'Islamic Art in the Periphery of Europe', organised by Barbara Kellner-Heinkele in Berlin; possibly also events exploring concepts of Sustainable Consumption, Linguistics in Science and Cognition, and aspects of Higher Education.

The organisation of scientific events is just one of our aims. We are now successfully expanding our policy-advice activities. We have a number of Expert Groups on European themes that meet regularly (including virtually) to discuss European policy matters of relevance to the Academia. For instance, the Working Group on the Role of Universities in

the Europe of Knowledge, the European Opportunities Group, the Expert Group on the role of Social Sciences and Humanities in the ERA, and the Working Group on the European Research Council.

Our activities in this domain are having a real impact. A recent panel report on the Role of Universities in the Europe of Knowledge urged the Commission to more carefully consider the role and importance of basic research, both for its own sake as well as for long-run effects on more practical aims, it also emphasized, amongst other things, the need for European universities to improve their attractiveness to non-European doctoral students as well as junior staff generally. Our efforts have been rewarded by specific invitations to engage in further debate on the Barcelona process.

The Council recently agreed to a text that highlighted defects in the proposed new Constitution for Europe. We noted there is no clear recognition of the role that basic science has in underpinning the technological bases of the Union. Nor was there any clear linkage to the role of science and scholarship in European cultural development and the promotion of our collective quality of life. I was pleased that the initiative for producing this statement came out of a meeting of our Portuguese national members.

The European Research Council debate (ERC) has also been a major

theme in 2003. We made two strong statements of support in favour of the creation of an entirely new institution that should be Community-funded, and that neither competes with, nor is in any way responsible for evaluating comparable national bodies. We set out four guiding principles for any future ERC: Independence and transparency of governance; clarity of purpose; a focus on fundamental knowledge and scholarship of the highest order across all disciplines of the natural and human sciences, and a responsibility for ensuring the genuine mobility in training and scholarship of young researchers. AE members have presented these views on several occasions. The Academia is also actively engaged in wider European policy advice through our membership and sponsorship of the relatively new European Academies Science Advisory Council (EASAC). This allows us additional leverage in European affairs. All of our statements are put onto the website.

Finally, I will keep you all informed as to programme developments and I would encourage all members to regularly look at the website. If you have suggestions for initiatives or wish to raise other issues with me, please contact me through the secretariat ([admin@acadeuro.org](mailto:admin@acadeuro.org)).

Jürgen Mittelstrass



## From the Editor-in-Chief of the European Review – Arnold Burgen

The European Review continues to develop its impact and profile. Although, as a journal with a general appeal, it is a continual struggle to secure a place on the library shelf. Members of the Academia receive free of charge a subscription to the Review and this includes full online access to the journal.

If any members no longer wish to receive the Review in hard copy, please tell the Secretariat (Betty Lim).

The Editorial Board welcome any unsolicited manuscripts or suggestions for articles or thematic issues.

Anyone who wants to have online access to the abstracts and full texts should log into the CUP website on [www.journals.cambridge.org/journal\\_Europeanreview](http://www.journals.cambridge.org/journal_Europeanreview) Your password is the personal subscription number that is printed on the address label of the European Review envelope. If you have any problems with access, please contact the CUP ([conrad.guettler@cup.ac.uk](mailto:conrad.guettler@cup.ac.uk))

# The 2003 Academia Europaea Russia Prizes for outstanding young scholars

Professor Vladimir P. Skulachev and fellow Russia club members were present at the 10th Contest of AE Russian Prizes for young scientists. This glittering event took place in the White-Blue Ceremony Hall at the Moscow State University Building on 9 December, 2003.

Twenty-three laureates received diplomas, medals and a cash prize at the celebration. As in previous years winners were drawn from across all disciplines of scholarship and competition was of a very high standard.

The Council of the Academia Europaea wish to give their thanks to our main sponsors of these prizes – the Publishing House “MAIK-Interperiodika” (Mr. A.E. Shustorovich, Managing Director) and Rosbusinessbank (Prof. S. Khadjiev, Chairman of the Board and Mr. V.V. Maslov, Managing Director), and the Rayne Foundation of the UK. Once again the awards received strong media coverage in “Poisk” (the newspaper for scientists, university teachers and students). The contest for 2004 was announced in the same issue.

The list of Prize winners included.



Prof Vladimir Skulachev (glasses & beard) in the centre surrounded by the 2003 Academia Russia Prize winners

## Mathematics/Mechanics:

Denis I. Borisov, 1978, Bashkir State Pedagogical University, «Boundary value problems for Laplace operator with perturbation of boundary conditions»

Marina V. Mikhailova, 1972, Yakovlev Chuvash State Pedagogical University, “Research of some problems of the theory of a plastic skew field”

Pavel S. Ruzankin, 1974, Sobolev Institute of Mathematics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, “Solution of the Monge-Kantorovich problem

for a certain class of functional and application to Poisson approximation”

## Physics:

Mikhail A. Bryushinin, 1974, Ioffe Physical Technical Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, “Optically induced gratings of the space charge and photoconductivity in widegap semiconductors and their use in adaptive photodetectors”

Vladimir A. Yerokhin, 1969, St. Petersburg State University, “Quantum electrodynamic effects in hydrogen-like and lithium-like ions”

Leonid Ya. Karachinsky, 1978, Ioffe Physical Technical Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, “Experimental and theoretical investigation of the superradiance phenomenon and its evidences in temporal, spatial and spectral characteristics of low-dimensional semiconductor heterostructures emission”

Alexey V. Shorokhov, 1976, Institute of Physics and Chemistry, Mordovian State University, “Electrodynamics of electrons in nanostructures”



**Chemistry:**

Nadezhda A. Bokach, 1976, St. Petersburg State University, "Metal-mediated synthesis of organic compounds with pharmacological and/or industrial significance"

Elena N. Govorun, 1971, Moscow State University, "Statistical theory of heteropolymers for controlling structure of polymer systems"

Evgueni A. Goudiline, 1969, Moscow State University, "Phase diagrams, local structure and properties of perspective superconductors  $Nd_{1-x}Ba_{2-x}Cu_3O_z$ "

Yurii G. Shvedenkov, 1975, Nikolaev Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Science, "Magnetic phase transitions in transition metals complexes with diamagnetic and paramagnetic ligands"

Maxim I. Youshko, 1973, Belozersky Institute of Physico-Chemical Biology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, "Investigation of the kinetics and mechanism of acylase-catalyzed acyl transfer reactions in homogeneous and heterogeneous systems"

**Earth sciences:**

Maxim V. Korotaev, 1972, Geological Faculty, Moscow State University, "Geological history, modelling of rheology and tectonics of East-European Craton and its marginal basins"

Oleg V. Menyailo, 1969, Sukachev Institute of Forest, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, "Terrestrial fluxes and stable isotopic composition of nitrous oxide"

**Biology:**

Natalia A. Lebedeva, 1977, Novosibirsk Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, "Study of eukaryotic DNA replication and DNA repair machines using binary system of photoaffinity reagents"

Audrey A. Legalov, 1972, Zoomuseum of Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, "Fauna and systematic of Curculionoidea"

Mikhail Yu. Savitsky, 1971, Institute of Gene Biology Russian Academy of Sciences, "Mechanisms of telomere length regulation in *Drosophila melanogaster*"

Petr V. Sergiev, 1973, Dept. of Chemistry, Moscow State University, "Structure and interaction of the ribosomal functional centers"

**Medicine:**

Olga G. Chelnokova, 1974, Yaroslavl State Medical Academy, "Caseous pneumonia: epidemiology, diagnostics, treatment"

**Humanities:**

Igor S. Kaufman, 1974, St. Petersburg State University, "Anthropology of Spinoza in epistemological and historical perspectives"

Veronika V. Nourkova, 1974, Faculty of Psychology Moscow State University, "Autobiographical memory: structure, functions, mechanisms"

Alexander A. Panchenko, 1971, Institute of Russian Literature (Pushkin House), Russian Academy of Sciences, "*Khristovtschina* and *Scopchestvo*: Folklore and Traditional Culture of Russian Mystical Sects"

Pavel A. Tribounski, 1974, Municipal Lyceum of Fine Arts (Ryazan), "Pavel Nikolaevich Miliukov: works and days"

## Burgen Scholars, 2003

### Presented at the Graz annual conference, 2003

Dr. ULRICH FOELSCHE – Graz [Climate research]

*Institute for Geophysics, Astrophysics, and Meteorology, University of Graz (IGAM/UG)*

Prof. Dr. med. THOMAS GRIESBACHER – Graz [Pharmacology]

*Institute for Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology, University of Graz*

Dr. GÜNTHER LEPPERDINGER – Innsbruck [Biochemistry]

*Austrian Academy of Sciences*

Dr. KATHARINA SCHERKE – Graz [Sociology]

*Karl-Franzens-Universitaet Graz*

Dr. ANDREA K. STEINER – Graz [Environmental Science]

*Institute for Geophysics, Astrophysics, and Meteorology, University of Graz (IGAM/UG),*

Dr. tech. THOMAS KARL PANY – Graz/München [Earth Sciences/Geodesy]

*IfEN – Institut für Erdmessung und Navigation*

Dr. med. SUSANNE PIRKER-KANDLHOFER – Wien [Neurosurgery]

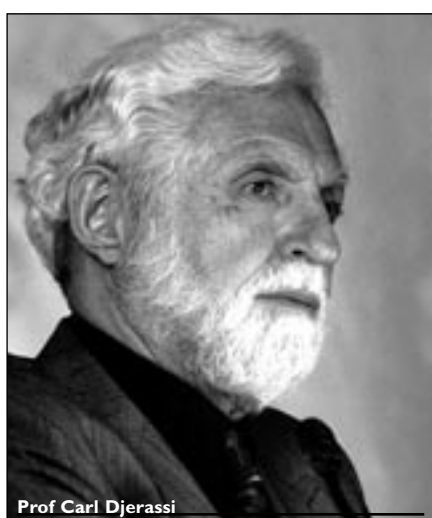
The Academia Europaea gratefully acknowledges the support of the Heinz-Nixdorf Foundation and the Cambridge University Press for the 2003 Burgen Scholar awards



Some of the 2003 Burgen Scholars

# Erasmus Profile 2003

## Professor Dr. Carl Djerassi



Prof Carl Djerassi

### GRAZ, 2003

Professor Carl Djerassi, distinguished Biochemist, patron of the arts, author and playwright, received the 2003 ERASMUS medal of the Academia Europaea, in recognition of his long and distinguished career in science and scholarship.

Professor (b. 1923)

A.B., 1942, Kenyon College; Ph.D., 1945, University of Wisconsin

ACS Award in Pure Chemistry, 1958; ACS Baekeland Medal, 1959; ACS Fritzsche Award, 1960; National Academy of Sciences, 1961; ACS Award for Creative Invention, 1973; National Medal of Science, 1973; Perkin Medal, 1975; Wolf Prize in Chemistry, 1978; ACS Award in Chemistry of Contemporary Technological Problems, 1983; John & Samuel Bard Award in Medicine & Science, 1983; Roussel Prize, 1988; Esselen Award for Chemistry in the Public Interest, 1989; National Academy of Sciences Award for the Industrial Application of Science, 1990; National

Medal of Technology, 1991; Priestley Medal, 1992; Nevada Medal, 1992; Thompson Gold Medal (Internat. Mass Spectrometry Soc.) 1995; Prince Mahidol Award in Medicine (Thailand), 1995; Sovereign Fund Award, 1996; Gibbs Medal (ACS Chicago Section), 1997; William Procter Prize for Scientific Achievement of Sigma Xi (1998); Austrian Cross of Honor for Art and Science, First Class (1999); and 19 honorary doctorates. [djerassi@stanford.edu](mailto:djerassi@stanford.edu)

#### *Principal Research Interests*

Until the early 1990s, research in my laboratory dealt with the biosynthesis of marine natural products, specifically unusual sterols and phospholipids, and with an elucidation of the biological role of these unique sterols and lipids (mostly unprecedented in terrestrial organisms) in cell membrane function.

Currently, instead of laboratory research, the intellectual emphasis is placed on two subjects: The first deals with policy research in the area of human fertility control and extends way beyond my initial involvement in developing new contraceptive “hardware” (e.g. steroid oral contraceptives) to the complex issues and socio-cultural elements of human fertility control —which currently also represent the focus of my teaching in the Stanford Human Biology Program and of lectures to a broader, outside public. I have also chosen the most recent advances in male reproductive biology dealing with male infertility and erectile dysfunction as the subjects of my “science-in-fiction” novels *Menachem’s Seed* and *NO* respectively, while my science-in-theatre play, “*An Immaculate Misconception*,” performed in London, San Francisco, and Vienna in 1999 and New York in 2001, examines

the societal implications of the latest assisted reproduction techniques. This play and *Oxygen* (written with Roald Hoffmann) have been broadcast by the BBC on the World Service as “Play of the Week” (in 2000 and 2001 respectively).

My second major interest is to examine the culture and behavior of scientists through an infrequently used vehicle: novels written in the genre “science-in-fiction” (as distinct from “science fiction”) and plays in the genre of “science-in-theatre.” In this manner, I address a variety of currently relevant issues such as the mentor-disciple relationship, the intrinsic collegiality and concurrent competition of the research enterprise, the need for trust coupled with its occasional violation, the role of women in male dominated scientific disciplines, Nobel lust, and many other topics. By illustrating these in the guise of fiction or dramatic plays, they become accessible to a much wider lay public which is completely unfamiliar with the tribal culture of scientists. At the same time, such an approach offers a new teaching tool to expose beginning research scientists, notably graduate students, to the subtleties of the scientific culture which is so rarely taught in formal courses in the physical sciences. For further details, see [www.djerassi.com](http://www.djerassi.com) where the use of this genre in my course Ethical Discourse through Science-in-fiction is illustrated.

#### *Representative Publications*

1 *Oxygen* (play, written with Roald Hoffmann), Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, Germany, and New York, 2001.

2 *This Man’s Pill: Reflections on the 50th Birthday of the Pill*, Oxford University Press, Oxford and New York, 2001.



3 *NO* (novel), university of Georgia Press, Athens, GA, 1998; Penguin (paperback), New York, 2000.

4 *An Immaculate Misconception: Sex in an Age of Mechanical Reproduction* (play), Imperial College Press, London, 2000.

5 "Sex in an Age of Mechanical Reproduction," C. Djerassi, *Science*, **285**, 53 (1999).

6 *Cantor's Dilemma* (novel), Penguin (paperback), New York, reprinted 1999.

7 "Ethical Discourse by science-in-fiction," C. Djerassi, *Nature*, 393, 511 (1998).

8 *Menachem's Seed* (novel), University of Georgia Press, Athens, GA, 1997; Penguin (paperback) New York, 1998.

9 *The Bourbaki Gambit* (novel), University of Georgia Press, Athens, GA, 1994; Penguin (paperback) New York, 1996.

The ERASMUS medal is awarded by the Council to eminent members whose individual scholarship has made a substantial contribution to European excellence across the Sciences, Humanities and Letters.



The President of Academia Europaea presenting Prof Djerassi with the Erasmus Medal

Previous medallists include:

Since 1992,

**1996** Hubert Markl, Konstanz "Language and the evolution of human mind"

**1997** Paul Crutzen, Mainz "The stratospheric ozone hole: a man-caused chemical instability"

**1998** Peter Burke, Cambridge "Erasmus and the Republic of Letters"

**1999** Raoul van Caenegem, Gent "The modernity of Medieval law"

**2000** Kristof Glamann, Copenhagen "The linear model of Time in History"

**2001** Edoardo Boncinelli, Milan "Brain and mind today"

**2002** Harold Kroto, Sussex "Science and Doubt"

## News of members

### Honours and awards notified since the last issue of *The Tree*

- E. Froemter (Frankfurt). The A.N. Richards award and medal of the International Society of Nephrology
- C. Renfrew (Cambridge – Archaeology). The 2003 Latsis prize
- Vitaly L. Ginzburg (Moscow – Physics). The 2003 Nobel prize for Physics [www.tamm.lpi.ru/staff/ginzburg.html](http://www.tamm.lpi.ru/staff/ginzburg.html)
- Reinhard Genzel (MPI, Garching, Germany). The 2003 Balzan Prize for Infrared Astronomy
- Serge Moscovici (Paris) The 2003 Balzan prize for Social Psychology.
- M. G. Velarde (Spain). The 2003 DuPont prize.

- Jean Beggs (Edinburgh – Molecular Biology). The Gabor Medal of the Royal Society of London
- John. M. Thomas (Royal Institution of London). The 2003 Linus Pauling Gold medal.
- Dan McKenzie (Cambridge, UK – Geology). The 2003 Crafoord Prize.
- Annette Karmiloff-Smith (UC, London – cognition and language). The 2002 European Latsis prize
- Neil Bartlett (California). The 2002 Davy medal of the Royal Society of London
- A Wittinghofer (MPI – Dortmund). The 2002 Richard-Kuhn Medal of the GESELLSCHAFT Deutscher Chemiker and the 2003 Deutscher Krebspreis.
- Raymond Hide (Oxford – Meteorology). The 2003 Symons Gold Medal of the Royal Meteorological Society of London.
- George Vachaud, Jean Jouzel, Laurent Labeyrie and Xavier le Pichon. Prizes awarded by the European Geological Society during 2003.

- Salvador Moncada (UC, London – Cardiovascular research). The Grand prix Annuel Lefoulon-Delalande of the Institut de France
- David Hopwood (John Innes Centre, Norwich, UK – Plant Sciences). The Ernst Chain prize
- C. Lorius. (Institute de Glaciology et Géophysique de L'Environnement) and Jean Jouzel (UMR CEA-CNRS). The Médaille d'Or of the CNRS for Paleoclimatology.
- Herwig Schopper (CERN). The grand Cordon of the order of Al-Istiklal (Independence) of Jordan. For services to International Synchrotron Sciences.
- John Coles (UK). The Gold Medal of the Society of Antiquaries of London 2003.
- Nicholas Ambraseys (Imperial, London – Earth Sciences). The W. Smith medal of the Geological Society of London.
- Klaus Palme (Freiburg). The Max-Planck Research Prize for International Collaboration.

# Werner Rathmayer – a European scientist IN MEMORIUM

## Text of a presentation given by Prof. Dr. H. Markl, at the symposium held in memory of W. Rathmayer, University of Konstanz on 1 November 2003.

Those who were close to him, will remember Werner Rathmayer in many different facets of his richly diverse personality: the zoologist with a comprehensive knowledge of the animal kingdom, the experimental physiologist, the neurobiologist, the invertebrate toxicologist and pharmacologist, the superb university teacher, the globally experienced ornithologist, the field-biologist with an immense grasp of biological details for the hymenoptera of all kinds, the collector of photographs of nearly all central European orchids, the magisterial chairman and inspiring leader of a sometimes somewhat complex faculty of biology, the connoisseur of Italian arts, Italian food and not only Italian wines, the generous host and the pleasant guest – a master of many trades both professionally and privately. Many of these facets will be polished to shine again and throw a bright light on the man, whom we all miss so much, because he had to leave us so shockingly, unexpectedly and suddenly, without the slightest premonition for himself, his wife Martina, his friends, colleagues, and students.

Many of you know much more about Werner in circumstances different from the ones, where I have got to know, to respect and to admire him over many years, beginning in the late fifties of the last century, when we were students together in Munich. Today, I want to address only one aspect in which he has excelled during mainly the last decade of his life, when I

had the pleasure and privilege to interact with him not only as a friend but also in our respective professional capacities – myself as the head of large German research and research funding organizations, he as an expert advisor and organizer of many different national and international functions – which allowed me to learn about and to learn from Werner's abilities in areas where both of us had not ventured in previous decades of our comradeship as biologists. During the next few minutes I will talk about *Werner Rathmayer as a European scientist*, which he became more and more, and more and more respected us such, during the last decade of his always busy, active life. I will do so –, on the request of Jürgen Mittelstraß, the President of the Academia Europaea, – also on behalf of the Academia. President Mittelstraß knew Werner well and thought highly of him not only as a Vice President of the Academia, but also as a professional colleague of many decades, since the early seventies I presume, at our common – and commonly loved – University of Konstanz.

Werner Rathmayer, a European scientist. Maybe we should step back for a moment to think about what we actually mean by “a European scientist”. What should be so special about it? After all, there seems to be no lack of that breed: more than a million women and men trained in the sciences, technology or the humanities may probably roam throughout European universities, public research institutions or private enterprises; born in one of Europe's nations, raised in European schools, trained in European universities, and employed by European institutions, organizations or enterprises. So, what should be so special about a European scientist? Looked at it from that side: nothing at all, most of the scientists in this audience could probably

claim to be European scientists.

But there is a different meaning to this notion, one of not just being one in a crowd of academically trained personal in one of the many European nations, but a meaning of being one of those rarer birds, who are truly inspired by a vision of what European science could be and should be, who are driven by the conviction, that the only good future for Europe – not only in science, but for the whole of European society and for all the people throughout Europe – is a future as a unified Europe, which finally has overcome the terrible strife and the bloody wars of its past. Driven by the vision of not only unifying the economies of a restricted number of European states into a common market, some kind of economic and agricultural EU-fortress, shut off from the rest of the world, but of the cultural and social unification of all nations from all over Europe in a peacefully prospering continent, vibrant with the intellectual and practical potentials of its freely interacting peoples. This is an innovative vision of Europe, in which the sciences and technology as well as the humanities have to play a decisive role in developing human life in freedom, security, and superior productivity under ecologically sustainable conditions.

In my view, it is only a scientist who tries to actively promote and work for such a vision of Europe, who can truly be called a European scientist, a scientist who contributes his gifts and knowledge to the advancement not only of the sciences in Europe, but through the sciences to the advancement of all of European society. And in my view, Werner Rathmayer was inspired by such convictions all his life, and he has spent more and more of his

time and efforts for the advancement of these goals in the many institutional and professional networks in which he became more and more engaged in the later years of his all-too-short life. I know from many conversations with him, especially over the last years, that he believed as much as I do, that the spirit of science, which is in its core based on the spirit of the philosophy of European enlightenment, of freedom of inquiry as the fundamental and most precious of human rights – *nullius in verba magistri*, as the Royal Society proudly expresses it in the words of Horace, – that this spirit of science has vitally and decisively to contribute in developing this unified Europe of the future; by the training of young people in schools and universities; by providing best scientific advice to the public wherever it is needed; and above all, by eradicating errors and false beliefs and by striving for new reliable knowledge, adding it to the inherited stores of scientific insights and practical capabilities derived from them, which are the most valuable common goods of modern society not only in Europe but throughout the world.

The best way to remember and to understand, how Werner lived in this spirit as a true believer in European unification and how he contributed his share of knowledge and efforts to achieving these goals, is to recall some of his many different activities in the European context. I want to do this not in a purely chronological fashion, but by beginning with his most highly recognized position as a Vice President of the Academia Europaea, which might be called the most important resource of scientific talents from all over Europe, restricting itself not only to the political “European Union” in the narrow sense –, and thus becoming, as it were, the most important breeding ground for these rare birds: the European scientists.

Academies of Science are sometimes looked down upon, even by fellow scientists, as somewhat outdated and old-fashioned, so-to-say paragons of this “very old Europe”, which someone like Donald Rumsfeld sneers at. Quite to the contrary – and certainly so in the conviction of Werner Rathmayer – it is the role of the National Academies – e.g. the NAS of the USA, the Royal Society of Great Britain, the Academies of Sciences of the Netherlands, of Sweden, – which cannot be overestimated in some

of the scientifically and technologically most advanced countries of the OECD, in advising and guiding their respective societies and governments in all matters of scientific concern, education, research, technology, even national security or crime prevention. If I may quote from a recent report in preparation for the Inter Academy Council of the leading Academies of the world, on the need of Promoting Science and Technology in the Third World, where it is recommended to “Strengthen national academies of science and engineering and the national S&T communities. Academies are critical organizations that should be the leading voices of S&T in each country, and they should reflect the consensus positions of the entire national S&T community.... In cooperation with their nations’ universities, disciplinary societies and professional organizations, they should actively work with government, the international community, and the media to expand S&T capacity and pursue its most productive and humane applications. They should be contacting their national leaders and key decision-makers, and influencing them to act on these issues.”

I believe, that it was in such spirit that Werner devoted much time and effort over many years to help develop the Academia Europaea into a leading voice of science, technology and the humanities for all of Europe. As chairman of the selection committee for the election of new members in the field of Animal and Plant Sciences and of Organismal Biology since 1992, and since 2000 as Vice President of the Academy, he shied no effort to make sure that the brightest and the best from all European research communities found their way into the Academy, had their say there and could contribute to its hopefully rising influence in European science and science policy. This was often not at all an easy task, quite to the contrary. It meant, more often than not, to scrutinize with great diplomacy, and as we say in German with much “Fingerspitzengefühl”, that is: intuition and sound scientific judgement, who would be best suited for Academy membership from more than 30 European countries in order to succeed in the Academy’s quality-conscious election process.

In addition, it meant to organize this highly specialized European scientific manpower, – often including partners from the United

States and from other countries throughout the world –, into working groups who were able to contribute to the Academy’s scientific obligations. As these things go, as we all know so well, the man (or woman) who chairs the meetings, is more often than not the one who has to sum up the discussions and to write the reports. I recall quite a number of phone calls from Werner late in the night or over weekends, when he sat at his desk and formulated in coherent fashion what many others had so knowledgeably contributed in bits and pieces. But he never complained, he only sighed sometimes more deeply.

Werner had also gained plenty of experience in chairing such meetings and working groups by his function as chairman of the Standing Committee for Life and Environmental Sciences (LESC) of the European Science Foundation in Strasbourg. As I know from many of his former colleagues as well as from the Presidents and the General Secretaries of the ESF, Werner was quite instrumental in moving the ESF – somewhat sluggishly – from some kind of a clearing-house of European research organizations to a more proactive organizing, managing, and funding partner of truly transnational research programs of European scope. He also represented there the interests of the Committee for International Affairs of the German Research Council (DFG), on which he served from 1996 to the abrupt end of his life, and thus of the whole German biological research community.

In all these functions and in many others, – especially in relation with Israeli scientists, on which Dr. Barak gave his first-hand view, – Werner impressed all who had the pleasure and privilege to work with him, with strong leadership, clear grasp of issues, goal-directed techniques of reaching consensus, and hard working capacity in preparing the meetings beforehand and in harvesting their results afterwards in clear-cut documents. No wonder, that the more these talents became visible to others, the more often Werner was asked to take upon him additional tasks of evaluations, mainly for the European Union, where he served as Section Chairman for the reviews of “Large Scale Facilities” and as a Chairman and Vice Chairman of evaluation committees for the programs “Improving Human Potential” and “Quality of Life”. He also gave his ample experience with many European universities and research

institutions to the Higher Education Authority of Ireland and also to the Northern Ireland Higher Education Council, for reaching decisions in their focused Support Programs of University Research.

I often wondered what made Werner so particularly proficient and efficient in these often rather complex European matters of research and higher educational policy. I think, he drew experience and confidence mainly from two sources, in addition to his longstanding motivation for European advancement of science and higher education and in addition to his thorough experience as an academic teacher and scholar. For many years, for more than a decade in fact, Werner had been a member, a juror and finally the chairman of the German and for some years also of European Contests for young scientists, "Jugend forscht", as it is well known in Germany. The enthusiasm of these girls and boys, young women and men, in pursuing active research projects of their own interest and choice, inspired him a lot and gave him the firm conviction that European science was on a good track, if one could maintain, guide and strengthen this enthusiasm over the years and help these young researchers to tackle even larger projects jointly with similar minds from other European countries. To build structures of research promotion in Europe, which would allow these young people, together with more experienced older ones, to pursue their goals and to fulfill their aspirations, must have been a strong driving force for Werner to engage himself so strongly on the European scene.

And there was a second experience, dating back to the early seventies of last century, which gave Werner so much and so thorough, especially personal experience in European biology. From the beginning of his scientific career as a comparative physiology professor at the University of Konstanz, Werner, – regularly accompanied by his wife Martina and often together with his close friend and colleague, the late Ernst Florey, – spent at least a month every year at the Stazione Zoologica di Napoli in Italy, where – since the founding times of Anton Dohrn – flocks of comparative anatomists, physiologists, biochemists, ecologists and marine life scientists came together every year, pursuing their respective projects on the plants and animals of the gulf of Naples, and exchanging views and experiences under the relaxed circumstances of a lively – though sometimes a bit old fashioned – research station. I feel, and in fact I know from his own words, that this wonderfully vivid, pan-European, and even more widely international research atmosphere must have had a deep and lasting influence on Werner Rathmayer's belief in the wonderful opportunities of deepened collaboration among European scientists. Of course, here he got to know over the years many of those scientists, who he later met and worked with again in the Academia Europea, the European Science Foundation and in many other European research networks. This experience of being European to his boots and of gaining from this European way of proceeding in science has made Werner a real European scientist in the best sense of

his expression by actively practicing European scientific cooperation.

Many other European scientists of similar kind got to know and got to highly estimate Werner Rathmayer through all these networking activities. I will never forget, how many phone calls and other expressions of deep sympathy and of utter dismay I received in the weeks and month after his passing away from us, of scientists from throughout Europe, from East to West, from North to South, who expressed their sadness and their feeling of a great, irreplaceable loss when they heard about Werner's death. He was much respected, much liked and he will be much missed in the years to come in the many circles of European science, especially among biologist, and I am sure that many will – as we, his friends all do – bear in their hearts a fond remembrance of Werner for a very long time.

*Hubert Markl, Konstanz.*

## The Werner Rathmayer Symposium – 1 November 2003

The Academia and many of our members were honoured to be sponsors for and participants in a one-day symposium, held in memory of our Vice-President Professor Werner Rathmayer. The event was held in his own department, at the University of Konstanz. The Rector, Gerhart von Graevenitz and former colleagues of Dr Rathmayer, paid tribute to his role as scientist and teacher. Hubert Markl described his work in the promotion of European science and collaboration and an extract of that speech is set out in this issue of the Tree. The keynote scientific speaker was Bert Hölldobler (Würzburg) – "Fertility signals: regulation of reproduction in ant societies".

In view of the success of this meeting, the Board have agreed to allocate a sum of money to the Organismic and Evolutionary Biology Section, for the establishment of an annual "Rathmayer lecture". It is hoped that this initiative will stimulate the members of the section to seek additional support for activities that promote the inter-disciplinary approach to science that was the mark of Professor Rathmayer's career

# New members of the Academia Europaea

## admitted during 2003

The list of members were approved by the Council at the April 2003 meeting



New member – Jacqueline Smith



New member – Jan Lindegren

NAME	CITY	DISCIPLINE	Y.O.B
<b>HISTORY &amp; ARCHAEOLOGY</b>			
LAIYOU, Angeliki	Athens	History	1941
#LINDEGREN, Jan	Uppsala	History	1949
<b>LINGUISTIC STUDIES</b>			
SIEWIERSKA, Anna	Lancaster	Linguistics	1955
#VIERECK, Wolfgang	Bamberg	Linguistics	1937
<b>BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES</b>			
LEVINSON, Stephen C.	Nijmegen	Cognitive Anthropology	1947
#SMITH, Jacqui	Berlin	Psychology	1951
STEPTOE, Andrew	London	Psychology	1951
<b>SOCIAL SCIENCES</b>			
COUSY, Herman A.	Leuven	Law	1946
TOBLER, Hans	Zurich	Social History	1941
<b>PHYSICS &amp; ENGINEERING SCIENCES</b>			
BURLAND, John	London	Engineering	1936
FITZPATRICK, John	Dublin	Engineering	1949
<b>CHEMICAL SCIENCES</b>			
#DJERASSI, Carl (Foreign)	Stanford	Chemistry	1923
ERKER, Gerhard	Münster	Chemistry	1946
TARASCON, Jean-Marie	France	Chemistry	1953
<b>EARTH &amp; COSMIC SCIENCES</b>			
STEPHENSON, F Richard	Durham	Astronomy	1941
TORNE, Montserrat	Barcelona	Geophysics	1958
#VEIS, George	Athens	Earth Sciences	1929
GUIDOBONI, Emanuela	Bologna	Historical Seismology	1946
<b>BIOCHEMISTRY &amp; MOLECULAR BIOLOGY</b>			
IRVINE, Robin Francis	Cambridge	Biochemistry	1950
<b>CELL BIOLOGY</b>			
BETSHOLTZ, Christer	Göteborg	Cell Biology	1959
HALL, Alan	London	Cell Biology	1952
KOORNEEF, Maarten	Wageningen	Cell Biology	1950
KRAMMER, Peter	Heidelberg	Cell Biology	1946
VENNSTRÖM, Björn	Stockholm	Molecular & Cellular Biology	1948
<b>PHYSIOLOGY &amp; MEDICINE</b>			
BONHOEFFER, Tobias	Martinsried	Neuroscience	1960
CAPEAU, Jacqueline	Paris	Biochemistry	1949
#DUSSAULE, Jean-Claude	Paris	Physiology	1956
HOFMANN, Franz	Munich	Pharmacology	1942
JEZOVA, Daniela	Bratislava	Pharmacology	1949
LIGETI, Erzsébet	Budapest	Cellular Physiology	1950
VERKHRATSKY, Alexej	Manchester	Neuroscience	1961
<b>ORGANISMIC &amp; EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY</b>			
KACELNIK, Alejandro	Oxford	Zoology	1946

# attended the Graz AGM, 2003

# Section chairs & committee members

Section:	Chairperson:	Committee Members:
<b>A1. History &amp; Archaeology</b>	<b>Peter Burke</b> Emmanuel College Cambridge CB2 3AP UK	Henk Wesseling
<b>A2. Classics &amp; Oriental Studies</b>	<b>Heikki Solin</b> Klassillisen Filologian Laitos Helsingin Yliopisto PL4, (Yliopistonkatu 3) FIN-00014, Helsinki FINLAND <a href="mailto:heikki.solin@helsinki.fi">heikki.solin@helsinki.fi</a>	Marianne Bergmann Margarethe Billerbeck Barbara Kellner-Heinkele Harm Pinkster
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