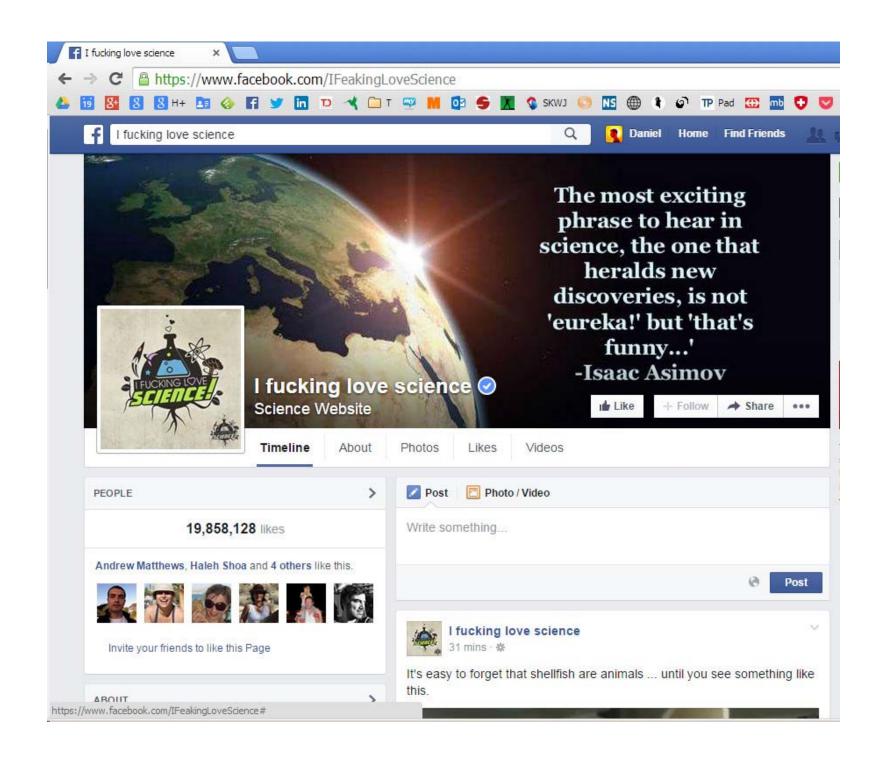
The view from the Ivory tower

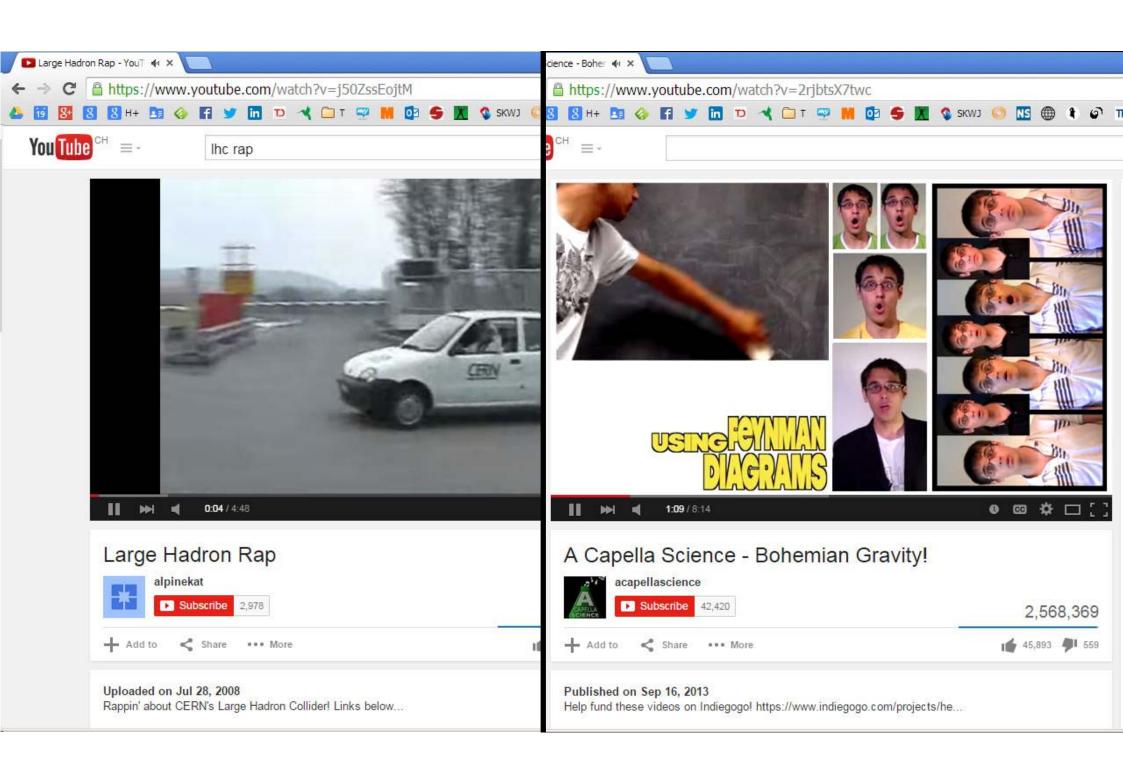


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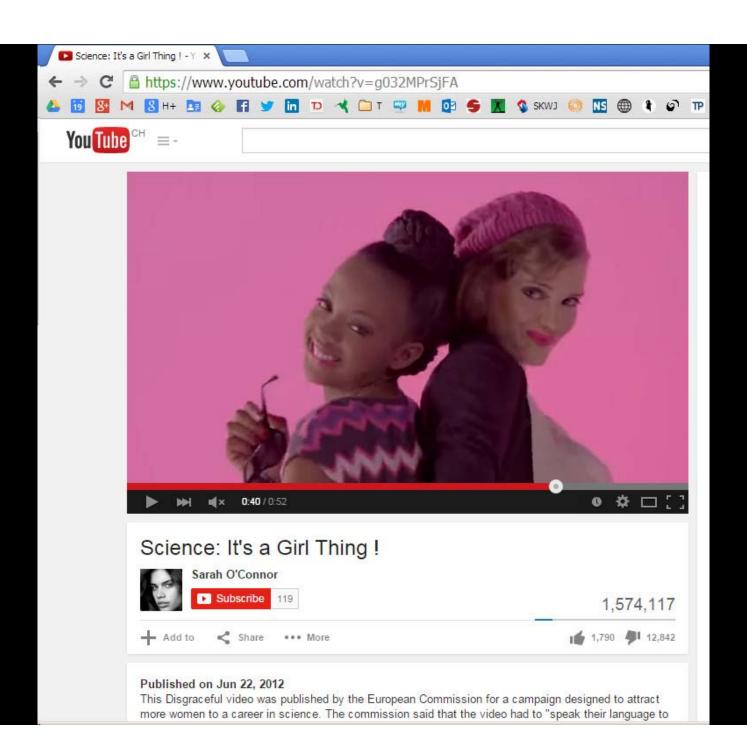




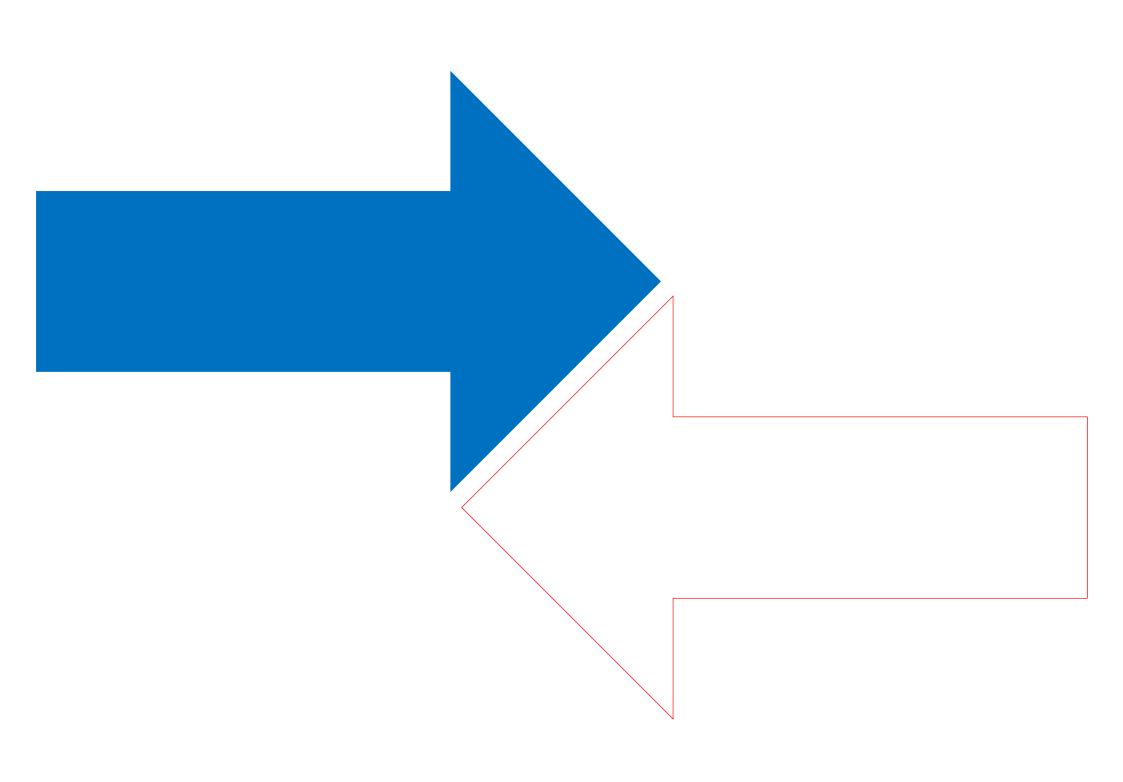




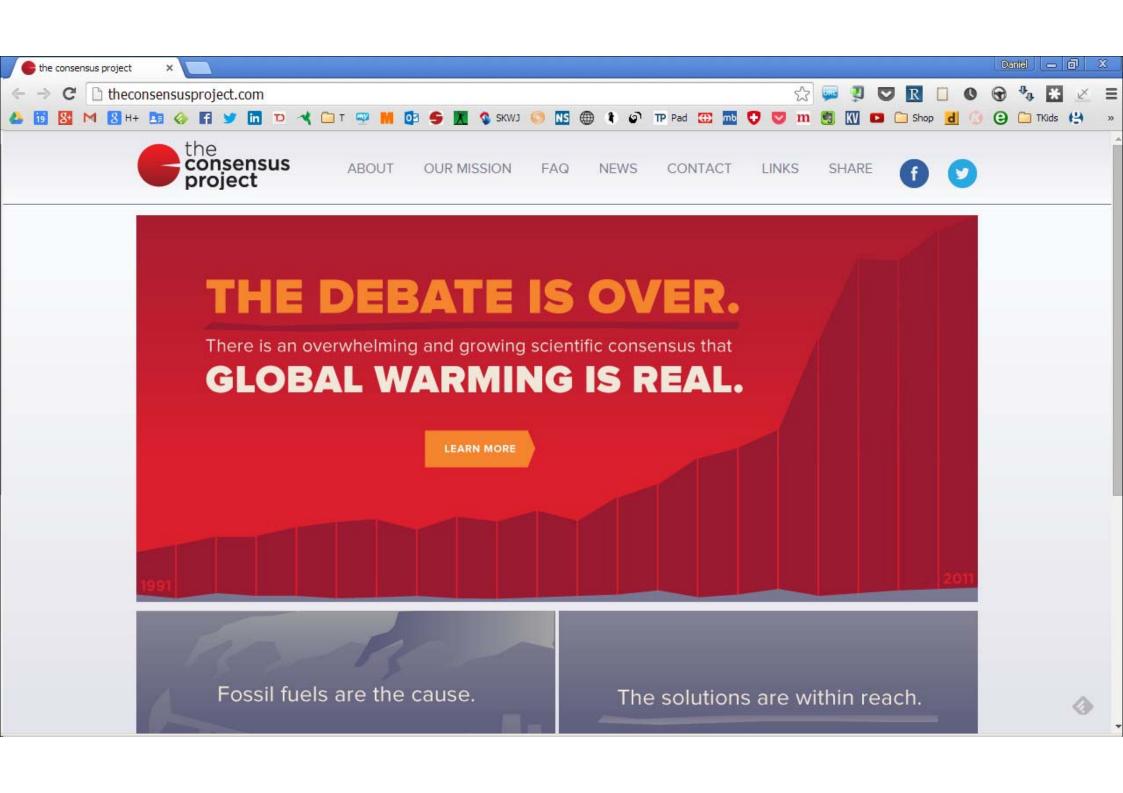










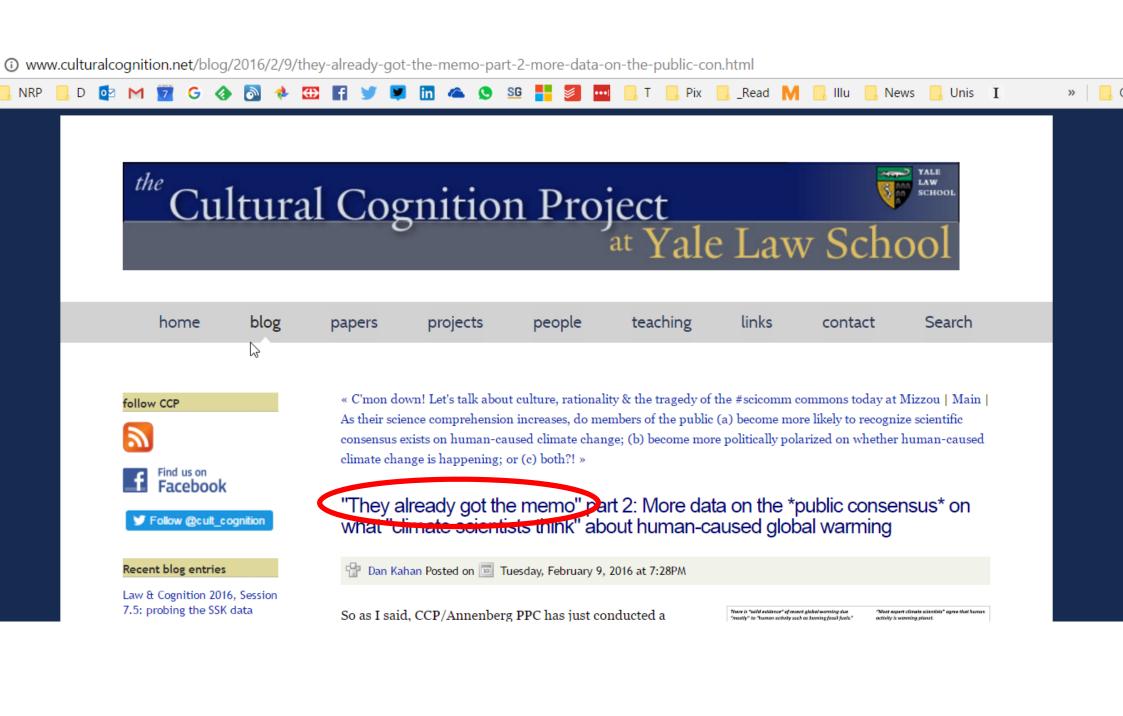




Overwhelming majorities of both Republicans and Democrats think that

"climate scientists believe" that

human-caused climate change poses all manner of danger to people and the environment





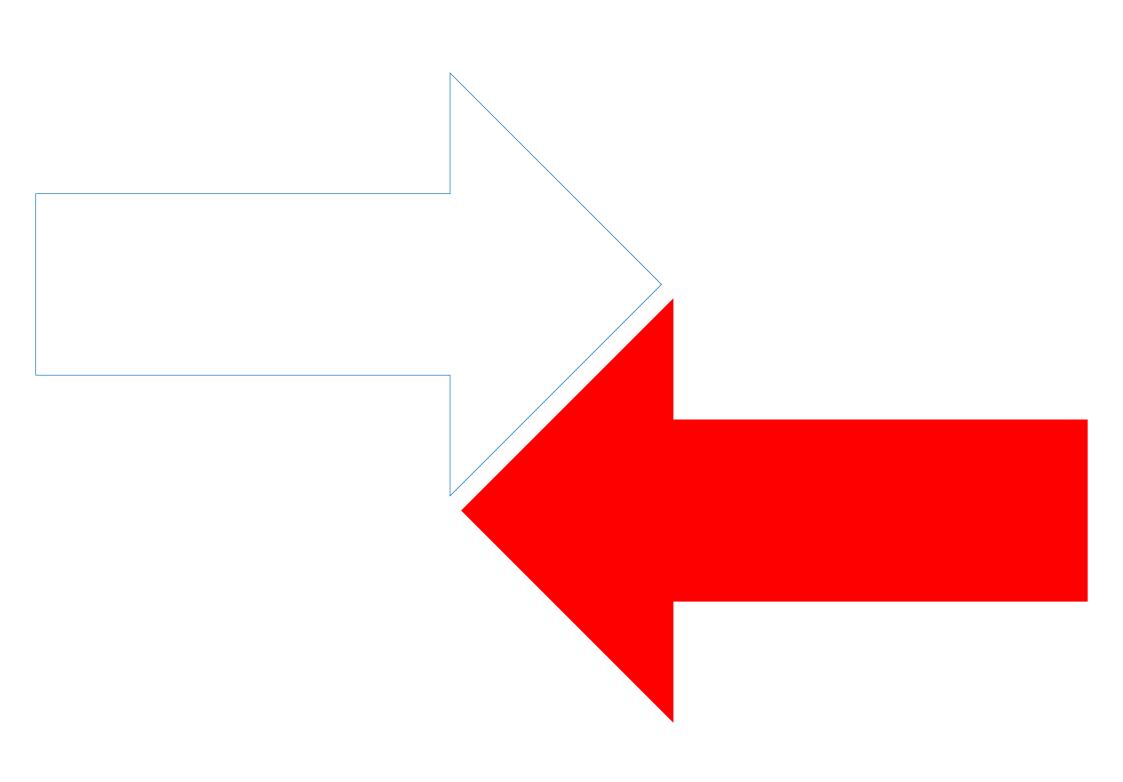
"Nanophobia-phobia":

the exaggerated concern about public reactions to nanotechnology

Arie Rip, 2006

Folk Theories of Nanotechnologists







FRRUARY 17, 2014

French Advances / My Doctor Fired Me / Love App-tually

IT PROMISES TO SOLVE SOME OF HUMANITY'S

MOST COMPLEX PROBLEMS, IT'S BACKED

BY JEFF BEZOS, NASA AND THE CIA.

EACH ONE COSTS \$10,000,000 AND OPERATES

AT 459° BELOW ZERO. AND NOBODY KNOWS

HOW IT ACTUALLY WORKS

THE INFINITY MACHINE

BYLEVGROSSMAN





The *Daily Mail* does have an ongoing ontological program to divide all inanimate objects into ones that will either cause or cure cancer.





Current practices in reportir genetics can mislead the pu

"Media reports about behavioural genetics unintentionally induce unfounded beliefs, therefore going against the educational purpose of scientific reporting," writes the University of Montreal's Alexandre Morin-Chassé, following his study of 1,500 Americans. "Among other things, we wanted to know if the public understood (or misunderstood) popular science articles about a new research field, genopolitics, and whether this popularization indeed helped people have an informed opinion on human genetics," Morin-Chassé explained.

The study participants first had to read a news article about following three traits: breast cancer, political ideology (liber After reading the article assigned to them, they were then biological (e.g., hair colour, height) or behavioural (e.g., vio to 100% genetic. They were told that there were no right of simply to examine the interpretation of facts.

The conclusions were troubling, to say the least. Morin-Cha in the British Daily Telegraph in October 2010 about a "ger generalize the influence of genetics to other behaviours or



UdeMNouvelles

RECHERCHE ENSEIGNEMENT CAMPUS INTERNATIONAL CULTURE

Accueil | English | News

Current practices in reporting ×

Are you genetically predisposed to antisocial behaviour?

MARDI, 16 DÉCEMBRE 2014 15:39 | NEWS

Both positive and negative experiences influence how genetic variants affect the brain and thereby behaviour, according to a study published today. "Evidence is accumulating to show that the effects of variants of many genes that are common in the population depend on environmental factors. Further, these genetic variants affect each other," explained Sheilagh Hodgins of the University of Montreal and its affiliated Institut Universitaire en Santé Mentale de Montréal. "We conducted a study to determine whether juvenile offending was associated with interactions between three common genetic variants and positive and

Are you genetically predispo ×

negative experiences." Hodgins and her colleagues published the study on December 11, 2014 in the International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology.

Every single high school student aged 17 to 18 years old in Västmanland, a Swedish county, was invited to participate in the study, and 1,337 agreed to do so. They anonymously completed questionnaires reporting on delinquency, family conflict, experiences of sexual abuse, and the quality of their relationship with their parents. They also provided a sample of saliva from which the researchers extracted DNA.

The Monoamine oxidase A (MAOA) gene is a key enzyme in the catabolism of brain neurotransmitters, https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&ved=0CD... the breaking down of complex materials and the releasing of





Medienmitteilung: Sperrfrist 17.2.2015, 11 Uhr MEZ

Februar 2015

Molekulare Anstandsdamen übernehmen soziale Verantwortung.

Eine gute Kinderstube ist eine tolle Sache. Im Alltag versuchen Eltern und Lehrpersonen bei den lieben Kleinen stets das Beste zu erreichen. In menschlichen Zellen gehen molekulare Anstandsdamen mit gutem Beispiel voran und achten auf eine gute Erziehung der zellulären Arbeiter. Was aber hat diese Geschichte aus der molekularen Forschung mit unserem Leben zu tun?

Am 17. Februar 2015 publiziert die Wissenschaftszeitschrift "Nature Communications"

Medienmitteilung: Sperrfrist 17.2.2015, 11 Uhr MEZ

Februar 2015

Chaperone molecules take over social responsibility

A good children's room is a great thing. In the everyday life parents and educators always try to get the best out of their dear small ones. In human cells, chaperone molecules show the good example and pay attention to giving good education to the cellular workers. However, what has this story about molecular research to do with our life?

Am 17. Februar 2015 publiziert die Wissenschaftszeitschrift "Nature Communications"



462 press releases

30% exaggerated

70%

OK

70% in the news

15% exaggerated news

21%

15%

Petroc Sumner, 2014



Simulate a human brain – and reverse engineer it

Simulate a human body – and test therapies in silico

Simulate human society – and prevent crises



Reducing science to merely the technological and economic advantages it brings is a big mistake.

Reducing science to merely the technological and economic advantages it brings is a big mistake.

In fact, it's an insult to science.



What is good science?

What is good science?

It's whatever good researchers do



It's a kind of scientific integrity,

a principle of scientific thought that corresponds to a kind of utter honesty,

a kind of leaning over backwards



See,

I have the advantage of having found out how hard it is to get to really know something



