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Autore	Mirowski Philip <1951->
Titolo	Science-mart : privatizing American science // Philip Mirowski
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Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 391-447) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Index -- 1. Viridiana Jones and the Temple of Mammon. Or, Adventures in Neoliberal Science Studies -- I Why We Should Not Depend Upon the Existing Content of an "Economics of Science" -- 2 The "Economics of Science" as Repeat Offender -- II A Modern Economic History of Science Organization -- 3. Regimes of American Science Organization -- 4 Lovin' Intellectual Property and Livin' with the MTA. Retracting Research Tools -- 5 Pharma's Market. New Horizons in Outsourcing in the Modern Globalized Regime -- III Where We Are Headed -- 6 Has Science Been "Harmed" by the Modern Commercial Regime? -- 7 The New Production of Ignorance. The Dirty Secret of the New Knowledge Economy -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Acknowledgments -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	This trenchant study analyzes the rise and decline in the quality and format of science in America since World War II. During the Cold War, the U.S. government amply funded basic research in science and medicine. Starting in the 1980's, however, this support began to decline and for-profit corporations became the largest funders of research. Philip Mirowski argues that a powerful neoliberal ideology promoted a radically different view of knowledge and discovery: the

fruits of scientific investigation are not a public good that should be freely available to all, but are commodities that could be monetized. Consequently, patent and intellectual property laws were greatly strengthened, universities demanded patents on the discoveries of their faculty, information sharing among researchers was impeded, and the line between universities and corporations began to blur. At the same time, corporations shed their in-house research laboratories, contracting with independent firms both in the States and abroad to supply new products. Among such firms were AT&T and IBM, whose outstanding research laboratories during much of the twentieth century produced Nobel Prize-winning work in chemistry and physics, ranging from the transistor to superconductivity. Science-Mart offers a provocative, learned, and timely critique, of interest to anyone concerned that American science-once the envy of the world-must be more than just another way to make money.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910507198903321
Autore	Bahl Eva
Titolo	Verflochtene Geschichten im postkolonialen Grenzraum : Biographien, Zugehörigkeiten und Erinnerungspraktiken in Ceuta und Melilla // Eva Bahl
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Gottingen : , : Universitätsverlag Gottingen, , 2021
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (377 pages)
Disciplina	325.3
Soggetti	Postcolonialism
Lingua di pubblicazione	Tedesco
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	All over the world, borders are places of separation, distinction and violence on the one hand, and of encounter, mobility and everyday practices on the other. This is particularly true of the external borders of the European Union. When Spain joined the European Communities in 1986, Ceuta and Melilla, two cities in North Africa, became such an

external border and the six-metre-high fences surrounding them became a symbol of "Fortress Europe". But what does this mean for the people who live in such a place? How do they experience everyday life in a "caged city", and how do they interpret their experiences? This sociological study focuses on figurations between old-established groupings in the border space between Spain and Morocco, and reconstructs a post-colonial border space in the light of transformation processes and slowly changing power balances, in which belongings and views of history are constantly being renegotiated. Different actors in the border space are studied from the perspective of figurational sociology, the sociology of memory and biographical research. Four detailed case analyses serve to illustrate the complexity of local social realities. These are embedded in historical and present-day social constellations in this border space between Spain and Morocco, and it is made clear that constructions of belonging and power relations in Ceuta and Melilla can only be understood in the context of colonial and post-colonial processes and events.
