

EUSJA News

Newsletter of the European Union of Science Journalists' Associations

Spring 1998

EUSJA on-line

Editorial

Opera: it's the works

“Ambizioso ai limiti del credibile”, said the Italian edition of *PC Week*. Germany's *Tageszeitung* called it “Der unsichtbare Dritte”. But if your Web browser has been giving you grief recently, it may be time to try this all-European alternative.

The new browser everyone's talking about is Opera. Behind it are the 11 employees of Norwegian company Opera Software AS.

Norway seems an unlikely place from which to be taking on Web giants Netscape and Microsoft, but the people at Opera are undaunted.

They have two things on their side: an excellent product, and a good deal of customer dissatisfaction with Opera's two main competitors, Netscape's Navigator and Microsoft's Internet Explorer.

Both Navigator and Explorer are bulky programs that often run slowly, especially on older computers that are short on memory. Even worse, many users find that they crash frequently. Opera, in contrast, is small, fast and stable. The program takes up *turn to page 2*

Inside...

ESF helps journalists too p2

Swedish students feel the pinch p2

Regional meetings keep Germans in touch p3

Danes reward newspaper science editors p4

Recovering bad debts p5

EUSJA contacts p6

What's it all about?

Do you remember the press releases issued by NASA about the traces of bacteria or water on Mars? A day later, the media went overboard with stories which were, in the end, all based on rather slim evidence. Another example: a dermatologist from Zürich University reported preliminary results in *The Lancet* on treating skin cancer with a vaccination. At the press conference held on the paper's release date, the researchers claimed a major breakthrough. In fact, they had treated only five patients, and tumours had shrunk in just two of these.

Every week and every month as *Nature*, *Science*, *Nature Medicine*, *Cell* & *Co.* publish their reports, we journalists are fed news about another lot of breakthroughs. The (mostly) exaggerated press announcements, always embargoed until the journals officially publish, are designed to lure journalists to the story. If the results touted are potentially promising or spectacular, journalists and editors are forced to act – otherwise they risk being blamed for missing out on a good story, and one that was not ignored by the competition.

I work on a daily newspaper, so I often experience the pressure exerted by the likes of NASA, *Nature* and even the local universities. I do not mind having to jump when real news breaks, and I enjoy the challenge of responding quickly and appropriately to important new findings. But I resent those attempts to influence my editorial judgement in order to satisfy someone else's marketing strategy. Increasingly, we are put under pressure to promote the political or commercial goals of magazines, universities, institutes, authorities or enterprises. I think this is wrong.

The proper goal of science journalism is the promotion of public understanding of scientific development and its consequences. This can be only achieved through serious and critical reporting. Just because a story hasn't been blown up, doesn't mean it has to be boring. The real challenge of science journalism is to tempt the public with lively and interesting stories on essential findings and developments.

With this editorial I say farewell to you all, dear colleagues all over Europe. I am resigning as EUSJA president and will be returning to join my journalist colleagues on the EUSJA backbenches. I hope that EUSJA will continue to flourish as a vehicle for discussions and personal acquaintances.

Rosmarie Waldner, President, EUSJA (until 3 May 1998)

Keep in touch!

News, views, stories, announcements, ideas or even cautionary tales – they could all be of interest for the next *EUSJA News*, due out in early December. Send me yours by 10 November 1998. Get in touch by phone or fax (the number is the same for both) on +44-1608-676530; e-mail: ninamorgan@compuserve.com; or by old-fashioned post at: Rose Cottage, East End, Chadlington, Oxon OX7 3LX, UK.

Nina Morgan, Editor, EUSJA News

More than a mailing address

If you're looking for a European angle to a story why not give a call or send an e-mail to Andrew Smith at the Communications Unit of the European Science Foundation (ESF)? With 62 member organisations in 21 countries, and covering every discipline from physics to the humanities, the ESF can put you in touch with scientists and science communicators across the continent.

For more than 20 years the ESF has been promoting collaboration between Europe's scientists. Over this period it has had a hand in some pretty significant scientific developments. It pioneered the concept of European networking. It developed the scientific and technical case for the building of the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility. And it launched and coordinated a wide range of scientific programmes, including the European Geotraverse Project which in the late 1980s studied a cross-section of the European lithosphere stretching from Norway to northern Tunisia.

Current ESF programmes include the European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica (a follow-up to the spectacularly successful Greenland Ice Core Project), the Airborne Polar Experiment which is using an ex-Soviet spy plane to investigate polar stratospheric clouds, and new programmes in 1998 on molecular magnets, nanostructures and fermi-liquids.

In addition, as the only multidisciplinary body to represent the funding agencies of the humanities, the Foundation can also provide a cultural perspective on European developments – whether it's the history of chemistry, or science and the visual image, or even an examination of three centuries of musical life in Europe.

The Foundation also seeks to act as the voice of European science, increasingly speaking out on a range of science policy issues from large research facilities to the European Commission's Fifth Framework Programme.

The European Science Foundation is much more than just a mailing address for the EUSJA secretariat. It's an important catalyst in advancing European science and a useful resource for Europe's science journalists. Try it out.

*Andrew Smith, Communications Unit, ESF
1 quai Lezay-Marnesia, 67080 Strasbourg Cedex, France
tel: +33-3-88-76-71-25; fax: +33-3-88-37-05-32;
e-mail: asmith@esf.org; Web site: <http://www.esf.org>*

Fewer student finishers in Sweden

I know it's really none of my business to comment on British politics from my vantage point here in Sweden, but I couldn't help but notice the row brewing in the UK about the introduction of tuition fees in British universities. Perhaps the UK government will be interested to hear how Swedish students are coping in a similar situation.

Although the number of students admitted to university studies is steadily increasing in Sweden, according to *Statistics Sweden*, published by the Swedish Institute for Official Statistics, throughput is down. The reason: fewer actually graduate. And, if they do graduate, a growing number take more than the stipulated three years to complete their basic studies. One reason the throughput is dwindling is that many young people register at university, take a few courses and then work for a while before continuing their studies.

The fact that the students face a severe shortage of jobs after graduation makes them reluctant to borrow money for their studies. Many former students in Sweden today are deep in debt after having lived on borrowed money during their years of higher education – debts that, if they're not fortunate enough to find a well-paid job, they won't be able to pay back during their entire lifetimes. I was lucky. I've got a reasonable job, and I'm looking forward to finally paying off the loans from my merry student years in Göteborg when I'm 55.

*Kaianders Sempler
Swedish Journalists Association
e-mail: sempler@nyteknik.se*

Now's your chance

The Young Europeans Environmental Research organisation (YEER) is offering prizes of DM 7000, DM 5000 and DM 3000 in a competition that aims to highlight published articles dealing with Europe, young people, research and the environment. Articles must have been published in a newspaper or a general-interest magazine (not a specialist journal) between 1 September 1997 and 30 August 1998. Deadline for submitting entries is 15 September 1998, and only one article per author may be submitted. For more information contact Dr U Krautkrämer-Wagner in Germany, tel: +49-40-410-69-95; fax: +49-40-410-69-95; or e-mail: yeer@yeer.de

... Opera: it's the works from page 1

only 1 MB of disk space and is not fussy about the memory or speed of the computer it runs on. Yet *PC Magazine* in the USA said that Opera is "significantly faster than [Explorer and Navigator] in most cases". Some reviewers claim that Opera is also easier to use and more stable than its bloated competitors.

The current Version 3 of Opera lacks full Java support, but this, along with dynamic HTML and cascading style sheets, are promised for Version 4. Also yet to come is a Macintosh version. Opera is available in English, Norwegian, Swedish, German, Mexican and Spanish, with Italian, Afrikaans and French planned.

Visit <http://www.operasoft.com/> for more details and a trial version. The full version of Opera costs \$35, but you may find it's worth every cent.

*Charles Butcher, ABSW
e-mail: charles@writer.demon.co.uk*

Secrets révélés

Un livre récent qui vous intéressera si vous lisez le français: *Les journalistes scientifiques, médiateurs des savoirs*, par Françoise Tristani Potteaux, de l'Institut Français de Presse. Tristani-Potteaux scrute les journalistes scientifiques à la loupe et essaie de comprendre pourquoi une découverte scientifique a moins de chance de faire les gros titres des journaux qu'un événement social ou politique.

Newstand... Usagos... Newstand

Headline grabbers

Science that hit the headlines in Hungary and Ireland

Hungarian readers have been treated to a wide range of science stories over the past six months. Space stories, in particular, were viewed with fascination. The Mars Pathfinder mission, problems with the MIR space station and the preparations for a joint US-Russian space mission were all given good coverage, as were pictures showing Jupiter and its moon Ganymede sent back by the Hubble space telescope. Back on Earth, the Hungarian papers generated much discussion about cloning, particularly the ethical issues involved. The use of cocktails of drugs to treat AIDS also received prominence, as did discussion of the potential links between BSE and CJD, and the politics behind R&D strategies in Hungary and the rest of Europe.

In contrast, in Ireland a single story has dominated the agenda for science-based news for over a year now – the field trials of genetically-modified sugar beet being conducted by Monsanto. Last year, trials were carried out at two locations; this year there may be trials in five places. Interest has been aroused because this is the first time that genetically-modified seed has ever been tested in Ireland. Reaction to the trials has been reported largely as one of diametrically opposed positions, with Monsanto and the biotechnologists on the one side lining up against the environmentalists, mainly in the Green Party and in a small, but highly effective, lobby group, Genetic Concern, on the other. The environmentalists are basing their campaign partly on procedural grounds, and partly on more fundamental, quasi-religious, grounds.

The controversy around the sugar beet trials has also made the Irish media more alert to wider issues of genetic research, and led to more science coverage on Irish television. For probably the first time ever, topics on the popular and long-running weekly television programme *Late Late Show* included some science stories, featuring Dolly the cloned sheep and an item about researchers involved in a genetic anthropology project.

Reporting by Istvan Palugyai in Hungary and Brian Trench in Ireland

Italian awards

The Italian Union of Science Journalists (UGIS) has awarded scholarship grants to five journalists aged under 35 to enable them to delve more deeply into science topics. The awards were made as a result of a legacy left by UGIS member Ugo Bellometti, who died in 1993. UGIS plans to make further awards at the end of 1998.

The national grid

Backroom meetings help keep German journalists in touch

When TELI, the German Technical Literary Society, was founded in January 1929 in Berlin, press departments were still known as “literary departments” and keeping in touch was no problem. Members used to meet more or less regularly in the back room of some restaurant. Then during the 1930s TELI was banned by the Hitler regime. When we started up again after the war the membership was dispersed all over Germany and keeping in touch became a real problem. By the end of the 1970s attendance at our annual meetings was sometimes less than 50.

Part of our problem was due to the publishing landscape in Germany – geographically the country is large, and newspapers here tend to be regional rather than national. This makes it very difficult to maintain a central organisation for journalists.

Then in the 1980s TELI members in Munich and Berlin had a collective brainstorm. They suggested that TELI should return to its origins and set up regional meetings in the back room of some restaurant. The meetings were modest (everyone paid for their own beer!), but grew in popularity when invitations were extended both to local scientists and to other interested journalists. This brought TELI to the attention of a wider audience, and as a result, membership has grown steadily.

The first of these “backroom” regional meetings was held in Munich in February 1984 and attended by 15 people, 7 of whom were TELI members. Adding together the numbers of people who turn out for the monthly *jours fixés* organised to discuss a particular science or technology topic, these regional meetings now attract an annual audience of nearly 400.

The Eastern regional group can boast similar success. From modest beginnings in 1989 with meetings held to mark the unification of journalists' organisations in East and West Germany, this group has become one of the most active in the country. Their meetings, originally monthly but now held as often as three times a month, regularly attract 40-50 participants, and sometimes up to 80 people attend. And the story is repeated in the other regions.

Meanwhile, the central TELI board concentrates on national matters, such as organising annual congresses, publishing a central news bulletin and encouraging international co-operation – although in this we are hampered by the present lack of government funds,

which makes it impossible for us to extend an invitation for an international visit to Germany.

However, it's not all plain sailing. The success of the regional groups, we have found, depends largely on the personal involvement of regional board members – and it can be very difficult to find members who are prepared to shoulder the necessary workload to keep it all going. But our experience has also shown that the effort is well worth while. The regional activities have done much to increase TELI's prestige and influence among journalists, scientists and industry. TELI's reputation has reached even the heady heights of government. Some of our members now work in the federal government press office.

Walter Baier, TELI, e-mail: drbaier@compuserve.com

Stroke of Genius

The Danish Science Journalists' Association recognises outstanding achievements in science communication by the award of the Genius Prize. The prize is not an annual event, but is only given when a suitable recipient is found. In December 1997 we believed we had found one: the Danish daily newspaper *Berlingske Tidende*. The award was made to honour the publication of their weekly science supplement, *Universe*.

So why did we choose a newspaper? The reason is simple. *Universe* gives Danish newspaper readers their first opportunity to read a really good weekly supplement dedicated to natural sciences and science policy.

Universe is in some ways a sign of the times. It is the culmination of a positive 1990s trend on the part of publishers and editors in Denmark to acknowledge that science journalism is of interest to a considerable number of people. But back in the 1980s things were very different. For example, when CERN physicists in Geneva announced that they had found evidence for the existence of the top quark I got in touch with a national Danish newspaper and offered the story. The editor listened patiently but turned it down, saying "CERN is too difficult. Nobody will understand." The attitude was typical of the times: editors routinely underestimated the curiosity and intellectual capability of their readers.

But then something important happened: the publishers Bonnier launched *Illustreret Videnskab* (Science Illustrated), a popular science magazine. The magazine attracted a large audience from the very start, and soon the Scandinavian print run rose to 500 000. The reason? Well, it was more than just the beautiful pictures and the attractive layout. One important factor in the magazine's success was the poor state of scientific coverage in the daily press. By buying *Illustreret Videnskab* readers were letting publishers know that they wanted more.

Danish newspapers began to acknowledge this desire in the late 1980s, and one by one the national dailies created weekly science sections, typically half a page on Mondays. Then in the 1990s several larger supplements covering science in combination with computer games and the Internet appeared. And now we have *Universe*, the first supplement dedicated solely to sci-

ence. Rumour has it that non-subscribers buy the paper on Tuesdays just to get it. We hope that other newspapers will acknowledge this public interest in science and follow suit. By awarding the Genius Prize to *Universe* we hope to contribute to such a development.

Rolf Haugaard Nielsen
Danish Science Journalists' Association
e-mail: haug@post4.tele.dk

Het lezen waard... A good read

Een lang weg

A long-running Dutch saga, with English subtitles

Tussen 1673 en het jaar van zijn dood 1723 schreef de Delftse microscopist Antoni van Leeuwenhoek ruim 300 brieven, waarvan een groot deel aan de Royal Society in London. Daarin beschreef hij nauwgezet wat hij waarnam door zijn zelfgebouwde microscopen.

In 1932 (zijn 300ste geboortedag) besloot de Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen om de brieven bijeen te brengen en te vertalen in het Nederlands en in het Engels. In 1939 verscheen het eerste deel, dit jaar verschijnt deel 15 en het laatste deel (19) verschijnt in 2001.

De verzamelde brieven van Antoni van Leeuwenhoek uitgegeven in Dutch and English door Zwets & Seitlinger zijn niet goedkoop – een paar honderd gulden per stuk. Maar je kunt ze ook bekijken in onder meer de Koninklijke Bibliotheek in Den Haag.

Joost van Kasteren
Dutch Science Journalists' Association
e-mail: joost.van.kasteren@capitalonline.nl

No solement en Inglés

A Spanish mailing list is communicating across continents

Si te gusta la lista de EUSJA y puedes comprender español, entonces no deberías perderte la lista de la ACCC. The Associació Catalana de Comunicació Científica (ACCC – Catalan Association of Scientific Communication) electronic distribution list went on line in January 1997, and now reaches 200 science journalists and science writers. Subscribers hail from Catalonia, Spain, Latin America, the USA and Europe – anywhere, in fact, where Spanish-speaking scientists interested in the social communication of science have access to e-mail. Messages to the list might be posted in Spanish, Catalan, Basque, Galician and English.

Apart from the language, the ACCC list differs from the EUSJA list in several other ways. To us, the EUSJA list – which, thanks to Mike Kenward, we receive on the ACCC list – can seem rather parochial and UK-centred, with subscribers airing their professional problems or asking for advice. In contrast, ACCC list subscribers tend to concentrate on discussing how specific stories are treated in the media.

For example, we have had extensive – and heated – debates on topics as varied as a local report about the influence of the climate in the behaviour of vultures in the North of Spain; the Kyoto Conference on Climate Change; the Rubbiatron (Carlo Rubbia’s machine for the elimination of radioactive waste which he is planning to build in Zaragoza); the energy of water (a discovery announced by the University of Valencia in a press conference before the scientific article was published in a scientific publication); and the value of the environment (related to an article published in *Nature*). We also post information about interesting web sites, events and conferences on the ACCC list.

The ACCC list is open to any science writer or science journalist. We don’t impose any prerequisites for joining, because we believe that the discussions we indulge in will only appeal to those really interested in science journalism. To subscribe, send a message to <majordomo@cat.isoc.org>. In the message body type just: “subscribe accc your_address” (without the quotes), where your_address is your e-mail address. ¡ Si todo esto te interesa – hasta la vista en la lista de la ACCC!

Luis Angel Fernandez Hermana
Associacio Catalana de Comunicacio Cientifica (ACCC)
e-mail: luisangel@reporters.net

Astronomical debts at home...

You submitted your much-laboured-over words and sent in an invoice promptly. It’s now months later and you still haven’t been paid. What do you do?

Sending by recorded delivery (or the overseas equivalent) a repeat invoice, a statement of monies owing and a letter demanding payment within seven days is a good start. Phoning someone senior in the company can also do the trick. But when your invoices and promised payments are repeatedly lost in the post (I even have experience of this with invoices sent recorded delivery!), and your letters and phone messages are ignored, it’s time to go legal.

In the UK, for amounts less than £3000, this is done through the small claims division of the County Courts. Call your local court – or if you are on the continent, the court nearest to the defendant – to have the forms posted to you. Court costs vary depending on the amount claimed, but are less than £100, payable by the defendant if you win. Additional costs can be reclaimed at the judge’s discretion.

While a summons is enough to scare some publishers, others will fight to the bitter end. If it comes to a hearing, you need proof that you did the work – the printed article (or better still, a commissioning letter), a copy of the invoice (and recorded delivery documents), and bank statements to show that payment hasn’t been received are a start. But even if the judge finds in your favour, the defendant is not obliged by law to pay up.

Having the judgement enforced costs extra. Sending the bailiffs in is one option, costing £40. If you know the defendant’s bank details, then for £60 the court can effect a “garnishee order” and extract the overdue money directly. But this depends on the necessary funds

being there. If a company owes you more than £750, you can apply to have it wound up.

The best option, though, is to stick with reputable publishers in the first place. And be aware that endorsements by celebrities do not make a company reputable. The defendants in my own case were Top Events & Publications Ltd, publishers of *Modern Astronomer* magazine. On 23 February 1998, and despite the continued patronage of a well-known mono-cled TV astronomer, they were ordered by Brighton County Court to pay the £450.52 owed to me, plus costs, which they finally did some weeks later.

Paul Parsons, ABSW
e-mail: pparsons@pavilion.co.uk

...and abroad

Paul Parsons’ cautionary tale (see *Astronomical debts*, above), is, alas, not uncommon. But it is much worse if you are a journalist of one nationality, living and working in your own country, and you come a cropper with a commission from abroad. In this situation all the usual safeguards go out of the window. For example, how can you sue, say in the small claims court, when the culprit is in another country – and even worse, if that other country is not even in the EU?

Perhaps the only way to deal with such a situation is to cause maximum embarrassment to the individuals concerned. Maybe a good start is to create a blacklist and circulate the names of the pariahs via national journalists’ associations and EUSJA.

But as an official EUSJA blacklist does not yet exist, let me fill you in on my own horror story. I was recently commissioned by a Slovenian former journalist, now working for the University of Maribor, to write an article on British university science funding policy from the Thatcher years to the present. It was for the publication *Research*, a magazine funded by the Ministry of Science, and payment was promised. Admittedly, the fee offered was not significant – I essentially took on the job as a goodwill gesture – but I was counting on it to help to cover my phone and fax expenses. However, when no payment at all was forthcoming – and I wasn’t even sent a copy of the magazine when it was published – it then became a matter of principle. That’s when I started wondering about international blacklists...

Anthony Blair, ABSW

Food for thought

The *Brain in Space*, a *Do-It-Yourself Guide to the Brain and Drugs*, *Brain and Free Will* were the intriguing titles of just three of the hundreds of events that took place throughout Europe on Wednesday 18 March, European Brain Day. Brain Day events, sponsored by The European Dana Alliance for the Brain were held in 12 countries, with the aim helping the public to understand how the brain works and to promote brain research – topics that certainly give pause for thought.

EUSJA Board Members

Planning a journey? Your colleagues in Europe can help

President

Rosmarie Waldner
Redaktion Tages-Anzeiger
Werdstraße 21
CH-8021 Zürich, Switzerland
tel: +41-1-248-44-84
fax: +41-1-248-44-71
email: 100606.756@compuserve.com

Vice-president

Anna Nolan
Brickhill West, Cratloe, Co Clare, Ireland
tel: +353-61-357-147
fax: +353-61-357-537
e-mail: anolan@iol.ie

Secretary

Istvan Palugyai
Népszabadsag, Bécsi ut. 122-24
H-1034 Budapest, Hungary
tel: +36-1-250-1680
fax: +36-1-250-1640
e-mail: palugyai@nepszabadsag.hu

Treasurer

Kjell-Gunnar Heimark
Norwegian Meteorological Institute
Boks 43 Blindern
N-0313 Oslo 3, Norway
tel: +47-22-96-30-00
fax: +47-22-96-30-50
e-mail: kjell-gunnar.heimark@dnmi.no

EUSJA Secretariat

Sabine Schott
EUSJA
1 quai Lezay-Marnésia
F-67000 Strasbourg
tel: +33-88-76-71-34
fax: +33-88-36-69-45
e-mail: eusja@esf.org
www: <http://www.esf.org/eusja/>

Austria

Hugo Obergottsberger
c/o Concordia, Klub der Bildungs-/
Wissenschaftsjournalisten
Bankgasse
A-1010 Wien
tel: +43-1-53-38-57-30
fax: +43-53-37-17-29

Belgium

Françoise Wolff
50, Drève du Duc
B-1170 Bruxelles
tel/fax: +32-2-672-66-28

Denmark

Rolf Haugaard Nielsen
Bjornsonsvej 79, st. th.
DK-2500 Valby
tel: +45-3617-3309
fax: +45-3617-0639
e-mail: haug@post4.tele.dk

Estonia

Indrek Rohtmet
Horisont, Narva Rd 5

EST-200102 Tallinn
tel: +372-2-44-33-70
fax: +372-2-44-43-85
e-mail: horisont@datanet.ee

Finland

Jussi Nuorteva
Finnish Broadcasting Company
Radio 1/Science
PO Box 58
FIN-00024 Yleisradio
tel: +358-9-148-2081 / +358-9-587-6288
fax: +358-9-148-2682
e-mail: jussi.nuorteva@yle.fi

France

Dominique Chouchan
4/98 Allée Anatole France
F-92220 Bagneux
tel: +33-1-46-64-18-89
fax: +33-1-46-64-18-90
e-mail: chouchan@club-internet.fr

Germany

Klaus Goschmann
FairCon Publications + Services
Schopenhauerstraße 17
D-68165 Mannheim
tel: +49-621-41-83-121
fax: +49-621-41-83-122

India

N C Jain
Indian Science Writers' Association
B-II 6/6, New Minto Road Apartments
IND-110002 New Delhi
tel: +91-11-335-48-42

Israel

Razi Guterman
Biet Sokolov
4 Kaplan St
IL-64734 Tel Aviv
fax: +972-3-695-14-38

Italy

Paola de Paoli
Viale Ezio 5
I-20149 Milano
tel/fax: +39-2-437-476

Netherlands

Arno Schrauwers
Lutmastraat 229
NL-1074 TX Amsterdam
tel/fax: +31-20-676-62-30

Portugal

Jose Victor Malheiros
Publico, R. Amilcar Cabral 25
P-1700 Lisboa
tel: +351-1-759-98-96
fax: +351-1-758-73-73

Russia

Viola Egikova
Association of Science Writers and
Journalists 'INTELLECT'
Horoshevskoe Shosse 50-98

RU-123007 Moscow
tel: +7-095-256-5122
fax: +7-095-259-63-60
e-mail: egikova@mpravda.msk.ru

Slovakia

Lubomir Lenoch
Stefanovicova 3
SL-81106 Bratislava
tel/fax: +421-7-497-117

Slovenia

Goran Tenze
Radio Slovenija, Tavcarjeva 17
SI-1550 Ljubljana
tel: +386-61-175-24-23
fax: +386-61-175-23-15
e-mail: goran.tenze@rtvslo.si

Spain

Manuel Toharia
Ginzo de Limia 55
E-28034 Madrid
tel/fax: +34-1-378-05-95

Sweden

Monika Starendal
Forskning Och Fremsteg, Box 1191 S
S-11191 Stockholm
tel: +46-8-24-30-05
fax: +46-8-21-81-89
e-mail: monika.starendal@fof.se

Switzerland

Werner Hadorn
Büro Cortesi, Neuenburgstraße 140
CH-2505 Biel-Bienne
tel: +41-32-322-0911
fax: +41-32-322-1056
e-mail: 100425.1711@compuserve.com

United Kingdom

Nina Morgan
Rose Cottage, East End, Chadlington
Oxon OX7 3LX
tel: +44-1608-676530
fax: +44-1608-676530
e-mail: ninamorgan@compuserve.com

EUSJA News

Newsletter of the European Union of
Science Journalists' Associations. The
views expressed here are those of the
authors, and do not necessarily reflect the
views of EUSJA.

Editor: Nina Morgan
tel/fax: +44-1608-676530
e-mail: ninamorgan@compuserve.com
Layout: contributed by CopyWrite
tel: +44-1203-672597
fax: +44-1203-691226
e-mail: charles@writer.demon.co.uk