

Brief Bio and (PR)²: Problems & Pitches – Rants & Raves by [Caroline S. Wagner](#)

Caroline S. Wagner specializes in science and technology and its relationship to innovation, policy, and society. In addition to being a Research Associate at the Center for International Science & Technology Policy at George Washington University, she is a Senior Policy Analyst at SRI International in Arlington, Virginia. She is the author of a book, *The New Invisible College: Science for Development*, Brookings Press, 2008. During her 25+ year career in science policy, she has held a number of analytic and policy positions. At The RAND Corporation, she was deputy to the Director of the Science & Technology Policy Institute, a research center serving the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and as a Senior Analyst in RAND's office in Leiden, Netherlands. Prior to joining RAND, Dr. Wagner was a Professional Staff Member for the United States Congress Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and before that, in the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. She has served as an analyst for the United States federal government analyzing global developments in science and technology. Dr. Wagner has had grants from the Rockefeller and Fulbright Foundations. She has consulted to the World Bank, the European Commission, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the U.S. National Science Foundation and a number of governments. From 2002 until 2004, Dr. Wagner served on the United Nations Millennium Development Task Force on Science, Technology, and Innovation. She holds a doctorate from the University of Amsterdam in Science & Technology Dynamics; an M.A. from GWU in Science, Technology and Public Policy; and a B.A. in Philosophy from Trinity University. In 2006, Dr. Wagner was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. She is the author of more than 20 monographs that can be found at her website at www.carolinewagner.net and on [RAND's](#) website. She lives in Alexandria, Virginia with her husband and their three children.

My image: a fractal oak

My image is a photo by mathematician John Adams, used in his book on the mathematical regularities in nature. It was taken in England in 1996, near the place where John Evelyn had his estate, and where he wrote his famous 1706 book, *Sylva*.

Publications:
In addition to recent book (mentioned above), some publications include:



The Dynamics of Knowledge Creation: A Baseline for the Assessment of the Role and Contribution of the Department of Energy's Nanoscale Science Research Centers University of Southern California;

Evaluation of NETWORKS of Collaboration Among Participants in IST Research and their Evolution to Collaborations in the European Research Area (ERA) RAND Europe;

Europe, Competing: Market Prospects, Technology Trends, and Challenges for Virtual, Smart Business Organizations RAND;

“Network Structure, Self-Organisation and International Collaboration in Science,” with Loet Leydesdorff, *Research Policy*, 34(10), 2005, 1608-1618;

“Six Case Studies of International Collaboration in Science.” Scientometrics. 62(1) 3-26, 2005.

1) What is (are) your main interest(s) in attending the workshop?

This workshop brings together my core passions: philosophy, history of science, measurement, and tools. I am interested in pursuing research on the theory of knowledge creation and ownership in the current context.

2) What would you like to learn / achieve at the workshop?

I hope to learn new measurement methods, to make connections with people, and perhaps to find future ways to work more on history and philosophy of science with others who have similar interests.

3) ***If you are a philosopher of an historian of science:*** In what ways might people that study and map science benefit from your work?

If you are a scientometrician/science map maker: In what ways might philosophers or historians of science benefit from your work?

Science has universal principles, but it takes place within a social and communicative context. Understanding how this social and communicative context works now can shed light knowledge creation, past, present, and future.