

Beijing Forum 2019

Science and Technology, Health and Society in the Context of Science Culture (V)

On the morning of November 3, the Fifth Seminar of "Science, Technology, Health and Society in the time domain of Scientific culture" sub forum of Peking Forum (2019) continued to be held in the Sunshine Hall of Yingjie Exchange Center of Peking University. Five scholars made speeches in this discussion, and president Ren Fujun of NAIS presided over and made an opening speech.

Professor Liu Dun of Tsinghua University reported " Origin of 'Two Cultures' ". From the point of view of snow and his two cultural and scientific revolutions and from the tradition of "seven arts" in the Middle Ages in the west. He demonstrated that the original motivation of the Renaissance was the rebellion of "three arts" against "four arts" in universities. He introduced scholars' Thoughts on the relationship between science, religion and morality up to the 20th century. Finally, he concluded that the division of "two cultures" has a long history, and there is a separation and balance between scientific culture and humanistic culture.

John Durant of Massachusetts Institute of technology reports " Making Science and Technology Truly Global ". He discussed the differences between ideal and reality in science. After World War II, science flourished and the number of PhD rose in a straight line, but at the same time, realism also rose gradually, which was different from Norton's ideal. Surveys in the world told about the change of trust in scientific authority. To sum up, he demonstrated the tension between ideal and reality in science, and looks forward to the situation of ideal and reality in Science in the future.

Professor Tang Shukun of the University of science and technology of China reported on the topic of " Clarifying the New Responsibility of Scientific Community and Embracing the New Practice of Scientific Culture ". It is pointed out that science and culture not only belong to scientists, scientific communities, but also to social citizens and other non-scientific and technological organizations, and become the value basis and action resources for all citizens to understand science, participate in science and develop science. At present, science and culture have emerged new connotative features in values leading and ethical evolutionary norms. From their survey they found several new trends worthy of attention. The first is that the self media platform has become the popular position of the public science and culture communication. Second, from the perspective

of communication channels, mobile new media, virtual reality, big data, artificial intelligence and other new technologies are deeply changing the channels and experience ways for the public to acquire knowledge and share ideas. In conclusion, the real practice of science and culture has changed greatly, and new attention should be paid to the channels of science and culture.

Professor Martin W Bauer of the London School of economics and political science reports on " Cultures of Science - a Common Ground for Global Understanding?". He first proposes three issues on the basis of global understanding of science and culture: what is science and culture? The origin of concepts in science and culture? If we move forward to science and culture? He used the analogy of double decker buses in the UK to introduce the composition of promoting science and culture. Next, he introduced the 3D model of scientific culture, including the arrangement and combination of elements such as PREK (Progress, Reserve, engage, knowledge) and related algorithms of this model. Based on this model, Professor Bauer discusses the situation of science and culture in Europe and China.

Marta Entredas of the LSE reports on “The changing culture of public communication of science within research organisations”. She said that in recent decades, academic and research institutions have changed their communication culture. In the past, these institutions provided elitist space for their peers, but now they are gradually showing a trend of turning to the public. Therefore, she mainly introduces the international cooperation on more-pe: mobilizing resources and promoting public participation in science. By comparing and interpreting relevant transnational data from Europe, Asia, Latin America and North America, he shows this trend at the level of research institutions.