

ASSYST

Complex Systems Society

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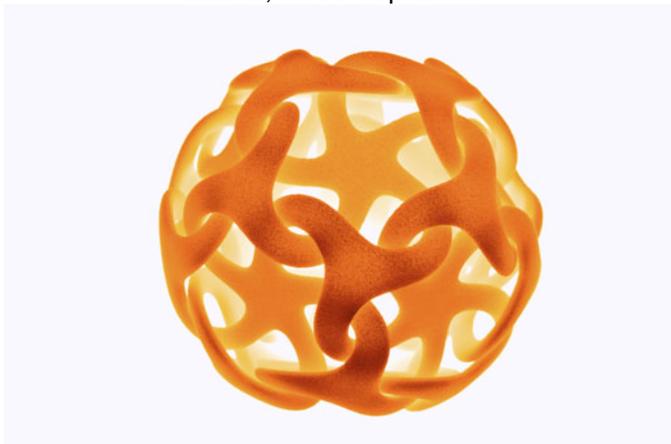
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ECCS'10
Lisbon, 13-17 Sept 2010



Mathematical oddity (dodecahedral symmetry)
Photo E.Lattes - <http://lattes.emmanuel.free.fr/>

1 Editorial

2 **S**ummer is arriving, so as the countdown for the main
4 annual meeting for the Complex Systems research
5 community around the world. As it happened in previous
6 ECCS conferences, we hope that the next one, to be held
7 in Lisbon from 13 to 17 September 2010, will stimulate
the discussion of new ideas, methods, and approaches
related to Complex Systems research.

9 We have been presenting ECCS'10 in this newsletter,
including the 7 main tracks (see <http://eccs2010.eu>) and
9 the 13 complementary satellite meetings (see the
previous editions of the newsletter at
<http://assystcomplexity.eu>). Now is the time to announce
some of the very prestigious ECCS'10 plenary speakers,
such as Christoph von der Malsburg, José Fernando
Mendes, Didier Sornette, Henri Berestycki, Rosaria Conte
and Carlo Ratti (check <http://eccs2010.eu> for more
details).

A call for demos, posters and videos is still running. This
is the opportunity for young researchers to present their
innovative research in an excellent environment allowing
the propagation of new ideas to a large audience, and
leading to the publication of papers in several journals.

Meanwhile the ASSYST/CSS newsletter keeps on
divulging some of the most interesting projects in CS
research, such as [GENNETEC](#) - GENetic NETworks
Emergence and Complexity in pages 4 and 5.

And counting down for ECCS'10!

The ASSYST Team

ECCS'10 Plenary Speakers



Christoph von der Malsburg

Dr. Christoph von der Malsburg is Senior Fellow of the Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies.

His research interests concern theoretical computational neurobiology, brain theory, self-organizing systems, biological and computer vision, and the cognitive architecture of the brain, that is, the nervous system's physical data and process structure underlying all cognitive phenomena. His work regards the development of functional models of vision processes, including ontogenesis, learning and memory organization.

Title of the talk at ECCS'10: "**The Brain as Organizing Entity**"

Date and hour of the talk: 13 September 2010, 9:30am-10:30am GMT

web: <http://fias.uni-frankfurt.de/~malsburg>



Henri Berestycki

Dr. Henri Berestycki is a research director at EHESS - École des hautes études en sciences sociales and Director of Research at the Centre for Mathematical and Social Analysis, EHESS, Paris.

His research interests include equation theory and the mathematical models of the financial markets; mathematical models in biology and in ecology; phenomena of invasion and dynamics of population growth; and modelling in social sciences.

Title of the talk at ECCS'10: (to be announced)

Date and hour of the talk: 14 September 2010, 9:00am-10:00am GMT

web: <http://cams.ehess.fr/document.php?id=891>



Rosaria Conte

Dr. Rosaria Conte is President of AISC, Italian Association of Cognitive Science, President of ESSA, the European Association of Social Simulation, and head of the LABSS (Laboratory of Agent Based Social Simulation) at the ISTC (Institute for Cognitive Science and Technology). She has been teaching Social Psychology in the last 18 yrs.

She is a cognitive and social scientist, with a special interest for the study of positive social action (altruism, cooperation and social norms), and reputation-based social regulation. Quite active in the MAS field, she contributed to launch the field of social simulation in Europe by organising amongst the main events held in the last ten years or so, editing collective volumes and coordinating a EU-funded Special Interest Group on Agent-based Social Simulation. She has coordinated several national and European research projects under the 6th FW.

She has published about 140 among scientific articles and books on cognitive social agents, norms representation and reasoning, and agent-based simulation. Her research interests range from Agent Theory to Multi Agent Systems, from Agent-Based Social Simulation and Cultural Evolution to Info-societies and Virtual Markets.

Title of the talk at ECCS'10: "**Dynamics of (Il)legality**"

Date and hour of the talk: 17 September 2010, 9:00am-10:00am GMT

web: <http://www.istc.cnr.it/createhtml.php?nbr=70>



Didier Sornette

Didier Sornette, ETH Zurich - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich

Didier Sornette is Professor on the Chair of Entrepreneurial Risks at the Department of Management, Technology and Economics (D-MTEC), ETH Zurich; Director of the Financial Crisis Observatory; co-founder of the Competence Center for Coping with Crises in Socio-Economic Systems; member of the Swiss Finance Institute; Professor of Physics associated with the Department of Physics (D-PHYS), ETH Zurich; Professor of Geophysics associated with the Department of Earth Sciences (D-ERWD), ETH Zurich.

His actual research priorities concern: (1) the Financial Crisis Observatory, a scientific platform aimed at testing and quantifying rigorously, in a systematic way and on a large scale the hypothesis that financial markets exhibit a degree of inefficiency and a potential for predictability, especially during regimes when bubbles develop (<http://www.er.ethz.ch/fco/index>); (2) the Center for the prediction of social, commercial and marketing success by combining information stemming from the dynamical responses to endogenous versus exogenous shocks of large databases; and (3) prediction of crises and extreme events in complex systems and risk management, with applications to social systems (financial crashes, recessions, cyber risks) and natural systems (earthquakes, rupture, epileptic seizures, immune system collapse).

Title of the talk at ECCS'10: **"Parallels Between Earthquake Prediction, Financial Crash Prediction and Epileptic Seizures Predictions"**

Date and hour of the talk: 13 September 2010, 6:00pm-7:00pm GMT

web: <http://www.er.ethz.ch/people/sornette>



José Fernando Mendes

José Fernando Mendes is Professor at the University of Aveiro. He is a theoretical physicist working on Statistical Physics. His research, in the last years, focus mainly in the study of the structure and the evolution of complex networks. His last research on networks has numerous applications and is a realization of a general principle: "popularity is attractive". Some of his recent studies are related with social networks and neural network

Title of the talk at ECCS'10: **"Structural properties of complex networks"**

Date and hour of the talk: 13 September 2010, 5:00pm-6:00pm GMT

web: <http://sweet.ua.pt/~f2064/>



Carlo Ratti

CARLO RATTI is an architect and engineer who runs the firm Carlorattiasociati in Torino, Italy, and teaches at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), where he has directed the MIT SENSEable City Lab since 2004. The Lab explores the "real-time city" by studying the increasing deployment of sensors and hand-held electronics, and their relationship to the built environment. Carlo has co-authored over 100 scientific publications and holds several patents. His Digital Water Pavilion at the World Expo 2008 was hailed by TIME Magazine as one of the 'Best Inventions of the Year.' He was included in Esquire Magazine's 'Best & Brightest' list in 2008 and Blueprint Magazine's List of 25 Who Will Change the World of Design in 2010. He is currently working on a nanotech project that envisions life in 2050 for the Venice Biennale and is opening a research center in Singapore as part of a \$35 million MIT-led initiative on the Future of Urban Mobility.

Title of the talk at ECCS'10: **"Senseable Cities: Exploring Urban Futures"**

Date and hour of the talk: 17 September 2010, 4:00pm-5:00pm GMT

web: <http://www.carloratti.com>

Simplifying complexity

New insights into how genomes work

Featured story in ICT Results - <http://cordis.europa.eu/ictresults>

A genome is a complex system of genes and factors that regulate them. A European research team has clarified how such dynamic systems work, leading to a new way to predict genetic regulators.

As an organism develops and interacts with its environment, suites of genes are constantly being turned on and off, orchestrating every aspect of life. Researchers worldwide are trying to understand transcriptional networks, the intricate webs of genes and regulatory agents that control the growth and functioning of every organism from *Escherichia coli* to *Homo sapiens*.

The **EU-funded** research project **GENNETEC** (for **GENetic NETworks Emergence and Complexity**) set itself the ambitious goal of developing a deeper understanding of all complex systems and then applying those insights to living organisms, including humans.

Among GENNETEC's accomplishments is a new way to predict which transcription factors – molecules that turn genes on or off– regulate particular genes. Their findings promise to boost research into the functioning of genetic networks in general, and into the dynamics of the human genetic system in health and disease.

"We're now in a better position to understand genetic regulation in human cells, for a lower cost and in a shorter time," says François Képès, coordinator of the GENNETEC project.

Much like a pianist fingering particular keys or chords to play a melody, transcription factors bind to particular sites along a chromosome to turn nearby genes on or off. Decades of research have shown that the resulting patterns of gene expression direct a cell or organism's development, normal functioning, and responses to environmental challenges.

In addition, malfunctions in the genetic system can cause various diseases including cancer. "A disease might sometimes be considered an improper change in the dynamics of a network of interactions," says Képès. "So understanding their properties and how to correct or control their dynamics is essential."

Trolling for transcription factors

Until now, the most effective way researchers had to try to match genes and provisional transcription factors was

to look for short DNA sequences that were known to bind to specific regulatory molecules. This approach remains useful, says Képès, but produces many false positives – potential regulatory relationships that prove false.

Following up on those false leads is wasteful. "Doing it with a pipette takes a long time and costs a lot of money," says Képès.

The GENNETEC team decided to address that problem by studying a new and independent way to predict whether a gene is controlled by a particular factor.

In earlier research, Képès and his colleagues discovered that genes that respond to the same transcription factor are often spaced regularly along a chromosome. They suspected that this periodic spacing is related to the way that DNA coils up inside the nucleus of a cell, and serves to optimize the functioning of related genes and transcription factors by grouping them geographically.

Scientists are always more comfortable if they understand the mechanism that produces an observed regularity. The GENNETEC researchers used sophisticated numerical simulations of DNA folding to prove that the presence of those periodically spaced genes helps determine the structure of the folded or condensed strand of DNA.

They also found that the final shape, which brings related genes close together physically, is important for gene expression.

"What we discovered is that there is a clear link between chromosome structure and gene expression," says

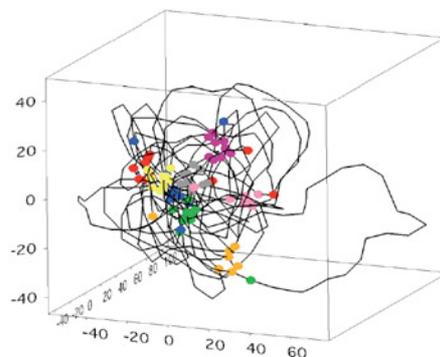
Képès, "a link that we can now predict in a very precise and workable way."

Faster, more focused search

When the GENNETEC team combined their new positional predictor with the standard sequence predictor, they found that they could identify new gene-regulator relationships far more efficiently.

"Combining the two predictors allows us to predict the regulators of a particular gene much better, by cutting down on the false hits," says Képès. "We typically double the specificity of the prediction."

One of the consortium partners, NorayBio, based in northern Spain, is developing a commercial software package that will allow researchers worldwide to apply



"We're now in a better position to understand genetic regulation in human cells, for a lower cost and in a shorter time"

this more powerful approach to deciphering genetic networks.

The consortium is also making a functional, but less sophisticated, version of the software available for free.

While Képès is pleased with this new research tool, he emphasises that the consortium's fundamental research on complex systems is equally important. Their findings can be applied in fields as diverse as designing software that does only what it's supposed to do and engineering systems that, like cells, can respond optimally to a wide variety of situations.

"Cells have just one genome, but with that one genome they can cope with multiple challenges," says Képès. "We

can use this biological solution as inspiration to make a new generation of algorithms to address complex problems better than before."

The GENNETEC project received funding from the IST FET Proactive Initiative 'Simulating Emergent Properties in Complex Systems' of the EU's Sixth Framework Programme for research.

Useful links:

GENNETEC - <http://gennetec.csregistry.org/>

in ICT Results - <http://assystcomplexity.eu/short/?id=58>

Latest news

Physics of Competitions and Conflicts – COST action MP0801 Meeting in Bulgaria

In a time of great uncertainty what can societies do to tackle the problems that arise in the context of the large scale social and political changes inside the European Union?

The Second Annual Meeting of COST Action MP0801, "Physics of Competition and Conflicts" was held at the Bulgarian Black Sea Resort "Sunny Beach" to bring together scientists of different disciplines on a discussion on quantitative understanding of social turmoil.

Sessions include invited talks from prominent researchers and contributions from national COST representatives. We included the available powerpoint presentations in the Assyst Website for download: <http://www.assystcomplexity.eu/news.jsp?article=46>

ECCS'10 Bursaries for Women and Minorities

Every year Assyst provides a certain amount of money as bursaries to help researchers attend the ECCS Conference. These bursaries are given by workpackage WP5 of the ASSYST Project and are coordinated by Professor Carmen Costea (Prof.costea@gmail.com).

The 2010 ECCS will take place in Lisbon Portugal and also has some bursaries available for Women and Minorities Researchers that want to attend the conference. Has there's always more candidates than available bursaries a selection process will take place.

If you want to candidate yourself to a bursary you'll have to send your letter of intention to Professor Carmen Costea. Bursaries will be granted based on researchers merit, CV, and most contributions to the Complex Systems Society and Assyst Projects.

This final aspect will be of great importance and there are several ways you can participate like contributing to the newsletters of Assyst (see Contacts on how to do this) or adding Job openings/Conferences to the CSS/Assyst system, or sending your own untold and successful stories about results of your own research, etc...

Our intention is to support those young researchers deeply motivated to develop work in the field of complex system by remaining an very active member of Complex Systems Society (sustain alone future years subscriptions and come with personal work connected to our field of activity to be published in recognised international journals).

We give equal opportunity to both males and females, we sustain young females and any minorities stated and roved by documents.

The deadline of submission is 30th of June and the final results will be made public on the 31st of July 2010.

Reading snippets

Algorithms provide a model of railway efficiency

If you've noticed that Dutch trains experience less delays or that waiting times are shorter on the Berlin underground you can thank a team of European researchers whose advanced algorithms are optimising rail services.

In ICT Results

<http://cordis.europa.eu/ictresults/index.cfm?section=news&tpl=article&id=91338>

Complex networks: The fragility of interdependency

By Alexandro Vespignani

Life as we know it in the modern world is more and more dependent on the intricate web of critical infrastructure systems. The failure or damage of electric power, telecommunications, transportation and water-supply systems would cause huge social disruption, probably out of all proportion to the actual physical damage.

In Nature

<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v464/n7291/full/464984a.html>

Linux vs. Genome in Network Challenge

"One of the biggest problems of biological data is that you have no intuitions about it. It's just a bunch of gobbledygook symbols. One way to get intuition is to map its structure onto something we know about,"

In Wired

<http://www.wired.com/wiredscience/2010/05/linux-vs-life>

Mapping the Evolution of Scientific Fields

By Mark Herrera et al.

Despite the apparent cross-disciplinary interactions among scientific fields, a formal description of their evolution is lacking. Here we describe a novel approach to study the dynamics and evolution of scientific fields using a network-based analysis.

In PLoS One

<http://www.plosone.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0010355>

BOOK: Contemporary Psychoanalytic Foundations - Postmodernism, Complexity, and Neuroscience

By Mark Leffert

In an effort to provide a ground for current psychoanalytic thought, Mark Leffert creates an interreferential schema which balances the influences of postmodernism, complexity theory, and neuroscience as its key factors. Using the heterogeneity of postmodern thought as a starting point, he traces its impact on and implications for the development of the discipline, leading into the realm of complexity theory – which is relatively new to the psychoanalytic literature – and how it informs as well as constrains certain psychoanalytic assumptions.

In Routledge

<http://www.psychoanalysisarena.com/contemporary-psychoanalytic-foundations-9780881634976>

Physicists study how moral behaviour evolved

A statistical-physics-based model may shed light on the age-old question "how can morality take root in a world where everyone is out for themselves?" Computer simulations by an international team of scientists suggest that the answer lies in how people interact with their closest neighbours rather than with the population as a whole.

In Physicsworld

<http://physicsworld.com/cws/article/news/42540>

Persistent Structures in Elementary Cellular Automaton Rule 146

Two types of spacetime structures found in the evolution of rule 146 are presented: very large white triangles, called monoliths, and persistent structures formed by sequential white triangles of even width. The monoliths are discussed in terms of large fluctuations away from equilibrium in a many-body system. The persistent structures are derived by highlighting the nonadditive portions of the rule 146 evolution, and some of their statistical properties are presented.

In Complex Systems

<http://www.complex-systems.com/>

Conferences and workshops

<http://assystcomplexity.eu/conferences.jsp>

ICCS2010
International Conference on Computational Science
31 May 2010 to 2 Jun 2010
University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

WiOPT 2010
9th International Symposium on Modelling and Optimization in Mobile, Ad Hoc, and Wireless Networks
31 May 2010 to 4 Jun 2010
Avignon, France

ECCC2010
The 11th Experimental Chaos and Complexity Conference
1 Jun 2010 to 1 Jun 2010
Lille, France

ICAC2010
7th International Conference on Autonomic Computing and Communications
7 Jun 2010 to 11 Jun 2010
Washington, DC, USA

Orflow10
Living organisms in flows: From small-scale turbulence to geophysical flows
7 Jun 2010 to 11 Jun 2010
Palma de Mallorca, Spain

MSM10
International Workshop on Modelling Social Media 2010
13 Jun 2010 to 13 Jun 2010
Toronto, Canada

Hypertext2010
21st ACM Conference on Hypertext and Hypermedia
13 Jun 2010 to 16 Jun 2010
Toronto, Canada

MARA2010
4th MARA Get-Together: Workshop on Multi-agent Resource Allocation
17 Jun 2010 to 18 Jun 2010
Paris

HuCom10
Human Factors and Computational Models in Negotiation
21 Jun 2010 to 24 Jun 2010
Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands

KES-AMSTA 2010
KES Symposium on Agents and Multi-agent Systems – Technologies and Applications
23 Jun 2010 to 25 Jun 2010
Gdynia, Poland

i-Society2010
International Conference on Information Society
28 Jun 2010 to 30 Jun 2010
London, UK

CompSust10
2nd International Conference on Computational Sustainability
28 Jun 2010 to 30 Jun 2010
MIT, Cambridge, MA, USA

ECoMASS-2010
Workshop on Evolutionary Computation and Multi-Agent Systems and Simulation Workshop (ECoMASS-2010)
7 Jul 2010 to 11 Jul 2010
Portland, Oregon, USA

SCSC10
2010 Summer Computer Simulation Conference
11 Jul 2010 to 14 Jul 2010
Ottawa, Canada

MSULSS
Modelling and Simulation of Ultra-Large-Scale Systems
11 Jul 2010 to 14 Jul 2010
Ottawa, Canada

IJCAR2010
5th International Joint Conference on Automated Reasoning
16 Jul 2010 to 16 Jul 2010
Edinburgh, UK

IEEE WCCI 2010
The 2010 IEEE World Congress on Computational Intelligence
18 Jul 2010 to 23 Jul 2010
Barcelona, Spain

ICICCA2010
The 2010 International Conference on Informatics, Cybernetics, and Computer Applications
19 Jul 2010 to 21 Jul 2010
Bangalore, India

DDSA 2010
Dynamics Days South America 2010
26 Jul 2010 to 30 Jul 2010
São José dos Campos, SP - Brazil

ESSLLI 2010
European Summer School in Logic, Language and Information 2010
9 Aug 2010 to 20 Aug 2010
The University of Copenhagen, Denmark

OSINT-WM2010
International Symposium on Open Source Intelligence & Web Mining 2010

9 Aug 2010 to 11 Aug 2010
Odense, Denmark

M-PREF10
5th Multidisciplinary Workshop on Advances in Preference Handling
16 Aug 2010 to 17 Aug 2010
Lisbon, Portugal

ECAI 2010
19th European Conference on Artificial Intelligence
16 Aug 2010 to 20 Aug 2010
Lisbon, Portugal

A2HC
VI Workshop on Agents Applied in Health Care
16 Aug 2010 to 16 Aug 2010
Lisbon, Portugal

CLIMA XI
11th International Workshop on Computational Logic in Multi-Agent Systems
16 Aug 2010 to 17 Aug 2010
Lisbon, Portugal

AMORPH 2010
Amorphous Computing & Complex Biological Networks
17 Aug 2010 to 20 Aug 2010
The Edge/Halifax Conference Centre, Sheffield, S10 3ED, United Kingdom

Alife XII
Artificial Life XII (ALife XII) Odense
19 Aug 2010 to 23 Aug 2010
Odense, Denmark

COSI-ICT: science of Complex Systems for socially Intelligent ICT
Lisbon, September 15, 2010

Organiser: Jeffrey Johnson and the ASSYST team

Members of the European COSI-ICT Research Programme (CYBEREMOTIONS, EPIWORKS, QLECTIVES, SOCIONICAL) are invited to present their projects at a Satellite Conference of ECCS at Lisbon University Institute, on Wednesday 15th September 2010, organised by the COSI-ICT coordination action ASSYST. Members of the research community are also invited to present relevant work on social networking and socially intelligent ICT. All are welcome to attend.
<http://eccs2010.eu/cosi-ict>

CoSMoS 2010 3rd Complex Systems Modelling and Simulation Workshop 19 Aug 2010 to 19 Aug 2010 Odense, Denmark	AE2010 Artificial Economics 2010 9 Sep 2010 to 10 Sep 2010 Treviso, Italy	CompleNET 2010 2nd Workshop on Complex Networks 13 Oct 2010 to 15 Oct 2010 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
TSCS10 Turunc Summer School on Complex Systems 23 Aug 2010 to 27 Aug 2010 Turunc, Marmaris, Turkey	PPSN2010 11th International Conference on Parallel Problem Solving From Nature 11 Sep 2010 to 15 Sep 2010 AGH University of Science and Technology, Krakow, Poland	BWSS2010 Second Brazilian Workshop on Social Simulation 23 Oct 2010 to 28 Oct 2010 FEI University Campos, São Bernardo do Campo, Brazil
SAB10 FROM ANIMALS TO ANIMATS 11 24 Aug 2010 to 28 Aug 2010 Paris, France	ECCS2010 ECCS 2010 - European Conference on Complex Systems 13 Sep 2010 to 17 Sep 2010 Lisbon, Portugal	META10 International Conference on Metaheuristics and Nature Inspired Computing 28 Oct 2010 to 30 Oct 2010 Djerba Island, Tunisia
TWCS10 Turunc Workshop on Complex Systems 2010 30 Aug 2010 to 1 Sep 2010 Turunc, Marmaris, Turkey	ACRI2010 The Ninth International Conference on Cellular Automata for Research and Industry 21 Sep 2010 to 24 Sep 2010 Ascoli Piceno, Italy	IBERAMIA 2010 12th edition of the Ibero-American Conference on Artificial Intelligence 1 Nov 2010 to 5 Nov 2010 Bah�a Blanca, Argentina
WI-IAT2010 Web Intelligence - Intelligent Agent Technology 31 Aug 2010 to 3 Sep 2010 York University, Toronto, Canada	MATES2010 Eight German Conference on Multi Agents System Technologies 21 Sep 2010 to 23 Sep 2010 Karlsruhe, Germany	Econophysics Colloquium 2010 Econophysics Colloquium 2010 4 Nov 2010 to 6 Nov 2010 Taipei, Taiwan
IMPRESS 2010 First International Workshop Interactive Multimodal Pattern Recognition in Embedded Systems 1 Sep 2010 to 1 Sep 2010 Bilbao, Spain	RR2010 The Fourth International Conference on Web Reasoning and Rule Systems 22 Sep 2010 to 24 Sep 2010 Bressanone/Brixen, Italy	INCoS 2010 International Conference on Intelligent Networking and Collaborative Systems 24 Nov 2010 to 26 Nov 2010 Thessaloniki, Greece
WCSS2010 3rd World Conference on Social Simulation 6 Sep 2010 to 9 Sep 2010 UNIVERSITY OF KASSEL - CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH	SEISMYC-2010 Workshop on Socio-Economics Inspiring Self-Managed Systems and Concepts 27 Sep 2010 to 27 Sep 2010 Budapest, Hungary	Extreme Environmental Events Extreme Environmental Events 13 Dec 2010 to 17 Dec 2010 Selwyn College - Cambridge, United Kingdom
MobileHCI2010 12th International Conference on Human-Computer Interaction with Mobile Devices and Services 7 Sep 2010 to 10 Sep 2010 Lisbon, Portugal	SASO-2010 Fourth IEEE International Conference on Self-Adaptive and Self-Organizing Systems 27 Sep 2010 to 1 Oct 2010 Budapest, Hungary	ACIT2010 International Arab Conference on Information Technology 14 Dec 2010 to 16 Dec 2010 University of Garyounis in Benghazi, Libya
COMMA 2010 Conference on Computational Models of Argument 8 Sep 2010 to 10 Sep 2010 Desenzano del Garda, Italy	qteso 2010 2nd International Workshop on Quality in Techno-Social Systems 28 Sep 2010 to 28 Sep 2010 Budapest, Hungary	EUMAS2010 8th European Workshop on Multi-Agent Systems 16 Dec 2010 to 17 Dec 2010 Pars, France
ANTS2010 ANTS 2010 - Seventh International Conference on Swarm Intelligence 8 Sep 2010 to 10 Sep 2010 Brussels, Belgium	Future Internet and Society 2010 Future Internet and Society: A Complex Systems Perspective 2 Oct 2010 to 7 Oct 2010 Acquafredda di Maratea, Italy	ICAART2011 3rd International Conference on Agents and Artificial Intelligence 28 Jan 2011 to 30 Jan 2011 Rome, Italy
	New Frontiers in Complex Networks New Frontiers in Complex Networks: Statphys24 satellite meeting 13 Oct 2010 to 15 Oct 2010 Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea	SPSD2011 International Community on Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development 29 Aug 2011 to 31 Aug 2011 Kanazawa, Japan

Jobs

<http://jobs.cssociety.org>

Position: Postdoc/Lecturer
Spatial-Temporal Network Inference for the Regulation of
Root Nitrogen Uptake in *Arabidopsis thaliana*
INRA Biochimie et Physiologie Moléculaire des Plantes
France – 30/06/2010

Position: Postdoc
Computational and Systems Biology
University Pierre et Marie Curie (UPMC), Paris CNRS
UMR 7211
France – 1/07/2010

Position: Research fellow
Health Services and Systems Research Program
Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School
Singapore – 30/07/2010

Position: Postdoc
Developments of food models : a viability study coupling
determinist and stochastic tools: a geometric analysis on
robustness and optimization algorithms
INRA in collaboration with ISC PIF
France – 01/08/2010

Position: Engineer
Programmer – 6 months starting anytime to work on a
research project on networks.
CNRS
France – 31/08/2010

Contacts

ASSYST - Action for the Science of complex SystEms and Socially intelligent icT

Web: <http://assystcomplexity.eu>
RSS: <http://assystcomplexity.eu/rss.xml>
Twitter: <http://twitter.com/assystcomplex>
FriendFeed: <http://friendfeed.com/assystcomplex>
Email: newsletter@assystcomplexity.eu

The ASSYST project acknowledges the financial support of the Future and Emerging Technologies (FET) programme within the ICT theme of the Seventh Framework Programme for Research of the European Commission.

CSS – Complex Systems Society

Web: <http://cssociety.org>
RSS: http://cssociety.org/tiki-calendars_rss.php
Suggestions: <http://cssociety.org/suggestions>

Contributors to this edition:

Jane **Bromley**, Jeff **Johnson**, Jorge **Louçã** and David **Rodrigues**.

Story submission guidelines:

If you are a Complex System researcher/practitioner and want to share a success story about your work / research please submit it to newsletter@assystcomplexity.eu. The story should be no longer than 500 words (if you want to submit an extended story please contact us) and should be sent in ODT, RTF, DOC or TXT format.

