Editorial

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

Our president James Williams welcomes you to ICOHTEC’s 40th Symposium in Manchester (21–28 July 2013). In order to prepare our meeting the Newsletter publishes a bibliography of books edited or written by ICOHTEC members since last year. Thank you for your submissions!

It will be a pleasure to meet you soon!

Best wishes
Stefan Poser

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I. Message from the President

Dear Colleagues,

In three weeks we meet for our 40th annual symposium, which is part of the 24th International Congress for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine in Manchester, U.K. Approximately 85 contributors for some 37 ICOHTEC panels have registered with the Congress, and our symposium looks to be an excellent one. We begin on Monday, 22 July, with a special series of six panels honouring our anniversary, which will be followed by a reception and the awarding of our book prize. Tuesday afternoon is blocked out for ICOHTEC’s Executive Committee meeting, and it gives a wonderful opportunity for symposium participants to attend other sessions in the Congress at large.

We have a full schedule of sessions on Wednesday and Thursday, and on Friday, after sessions in the morning and early afternoon, please make a point to attend the ICOHTEC General Assembly, where we will be voting on important by-laws changes. Also, the results of our recent elections will be announced in Manchester, and, on Friday night at Jabez Clegg, ICOHTEC’s Email Special will hold its annual evening of jazz.

We have at least a score of contributors this year who are not yet members of ICOHTEC, and I encourage you to introduce yourself around and entice some of these newcomers as well as other colleagues you meet in the Congress at large into membership. Print out the membership form at the end of this newsletter and share it!

ICOHTEC will have a small display of our journal ICON in the Congress display area. Do look for it. And, I’d like to take this opportunity to urge you to consider submitting a full-length article to ICON. Our journal has recently signed a contract with JSTOR, and beginning in 2014, back issues of ICON will be much more widely available via this fine service. And, of course, current ICOHTEC members will always have access to back issues via our website at http://icohtec.org.

Best wishes to all,

James Williams, President
II. ICOHTEC Bibliography 2012 – 2013

The bibliography gives information about books, edited or written by ICOHTEC members since our last conference.

**Aguilar Civera, Inmaculada**: El discurso del ingeniero en el siglo XIX. Aportaciones a la historia de las obras públicas. (The engineer’s discourse in the XIX century. Contributions to a history of public works). Fundación Juanelo Turriano, Madrid; Generalitat, Consellería de Infraestructuras, Territorio y Medioambiente, Valencia 2012.

The author analyses the discourse of 19th century engineers concerning the development of their own profession. The book is based on sources on public works; thus it contributes to the history of technology of public works, too.


Ernest Solvay discovered a profitable way of making soda ash in 1861. Together with a handful of associates, he laid the foundations of the Solvay Company, which successfully branched out to other chemicals, plastics, and pharmaceuticals. The authors analyze the company's 150-year history (1863-2013) from economic, political, and social perspectives, showing the enormous impact of geopolitical events on the company and the recent consequences of global competition.


The book is dedicated to the life and work of a Russian émigré in the USA, Vladimir Kozma Zworykin. He is known for fundamental inventions for the electronic television. Zworykin also contributed to the development of electronic microscopy, created applications of electronic devices in medicine and biology and developed devices for military application.


This volume contains seven articles on various aspects of the production and use of gas and nuclear energy from the mid-nineteenth century onwards. (Gas production and environmental problems, the development of nuclear fusion or the issue of storing nuclear waste, to name only three.) It is based on recent annual conferences of the Georg-Agricola Society for the Advancement of the History of Science and Technology.

**Chappey, Jean-Luc and Bret, Patrice (eds.)**: Usages intellectuels et enjeux politiques de l'encyclopédismes dans la presse savante entre les XVIIIe et XIXe siècle. La Révolution française. Cahiers de l'Institut d'histoire de la révolution française (2/2012). Online journal: http://lrf.revues.org/481.

The second 2012 issue of La Révolution française is devoted to the relationship between journal and encyclopedism. Although technology is not the major concern of this volume, one of the six papers given here even presents a journal specialized on mining, the Journal des Mines, 1794-1815 (Isabelle Laboulais). Three others deal with the Magazin encyclopédique (Yasmine Marcil, Pierre-Yves Lacour, Virginie Martin), the remaining with Brazilian (Lorelai Kury) and Neapolitan (Maria Conforti) journals of the Napoleonic time. As shown previously (Patrice Bret, Kostas Chatzis, Liliane Préez eds., La presse et les périodiques techniques en Europe 1750-1950, Paris, L'Harmattan, 2008), technology
also found its way within the encyclopedic press before a specialized press was published.


Although mainly a scientist, Lavoisier had a keen interest in technological matters. In his last years, he resigned from his position in the gunpowder and saltpetre industry (August 1792), but he carried on writing many reports on invention (both at the Academy of Sciences and at the Bureau de Consultation des arts et métiers), working on technological aspects of the new metric system and on manufacturing tamper-proof paper for the assignats (revolutionary banknotes). His last letters about chemistry are exchanged with an instrument maker and deal with technical details about his gasometre. Among the documents attached to the letters is the list of machines and instruments of the Academy's Cabinet.


Written by an internationally renowned specialist in the history of Arabic-Muslim astronomy, this book is a comprehensive history of the armillary sphere, an instrument that was used for at least twenty centuries across a wide range of cultures.


The projects and studies made during the second half of the eighteenth century to promote reforestation both in the region of Madrid and the city itself were an occasion for an interdisciplinary debate in which economic, sanitary or aesthetic issues were discussed.


On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its creation by engineer and historian José Antonio García-Diego, the Fundación Juanelo Turriano published a commemorative book. Articles by Antonio Recuero, José Manuel Sánchez Ron, Thomas F. Glick and Daniel Crespo are supplemented with graphic information about the foundation’s activities within the last quarter century.

Helerea, Elena; Mailat, Gabriela; Olteanu, Florentin (eds.): Rememberance in Time. CD, published by the Transivania University Press of Brasov, Brasov 2012.

“Rememberance in Time” analyses the development of Romania and Bulgaria in communist and post-communist periods. The sampler is the result of a cooperation of many European universities, research centers and museums. It combines Proceedings of the International Symposium “Communist Regimes – Recent memory for an open society” with a chronological approach to history since the beginning of the communist period.


The author gives an introduction in the cultural history of technology.

Today, the opposition between art and industry appears to be completely outdated. How art has become essential to the commercial success of a product, including design? To answer this question means revisiting the French manufacturing history. This volume examines specific cases of the development of some French industries (watch making, textile, automobile, ceramic ...) from the nineteenth century to present days.


Following the Second World War, both the specter of nuclear devastation and the dazzling prospect of using nuclear fission for energy helped to shape the hopes and fears of people around the world. In this volume, an international group of scholars explores how these formidable technologies were represented to the 'common people' in countries as different as the United States, the Soviet Union, India, and Japan. Drawing on illustrated magazines and a rich selection of other popular media, they trace transnational flows, convergences, and divergences of the nuclear narratives and images that played upon the public imagination through the first two postwar decades.

**Loidi, Juan Navarro:** Don Pedro Giannini o las matemáticas de los artilleros del siglo XVIII. Asociación cultural Ciencia y Artillería, Segovia 2013.

The book begins with an introduction about the technical and mathematical formation of the Spanish gunmen during the 18th century. It continues with the publication and teaching of Pietro Giannini, an Italian mathematician who was the head professor of the Spanish College of Artillery from 1777 until the beginning of the 19th century and who was a key person in the renovation of scientific studies in Spanish artillery.


This book aims to provide an analysis of the attitude of the Polish-American community toward the questions of technical progress and modernity. Another objective was to demonstrate the role of Polish inventors, engineers, and technicians in transferring the technical ideas and expertise between Europe and America.

**Magalhães, Gildo:** História e Energia – memória, informação e sociedade. Alameda, São Paulo 2012.

Generating electricity, its transmission and distribution was privatized in Brazil in 1997. The previously existing state company was split in several portions and sold to foreign concerns, which affected the corporate records, including the respective historical documentation, which was dispersed and variously reassembled or even lost. The history of the companies and their energy policies are reviewed, as well as the ensuing impacts on corporate memory, archives and preservation of the material culture of electricity.


The International Committee for the History of Technology (ICOHTEC) recently published a special issue of ICON on the theme history of everyday technology. It contains a prologue and eleven articles on driving bicycles and cars, using online search engines as well as furnishing, lighting and equipping homes. The team of authors has applied the theory of Social Construction of Technology
(SCOT) for their historical analyses. The context of the issue is summarized at: [http://www.academia.edu/1852736/Prologue_Constructing_Technology_for_Everyday_Life](http://www.academia.edu/1852736/Prologue_Constructing_Technology_for_Everyday_Life) Further information on the special issue and ICOHTEC is available at: [http://www.icohtec.org/](http://www.icohtec.org/)

The volume is a collection offering global perspectives on the intersections of mind and environment across a variety of discourses – from history and politics to the visual arts and architecture. Its geographical coverage extends to mountains in Africa, a delta in Asia, a desert in Australia, the Arctic of Europe and wilderness in North America. A principal goal of the book is, through the presentation of research cases, to gather an appropriate methodological arsenal for the study of environmental history. Besides a paperback, it is also available as a hard back edition. See for the details at: [http://www.ERICA.demon.co.uk/TTE.html](http://www.ERICA.demon.co.uk/TTE.html). The preface by Timo Myllyntaus is available at: [http://www.academia.edu/997493/Methods_in_Environmental_History](http://www.academia.edu/997493/Methods_in_Environmental_History)

**Sierra C., Carlos E.:** Orígenes, evolución y consolidación del principio de conservación de la energía. = Colección Facultad de Minas 125 años. Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Medellín 2012.
In this book, in order to understand the emergence of the principle of conservation of energy, the author takes into account aspects such as the history of the naval technology, the medieval exploration of energy sources, the medieval roots of the industrial revolution, Jerónimo de Ayanz’s work, the triumph of the transformational engine, the epitome between 1830 and 1850, and the problem of the animal heat.

At the end of the 19th century electricity appeared as a symbol of progress in the modern world. But risks of electricity were underestimated. When Stefan Jellinek established electricity-based accidents as a new field of research at the turn of the century, there were only a few of studies in this field. This book analyzes life and work of Jellinek and keeps records of his collection. Jellinek created a new academic discipline, the Electric Pathology. He habilitated in 1908 and was appointed as Professor of Vienna University. Jellinek contributed to the development of safety devices and committed himself to the education in safety of electricity. He established a big museum’s collection; furthermore he published a lot of medical and popular science books and papers. When he lost his professorship and his collection due to the national socialists he and his family immigrated in the United Kingdom in August 1939 and lived in Oxford.
III. Conference Reports

Being in transit – Shipboard Travel and its Role in Nineteenth-Century Globalization

Conference of the Cluster of Excellence „Asia and Europe in a Global Context“, University of Heidelberg, Germany, in April 2013

Johanna de Schmidt / Michael Offermann, Cluster of Excellence „Asia and Europe in a Global Context“, University of Heidelberg, johanna.schmidt@asia-europe.uni-heidelberg.de, offermann@asia-europe.uni-heidelberg.de

The symposium „Being in transit – Shipboard Travel and its role in Nineteenth-Century Globalization“ held from 4th to 6th April 2013 at the Internationales Wissenschaftsforum (IWH) in Heidelberg brought together an international group of scholars working on the role of ships in a global context. While former research mainly focused on the very ends of global interactions (such as the history of ports or littorals) it was the purpose of this conference to illuminate the phase of being-in-transit.

As donor of the Klaus-Georg and Sigrid Hengstberger Prize KLAUS-GEORG HENGSTBERGER (Heidelberg) greeted the participants with a welcoming speech. The first panel “The problem of being in transit” served to approach the subject from interdisciplinary angles. Host ROLAND WENZLHUEMER (Heidelberg/Basel) opened the panel which a presentation on the Mutiny on the Bounty. He showed how various causes interacted and reinforced each other in the cramped space of the Bounty. The ship’s mission to collect and transport bread fruits in the South Sea had a direct impact on the living conditions on board: Caring for the plants limited the water supply as well as the place which normally served to enact hierarchical structures. The speaker considered the ship as a prism in which global processes refracted and were played out in the isolation of the high seas.

While Roland Wenzlhuemer had a historical approach, NICOLA HILTI (Zurich) added a sociological perspective by talking about local living today. She showed that dwelling can be understood as a dynamic and active practice where even the time in transit could be understood as a integrate part of living. Another aspect of living in transit was presented by HARALD WERBER (Salzburg) who reported about his experience as a teacher on board a sailing ship. The first panel was closed by the discussant GIJS MOM (Eindhoven) who emphasized the importance of multiple mobilities and brought up the co-evolution of culture and mobility.

The keynote speech by GOPALAN BALACHANDRAN (Geneva) put Indian seafarers on European steam ships in the centre, who were depicted as trophies of the Empire but at the same time were able to challenge this role by subverting their objectification. The speaker saw it as characteristic for this group of workers in transit that they consistently confounded contemporary and historians’ expectations. By jumping ships and changing their identities, they tried to shape their conditions of being in transit.

The second panel which dealt with the historiography of the Sea was opened by DAVID LAMBERT (Warwick) who reconsidered and reflected on the impact of his paper published together with Luciana Martins and Miles Ogborn. He stressed the potential of putting the ship into the centre of historical perspectives. MARTIN DUSINBERRE (Newcastle/Heidelberg) used the example of a
Newcastle built ship transporting Japanese workers to Hawai‘i, to highlight the Japanese perspective on 19th century globalization. Japan’s attempts to catch up were highly dependent on importing foreign machinery. On the ship, Japanese migrants came to develop a sense of Japanese nationality. Also, these migrant communities were influential for the shaping of Japan’s imperial mission. Finally, the paper argued that the Japanese elites understood its modernisation project as a ‘passage out of Asia’. Using Hayden White’s theory of emplotment DAGMAR BELLMANN (Darmstadt) concentrated on the representations of steamship travel in travel literature and newspaper articles. She argued that most accounts of the steamship used a ‘romantic’ narrative structure in order to make steamship travelling appear as safe and orderly.

The third panel was opened by LISA HELLMANN (Stockholm) who extended the phase of being-in-transit to the intercultural encounters taking place on board of Swedish East India vessels in Chinese harbours. Being in transit also covered an experience of cultural difference. TAMSON PIETSCH (London) used a more anthropological approach by focusing on the bodily experience onboard ships and the limits of its representation. Pacific steamship companies were the topic of FRANCES STEEL’s (Wollongong) paper. She was interested in how the companies tried to accommodate national and cultural expectations of steamship traveling. The panel was closed by VALESKA HUBER (London) who paid attention to the Suez Canal as a place shaping perceptions during a voyage. By using this example, she highlighted the importance of stoppage and slowdown of globalization. Discussant ISABELLA LÖHR (Basel) saw a common aspect of this panel in the fact that ship passages were not seamless transitions but formative phases, which disrupted routines and cultural self-conceptions.

Panel four continued looking at passages as formative phases, the paper of ANYAA ANIM-ADDO (London) brought up how boundaries between passengers and crew were contested due to the proximity on board. Thereby, she was able to show that managerial expectations of gentlemanly travel had to be accommodated in transit. MICHAEL PESEK (Berlin) interpreted steamer passages of German colonizers as a formative phase for the building of a German colonial identity, distinct from a national identity being formed in Germany at the same time. JOHANNA DE SCHMIDT (Heidelberg) and MICHAEL OFFERMANN (Heidelberg) presented ship newspapers produced by passengers before the introduction of wireless telegraphy. Using examples, they demonstrated how this particular type of source offers insights into social processes on board of the ship.

The last panel of the conference started with a paper by JANE WEBSTER (Newcastle) who concentrated on the material aspect and practices of intercultural exchange onboard slave ships by using the three categories of food, language and music. Although slave ships were designed to separate the crew from the human cargo, these material processes were actually able to transcend the physical borders on board. WILL HASTY (Edinburgh) also considered the material aspects of ships. He interpreted the space of pirate ships as expression of social and practical needs of sea robbers. By removing the upper deck structures, pirates changed the material and social spaces on board. Thus, the ship itself was interpreted as being itself in transit while being on sea. However, the making of the social space on board was a constant and on-going process, even after the physical space had been altered. Like Hasty, MICHAEL KEMPE (Hannover) qualified Markus Rediker’s thesis of pirates as social bandits. While he acknowledged that social hierarchies on board pirate ships were indeed more equal, Kempe questioned any political or ideological motives. He also drew attention the fact
that pirates constantly were in transit between land and sea. They would use islands and ports, and more often they would fight in coastal waters than on the open seas.

Central to the closing discussion was the ship – shore relation. The term moving horizon was proposed to go beyond this dichotomy and to express multiple relations between land, sea and ships. The study of the phase of being-in-transit opened the field for further research on the role of ship travel in processes of globalization.

The symposium underlined the potentials of considering ships as social arenas in their own rights to the centre of historical vision. It considered important aspects of shipboard travel, such as material, transcultural and social aspects. Even if non-western modes of shipping were only marginally represented, the conference brought together various impulses for intensifying the integration of ships into histories of globalization processes.

Please find the whole report in: H-Soz-u-Kult, 31.05.2013, http://hsozkult.geschichte.hu-berlin.de/tagungsberichte/id=4824

IV. Conference Announcements

13 – 14 July 2013
Siam Then, Thailand Now: Creating Thai Capitalism under Two Eras of Globalization. Asian Business History Conference 2013
Bankok, Thailand

The Asian Business History Conference 2013 on ‘Siam Then, Thailand Now: Creating Thai Capitalism under Two Eras of Globalization’. The conference features a keynote speech by Dr. Geoffrey Jones, Professor of Business History and Faculty Chair of Harvard Business School’s Business History Initiative, along with paper presentations on the theme.

For further details, please visit http://tbsbusinesshistory2013.tbs.tu.ac.th Pavida Pananond, Department of International Business, Logistics & Transport, Thammasat Business School, Thammasat University, tbs.business.history2013@gmail.com

25 – 28 September 2013
Fifteenth Industrial Heritage Conference of the Industrial Archaeology Association (INCUNA)
Gijón, Spain

The core theme of the Fifteenth Industrial Heritage Conference, organised by the Industrial Archaeology Association (INCUNA), will be maritime heritage. The conference will be held at Gijón in the Spanish province of Asturias from 25 to 28 September.

Please find the program on:
8 – 9 November 2013
Social, Economic and Political Transition of Balkans. The 4th International Conference on European Studies (ICES’13)
Epoka University, Tirana, Albania
CFP – Deadline 30 July 2013

Epoka University in Tirana in cooperation with other universities from Albania, UK, Turkey, USA, Italy, Greece, Bosnia, Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Azerbaijan organizes the 4th International Conference on European Studies (ICES’13) on “Social, Economic and Political Transition of Balkans”, which will take place on 8th and 9th of November in Tirana, Albania. The Conference Organizing Committee invites academics, scholars, professionals and students to submit their papers/posters, projects, proposals, and demonstration for the Conference.

Please find the call for papers on http://ices.epoka.edu.al/2013/
Please contact the organizers by ices@epoka.edu.al

14 – 16 November 2013
Cultural practice of not intended use of something. Workshop des Zentrums für Kulturwissenschaftliche Forschung Lübeck (ZKFL)
Lübeck, Germany
CFP – Deadline 9 June 2013
Please find the call for papers on:
http://www.zkfl.de/fileadmin/user_upload/CFP_Zweckentfremdung_ZKFL-1.pdf

22 – 23 November 2013
Fifth International Conference on Science in Society
Copernicus Center, Warsaw, Poland
CFP – Deadline 16 July 2013

Proposals for paper presentations, workshops, posters or colloquia are invited for the Fifth International Science in Society Conference. We welcome proposals from a variety of disciplines and
perspectives that will contribute to the conference discourse. We also encourage faculty and research students to submit joint proposals for paper presentations or colloquia.

The International Advisory Board is also pleased to announce the Call For Submissions to the peer-reviewed *The International Journal of Science in Society*. Proposals are invited that address one of the following categories:

- **Theme 1: The Values and Politics of Science**
- **Theme 2: The Social Impacts and Economics of Science**
- **Theme 3: The Knowledge Systems and Pedagogies of Science**

This year’s conference is being held at the Copernicus Science Centre. The Copernicus Science Centre is one of the largest and most modern institutions of its type in Europe. It facilitates science-based learning and communication through interactive exhibitions and activities geared towards a wide range of age groups. These exhibits include shows and workshops on scientific themes, debates and discussions, as well as activities featuring the intersection of science and art. The mission of the Centre is to inspire curiosity, assist in an independent discovering of the world, and to help teach and inspire social dialogue on science, and is an ideal partner for the Science in Society Conference.

Presenters have the option to submit completed papers to *The International Journal of Science in Society*. If you are unable to attend the conference in person, virtual registrations include the option to submit a video presentation, and/or submission to the journal for peer review and possible publication, as well as subscriber access to the journal.


19 – 22 March 2014

**Sustainable Public History. 2014 Annual Meeting of the National Council on Public History**

Monterey, California

**CFP – Deadline 15 July 2013**

In 2014 the National Council on Public History will meet at the Monterey Conference Center. Monterey is a city where nature and culture intersect in fascinating and challenging ways, an ideal place to explore issues of sustainability. The program committee invites panel, roundtable, workshop, working group, and individual paper proposals for the conference. At its core, sustainability means meeting the needs of the present without compromising the future. Sustainability requires us to work within limited economic and natural resources, build lasting community and cross-disciplinary relationships, emphasize quality over quantity, and elevate social responsibility. The idea of sustainability is often applied to our relationship with the environment,
but also relates to the way we manage and fund historic resources. This conference will examine how the idea of sustainability can advance the field of public history and, in turn, how public history can encourage sustainability.

We welcome submissions from all areas of the field, including teaching, museums, archives, heritage management, tourism, consulting, litigation-based research, and public service.


If you have questions, please contact the program committee co-chairs or the NCPH program manager, Briann Greenfield & Leah Glaser, greenfieldb@ccsu.edu & glaserles@mail.ccsu.edu Central Connecticut State University, History Department

27 – 28 March 2014
History of Medicine in Practice
Uppsala University, Sweden
Second CFP – Deadline 1 October 2013

The aim of the conference “History of Medicine in Practice” is to stimulate a discussion about the place of history of medicine in a rapidly changing academic landscape, where discipline-based research and education are being challenged by demands for cross-disciplinary integration and extra-academic “impact.”

Increasingly over the past decades, historians of medicine have been asked to articulate and demonstrate the practical value and relevance of their work to pressing contemporary concerns; this development is currently accelerating. For example, it has been suggested that the history of medicine should display its utility as an instrument for evaluating decisions concerning bioethics and health care policy, as a resource for supporting the public engagement in medicine, and as an educational tool for integrating the humanities with medicine. The emergence of “medical humanities” is one example of this trend. At the same time historians of medicine have debated whether the burgeoning of methods and sources within the field has been productive. While many have considered the methodological perspectives and analytical techniques offered by, for instance, anthropology, sociology, feminist theory, and Science and Technology Studies as enriching and energising for their work, others have blamed these developments and trends for the indistinct disciplinary boundaries of the history of medicine and its uncertain institutional framework. At all events, it could be argued that this ambiguous status has enlarged the potential audience and impact of the field.

Although these questions have been addressed in various forums over time, they have less often been brought together for dialogue and debate. This conference, therefore, hopes to gather historians of medicine as well as professionals from the medical community and other sectors to discuss and reflect on, in particular, two topics: first the relevance and uses of the history of
medicine, and second, the increasingly methodological and empirical complexity of the field. It will comprise thematic sessions with papers, two keynote lectures, and a concluding general discussion.

Keynote speakers are:
Professor Ludmilla Jordanova, King’s College, London
Professor Lene Koch, University of Copenhagen

The scientific committee of the conference invites proposals for papers on the following themes, though other topics within the broad framework of the conference are also encouraged:

• The relevance and uses of the history of medicine in politics, policy-making, ethical debates, and controversies within medicine
• The role of the history of medicine in medical education
• Methodological opportunities and challenges of cross-disciplinary research and collaboration
• Public history and public engagement of medicine.

Abstracts for papers of 200-300 words should be submitted no later than October 1, 2013 to David Thorsén, david.thorsen@idehist.uu.se. Please provide full name, institutional affiliation, and contact details. The format of the conference (two parallel sessions) will not allow for more than c. 30 papers. By November 1, 2013 applicants will be notified if their papers have been accepted or not.

The conference, including lunches, conference dinner and accommodation (two nights at the conference hotel) is free of charge. It will be possible to obtain limited economic support for travel expenses. Please indicate in the application if such support is requisite for attendance and what level of support (not more than €300) is needed. More information will be published at http://www.idehist.uu.se/.

The conference will be two full days, i.e. morning to late afternoon March 27-28, 2014. Late afternoon/evening March 26 is reserved for registration, reception, and possibly one keynote lecture.

The conference language is English.

It is possible to apply for participation as attendant without giving a paper. The deadline for such applications is also October 1. For those interested, please indicate the motivation to take part in the conference. No economic support will be given to attendees who do not present papers.

Selected papers from the conference will be considered for publication.

The conference is organised by the Department of History of Science and Ideas, Uppsala University, a leading centre of research and education in the history of medicine in Sweden.

Welcome!
4 – 6 April 2014

Food Technologies Past and Present

New York

CFP – Deadline 1 October 2013 The Roger Smith Conferences on Food (formerly the Roger Smith Cookbook Conference) invites proposals for the conference, "Food Technologies Past and Present," which will take place on April 4-6, 2014 at the Roger Smith Hotel in New York City.

The organizers of Food Technologies Past and Present welcome proposals for either general suggestions about possible panel discussions or presentations on individual topics. We offer a few remarks that may help clarify the intended focus for potential participants:

In the first place, we understand "technologies" in the broadest possible sense, to embrace virtually any imaginable means that humans have devised, or may devise in future, in order to make use of food. Human societies from prehistory to the twenty-first century could scarcely have had food at all without some form of food technology. The first Paleolithic peoples who cracked nuts with a rock or cooked meat by fire were employing food technology just as surely as modern madcaps cooking on the car radiator a la "Manifold Destiny," manufacturers processing and packaging dehydrated army rations, or cutting-edge chefs inventing "foams."

Anything within this very broad framework is fair game. We hope to see proposals on food production, processing, storage, and distribution as well as culinary practices at any stage from prehistoric civilizations to the present moment, any known area of land or sea or outer space. For more specific guidance in submitting proposals, we have drawn up a list of topics and questions that participants may wish to consider.

I. Topics

-- Farming practices, including all means of crop or livestock management and all tools or machinery designed for those ends or allied purposes such as soil cultivation, pest control, fertilization, or irrigation.
-- Genetic manipulation of crops and livestock by either pre-modern or futuristic means.

-- Food processing practices, starting with such traditional examples as hulling, grinding, salting, smoking, and fermenting.

-- Cooking techniques and equipment, from grilling on a stick over a fire to the development of highly specialized modern technologies.

-- The path from farm or workshop to point of final sale: means of storage, transport, distribution, and selling facilities throughout many eras from Neolithic times to the present.

-- Transmission of food-centered knowledge and skills, from preliterate word-of-mouth methods to advanced cyber-technologies.

II. Questions

-- What is food? How have technological developments (including many in agriculture and processing) shaped the very idea of what can be considered food? Or "natural" and "unprocessed" versus "altered" and "processed" food?

-- How has technological development confirmed or reshaped the roles of gender, class, race, and/or ethnicity in both the food industry and everyday consumer habits?

-- How have developments in food science and technology allowed greater control over the physical properties of food, and affected the ways in which consumer’s taste and experience food?

-- How has technological change redefined the role of labor in getting food from the farm and factory to the home? What effects has it had on working conditions, employer-employee relationship, and ideas about production/manufacturing of food, as well as fundamental relationships between humans and their food?

-- How did a global food network develop, and how have food-related technologies (flash-freezing, supply-chain management systems, and many others) affected the availability and accessibility of different food products across the globe?

-- Given the intricacies of globalized food distribution as well as increasingly complex packaged-food technologies, how are we to view the place of technology in establishing national or international standards and regulations? Is the net effect one of enhanced or impaired food safety and quality?

-- How are we to view the role of the state (meaning governments at local, state, federal, and sometimes international levels) in the intersections of politics, business, and foodways that go to create official regulations and policies? How have political decisions influenced (or been influenced by) the development and use of food-related technologies?
Other ideas undoubtedly will occur to people; please send us your proposals for individual presentations or ways of organizing individual panels with several speakers (listing potential panelists, if you wish, though the organizers will determine final panel makeup). Our goal is a diverse, stimulating exchange of ideas. We welcome both scholarly papers suitable for future publication and more informal presentations.

Proposals should be limited to 300 words or less and should be sent no later than October 1, 2013 to foodconferences@gmail.com. A short resume or c.v, should accompany the proposal. Submitters will be advised on or before November 1 whether their proposal has been accepted.

Roger Horowitz
Cathy Kaufman
Anne Mendelson
Andrew F. Smith

Please visit http://sites.jmu.edu/foodcomm/2013/04/23/food-technologies-cfp/
Please contact the organizers by foodconferences@gmail.com

10 – 12 April 2014
Royal College of Art, London
CFP – Deadline 11 November 2013
Although digital art precedes the creation of the world wide web in the early 1990s, it is only more recently, facilitated by affordable and widely distributed connected technology, that digital art has become firmly established as an artistic category. Yet the term remains nebulous, including many disparate forms and types of art: from manipulated photographs to interactive installations to works existing on or made by a computer. Furthermore, the History of Art has yet to substantively account for digital art, frequently deferring to the tools and methods of visual culture studies in recognition of a broader cultural phenomenon. Repositories of digital art have also recently been founded: on the one hand, the Museum of Modern Art, New York has started to acquire video games for its collection, on the other, the Google Art Project gathers together a virtual mega-collection of artworks drawn from the world’s leading museums (including 7-gigapixel images of their masterpieces).
This session will explore the definitions of and approaches toward digital art. It will be primarily concerned with the digital as an artistic medium and its relationship to and within art history. Papers may include but are not limited to: digital artworks (both on- or offline), historical precursors, digital theories and methodologies, the internet and the democratisation of art, interactive and experience-based art, ‘curated’ content, objecthood vs. virtuality, conservation and obsolescence, and scopic regimes. The session aims to locate and investigate discussions about art that is (or was) state of the art.

Please visit http://www.aah.org.uk/annual-conference/2014-conference
Please contact Cliff Lauson, Curator, Hayward Gallery, London, by digitalarthistories@gmail.com
22 – 26 April 2014

Framing Nature: Signs, Stories, and Ecologies of Meaning. Conference of the European Association for the Study of Literature, Culture, and the Environment (EASLCE) and the Nordic Network for Interdisciplinary Environmental Studies (NIES)

University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

CFP – Deadline 1 October 2013

The European Association for the Study of Literature, Culture, and the Environment (EASLCE) biennial conference and the Nordic Network for Interdisciplinary Environmental Studies (NIES) IX conference, hosted by the Department of Semiotics at the University of Tartu, Estonia.

Confirmed keynote speakers:
Wendy Wheeler (London Metropolitan University)
Ernest Hess-Lüttich (University of Bern)
Steven Hartman (Mid Sweden University; Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm)
Thomas McGovern (City University of New York)

To submit a proposal, interested scholars should send an abstract (up to 500 words) by e-mail to the address: framing_nature (at) semiootika.ee. The deadline for the abstracts is October 1, 2013.

Please find the full cfp on: http://www.ut.ee/SOSE/conference/2014_framing_nature/cfp.pdf

Please contact: Timo Maran, Senior Research Fellow, Department of Semiotics, University of Tartu, framing_nature (at) semiootika.ee

23 – 29 August 2015

Congress of the International Committee of Historical Sciences

Jinan, China

CFP – Deadline 30 November 2013

The Congress of the International Committee of Historical Sciences will be held in Jinan, China from 23-29 August 2015. One of the Special Themes focuses on the History of the Girl. The aim of this session is to bring together scholars working in the field and to identify common themes and differences in the history of the girl across the world. In order to establish some cohesion for the discussion the focus will be on girls aged from early adolescence to the early 20s. Paper proposals are welcome on all periods of time as well as from as wide a geographical span as possible.

Topics to be discussed include:
- Public discourses on girls
- Girls and the family
- The culture of adolescent girls
- Coming of age
- Sex education
- Debates on the education of girls
- Dress and fashion
- Girls’ work
- Consumerism and girls
- The ‘modern girl’
- Representations of girls
- Literature and writing for girls

Please contact Mary O'Dowd, School of History and Anthropology, Queen’s University Belfast, m.odowd@qub.ac.uk

V. Recently Published Books

This book aims to provide an analysis of the attitude of the Polish-American community toward the questions of technical progress and modernity. Another objective was to demonstrate the role of Polish inventors, engineers, and technicians in transferring the technical ideas and expertise between Europe and America.

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