

The car seat headrest

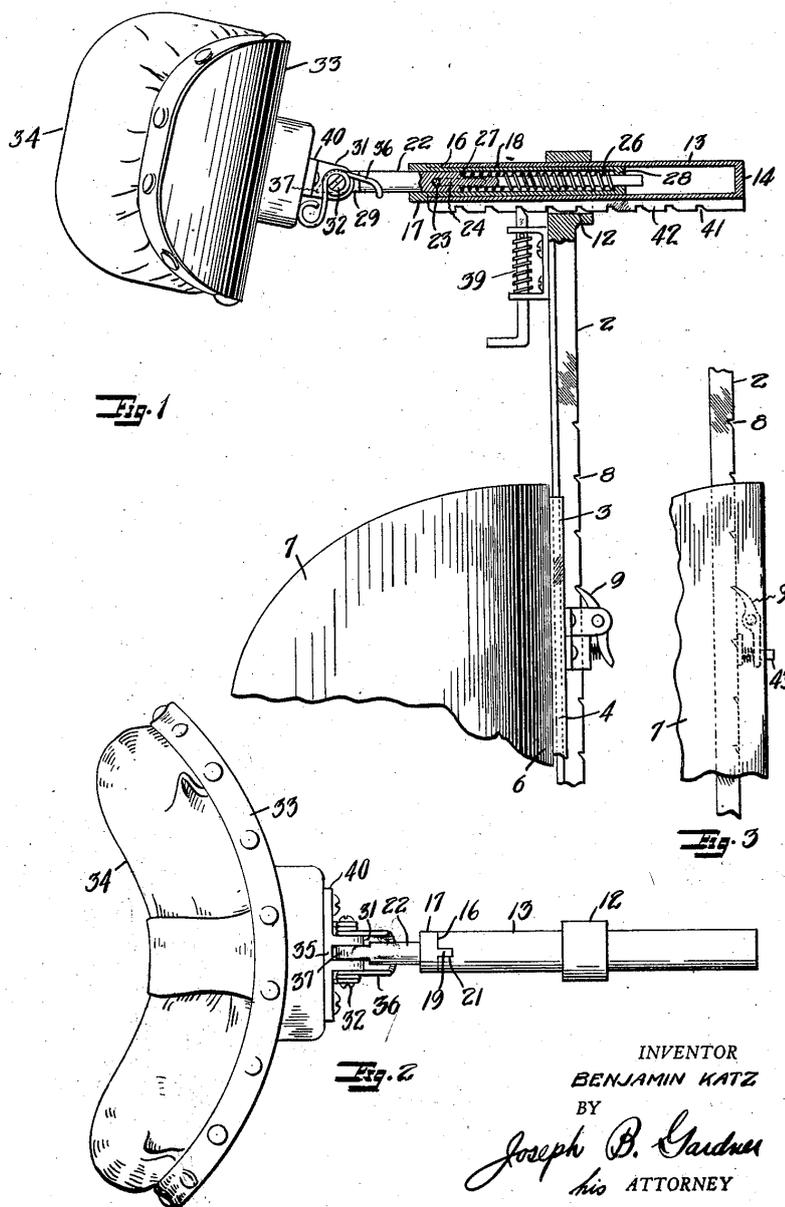
Oct. 16, 1923.

B. KATZ

1,471,168

HEADREST FOR AUTOMOBILE SEATS AND THE LIKE

Filed Feb. 24, 1921



Headrest for automobile seats and the like. US patent n° US1471168A filed on February 24, 1921, granted Oct. 16, 1923. In early 1921, Benjamin Katz assembled the first head-restraint prototype conceived for car seats. Fitted as standard on cars beginning in late 1920s, car seat headrest is acknowledged as the first efficient safety feature for passenger compartment prior to the safety belt.

Newsletter of the International Committee for the History of Technology - ICOHTEC

Editor: Francesco Gerali, IEEE Pugh Scholar, IEEE History Center, NJ, United States. Mail to fgerali@ou.edu

I. ICOHTEC	P. 2
I.1 26 TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE 48 TH SYMPOSIUM OF ICOHTEC GO ONLINE	P. 2
I.2 ICOHTEC MEMBERSHIP	P. 2
II. WORKSHOP REPORT: “A PLACE FOR OIL: MEMORY OF OIL AND PLACE IN MUSEUMS ACROSS THE WORLD”	P. 2
III. OPEN ACCESS	P. 4
IV. E-SCHOL@RSHIP IN THE 	P. 6
V. CALLS FOR MANUSCRIPTS	P. 9
VI . CALLS FOR PAPERS	P. 15
VII PRIZES	P. 20
VIII. JOBS, POSTDOCTORAL POSITIONS, AND RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS	P. 22
IX . JOIN ICOHTEC	P. 26

I. ICOHTEC

I.1 26th International Congress of History of Science and Technology and the 48th Symposium of ICOHTEC go online.

ICOHTEC's 2021 symposium is part of ICHST-online (25-31 July 2021), organized by our colleagues in Prague. The organizers of ICHST-online 2021 are now finalizing the scientific program.

The ICHST provides the attendees-access option like ICOHTEC did in 2020 in Eindhoven. We will be happy to have our members, followers, and partner societies joining this event. For more information please visit: <https://www.ichst2021.org/>

I.2 ICOHTEC Membership

Dear ICOHTEC Members,

If not done until now, please pay your annual fees to our account at:

Commerzbank Bochum, "ICOHTEC" at Commerzbank Bochum (Husemannplatz 3-4, D-44787 Bochum, Germany): IBAN: DE44 4304 0036 0390 2590 00; BIC: COBADEFFXXX

Thank you for your support! Please send in the attached form (last page of the Newsletter) about your payment and renewed membership to the secretary general, stefan.poser(at)kit.edu, and to the treasurer Timo Mylyntaus, timmyl(at)utu.fi, in order to update our list of members.

Stefan Poser

Secretary General des International Committee for the History of Technology, ICOHTEC

II. WORKSHOP REPORT: "A PLACE FOR OIL: MEMORY OF OIL AND PLACE IN MUSEUMS ACROSS THE WORLD"

Workshop report: "A place for oil: memory of oil and place in museums across the world"



"A place for oil" workshop was organised on April 26-30, 2021, by the *Centre of Energy Ethics* at the University of St Andrews. The five-day virtual workshop brought together museum practitioners and scholars researching oil industry heritage in various locations across the world.

The main question that the workshop sought to address was how oil industry is going to be remembered in the places where it was or is produced? The question is not only of academic importance: in the context of climate change and the anticipated transitions to renewable energy sources it is likely to become increasingly relevant in many oil producing locations.

The first day of the workshop was devoted to North Sea oil. The workshop was opened with a keynote talk on "Curating North Sea Oil" at the National Museum of Scotland, in which Dr Sam Alberti and Elli Swinbank discussed some of the challenges and opportunities in curating a contemporary and rapidly changing industry. They also shared the experience of exhibiting a flare tip from an offshore oil platform at the Museum, and the tight web of relations with industry professionals and artists that such an exhibition involved. After that, Dr Bjorn Lindberg made a

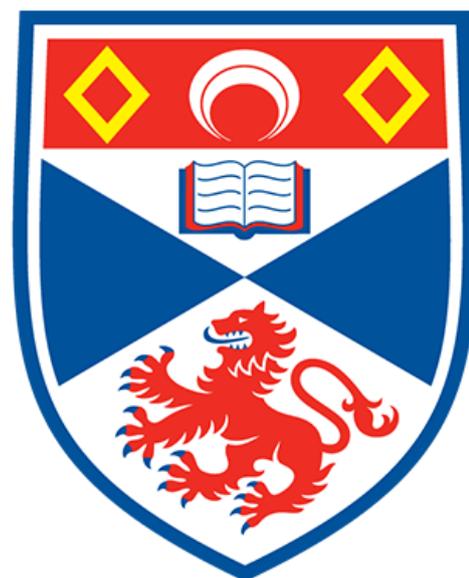
short virtual tour of the state-of-the-art Norwegian Petroleum Museum in Stavanger, and presented archival work that the Museum is engaged in.

On the second day, the workshop moved towards old oil-producing regions in Eastern Europe: Ploiesti in Romania and Bobrka in Poland. In his talk, Professor Gheorghe Calcan discussed the development of oil industry in Romania and showed the industrial artefacts and archival documents from the National Petroleum Museum. Michal Gorecki's presentation focused on the continuity of oil production in Galicia, as open-air Bobrka Museum combines historical and contemporary artefacts. Second part of the program included an academic presentation by Rezvan Sarkhosh and Maryam Gorgpour on the changes in the official narratives of oil industry in Iran over the last four decades as well as Iran's new centralised programme of creating a network of petroleum museums in the country.

Day three of the workshop offered a more academic look on industrial heritage. The first panel of the day focused on museums that never happened in Azerbaijan and Venezuela. These two distant regions share the profound impact that oil industry had on the formation of their national economies and identities. Yet, neither of them has a museum of oil, although plans for such museums existed at different times. The presenters of the panel, Dr Leila Alieva and Dr Penelope Plaza, discussed the difficulties of memorializing an industry that is ingrained in everyday life. The day finished with a comparative presentation on memorialisation of a 'sister' fossil fuel energy, in which Dr Victoria Donovan discussed the role of museums in protecting and sharing of community memory in local mining museums in the UK and Ukraine.

The first session on day four brought together two very different museums from Canada and Russia. National Oil Museum in Oil Springs, Ontario, is a site with the earliest original drilling rig equipment from 19th century. The curator, Erin Dee-Richards, presented the history of the museum, and discussed its current role as a centre for community engagement that brings together tourism, petrochemical industry actors, and local schools. Anzhela Rocheva, from the History Museum at the Ukhta State Technical University (USTU) in the northern region of Komi presented the history of the oil industry, which in Ukhta began in 17th century, as well as the contributions of the USTU faculty over its history. Second part of the programme offered an upbeat and cinematic approach to energy, including from oil and gas, by the Weiss Energy Hall of the Natural History Museum of Houston. The Weiss Hall curator, Dustin Newscombe, showed a virtual tour of the Hall and answered some questions from the audience.

The workshop closed on day five with a presentation by Dr Karen Exell from the UCL Qatar, in which she discussed the representation of oil industry in Qatari museums. This presentation highlighted differences in the role that oil industry has played in different parts of the world. In Qatar, for example, museum professionals as well as intellectuals have struggled to make oil industry a part of national narrative. This is despite the big role that the industry has played in the economic development of this country. The workshop ended with a keynote talk by Professor Carola Hein from the Delft University of Technology. In her talk, Professor Hein discussed the global *petroleumscape* - the global network of oil



spaces and their representations, and its complex relationship with heritage industry. The keynote provided a much-needed overview of the field and highlighted the interplay of the local and the global processes both in the industry at large and the processes of its memorialisation across the world. The cross-sectoral workshop generated considerable interest from a diverse audience and was successful in connecting museum professionals with academics and interested industry professionals.

The online format, made mandatory by the pandemic conditions, provided new opportunities for connecting far away regions of the world. The engagement of the participants as well as the interest from the audience testify the importance of heritagization of oil at this moment of anticipated energy transition.

[Dr Leyla Sayfutdinova](#)

Marie Curie Fellow

[Centre for Energy Ethics](#)

[University of St Andrews](#)

III. OPEN ACCESS

How Europe became a 'risk society'

One of the worst mining accidents in European history occurred in the Belgian mine of Bois de Cazier in Marcinelle in 1956. 262 miners died. The disaster was in many ways transnational. Casualties came from all over Europe (mostly Italy), but the risks that led up to the disaster were similar in other countries too. This made Marcinelle a tragic but influential event in European history.

This dramatic accident has enjoyed much attention of historians, but they have primarily focused on questions of blame. Although these accounts are convincing, they only show a limited picture.

This article shows how Marcinelle proved to be the starting point of what we can call the 'European risk society'. New policies came on the agenda, governance bodies were founded, and networks were shaped. All of this transitioned into other European institutions, such as Euratom and the later European Union. Marcinelle thus planted but also made sprout the seeds of a 'European risk society'.

Siegfried Evens (2021). "The seeds of a European risk society: Marcinelle and the European Coal and Steel Community". *European Review of History: Revue européenne d'histoire*, 28:3, 398-421. DOI: [10.1080/13507486.2021.1882949](https://doi.org/10.1080/13507486.2021.1882949), full text available.

Science Museum Group Journal

The *Science Museum Group Journal* (ISSN: 2054-5770) is an open-access online publication presenting the global research community with peer-reviewed papers that are relevant to SMG's collections and practice and to the wider international science museum community. The *Journal* provides an innovative voice in discussions worldwide about science and its history,

material culture, communication, display and presentation in museums. The *Science Museum Group Journal* is published biannually in spring and autumn. We reach a wide readership of academics, museum professionals, members of professional bodies, societies and institutions, and others interested in science museums.

<http://journal.sciencemuseum.ac.uk/about-the-journal/>

<http://journal.sciencemuseum.ac.uk/browse/>

Transversal: International Journal for the Historiography of Science, June 2021 issue

<http://www.bahps.org/acta-baltica/abhps-9-1>

Transversal : International Journal for the Historiography of Science

<https://www.historiographyofscience.org/index.php/transversal/issue/view/15>

No 10 (2021) Table of Contents

From the Editor

[Throwing Away the Ladder of Tradition After We Have Climbed up It: Or Must We Imagine Wittgenstein's Philosophy for Its Own Sake?](#)

Mauro L. Condé

Dossier (Special Issue)

Wittgenstein and the Sciences:

History and Philosophy of Science and Science Education

[Getting Emotional: Wittgenstein, van Fraassen, and Making Sense of Revolution](#)

Charles Djordjevic

[The Epistemology of Psychology from a Perspective of Wittgenstein's Grammatical Analysis](#)

Mirian Donat

[Paradigm and Objectivity in the Sciences: Pedagogical Repercussions from a Wittgensteinian Perspective](#)

Cristiane Maria Cornelia Gottschalk

[Scientific Representation, Causality and Induction in L. Wittgenstein's *Tractatus*](#)

Eduardo Simões

[Kuhn and Wittgenstein:](#)

[The Paradigm Priority Problem, Relativism and Incommensurability](#)

Wagner Teles de Oliveira

[Science and its Grammar:](#)

[Writing the History of Science through the Lens of the later Wittgenstein](#)

Mauro L. Condé

Interviews

[Interview: Eduardo Salles de O. Barra](#)

Eduardo Salles de O. Barra, Veronica Ferreira Bahr Calazans, Mauro L. Condé

Book Reviews

[The Rehabilitation of the Uses of Relativism](#)

[Kusch, Martin. *Relativism in the Philosophy of Science*](#)

Fernanda Schiavo Nogueira

IV. E-SCHOL@RSHIP IN THE



BSPS 2021 Annual Conference: Registration now open

We are delighted to announce that registration is now open for **the BSPS 2021 Annual Conference on 7-9 July 2021**. The BSPS Committee have decided to hold the BSPS 2021 Conference entirely online. While we remain cautiously optimistic that, by July 2021, it may be possible to travel within the UK and gather in groups, we feel more pessimistic about the possibilities for international travel. A large number of our speakers are based outside the UK, and so, will only be able to attend the conference, if we move online. We would love to have been able to host you all at the University of Kent, but the BSPS committee feel very strongly about making this conference as widely accessible as possible. We do hope to be able to hold the 2022 conference in person.

The programme for BSPS 2021 is available [here](#).

Note that there will be a pre-conference workshop following the AGM on Tuesday 6 July. This will be primarily geared towards postgraduate students, but anyone is welcome to attend.

Note also that the programme includes room for social gatherings such as special interest lunches (online, of course) and a games night. If you would like to volunteer to host a special interest lunch, or other social activity, please get in touch with James Read (james.read@philosophy.ox.ac.uk).

[Register here](#). While we will not be charging a registration fee for attendance at the BSPS 2021 Conference, registration is necessary, since this will give you access to the online conference rooms. We also ask that you consider becoming a member (or renewing your membership) of the British Society for the Philosophy of science. We are proud to say that our membership is extremely reasonably priced (starting at \$20 per year, and just \$4 per year for students). All BSPS members receive complimentary electronic access to The British Journal for the Philosophy of Science, and your membership fees enable us to continue supporting the philosophy of science community by providing small conference grants, awards and doctoral scholarships, as well as our yearly conference. You can join or renew your membership [here](#).

For more information, go to <https://www.thebsps.org/events/bsps-2021-annual-conference/>.

For general inquiries, email bspsconference2021@gmail.com.

Kirsten Walsh

Pronouns: she/her

Philosophy Lecturer, SPA

University of Exeter

<http://www.kirstenwalsh.com>

<https://blogs.otago.ac.nz/emxphi>

Ext: 7067

Amory B313

Eisenbibliothek - Iron Library

Read the history of GF online

The GF Corporate Archives are expanding the range of digitized historical publications: 60 titles with 4,000 pages from 1911 to 2008 are now available for reading and free downloading from the archive database. They cover topics from the life of the enterprising company founder Johann Conrad Fischer to GF's early social activities, innovations and the origins of various subsidiaries. The publications make a valuable addition to the existing digitally available annual reports, employee magazines and sustainability reports of GF. Enjoy reading and discovering! [Read more...](#)

Two donations on plastics and polymer sciences

Though only a few months have passed, 2021 has already shown itself to be a busy year for donations to the Iron Library! We're delighted to announce two large new donations in the first quarter to the collection of works on the history and industrial application of plastics. Heinz-Jürgen Rissiek donated important journals, such as PLASTverarbeiter, and KraussMaffei High Performance AG of Näfels passed on a broad collection of works on polymer sciences from their former research library. [Read more...](#)

New episodes out now on YouTube!

The Iron Library and Corporate Archives' YouTube history channel now offer thirteen episodes and there are more on the way. In the latest, you can take a closer look at some of the earliest issues of "Kunststoffe", the world's oldest periodical dedicated to polymer technology, or find out what a large pile of scrap during the Second World War had to do with solidarity and sustainability. [Watch more...](#)

DANTE AND THE SCIENCES OF THE HUMAN. Medicine, Physics, Soul

Webinar – 23 October 2021, 3.30-7 pm (UTC + 2)

Organiser: Matteo Pace - Connecticut College



The CSMBR joins the worldwide celebrations for the 700th anniversary of **Dante Alighieri's death (1321-2021)** with an international online symposium dedicated to Dante's poetical and scientific mind.

Gathering scholars who approach his work and times from interdisciplinary perspectives, the webinar will address how Dante shaped an understanding of the human body and mind, and his relationship with medical and scientific thought in his philosophical and literary oeuvre.

The event is organized by Matteo Pace (Connecticut College), who is the recipient of the 2020 Santorio Award for Excellence in Research, and features keynote speakers such as:

Andrea Celli (University of Connecticut), **Ivano Dal Prete** (Yale University), **Eva Del Soldato** (University of Pennsylvania), **Anna Somfai** (Central European University), **Christiana Purdy-**

Moudarres (Yale University), and **Arielle Saiber** (Bowdoin College).

The event is free to attend but registration is required. For inquiries or pre-registration contact: info@csmbr.fondazionecomel.org

Centre for the Study of Medicine and the Body in the Renaissance (C S M B R)

Domus Comeliana, Via Cardinale Maffi 48, 56126 Pisa, Italy

Tel.: +39.02.006.20.51 - Mobile: +39.333.13.12.203

email: info@csmbr.fondazionecomel.org

Directory of Open Access Journals

<https://doaj.org/>

DOAJ is a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals. All DOAJ services are free of charge including being indexed. It's essentially a search engine that allows you to look up over 15,000 open access journals on the internet. Journals on DOAJ cover all areas, in all disciplines. Journals in different languages from around the world can also be found on the site.

International Conference on Pilot Wave Theory

**From experiments to foundations. Seeking more intelligible explanations
for Quantum Phenomena**

26 - 30 Jul 2021 Videoconference

At the inception of quantum mechanics, almost a century ago, Louis de Broglie proposed his pilot-wave theory as the basis of a realist quantum dynamics. While both Einstein and Schrödinger championed a similar philosophical viewpoint, the Copenhagen interpretation was instead to prevail. Although the standard quantum mechanics formalism has been very successful in predicting the statistical behavior of quantum systems, it yields little insight into the nature of quantum dynamics.

The first quarter of the XXI Century has seen both a resurgence of pilot-wave theory and a demand for a clearer physical picture of the microscopic, quantum realm. New experimental and theoretical evidence for the plausibility of pilot-wave dynamics in Quantum Mechanics has emerged from the nascent field of hydrodynamic quantum analogs. This conference will try to reignite the debate over pilot-wave theory from both physical and philosophical viewpoints.

The conference will cover three themes:

1. Hydrodynamic quantum analogs;
2. Theoretical advances in pilot wave physics;
3. Philosophical foundations of pilot wave theory.

Keynote speakers

[Ana María Cetto](#) (UNAM, Mexico)

[John W. M. Bush](#) (MIT, USA)

[José Croca](#) (CFCUL/GI2, Portugal)

[Lee Smolin](#) (Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics, Canada)

[Paulo Castro](#) (CFCUL/GI2, Portugal)

[Thomas Durt](#) (Ecole Centrale de Marseille - Institut Fresnel, France)

[Valia Allori](#) (Philosophy Department at Northern Illinois, USA)

Organization

[CFCUL/RG2-Philosophy of Natural Sciences](#), with the collaboration of [MIT'S HQA Research Group](#).

Info: <http://pilotwave.campus.ciencias.ulisboa.pt/>

Attendance: To attend the conference, please register [here](#).

Participants will receive further information and the Zoom link for the event via email.

Contact

cfculcomunica [a] fc.ul.pt

jpcastro [a] fc.ul.pt

Science History Institute Receives Grant to Digitize Oral Histories of Immigrant Scientists

The [Science History Institute](#) has been awarded a grant from the National Archives' National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) for the project "Science, War, and Exile: Oral Histories of Immigration and Innovation." The grant is part of the NHPRC's efforts to improve public access to historical records. The project will run for two years and make freely accessible and searchable the oral histories of 70 eminent scientists and scientist-entrepreneurs in the chemical sciences and technology who immigrated to the United States during the 20th century. The oral histories provide moving testimony and insights into the nature of immigrant scientists' scientific work and enterprise, as well as their struggles and successes in weaving themselves into the cultural fabric of American life. Many of these stories recount in vivid detail the historical events and social conditions that led these men and women to immigrate to the United States, including the Nazi occupation of Europe, political repression in Cuba and Brazil, anti-Semitism in Turkey, South African apartheid, the ill-fated Hungarian Revolution of 1956, and the anti-intellectualism and deprecation of science during the Cultural Revolution in China.

"The NHPRC grant will allow the Center for Oral History not only to highlight the memories of emigrants and their experiences of war, exile, and immigration, but also allow others to both read and hear history simultaneously" said David Caruso, director of the Institute's [Center for Oral History](#). "We will be layering transcripts with our audio and/or video recordings using a web application known as the Oral History Metadata Synchronizer, giving users of our site greater accessibility to our collection of oral histories with emigrants and the ability to experience not just what our interviewees said, but also the gravity of their voices—their tones, inflections, and emotions—of the profound memories they shared with us."

For more information, see <https://www.sciencehistory.org/news/nhprc-grant-immigrant-scientists>

V. CALLS FOR MANUSCRIPTS

The ICE Archives Panel and the Panel for Historic Engineering Works

Commemoration of the Work of John Rennie, in the 200th anniversary year of his death

The work and civil engineering impact of John Rennie is little known by the general public, compared to other high profile historic civil engineers such as Brunel, Telford and even Bazalgette. This project seeks to raise awareness of the general public of Rennie's achievements, with an emphasis on the continuing social and cultural benefits of his work and surviving structures. The ICE Archives Panel and the Panel for Historic Engineering Works are aiming to produce an attractive

publication in magazine format and engaging online content delivered by diverse contributors. It is hoped that this will contain profiles of at least one John Rennie project from each of the ICE Regions and further afield, together with special chapters on aspects of his life and work and pieces on his more iconic structures which no longer exist.

It is hoped that, in due course, this content can be developed into a range of formats such as short “pieces to camera” on YouTube, trail leaflets and potentially a longer format documentary for TV. Depending on Covid-19 restrictions, a commemorative event and/or a public conference might be held in October 2021 or later.

What we are looking for is a written piece of 500-1000 words in length, together with 2-5 appropriate images. It is important to emphasise that the audience for this project is the interested member of the general public and not a technical audience so that pieces need to be written accordingly. It might be useful to think of the pieces as biographies of the structures.

The suggested content is:

- A brief description of the structure highlighting any unusual or groundbreaking details
 - An explanation of the problem JR was trying to solve and the social or political context of the project
 - What has happened to the structure since it was completed
 - If the structure survives, what a visitor could expect to see and should look out for if they visit
 - If the structure does not survive, why it was demolished and what replaced it (if anything)
- Suitable images might include archive plans, paintings or prints of the original structure, archive photographs and (for surviving structures) what can be seen today. The ICE Archives/Library will be happy to assist with sourcing suitable photographs.

We would also like to include chapters of similar length on:

- A general biography of his childhood and family life
- Rennie’s professional development and impact on the civil engineering profession
- How his image and reputation was developed and managed, including his relationships with other key engineers of the time
- An overview of the contribution of the surviving structures to modern life (with an emphasis on capital carbon savings through maintenance of historic structures)
- Any other stories about Rennie and his work which would be of interest to the general public.

If you are able to contribute to this interesting project then please contact **Carol Morgan** at carol.morgan@ice.org.uk so that the Panel can ensure that there is good coverage of topics across the regions and also avoid duplication of effort. A list of Rennie’s projects can be found John Rennie in City of London Engineering Hall of Fame if you need some inspiration. It would also be useful to know of any other projects which are missing from this list. We will need to receive completed contributions by **30 July**.

Handbook of the Historiography of Science

A new book in the Springer Series on the Historiographies of Science seeks proposals for chapters. Title: *Handbook of the Historiography of Science*

Guest Editors: Mauro L. Condé (Federal University of Minas Gerais), Marlon Salomon (Federal University of Goiás)

Springer Book Series: <https://www.springer.com/series/15837>

Throughout the twentieth century, philosophers, historians, sociologists, anthropologists, journalists, and scientists themselves have produced histories of science with varied forms of analysis. This historiography gives us a “transversal” view of scientific knowledge, analyzing both the epistemological conditions intrinsic to the production of science as well as its social, cultural, and political impacts. In short, with this rich historiography, we gained a much more diversified and complex idea of scientific activity.

These historiographic analyses built on the idea that science has a “historicity”. At the beginning of the twentieth century, a positivist vision prevailed, which sought to conceive a history of science that described the “objectivity” of scientific knowledge in a mere chronological succession. Throughout the same century, scholars also championed the idea that science is a social product made by women and men in well-defined contexts. These contexts contribute to the final result of what is produced by science. Today, a history of science understood primarily as description or mere representation is considered anachronistic, banished from the horizon of the science of history. We overcame a “positivist epistemology” to constructing different historiographic perspectives on the writing of the history of science as, for example, a “historical epistemology” or the analyses of the “negotiations” in science as highlighted by the sociology of scientific knowledge.

By establishing historicity within the history of science, the historiography of science produces understanding that lies between the history of science and the philosophy of science – with sociological and anthropological ramifications –, since the historiography of science is never a simple snapshot of the different ways science has been written by historians, but always presupposes an epistemological conception behind its models, goals, limits, possibilities, etc., in addition to an intricate range of social and cultural impacts, as well as economic ones. The historiography of science can undertake the important task of establishing the analysis and registration of the different narratives of the history of science but also, in a philosophical perspective, of questioning the parameters, scope and possibilities of different historiographic models constructed by those historical narratives of science. Thus, the historiography of science is somewhat like a delta in which the waters of science, history and philosophy flow through together – and, albeit contemplated to a lesser extent in this tradition, those of the disciplines of sociology and anthropology. In short, the historiography of science brings together bodies of knowledge that are quite distinct and that have equally distinct trajectories, but they interweave and imbricate to the point that their waters become almost indistinguishable from one another.

Moreover, the historiography of science is also nourished by the contributions of many other scientific disciplines such as physics, medicine, biology, etc. As consequence, we can find in different fields of knowledge authors such as Koyré (Philosophy), Kuhn (Physics), Fleck (Medicine), Merton (Sociology), Butterfield (History), for example, who took sciences as an object of study from the point of view of their fields – scientific, historical, philosophical, sociological, etc. – but brought original contributions to the historiography of science. Although it is a sub-discipline of History, effectively, the historiography of the sciences is an essentially transdisciplinary field.

So, we construe this subject broadly to include analysis produced by the history of science, philosophy of science and related disciplines. By focusing its analysis on the different historical, social, and epistemological implications of science, the historiography of science is a transversal knowledge concerning the production of science. Indeed, the expression “historiography of science” relates to evidence that we should address historically and critically, that is, the evidence that the writing of the history of science has in itself a history. One can see this historicity of the

writing of the history of science from Condorcet and Fontenelle to current social studies of sciences; from Auguste Comte to Thomas Kuhn; from Paul Tannery to I. Bernard Cohen; from Pierre Duhem, Georges Sarton and Aldo Mieli to the historical French epistemology of Gaston Bachelard, Georges Canguilhem and Alexandre Koyré; from Léon Brunschvicg and Émile Meyerson to the strong program of the School of Edinburgh; from Ludwik Fleck to Michel Serres; from Edgar Zilsel and Marshall Clagett to Paolo Rossi and Joseph Agassi; from Richard Westfall to Pietro Redondi; from A. Rupert Hall to Steven Shapin; from Hélène Metzger-Bruhl to Alistair Crombie; from Marie Boas Hall to Simon Schaffer; from Michel Foucault to François Delaporte; and within all of these individual and collective trajectories and paths is the historicity of an area of reflection on science which is drawn and founded on the field of history. As we can see, from the time of the birth of historiography, many authors formulated theoretical-methodological proposals of how to write the history of science.

Thus, reconstituting the history of the historiography of science implies, from the outset, recognizing the plurality and diversity of its critical trajectories. Since at least the 19th century, and still more forcefully from the 20th century, critical reflection on the sciences has expanded and diversified. In this sense, the historiography of the sciences has accompanied at least two trends from the time of its birth: on the one hand, the diversification of science itself into increasingly specialized domains. On the other, the diversification of interpretative perspectives was proper for the emergence of the human sciences. In its work of understanding these tendencies, the historiography of the sciences presented methodologies of study, forms of approach and markedly different theoretical systematization efforts.

The aim of the *Handbook of the Historiography of Science* is to reflect this diversity and to think of it in its constituent plurality. In promoting the critical study of the reconstitution of this diversity, the handbook of the historiography of science (considered in this broad aspect) seeks to reconstitute these different trajectories in their plurality, comprising of their cross-references and transversals, their divergences, their points of support, their continuities and discontinuities, their innovations and impasses, their promoters, their institutions and their social inscriptions, their successes, but also their failures.

What are we looking for in the *Handbook of the Historiography of Science*?

First of all, we do not expect these chapters as literature reviews, but as historiographic essays. We would like to match topic areas to scholars with established expertise in that area. The *Handbook of the Historiography of Science* will be written for graduate students and other scholars new to the history of science, it is not intended to provide a comprehensive review of every topic discussed in the history of science. We seek to understand to what extent some of the most influential historiographical approaches – followed by hundreds of historians of science – have brought new elements to think historically and philosophically about the scientific activity.

This volume of the *Handbook of the Historiography of Science* is aimed at producing a general overview of the historiography of science. We search for chapters on major historiographic trends and developments in the history of science writ large. The expectation is that we will receive essays approaching different perspectives, epistemological problems, social approaches, methods, theories, key authors of the historiography of science. In other words, we ask contributions analyzing these general issues of the different traditions of the historiography of science in terms of historical and epistemological problems as well as analysis of the works of the influential authors to the field, i.e., authors that became a historiographic model for the history of science as a whole:

Kuhn, Fleck, Canguilhem, Koyré, Shapin, Daston, etc. This volume will be framed in terms of what a scholar should know about the history of the historiography of science but making a meaningful and original contribution to that field. To sum up, the chapters must have focused on the critical reconstruction of the history of historiography and analyze the great diversity of key authors, issues, and traditions of the historiography of science. So, the *Handbook of the Historiography of Science* is intended to foster a conversation about the historiographic traditions that have informed the history of science.

Lastly, it is important to remark that the historiography of specific disciplines (Historiography of Biology, Historiography of Physics, etc.) will be addressed to the other volumes of this series. The first edited volume of the series is the [Handbook of the Historiography of Biology](#) (Editors: **Dietrich**, Michael, **Borrello**, Mark E, **Harman**, Oren).

Below you can find suggestions of general themes and subjects, this does not exclude other possibilities that are not listed here (please contact us if you have any questions or suggestions!).

- Historiography of science and epistemology
- History of science as intellectual history
- History of sciences as cultural history
- History of science as the history of ideas
- History of sciences as the history of practices
- Social history of science
- Sociological and anthropological approaches
- Key authors for the writing of the history of science
- Historiography of the scientific controversies
- Interconnexion between sciences and technologies
- Internalism versus externalism
- Positivism and history of science
- Post-colonial and decolonial historiography of science
- Gender and race in the historiography of science
- Translation and reception of historiographical traditions of science
- Schools, programs
- The historiography of the scientific revolution
- The institutionalization and professionalization of the history of science: Journals, Congresses, Institutions and Chairs,
- The relations between history and history of sciences

Language: English

Chapter length: The contributions should be no more than 10,000 words, including references and notes.

DEADLINES

- Abstract–proposal for peer-reviewed submission: **2021, July 30th**
[Title, Name, Affiliation, E-mail, Keywords, abstract; all within two (2) pages].
Please send to mauroconde@ufmg.br and marlonsalomon@ufg.br
- Selection of chapter proposals: **2021, September 30th**
- Full (edited) paper submission: **2022, August 30th**
- Peer-review evaluation processes: **2022, September – 2023, March**

- Publication: **expected 2023**

For any further information concerning this Call for Contribution, please contact:

Mauro L. Condé – Federal University of Minas Gerais – UFMG

E-mail: mauroconde@ufmg.br

Marlon Salomon – Federal University of Goiás – UFG

E-mail: marlonsalomon@ufg.br

For any further information concerning the Springer Series on the Historiographies of Science, please contact Michael R. Dietrich – University of Pittsburgh, mrd98@pitt.edu

Speculative Fiction: Prediction, Innovation, & Futures

Vector and *Focus* invite proposals from academics of all disciplines, and from industry, policy, and practice backgrounds, on the theme of speculative fiction in relation to prediction, innovation, and futures. [Please see here for the full call](#). The principal output will be a special issue of *Vector*, guest edited by Stephen Oram, and relevant proposals will also be considered for publication in *Focus* (ed. Dev Agarwal), and/or for online publication. Prospective contributors are encouraged to move conversations forward; to challenge received wisdom; to historicise the use of speculative fiction within science communication, policy, foresight, innovation, education, and research contexts; and/or to reflect in detail on your own personal experiences of using speculative fiction. Contributions may take the form of:

- * articles of any length;
- * snapshots / key findings / lightning summaries of your research or activities;
- * methods and tools, and/or reports on their use;
- * interviews, roundtables;
- * other formats — be as innovative and imaginative as you like!

We especially welcome proposals from BIPOC contributors, and/or proposals which connect applied speculative fiction to themes of diversity, decoloniality, and social, environmental, and economic justice. Priority fields of interest include futures studies, innovation studies, Science and Technology Studies, applied ethics, and the history and philosophy of science. Topics might include prediction, modelling, decision analysis and decision support, hacking and makerspaces, speculative design, critical design including Critical Race Design, anthropological futures, design fiction, diegetic prototyping, strategic foresight, wargaming, anticipatory governance, predictive data analytics, algorithmic governmentality, speculative fiction as technology, speculative fiction and aspects of methodology such as reproducibility and validation, user stories as a form of speculative fiction, science communication, protoscience, exploratory engineering, design futurescaping, experiential futures, serious gaming or participatory scenario workshopping, financial modelling and financial activism, creative disruptions, future fabbing, the use of speculative fiction to engage communities and stakeholders, the ethical obligations of the speculative fiction writer, the use of speculative fiction to facilitate interdisciplinary encounters, the use of speculative fiction to model risk and uncertainty, issues around speculative fiction and Intellectual Property, the sci-fi-industrial complex, Indigenous futurisms, energy futures, education futures, all kinds of futures, and the history and future of the future.

Submission details

Please submit proposals by 5 September 2021 to vector.submissions@gmail.com. A proposal should typically contain:

- * a 150-500 word proposal
- * an estimated word count;
- * some information about you, e.g. a 50-100 word bio or a CV.

We seek contributions that are carefully grounded in research, while also being clear, engaging, and suitable for a broad audience (including non-academics). Articles will be due by 1 February 2022.

Links

- * [Full Call for Submissions \(living doc, so will contain any updates\)](#)
- * [Additional links, resources, inspiration, suggested reading, etc.](#)
- * [Proposals / informal queries to vector.submissions@gmail.com](#)

VI. CALLS FOR PAPERS

PETROLEUM HISTORY INSTITUTE - 2021 ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM AND FIELD TRIP

September 29 – October 1, 2021; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

ABSTRACT DEADLINE: **August 15th, 2021**



By the end of the 19th century, after a span of only forty years, the modern petroleum industry had become a *Leviathan*. It was a powerful and articulated system in continuous development, operated by numerous small-to-medium size companies scattered throughout the petroleum lands known at that time, but *de facto* orchestrated by few multinational companies.

“Petroleum Geologist,” “Petroleum Engineer,” and “Petroleum Chemist” were professional categories still nearly unknown in academic and corporate settings. There was still no dedicated association aimed at promoting a wider dialogue among petroleum technologists.

Internationality is an element that characterized the modern petroleum industry since its first steps and dramatically contributed to its rapid expansion. It is thanks to the cumulative process of experience, artifacts and the contribution of scientists and technologists from different countries that the petroleum industry evolved to the status of complex production chain. Historians are called to cross the boundaries of national petroleum industry history studies through international dialogue and knowledge exchange.

This effort should lead to a twofold goal: first, open new avenues of comparative and cross disciplinary historical investigations; second, resume and give new life to the research methodology pioneered by one of



the founders of the discipline of Petroleum Industry History, R. J. Forbes, a Dutch petroleum engineer who received the first Da Vinci Medal awarded by the Society for the History of Technology in 1962.

General Themes

- Q Geology and Geophysics: early knowledge and technological advancements in finding petroleum systems.
- Q Torpedoes, blow-out preventers and *unpredictable events*: problems, risks, and control in and out the petroleum fields.
- Q Petroleum and the „others“.
- Q Petroleum richness and technology poverty; historical cases of petroleum countries that missed the *Pennsylvanian momentum* because of the lack of human resources and practical means.
- Q Learning, teaching, and practicing: petroleum workers' mobility in the 19th century.
- Q Doing business with petroleum: how does a petroleum company develop?
- Q Petroleum technology and environmental conservation: the start of an awkward dialogue between the 19th and 20th centuries.
- Q Petroleum, wealthy energy for a wealthy society: when petroleum was not considered the root of all evil.
- Q Biographies of upstream, midstream, and downstream petroleum professionals.
- Q Communication in petroleum science and technology. Teaching, professional literature, and congresses in the 19th and 20th centuries.

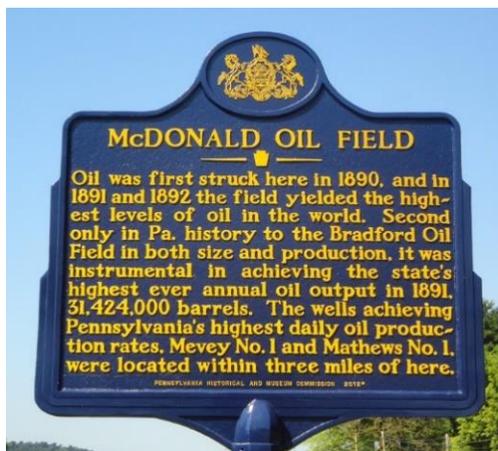
REGISTRATION AND EVENING RECEPTION

Wednesday, September 29, 2021

PRESENTATIONS – ORAL AND POSTER – Thursday, September 30, 2021

Proceedings to be published in the [Oil Industry History Journal](#)

FIELD TRIP – Friday, October 1, 2021



HEADQUARTERS HOTEL – DoubleTree by Hilton Pittsburgh International Airport; 8402 Univ. Blvd., Moon Township, PA 15108; 412-329-1400; for Group Rate mention “Petroleum History Institute” prior to Sept. 8. For Symposium details including registration form, please see www.petroleumhistory.org.

ABSTRACTS BEING ACCEPTED NOW. Please send to Dr. William Brice, wbrice@pitt.edu. Or Call Marilyn Black; (814) 425-8011; marilynblack@windstream.net.

Big Stuff 2022 - "Working together. Conservation and safeguarding of industrial and technological heritage"

The Big Stuff is an international triennial conference committed to the preservation of large technological heritage. The event, which already has 7 editions, is an important moment of sharing

among specialists from all over the world committed to the study and preservation of this type of heritage.

Aware of the relevance of Big Stuff, the Seixal Municipal Ecomuseum and the Laboratory of Instrumentation, Biomedical Engineering and Radiation Physics of NOVA University of Lisbon (LIBPhys-UNL) are organizing the 8th edition of this conference, which will take place in Seixal between **28 and 29 September 2022** and that will combine on-site participation with an additional option for online participation.

The theme of Big Stuff 2022 - "Working together. Conservation and safeguarding of industrial and technological heritage" - is based on the principle that safeguarding and conservation of industrial and technological heritage should be understood as a multidisciplinary process, involving management institutions and other stakeholders in industrial heritage such as academia and industry. We are confident that this will be an opportunity to exchange and share experiences and research developed in the conservation and safeguarding of industrial and technological heritage. The abstracts will be submitted by 5 February 2022 and the scientific committee members should give their comments by 12 March 2022. The opening date for submissions will be communicated in September 2021.

The information will be made available on the conference website, which is already online and for which we thank its dissemination.

<https://sites.google.com/fct.unl.pt/big-stuff-2022>

With best regards,

On the behalf of the organising Committee

Graça Filipe, Marta Manso and Isabel Tissot

Workshop on “Thick Concepts in the Philosophy of Science”

3-4 December 2021, in Hannover, Germany

The notion of thick ethical concepts, as originally introduced by Bernard Williams in 1985, has received growing attention in the philosophical literature, particularly in the fields of meta-ethics and the philosophy of language. While philosophical analyses of thick concepts have usually focussed on virtue and vice terms, such as brave, cruel, tactful, there has also been a recognition that these concepts seem to undermine the traditional fact/value-dichotomy and thus, to provide a further challenge to the value-free ideal of science. Accordingly, attention has been drawn to many scientific concepts, which seem to fit this pattern: *well-being* (Alexandrova 2017), *risk and safety* (Möller 2009, 2012), *addiction* (Djordjevic and Herfeld forthcoming), *GDP and Unemployment* (Reiss 2017), to name just a few.

While these concepts may not easily fit into the traditional category of thick ethical concepts, they raise interesting questions to the philosophy of science, for example:

- Do thick concepts threaten the ideal of value-free science?
- What are the epistemological consequences of using thick concepts in science?
- How can scientific claims containing thick concepts be objective?
- What methodological requirements can be discerned to the study of thick concepts?
- How should concepts that are thick in everyday language be operationalized in science?
- How can scientist give good scientific advice on issues involving thick concepts?

The 1.5-day-workshop aims at providing a forum for intense discussion on the role and value of thick concepts in the philosophy of science. It will consist of presentations by participants, and a workshop section that synthesizes the findings and discusses future avenues of development.

Keynote Speakers:

Anna Alexandrova (University of Cambridge)

Catherine Herfeld (University of Zurich)

Submissions: We invite researchers to present their work-in-progress relating to the subject outlined above. If you would like to present a paper, please send an abstract of up to 300 words, suitable for a 30-minute talk (20+10), as a PDF attachment to workshop-thick-concepts@philos.uni-hannover.de. The abstract should be suitable for blind review. Please make sure that the e-mail to which the abstract is attached contains your name, institutional affiliation, and the title of the paper. The **deadline** for submissions is 31.08.2021; **notifications** of acceptance will be sent out by 15.09.2021. Members of groups which are underrepresented in philosophy are strongly encouraged to apply.

Place: Institute of Philosophy, Leibniz University Hannover, Germany

The workshop will be held in person but depending on the development of the pandemic it may be shifted online.

More details and updates on thickconcepts.wordpress.com

Please direct any questions to workshop-thick-concepts@philos.uni-hannover.de.

The 10th Tensions of Europe Conference

Aarhus University, Denmark

6-8 July 2022

Conference theme: Technology, Environment and Resources

Deadline for proposals: **31 October 2021**

The 10th Tensions of Europe Conference will as usual be open to all topics and themes. The special theme of this conference will be the history of interactions between technology, the environment and resources. It aims to explore connections between aspects such as scientific exploration, technological development, resource exploitation and use, resource markets and environmental change by investigating both scientific and technological practices as well as narratives and perspectives related to natural resources and environmental issues. The conference places particular emphasis on processes of circulation and appropriation of knowledge, ideas, technologies and resources across space and time in all historical periods and at local, regional and global scales.

Technology has been a major factor in using, shaping and understanding environments, as demonstrated at the 7th Tensions of Europe Conference in Stockholm in 2015. The 10th Tensions of Europe Conference continues and deepens this thread, paying particular attention to histories of natural resources. Our understanding of the concept “natural resources” is broad, comprising water, metals, minerals and energy along with living resources such as fish, forests and agricultural products. Most technological, social and environmental changes in history, as well as the way in

which we understand and make sense of these changes, relate to natural resources in diverse and intricate ways.

Resources provide the basis for subsistence and industrial production; they play a role in fostering or hindering innovation, motivating, or justifying technological systems and complex infrastructures, easing or aggravating national and international social and political tensions and relieving or causing significant social and environmental burdens. Just as important as the material and physical manifestations of resource regimes and their changes over time are their intellectual and ideological underpinnings, their conceptual analysis, their communication and presentation in media and the construction of narratives including excessive expectations and doomsday visions. Themes and questions of particular interest include:

- * *Perceptions and constructions of resources, resource crises and resource futures:* What national and transnational actors and historical contexts have shaped perceptions, narratives and imaginaries of natural resources and resource opportunities, abundance, risks, scarcity, criticality and crisis? What narratives have contributed to constructing or historicising the technology-resources-environment nexus?
- * *Globalised resource chains, global resource exploitation and the related social and environmental impacts:* How can we conceptualise and describe global chains of resource exploitation, transportation and use and their social and environmental consequences at all stages in the resource chain? What contexts such as colonialism, imperialism, industrial capitalism, (real) socialism and Western European unification have shaped and fuelled global resource chains?
- * *Managing crises: technologies and politics at local, regional and global scales:* How have societal actors and groups on different spatial levels perceived and framed resource challenges, responded to resource crises, devised strategies of relief and constructed visions of resource use? What historical contexts have affected ideas of resource security and fostered forms of resource nationalism?
- * *Technology, resources and environmental transformation:* The links between resource use and unintentional environmental change or intentional drivers of the green transformation often lack visibility. What factors, technologies and contexts have shaped these links? When and why have key actors taken environmental challenges into consideration or fallen back on environmental rhetoric and “greenwashing”?
- * *Material and ideological sides of the digital transformation:* The ongoing digitalization transforms resource flows and ideas. Productivity gains and savings of material resources have gone along with soaring consumption of rare metals and energy. How have digital technologies and services, from robot factories to smart technologies and social media to cryptocurrencies affected resource consumption patterns, perceptions and politics?
- * *Conceptual issues: How are histories of resources written, and how should they be written?* Contemporary debates about natural resources are predominantly framed by approaches to resource economics and the dynamics of commodity prices. How can historians contribute by unveiling deeper factors such as ideological framings, political traditions, legal regimes and technological path dependencies? Do we need more commodity history (“*Stoffgeschichte*”) or histories of material culture? Should the “new materialism(s)” be taken more seriously?

We welcome contributions on topics related to these broad themes as well as on general themes in the history of technology and neighbouring fields of interest to the Tensions of Europe network.

As well as traditional panel sessions with a number of papers and a commentator, we also encourage proposals for non-traditional panels with different formats and new ideas (e.g. round tables, agenda-building sessions, brainstorming sessions, breakout groups with assignments, poster discussions, film discussions and event-based sessions).

The format of proposals should be as follows:

- **Proposals for whole panels** (in traditional or alternative formats) should include a title for the panel, a description of the format and theme of the panel (max. 300 words), chair of the panel and the academic title, affiliation and short biography of the organiser(s). Traditional panels should also include shorter abstracts (max. 150 words) of the individual papers with the name, academic title, affiliation and short biography of the presenter(s). Please include all this information in a single PDF file and name the file as follows: [OrganiserLastName]-[OrganiserFirstName]-Panel (e.g. Miller-Robert-Panel). In the case of more than one organiser choose the name of the contact person in the file name.
- **Proposals for individual papers** should include a title, a short abstract (no more than 300 words) and the academic title, affiliation and short biography of the applicant(s). Please include all this information in a single PDF file and name the file as follows: [ApplicantLastName]-[ApplicantFirstName]-Paper (e.g. Miller-Robert-Paper).
- **Proposals for contributions to a “My PhD in 10 minutes” session** allowing young scholars to present their research. These proposals should include an abstract (approx. 150 words) and the affiliation and short biography of the applicant. Please include all this information in a single PDF file and name the file as follows: [ApplicantLastName]-[ApplicantFirstName]-PhDSession (e.g. Miller-Robert-PhDSession).

The organisers invite scholars to submit their proposals by 31 October 2021. Proposals can be submitted via the conference website (<https://conferences.au.dk/toe10/>) from 1 September 2021. Please submit your proposal on the conference website by clicking on the appropriate button (“Individual Paper”, “Whole Panels” or “PhDSession”). We will try to make a limited number of travel grants available for young scholars without their own funding.

The Tensions of Europe Conference is organised biennially by an [interdisciplinary community of scholars](#) who study the shaping of Europe through the lens of technology and material culture. We encourage constructive interactions between historians of technology and scholars from all other fields of the humanities and social sciences. The organisation of this conference is based on the research network “[Challenging Europe: Technology, Environment and the Quest for Resource Security](#)” (EurReS), which is coordinated at Aarhus University and is part of the Tensions of Europe programme “Technology & Societal Challenges, ca. 1800-2050”.

VII. PRIZES

The Library Company of Philadelphia is delighted to welcome applications for its [2021 Innovation Award](#). The Innovation Award will recognize a project-digital or analog-that critically and creatively expands the possibilities of humanistic scholarship.

Proposals will be evaluated by a committee of leaders in higher education, research libraries, and cultural heritage institutions who will consider how projects make scholarly work new again.

That scholarly work might take the form of an article, chapter, academic monograph, scholarly edition, or other project, in either print or digital form. "Innovation" will be defined broadly, and may include refashioning scholarly work with new partners, for new audiences, or into new forms.

The recipient of the Innovation Award will receive a \$2,000 prize, a spotlight interview in our [Talking in the Library](#) podcast, and recognition at the 290th Annual Dinner of the Library Company of Philadelphia this fall.

We welcome proposals from applicants in all fields and at all career stages, including graduate students, junior and senior faculty, as well as independent scholars. This award is made possible by the generosity of our founding sponsor Randall M. Miller, Ph.D.

Submission due August 1, 2021

Graduate Student Paper Prize in the Anthropology of CAM/IM

Deadline: July 1, 2021

The Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) and Integrative Medicine (IM) special interest group of the Society for Medical Anthropology (SMA) invites submissions of graduate student authored papers in the anthropology of "alternative" medicines. Papers should relate to the study of modes of healing that are either non-biomedical or marginalized within conventional medicine. The award committee prefers work that engages interest group members' core concerns with questions of power, culture, and epistemology.

The CAM/IM special interest group was organized in 2006 to encourage the anthropological study of CAM and IM as emergent socio-medical phenomena with global ramifications in the 21st century. Members recognize CAM/IM as inclusive of current examples of medical pluralism, as influenced by processes of globalization and hybridization, scientization and commodification. The author of the winning paper will receive a **cash award of \$200**, and their name will be announced in Anthropology News and at the SMA business meeting at the American Anthropological Association meeting in November. Qualifying submissions will be judged by a committee of CAM/IM members. Submissions from all sub-disciplines are encouraged.

QUALIFYING CRITERIA

- Primary or first author must be a graduate student at time of submission
- Preferably based on original fieldwork and data, but can be theoretical
- Must have been written in the past 24 months
- May be unpublished or submitted for publication at the time of submission
- Maximum of 8,000 words, not including references

JUDGEMENT CRITERIA

- Relevance to the CAM/IM SIG statement of purpose (above)
- Originality of fieldwork and data
- Richness of substantive or evidentiary materials
- Clarity of anthropological methods

VIII. JOBS, POSTDOCTORAL POSITIONS, RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS, AND GRADUATE SCHOOL OPPORTUNITIES

PhD position: Drawing to Learn in Science

Application deadline: **August 5th, 2021**

A PhD position is available at the Department of Teacher education at NTNU. This is an educational position that shall provide promising research recruits the opportunity for professional development through studies towards a PhD. The position is connected to the PhD-program in Educational Science at the faculty of Social and Educational Science and the faculty will be your employer.

The position is connected to the ScienceHumanities research group coordinated from the Natural science section at the Department. The research group applies perspectives from the humanities and the social sciences to the study of natural science (including science in school) as a discipline and cultural practice, past and present. Studies of cultures of text and (re)presentation of science, how the Nature of Science is taught in the classroom, students' understanding of science, and practical experiments in science teaching are included in this. For more information, see <https://www.ntnu.edu/ilu/sciencehumanities>.

We are looking for a highly motivated candidate to participate in a research endeavor focusing on Drawing to Learn in Science. We are interested in how drawing supports learning-to-think in science, and also how it can engage creativity for science learning.

Drawing to explore, model, represent and communicate scientific understanding and reasoning is inherent to scientific practice. The practice of drawing is intertwined with the history and nature of science in terms of how scientific knowledge is, and has been, produced and justified. When it comes to student learning, drawing has been shown to contribute to observation skill, enhanced recall, to make understanding explicit and to organize knowledge effectively, leading to deep learning. However, there is a lack of studies of how and why teachers include drawing activities in the science classrooms and how student engage in drawing as a science practice. Other relevant questions to ask are what knowledge and skills teachers need in order to make use of Drawing to Learn in Science in their classrooms, and how such knowledge and skills can be developed through pre- and in-service training.

We invite applicants to submit a research proposal within the theme Drawing to Learn in Science and linked to the ScienceHumanities research group. We are open to different scientific approaches to the topic and different educational contexts.

For more information, see the job advert: [PhD candidate in Drawing to Learn in Science \(207694\) | NTNU - Norwegian University of Science and Technology \(jobbnorge.no\)](#)

If you have any questions about the position, please contact please contact project leader, Associate professor

Helena Bichão (+47 73412848 / +47 91527735 Helena.bichao@ntnu.no), chair of the ScienceHumanities research group, Professor Annette Lykknes (+47 73590496 / +47 48031517, annette.lykknes@ntnu.no) or head of the science section at Department of Teacher Education John Magne Grindeland (+47 73559877 / +47 97180375, john.m.grindeland@ntnu.no).

Hagley Center's Fellowships and Grants

Henry Belin du Pont Dissertation Fellowships

This fellowship is designed for graduate students who have completed all course work for the doctoral degree and are conducting research on their dissertation. Applications should demonstrate superior intellectual quality, present a persuasive methodology for the project, and show that there are significant research materials at Hagley pertinent to the dissertation. This is a residential fellowship with a term of four months. The fellowship provides \$6,500, free housing on Hagley's grounds, mail and internet access, and an office. **Application deadline: November 15**

Hagley Exploratory Research Grants

These grants support one-week visits by scholars who believe that their project will benefit from Hagley research collections, but need the opportunity to explore them on-site to determine if a Henry Belin du Pont Fellowship application is warranted. Priority will be given to junior scholars with innovative projects that seek to expand on existing scholarship. Applicants should reside more than 50 miles from Hagley, and the stipend is \$400. **Application deadlines: October 31**

Henry Belin du Pont Fellowships

These research grants enable scholars to pursue advanced research and study in the collections of the Hagley Library. They are awarded for the length of time needed to make use of Hagley collections for a specific project. The stipends are for a maximum of eight weeks and are pro-rated at \$400/week for recipients who reside further than 50 miles from Hagley, and \$200/week for those within 50 miles. **Application deadlines: October 31.**

For information on our full grant program, deadlines, and application requirements, go to <https://www.hagley.org/research/grants-fellowships>.

Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellowship Programme at the RESEARCH CENTER ETHOS

Call for the Expression of Interest

The Research Center ETHoS (Ethics and Technology of the Self) at the **University of Verona** warmly encourages young promising scholars to present expressions of interest to apply jointly for a Marie Skłodowska-Curie European Postdoctoral Fellowships (MSCA-IF).

Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellowship

Funded under Horizon Europe Programme, the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellowships are the main tool to support the transnational mobility and career development of the most talented researchers.

All research topics can be funded: from physics to life sciences, from humanities to mathematics.

The grant covers the remuneration costs for the researchers (with an allowance for researchers with family), and the costs for training, research, and networking.

There are two types of fellowship:

1. **European Fellowships:** They are open to researchers of any nationality and any country, who decide to come to the University of Verona for a period of **12-24 months**.
2. **Global Fellowships:** They are open to researchers of **European nationality or long-term residents in Europe**. The fellowship includes a period of 12-24 months in an extra-European institution and a period of **12 months** back to the University of Verona.

Eligibility

To be eligible to the 2021 MSCA Postdoctoral fellowship the researcher must meet the following conditions:

- To hold a PhD title at the call deadline (12 October 2021)
- To have less than 8 years research experience after PhD
- **For European Fellowship:** Not to have resided or carried their main activity in Italy for more than 12 in the 36 months before call deadline (12 October 2021).
- **For Global Fellowship:** Not to have resided or carried their main activity in the selected third country for more than 12 in the 36 months before call deadline AND to be a EU citizen or long-term resident.

Candidates are expected to be fluent in English, to have excellent teamwork attitude, organizational skills, and ability to work in a multidisciplinary environment.

For further information: <https://ec.europa.eu>

The Host institution

The University of Verona is a public higher education institute with about 24.500 students and 1.500 teaching and administrative/technical staff. The institution was founded in the 1950s and in 1982 it was established as an autonomous State University.

The Department of Human Science promotes interdisciplinary research in a vibrant, supportive, and engaging environment. Research areas include anthropology, philosophy, pedagogy, psychology, political science, and sociology, both at the national and international level. Under the Horizon 2020 program (2014-2020), the University of Verona has hosted 14 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Individual fellowships (9 European fellowships and 5 Global fellowships), while the Department has hosted 2 European and 3 Global.

The Research Center EThoS is a dynamic, multidisciplinary initiative of the Department of Human Science gathering philosophers, psychologists, sociologists, and computer scientists. Its mission is devoted to investigating the most pressing issues of contemporary ethics and epistemology with a special focus on the role of new technologies such as artificial intelligence, robotics, and information technology. Among its members there are former recipients of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship and scholars with a long mentorship experience.

Areas of Interest

We welcome applicants for Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellowships supported by our Center as host institution. We especially encourage expressions of interest in the following research areas:

- ❖ Ethics of Artificial Intelligence
- ❖ Epistemology of Machine Learning
- ❖ History and Foundations of computational thought
- ❖ Explainable Artificial Intelligence
- ❖ The interaction between human and artificial agents
- ❖ The philosophy of mind and cognition vis-a-vis new technologies
- ❖ The redefinition of the subject in the infosphere

Selected candidates will be offered full academic and administrative support from the Research Center EThoS, the Department of Human Sciences, and the University of Verona Research Office during the process of proposal development and submission.

Application

Candidates should send to the center director Prof. Massimiliano Badino (massimiliano.badino@univr.it):

1. A cover letter
2. A short CV including personal data (name, date of birth, present position)
3. A research proposal (max 2 pages)

Evaluation

The Center decides whether to accept the applicant and to support the application after an academic evaluation by its scientific board. The result (positive or negative) will be communicated to the applicants as soon as possible.

Further information

- Short presentation of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellowship: <https://www.univr.it/en/marie-curie-fellowship>
- Department of Human Sciences: <https://www.dsu.univr.it/?lang=en>
- EThoS: <https://www.dsu.univr.it/?ent=bibliocr&id=328&tipobc=6&lang=en>

Facilities

Fellows will be offered an office, full access to the university book and software library, support for administrative and visa-related issues, assistance during relocation.

PASIFIC in Poland. New post-doc fellowship programme.

Deadline for applications June 30, 2021.

The PASIFIC Programme is dedicated to scholars of any nationality and representing all research disciplines. They can apply for attractive 2-year postdoctoral fellowships at the institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences until June 30th, 2021. The PASIFIC Programme is co-financed from Horizon 2020 within the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions. The PASIFIC fellows will be offered a monthly allowance of approx. €2,500 net. Those, who decide to come to Poland together with their families, may be entitled to an additional family allowance. In addition, they will be granted a research budget of up to €93,000 per project.

To apply for the PASIFIC fellowships, candidates must be in possession of at least a doctoral degree or have 4 years of full-time equivalent research experience. Also, they must comply with the MSCA mobility rule and have not carried out their main activities in Poland for more than 12 months during the three years prior to the call's deadline.

Before applying, one would need to approach their preferred Host from the list of participating institutes, and then their supervisor. A list of available Supervisors in history of technology, science, environment, or medicine, can be found here: <https://pasific.pan.pl/supervisors-from-l-a-birkenmajer-institute-for-the-history-of-science/>

Find out more about application and evaluation procedures. <https://pasific.pan.pl/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/PASIFIC-Call-1-Terms-and-Conditions.pdf>

IX. Join ICOHTEC

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Timo Myllyntaus, Turku School of Economics, Rehtorinpellonkatu 3, R. 313, 20 500 Turku,
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After filling the form, please send by email to Timo Myllyntaus, ICOHTEC Treasurer at timmyl@utu.fi and to Stefan Poser, Secretary General of ICOHTEC at poser@hsu-hh.de.