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Editor: Anna Batzeli, Democritus University of Thrace, Greece.
If you have something to announce please mail to: abatzeli@he.duth.gr



Loviisa nuclear power plant on January 14, 1980.

Photo Credit: Finnish Heritage Agency:
https://museovirasto.finna.fi/Record/museovirasto.DBF07D8944735A840C782AB78CC0D716?lng=en-gb

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1. ICOHTEC News

1.1 ICOHTEC Annual Meeting 2026: wrap up & photo gallery

The 53rd Annual Meeting of the International Committee for the History of Technology (ICOHTEC), held in Alexandroupolis, Greece, from 8 to 11 October 2026, brought together scholars and researchers to explore the history of technology under the theme "Engaging the History of Technology: Bridging Disciplines and Perspectives for Global Challenges." Hosted by Democritus University of Thrace, in collaboration with the Ethnological Museum of Thrace and other institutional partners, the conference provided an international forum for examining the complex relationships between technology, society, culture, politics, and the environment.

The meeting addressed a central question: how can historical perspectives help us better understand the technological transformations shaping our world today? Across a diverse programme of presentations, panels, and discussions, participants explored how technologies emerge, circulate, and acquire meaning within particular historical and social contexts. The contributions demonstrated that technology is never simply a matter of technical innovation. Rather, it is closely intertwined with human choices, institutional structures, cultural values, economic interests, and relations of power.

The conference's interdisciplinary breadth was reflected in the wide range of topics presented. Sessions examined technological knowledge and expertise, industrial development, infrastructure, energy systems, communication networks, military technology, and the movement of technologies across national and cultural boundaries. Other contributions focused on technological heritage, museum collections, archival preservation, and the challenges of interpreting and safeguarding material objects and industrial sites. Together, these perspectives highlighted the importance of combining historical research with insights from engineering, the social sciences, cultural studies, education, and heritage practice.

A particularly important strand of the discussions concerned the relationship between technological development and contemporary global challenges. Papers on energy transitions, environmental change, industrial sustainability, and resource management demonstrated how historical research can illuminate the long-term consequences of technological choices. By examining past experiences of industrialisation, infrastructure building, and technological adaptation, researchers highlighted the social and environmental costs that may accompany innovation, alongside its potential benefits. These historical perspectives offer

valuable tools for questioning assumptions about technological progress and for informing more sustainable approaches to future development.

Digital transformation and artificial intelligence also emerged as significant areas of inquiry. Contributions explored the historical development of computation, the changing role of algorithms and automated systems, and the implications of emerging technologies for education and professional decision-making. Such work underscored the continuing relevance of historical analysis in contemporary debates about automation, expertise, responsibility, and trust. Rather than treating new technologies as inevitable or independent of society, the history of technology encourages critical examination of the human decisions, institutional arrangements, and cultural assumptions that shape their development and use.

Equally significant was the attention given to the social and cultural dimensions of technology. Research on everyday technologies, gender, mobility, knowledge exchange, and technological heritage illustrated how innovation is experienced differently across communities and historical periods. The international range of case studies further demonstrated that technological knowledge rarely develops in isolation. It travels through networks of people, institutions, and ideas, undergoing adaptation and reinterpretation as it crosses geographical and cultural boundaries. In this respect, the conference theme resonated strongly with the historical character of Thrace, a region shaped by centuries of cultural interaction, migration, exchange, and coexistence.

The setting of Alexandroupolis contributed an important regional dimension to the meeting. Alongside the academic programme, the conference offered opportunities to engage with the cultural heritage of the area through activities associated with the Ethnological Museum of Thrace and an optional excursion into the Thracian countryside, including sites connected with Byzantine and Alevi–Bektashi heritage. These activities complemented the scholarly discussions by situating questions of history, technology, and cultural exchange within the wider historical landscape of the host region.

Beyond the individual papers and thematic sessions, the meeting reaffirmed the importance of international scholarly dialogue. Its programme combined in-person and online participation, enabling researchers working in different geographical and institutional contexts to contribute to a shared discussion. The exchanges fostered opportunities to compare methodologies, question established interpretations, and identify common research interests across disciplinary boundaries. The opening keynote, award ceremonies, meetings of ICOHTEC's

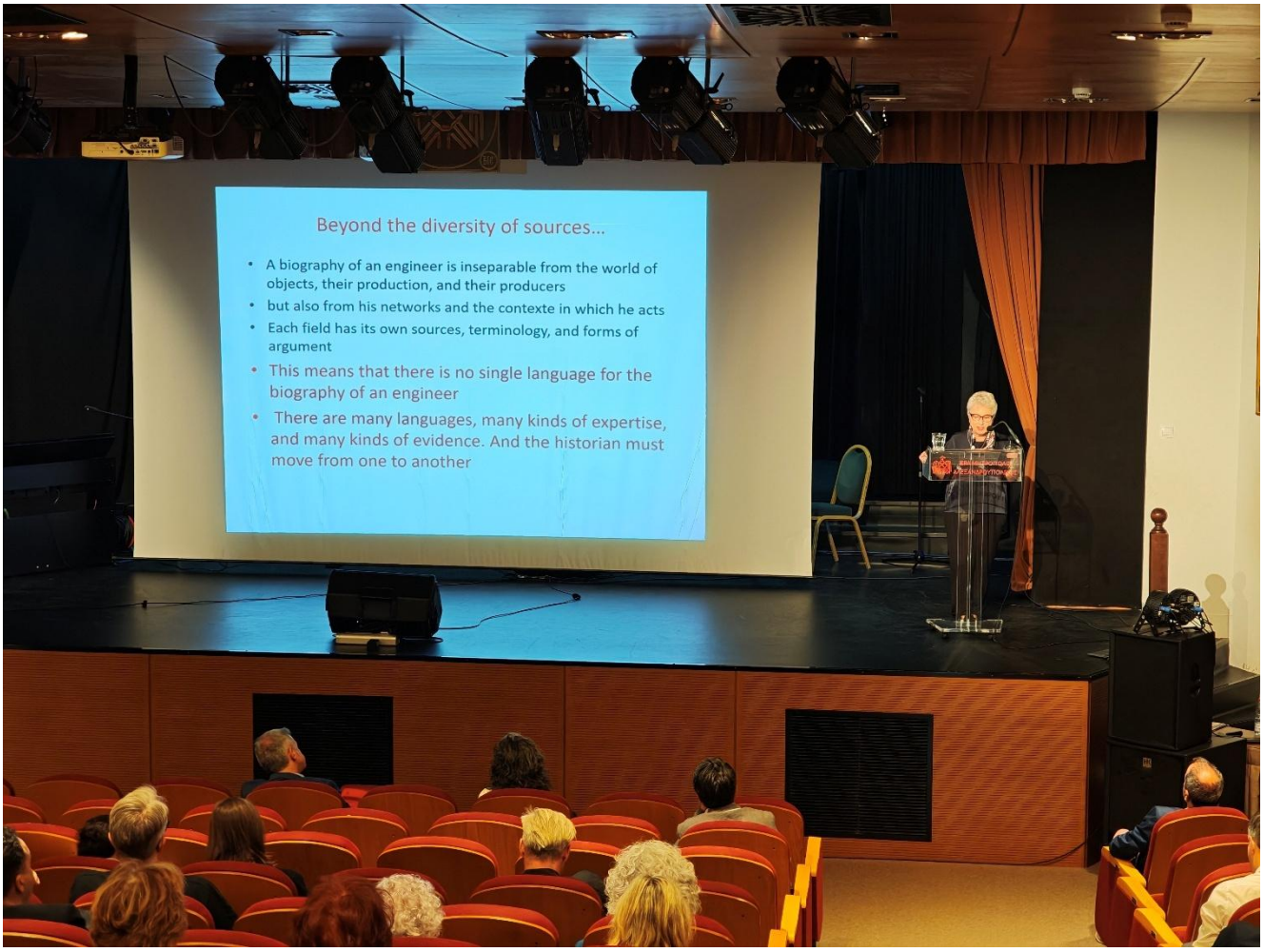
governing bodies, and closing session also reinforced the conference's role in sustaining an international community dedicated to advancing the history of technology.

As the meeting concluded, its central message was clear: the history of technology is essential to understanding not only how technologies have changed the world, but also how societies have shaped, negotiated, and been transformed by them. Historical inquiry provides the critical distance needed to assess contemporary technological developments, recognise their unequal effects, and consider alternative pathways for the future. By bringing together diverse disciplines, geographical perspectives, and historical experiences, ICOHTEC 2026 demonstrated the value of approaching technology as a profoundly human and social phenomenon.

The gathering in Alexandroupolis thus represented an important opportunity to strengthen international research networks and reaffirm the relevance of the history of technology in addressing global challenges. Its interdisciplinary spirit and emphasis on critical engagement provide a strong foundation for continued collaboration among scholars, educators, museums, and heritage professionals. Ultimately, the conference highlighted that understanding the technological past is not merely an exercise in reconstructing earlier achievements; it is also a means of asking more informed, responsible, and inclusive questions about the technological futures we are creating.

Book of Abstracts:

https://icohtec2026.hs.duth.gr/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/ICOHTEC_2026_Book_of_Abstracts.pdf



Keynote Speech / Kranzberg Lecture:

Dr. Irina Gouzévitch, COMMITTEE MEMBER Turriano ICOHTEC Prize. Membre associé du Centre Maurice Halbwachs, École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris.

"The macro-challenges of a micro-history: questioning the biographic of engineers"



Chamber Orchestra of Medicine School Students








GRUINARD ISLAND
Kyriakos Sgour...
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1.2 Interview with Hyeok Hweon “H. H.” Kang (Honourable Mention, ICOHTEC Maurice Daumas Article Prize 2026)

1. Can you give an overview of your educational background and career history?



I grew up in Guatemala City and studied history and music at Emory University, where I received my BA in 2013. I began college with an interest in ethnomusicology, and I still enjoy moving between fields and learning from people whose methods differ from my own. I completed my PhD in History and East Asian Languages at Harvard in 2020, then spent a year as a D. Kim Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow in the Department of the History of Science and Technology at Johns Hopkins. Since 2021, I have been an assistant professor in East Asian Languages and Cultures at Washington University in St. Louis, where I am also affiliated with History and Comparative Literature and Thought.

My research asks how people in early modern Korea made things and made knowledge, and how their work changes broader histories of science and technology. I began by studying firearms and military institutions, but following the people who made weapons led me into workshops, diplomatic exchanges, and debates about the relationship between technical expertise and good government. My work combines archival research with the study of surviving objects, digital methods, and experimental reconstruction. I am especially interested in what becomes visible when we read technical instructions alongside evidence of how people actually worked.

My first book, By Virtue of Craft: Sciences of Making in Chosŏn Korea, is forthcoming from the University of Chicago Press in August 2027. It examines how artisans and officials brought practices of making into the work of governing, and how they developed ways to communicate technical knowledge. The dissertation from

which it grew received ICOHTEC's Turriano Prize in 2021, so it is a particular pleasure to be in conversation with the ICOHTEC community again.

2. You received an Honourable Mention in the ICOHTEC Maurice Daumas Article Prize 2026 for your paper "Global History and the Measures of Early Modern Technology: Europe, East Asia, and the Case of Smoothbore Ballistics" (Journal of World History, Volume 36, Number 2, June 2025, pp. 169–204, https://muse.jhu.edu/pub/5/article/957972/pdf). Could you provide a summary of this work? What type of data did you consult during your research?

The article asks a deceptively simple question: what are we measuring when we compare technologies? Debates about the "rise of the West" often ask when European firearms became superior to those used elsewhere. Even arguments for technological parity can assume that the same kind of gun performed the same task in different societies. I show that early modern muskets were made and used according to different priorities. European line infantry increasingly favored speed and volume of fire, while military institutions in China, Korea, and Japan placed greater emphasis on individual accuracy. A comparison based on firing rate alone can therefore turn a difference in purpose into a hierarchy of achievement.

The evidence brings together military manuals, workshop records, accounts of campaigns, and records of target practice and shooting assessments. Instructions for making and using guns reveal how accuracy depended on carefully bored barrels, the fit between bullet and bore, and the training of the person holding the weapon. Korean workshop records, for example, show the substantial labor devoted to boring barrels, while Korean and Japanese shooting records provide evidence of what marksmen could achieve. I also reexamined European ballistics writings, especially the work of Benjamin Robins, alongside published modern firing experiments. Reading these sources together helped me distinguish the physical possibilities of smoothbore guns from the performance of particular weapons under particular conditions.

This also led me to question the claim that eighteenth-century experimental ballistics brought about a straightforward revolution in military practice. Its effects on small arms were much less immediate than that account suggests. Nor did the different priorities of European and East Asian armies amount to a simple opposition: East Asian marksmen practiced collective volley fire, and European armies employed specialist sharpshooters. The larger point is that technical capability has to be reconstructed through manufacture,

training, and use. East Asian evidence can change our understanding of the possibilities of early modern technology, including technologies used in Europe.

3. What are your plans for the future of this research? Do you intend to expand this paper into a book or explore new case studies?

I am carrying the article's comparative questions into my second book project, The Practical Age: Korea and the Global Pursuit of Useful Knowledge. The connection concerns the standards by which people judged knowledge and technology. In the article, speed and accuracy were different measures of a gun's worth. In the book, I ask how efficacy, frugality, and public benefit became grounds for valuing knowledge in eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Korea. This takes me from military workshops into medicine, household heating, and the collecting of remedies and techniques. It also returns me to a larger question: why did Europe industrialize before Asia, and how much can a supposedly distinctive European culture of "useful knowledge" explain?

The book follows physicians, interpreters, military officers, and scholars who argued that learning should produce practical benefits. Many belonged to the chungin, or "middle people," whose specialized occupations and family connections sustained exchanges across professions and social ranks. I examine how these networks, official endorsement, and scholarly encounters across East Asia gave practical inquiry authority. One central source is Our Humble Explanation of Things (Somun sasŏl), an early eighteenth-century compilation of remedies and techniques. Other cases include physicians testing azurite as a medicine in 1717 and efforts to economize on fuel in saltpeter production and home heating. In each case, I want to recover what people meant by usefulness and how they persuaded others that their knowledge deserved attention.

These cases allow me to connect Korea to a wider Eurasian pursuit of practical improvement without treating European industrialization as the inevitable result of that pursuit. I compare Korean and European efforts to acquire Chinese knowledge, asking what they sought and how they judged its value. I also distinguish the intellectual and moral reasons for valuing inquiry from the economic incentives for adopting a technique. The relative costs of labor, fuel, and materials could make different technological choices worthwhile, even where people shared an enthusiasm for useful knowledge. The book thus develops the article's concern with the purposes of technology into an explanation of how shared intellectual ambitions coexisted with widening economic divergence.

1.3 ICOHTEC Turriano Prize: Report

On behalf of the jury which includes Klaus Staubermann, Matti La Mela, Jacopo Pessina and myself I would like to officially announce that we have decided that the 2026 ICOHTEC Turriano Prize is to be shared this year between two early career researchers Yohann Guffroy and David Singerman.

Their brilliant works have been chosen from among high-quality monographs that arrived from the USA, France, Taiwan, Spain, Sweden, Australia, Germany, Austria, and other countries and deal with different geographical settings, from Yugoslavia to Taiwan, from China to the Caribbean, and focus on different historical periods. I would like to encourage you all to spread the word about the new call of the Turriano Prize for published or unpublished monographs, including PhD theses, written by researchers in the early stages of their careers. We welcome works beyond the narrow definition of history of technology. We accept works in English, German, French, Spanish and Russian.

The Turriano ICOHTEC Prize bears the name of Juanelo Turriano. He was a man born in Milano who spent many years of his life living in the Spanish city of Toledo, working for the emperor Charles V. He was a man of great inventiveness, assembling all kinds of machinery and finding ingenious solutions to architectural and mechanical challenges. He was a practitioner and left few traces in writing. He would have been puzzled had he known that a prize for the best book-length work in the history of technology written by an early-stage scholar bears the name of a man that, most probably, wrote no book himself. He would, however, have been happy to know how the work of many people like him is being better known and understood thanks to the historians of technology, such as our two awardees. They fully deserve the acknowledgement and the financial reward provided by the Juanelo Turriano Foundation in Madrid, that has given its unwavering support to the ICOHTEC. On behalf of the jury, I would like to thank their team.

This year, the quality of the works presented was extremely high. It proves the great dynamism of the history of technology, globally. I would also venture to affirm that interdisciplinarity has ceased to be a fancy word to justify funding and has become embedded in the methodology of much of the research done in the field. It has been a hard task to pick a winner among many excellent candidates. Finally, we have decided to grant the Turriano Prize to two early career researchers, David Singerman and Yohann Guffroy.

Yohann Guffroy's book Les traits de l'invention. Production et usages du dessin d'objet technique en Angleterre au tournant du xixe siècle was published in 2025. He focuses on drawings of inventions and other

technical objects in England at the turn of the nineteenth century, their production, their use and also their materiality. The drawings of inventions were supposed to be a simple and precise means of transmitting knowledge leaving little space for ambiguity: an exact representation of an existing technical object or an object to be built. However, Yohann Guffroy's thoughtful and inventive analysis of the drawings of inventions in patents and in the Society of Arts in England at the turn of the 19th century shows they transmitted far more than that. His careful reading of the drawings themselves, tied to the analysis of the material conditions of their production, and to the people who produced them contributes to refute existing myths such as the one of the rationalization of technical drawing as a result of the imposition of an "engineer's mind", replacing it with a more nuanced notion of configuration of a new political aesthetics of technology. His systematic analysis of the multiple uses of technical drawings (as an instruction to follow, as proof, as a tool to legitimize ownership etc.) makes it possible for him to affirm the configuration in that period of a technical world progressively moving toward mechanisation.

David Singerman's book, published in 2025, is called Unrefined. How Capitalism Reinvented Sugar. It is a thrilling history of sugar production, with great focus on hard-to-measure knowhow. This choice puts skilled workers and their knowledge and skills to the centre of the story. Singerman's work establishes a fruitful and organic dialogue with the burgeoning field of the history of global capitalism, showing how capitalist dynamics contributed decisively not only to the expansion of sugar consumption, but also to the technical transformations of sugar production and commercialization. The book focuses mainly on the US and US companies and actors abroad as foci of these transformative processes, which invites to complement its reading with works on the European sugar beet industries, to get a full picture and better assess the developments analyzed by Singerman. The jury also wishes to stress the readability of the book. The author shows a capacity for storytelling which is well above the general standard in history of technology, and it is books like his that can broaden the readership in our field

On behalf of the jury, I would like to insist on the high quality and innovative nature of both works, and on the dynamism and growing interdisciplinarity of history of technology.

Darina Martykanova

1.4 Become a Member

Annual membership renewals / registration of new members

Being a member of ICOHTEC means joining a global community dedicated to the history of technology. Your membership supports our activities and provides you with exclusive benefits.

Member Benefits: Voting rights at ICOHTEC elections (online or in person). A paper copy of our journal ICON, appearing once a year (including special issues). Full access to the online repository of ICON back issues. A monthly Newsletter delivered directly to your inbox..

I wish to □ renew my membership/□ to become a new member in ICOHTEC. (Tick below the appropriate description/rate):

□ *An individual.* *Rate: 50 € (or equivalent) per year*

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After filling the form, please send by email to Florian Bettel at treasurer@icohtec.org (ICOHTEC Treasurer) and to Nelson Arellano, President of ICOHTEC at president@icohtec.org

2. ICOHTEC Newsletter

2.1 Cover Page

Loviisa Nuclear Power Plant: Documenting Finland's Technological History

Preserved in the collections of the Finnish Heritage Agency (Museovirasto), this archival item offers a glimpse into Finland's technological and industrial heritage. The Agency is responsible for collecting, preserving, researching and making accessible materials documenting the country's cultural history. Through its collections, historical images and other archival records, it provides valuable evidence of how technological developments have transformed the built environment, industrial production and everyday life.

The Loviisa Nuclear Power Plant represents a significant chapter in Finland's post-war history of energy production and technological cooperation. Construction of its first reactor began in 1971, and the first unit entered commercial operation in 1977, followed by the second in 1981. Particularly notable was the combination of Soviet-designed reactor technology with Western equipment and engineering expertise, reflecting the complex international relationships that shaped the project. Today, the plant stands as an important landmark in Finland's energy history. This archival item preserves a visual record of that history, inviting us to reflect on the relationship between technological innovation, international cooperation and the changing energy needs of modern society.

2.2 Book Review

James Mills. *The Origins of Surface-to-Air Guided Missile Technology: German Flak Rockets and the Onset of the Cold War.* Casemate, 2022. 240 pp. $34.95, cloth, ISBN 978-1-63624-277-4.



Reviewed by Richard Byers (University of North Georgia)

Published on H-German (September, 2026)

Commissioned by Anna Batzeli

James Mills's work detailing the origins and development of early guided surface-to-air missile systems in Nazi Germany provides much more than just a thorough new history of these top-secret "wonder weapons" programs and their influence on early Cold War surface-to-air missile (SAM) systems development. In just 240 pages Mills tells not only this story, but also its multiple sequels, as competing Allied intelligence teams from the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union sought to gain access to the records and physical remains of these wartime projects between 1945 and 1949. As Mills documents in succeeding chapters, the former Allies also competitively sought the postwar services of the German researchers, engineers, and scientists who pioneered and developed these weapons systems, which they originally coined "flak rockets" but today are known as guided surface-to-air missiles.

Mills's work is the first multinational comparative study of these competing Allied efforts and their impacts on early Cold War SAM weapons development in the US, Britain and its Commonwealth partners, France, and the Soviet Union until 1960 to appear in English in over twenty years. Mills has produced not only an essential new study of twentieth-century military technology and intelligence collection, but also a valuable reference work that specialists from a wide range of fields will find something of interest and value in.

Mills begins his account with an incredibly detailed, dense analysis of Nazi Germany's several guided surface-to-air missile research and development programs during the Second World War, which achieved significant design and testing milestones that placed them several years ahead of their Allied counterparts but never achieved mass production or operational deployment before May 1945. Mills highlights German breakthroughs in propellant chemistry, guidance and control systems, and proximity fuses as particularly significant.

Although the text is extremely detailed, the main arguments are easily followed, and the book is very well organized. All content chapters begin

with useful short summaries of their main points and end with an equally valuable concluding section that concisely summarizes the enormous amount of detailed and technical information within the main chapter body, which nonspecialists will particularly appreciate.

Chapter 2 examines comparative wartime developments in SAM research and development in the US and Britain. Here Mills identifies American and British deficiencies and technological lags, due, he argues, to three main factors: Allied research did not seriously commence until 1944, three years later than in Nazi Germany, primarily prompted by two contingent but unrelated challenges to traditional anti-aircraft artillery; the emergence of first-generation jet fighters such as the Messerschmitt Me 262; and the critical contemporary need to develop effective countermeasures against Japanese kamikaze attacks on Allied navy vessels in the Pacific.

Despite these pressing challenges, neither Britain nor the US succeeded in developing working SAM prototypes by May 1945. This lack of progress made intelligence reports of dramatic German progress in these fields more attractive and alluring to Allied technical and intelligence experts. Sent into the field, these experts formed small teams with the anodyne moniker "CIOS teams" (Combined Intelligence Objectives Subcommittee). They had been activated by their governments to search for, locate, retrieve, and exploit valuable documentation, hardware, and human expertise related to advanced German weapons systems, including the SAM programs, in early 1945 as Allied armies reached and crossed into Germany. Mills's account in chapter 3 shows how these efforts to locate German SAM technologies, documentation, and researchers predated and inspired similar—and much better known—missions to retrieve and exploit knowledge about the V1 and V2/A-4 long-range rocket programs.

Over the next five years, these early, rather haphazard search and seizures ultimately evolved into Projects Sunrise and Paperclip in the US as well as similar programs in Britain and France, and also supported the rationale behind the USSR's own seizure and forced resettlement of over six thousand German scientists, engineers, researchers, and technicians to the Soviet Union, known as Operation Osoaviakhim, in October 1946. Mills argues the big winner in these competing efforts in pursuing guided missile technologies and the German experts who created them was the United States, which captured most of the documentation and also recruited most of the experienced senior researchers, followed by Britain, then France, and with the Soviet Union finishing last.

Mills attributes US success in this competition, which he details in chapter 4, to several factors: the US offered better salaries and more postwar employment opportunities, especially in the private sectors but also in academia and at federal government agencies; US recruitment programs ignored or bypassed denazification-related immigration procedures; and only the postwar US possessed the resources to fund and sustain large, expensive research and development projects.

Chapters 5 and 6 cover the British and French efforts to retrieve SAM documentation from Germany—and later their former ally the US—and recruit much smaller numbers of the remaining experts, at a far smaller scale and with far fewer resources. These efforts, Mills argues, ultimately generated few tangible results or any viable weapons systems by the early 1950s, and both countries began purchasing mainly US-produced SAM systems by the early 1960s. An extended appendix covers the Soviet efforts, which like the US programs resulted in an operational SAM weapons system by the late 1950s, known in the USSR as the S-25 Berkut.

Mills concludes that early postwar surface-to-air missile technological developments in all four countries, particularly between 1945 and 1960, benefited enormously from these technological and

knowledge-transfer processes. Weapons systems such as the US Nike and the Soviet S-25 systems that appeared in the late 1950s derived many of their technologies directly from these earlier German precedents.

More broadly, Mills's work reveals the large scale of theoretical and practical chemical and aeronautical engineering knowledge transfer into NASA and US private defense firms—and their state-controlled Soviet counterparts—from German mentors throughout the early Cold War. This transfer of theoretical and applied research knowledge from Germany to the US, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union just as the conflict began to expand is an arguably even more significant longer-term legacy, even after 1960 as the technology advanced in new and different ways and earlier German developments became less directly relevant.

Mills's work is important and deserves a wide audience, not only for its voluminous documentation and persuasive arguments about technology transfer and war as a technological accelerator, but also because it reconnects new generations of readers with older historical evidence and scholarship long out of easy reach and access, from multiple archival sources in multiple languages.

Mills also challenges traditional mid-twentieth-century periodization and historiography by framing an extended narrative and analytical continuum stretching from 1941 to 1960, reflecting and reinforcing a "longer duration" trend seen by this reviewer in other recent Second World War scholarship. Scholars and graduate students in intelligence and strategic studies, as well as historians of the Second World War and the Cold War and general readers interested in the history of guided missile systems, will greatly benefit from reading this book.

Citation:

Richard Byers. Review of Mills, James, The Origins of Surface-to-Air Guided Missile Technology: German Flak Rockets and the Onset of the Cold War. H-German, H-Net Reviews. September, 2026.

URL: https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=63492

2.3 ICOHTEC Newsletter: Past Issues: No 46 (January 2009)

ICOHTEC 17 years ago

ICOHTEC Newsletter No. 46, published in January 2009, features a report on the workshop "The Socialist Car," held in Berlin in June 2008, alongside announcements of forthcoming conferences, summer schools, and calls for contributions. The workshop explored the history of automobile production, ownership, and use in Eastern Europe under state socialism, examining how cars shaped consumer culture, social relationships, gender roles, political ideals, and everyday life amid shortages and limited access to vehicles and spare parts. By comparing experiences across the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, and other socialist countries, contributors highlighted both the distinctive characteristics of socialist automobility and its connections with wider European developments. The issue also publicised upcoming events on topics including technological innovation, the history of chemistry, food and war, telecommunications and globalisation, and interdisciplinarity, reflecting ICOHTEC's commitment to international scholarly exchange and the broad, interconnected study of the history of technology.

Read the issue at:

https://www.icohtec.org/publications/newsletter/news-newsletter46.html

2.4 Open call for contributions

ICOHTEC Monthly Newsletter invites contributions from scholars and practitioners in relevant fields. Submissions may include announcements of events, descriptions of ongoing projects, reflections, or news items of interest. Contributions should be sent to: Anna Batzeli, Newsletter Editor at: abatzeli@he.duth.gr

In addition, we welcome short blog-style essays (up to 800 words).

The purpose of the Newsletter is to inform members and affiliates of current developments and emerging discussions within the field.

We accept contributions in all official ICOHTEC languages (English, French, German, Russian or Spanish).

3. ICON, Journal of ICOHTEC

3.1 Submit your Paper

ICON, the bi-annual journal of ICOHTEC founded in 1995, publishes essays, research articles, research briefs, review essays and book reviews on all aspects and periods of technological history by members and non-members. It devotes special attention to the discussion of contemporary problems of technology in their socio-economic and cultural settings. The journal's goal is to foster scholarship by providing timely review and circulation of ideas to an international audience. Please submit your manuscript for consideration (article and abstract) at peeter.muursepp@taltech.ee

ISSN: 1361-8113

eISSN: 2806-4208

Indexes and databases

ICON is available via JSTOR as well as ICOHTEC's website. Articles appearing in ICON are included in SCOPUS, America: History and Life, Current abstracts, Francis, Historical abstracts, PubMed, TOC premier, listed in the European Reference Index for the Humanities.

ICOHTEC members have access to all volumes on ICOHTEC's homepage:

https://www.icohtec.org/icon/

3.2 Throwback: ICON Volume (13) 2007

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https://www.jstor.org/stable/23787008

BOOK REVIEWS

Landscape of Technology Transfer: Swedish Iron-makers in India 1860—1864. Stockholm Papers in the History and Philosophy of Technology/ Jernkontorets Bergshistoriska Skriftserie 42 by Jan af Geijerstam (pp. 170-173)

Review by: Steven A. Walton

https://www.jstor.org/stable/23787009

The Carriage Trade. Making Horse-Drawn Vehicles in America by Thomas A. Kinney (pp. 173-175)

Review by: Bruno Cordeiro

https://www.jstor.org/stable/23787010

Ships and Science: The birth of naval architecture in the Scientific Revolution, 1600—1800 by Larrie D. Ferreiro (pp. 175-178)

Review by: Martin Bellamy

https://www.jstor.org/stable/23787011

The Shock of the Old: Technology and Global History Since 1900 by David Edgerton (pp. 178-179)

Review by: Finn Arne Jørgensen

https://www.jstor.org/stable/23787012

Gunpowder, Explosives and the State: A Technological History by Brenda J. Buchanan (pp. 179-183)

Review by: Y. Bergman

https://www.jstor.org/stable/23787013

Blind Landings: Low Visibility Operations in American Aviation 1918-1958 by Eric. M. Conway (pp. 183-186)

Review by: Eric Schalin

https://www.jstor.org/stable/23787014

Back Matter

https://www.jstor.org/stable/23787015

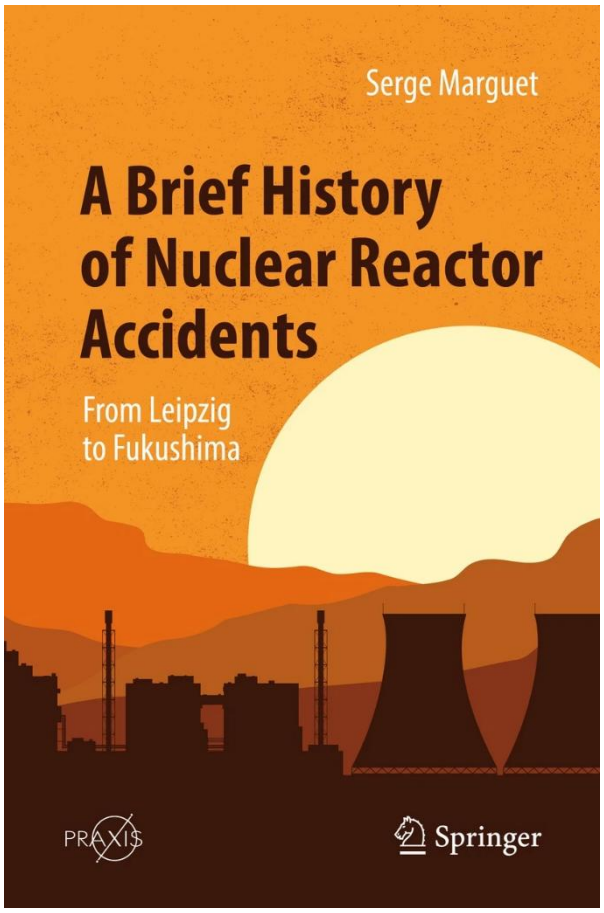
4. Recently Published

An indicative list of recently published books, book reviews and research papers

4.1. Books

A Brief History of Nuclear Reactor Accidents: From Leipzig to Fukushima

By Serge Marguet

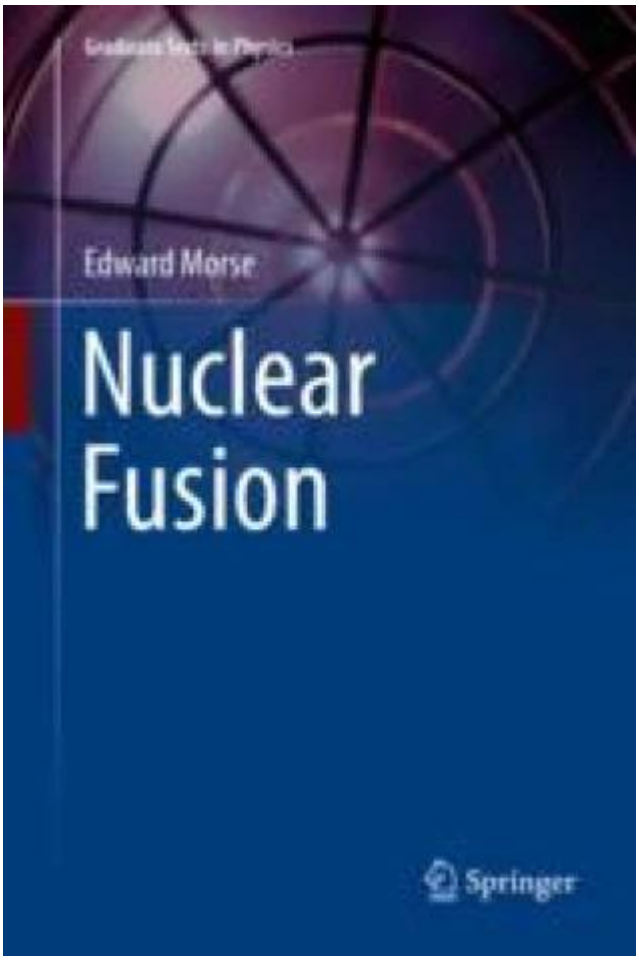


Are you afraid of a nuclear reactor accident? Should you be? This book will arm you with the scientific knowledge necessary to make a rational and informed opinion on the subject, without having to be an expert in nuclear physics. Written so that a non-specialist can easily approach the highly technical aspects, it looks at all significant nuclear reactor accidents since the dawn of the Atomic Age and brings to light many crucial details that rarely, if ever, appear in the general media. Serge Marguet, an internationally renowned expert in reactor physics, breaks down the must-know technical aspects of numerous nuclear reactor accidents throughout history — both famous and unknown — from the first ever nuclear accident in Leipzig to the Chernobyl explosion and, finally, the Fukushima affair and its most recent developments. With many high-quality photographs and diagrams, this book is essential reading for anyone concerned about nuclear safety, curious about nuclear reactors, or simply interested in the history — and future — of nuclear power.

link.springer.com/book

Nuclear Fusion

By Edward Morse



The pursuit of nuclear fusion as an energy source requires a broad knowledge of several disciplines. These include plasma physics, atomic physics, electromagnetics, materials science, computational modeling, superconducting magnet technology, accelerators, lasers, and health physics. Nuclear Fusion distills and combines these disparate subjects to create a concise and coherent foundation to both fusion science and technology. It examines all aspects of physics and technology underlying the major magnetic and inertial confinement approaches to developing nuclear fusion energy. It further chronicles latest developments in the field, and reflects the multi-faceted nature of fusion research, preparing advanced undergraduate and graduate students in physics and engineering to launch into successful and diverse fusion-related research.

Nuclear Fusion reflects Dr. Morse's research in both magnetic and inertial confinement fusion, working with the world's top laboratories, and embodies his extensive thirty-five year career in teaching three courses in fusion plasma physics and fusion technology at University of California, Berkeley.

4.2. Book Reviews

Reviewed for H-Environment by Ramya Swayamprakash

Mendoza, Mary E.; Voyles, Traci Brynne; Limerick, Patty, eds..

_Not Just Green, Not Just White: Race, Justice, and Environmental

History_. University of Nebraska Press, 2025. xxiv + 508 pp.

$35.00, ISBN 978-1-4962-4173-3.

Review - http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=61716

Reviewed for H-Sci-Med-Tech by Niall Roe

Corning, Peter A.; Kauffman, Stuart A.; Noble, Denis; Shapiro,

James Alan; Vane-Wright, Richard Irwin; Pross, Addy, eds..

Evolution "On Purpose": Teleonomy in Living Systems. MIT Press,

2023. Illustrations. 379 pp. $75.00, ISBN 978-0-262-54640-9.

Review - http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=62213

Reviewed for H-Environment by Dario Fazzi

Rhee, Pollyanna. _Natural Attachments: The Domestication of

American Environmentalism, 1920–1970_. University of Chicago

Press, 2025. 224 pp. $32.00, ISBN 978-0-226-84063-5.

Review - http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=62438

Reviewed for H-Environment by Madelyn Powers

Morin, Karen M.. _Cattle Trails and Animal Lives: The Founding of

an American Carceral Archipelago_. University of Georgia Press, 2025. 204 pp. $29.95, ISBN 978-0-8203-7446-8.

Review - http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=62718

Reviewed for H-Environment by Ruizhi Choo

Kuper, Peter. _Insectopolis: A Natural History_. W. W. Norton & Company, 2025. 256 pp. $35.00, ISBN 978-1-324-03571-8.

Review - http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=62892

Reviewed for H-Environment by Samantha Wagner

Bainbridge, David. _Geology: An Illustrated History_. Princeton University Press, 2026. 256 pp. $29.95, ISBN 978-0-691-26983-2.

Review - http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=62897

Reviewed for H-Oceans by Eleanor J. Goetz

Graham, Zackary A.. _Crayfish, Crawfish, Crawdad: The Biology and Conservation of North America's Favorite Crustaceans_. University of North Carolina Press, 2026. 248 pp. $28.00, ISBN 978-1-4696-8573-1.

Review - http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=63054

4.3. Research Papers

New H-Environment Roundtable on Wright's "Moral Energy in America: From the Progessive Era to the Atomic Bomb" https://networks.h-net.org/group/announcements/20166929/new-h-environment-roundtable-wrights-moral-energy-america-progessive
Wright, "Moral Energy in America: From the Progressive Era to the Atomic Bomb," H-Environment Roundtable 16, no. 16 (2026) https://networks.h-net.org/wright-moral-energy-america-progressive-era-atomic-bomb-h-environment-roundtable-16-no-16-2026
Crossing transdisciplinary boundaries within energy research: An 'on the ground' perspective from early career researchers: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214629617300385
Graphic Histories of Technology: https://muse.jhu.edu/pub/1/article/1004335
Teaching Chornobyl Through Graphic Novels: https://muse.jhu.edu/pub/1/article/1004336
Why I Tell Stories of Science and Technology Through Comics: https://muse.jhu.edu/pub/1/article/1004337
Computing Close to the Iron Curtain: Inter/national Computing Practices in Czechoslovakia and Finland, 1945-1970: https://muse.jhu.edu/pub/1/article/386117
Reformulation and Appropriation of Traditional Knowledge in Industrial Ayurveda: The Trajectory of Jeevani: https://muse.jhu.edu/pub/4/article/780416
Diversify, Digitize, or Die? https://www.jstor.org/stable/28036368?searchText=history%20of%20technology&searchUri=%2Faction%2FdoBasicSearch%3FQuery%3Dhistory%2Bof%2Btechnology%26so%3Dnew%26efqs%3DeyJjdHkiOlsiYW05MWNtNWhiQT09Il19&ab_segments=0%2Fbasic_search_gsv2%2Fcontrol&refreqid=fastly-default%3A4e453eacf49933108b731677e0e2599b
Personality traits and techno-eustress in online learning: Insights from structural and configurational analysis.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/48894697?searchText=history%20of%20technology&searchUri=%2Faction%2FdoBasicSearch%3FQuery%3Dhistory%2Bof%2Btechnology%26so%3Dnew%26efqs%3DeyJjdHkiOlsiYW05MWNtNWhiQT09Il19&ab_segments=0%2Fbasic_search_gsv2%2Fcontrol&refreqid=fastly-default%3A4e453eacf49933108b731677e0e2599b
Should Your Kids Be Born in a Pod?: The shared dream of techno-optimizers, feminist liberators, and the kindly grandpa from *Jurassic Park* is getting closer to reality. https://www.jstor.org/stable/28025163?searchText=history%20of%20technology&searchUri=%2Faction%2FdoBasicSearch%3FQuery%3Dhistory%2Bof%2Btechnology%26so%3Dnew%26efqs%3DeyJjdHkiOlsiYW05MWNtNWhiQT09Il19&ab_segments=0%2Fbasic_search_gsv2%2Fcontrol&refreqid=fastly-default%3A4e453eacf49933108b731677e0e2599b

5. Featured Events

5.1 ‘Better than Steam? Davy, Faraday, the Brunels & the Gaz Engine, 1823-1833’ by Professor Frank James. November 18 @ 6:00 pm - 7:30 pm

This event is both an in-person and on-line event. No need to register – just come along or click this zoom link to join on-line:

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81036250158?pwd=d9r2umRKQOsqXzKqmnUGXdahMHr7CQ.1

In early March 1823, laboratory assistant Michael Faraday, at the Royal Institution, unintentionally subjected chlorine to a very high pressure and, much to his surprise, found that it turned into a liquid – the first time that a gas had been liquefied.

Aside from the scientific achievement, very quickly this phenomenon came to be seen as having the potential to be a new source of power. Steam-power was not necessarily seen as inevitably replacing wind or water-power. This is illustrated by the large amount of effort devoted by savants, including Faraday and Davy, during the 1820s to exploit gas liquefaction practically in what was termed the ‘gaz engine’. Furthermore, the engineers Marc Brunel and his son Isambard Brunel also devoted considerable effort to render gaz engines feasible. The Admiralty, then beginning to use steam-powered vessels, was also very interested in gaz engines and provided limited support for later stages of the research.

Following repeated failures to develop a practical engine, at the start of the 1830s work ceased on the project. In modern terms, what was being attempted of course was to obtain more energy from a gaz engine than was required to liquefy the gas in the first place, that is a form of perpetual motion. Once the laws of thermodynamics had been formulated during the 1840s, the pursuit of such a source of power was seen as clearly impossible. Before then it was not clear, even to leading savants and engineers, that what they were doing was seeking to build a perpetual motion machine.

The story illustrates just how invisible perpetual motion could be.

About the Speaker

Professor Frank James, a former President of the Newcomen Society, is Professor of the History of Science at University College London. His main research centres on the physical sciences in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and how they relate to other areas of society and culture, for example art, literature, business, media, religion, engineering and the military.

Frank edited the Correspondence of Michael Faraday, published in six volumes between 1991 and 2012, served as an advisory editor for the four volume Collected Letters of Humphry Davy (2020) and was a Co-I on the AHRC funded Humphry Davy Notebooks Project. His Michael Faraday: A Very Short Introduction was published in 2010 by OUP who the following year also published his sesquicentenary edition of Faraday's Chemical History of a Candle.

His current research concentrates on writing and researching a biographical study of Humphry Davy focussing on his practical work including nitrous oxide, agricultural chemistry, mineralogy, the miners' safety lamp, analysis of ancient Roman pigments and his attempts to unroll chemically the papyri excavated from Herculaneum.

https://www.newcomen.com/activity/better-than-steam-davy-faraday-the-brunels-the-gaz-engine-1823-1833-by-professor-frank-james/

5.2 EURAXESS Australia and New Zealand info session on ERC grants



EURAXESS Australia and New Zealand and the ERC are organising a webinar on ERC funding opportunities.

This webinar is open to researchers at all career stages, across all disciplines and nationalities.

Participation is free of charge, but registration is required. Places are limited and will be allocated on a first-come, first-served basis.

Agenda:

- Understanding ERC Grants: an introduction to ERC funding opportunities.

- Learning from Experience: a panel discussion featuring a Synergy Grant holder, a Starting Grant holder and a team member of an ERC Advanced Grant project, sharing their experiences of ERC-funded research.

- Interactive Q&A: an opportunity to ask questions and engage with the speakers

More information on the webinar is available on the event page:
https://euraxess.ec.europa.eu/worldwide/australia-nz/events/european-research-council-grants-top-researchers-anywhere-world-2

6. Featured Calls

6.1 11th East-West Workshop on Industrial Archaeology

The 11th East-West Workshop on Industrial Archaeology

(industrial landscapes)

Industrial landscapes are territories modified by people where industry is the most defining cultural process or agent of change. They can be terrestrial or maritime, such as fishing or oil-extraction seascapes. They can also be aerial or orbital if we consider satellites and spacecraft as part of the telecommunications and transportation industries. In terms of types, they are often identified by the most prominent activity developed within them (mining landscapes, railway landscapes, etc.). Industrial landscapes are more difficult to delimit chronologically, as many are diachronic. In this workshop, we broaden our perspective to view industry within its larger physical context and explore how these landscapes can be studied, preserved and revitalised. To do so, our speakers combine landscape and industrial archaeology, industrial heritage protection and sustainable renewal, and landscape architecture and design to examine exemplary cases from Britain, South Korea, China and Brazil.

The East-West workshop series aims to exchange ideas and knowledge between Western and Eastern colleagues to develop a more international and diverse industrial archaeology. The event is jointly organised by the Institute for Cultural Heritage and History of Science & Technology (USTB, China) and the UK Association for Industrial Archaeology.

PLACE:

Zoom (online meeting).

Register for FREE to get the Zoom link to the event here:

https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/11th-east-west-workshop-on-industrial-archaeology-industrial-landscapes-tickets-2003465209373?aff=oddtdtcreator

DATE & TIME:

21 November 2026, Saturday.

10.00-12.00 (London time)

SPEAKERS & TALKS:

- Stephen WALKER (Friends of Moor Pond Woods, England): "Spinning Yarns: A Tale of Landscape Archaeology in the Leen Valley of Nottinghamshire, UK"

The cotton spinning mills developed in Nottinghamshire (England) by George Robinson and his sons in the late 18th century were acknowledged by contemporary writers to be pioneering. Faced with a crisis in their water supply, their early use of steam power was groundbreaking. Furthermore, their impact on the landscape was considerable. From the 1960s, researchers identified surviving earthworks and catalogued aspects of the business. Exploration of the mill water system (as an ongoing community archaeology project) since 2000 has revealed more detail about their innovative approach to maintaining production with their water wheels, using a modest stream and a combination of surface water storage and groundwater sources. This presentation introduces the site and some of the findings.

- Hyun-Jin CHUN (Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, China): "Line Forest Park Design in Seoul, South Korea"

This lecture presents Seoul's landmark Gyeonguiseon Linear Park, a transformative railway-to-green corridor regeneration project constructed from 2010 to 2016 on a disused 6.19 km rail stretch spanning Yongsan Community Centre to Gajoa Station, with a total area of 140,170 m². The core design framework adopts the triple "Green Conveyor" concept to establish integrated sustainable urban infrastructure covering ecology, socio-economy, and local history and culture. The site is segmented into four distinctive thematic zones: a History Zone showcasing railway industrial heritage, a Culture & Art Zone tied to surrounding university art communities, a Community Relaxation Zone featuring ecological waterways and multi-use leisure lawns, and a Nature Ecology Zone merged with Hongjecheon Stream. The design preserves original rail tracks, recycles

subway groundwater for artificial streams, and builds interconnected pedestrian and cycling routes linking major Seoul waterfront and urban parks. Resident-led park steward councils drive community engagement via art galleries, outdoor libraries and local markets. This case demonstrates how obsolete rail infrastructure can revitalise marginal urban zones, enhance biodiversity, lift regional vitality, and create inclusive public green space balancing ecological value, cultural memory and everyday community life.

- Fang WEI (Beijing Forestry University, China): "Re-imagining Machine and Garden: Public Perception of Post-Industrial Landscapes from a Human Factors Perspective"

Post-industrial landscapes represent a complex intersection of industrial heritage, spontaneous nature and contemporary urban life. Their regeneration requires not only the preservation of physical remains, but also an understanding of how people perceive and experience these transformed environments. This presentation introduces a human factors perspective on post-industrial landscape research, focusing on the interactions among industrial remains, natural elements and new design interventions. Through empirical studies combining questionnaire surveys, image semantic segmentation, eye-tracking experiments and physiological measurements, the research examines how different landscape configurations influence public perception, preference, visual attention and emotional response. Findings show that industrial elements are important carriers of identity and visual attention, while natural succession can enhance ecological and experiential qualities when appropriately balanced. By linking measurable human responses with physical landscape attributes, the study demonstrates how perception-based evidence can inform more sensitive, adaptive and publicly responsive approaches to the regeneration of post-industrial landscapes.

- David Lugli Turtera PEREIRA (São Paulo State University, Brazil): "Archaeometric Characterisation of Bricks from the Paulista Co Workshops (São Paulo State, Brazil): Raw Materials, Technology and the Production of São Paulo's Railway Landscape"

This talk explores how bricks from the Paulista Co's workshops in Campinas and Jundiaí (São Paulo, Brazil) evidence the formation of the railway industrial landscape from the late 19th to the early 20th century. Drawing on the chaîne opératoire approach, it relates environmental setting, raw-material procurement, technology, production and the circulation of building materials. Eight samples were collected and characterised using physicochemical analyses. The results revealed ferruginous aluminosilicate matrices with quartz-rich

inclusions and geochemical affinity with local or regional clay sources. Variations in raw-material selection, paste homogenisation and fabric orientation indicate a shared yet flexible technological tradition, shaped by resource availability, forming practices and firing conditions. Estimated firing temperatures ranged from 750 to 900 °C and produced partial sintering. The samples enable reconstruction of a chaîne opératoire extending from the geoenvironmental availability of resources to their material embodiment in railway buildings, fundamental to the making of a distinctive industrial landscape.

ABOUT THE SPEAKERS:

Dr Stephen Walker is a freelance consultant. He is a Chartered Geographer with a particular interest in hydrology, historical geography and landscape archaeology. Since 2000, he has chaired the Moor Pond Woods Project Steering Group and co-ordinated the archaeological work on-site (a site originally developed by the industrialist Robinson family in the late 18th century to supply water to their cotton mills, and today relevant for both its wildlife and archaeological remains). He got his PhD from the University of Nottingham in 2017 with a doctoral thesis in which he discussed the archaeological remains, business history and social history of the eighteenth-century Robinson Mills in the Leen Valley of Nottinghamshire, UK. His research on the subject has been published in journals such as Midland History and Industrial Archaeology Review, among others.

Dr Hyun-Jin CHUN is a Full Professor of Environmental Design at the School of Arts, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics. He earned his PhD in Landscape Architecture from Seoul National University, followed by two postdoctoral fellowships at Southeast University. He also serves as President of the Asian Cultural Landscape Association and Vice President of the Asian Academy of Culture. His research spans cultural landscape regeneration, railway linear park renewal, eco-design, and AI-integrated smart landscape systems. He has led landmark projects including Seoul's Gyeonguiseon Disused Railway Linear Park and published over 70 papers indexed in SCI, Scopus and KCI. He held visiting scholar posts at Purdue, Chulalongkorn and Van Lang University, and has authored four academic monographs. Focused on cross-border urban landscape exchange, he frequently delivers special lectures on post-industrial rail-to-green regeneration and sustainable urban public space design across Asia.

Dr Fang WEI is a Professor of Landscape Architecture at Beijing Forestry University. She holds a PhD in Landscape Architecture from Tsinghua University and was a visiting scholar at The Pennsylvania State University (USA). She serves on professional committees of the Chinese Society of Landscape Architecture, ICOMOS China, and the Urban Planning Society of China, and leads the Chinese team of the International Joint Laboratory for Industrial Landscape Regeneration. Her research focuses on contemporary landscape theory, landscape perception, industrial heritage conservation, and sustainable urban regeneration. She has led projects funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, Beijing Social Science Foundation, and China Postdoctoral Science Foundation, and has published over 40 papers in journals including Urban Forestry & Urban Greening and Studies in the History of Gardens & Designed Landscapes. Her work has received awards from the Landscape Institute, IFLA Asia-Pacific Region, and the Chinese Society of Landscape Architecture.

Dr David Lugli Turtera PEREIRA has a Bachelor's degree in Geography from São Paulo State University (UNESP, 2007), and a Master's degree (2012) and a PhD (2018) in Archaeology from the University of São Paulo (USP). He has research experience in archaeology, with an emphasis on pre-colonial archaeology, landscape archaeology and industrial archaeology. Pereira has promoted projects on heritage education and divulgation of archaeological heritage, the most recent being the "Participatory Museological Plan for the Funicular Technological Museum of Vila de Paranapiacaba". He has developed research and published academic articles on ceramic variability in archaeological sites, techno-typological analysis of the lithic industry and heritage education. Pereira has just completed a research fellowship of the FAPESP/CNPq (São Paulo Research Foundation / Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development) Programme to Support the Retention of Young Doctors in Brazil with a pioneering archaeometry project on 19th-century railway architecture within the Railway Memory Project (UNESP).

6.2 Associate Historian Position at IEEE

This is a full-time temporary position until Dec 31, 2027 paid hourly at $45/hour

Overview Reporting to the Director of Heritage Programs, the Associate Historian conducts independent historical research, creates accessible content for public and academic audiences, and will assists IEEE History and Heritage and other staff in outreach to the public and IEEE audiences.

Key Responsibilities:

- **Content Development & Research:** research and develop historical content for special projects to support IEEE outreach, fulfill internal service requests, and enrich IEEE History and Hertiage programs; collaborates on customized events and activations commissioned by other IEEE teams.
- **Outreach & Stakeholder Engagement:** assist in publicizing historical programs and special projects through digital newsletters and other institutional channels; foster relationships within the professional history community.

Education Master's degree or other advanced degree in history, education, public history/museology, archival science, or related field required. Ph.D. in history, education, public history/museology, archival science, or a related field preferred.

Work Experience 2–4 years postgraduate experience in a related field preferred. MA and Ph.D. degrees count as experience.

About the Organization IEEE, organized as a 501(c)(3) public charity, is the world's largest technical professional organization, dedicated to advancing technology, computing, and electrical engineering for the benefit of humanity. The History & Heritage team works with the volunteers of the IEEE History Committee in the public history space to preserve and share the history of IEEE, its members, their industries and professions, and related technologies.

All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability, or status as a protected veteran.

For more information and to apply to this position, visit Careers at IEEE.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE EVALUATED ON A ROLLING BASIS

7. Funding & Job Opportunities

▪ **California Institute of Technology - Postdoctoral Scholar Teaching Fellow in History and Philosophy of Science:** The Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences at the California Institute of Technology invites applications for a two-year Postdoctoral Scholar Teaching Fellowship to begin in time for Caltech's fall term 2027. We welcome applications from candidates working in the field of History and Philosophy of Science, with a focus on the 19th and/or 20th century. The successful candidate will be expected to teach two (approximately ten-week) undergraduate courses in the first year of their appointment and three undergraduate courses in their second year. The appointment is contingent upon completion of the Ph.D. Interested candidates should apply electronically at https://applications.caltech.edu/jobs/historypd by uploading a cover letter, a research statement, three letters of recommendation, a current CV, a sample of original written work, and an education statement that addresses the applicant's thoughts on classroom instruction, mentorship of students, and ways to foster an inclusive environment for those who come to Caltech with many different perspectives and experiences. Candidates unable to apply electronically may send the above materials to: Chair, HPS Postdoc Search, HSS 101-40 Caltech, Pasadena, CA 91125. Deadline for applications is November 10, 2026. Read more at: https://networks.h-net.org/jobs/70547/california-institute-technology-postdoctoral-scholar-teaching-fellow-history-and

▪ **Loyola University Maryland - Assistant Professor of History of Medicine and Health:** The History Department at Loyola University Maryland invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professorship in the History of Medicine and Health, to begin in July 2027. Geography and chronology are open. Applicants should demonstrate a strong commitment to undergraduate teaching (including engaging in high impact practices in History), scholarship, and service, as well as the ability to contribute to the Jesuit educational mission. The successful applicant will teach three undergraduate courses a semester, including HS 100: Encountering the Past. Taken by all Loyola students as part of the Core Curriculum, this course uses the perspective of a single historical topic chosen by the instructor to introduce students to the field of history and its importance for understanding the present. The successful applicant will also offer courses in the history of health and medicine broadly, as well as classes in their geographic and temporal expertise. They may also teach a class in the university's Honors program. Read more at: https://networks.h-net.org/jobs/70167/loyola-university-maryland-assistant-professor-history-medicine-and-health

▪ **Call for Applications | Newberry Library Fellowships :** Applications are now open for the Newberry Library's scholarly fellowship programs. Newberry fellowships give researchers the time, space, and community required to pursue innovative and ground-breaking projects, as well as access to the Newberry's world-renowned, humanities-centered collections. Fellows advance scholarship, develop new interpretations, and expand our understanding of the past. Particular areas of collecting strength at the Newberry include: American history and culture, American Indian and Indigenous studies, Renaissance and Early Modern studies, maps and travel, history of the book, the performing arts (including theater, dance, and music), and history of Chicago and the Midwest. Long-Term Fellowships are open to those who hold PhDs and other terminal degrees, from early career researchers to senior scholars. Long-term fellows may spend 4 or 5 months at the Newberry during the academic year working on a large-scale project, such as a book manuscript, with direct relation to the Newberry collections. The stipend is $5,000 per month. The deadline to apply for Long-Term Fellowships is November 20, 2026. Short-Term Fellowships are available to PhD candidates and those who hold PhDs and other terminal degrees. Fellows spend 1 to 2 months at the Newberry investigating specific collection items that are essential to their scholarship. The stipend is $3,000 per month. The deadline to apply for Short-Term Fellowships is December 4, 2026. The Newberry also offers further opportunities for tribal researchers, researchers in creative fields, and publication subvention. Find out more on our fellowships website. Continue reading at: https://networks.h-net.org/group/announcements/20164924/call-applications-newberry-library-fellowships

8. Calls for papers

▪ **Talos at the Shores of Crete: Imagining Artificial Beings from Antiquity to the Present (25-26 February 2027):** Call For Papers: Talos at the Shores of Crete: Imagining Artificial Beings from Antiquity to the Present 25 – 26 February 2027. A Transdisciplinary Conference at the Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz – Max Planck Institut. Within the Framework of the Project The Art of AI. Rethinking Notions of Creativity, Aesthetics and Ethics. Deadline: 8 November 2026. «There came handmaids made of gold, looking just like living girls. They have in them intelligence in their minds, and human speech and strength, and they know how to work thanks to the immortal gods» (Homer, Iliad 18.417–422). From ancient mythology and medieval automata to modern robotics and contemporary AI, artificial beings have occupied a central place in cultural imagination and philosophical thinking. Machines have often been imagined before they were built and their material and conceptual development has also continually reshaped the ways in which they are represented and understood. Long before the term "artificial intelligence" existed, artificial beings populated myth, ritual, and craft: Hephaestus's golden attendants, Pygmalion's animated ivory statue, Talos patrolling the shores of Crete, and the Golem shaped from clay are just some examples of this long history. On one hand, these figures embodied and shaped ideals, expectations, and anxieties about what it might mean to create something capable of moving, perceiving, or acting as though it were alive. On the other hand, they also shed light on the respective notions of intelligence and creativity at play. These imaginaries of and narratives about artificial intelligence have always been part of the human condition since its very beginnings, and they reveal a lot about human beings and their dreams and fears. Although these imaginaries and narratives cannot simply be assimilated to the modern concept of artificial intelligence, they form part of the genealogies through which contemporary AI is imagined and interpreted. Continue reading at: https://networks.h-net.org/group/announcements/20165858/talos-shores-crete-imagining-artificial-beings-antiquity-present-25-26

▪ **The New Museum: Collections and Expositions Between Memory, Politics, and Technology (specia issue):** The peer-reviewed academic journal Acta Universitatis Carolinae – Studia Territorialia invites authors to submit articles for a special issue entitled "The New Museum: Collections and Expositions Between Memory, Politics, and Technology." We welcome contributions that examine developments in new museology, with a focus on its entanglement with politics and memory across North America, Europe, and post-Soviet Eurasia. Innovations in contemporary museology, both as an academic discipline and as a field of

exhibition practice, are now emerging across a wide range of areas. New themes are being introduced, including regional and environmental issues and representations of everyday life in the past. At the same time, increasing attention is being paid to issues of collective memory, identity, and the traumatic experiences of wars and genocides, which are being addressed in approaches to museum practice that range from traditional modes of exhibition to methods influenced by cultural studies and postcolonial theory. Disputes over museum exhibitions have become increasingly prominent and visible as museums present topics like the legacies of colonialism, military conflicts, genocides, and fraught bilateral relations. Such controversies underline the contentious roles played by national and transnational historical narratives and symbols in both domestic and international politics. Find out more at: https://networks.h-net.org/group/announcements/20166211/new-museum-collections-and-expositions-between-memory-politics-and

▪ **Uncertainty: A Science, Technology, and Society Symposium:** Call for Proposals: 2027 Science, Technology, and Society Symposium on Uncertainty. We live in a moment of uncertainty – politically, ecologically, technologically. This uncertainty is not unique to now, of course, but it prompts us to think about how we respond to it, both in this moment and in relation to its historical context. On the 100th anniversary of Werner Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, we invite STS scholars to join us for a conference addressing uncertainty. The Department of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences at South Dakota Mines invites submissions for presentations at the 2027 Science, Technology, and Society (STS) Symposium to be held in Rapid City, SD, on October 8 and 9, 2027. This symposium aims to bring together STS scholars working in different research traditions and from all disciplinary backgrounds. Although proposals in all areas of STS are welcome, preference will be given to those that engage with the conference theme of uncertainty. We invite submissions for individual papers, panels, and roundtables. For individual paper proposals, please submit an abstract of approximately 300 words. For panels (3–5 participants), please submit a 300-word abstract outlining the panel's theme, along with titles and summaries (50–100 words each) of all included papers. Roundtable proposals (up to 6–8 participants) should include a 300-word abstract outlining the discussion topic, along with a list of participants. All abstracts should be submitted by February 1, 2027, using this form: https://forms.cloud.microsoft/r/CCsM8eb76v Find out more at: https://networks.h-net.org/group/announcements/20166903/uncertainty-science-technology-and-society-symposium

▪ **CFP: Archives and Technological Mediation:** On behalf of ANTHROPOLOGICA, a peer-reviewed Journal from the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP), we announce our latest Call for Papers: "Archives and Technological Mediation." This dossier is edited by Malena Müller, Johuseline Porcel and Luis

Sotomayor Flores (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú). This dossier proposes a multi-, inter-, and transdisciplinary perspective, inviting reflection on the documentation of the present from the social sciences, performing and visual arts, humanities, and communications. Manuscripts that discuss, analyze, and illustrate processes of technological mediation that document social and artistic practices will be welcomed. Continue reading: https://networks.h-net.org/group/announcements/20166078/cfp-archives-and-technological-mediation

9. In the Loop

▪ **New Titles in Series - Environment in History: International Perspectives:** https://networks.h-net.org/group/announcements/20166716/new-titles-series-environment-history-international-perspectives

▪ **IEEE History Week:** https://history.ieee.org/ieee-history-week/

▪ **Starting Grants 2027 applications: Facts and figures:** https://erc.europa.eu/news-events/news/starting-grants-2027-applications-facts-and-figures



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