

Следует отметить, что все выступления объединяла одна идея — без преодоления разобщенности внутри российского социологического сообщества сложно рассчитывать на признание важности роли социологов в решении насущных социальных проблем российского общества со стороны основных субъектов социальной политики и широкой общественности. В каком-то смысле социология снова оказалась на пути к своему признанию со стороны общества, отсюда становится очевидной актуальность изучения истории российской социологии как в институциональном, так и идейном аспекте.

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Science Overcomes Borders? International Scientific Conferences, Conventions and Congress in the 20th and 21st Century

The conference “Science Overcomes Borders? International Scientific Conferences, Conventions and Congress in the 20th and 21st Century” was held in Prague (Czech Republic) in November 24–25, 2016. It was organized by Masaryk Institute and Archives of Czech Academy of Sciences as part of the research program “Forms and Functions of Communication of the Academy of Sciences AV21”. The conference focused not only on the development of the phenomenon of scientific conferences, congresses, and symposium since the beginning of the 20th century, but also on the current situation and future prospects. It included scholars from Czech Republic, Germany, France, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, and Russia. The official languages of the conferences were Czech, English, and German. There were seven sessions each included three reports. There were panel discussions after each session.

The first session began with a presentation by Ulrike Thoms (Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin, Germany) who analyzed different approaches to the history of international scientific congresses in the second half of the 20th century. Next presenter, Marcin Maciuk’s (Archive of Science of Polish Academy of Sciences and Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cracow, Poland) gave a survey of the exhibition held in June 2016 and titled “Poles in the world’s science”. In the third presentation, Michel Dupuy (Institute of Modern and Contemporary History, Paris, France) described the construction of the transboundary air pollution global problematic on international conferences during the 1970–80s.

The second session featured research on the history of Czechoslovak science. Antonie Doležalová’s (Institute of Economic Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic) paper focused on the exiled Czechoslovak economists and the hypothesis that the Czechoslovak economic thinking in exile was a follow-up on its preceding traditions dating back to the 19th century and Albin Braff as the Founder of Czech economic thinking. The presentation by Michaela Kůželová (Institute for Contemporary History of Czech Academy of Sciences) focused on the Cold War period, when international scientific congresses, conferences, and symposiums often turned into battlefields of ideology, because scientists from socialist countries were supposed not only to present the “achievements of socialist science”, but also promote Marxism-Leninism and criticize so-called bourgeois ideologies. Next, Martin Franc (Masaryk Institute and Archives of Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic) in his paper described the everyday life of Czech scientists at international congresses in the 1960s. It was based on the extensive archival materials produced by the microbiologist Ivan Malek and the diaries of the internist Josef Charvat.

The third session featured two papers on Czech astronomers at international conferences and congresses. In her paper, Petra Hýklová (Institute of Astronomy of Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic) examined the presence of Czech professional astronomers at international conferences and conventions of astronomers and physicists in 1918–1938. The presentation by Tomáš Pavlíček (Masaryk Institute and Archives of Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic) followed the emergence of the youngest generation of astronomers in Czechoslovakia after World War II and the formation of their links and common awareness. The last paper on the session was given by Miloslav Machoň (Jan Masaryk Centre of International Studies, University of Economics, Prague, Czech), who using the epistemic communities concept by Peter Has and Mai'a Crosstried tried to determine whether epistemic communities' activities at international conferences have contributed to the making of specific political decisions in accordance with the normative and causal beliefs of the epistemic communities.

The fourth and final session of the first day featured two papers on the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Milena Josefovičová (Masaryk Institute and Archives of Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic) described conferences of the 5th Technical Section of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in the 1950–60s. Next, Věra Dvořáčková (Masaryk Institute and Archives of Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic) in her paper explored a “triple-conference” in Prague (1961), which comprised the session of the RILEM Standing Committee, the Symposium on the Durability of Concrete, and a meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the direct predecessor of the Institute of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. In the last presentation of the session, Kamila Mádrová (Archive of Czech Technical University, Prague, Czech Republic) focused on the presence of students and professors of the Czech Technical University at international conferences and in the social environment of international conventions during the time of the first Czechoslovak Republic.

The first day of the conference ended with a musical program. The quintet performed baroque music, including Czech composers.

The opening session of the second day featured three presentations. The presentation by Werner von Trützschler (International Council on Monuments and Sites, Germany) discussed creation and activities of International Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues (ICLAFI) in International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). Katarína Zavacká (Institute of State and Law, Bratislava, Slovakia) presented a paper focused on two great international events in the field of legal science held in Bratislava in the 1930s (the 3rd Convention of Czechoslovak Lawyers in October 1930 and the 1st Convention of Slavic Lawyers in 1933). In their paper, Michaela Lišková and Renáta Neprašová (Institute of the Czech Language of the Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic) described the history of Euralex Lexicographical Congresses, where lexicographers and other linguists met publishers, software developers and others interested in dictionaries.

The next session began with presentation by Elena Sinelnikova (S. I. Vavilov Institute for the History of Science and Technology, St Petersburg Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences), who in her paper analyzed political and ideological aspects of Soviet scientists' (members of scientific societies) participation at international scientific meetings in the 1920s. The next presenter, Jan Arend (Department of Eastern European History, Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, Germany) showed difficulties of understanding between Russian and American scientists on early 20th-century naturalist congresses because of different scientific concepts and terminologies. Petra Tomsová's (Masaryk Institute and Archives of

Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic) paper aimed to introduce the world-renowned Czech geographer, explorer and professor Jiri Viktor Danes (1880–1928), whose name and his presence at scientific congresses and conventions in 1900–1930 were almost unknown currently.

The final session of the day began with a presentation by Jan Calta (Institute of Economic and Social History, Faculty of Philosophy of Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic), who explored Czechoslovak presence at the 12th International Congress of Historical Sciences at Vienna in 1965. That congress was the venue for the ideological confrontation between Marxist and western historiography. The presentation by Željko Oset (University of Nova Gorica, Slovenia) was devoted to relations between the Slovenian Communist Party and Vatican during preparations to colloquium “Science and Faith”, which took place in Ljubljana in May 1984. The last paper of the conference by Radmila Švaříčková (Palacky University in Olomouc, Czech Republic) presented the European Social Science History Conference and its history in 1996–2016.

As a result, there was a plan to publish a collective monograph in English, including selected papers from the conference.

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