

**FACHAUSSCHUSS GESCHICHTE DER METEOROLOGIE  
DEUTSCHE METEOROLOGISCHE GESELLSCHAFT**

**FAGEM**

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Liebe Mitglieder des FAGEM,

die erste Hälfte des Jahres liegt schon längst hinter uns, die Wetterkapriolen habe uns erheitert oder auch nicht und habe unsere Arbeit beflügelt - oder vielleicht auch behindert.

Davon abgesehen gab es auf internationaler Ebene einige Aktivitäten in der Geschichte der Meteorologie, denn während des Internationalen Wissenschaftshistorikerkongresses in Buda-pest (27.7.-2.8.2009) haben sich einige FAGEM Mitglieder an den Sitzungen beteiligt.

Nun freuen wir uns auf eine neue Tagung des FAGEM, die im Herbst in der Bibliothek des Deutschen Wetterdienstes stattfinden wird. Bei dieser Gelegenheit können wir den neuen Bibliotheksbau mit dem historischen Buchbestand besichtigen.

Mit besten Wünschen für eine schöne Sommerzeit  
Ihre  
Cornelia Lüdecke

### **Planerstraße in Erfurt - Ein Erfolg des FAGEM**

Die Stadtverwaltung in Erfurt hat in diesem Jahr entschieden, die Straßen in einem neuen Wohngebiet nördlich der Erfurter Universität nach Gelehrten und Wissenschaftlern aus Erfurt zu benennen. Aufgrund verschiedener Eingaben, darunter auch eine des FAGEM, hat die Stadtverwaltung entschieden, eine Straße nach Johann Jacob Planer (1743-1789) zu benennen. Planer war der einzige Beobachter aus dem mitteldeutschen Raum im Meßnetz (Societas Meteorologica Palatina, 1781-1792). Darüber hinaus erwarb er sich weitere Verdienste in der Botanik durch die Übersetzung eines Linnéschen Werkes.

### **Bibliographie**

König, W., 1950, Verzeichnis der in der Fachliteratur behandelten Wetterereignisse Deutschlands im Zeitraum 1901-1940. Veröffentlichungen des Meteorologischen Dienstes der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, Nr. 1, 80 S.

König, W., 1950, Verzeichnis zusammenfassender Arbeiten über Wetter und Witterung in Deutschland. Veröffentlichungen des Meteorologischen Dienstes der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, Nr. 2, 40 S.

**Meteorologiegeschichtliche Sitzungen wahren des vergangenen  
23. Wissenschaftshistorikerkongresses in Budapest**

**XXIII International Congress of History of Science and Technology  
Budapest, Hungary, July 28-August 2, 2009**

Session S28

**„Visual Languages (and Representations) of the Sky: Frameworks and Focal  
Points in Social Context”**

Conveners: Cornelia Luedecke; C.Luedecke@lrz.uni-muenchen.de  
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The sky too belongs to the Landscape: —the ocean of air in which we live and move, with its continents and islands of cloud, its tides and currents of constant and variable winds... in which the bolt of heaven is forged, and the fructifying rain condensed... can never be to the zealous Naturalist a subject of tame and unfeeling contemplation — Luke Howard

Looking up, whether casually or with instruments, involves both frameworks and focal points. To observe the sky, whether clouds, sunsets, portents, or myriad other phenomena, is to visualize it, combining impressions, information, assumptions, and apprehensions. To represent the observations, whether with the naked eye or mediated, on rock, stained glass, paper, canvas, photographic film, or digitally, involves theory, language, technique, and cultural assumptions. It involves looking at it in a social and historical context.

The scientific gaze has trended toward full automation and abstraction, with data being acquired, analyzed and interpreted often without any direct visual inspection or representation. This has certainly not been the case historically in religious or aesthetic traditions. In landscape painting, for example, at least half of the scene is from the horizon up.

The International Commission on History of Meteorology invites historians of science and technology, art historians, artists, filmmakers, meteorologists, and other interested scholars to examine and explore the visual languages, cultural meanings, and representations of the sky—especially its weather and climate-related phenomena—in all its transient and transcendent glory.

Session S29

**„New perspectives on the rise of climate science“**

Conveners: Matthias Heymann; matthias.heymann@ivs.au.dk

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Climate science is an international, multi-disciplinary enterprise. Although consisting of a wide range of research fields that differ greatly in strategies and methods, cultures and traditions, values and norms as well as institutional settings and political alignments, climate science nevertheless appears to provide its patrons with a coherent synthesis of knowledge. At the close of the 20th century climate science had become a well-funded and influential “big science,” able to attract enormous attention and considerable recognition for its achievements.

The symposium we suggest aims at providing critical perspectives on climate science by looking at aspects of its history that are to a large extent (intentionally or unintentionally) neglected in the general comprehension of this research endeavour. While climate science today is generally perceived as a coherent effort pursuing the common interest of understanding climate change, the various political and military interests as well as institutional and technological forces behind the emergence and shaping of this science tend to be invisible or disguised. What impact on the rise of climate science did scientific, technological or institutional innovations have? To what extent were research efforts shaped by social-economic pressures, or political and military interests?

Climate science at the end of the 20th century had become a global effort; understanding climate change its primary agenda. Yet, the rise of climate science was based on a variety of local research traditions in different specialized disciplines and geographical settings. How did competition for resources, clients, and prestige influence the re-shaping of disciplinary agendas and boundaries? How has disciplinary authority on matters related to climate been negotiated in various national and international settings? To what extent did the apparent coherence of climate science at the end of the 20th century emerge at the expense of other disciplinary specializations, research paradigms or local research traditions?

Verantwortlich für den Inhalt des Rundbriefes :

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