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- ACDI/VOCA
- Emergency Human Resources Coordinator
- Medical Emergency Planning Specialist
- Executive Director
- Fire Protection Engineer
- Intern
- Fire Program Specialist, GS 9
- South Asian Urban, Water, and Disaster Risk Extended Term Consultant
- Gender-Based Violence Emergency Response Specialist
- Community-Based Health Outreach Coordinator
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(1) Konferenzankündigungen, Call for Papers, Termine

Call for Papers

Call for Posters 2011 EERI Annual Meeting

Earthquake Engineering Research Institute

Deadline: December 8, 2010

The Earthquake Engineering Research Institute is accepting poster abstracts for presentation at its 2011 annual meeting February 9-12 in La Jolla, California. The two-page abstract should describe posters that address tsunami research, border issues, Southern California quake risk, emergency response, or policy issues and focus on communicating research to practitioners. Travel scholarships for presenters may be available.

Call for Submissions 2011 Collegiate Student Paper Competition

Association of State Floodplain Managers

Deadline: December 10, 2010 (Deadline Extended)

The Association of State Floodplain Managers is accepting papers on floodplain or stormwater management for its annual student paper contest. Undergraduate and graduate students will compete for an opportunity to present their papers at the 2011 ASPFM Conference, May 15-20, in Louisville, Kentucky. Three semi-finalists will receive \$1,000 in travel expenses to attend the conference and the chance to win scholarships ranging from \$250 to \$1,000. Full submission and eligibility criteria is available on the ASFPM Web site.

Call for Applications Mendenhall Research Fellowship Program

U.S. Geological Survey

Deadline: December 30, 2010

The U.S. Geological Survey is accepting applications for a research fellowship examining the vulnerability of human-environmental systems to natural hazards. Postdoctoral researchers accepted into the program will develop methods to characterize impacts on human-environmental systems, address a broad range of hazards, and support decision making. Full information on eligibility, qualifications, and how to apply are available on the program Web site.

Call for Poster Abstracts Integrated Medical, Public Health, Preparedness, and Response Training Summit

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Deadline: February 1, 2011

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is accepting abstracts of posters to display at its Integrated Medical, Public Health, Preparedness, and Response Training Summit to be held May 1-5 in Grapevine, Texas. Posters should be related to summit topics such as the relationship between public health organizations and response workers, all-hazards approaches to public health, and public health preparedness.

Privacy and Accountability 2011

Technische Universität Berlin

April 5, 2011 – April 6, 2011

Call for Papers PATS Project

A universal feature of modern public life is the invasion of privacy that occurs every day and in a variety of forms. Invasive surveillance activities are carried out in the name of preventing terrorism and stopping fraud. Crime control has become synonymous with surveillance technologies, information technologies, and databases. The boundaries of public and private life have become blurred, and privacy has become compromised in the name of protecting the public.

At the same time, users of social networks and Web 2.0 services have begun to voluntarily give away their information – supposedly to other users, but eventually to companies and whoever is interested in the data freely available on the Web. Google's and Facebook's power are being discussed more and more in the media, opening up a discourse about companies' and citizens' handling of information. Accountability seems to be situated in ever more loci: states, cities, companies, citizens and users, and technology.

Despite numerous legislative frameworks designed to protect privacy, rapid advances in surveillance and security technologies have meant that the law often falls behind technological developments. Legislation is often designed as principles, rather than to fit specific technologies.

Furthermore, the extent to which legislation is enforced or enforceable varies.

The idea of a right to privacy has been a long debated issue. For some, privacy protection can only occur through the development of transparent standards; for others privacy is an outdated concept. Attempts to ensure privacy protection have focused on 'data' and legal frameworks. More recently, Privacy Enhancing Technologies (PETS) have become an important technological advance. However, it is widely acknowledged that existing legal frameworks fall short in terms of impacting on organizational practices. The question then arises: can privacy be protected by legal frameworks alone?

Beyond legal frameworks and technological regulation lies the market, the playing field for self-regulation. But does the market work for privacy and data protection? What are the incentives for more self-regulation? Who demands privacy, and who offers it and how? What levels of privacy awareness can be observed among producers, service providers, and the public? Research has shown that organizations do not perceive pressure towards more privacy protection, and that regulation fails in implementation. This perspective calls for a closer look at the actors and agents responsible: who, apart from the legally defined 'data controllers' needs to be attributed responsibility?

The Article 29 Working Party has called for the adoption of an "Accountability Principle" within Data Protection frameworks in its Opinion 3/2010. This mainly includes more concrete measures and mechanisms that can demonstrably be implemented and – again – enhance self regulation. Similarly to other fields of compliance, a sort of self-regulation tool box is recommended consisting of internal procedures, supervision, management tools, trainings, the appointment of Data Protection Officers and so forth.

Key questions that arise from this potential adoption of an accountability principle include:

- Is thinking about the concept of accountability a way of conceptualizing privacy as more than simply about 'data'?
- Is accountability responsibility to more than the law? Can thinking about accountability bring in concepts of voluntary, yet binding, codes of conduct?
- Is accountability more than a principle? Do discussions about accountability bring in issues of 'the public'?

The international conference hosted by the PATS Project in Berlin provides a forum for the discussion of this new Accountability principle. It is perceived as a concept which needs to be both filled with more specifications and informed by current research about privacy, surveillance and data protection.

Conference Proceedings will be published including the accepted and presented papers.

Papers will be accepted on the basis of a submitted abstract, which will be refereed. An abstract must be between 500 and 750 words in length (references excluded) and submitted online via the conference website starting from Oct 20, 2010. Deadline for submission is Dec 1, 2010. Authors are expected to submit papers until Jan 1. Authors will be informed of the decision of the referees by Jan 21, 2011.

Paper presentations will be 30 minutes, divided into 20 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for discussion. Deadline for abstracts is December 1, 2010

The conference is organized by Daniel Guagnin, Dr. Leon Hempel, Carla Ilten, Dr. Inga Kroener and assistants.

PATS Project Coordinator:
Dr. Leon Hempel

Zentrum Technik und Gesellschaft
Technische Universität Berlin
Fasanenstr. 90

10623 Berlin

Surveillance Studies Book Prize

The Surveillance Studies network is pleased to announce its first scholarly book prize, recognizing the world's best English language book published on the topic of surveillance in the past year.

Nominated books must be an original (or newly translated) monograph (not an edited collection), and published in English with a 2010 publication date. Nominations are accepted from authors, publishers or third parties and must be received by January 10th, 2011.

The winner will be announced in early April 2011 and will receive a prize of 250 GBP.

The prize committee is comprised of Professors Priscilla Regan (George Mason University), John Gilliom (Ohio University) and is chaired by Kevin D. Haggerty (University of Alberta).

For more information please contact Kevin Haggerty: kevin.haggerty@ualberta.ca

Please send one copy of the book to each of the following individuals (for a total of three books):

Kevin D. Haggerty
Department of Sociology
5-6 Tory Building
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2H4

Priscilla M. Regan
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George Mason University
MSN 3F4
Fairfax, VA 22030, USA

John Gilliom
Department of Political Science
261 Bentley Annex
Ohio University
Athens OH 45701 USA

Special Issue of the Journal of Management Education crisis management education

Please read the following (or see the attached PDF) and forward to others as you see fit.

Although there is a growing literature on crisis management, little has been published to teach our students about crises (for a notable exception, see Cirka & Corrigan, 2010). Crisis Management scholars typically define crisis as a low-probability high-consequence event. But the term may also be used more inclusively to refer to any unstable situation that poses grave dangers or challenges, regardless of the likelihood of its occurrence. Whereas the first conceptualization of crisis emphasizes preparedness, the latter highlights responsiveness. Accordingly, we need to educate our students both to prepare for and to respond to natural and human-made catastrophes, including those that affect a single organization and its stakeholders (e.g., as sudden death or a tainted product) and those that affect entire industries and/or geographical regions (e.g., a flood or an eco-destroying oil spill).

Students can learn to prepare for crises by becoming aware of and imaginative about the types of critical events to which organizations and their stakeholders are susceptible; acknowledging that much of what receives the misnomer of unforeseeable is, instead, merely unforeseen; and adopting a mindset that enables them to think the unthinkable and then take reasonable steps to try to prevent its occurrence or, at least, to contain its impact. Our students need to cultivate the competencies that will allow them to anticipate and get ready for worst-case scenarios; to understand risk and take it seriously, rather than to underestimate and dismiss it; and to weigh the needs and interests of all stakeholders who would be affected by the repercussions of a crisis.

But because crises are not always predictable or preventable, students must also know how to respond to them when they do occur. Indeed, whereas one type of response could engender consequences that compound calamity, another course of action could confine the damage and a third alternative could even turn a crisis into an opportunity to improve pre-crisis conditions. Students need to be able to implement contingency plans and to communicate with, mobilize, and protect stakeholders during and after a major disruption. We must teach them that crisis situations tend to compromise peoples abilities, even as we equip them to perform under extreme pressure.

This Special Issue will explore the ways in which we, as management educators, can enhance our students proficiency in thinking about and=dealing with crises. Possible research questions include, but are not limited to, the following:

How can more expansive definitions of crisis and crisis managemnding circumstances affect what and how we teach our students about crisis management?

How can we translate the scholarship on crisis and disaster management into meaningful knowledge, skills, and abilities for our students?

What lessons can we take from researchers and practitioners in emergency management, public health and administration, health psychology, exercise physiology, and other disciplines to inform our students to prepare for and respond to crises?

What are the merits of a standalone course in crisis management? What would such a course look like?

How can we incorporate the topic of crisis management into our discussions of and courses in planning and strategy, risk framing and decision making, organizational communication, management systems and information technology, operations management, human resources, organizational design, organizational culture and change, business ethics and social responsibility, and/or managerial skills? For example, what do students need to know about establishing back-up communication networks and operations?

How can we help students to understand the effect of an organizations culture on the organizations response to a crisis, as well as the effect of a crisis on organizational culture? How can we teach students to balance the interests of various stakeholders groups when preparing for and responding to a crisis? What specific facets of emotional intelligence, adaptability, and resilience will our students need to anticipate, respond to, and learn from crises and how can we help them develop and strengthen these qualities?

How can we help our students to avoid the kind of this-could-never-happen-to-me thinking that precludes preparation for crises and, instead, encourage them to become more mindful of the kind of crises to which organizations are vulnerable?

What types of pedagogical approaches and techniques are most likely to engage executives? MBAs? traditional undergraduates?

What experiential activities can improve students ability to envision, get ready for, and respond to various types of crisis situations?

How should we teach crisis management to Millennial students who have grown up with 9/11 and other terrorist attacks; school massacres; epidemics and pandemics; life-obliterating hurricanes, tsunamis, and earthquakes; and the financial meltdown?

How can we educators learn from the crisis management literature to respond to crises in our classrooms? How can we gain the support of our faculty colleagues and educational administrators to institute campus-wide policies and procedures that help to safeguard students, staff, and faculty?

The deadline for submission of papers is October 1, 2011. Submissions should be original, not published in any other source, and no more than 25 pages long, including references, figures, tables, appendices, etc. Information on manuscript formatting and submission can be found at <http://www.sagepub.com/journalsProdManSub.nav?prodId=3DJournal200931>. Submit Word or RTF files to <http://services.bepress.com/cgi/submit.cgi?context=3Djme>. Under submission type, select Special Issue: Crisis.

Please contact me if you are interested in submitting a manuscript and/or serving as a reviewer.

With many thanks,
Debra R. Comer

Guest Editor, Special JME Issue on crisis management education Zarb School of Business
Hofstra University, debra.r.comer@hofstra.edu

Reference

Cirka, C.C., & Corrigan, E.A. (2010). Expanding possibilities through metaphor: Breaking biases to improve crisis management. *Journal of Management Education*, 34 (2), 303-323.

First call for papers The Centre for Disaster Resilience

The Centre for Disaster Resilience, School of the Built Environment, University of Salford, UK and RMIT University, Australia are organizing the next event in the series of "Building Resilience" International Conferences. The event is entitled: "International Conference on Building Resilience: Interdisciplinary approaches to disaster risk reduction and the development of sustainable communities", and will be held at Kandalama, Sri Lanka from 20th - 22nd July 2011.

The Conference will be held in association with the UNISDR's 2010-2011 World Disaster Reduction Campaign 'Making Cities Resilient'. This is also the annual International Conference of the International Institute for Infrastructure, Renewal and Reconstruction (IIRR), which is a multi-university international consortium which provides overall leadership in research, education, planning, design and implementation for mitigation of the impact of natural disasters and infrastructure renewal and reconstruction projects in tsunami affected or underdeveloped regions. The *International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment* will also be supporting this event.

All papers will be subjected to a double blind peer review process.

Conference Theme:

With growing population and infrastructures, the world's exposure to hazards - of natural and man-made origin - is inevitably increasing. This reality reinforces the need to proactively consider disaster risk as a part of the sustainable development agenda. The International Conference on Building Resilience will encourage debate on individual, institutional and societal coping strategies to address the challenges associated with disaster risk. Central to these strategies is the concept of resilience, which is becoming a core concept in the social

and physical sciences, and also in matters of public policy. Resilience refers to the capability and capacity of systems to withstand change. By encouraging participation from researchers in the social and physical sciences, the conference will explore inter-disciplinary strategies that develop the capacity of a system, community or society potentially exposed to disaster related hazards, to adapt, by resisting or changing, in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning and structure. Contributions are welcome from scientists that address disaster risk, and the need to develop resilience, from diverse perspectives.

The conference outcomes will be used to support the 2010-2011 World Disaster Reduction Campaign 'Making Cities Resilient', which addresses issues of local governance and urban risk while drawing upon previous ISDR Campaigns on safer schools and hospitals, as well as on the sustainable urbanizations principles developed in the UN-Habitat World Urban Campaign 2009-2013. Mayors and their local governments are both the key targets and drivers of the campaign. The overall target of the Campaign is to get as many local governments ready as possible, to span a global network of fully engaged cities of different sizes, characteristics, risk profiles and locations. The campaign is focusing on raising political commitment to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation among local governments and mayors; including through high profile media and public awareness activities, and will develop specific technical tools that cater for capacity development opportunities.

Further details:

The conference website, <http://www.disaster-resilience.salford.ac.uk/resilientcities/> , includes further details on the conference themes, calls for papers and other features. The deadline for the receipt of abstracts is 31st December 2011.

Please contact us if you need any further details. If your enquiry is on abstract submission or on a technical issue, please contact Dr Kaushal Keraminiyage , who is the Conference Technical Director (k.p.keraminiyage@salford.ac.uk <mailto:k.p.keraminiyage@salford.ac.uk>) for further details.

Kind regards
Professor Dilanthi Amaratunga & Dr Richard Haigh

Conference Chairs - International Conference on Building Resilience: Interdisciplinary approaches to disaster risk reduction and the development of sustainable communities

Conference web site - <http://www.disaster-resilience.salford.ac.uk/resilientcities/> <<http://www.disaster-resilience.salford.ac.uk/resilientcities/>>

Call for Papers Jean Monnet International Conference

Human Security and Security Strategy:
Institutions and Policies in a European Perspective
Kiev, Ukraine, 26-29 May 2011

National security policy, and more specifically the nationalising of security policy, has been competing with an increasing recognition that many security problems are transnational in nature and can only be tackled in cooperative efforts. Yet, while the EU has given institutional expression to such cooperative efforts, its member states, especially since 9/11 and similar attacks in the UK and Spain for example, have to some extent begun to emphasise more strongly the need for a national security policy/strategy/doctrine. Against the background of these developments, we invite proposals for papers that will conduct a thorough analysis of EU security strategy and policy and/or of that of its member states. We specifically seek single or comparative case studies that examine the process of formulating security strategies and their implementation, the interaction between respective processes at national and EU levels, and the results of security policy implementation in discreet cases.

Proposals for conceptual papers in any of these areas are also welcome. Interested scholars should submit an abstract of no more than 500 words, as well as full contact information and details of their current institutional affiliation and status. This information should be submitted in the body of an email and sent to tatjana@dsum.edu.ua<<mailto:tatjana@dsum.edu.ua>> and s.wolff@bham.ac.uk<<mailto:s.wolff@bham.ac.uk>>.

The organisers particularly encourage early-career researchers and advanced PhD students to apply.

The deadline for submission is 15 January 2011. Decisions will be announced within four weeks of the submission deadline.

CALL FOR PAPERS: ACME SPECIAL ISSUE ON ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

Spaces, Selves, Suffering, Societies:
Global Perspectives on Enforced Disappearance

This special issue of *Acme: An International E-Journal for Critical Geographies*, seeks to expand current research and scholarly analysis of the phenomenon of enforced disappearance, and its impact on spaces, selves, families, societies and futures, by explaining the spatio-political logics of enforced disappearance as a tactic of terror, and its impact on an array of spatialized, social-relational and political scales across the globe.

More specifically, and following the innovative contributions to the study of enforced disappearance made by Geographers, including Fernando J. Bosco (2001, 2004, 2006, 2007), and Melissa Wright (2004, 2005, 2006), this ACME special issue initiative aims to further develop geographic concepts and methods toward deepening current understandings of how enforced disappearance as a tool of political violence, yields its power and generates profound human effects.

Indeed, enforced disappearance may be understood to shape conflict processes and outcomes of violent contests, while also elucidating the connective role of space, self and family (Joseph, 1999), in what Thrift (2007, p. 273) terms the "phenomenologies" of violently divided societies, and terrorized national spaces (Paasi, 2008). Furthermore, resistance to the prevalence of enforced disappearance in particular zones of conflict and terror has mobilized intensely spatialized, largely public responses from collective, civil society movements (Bosco, 2004). These resistance efforts also constitute attempts to enforce global conventions intended to outlaw and eradicate the practice of enforced disappearance from political landscapes worldwide (see UN Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, 2006).

This call for papers thus seeks contributions which advance perspectives on societal responses to enforced disappearance, and its aftermath, in a variety of global contexts. Particularly, we solicit papers which employ critical geographic thought, methods, and interpretation, with the aim to further scholarship concerned with how this complex phenomenon may be studied in radical ways. Geographers have much to contribute in mapping and analyzing enforced disappearance as an evolving, immensely geographical phenomenon of political violence and human suffering.

Suggested topics for papers include, but are not limited to:

- Self, Home, Society: Narratives of Survivor Families of the Disappeared and Blurred Public/Private Spaces;
- Space and Place-Based Civil Society Activism and the End of Enforced Disappearance;
- Shifting National Landscapes, Restoration of Human Rights Culture and Curtailing Spaces of Impunity: Charting Geographies of Accountability Toward the Disappeared in Regional, Comparative Perspective;
- Literary Renderings and Representations of Lived Geographies of Enforced Disappearance and its Impact on the Spaces and Places of Everyday Life;
- Spaces of Memorialization, Remembrance and Forgetting: Mapping Personhood and the Recovery of the Disappeared in Post-Conflict Societies;
- Mapping Psychological Spaces of Fear and Terror and Social-Relational Geographies of Healing and Testimony;
- The Disappeared Body and Sociopolitical Spatialities of Representation of the Disappeared;
- Gendered Responses to the Experience and Survival of Enforced Disappearance, Loss and the Lived Spaces of Family Life;
- Scale, Power and Resistance in Transforming Subject Positions of Survivors of the Disappeared;
- Critical Geographical Analyses of the Globalized, Transnational, and Uniquely Spatialized Proliferation of Extraordinary Renditions and the Geographies of War and Terror Waged Through Disappeared Bodies and Selves;
- Film, Popular Imaginaries and the Globalization of Historical Memories and Accounts of Enforced Disappearance in Near-Past and Contemporary Cinema.

Submission Deadline: Friday, December 17, 2010

All papers must conform to ACME guidelines for referencing and formatting manuscripts. Further information about these guidelines may be found at the ACME website:

<http://www.acme-journal.org/>

Please send abstracts and paper proposals to ACME Special Issue Guest Editors, Kevin M. DeJesus, Iman Humaydan and Fernando J. Bosco, at the following email address:

kdejesus@yorku.ca

Internationale Konferenzen

5-8.12.2010 30th Annual Meeting of the Society for Risk Analysis

Society for Risk Analysis
Salt Lake City, Utah
Cost and Registration: \$490 before November 5, open until filled

This conference will discuss methods for effective risk analysis and the use of risk analysis in decision making. Session topics include trust and uncertainty in the theoretical constructs of risk, evolving risk communication technology, risk governance and climate change, and response to natural disaster.

6-10.12.2010 Fifth Caribbean Conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management

Caribbean Disaster Management Agency
Montego Bay, Jamaica
Cost and Registration: \$360, open until filled

This conference will examine Caribbean disaster issues, measure regional progress, and promote disaster management best practices. Session topics include disaster mitigation in engineering and geology, emergency response operations, and integrating climate change and disaster risk reduction into national planning.

13-16.12.2010 Shared Strategies for Homeland Security

Denver Urban Area Security Initiative

Denver, Colorado
Cost and Registration: \$350, open until filled

This conference addresses disaster preparedness, prevention, response, and recovery from multiple viewpoints. Topics include managing mass casualties, integrating citizens in preparedness and response, protecting infrastructure, and responding to hazardous materials.

13-17.12.2010 Extreme Environmental Events

European Science Foundation
Cambridge, United Kingdom
Cost and Registration: \$943 before November 30, register by September 28

This conference will assess current understanding of the frequency and magnitude of extreme environmental events, the uncertainty associated with such events, and how those uncertainties affect climate prediction. Conference sessions include statistical methodology, modeling extreme events, and the impact of extreme events on the environment.

18-20.12.2010 11th International Symposium on Structural Engineering

Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Hong Kong Polytechnic Universities
Guangzhou, China
Cost and Registration: \$264, open until filled

This symposium will present recent structural engineering research and development; offer information on structural analysis, design, and hazard mitigation; and discuss new tools for creating safe and sustainable infrastructure. Topics include disaster prevention and hazard mitigation for infrastructure, wind engineering and observation, and structural damage detection.

8-10.1.2011 Third International Conference on Water and Flood Management

Institute of Water and Flood Management and Bangladesh University
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Cost and Registration: \$300, open until filled

This conference will look at water management issues ranging from flooding to water scarcity and create guidance on sustainable development. Conference topics include management of river basins and coastal areas, urban and agricultural water management, communication and policy making, and the impacts of climate change on management practices.

10-13.1. 2011 Fifth International Conference on Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering

International Society of Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering and the Chilean Geotechnical Society
Santiago, Chile
Cost and Registration: \$650 before November 10, open until filled

This conference will cover a wide range of earthquake-related geotechnical problems, including engineering challenges, soil dynamics, structure vulnerability, and slope failure. Session topics include earthquake-induced landslides, defending monuments against seismic threats, and lifeline engineering in earthquakes.

17-20.1. 2011 Climate and River Basin Management Symposium

Waterpraxis
Oulu, Finland
Cost and Registration: \$193, open until filled

This symposium will examine European Union water policies with an emphasis on the multiple impacts caused by climate change. Topics include the effects of climate change on hydrology and water availability, land use and groundwater-dependent ecosystems, and socioeconomic analysis for assessing climate change adaptation.

26-28.1. 2011 12th East Asia-Pacific Conference on Structural Engineering and Construction

City University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong
Cost and Registration: \$550 before September 30, open until filled

This conference will examine recent progress in structural engineering and the practical applications of recently developed tools and technology. Conference topics include earthquake engineering, forensic engineering, building safety and reliability, fire resistant design, and disaster prevention.

9-11.2. 2011 Extreme Weather Conference

Australian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society and the Meteorological Society of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand

Cost and Registration: \$386, open until filled

This conference will examine extreme weather and the climate changes that drive it, with an emphasis on Australasian region. Session topics include the use of high-resolution models in local meteorology, regional oceanography, and the impacts of natural disasters.

9-12.2.2011 EERI Annual Meeting: Earthquakes Without Borders

Earthquake Engineering Research Institute
La Jolla, California

Cost and Registration: Not listed, open until filled

This meeting will address issues that arise when earthquake and tsunami disasters span national borders. A panel discussion of the recent El Mayor-Cucapah earthquake, the San Diego wildfires, and border challenges since the events of September 11, 2001, will kick off the meeting. Session topics include regional earthquake response planning and policy, mitigating tsunami risk, and structural engineering innovations.

2-3.3. 2011 Mitigating Disaster through Design and Construction

Engineering News-Record, American Society of Civil Engineers, and others
Washington, D.C.

Cost and Registration: \$350 before February 11, open until filled

This conference will discuss ways to limit risks posed by the built environment during disasters, to raise awareness of the need for disaster mitigation, and to create more resilient infrastructure. Session topics include creating standard risk assessment methods, incentives for incorporating mitigation measures, and insurers' role in mitigation planning.

7-8.3. 2011 Fifth International Symposium on Wind Effects on Buildings and Urban Environments

Tokyo Polytechnic University
Tokyo, Japan

Cost and Registration: \$120, open until filled

This symposium will address risks from wind hazards such as typhoons and tornadoes, how wind damage can be limited, and how cities can be made more resilient to impacts such as

pollution. Sessions topics include urban wind hazards, wind and climate change, damage recognition, and gust fronts.

12-14.3.2011 Disaster, Risk, and Vulnerability Conference 2011

Mahatma Gandhi University School of Environmental Sciences
Kottayam, India
Cost and Registration: \$ 150

This conference will cover disaster management, risk and vulnerability reduction, strategies for resiliency, and new disaster management techniques. Topics include the science of disaster, disaster management and public administration, disaster education and community participation, and gender and social issues stemming from disaster.

29-30.3.2011 Disaster Information Outreach Symposium National Library of Medicine

Bethesda, Maryland
Cost and Registration: Free, open until filled

This symposium will provide tools that help librarians, public information officers, and other communicators better educate the public about disasters and health emergencies. Topics include how to meet the information needs of emergency managers and responders, using libraries to support response and recovery, and the Medical Library Association's new disaster information specialization.

8.-11.5.2011 ISCRAM2011 From early-warning systems to preparedness and training

8th International Conference on Information Systems for Crisis Response and Management
May 8-11 2011
LNEC Congress Centre
Lisbon, Portugal
<http://iscram2011.lnec.pt>

Each year, ISCRAM brings together top researchers and practitioners working in the area of information systems and crisis management. The conference provides an excellent opportunity to exchange information and knowledge on new research and best practices with a diverse group of colleagues. In 2011, ISCRAM will be held in the vibrant city of Lisbon, Portugal

2-5.6. 2011 Changing Realities of Conflict and Crisis

Tufts University, Medford, MA, USA

The Call for Panels and Registration for the Second World Conference on Humanitarian Studies are now open. Details on conference website <http://www.humanitarianstudies2011.org/>



(2) Tagungsberichte

Workshop on the History of Climate Change, Natural Hazards and Natural Disasters

Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society (RCC), Munich;
Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities (KWI), Essen; Uwe
Lübken (RCC), Franz Mauelshagen (KWI), Franziska Torma (RCC)

27.05.2010-29.05.2010, Munich

Bericht von:

Felix Mauch, Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

E-Mail: <Felix.Mauch@carsoncenter.lmu.de>

Academic research into natural disasters and cultures of risk is one of the cornerstones of the Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society (RCC). Particularly prominent in this field are questions about forms of cultural adaptation, management and memory of actual disasters. This workshop, held in cooperation with the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities (Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut, KWI) in Essen from May 27 - 29 at the Rachel Carson Center, was charged with the goal of enabling interdisciplinary dialogue within the field of research into natural disasters and in particular giving a forum to young academics to discuss their current dissertation research.

Following a welcome address by the RCC Director HELMUTH TRISCHLER and introductory remarks by the workshop conveners UWE LÜBKEN and FRANZISKA TORMA the first panel saw the presentation of "KlimaKultur", a major research area at the KWI in Essen; project director FRANZ MAUELSHAGEN and doctoral students MAIKE BÖCKER, INGO HALTERMANN, KARIN SCHÜRMAN and GITTE CULLMANN elaborated on two key projects within this research area:

"Remembering Catastrophe" and "Shifting Baselines". The central thesis held that the main goals of mitigation and adaptation which are necessary for the societal management of climate change are contingent upon a comprehensive cultural shift. The results from both projects will form the basis for questions related to learning from experiences of past natural disasters and to their influence on adaptive processes. The passage of time and (as a consequence) the dislocation of disaster and environmental memory from social reference points is, according to Mauelshagen, of immense significance for the perception of disasters and of the environment and has until now been notably absent from research into environment and society. The doctoral candidates from KWI were able to give some insight into the empirical use of these concepts. By means of "environmental-biographical interviews" - in Chile, Germany, Ghana and the USA, among others - specific patterns in contemporary perceptions of environment and disasters have been sought, allowing the extraction of basic information for functional strategies for adaptation to the challenges of climate change. The long term goals of these projects are to get results that can translate into political and practical application; an optimal use of lessons learnt from experiences in history, and improved communication about natural hazards, which in their turn can raise environmental awareness and motivate changes in behavior.

In his keynote lecture, MARTIN VOSS, Director of the Institute for Disaster Research (Katastrophenforschungsstelle, KFS) in Kiel, gave a presentation on the fundamental aims and concepts in sociological research into disasters. He referred explicitly to the recently deceased Lars Clausen (Kiel), and honoured his extraordinary role in establishing sociology of disaster as an academic field. In drawing on the latter's macro-sociological process model "FAKKEL", Voss pleaded for a new evaluation of the terms "catastrophe" and "disaster". Both terms are part of a chain of referentiality which has become lost in their day to day use, leading to a truncated perception of extreme events. This introduced one of the central topics of the conference; what do societies understand as being a (natural) disaster, and how are such events perceived?

The second panel focused on natural disasters in the Rhineland. VERENA TWYRDY's (Bonn) paper took a historical geographical perspective on the administrative strategies for flood management on the Lower Rhine in the nineteenth century. She was able to show that it was primarily economic factors which drove the authorities to find new strategies for coping with flooding crises, measures which ultimately led to a complete restructuring of the Lower Rhine. PATRICK MASIUS (Göttingen) took issue with the idea of solidarity in the event of disaster in his research. Using the example of the Rhine flooding of 1882/83, he proved how the mobilization of aid was a decisive factor in the temporary formation of a sense of local solidarity. Meanwhile, attempts to utilize the floods for nationalistic purposes had no effect on the actual structures of solidarity that had come into existence. The political instrumentalization of disasters as well as at direct socio-economic reactions to them, as seen in these two contributions, would seem to be a fruitful endeavor indeed.

The subsequent session concerned itself with comparative perspectives of natural disasters. MICHAEL ZEHETER (Constance) drew a comparison between outbreaks of cholera in Madras and in Quebec in order to reconstruct the reactions of the British colonial government. Although the challenges faced were comparable, two different strategies resulted, with the emphasis on medical treatment in India, but on prevention in Canada. According to Zeheter, this was the outcome of the differing perceptions of the urban environment. The reactions to the cholera epidemic served the expansion of colonial power. Nature and the environment more than proved themselves in this context to be the site of power struggles.

KATRIN HAUER (Salzburg/Vienna) looked at similarities and differences between storms on the mainland in the province of Holland and in the eastern Alps during the early modern period. Alongside the reconstruction of regional weather conditions, Hauer proposed a cultural-historical method of analysis, with reference to the key terms perception, interpretation, management and memory, in order to negotiate the interface between the physical and the cultural world.

In the fourth session, FELIX MAUCH (Munich) presented his research on forms of memory of storm floods and their formative function for the specific culture of disaster in Hamburg. By exposing the plurality of simultaneous strands of memory and motives he painted a broad picture of the constitutive conditions and acts which gave the storm flood of 1962 in particular its prominent place in civic memory. Following on from this, ARNE HARMS (Berlin) elaborated on his ethnological research into the Sundarbans in India. He highlighted the important role of social memory of extreme natural events for forming the basis for a common identity of the

affected inhabitants. In addition, as Harms pointed out, collectively shared memories of disaster also reduced vulnerability and the need to migrate out of harm's way by fostering mutual support and solidarity in case of emergency. Both contributors identified a close interlacing of natural and socio-cultural processes in the act of remembering natural disasters. Going beyond commemoration, cultures of memory mirror the willingness of a society to engage with the extreme elements of the natural world. During the discussion, it was suggested that the act of "forgetting" a natural disaster should not be seen as an empty space, but as a blanking out (whether voluntary or not) of the event, which does not preclude a renewed remembering.

The final session of the second day assembled three papers on the topics of perception, reaction, and mitigation of disaster. YVONNE BREUER (Bonn) examined in her paper whether and in which Carolingian sources the weather was employed as an omen for further calamity or as divine retribution by God, either for human misdemeanor or as criticism of the actions of a particular ruler. She pointed to the particularities of working with medieval sources, in which the events described often did not literally happen, but are employed as *topoi* in a particular functional telling. JANA SPRENGER (Göttingen) offered in her project insights into discourses on pest control as well as into zoological and ecological understanding in eighteenth and nineteenth century Brandenburg. Starting with the question "what was it in this period that made animals into vermin?", she compared data from agricultural and forestry sources in order to reveal the way that knowledge was transferred and communicated, and exposed the specific structures of interpretation of this form of relationship between humans and animals.

REBECCA KNAPP's (Bochum) paper on city fires during the early modern period - defined by her as a phenomenon on the interface of nature, disaster and culture - pointed out a close relationship between disastrous fires and contemporary discourses on risks and security. Unlike today, when the threat of urban conflagrations has to a large extent been tamed, early modern city fires were a constant hazard and had to be contained and governed by a multitude of "feuerpoliceyliche Maßnahmen" (fire policing measures) such as explicit urban fire orders or building codes.

The sixth and final panel took up the question "Climate Change as a Natural Hazard?", thereby linking back to the opening of the workshop. The dissertation project by HIERONYMYUS BITSCHNAU (Salzburg) is concerned with Vorarlberg and the region around Lake Constance, both hitherto unexamined by climate historians. His methodological approach was determined by wine-growing. Wine grapes are one of the most sensitive agricultural crops in terms of the climatic conditions they need, and thus function as a good indicator for regional climatic changes during the "Little Ice Age". Including the analysis of documentation on harvests and profits, this project goes beyond climatology and offers a perspective on an environmental history of viticulture. KATJA ESSER (Aachen) introduced the research she is working on as part of the project "City2020+" at the RWTH Aachen, which examines the connections between climate conditions, social and urban structures and the health of the local population in both the past, present and future. Her outline of an environmental history of Aachen in the nineteenth century revealed the tensions between the city's view of itself as a traditional spa town on the one hand and a growing industrial center on the other, and showed the city to be a confluence of a host of problematic environmental constellations.

At the end of this conference, which offered an impressive overview of themes, trends and perspectives in research into natural disasters, environment and climate in the humanities and social sciences, the interdisciplinary concepts of interpretation, perception and memory were once again center stage. The discussion centered around the question whether natural catastrophes were sudden, isolated, and quickly forgotten events. This view was countered by arguments that natural disasters are often the immediate catalysts for structural changes in terms of society's relationship with nature and risk evaluation. The influence of natural disasters, it was suggested, was less in the immediate consequences of the disaster itself or the reactions to it, than in the transformation of the socio-economic, mental and spatial-material context around it. Natural disasters are present not only in their concrete reality but also in the way that risks and vulnerabilities are perceived and in the form of new adaptive strategies based on past experience, such as insurance and technological protective measures. Great importance was accorded in this context to sequences of disasters.

At the end of the day, it was agreed upon that most natural disasters are indeed "extraordinary" events. At the same time, however, affected communities also must assume that they will strike again, that in a way the extraordinary can become ordinary - with only the moment and the intensity of the impact remaining uncertain. Following on from this, the exposition of changes and continuities in these processes and structures of appropriation was put forward as being one of the central ideas for future research. The challenge for environmental history and historical research into natural disasters, it was concluded, is to give new perspectives on and pose new questions about the relationship between nature and society, to break up accepted dichotomies and let this relationship tell its own story.

Conference Overview:

Welcome and Introduction

Helmuth Trischler (Deutsches Museum/RCC), Franz Mauelshagen (KWI), Franziska Torma (RCC) and Uwe Lübken (RCC)

Panel I: Project Presentation - KlimaKultur at the KWI Essen

Chair: Franziska Torma

Maike Böcker, Gitte Cullmann, Ingo Haltermann, Franz Mauelshagen, Karin Schürmann (Essen): KlimaKultur: Environmental Consciousness and Changing Behaviors in the Context of Climate Change.

Keynote: Martin Voss (Kiel): Sociological Disaster Research

Panel II: Natural Disasters in the Rhineland Areas

Chair: Uwe Lübken

Verena Twyrdy (Bonn): Strategies for Flood and Ice Management on the Lower Rhine - Natural Disasters in the Nineteenth Century from the Perspective of Historical Geography.

Commentary: Katja Eßer

Patrick Masius (Göttingen): Natural Disasters in the Prussian Rhineland 1871-1900.

Commentary: Felix Mauch

Panel III: A Comparative View of Natural Disasters

Chair: Franz Mauelshagen

Michael Zeheter (Constance): Epidemics and Empire: Cholera in Madras and Quebec City, 1818-1832.

Commentary: Arne Harms

Katrin Hauer (Salzburg/Vienna): On the Perception, Interpretation, Management and Memory of Severe Storms in Holland and the Eastern Alps, 1600-1750.

Commentary: Rebecca Knapp

Panel IV: Remembering Disaster

Chair: Gordon Winder (RCC)

Felix Mauch (Munich): "Erinnerungsfluten". Storm Floods in Hamburg's Civic Memory from 1962 to today.

Commentary: Jana Sprenger

Arne Harms (Berlin): "Stepsons of the Soil": Natural Hazards, Displacement and Memory in the Indian Sundarbans.

Commentary: Patrick Masius

Panel V: Perception, Reaction, Mitigation

Chair: Uwe Lübken

Yvonne Breuer (Bonn): Natural Disasters, Famine and Heavenly Portents - Reactions and Interpretations in the Carolingian Age.

Commentary: Katrin Hauer

Jana Sprenger (Göttingen): Vermin in Fields and Forests - a Comparison of their Perception and Control in Brandenburg, 1700-1850.

Commentary: Verena Twyrdy

Rebecca Knapp (Bochum): Fire Protection and Fire Policing Measures in Towns in the Early Modern Period.

Commentary: Hieronymus Bitschnau

Panel VI: Climate Change as a Natural Hazard?

Chair: Franziska Torma

Hieronymus Bitschnau (Salzburg): Wine and the "Little Ice Age": Vorarlberg as a Wine Region in the Early Modern Period.

Commentary: Michael Zeheter

Katja Eßer (Aachen): An Environmental History of Aachen and its Environs in the "Long Nineteenth Century".
Commentary: Yvonne Breuer

URL zur Zitation dieses Beitrages
<<http://hsozkult.geschichte.hu-berlin.de/tagungsberichte/id=3274>>

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Plagues in Nomadic Contexts: Historical Impact -Medical Responses - Cultural Adaptations Leipzig 10/10

Kurt Franz <franz@orientphil.uni-halle.de>

SFB 568 "Differenz und Integration: Wechselwirkungen zwischen nomadischen und sesshaften Lebensformen in Zivilisationen der Alten Welt" der Universitäten Halle-Wittenberg und Leipzig;
Karl-Sudhoff-Institut für Geschichte der Medizin und der Naturwissenschaften der Universität Leipzig, Leipzig
07.10.2010-09.10.2010, Villa Tillmanns, Wächterstraße 30

Pest und Seuchen wurden bislang nahezu ausschließlich in Verbindung mit sesshaften Gesellschaften und agrarischer Wirtschaft untersucht. Wo immer aber Wechselbeziehungen zwischen nomadischen und sesshaften Gruppen bestanden, haben sie Gesellschaft und Kultur auf spezifische Weise verändert. Es ist anzunehmen, daß das auch hinsichtlich Gesundheit und Krankheit zutrifft. Diese Tagung wirft die Frage auf, wie und in welchem Ausmaß Gesellschaften, die nomadische Lebensformen kannten, von Seuchen getroffen wurden und ob die Gegenwart von Nomaden die Wirkung von Seuchen beeinflußt hat.

Als Arbeitshypothese wird angenommen, daß sowohl Seuchen als auch die Antworten des Menschen darauf sich anders gestalteten, wenn in einer Gesellschaft Nomaden eine ausgeprägte Rolle spielten. In geschichtlicher Hinsicht mag sich das beispielsweise an der Ausbreitung einer Seuche zeigen, an ihren Folgen für Landnutzung, Pachtverhältnisse und Besteuerung, an medizinischen und administrativen Gegenmaßnahmen, Märkten und Machtbeziehungen.

Aufmerksamkeit gilt darüber hinaus den zeitgenössischen Bemühungen, Epidemien höhere Bedeutung beizulegen, indem etwa Ideen von Ansteckung und Miasmen, göttlicher Strafe und anderem mehr an Vorstellungen vom Leben in Steppen/Wüsten bzw. an den Nomaden als Figur geknüpft waren. So gingen muslimische Schriftsteller des Mittelalters davon aus, eine karge Steppenumwelt erschwere das Eindringen der Pest. Aufgrund solcher

Annahmen wurden kulturell kodierte Begriffe von Wüstenei und Reinheit, entbehrensreichem Leben und energischem Wesen des Nomaden entwickelt.

Die Erklärung von Epidemien und der Umgang damit spiegeln vielfach derartige kulturelle Besonderheiten wider. Aufzuzeigen, welcher Anteil dabei Nomaden in Hinsicht auf Rollenzuschreibungen und Vorstellungen des Anderen zugewiesen wurde, bildet eine der Grundlagen für die verbindende Diskussion der unterschiedlichen Einzelercheinungen.

Daher ist es die Aufgabe der Konferenz, einen möglichen neuen Übergang zwischen Geschichtswissenschaft, Kulturwissenschaft und Medizingeschichte zu erkunden. Um dies komparativ zu gestalten, führt die Konferenz Beitragende aus den Fachgebieten Epidemiologie, Klassische Altertumswissenschaft, Byzantinistik, Islamwissenschaft und Iranistik, Sinologie und europäischer Geschichte zusammen. Das bedingt ein breit gefaßtes Verständnis nomadischer Lebensäußerungen, einschließlich post-nomadischer Formen und solcher von Mobilität im weiteren Sinne.

Gleichfalls werden literarische und symbolische Repräsentationen betrachtet, ob als Selbstzeugnis von Nomaden oder Außendarstellung. Im Blickpunkt stehen:

- Infektionswege und -routen, Bevölkerungsgeschichte, Raum und Umwelt
- Quellenkritik und Terminologie
- Anstrengungen von Heilern und Ärzten sowie die an sie gestellten Erwartungen
- Populäre, religiöse und wissenschaftliche Reaktionen und Diskurse
- Ordnung und Unordnung, Abwehr und Innovation

In Leipzig wurde vor etwas mehr als einem Jahrhundert die Medizingeschichte als eigenständiges Fach begründet. Leipzig ist somit der denkbar beste Ort, um Aufschluß über die nomadischen Kontexte von Seuchen zu suchen.

Konferenzsprachen sind Deutsch und English.

Der Austausch über Seuchengeschichte in Bezug auf nomadisches Leben bildet den zweiten Teil einer Doppelkonferenz. Der erste Teil beginnt am 4. Oktober am selben Ort und erörtert "Katastrophen und Katastrophenbewältigung im Alten Israel, Ägypten und dem Vorderen Orient".

----- THURSDAY, 07-10-2010 -----

OPENING

17:30

Reception and registration

18:15

Welcome address: Charlotte Schubert (Leipzig)

18:25

Greetings: Jürgen Paul (Vice-Speaker, Collaborative Research Centre Difference and Integration, Halle)

18:35

Opening lecture: Vivian Nutton (London) Plague, Epidemic Disease, and the Other in Classical Antiquity

----- FRIDAY, 08-10-2010 -----

09:00

Introductory remarks: Ortrun Riha (Leipzig)

PANEL 1: CONTAGION AND SPACES

Chair: Nicola Di Cosmo (Princeton, N.J.)

09:15

Arne C. Rodloff (Leipzig)

Mikrobiologische, epidemiologische und immunologische Grundlagen der Pest

10:00

Ruth I. Meserve (Bloomington, Ind.)

Traditional Disease Boundaries and Nomadic Space in Central Eurasia: The Search for Order

10:45

Break

11:15

Kurt Franz (Halle)

Well off in the Wilderness? Muslim Appraisals of Bedouin Life at Times of Plague

12:00

Yaron Ayalon (Norman, Okla.)

When Nomads Meet Urbanites: The Outskirts of Ottoman Cities as a Venue for the Spread of Epidemic Diseases

12:45

Lunch

PANEL 2: EXPLANATIONS AND IMAGINATIONS

Chair: Josef van Ess (Tübingen)

14:30

Charlotte Schubert (Leipzig)

Griechen, Nomaden und Seuchen: Eine verlorene Spur?

15:15

Mischa Meier (Tübingen)

Die "Justinianische Pest": Mentalitätsgeschichtliche Auswirkungen einer Pandemie

16:00

Break

16:30

Karl-Heinz Leven (Erlangen)

Die Tollwut der Barbaren: Über wahre und falsche Ursachen von Seuchen bei byzantinischen Geschichtsschreibern

PUBLIC LECTURE

Special venue: Alter Senatssaal, Ritterstraße 26

18:15

Klaus Bergdolt (Cologne):

Die Pest 1348 - Das Ende des europäischen Mittelalters

----- SATURDAY, 09-10-2010 -----

PANEL 3: LIVELIHOODS AND MOBILITY

Chair: Josef van Ess (Tübingen)

09:00

Stuart J. Borsch (Worcester, Mass.)

Epidemic and Landholding Structure in Egypt and England

09:45

Ortrun Riha (Leipzig)

Flieh weit und schnell: Medizinische Empfehlungen in mittelalterlichen Pesttraktaten

10:30

break

11:00

Sarah Büssow-Schmitz (Halle)

"The Disease Killed the One Who Stayed as well as the One That Moved": Theories, Perceptions and Practices Concerning the Plague in Mamluk Chronicles

11:45

Boaz Shoshan (Beer-Sheva)

Fellahin and Bedouin: The Aftermath of the Black Death in Egypt

12:30

Lunch

PANEL 4: TREATMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

Chair: Nicola Di Cosmo (Princeton, N.J.)

14:00

Paul D. Buell (Berlin)

Qubilai and the Rats

14:45

Uli Schamiloglu (Madison, Wisc.)

The Black Death and the Transformation in the Nomadic-Sedentary Relationship in Western Eurasia in the 13th-16th Centuries

15:30

break

DISCUSSION

16:00

General response: Nicola Di Cosmo (Princeton, N.J.)

16:15

General response: Josef van Ess (Tübingen)

16:30

Discussion

ca. 17:30

Concluding address: Kurt Franz (Halle)

Dr. Kurt Franz

Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg

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Zusammenfassung, Programm, Abstracts, Downloads (englisch, verlinkt:
deutsch) <<http://www.nomadsed.de/plagues>>

URL zur Zitation dieses Beitrages
<<http://hsozkult.geschichte.hu-berlin.de/termine/id=14767>>

(3) Buchbesprechungen und Neuerscheinungen

The Global Earthquake Model (GEM) Request for Proposal (RfP)

The Global Earthquake Model (GEM) is a global collaborative effort that brings together national, regional and international organisations, as well as individuals, in order to develop state-of-the-art models and tools for analyzing earthquake hazard, risks and socio-economic impacts associated to earthquakes.

Methods for impact assessment at local, national and global scale, and of the consequences of earthquakes on the short, medium and long term, will be part of GEM=B9s risk assessment platform. On September 15th 2010, GEM launched an online peer-review of its draft Request for Proposal (RfP) for the modelling of socio-economic impacts (SEI) of earthquakes.

This review offers an opportunity to researchers, experts, potential users and stakeholders to provide comments, and express their ideas on methods for the assessment of the social and economic consequences of earthquakes before the actual RfP is released.

We would like to invite you to participate in the review. You may access the review page by following this link:

<http://www.globalquakemodel.org/node/1025>. You are also more than welcome to forward the message to others with an interest in the social and economic impacts of natural hazards.

Many thanks for your consideration.

Kind Regards

Leonardo Garrido (SEI Coordinator) & Nicole Keller (Communications)

Nicole Keller

Outreach & Communications Officer

GEM Foundation=20

Via Ferrata 1, 27100 Pavia, Italy

Phone: +39-0382-516975

Mobile: +39-366-5265255

Web: www.globalquakemodel.org

NGO AMRITA annual report

Dear GDN

Dr Alka Singh of the NGO AMRITA wished to share their annual report with the GDN membership. As it is a large document, I have placed it on the GDN website www.gdnonline.org for those of you who wish to examine it further

Regards
Maureen

PRACTICING GENDER & SOCIAL INCLUSION in DISASTER RISK REDUCTION. Facilitators Guidebook

A K M Mamunur Rashid and Hasan Al Shafie (Developers) and Mohammad Mohiuddin (Editor). 2009 PRACTICING GENDER & SOCIAL INCLUSION in DISASTER RISK REDUCTION. Facilitators Guidebook. Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management, GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH. (4 MB)

Dear GDN

To save filling up your mailboxes with large attachments, I have put the following document, sent by Shantana Halder (see below) on the GDN website www.gdnonline.org:

Regards Maureen

Gendercc has published the summary report

Dear GDN

Gendercc has published the summary report and recommendations arising from the Symposium on Gender and Climate Research held in Bonn, Germany from May 31st - June 11th 2010. This event was organised by GenderCC together with Bread for the World, BRIDGE, Gender & Disaster Network and EED

Link to summary report:

http://www.gendercc.net/fileadmin/inhalte/Dokumente/Related_meetings/Summary_Symposium_Gender_and_CC_Research.pdf

<http://www.gendercc.net/fileadmin/inhalte/Dokumente/Related_meetings/Summary_Symposium_Gender_and_CC_Research.pdf>=20

Regards
Maureen

UNIFEM report on the Pakistan Floods

Dear GDN

Please see this recent report from UNIFEM on the Pakistan Floods (sent in by Maira Zahur).

Link to it on the UNIFEM site:

http://www.pakresponse.info/assessments/Gender_Preliminary_Rapid_Assessment.pdf

Or download it on GDN: www.gdnonline.org

What is disappointing to see is that the same conditions and processes seem to be occurring now as happened in the 2005 earthquake. Perhaps some GDN members can report to us cases where we have made gender advances since the 2005 earthquake?

Please also see Maira Zahurs blog on the GDN page

Regards
Maureen

Dr Maureen Fordham

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Email:maureen.fordham@northumbria.ac.uk

Training Toolkit for Humanitarian Aid

The Green Recovery and Reconstruction: Training Toolkit for Humanitarian Aid(GRRT), developed by the American Red Cross and WWF/US, has been launched and is available on-line.

The GRRT is available at <http://green-recovery.org/>.

Information on the launch event can be found at http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=events.event_summary&event_id=638704.

GRRT includes a set of 10 one day training modules, a technical background document for each module and additional materials for use in using each module.

The GRRT covers:

1. Introduction to Recovery and Reconstruction
2. Project Design, Monitoring and Evaluation
3. Environmental Impact Assessment Tools and Techniques
4. Strategic Site Selection and Development
5. Materials and the Supply Chain
6. Construction
7. Water and Sanitation
8. Livelihoods
9. Disaster Risk Reduction
10. Organizational Operations

Freytag, Nils: Der Rote Rhein. Die Sandoz-Katastrophe vom 1. November 1986 und ihre Folgen.

From: Hannes Siegrist <siegrist@rz.uni-leipzig.de>
Date: 03.10.2010
Subject: WWW: Themenportal "Europäische Geschichte" (18.-21. Jh.):
Newsletter 10/2010

Liebe Leserinnen und Leser von H-Soz-u-Kult,

nachfolgend finden Sie eine Aufstellung der im September 2010 neu ins Themenportal Europäische Geschichte eingestellten Artikel, Essays, Materialien und Quellenauszüge.

Essays und Artikel:

Freytag, Nils: Der Rote Rhein. Die Sandoz-Katastrophe vom 1. November 1986 und ihre Folgen.

Abstract:

Die 1970er und 1980er Jahre sind in umweltpolitischer Sicht eine Boomzeit. Umweltorganisationen und ökologische Parteien stiegen zu politischen Größen auf und die Regierungsaktivitäten auf nationaler, europäischer wie globaler Ebene nahmen vor dem Hintergrund aufgeregter Debatten um "Waldsterben" und "Ozonloch" zu. Während ersteres mit Namen wie "Greenpeace" und "Die Grünen" verbunden ist, steht für letzteres etwa das Montrealer Protokoll, das 1987 zum Schutz der Ozonschicht die Reduktion und das Verbot von Fluorchlorkohlenwasserstoffe einleitete.

Untrennbar verknüpft ist diese Politisierung mit den großen Öko-Katastrophen jener Epoche, die das gesellschaftliche Bewusstsein für die Schutzwürdigkeit der natürlichen Umwelt des Menschen schärfte. Neben dem Reaktorunfall von Tschernobyl geriet dabei insbesondere die chemische Industrie in das Blickfeld der ökologisch sensibilisierten Öffentlichkeit. Dass diese Ende der 1980er Jahre als "Umweltverschmutzer Nr. 1" galt und "Vertrauen" verspielt hatte, lag nicht zuletzt an katastrophalen Chemieunfällen wie im norditalienischen Seveso (Juli 1976), im indischen Bhopal (Dezember 1984) oder dem Großbrand beim schweizerischen Unternehmen Sandoz samt seinen Folgen. Im Folgenden sollen auf Basis der zugrunde liegenden Quelle einige zentrale Aspekte und Konsequenzen dieses Chemieunfalls erläutert werden, ohne dass ein vollständiger Überblick beabsichtigt wäre. Vielmehr soll der Essay dazu anregen, sich unter umweltgeschichtlichen Perspektiven mit der Epoche "nach dem Boom" zu beschäftigen.

In: Themenportal Europäische Geschichte (2010), URL: <<http://www.europa.clio-online.de/2010/Article=459>>.

Materialien und Quellenauszüge:

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Olbram Zoubek, Totenmaske Jan Palach (1969 und 1990). In: Themenportal Europäische Geschichte (2010), URL: <<http://www.europa.clio-online.de/2010/Article=461>>.

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Mit freundlichen Grüßen

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Historical Social Research/ Historische Sozialforschung
HSR Vol. 35 (2010) No. 4 - Special Issue: Human Security

From: Sandra Schulz <sandra.schulz@gesis.org>
Date: 07.09.2010
Subject: Zs: Historical Social Research / Historische Sozialforschung
35 (2010), 4

Special Issue:

Cornel Zwierlein, Rüdiger Graf & Magnus Ressel (Eds.): The Production of Human Security in Premodern and Contemporary History / Die Produktion von Human Security in Vormoderne und Zeitgeschichte

376 pages.

'Human Security' ist ein seit den 1990ern in den Politikwissenschaften und der internationalen Politik auf Ebene der UN neu eingeführter Begriff erweiterter Sicherheit, der darauf abzielt, direkt den Menschen anstatt von Staaten als Akteur und Adressat von Sicherheitspolitik zu fokussieren. Er umfasst so unterschiedliche Gegenstände wie klassische internationale Sicherheitspolitik, Naturkatastrophen und Gefahren durch Straßenverkehr. Human Security soll die ältere state security und damit das sog. 'Westfälische System' ersetzen, wonach nur souveräne staatliche Akteure internationale Politik betreiben.

Vertreter des human-security-Konzepts verwenden ein historisches Narrativ, wonach die aktuelle Erweiterung des Sicherheitsbegriffs nichts Neues sei. Vielmehr handele es sich um die Rückkehr eines älteren, vormodernen und prä-westfälischen Sicherheitskonzepts. Hiernach wäre die Ära des modernen Nationalstaats mit ihren scharfen Unterscheidungen zwischen Innen- und Außenpolitik, zwischen privater und staatlicher Sicherheit eine historische Ausnahme.

Die Beiträge dieses Special Issue von Historical Social Research nehmen dies zum Anlass, um frühneuzeitliche und spätmoderne Sicherheitsregime gegenüberzustellen. Sie erproben sich dabei zum einen an einer Vorgeschichte von Human Security und zum anderen an human security als einem heuristischen Instrument für den interepochalen Vergleich in der Sicherheitsgeschichte.

Allen Abonentinnen und Abonnenten von H-Soz-u-Kult bieten wir die neu erschienene HSR-Ausgabe Vol. 35 (2010) No. 4 zu einem Sonderpreis von EUR 12,- an.

Rückfragen und Bestellungen richten Sie bitte an: zhshf@gesis.org
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Weitere Informationen zu dieser Zeitschrift
<<http://hsozkult.geschichte.hu-berlin.de/zeitschriften/id=23>>

Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung präsentiert: "Bilder der Überwachungskritik" - (Interaktiver) Vortrag mit Bildern mit Anja LEA und Peter Ullrich

Die Bildwelten und Symbole Überwachungskritischer Bewegungen sagen viel über deren Weltansichten und zeigen zugleich Brüche innerhalb des Protestspektrums an. Der Vortrag analysiert gängige sprachliche und visuelle Bilder aktueller Protestbewegungen (Big Brother, Panopticon, Wolfgang Schäuble & sein Fingerabdruck, Der Überwachungsstaat, usw.), um die oft nur impliziten Annahmen über Gesellschaft und Staat, Täter und Opfer sowie die Möglichkeiten politischer Einflussnahme und die Perspektiven sozialer Veränderung zu verdeutlichen.

Im Vortrag sollen Bilder (Webseiten Sticker, Plakate, Slogans) gemeinsam interpretiert werden, um deren Muster und Sichtweisen herauszuarbeiten. Mit Buchvorstellung des Buches "Kontrollverluste - Interventionen gegen Überwachung" (Münster 2009).

Anja Lea, Kunstgeschichte, Hamburg Dr. Peter Ullrich, Sozialwissenschaftler, Leipzig

Zum Vortrag:
<http://www.dreiundsiebzig.de/info.php?datum=3D2010-11-17&raum=3DZG>

Dr. phil. Peter Ullrich

Deutsches Jugendinstitut Halle
<http://www.dji.de/cgi-bin/Mitarbeiter/homepage/mitarbeiterseite.php?mitarbeiter=3D1633>
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Zeithistorische Forschungen

Liebe alle,

Ende Oktober erscheint (print & online) die nächste Ausgabe der "Zeithistorischen Forschungen", diesmal - was für die Liste interessant sein könnte - zum Thema "Sicherheit". Infoblatt zur Ausgabe anbei.

Beste Grüße,
Dietmar

www.zeithistorische-forschungen.de/

GCST - The Global Consortium on Security Transformation

Dear Colleagues,

With this message, we have the pleasure of announcing the publication of the eighth informative bulletin of the Global Consortium on Security Transformation (GCST). This bulletin aims to promote the debate and examination of transformational processes in the security sector using various regional contexts of developing nations. We will shed light on the principal activities of the Global Consortium, the initiatives of our partners, as well as the foci of our analyses and debate in order to generate an exchange of ideas and experiences. We will also disseminate initiatives and security-related initiatives and projects that are being developed in different regions of the world. The e-bulletin can be downloaded from our web page: <http://www.securitytransformation.org/ebulletin.php>

We hope you find the bulletin both interesting and informative. Sincerely yours,
The Global Consortium on Security Transformation

<http://www.securitytransformation.org/index.php>

(4) Stellenangebote, Jobs

Wissenschaftliche/n Koordinator/in

Die Bielefeld Graduate School in History and Sociology (BGHS) sucht zum 01. Januar 2011 zunächst befristet bis 31. Juli 2011 (Elternzeitvertretung in Vollzeit, Teilzeitbeschäftigungen sind möglich) eine/n **wissenschaftliche/n Koordinator/in (E 13 TV-L) für die Nachwuchsforschungsgruppe KlimaWelten**

Projektbeschreibung:

KlimaWelten ist ein Kooperationsprojekt des Kulturwissenschaftlichen Instituts Essen (Prof. Claus Leggewie) und der BGHS (Prof. Jörg Bergmann, Dr. Heike Greschke). In einer global angelegten kollaborativen Team-Ethnografie untersuchen fünf Promovierende seit April 2010 in verschiedenen Küstenregionen der Welt, ob und wie Klimawandel lokal wahrgenommen und gedeutet wird und welche kulturspezifischen Praktiken des Umgangs mit Meeresdynamiken sich lokal ausgebildet haben. Während der etwa 20-monatigen Feldforschung werden die Doktorand/innen über eine elektronische Plattform vernetzt und betreut. Die Forschung wird von einer Dokumentarfilmerin begleitet.

Aufgabengebiet:

- Wissenschaftliche Koordination der Nachwuchsforschungsgruppe KlimaWelten
- Supervision der Forschungsarbeiten der Doktorand/innen
- Kontrolle und Dokumentation der Abstimmung unter den Mitgliedern der Nachwuchsforschungsgruppe
- Koordination der Kommunikation zwischen den Trägerinstitutionen und allen Beteiligten
- Projektvertretung nach innen und außen
- Begleitung der gemeinsamen filmischen Publikation
- Organisation einer Tagung und eines Analyseworkshops

Voraussetzungen:

- Abgeschlossenes wissenschaftliches Hochschulstudium und Promotion in einer kultur- bzw. sozialwissenschaftlichen Disziplin
- Kenntnisse und Erfahrungen in qualitativer Sozialforschung
- Kenntnisse bzw. Interesse an kulturwissenschaftlicher Klimaforschung, Umweltsoziologie oder verwandten Forschungsthemen
- Teamfähigkeit und Erfahrungen in der Leitung von Gruppen

Der Arbeitsort ist Bielefeld.

Die Bewerbung schwerbehinderter Menschen ist ausdrücklich erwünscht.

Bewerbungen von Frauen sind ausdrücklich erwünscht; Frauen werden bei gleicher Eignung, Befähigung und fachlicher Leistung bevorzugt berücksichtigt, sofern nicht in der Person eines Mitbewerbers liegende Gründe überwiegen.

Bewerbungen mit den üblichen Unterlagen sind als pdf-Dokument bis zum 21.11.2010 erbeten an: joerg.bergmann@uni-bielefeld.de. Ihre Fragen richten Sie bitte an: heike.greschke@uni-bielefeld.de.

Technical Director for Disaster Risk Reduction and Response ACDI/VOCA

Washington, D.C.
Salary: Not posted
Closing Date: Open until filled

This position oversees community-based disaster risk reduction strategies and helps transition communities from emergency assistance to development. The technical director is the headquarters contact during emergencies and supports emergency efforts in the field. A master's degree, seven years disaster risk reduction or response experience, and experience leading complex emergency or disaster response are required.

Emergency Human Resources Coordinator

International Rescue Committee
Global
Salary: Not posted
Closing Date: Open until filled

This position oversees humanitarian human resources; participates in emergency needs assessments, emergency intervention designs, and funding development; and manages communication during emergency deployment. A bachelor's degree in human resources or emergency management and five years experience are required.

Medical Emergency Planning Specialist

County of San Bernardino
San Bernardino, California
Salary: \$51,625 to \$65,915
Closing Date: Open until filled

This position creates the emergency management plan for the public health department, analyzes potential disaster-related public health impacts, coordinates disaster health care and

planning with other county departments, and conducts emergency health studies. A bachelor's degree in health sciences or a related field and two years experience in health care or emergency services are required.

Executive Director

International Rescue Committee
Boise, Idaho
Salary: Not posted
Closing Date: Open until filled

This position is responsible for IRC Boise's general and financial management, as well as community outreach, external relations, and resource development. A bachelor's degree in social work, international relations, or a related field; at least six years of humanitarian assistance experience and three years of management experience; and fundraising and grant writing abilities are required.

Fire Protection Engineer

National Fire Protection Association
Quincy, Massachusetts
Salary: Not posted
Closing Date: Open until filled

This position promotes fire protection system engineering standards and provides technical assistance to committees working to implement such standards. Job requirements include preparing documents, developing content, assisting in fire investigations, and maintaining a budget. A bachelor's degree and three years of fire protection engineering experience are required; knowledge of the NFPA Codes and Standards Making process is preferred.

Intern

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
Kobe, Japan
Salary: None
Closing Date: December 7, 2010

This position will support urban risk reduction efforts by the Asia Regional Taskforce, especially those related to the UNISDR Making Cities Resilient campaign. The intern will identify land use and development resources that reduce risk, collect information from and communicate with cities participating in the campaign, report on cities' campaign activities and progress, and help analyze resilient city standards and benchmarks. Applicants should be enrolled in postgraduate

studies in urban or environmental planning, natural science, or a related field. Fluency in English is required; some French is preferred.

Fire Program Specialist, GS 9

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, D.C.
Salary: \$51,630 to \$67,114
Closing Date: December 9, 2010

This position assists in managing FEMA's Assistance to Firefighter's Grant program, evaluates and recommends grant funding, and provides technical direction to grant recipients. Experience in program monitoring and analysis and one year of experience at GS-8 or above are required.

South Asian Urban, Water, and Disaster Risk Extended Term Consultant

The World Bank
Colombo, Sri Lanka
Salary: Not Posted
Closing Date: December 19, 2010

This position will work to strengthen disaster risk management partnerships, coordinate daily Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery risk management operations, analyze strategic priorities for the sector, and prepare the World Bank's disaster risk management portfolio for Sri Lanka. A master's degree in engineering, economics, public policy or a related field; five years of experience in climate change, natural disasters, flood management, or disaster reduction; and development project management experience are required.

Gender-Based Violence Emergency Response Specialist

International Rescue Committee
Global
Salary: Not Posted
Closing Date: December 22, 2010

This position will organize global and online Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies training, document case studies of applied GBV in Emergencies techniques, and coordinate with other IRC units on resource development and program recommendations. A master's degree in social work, the humanities, or a related field, five years of program management experience, and fluency in French are required.

Community-Based Health Outreach Coordinator

International Medical Corps

Haiti

Salary: Not Posted

Closing Date: December 24, 2010

This position oversees the Cholera Emergency Response Program in Haiti, identifying key stakeholders in prevention activities, coordinating prevention and communication training for community groups, and planning for outbreak preparedness. A master's degree in public health, three years of program management experience in a developing country, and experience with international donor agencies or NGOs are preferred.

Hazardous Materials Specialist

Amazon Fulfillment Services

Seattle, Washington

Salary: Not Posted

Closing Date: Open until filled

This position maintains policies for hazardous materials sold on Amazon.com, ensures products are stored and shipped according to government regulations, and is responsible for safety audits and incident management. A bachelor's degree and three years of hazardous materials compliance experience are required.

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(5) Andere Newsletter

Disaster Research 558, December 2nd 2010

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- 1) Yet Another Missing Pakistan Story?
- 2) Anger at Haiti's Health Status Spreads Beyond Street Protesters
- 3) Bio Lab Buy-In Still Lacking for Manhattan, Kansas Project
- 4) Call Outs: Calls for Abstracts, Papers, Proposals, and More
- 5) Some New Web Resources
- 6) Conferences, Training, and Events
- 7) Jobs, Jobs, Jobs

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Disaster Research 557, November 18th 2010

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- 1) Hate in the Time of Cholera: Anger Threatens Haiti's Response to Deadly Illness
- 2) Colorado Scores One for Flood Resilience
- 3) Natural Hazards Observer Now Online
- 4) Ready to Propose? Workshop Session Ideas Must Be Submitted Sunday
- 5) Call Outs: Calls for Abstracts, Papers, Proposals, and More
- 6) Some New Web Resources
- 7) Conferences, Training, and Events
- 8) Jobs, Jobs, Jobs

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Disaster Research 556, November 4th 2010

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- 1) When Early Warnings Are Too Late: Near-Shore Tsunamis Test Limits of Technology
- 2) Mad Science: Will Geoengineering Bring Ruin or Resolution to Climate Woes?
- 3) Remembering John Solomon: Readiness Guru Embodied Informed, Prepared Citizenship
- 4) Standing Tall: Gilbert White Memorial Flood Level Marker Becomes Reality
- 5) Call Outs: Calls for Abstracts, Papers, Proposals, and More
- 6) Some New Web Resources
- 7) Conferences, Training, and Events
- 8) Jobs, Jobs, Jobs

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Disaster Research 555, October 21st 2010

DISASTER RESEARCH 555
TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1) Bone Dry: Drought, Waterworks, and Pipe Dreams in the Time of Climate Change
- 2) Fire by Numbers: Toned-Down Wildfire Map Colors Policy Debate
- 3) Full Steam Ahead? Climate Report Suggests Making Adaptation Mainstream
- 4) Call Outs: Calls for Abstracts, Papers, Proposals, and More
- 5) Some New Web Resources
- 6) Conferences, Training, and Events
- 7) Jobs, Jobs, Jobs

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(6) Internetartikel

Global challenges and their impact on international humanitarian action

Source(s): United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Publication date: 2010
Author(s): Gelsdorf, Kirsten
Number of pages: 21 p.

OCHA occasional policy briefing series, no. 1:

This paper provides a preliminary analysis that aims to address three questions: (i) the global challenges, such as climate change and food and water scarcity, faced by international humanitarian actors; (ii) their implications on international humanitarian action; and (iii) their implications on humanitarian coordination. It calls for humanitarian coordination: to move away from the artificial dichotomy of preparing for and responding to humanitarian needs versus responding to developmental needs; and to look ahead to become more flexible, for example by ensuring broader wider analytical, risk management and risk reduction capacity.

The paper then emphasizes three main conclusions for further discussion and debate: (i) the need for the humanitarian community to broaden its notions of vulnerability and risk; (ii) raising insecurity from instability and violence driven by the intersection of non-traditional threats and structural trends; and (iii) the need to integrate country plans and partnerships to promote actions increasing resilience in the short-term and reducing overall vulnerability in the long-term.

Themes: Capacity Development, Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management, Food and Agricultural Security, Governance, Social Impacts & Resilience, Water

Short URL: <http://preventionweb.net/go/16974>

Tajikistan: key priorities for climate change adaptation

Source(s): World Bank, the (WB)
Publication date: 2010
Author(s): Barbone, Luca; Reva, Anna; Zaidi, Salman
Number of pages: 22 p.

Policy research working paper 5487:

This paper argues that for developing countries like Tajikistan, faster economic and social development is the best possible defence against climate change. It identifies four key sectors

considered by the government's latest poverty reduction strategy as being especially important from a climate change perspective: (i) better management of water resources; (ii) disaster management, including disaster risk reduction measures to cost-effectively mitigate the negative impacts of weather extremes; (iii) agriculture; and (iv) public health.

It presents some key findings from a recent nationally representative household survey to illustrate the strong public support for more climate change related spending on these sectors. Finally, the paper concludes that, as important as project-based adaptation measures may be, it is imperative that they be supported by an overall policy framework that provides a truly enabling environment to facilitate faster climate change adaptation.

Themes:Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management, Economics of DRR, Food and Agricultural Security, Health & Health Facilities, Social Impacts & Resilience, Water
Countries/Regions:Tajikistan

Short URL: <http://preventionweb.net/go/16942>



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