



5ES Athens 1 - 3 November 2012
5th International Conference
European Society for the History of Science
<http://5eshs.hpdst.gr/>

Dear Colleagues,

You are kindly invited to participate at Symposium entitled "**HISTORY OF SLAVIC SCIENCE – CULTURAL INTERFERENCES, HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES, AND PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS**" which will take part at the 5th Conference of the European Society of History of Science in Athens from November 1 to 3. Please register yourself at your earliest convenience.

Chairmen of the Symposium are Prof Dr. Aleksandar Petrovic Seminar for the Social Sciences, Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade; President of the Serbian Society of History of Science (petralist@gmail.com), and Prof Dr. Witold J. Wilczynski. Institute of Geography, Pedagogical University of Krakow, Poland



The Slavic Science besides its numerous well known scientists and their contributions of crucial significance for the European and global science used not to be a subject of frequent historical and cultural analysis. Considering the world science without contributions of Copernicus, Boscovic, Lobachevsky, Mendelejev, Lomonosov, Tesla, Mohorovicic, Milankovich and others would be impossible task. Besides them, there are a lot Slavic scientists who did made important scientific result but, except their own, they are not visible in other countries and cultures.

Strange enough, even at the Wikipedia, as most prominent and non-dogmatic source of knowledge today, there is no entry Slavic Science, or History of the Slavic Science. It seems that the concept itself, the Slavic Science, is not yet established and widely recognized. There are different concepts such as Slavic cultural studies, Slavic languages, Slavic Science fiction, etc, but not even mention of some generalized approach to the Slavic Science. Contrary to that on the Web there are a lot of entries of Islamic Science, or Latin America science...

There are numerous important scientists of Slavic origin and cultural background. It is without doubt that they gave contributions of the utmost magnitude for the science in general. But, precedent question still exists - the dilemma weather their fundamental endowments could be studied also in the frame of Slavic science or there is nothing specifically Slavic in their scientific contributions.



Of course many cultural and scientific essays should be undertaken in order to get an appropriate answer to that dilemma. Slavic science is subject to many, so to say innumerable cultural and scientific influences which made its profile as it is known today. Anyway, it is not low profile science – contrary to that it bears powerful capacity to revolutionize ruling scientific paradigm – it is not necessary to mention Copernicus, Boskovic, Mendeleyev, Tesla to understand what it means.

Because of all of that we think that it is worth of efforts to call European historians of science, as well scientists from other discipline, to reconsider possibility of Slavic Science and to expose various examples and case studies which show interrelations among Slavic and non-Slavic scientists; to research patterns of influences which made significant impact on Slavic scientists; and to find historical routes of circulation of scientific ideas which affected Slavic and European science in general.