

institucionalnih praksi i javnih percepcija. Takav okvir, koji povezuje povijesne izvore i historiografsku analizu društvenih odgovora.

Struktura zbornika obuhvaća dvanaest autorskih priloga koji kronološki i tematski prate razvoj znanja o sušama od srednjovjekovnih i ranonovovjekovnih izvora do suvremenih znanstvenih i društvenih interpretacija. Povijesni doprinosi, poput rada Ivana Smiljanića o glađu kao znaku klimatskih anomalija u srednjoj Europi te studije Filipa Čučeka o sušama na području donje Štajerske na prijelazu iz 19. u 20. stoljeće, oslanjaju se na raznolike arhivske i tiskane izvore te uvjerljivo povezuju klimatske ekstreme s gospodarskim i demografskim posljedicama. Time se suša interpretira Značajan segment monografije posvećen je razvoju meteoroloških i hidrololoških znanja te infrastrukture. Prilog Nataše Hening Miščič o vremenskim opažanjima i prikupljanju meteoroloških podataka u Ljubljani u drugoj polovici 19. stoljeća pruža vrijedan uvid u institucionalizaciju znanstvenog promatranja klime, dok rad Sare Šifrar Krajnik o izgradnji hidroenergetske infrastrukture u Kranjskoj između 1900. i 1918. godine pokazuje kako je upravljanje vodnim resursima bilo izravno povezano s percepcijom rizika od suše i potrebama modernizacije. Interdisciplinarnu dimenziju dodatno naglašavaju prilozi koji se bave suvremenim razdobljem, posebice radovi o suši u Sloveniji 1950. godine te o sušama osamdesetih godina 20. stoljeća, koji povezuju povijesnu analizu s klimatskim podacima i društvenim reakcijama. Završni tekst o samoučinkovitosti i percepciji suše među odraslim stanovništvom predstavlja metodološki iskorak prema društvenim znanostima, otvarajući prostor za raspravu o javnoj svijesti, institucionalnoj komunikaciji i prilagodbenim strategijama u kontekstu klimatskih promjena.

Ova monografija predstavlja važan doprinos razvoju povijesti okoliša i interdisciplinarnih studija suše u srednjoeuropskom prostoru. Njezina snaga leži u kombinaciji povijesne dubine, znanstvene preciznosti i društvene relevantnosti, čineći je vrijednim štivom za povjesničare, klimatologe, hidrologe, ali i istraživače javnih politika i upravljanja okolišnim rizicima. Zbornik uspješno pokazuje kako se suša može razumjeti kao dugotrajni povijesni proces koji povezuje prirodne dinamike s kulturnim obrascima.

Posebno je zanimljiv koncept materijalnih »obilježja suše«, razvijen u prilogu o kamenima gladi (Hungersteine), koji su u srednjoeuropskom prostoru funkcionirali kao hidrološki, memorijalni i društveni markeri ekstremnih sušnih epizoda. Iako je fenomen dokumentiran prvenstveno u njemačkom, češkom i austrijskom prostoru, njegova eventualan buduća metodološka primjena na Hrvatsku otvara mogućnost reinterpretacije sličnih praksi obilježavanja okolišnih ekstrema u Srednjoj Europi. U riječnim sustavima Drave, Save i Dunava, kao i u jadranskom priobalju, moguće je istraživati lokalne oblike materijalnog pamćenja suše na primjeru zavjetnih natpisa, kapelica ili arhivskih zapisa o »godinama gladi« koje su povezivale hidrološke ekstreme s društvenom krizom. Time bi se suša mogla analizirati ne samo kao prirodni događaj, nego i kao kulturni.

U tematici koja obrađuje 20. stoljeće, osobito u razdoblju socijalističke modernizacije, okvir zbornika potiče analizu suše u kontekstu velikih infrastrukturnih zahvata: hidroenergetskih sustava, akumulacija i regionalnih vodovoda. Suša se tada sve češće definira kao razvojni i sigurnosni problem, čime se naglašava uloga države i stručnih institucija u upravljanju vodnim resursima. Takva perspektiva omogućuje komparativnu analizu između slovenskih i hrvatskih primjera u izgradnji hidroenergetske infrastrukture i reakcija lokalnih zajednica na njih, osobito uz Dravu i Muru.

Hrvoje PETRIĆ

2025 ESEH CONFERENCE IN UPPSALA, SWEDEN (18.-22. AUGUST 2025) - IMPRESSIONS

Somehow ESEH conferences manage to shock me every time. Maybe I am too much used to small, specialized conferences and workshops, meetings with small circle of (same) people from the same research field, that I simply forget how it is to experience these global gatherings. With over 611 onsite participants and over 100 online participants from different continents, not to mention all the listeners

and visitors of the different panels organized into 14 (!) parallel sessions in just 4 days, the ESEH 2025 Climate Histories Conference surely did have a global dimension, if not a global impact (well, at least the carbon footprint is always present!). Jokes aside, it was an effort from the organizers to manage such a large conference and the accompanying activities in a short time so thanks to people from Uppsala University, KTH and Stockholm University and other local and ESEH Committees for putting their backs into this conference to work. The only issue I had was finding my way through the maze of corridors and (for me) illogical numbering of the university buildings to find the right session room, but with collective effort, willpower, experience, good stamina, local guides (thanks Anton!) and enough caffeine sustenance even this obstacle proved conquerable. There was also a slight confusion with name tags at the beginning of conference, which perceived as an annoyance by some, I actually found very amusing and a good way for a socializing ice-breaker event, where a collective effort is given to find the right name tag, along which you meet other people that you may have never actually had the chance of meeting or speaking to at the conference at all.

So finally armed with the correct name tag around my neck, the accompanying 340 page long conference program book in one hand and coffee in the other I marched (read stumbled high on caffeine and Swedish pancakes) my way across the Uppsala University hallways between the 18th and 22nd of August this year. The experience of first sessions was similar to the one when writing a research article: for the sake of making sense and publishing practicality, you have to cut off many interesting facts, stories and findings that don't work well with your research thought in all of its limitations. In all my naivety I thought to navigate between different session panels, to try to catch the most interesting and relevant presentations. So after getting lost navigating the halls and missing the presentations I aimed for in my "Bermuda triangle" of the first session (Hunting Histories: Practices and Transformations Across Land and Sea, Energy Transitions and Energyscapes: Spaces, Temporalities and Scales of Energy Transitions Part 1 and The Little Ice Age in the Alps and Beyond), I decided to stick to one panel for the further sessions. Since my own research interests lie in industrialization and energy transitions following the sociopolitical transitions from a feudal into a capitalist society, I camped at the Capitalism, Industrialization and the Making of Environmental Crises panel, absorbing the ideas of a period being named after coal ("Short Coal Age" by Aliaksandr Pihanau), industrialization in co-evolutionary terms (Martin Schmid), the importance of community action or consequence of inaction in a micro historical scale (Kevin O Sullivan) and how landowning and environmental issues go sometimes hand-to-hand with even aesthetical reasoning (Maya Ström). With conserving environment (and lunch coupons) in mind, I rushed towards the Nature Conservation in the Habsburg Empire and Beyond panel where I was reminded by Anna Kolarova, Patrick Kupper, Jana Pinosova and Cosmin Koszor-Codrea that there was not just exploitation, consummation and unending growth tendency in the heads of Habsburg Empire contemporaries and their successors, but also conservation efforts (just as mine with the lunch coupons), which should be brought into the light for our contemporaries today. The next day we tried to stir visitors and ourselves from the morning stupor at the People, Practices and Conflicts in Industrializing Forests of Europe panel as a little forest practices orchestra (thanks to Joachim Popek, Grzgeroz, Anastasia Fedotova, Christiano La Lumia), conducted by Giacomo Bonan and Simone Gingrich. Once again I found myself trapped in forest issues and topics of the 19th century, so I landed in The Entangled Forest: Interactions and Mutual Influences between Society and the Environment in the 18th-20th Centuries in Central Europe (Part 1 – sounds like a movie, doesn't it?) panel, where Maximilian Gröber, Dominik Rog and Peter Szabo talked about "socio-sylvan" (society and forests, made-up term that sounded way more cool in my head) interconnections and impacts, mainly from a Central European perspective. I also stayed "Entangled" for the second panel. Although I maybe missed seeing the forest Bialowieza primeval forest "for the trees", Tomasz Samojlik, Ewa Zin and Tomasz Zwiasek (with an improvised stick-pointer!) brought my focus back in line. Finally, at the last but not the least day of the conference, the cheery presenters of the Roads not Taken: Forest Histories of Convergence, Divergence and Emergence (Katharina Linne, Ryan Hellenbrand, Juha Haavisto and Anton Sveding) made the Friday morning interesting and engaging, trying to keep the spirit awake, even though the body was giving up.

Feeling burnt out a bit, I imagined how would a wood feel like burnt out? As charcoal? So in the next panel I searched for the POV of charcoal as an commodity and energy source, learning about Navarrese collective forest managements in 19th and 20th century (Jose Miguel Lana-Berasain) and the importance of charcoal as household energy fuel in Lisbon in the age of oil (Sofia Teives Henriques) and even learning how to make a Hungarian charcoal burner without catching any of the smoke (Anna Varga). Now after reading through this personal experience of mine, could you imagine that the panels mentioned were not even 10% of the conference content available and that they only covered the topics related to forests and industrialization? That's why if you want to know more about what is happening at ESEH Conferences, what is new in histories of climate, animals, plants, energy transitions, river systems, land use, agriculture, emotions, weather (not small talk) etc., well don't just read reviews like this one here, apply for the next ESEH Conference in Salzburg 2027 and learn something and someone more! Bonus points if you present as well, because every bit of knowledge, every research in environmental history counts, from the smallest practical dimensions to larger, consequence carrying narratives that help in explaining and preserving human knowledge and practices in dealing with environmental challenges or against the entropy of time itself.

Mislav RADOŠEVIĆ

IZVJEŠTAJ SA »ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY WEEK«, LJUBLJANA, 19–21. OŽUJKA 2025.

U organizaciji Inštituta za novejšo zgodovino održan je trodnevni međunarodni znanstveni skup posvećen okolišnim temama. Skup se održao u prostorijama Instituta, okupivši znanstvenike iz različitih dijelova Europe i Azije koji su predstavili svoja najnovija istraživanja i metodološke pristupe koje koriste u svojim istraživanjima.

Srijeda, 19. ožujka, bila je rezervirana za mlade istraživače, a program je otvorila Jingyuan Wu (Sveučilište u Tokiju) izlaganjem pod naslovom »*When Environmental Problems and Aid Cross the Border: A Dual-Track Story of Japan and China*«. U svom istraživanju analizirala je kako su ekološki problemi postali međunarodno pitanje te kako je Japan sredinom 1980-ih započeo pružati ekološku pomoć Kini. Kroz to izlaganje pokazala je kako kolektivni naponi civilnog društva i države mogu nadilaziti nacionalne interese i opstajati unatoč političkim izazovima. Nakon toga je slijedilo izlaganje Johanne Robinson (Andragoški center Republike Slovenije) na temu »*The Role of Citizen Science in Modern History: Examples of Environmental Citizen Science*«. U vremenu kada se znanstveni autoriteti sve češće dovode u pitanje, a ekološki problemi postaju predmet različitih neznanstvenih tumačenja, ovo je izlaganje ponudilo smjernice kako znanstvenici mogu ponovno uspostaviti most prema široj javnosti.

Drugi dan konferencije započeo je s izlaganjem, jedinim online, Satoshija Murayame (Sveučilište u Kagawi) na temu »*Peasant Economy and Changing Landscape: a Soft-clustering Approach to Reservoir Development in Sanuki, Japan*«. Tema njegova izlaganja bila je nastanak i razvoj rezervoara u japanskoj regiji Sanuki, prefektura Kagawa. Potreba za gradnjom i održavanjem nekoliko tisuća takvih rezervoara na malom prostoru tražilo je visoku razinu planiranja, koordinacije i radne snage, što me donekle podsjetilo na Wittfogelova hidraulička društva.

Po tome je Christian Rohr (Sveučilište u Bernu) održao izlaganje »*Peaks and Glaciers for Everyone: The Role of Cog Railways and Cable Cars for a Changing View on the Alps Since the Late 19th Century*«. U svom izlaganju o promjenama u percepciji Alpa od kraja 19. stoljeća, s posebnim fokusom na Švicarsku, Rohr je istaknuo zanimljiv koncept vertikalnog gledanja prostora, ovisno o tome gledamo li ga iz doline ili s alpskog vrha. Uz to, autor je naglasio važnost novih tehnoloških inovacija koje su olakšale pristup tim nekada nedostupnim prostorima, a u kombinaciji s oglašivačkim metodama, stvorile su temelj za razvoj specifičnog oblika alpskog masovnog turizma.

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Plan for reinforcing the banks of the Savinja in the district of Novo Celje, 1832.

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