

TIME'S NEWS

Greetings Time Scholars,

Best—and belated, by now—wishes for the new year. It was wonderful to see many of you at our 2007 conference “Time, Limits and Constraints,” which already seems like a long time ago. Looking back, the Asilomar conference seems defined by a stimulating surge of intellectual synergy, generated in part perhaps by the combination of youth and experience in the participants. Interdisciplinary events like our conferences always include many styles of thinking. But in addition to different disciplinary modes of thought, we are now witnessing more rapidly changing intellectual styles and practices across academic generations, and the wide representation of young scholars at Asilomar gave the conference a richly varied tone—and of course, bodes very well for ISST.

As the Society enters what I hope will be a particularly dynamic period of evolution in its history, I find myself revisiting our Mission or purpose. Naturally, our name already designates our focus: the interdisciplinary study of time. The sustained discussion of interdisciplinarity in recent issues of this newsletter laid out two challenges to consider as we move forward. First, J.T. Fraser urged us to pursue *integrative* interdisciplinary scholarship, which raises the stakes and character of interdisciplinary thinking from a kind of mutual dialogue among fields where one begins to see connections to a synthetic vision of how different disciplinary views of time may be brought together within

overarching frameworks. Secondly, Nicholas Tresilian vouched for a more worldly orientation and engagement in our work—he suggests that we bring interdisciplinary time study to bear on the conceptual and material conflicts that define our contemporary academic and global landscapes.

A recent conference experience has given me grounds for further reflection on the potential for more integrative, socially engaged interdisciplinary work in the ISST. The conference, entitled “The Evolutionary Epic: Science’s Story and Humanity’s Response,” took place at the Makaha Resort on the Hawaiian Island of Oahu, January 3 – 9, 2008. The whole event was strikingly similar to ISST conferences in many respects. The week-long duration in a lovely setting allowed a particular depth of interaction to develop among the fifty or so participants, especially since all presentations were plenary sessions. The group was widely interdisciplinary, including natural and social scientists, historians, and spiritual/religious scholars. And, like our meetings, the conference was characterized by an unusually warm, open atmosphere of personal and intellectual curiosity.

What impressed me most about the whole experience was in fact the integrative, socially engaged nature of work presented throughout the conference. The conference website defines the “evolutionary epic” as “the science-inspired story that starts with the Big Bang and ends at the present with complex beings on Earth who understand who they are and how they came to be.” The evolutionary epic

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PEDAGOGY *An Exploration of Time and Cinema* **INSIDE ON PAGE 4**



is of course integrative by its very nature, since it weaves together current understandings of cosmic, terrestrial, evolutionary and cultural histories. It is also told for distinct purposes: basically, to inform and educate; more ambitiously, to inspire awe or reverence, and so move people to contribute to a sustainable future for life on earth. The conference had a distinctly pedagogical feel to it, as scholars and educators from diverse backgrounds taught and learned from one another. Textbooks, teaching techniques, and online resources for spreading the evolutionary epic story played prominent parts in many talks.

Inevitably, I found myself comparing the Evolutionary Epic group with ISST. The vocational ethos motivating their work gives it a more distinct sense of shared focus and purpose than our conferences tend to have. They believe that their story needs to be heard, and that it can effect real change in our world. By contrast, we come to share our particular research with a wider audience, and to learn from one another, rather than pursuing a clearly defined set of goals. This is in part because ISST is a bigger tent than the Evolutionary Epic, and I would not wish to define any mission for the Society that would exclude the contributions of any particular members or disciplines. Simultaneously, I wonder whether we might reflect on and refresh our expectation that encounters with one another's work have more concrete and/or far-reaching effects on our own thinking.

The outstanding presentations made by several scientists at the Evolutionary Epic conference made me eager to encourage more scientific proposals for our next conference. Papers on cosmology, evolutionary biology, and geology gave what I would call a materialist grounding to the conference that I think used to be more prevalent within the ISST, but has declined in recent times. Balanced representation of humanists and scientists makes for the very richest intellectual experience. Scientific work expands the context in which one thinks about humanistic modes of defining problems and the methods with which we analyze them. I hope that for 2010, I will have been successful in convincing several scientists to propose papers for our conference.

The most obvious overlap between the Evolutionary Epic group and ISST is an interest in time. But as the conference unfolded, I realized that, even as the epic encompasses all of time, it takes time for granted. Time in the evolutionary epic is reduced to a timeline, which can be divided into different temporal scales, and these scales can then be quantitatively related to one another. Little thought was given to time in any qualitative sense; my remark to the effect that time takes on very different textures on different scales elicited many responses. The ISST has consistently produced varied, critical analysis of time, and could engage the evolutionary epic in ways that would make both "science's story and humanity's response" more robust.

Beyond comparing the Evolutionary Epic group and ISST though, I look forward to future opportunities for cooperation. There is growing interest within the ISST in the evolutionary epic (under different names). My talk at Asilomar laid out its main premises and evaluated its ethical commitments. Remy Lestienne will be sending an article to *Kronoscope* which critically examines cosmology, and then using that essay as a basis to start a discussion of cosmology and ethics on our listserv. The area of pedagogy also presents a significant common ground between the two groups. Marlene Soulsby has called for submissions to *Kronoscope* on teaching time-centered or -related courses. Jo Alyson Parker's article in the current issue marks the first of such publications, and I expect more such work to follow, including submissions by cosmologists and historians I met at the Evolutionary Epic conference.

One final observation I had coming out of the Evolutionary Epic conference: while the Hawaiian setting and interesting company made for a memorable experience, the ISST remains unmatched in its collegiality and conviviality.

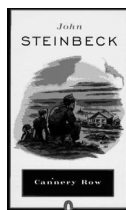
Paul Harris
Long Beach, California

For more information on the Evolutionary Epic conference:
www.evolutionaryepic.org

A WORD FROM THE EDITOR

At Asilomar we listened intently to presentations on cosmology, art, philosophy, physics, sociology, business practice, and psychology that intersected disciplines with vertiginous synergy. More than that, however, we saw an ISST that embodied integrative interdisciplinarity in our very membership. Younger scholars with newer ideas arrived with iPods and anime seeking fellow gamers and their avatars, for some of us a welcomed, unsettling brave new world. Wide ranging conversation energized us at meals as did the children who came along with their parents. It struck me that ours was truly a meeting for a new millennium for a society that seeks to understand integrative communities in their visceral present. I speak my thanks to our first time members from the other side of the age divide, often the most formidable of our separations.

It seems to me that no place could be more suitable for such a melding of enthusiasms than Asilomar in Pacific Grove on the Monterey peninsula. 1962 Nobel Laureate John Steinbeck created an unforgettable and complicated integrative community in his 1945 novel *Cannery Row*. Not scholars they! But, nonetheless, diverse and committed to an honest exchange of ideas even when not necessarily thoroughly thought through. What connects Dora Flood, Lee Chong, Mack, Hazel, and Doc is a mutual trust that makes the dark days of the depression lighter. Written in Pacific Grove, the novel used real people from the neighborhood that Steinbeck knew intimately. Mack breathed in the same mists off the ocean that we did last summer. Doc collected marine



specimens on the beach that we strolled. If there is a warehouse in town, I am unaware of it, but versions of the Bear Flag Restaurant still manage to survive in Monterey despite relentless gentrification. If you have not read *Cannery Row* or have not read it recently, I recommend it.

That recommendation derives from more than our having shared the geography of the place. Ed Rickerts, Steinbeck's closest friend in Pacific Grove was the clay from whom Doc was formed and someone whom we can be lessoned by. Steinbeck described him as a man whose "mind had no horizons. He was interested in everything, and never moralized in any way" (About Ed Rickerts, preface to *The Log From the Sea of Cortez*, 1951). That sentence seems apt for so many of our society.

J. T. Fraser has always envisioned our meetings as both aesthetically satisfying as intellectually stimulating. Steinbeck maintains a like double focus, insisting on truth and beauty. In *Sea of Cortez* (1941) he says: "A man looking at reality brings his own limitations to the world. If he has strength and energy of mind the tide pool stretches both ways, digs back to electrons and leaps space into the universe and fights out of the moment into non-conceptual time. Then ecology has a synonym which is ALL." With us, he shared a faith that unrestrained acceptance of all can yield the meaning and connections that contour a life lived fully.

Thanks to all of you for my enrichment!
Mary Schmelzer



13th Triennial Conference of the International Society for the Study of Time at Asilomar, CA USA
July 28 - August 3, 2007

PEDAGOGY Film Theory: Time and Cinema

Tememuga Trifonova, Assistant Professor of Film Studies at the University of New Brunswick, Canada has taught a course on Time and Cinema. Her syllabus follows; it might help others of us to see ways to incorporate these or like subjects to the end of an integrative interdisciplinarity in the classroom:

FILM THEORY: TIME AND CINEMA

Course description

This course traces the 'history' of cinema's relation to time. We will explore the notion of cinematic time from a variety of perspectives, including (but not limited to): cinema and modernity, the ontology and psychology of the film image, the relationship of film to photography, time in realist and formalist theories of film, editing styles, subjectivity and point of view in film, memory and cinema, narration in the fiction film, culturally or nationally specific variations of film time.

Course requirements

Contribution to class discussions: 30%
Oral presentation: 20%
Research paper: 50%

Research papers should be 20 pages long. The bibliography should include 10 sources (from the syllabus and/or outside sources pertaining to your topic). Papers are due April 16.

Schedule

January 10 Silent Film

Rebecca Solnit, Motion Studies:
*Eadweard Muybridge and the
Technological Wild West*

"The Annihilation of Time and
Space"
"Stopping Time"

Hugo Münsterberg, *The Film:*
A Psychological Study

"Depth and Movement"
"Attention"
"Memory and Imagination"

Rudolf Arnheim, selections from
Film as Art

January 17 French Film Theory in the 1920s: Photogénie and Cinégraphie

Selections from *French Film Theory
and Criticism:*
A History/Anthology, vol 1 & 2,

Richard Abel, Princeton UP, 1988
Film: *La Chute de la Maison d'Usher*
(Jean Epstein, 1928), 62 min.

January 24 Panofsky, Balázs, Pudovkin, and Eisenstein

Film: *Battleship Potemkin* (Sergei
Eisenstein, 1925), 75 min.

Erwin Panofsky
"Style and Medium in the Motion
Pictures" (in *Film Theory and
Criticism: Introductory Readings*, eds.
Gerald Mast and Marshall Cohen)

Béla Balázs, *Theory of the Film:*
Character and Growth of a New Art
"Editing"
"Expressive Technique of the
Camera"

Vsevolod Pudovkin
"The Plastic Material" (in *On Film
Technique*)

Sergei Eisenstein, *Film Form: Essays in
Film Theory*
"The Cinematographic Principle
and the Ideogram"
"A Dialectic Approach to Film
Form" "Methods of Montage"
"The Structure of the Film"

Sergei Eisenstein, *Selected Works*,
volume III (Writings, 1934-47)
"Dickens, Griffith, and Ourselves"

January 31 Cinema and Modernity

Films: *Berlin, Die Symphonie einer
Grossstadt* (Walter Ruttmann, 1927),
70 min.
Chelovek s kino-apparatom (Dziga
Vertov, 1929), 80 min.

Leo Charney, *Empty Moments:*
Cinema, Modernity and Drift
"The Present Moment"
"Peaks and Valleys"
Walter Benjamin, *One-Way Street and
Other Writings*
"A Small History of Photography"

Walter Benjamin, *Selected Writings*,
volume II (1927-1934)
"The Return of the Flâneur"

Walter Benjamin, *Illuminations*
"On Some Motifs in Baudelaire"

Stanley Cavell, *The World Viewed:*
Reflections on the Ontology of Film
"Baudelaire and the Myths of Film"

February 7 Time in Realist Film Theory

Films: *Umberto D.* (Vittorio De Sica,
1952)
71 Fragments of a Chronology of Chance
(Michael Haneke, 1994), 96 min.

Siegfried Kracauer, *Theory of Film: The
Redemption of Physical Reality*
"Basic Concepts"
"The Establishment of Physical
Existence"
"Inherent Affinities"
"The Found Story and the
Episode"

PEDAGOGY

André Bazin, *What Is Cinema? volume I*
 “The Ontology of the
 Photographic Image”
 “The Evolution of the Language
 of Cinema”
 “The Virtues and Limitations of
 Montage”

Ivone Margulies, *Nothing Happens:*
Chantal Akerman’s Hyperrealist
Everyday
 “Nothing Happens: Time for the
 Everyday in Postwar Realist
 Cinema”

February 14 Unreality and Time

Film: *L’Année dernière à Marienbad*
 (Alain Resnais, 1961), 94 min.

Robert Brumbaugh, *Unreality and Time*
 “Passage: A Descent into
 Unreality”
 “Metaphysical Systems and the
 Study of Time”

Mark Slade, *Language of Change:*
Moving Images of Man
 “The Screen as a Clock without
 Hands”

Edgar Morin, *The Cinema, or the*
Imaginary Man
 “The Charm of the Image”
 “Metamorphosis of the
 Cinematograph into Cinema”

John Ward, *Alain Resnais, or the*
Theme of Time
 “L’Année dernière à Marienbad”

February 21 Time and Narrative

Roland Barthes, selections from
Camera Lucida: Reflections on
Photography

Roland Barthes, *Image, Music, Text*
 “Introduction to the Structural
 Analysis of Narratives”

Christian Metz, *Film Language: A*
Semiotics of the Cinema
 “On the Impression of Reality in
 the Cinema”
 “The Cinema: Language or
 Language System?”
 “Notes toward a Phenomenology
 of Narrative”
 “Problems of Denotation in the
 Fiction Film”
 “The Modern Cinema and
 Narrativity”

Seymour Chatman, *Coming to Terms:*
The Rhetoric of Narrative in Fiction and
Film
 “What Is Description in the
 Cinema?”

Robert Scholes, “Narration and
 Narrativity in Film” (in *Film Theory*
and Criticism: Introductory Readings,
 eds. Gerald Mast and Marshall
 Cohen)

February 28 Flashback and Point of View

Films: *Double Indemnity* (Billy Wilder,
 1944), 107 min.
Fight Club (David Fincher, 1999),
 139 min.
Memento (Christopher Nolan, 2000),
 113 min.

Maureen Turim, *Flashbacks in Film:*
Memory and History
 “Definition and Theory of the
 Flashback”
 “Disjunction in the Modernist
 Flashback”

Edward Branigan, *Point of View in the*
Cinema: A Theory of Narration and
Subjectivity in Classical Film
 “Narration”

Temenuga Trifonova, “Time and Point
 of View in Contemporary Cinema”
 (*CineAction* #58, 2002)

Noël Burch, *Theory of Film Practice*
 “Spatial and Temporal
 Articulations”
 “Chance and Its Functions”

March 14 Deleuze

Henri Bergson, *Creative Evolution*
 “Form and Becoming”
 “Plato and Aristotle”
 “Modern Science”
 “Spinoza and Leibniz”
 “Parallelism and Monism”
 “The Kantian Criticism”
 “The Evolution of Spencer”

Gilles Deleuze, *Cinema 1: The*
Movement-Image, pp. 1-122

March 21 Deleuze

Film: *The Birds* (Alfred Hitchcock,
 1963), 119 min.

Gilles Deleuze, *Cinema 1:*
The Movement-Image, pp. 123-215

March 28 Deleuze

Film: *Zerkalo* (Andrei Tarkovsky,
 1975), 108 min.

Gilles Deleuze, *Cinema 2: The Time-*
Image, pp. 1-97

Andrei Tarkovsky, *Sculpting in Time:*
Reflections on the Cinema
 “Imprinted Time”

Vida T. Johnson and Graham Petrie,
The Films of Andrei Tarkovsky: A
Visual Fugue
 “Imprinted Time: The
 Development of a Style”

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Call for Papers

2nd international seminar on time at ICI-ARS, Brest, France

June 25-26, 2008

**“Finitude and decline in organization and management;
Mourning as a taboo?”**

Conference organization

- Laboratoire ICI - Information, Coordination, Incitations. (Université de Brest, France)
- Atelier de Recherche Sociologique - ARS (Université de Brest, France)
- OVSM (HEC, Université de Genève, Suisse)
- Vu University Amsterdam - Faculty of Social Sciences - Dept. of Culture, Organization and Management (The Netherlands)
- Cress - Lessor (Laboratoire d'économie et de sciences sociales de Rennes, France)

Conference Theme

The first international conference on time and organization in Brest titled: “Time and Organizational development; between digitalization, simultaneity and sustainability”¹, aimed at reflection on how a time perspective on organizations contributes to a better understanding of the links between simultaneity via ICTs and continuity and sustainability in management and organization. One of the themes emerging from this conference was the ‘death of time’, or timelessness (Castells, 2001). Additionally, the theme of sustainability in organizations was presented as a perspective to open up new ways of looking at future/s. The inspiration gained from these themes triggered the theme for the second conference:

**“Finitude and decline in management and organization
Mourning as a taboo?”**

**The conference starts with a key-note lecture by Prof. Barbara Adam (Cardiff UK) titled:
Matters of Life and Death: The Context for Action**

¹ Leading to special issues of *Revue Sciences de Gestion*, n. 49. 2005; and *Time & Society*, 16, 2/3, 2007.

PEDAGOGY (continued from page 5)

April 4 Deleuze

Film: *Bad ma ra khahad bord/The Wind Will Carry Us* (Abbas Kiarostami, 1999), 118 min.

Gilles Deleuze, *Cinema 2: The Time-Image*, pp. 98-188

Laura Mulvey, *Death 24x a Second:*

Stillness and the Moving Image

“Passing Time”

“The Death Drive: Narrative Movement Stilled”

“Abbas Kiarostami: Cinema of Uncertainty, Cinema of Delay”

April 11 Deleuze

Gilles Deleuze, *Cinema 2: The Time-*

Image, pp.189-280

If you have a syllabus that others of us might find helpful, please send it to *Times News*. If you have a longer essay on the pedagogic philosophy behind that course, please submit it to *Kronoscope*.

MMS

MEMBER NEWS

I encourage you to send me any time related information and announcements, including your own recent work to Mary Schmelzer at maryschmelzer@mac.com.

BIZHAN KARIMI introduces his new science fiction novel, *Romeo, Leila, and the Enigma of Time*: “Seven seductive Middle Eastern women join a party on a Western Federation cruiser which floats on the Persian Gulf. The women turn out to be narrators of a science fiction story. They mesmerize the crew and draw a dark picture of the future which handles a fictive nuclear war between Iran and USA : “After the explosion of the first atomic bomb, the question is raised if it is possible to turn back time itself?” (Amazon summary)”

The link to Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Romeo-Leila-Enigma-Bizhan-Karimi/dp/0979661315/ref=pd_bbs_1/103-3707668-3964628?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1192830377&sr=81

His own words:

As an Iranian, existentialism is my natural way of thought. I have always felt that in discussion of Time, the existential approach has not been sufficiently exploited. In his discourse, Godel, to whom, Time was the philosophical problem, has laid the fundamental step. I have not yet succeeded to put my ideas about Time in a scientific frame. But since my attachments to these ideas are very strong, I tried to put them into a discussion in the form of a science fiction novel. In fact many modern thinkers are using science fiction genre as a frame work to express their ideas.

The story of “Romeo and Leila & The Enigma of Time” is about the clash of West and East from a cultural point of view. Using the current political tension between Iran and USA, I tried to seek the radical differences in their approach about a concept so deeply rooted in our life such as Time.

GUS KOEHLER writes that he has a chapter in *Temporal Structures and Observer Perspectives*, Editors: Susie Vrobel, Otto E. Rössler, Terry Marks-Tarlow, World Scientific, Singapore (2008).

C. MONTEMAYER'S book on Parmenides and Time has been translated to Greek as *CRONOS KAI ANAGKAIOTHTA STH FILOSOFIA TOU PARMENIDH* Greek translation by Rigas Kappatos of *Time and Necessity in Parmenides* EKATH: Athens, Greece, 2007.

REMY LESTIENNE reports on a workshop devoted to the Anatomy of Time:

On Saturday, March 24, 2007, the University College of London's Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience hosted a remarkable workshop, at the initiative of **Dr. Penny Lewis**, from Liverpool University, and **Vincent Walsh**, Professor at the Institute.

Under this ambitious title, seven presentations were made and thoroughly discussed during the whole day. I shall briefly present here – in a quite subjective manner – some aspects of those presentations that struck my imagination.

Professor Charalambos P. Kyriacou, from University of Leicester, discussed our present knowledge about the genes that are ruling biological circadian clocks, showing that there exist various forms of them, but well conserved from flies to mammals to humans. These clocks molecules are expressed widely, both in neural and non neural tissues. Recent researches confirm that, in mammals and humans, the suprachiasmatic nuclei are particularly important for the setting of circadian clocks and their adjustment to the daily light and dark rhythms.

Professor Maria Concetta Morrone (Università Vita-salute San Raffaele, Italy) shown convincing evidence that subjective duration estimations in the sub-second domain are compressed, and timing of events may even be inverted, in the immediate vicinity of saccadic eye movements, in accordance with many studies underlying the distance between perception and physical reality, here in the time domain.

Professor Peter Dayan, from UCL, presented and discussed a theoretical model of anticipation of events in time, implying the dopamine system in the brain. Next, Dr. Luke Jones, from University of Manchester, turned our attention onto the possible mechanisms for estimating long durations. Important durations are thought to be stored in some long-term temporal reference memory, but where these reference memories are stored remains a matter of enquiry, although these memories seem to be modality independent. On the other hand, the speed of the ruling clock(s) seems to be affected by dopamine related drugs: thus, these two contributions lend support to the view that this neuromodulator plays a special role in the timing mechanisms of the brain.

Dr. Domenica Buetti, from UCL, discussed further the role of task and modality specificity in temporal processing. Studies using transcranial magnetic stimulations and magnetic resonance imaging support the notion that in the range of duration considered the neural mechanisms for time perception are not modality

specific, and suggest the importance of the intraparietal cortex (particularly on the right cerebral hemisphere) in these mechanisms.

Dr. Penny Lewis (University of Liverpool) shown convincing evidence for the consolidation during sleep of our ability to reproduce exact rhythms in continuation tapping tasks, thus extending to the time domain the previous hints of the possible role of sleep in memory consolidation.

Finally, **Dr. Anthony Dickinson** (University of Cambridge) questioned the idea that time travels ability is specific to humankind. This by presenting evidence that scrub-jays are able to choose the food to be cached, not in accordance to their present mind state, but in accordance with their foreseen state of mind at the time of recovery. To show this, he conducted experiments where scrub-jays were first fed until satiety with one type of food (pine seeds, or kibbles), then offered the possibility to cache food for later use. Not surprisingly, they prefer to cache the other type of food, until they learn by experience that they will again be fed until satiety with this new type of food immediately before the time of recovery (then they turn to cache preferably the first type of food). This is good evidence against the classical argument that holds that non-human animals behave uniquely in terms of their current motivational state, not in terms of anticipated ones. For me, however, it does not demonstrate yet the capacity of these birds to perform time travel per se, in the sense of performing a metareflection about their future state of mind.

The organizers of the meeting proposed to enlarge their initiative by organizing meetings "Anatomy of Time" in a more or less regular way. I alerted organisers and participants about the existence of our Society and its activity. I believe that in the future a closer collaboration may be achieved with this quite interesting initiative.

Rémy Lestienne

Contact: Dr. Penny Lewis, p.a.lewis@liverpool.ac.uk

RAMON RAMOS TORRE sent this report:

"Time's Social Metaphors: An Empirical Research" *Time and Society* (2007) vol. 16, n. 2/3, pp. 157-181.

"Presentes terminales" ["Terminal Presents] in J.A. Roche Cárcel (ed.), *Espacios y tiempos inciertos de la cultura* [Uncertain Spaces and Times of Culture], Barcelona: Anthropos, 2007, pp.171-181.

During the first semester of this academic year 2006/07 I developed a course on sociology of time for PHD-students. The course had the title of "time and society" and was lectured at the Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociología. Universidad Complutense Madrid, Spain.

KEVIN BIRTH sends this report:

2007. *Time and the Biological Consequences of Capitalism*. *Current Anthropology* 48(2): 215-236

In this article I use theory from political economy and chronobiology to argue, contra Jonathan Friedman, that the world is not flat, but that instead the global capitalist forces tend to ignore that the Earth is a rotating, revolving globe with cycles of day and night that have biological consequences. I explore the biological consequences of the internal and external desynchronization fostered by global telecommunications in relationship to economic exchange and consumption.

In Press (March 2008). The Creation of Coevalness and the Danger of Homochronism, *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*.

This article, influenced from influence examines how Fabian's *Time and the Other* has influence ethnography over the past 20 years. It argues that while Fabian's book has led to anthropologists ceasing to represent the Other allochronically (in a time different from that of the ethnographer), it has fostered another problem which I label as homochronism—the tendency to represent other cultures in simple, successive chronological time while suppressing indigenous temporalities.

In Press (January 2008). Bacchanalian Sentiments: Musical Experiences and Political Counterpoints in Trinidad. Durham: Duke University Press.

This book is not focused on time, but instead uses ideas of time and timing to inform the ethnographic discussion of the relationship of Trinidadian music to political discourse.

J. J. A. MOOIJ submitted this description of a symposium he participated in:

From 24th-26th October 2007 I took part in a symposium on "The Two Cultures: Shared Problems. Fifty years after C.P. Snow" in Venice, organized by the Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti, in association with the Istituto Svizzero di Roma. There were several sessions dedicated to concepts or problems relevant to both cultures, the first of them being THE CONCEPT OF TIME. The topic of my lecture was "The Flow and the Map: On the dynamic and static views of time". In the first view the notion of temporal becoming is basic, in the second the relationships of earlier and later. Due to John McTaggart they are often called the A- and the B-view. I discussed them in relation to physics as well as the humanities, and to the two cultures in general. My conclusion was that neither view can be eliminated. The tension between them is a shared problem, but there is no shared solution. Both will remain relevant to both cultures, at least for the time being.

The other speaker in this session was Prof. Gabriele Veneziano (Collège de France, Paris, and Cern, Genève). The title of his lecture was “Did time have a beginning? A meeting point for science and philosophy.”

There is a possibility that the Proceedings of the Symposium will be published by Springer Verlag.

PIERRE UZON sent this abstract of an upcoming essay, “The Arrow of Time and Meaning”, *Foundations of Science*, 12 (2), 109-137:

All the attempts to find the justification of the privileged evolution of phenomena exclusively in the external world need to refer to the inescapable fact that we are living in such an asymmetric universe. This leads us to look for the origin of the “arrow of time” in the relationship between the subject and the world.

The anthropic argument shows that the arrow of time is the condition of the possibility of emergence and maintenance of life in the universe. Moreover, according to Bohr’s, Poincaré’s and Watanabe’s analysis, this agreement between the earlier-later direction of entropy increase and the past-future direction of life is the very condition of the possibility for meaningful action, representation and creation.

Beyond this relationship of logical necessity between the meaning process and the arrow of time the question of their possible physical connection is explored. To answer affirmatively to this question, the meaning process is modelled as an evolving tree-like structure, called “Semantic Time.” From time where thermodynamic irreversibility can be shown.

He invites you to read it and respond (MMS).

ALBERT MAYR has forwarded these recent time related activities

Artistic projects

* DER HARMONISCHE WEG (The harmonic road), installation / spatio-temporal score on the Rittner Horn (South-Tyrolean Alps) 2007. After a series of purely time-related works (CALENDARIO ARMONICO, HORA HARMONICA, DIES HARMONICA) in this installation/score I apply the harmonic series to the rhythmic articulation of motoric activity and the perception of the environment.

* CHRONOCHORIKOI, a participatory spatio-temporal exploration of the town of Bozen in the context of “Time_Code,” Municipality of Bozen/Bolzano (Italy), 2007. The title of the project refers to a mythical population that had no spoken or written language but communicated through an elaborated code of spatio-temporal behaviour.

Time-related publications

* Zugzeiten (Train times), in Mitterer, W. (ed) *Weichen und Wahrzeichen*. Bozen / Bolzano: Athesia, 2007.

* Time’s Music, in Jones, J.L., Campbell, P., Wylie, P. (eds) *Art and Time*. Victoria (Aus): Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2007.

ANNA D EISLER of Stockholm University has sent this list of recent publications:

Eisler, A. D., Eisler, H., & Mori, S. (2007). Cognitive impairment and subjective time in Japanese schizophrenics and nonschizophrenics. In S. Mori, Miyaoka, T., & Wong, W. (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2007* (pp. 245-250). Proceedings of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. Tokyo: The International Society for Psychophysics.

Eisler, H., Eisler, A. D., & Hellström, A. (in press). Psychophysical issues in the study of time perception. In S. Grondin (Ed.), *Psychology of time*. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

HANS HARBERS forwards this description of a special issue on time:

Special Issue *Configurations. A Journal of Literature, Science and Technology*

Vol. 13 (2005), nr. 3

Time-Politics of Technology

ed. by Hans Harbers and Marli Huijter

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This column intends to encourage contributions of less than essay length that reveal a work in progress or ideas that come from the academic conversation that are the heart and soul of our society. Please think of contributing something for the next issue. Send your copy to Mary Schmelzer at maryschmelzer@mac.com.

DOROTHY PERE, artist and ISST member thinks about time and creative work:

As for my interest in time and art.....I wondered why when anyone is creating in any of the arts, (music, poetry et.) and by that I mean starting with a blank canvas and letting intuition, and quiet sensing, take over one forgets time. This happens when one has no idea what is going to emerge. None at all!! (for instance, I will not say I will paint the Goddess Athena. The image whatever it will be appears slowly on the canvas as I work) It amazes me every time.Somehow I think our physical body (unconsciously) records time, by the sun's movement, needing to eat, etc. when therefore, we are lost in creativity, we lose contact with our physical sensing, and hours go by without being aware of it. Sometimes I find there is paint on my face, or clothes, and I am unaware of it. Or I have missed a meal and never felt hungry. I am in some kind of a timeless flow of colors and images. It is such a beautiful feeling I am sometimes moved to tears. Does this mean we enter into another plane of consciousness? a timeless plane?

YUVAL DOLEV describes his views on time and realism in metaphysical and antimetaphysical perspectives: How does time pass? Does time itself move, or is time's passage merely an illusion? Analytic philosophers belong, **for the most part**, to one of two camps on this question: the tensed camp, which defends the reality of time's passage, conceiving the present as "ontologically privileged" over the past and future; and the tenseless camp, which denies time's passage and holds that all events, whatever their temporal location, are ontologically equal. In *Time and Realism*, I go beyond the tensed/tenseless debate to argue that neither position is conclusive but that the debate over them (can) **should** be seen as **only** the first stage in the philosophical investigation of time. The next stage, I claim, belongs to phenomenology and, I argue further, **the** (phenomenology) **phenomenological analysis of time** grows naturally out of the analytic enterprise.

I show that the two rival theories share a metaphysical presupposition: that tense concerns the ontological status of things. I argue that this ontological assumption is **natural but** untenable, and that leaving it behind creates a new viewpoint from which to study central topics in the metaphysics of time. I show that such a study depends on the kind of meticulous attention to our firsthand experiences that drives phenomenological investigations. Thus, I argue, phenomenology is the venue for advancing the investigation of time.

Time and Realism not only analyzes the tensed/tenseless debate, resolving some of its central difficulties along the way, it transcends it. It serves as a bridge between the analytic and the continental traditions in the philosophy of mind, both of which are shown to be vital to the philosophical examination of time.

Yuval Dolev is Professor of Philosophy at Bar Ilan University, Israel.

M.H. KHAN, mkhan@timephysics.com,

summarizes the ideas in his web site:

Space time is curved around large masses and expansion of space is crucial to understanding the formation of this curvature as an area of relatively slower expansion and slower time. In this article time is defined as the presence of motion and forces and is shown that time is related to the expansion of space. Here I show that gravity in addition to having a deflective component due to space curvature is mostly time differential that can only be an attractive force in an expanding universe. We get a deeper understanding of why speed of light remains constant and why time slows with motion and in gravity.

We have an explanation for inertia and outward acceleration seen in rotating bodies. It provides a clear explanation of why there cannot be a twin paradox. It also shows us that not only gravity of large masses but also motion of objects curves space which leads to the beautiful mechanism of length contraction for moving bodies. It eliminates the infinite gravity or singularity of black holes.

The understanding of what is time gives a different view of the observed accelerating expansion of the universe. It makes predictions which can be easily tested.

WHAT IS TIME? AND WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF TIME?

COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

AUGUST 3, 2007
ASILOMAR, USA

President Paul Harris convenes the meeting 9:10 AM
In attendance: Harris, Parker, Turner, Aultmann, Steineck, Schmelzer, Daniel, DePryck, Ballard, Frasers, Magnus, Gross, Weissert

Review of the current conference:

The site is beautiful, but there was grumbling about the climate and the food (Turner), Its isolation led to good attendance at the meetings (Schmelzer), They were accommodating to our needs (Ballard). The conference proved an excellent value (Parker).

On Content:

Papers were extremely good (Parker), People noticed they were excellent (Fraser) due to skill of finding the place and putting the program together, The conversations were lively and continued the discussion of the papers at meals and into the evenings (Schmelzer), Plenary sessions stimulated dialogue (Turner).

While the situation is improving we need to foster more interdisciplinarity in individual papers and across the program (Turner).

The twenty-minute format allows more sketchy things, but the time limit worked. The best papers were those that were able to successfully contour their performance to the time limit and allowed time for open discussion (Gross).

Treasurer's report:

ISST is solvent and is looking for ways to remain self sustaining.

Treasurer would like to move to a fiscal year/calendar year alignment.

There has been a net increase in membership of about 15.

The Council voted unanimously to pay JT Fraser a quarterly stipend to cover his expenses.

Brill would like to have ISST pay in advance each year for both issues. Daniel proposes that we move to this model on a trial before making it policy, The motion was seconded and voted unanimously.

Retiring membership rate: Daniel proposed that we offer a retirement rate (\$55) for members who have been members before they have retired, They need to apply to the Council for this benefit. The Council voted unanimously that a retired membership policy be formulated by the treasurer and submitted to the council for approval.

A motion to grant previous presidents free Kronoscope, was denied.

A motion to offset the costs for the executive secretary's travel to council meetings as well as the conference and its registration fees for the conference was passed.

Gratuities for service paid by individual members for the services given, were augmented by the society.

ISST affiliated Antwerp conference for spring 2009:

Call for papers ready by September, affiliated with ISST but you do not have to be a member to give a paper at an affiliated conference, but members do, however, get a discount for such a conference (Turner), The ISST council be regularly informed of the progress of the planning (Weissert). Logistics and funding are in place, An issue of Kronoscope will be dedicated to papers from that conference (DePryck).

Discussion of the 2010 conference:

Sites:

Schmelzer found a place in Costa Rica, Monteverde, a Quaker town northwest of San Jose. They are building a conference center as we speak to hold about 200 people, Costa Rica is not expensive and airfares are reasonable and available. Daniel proposed Sydney or Northern Africa, particularly Tunisia, or Turkey, Parker reminds that we need local committee to arrange locally, Daniel volunteers to scout Tunisia, Schweidler is willing to scout Dubrovnik (Steineck), Harris organized a site committee: Harris, Magnus, Turner. Parker suggests getting an update on Gargonza. Magnus will contact Olga Hasty for information about Budapest.

Themes ideas:

Time and Human Values (Fraser), Time, Science and Values (Lestienne), Time and Values (Gross), Time, Structure and meaning (Sills), Time, Markets and Game Theory (Turner), Were there any suggestion left over from three years ago (Gross)? We need to attract scientists with an appealing theme statement (Daniel). Time: the long and the short (Weissert).

(continued on page 12)

KronoScope Report from Editor Soulsby:

We have been going through a period of restructuring. Mary Schmelzer has accepted the position of associate editor, Tom Weissert is building a website to spread out the collaboration of the editing process. Special issues are in the making with guest editors. We need to refresh the editorial board list and create a working editorial board.

The Conference Volume:

Parker reported on plans for the volume. She thought that Kronoscope might publish papers from the conference not accepted by the volume. She stressed the need to encourage conferees to submit essays. Everyone needs to spread the word about KronoScope among peers and associates at other conferences.

Miscellaneous topics:

Timeline and Kronopedia need to be addressed (Fraser).

Someone on the council or a member needs to take the lead on Timeline, council agrees to consolidate the web

presence by moving the timeline site to the ISST site. Paul Harris will contact John Cordes to get a job description for this position.

We need a flyer (instead of a brochure) made up to distribute at other conferences and to colleagues as part of a continuing outreach. Committee to design such a flyer: Magnus, Koen, Harris.

We need a logo for the ISST. A logo design contest among the membership with a minor prize (say a Brill volume, etc) was suggested.

After choosing a site, the book exhibit should have a two year prep time assignment. A subcommittee needs to be assigned.

Ben McGee suggests we create a headquarters in second life. Would Ben or someone be willing to spearhead this (Dawna is willing to look at it with her class) ?

Submitted by Tom Weissert, executive secretary.

KRONOSCOPE

Kronoscope seeks constantly to find ways to make the journal a source of first rate essays on time across the disciplines. In an effort to broaden the range of topics as well as have significant contributions from our own membership, *KronoScope: Journal for the Study of Time* invites you to submit your work for publication. It provides an open-ended platform for the interdisciplinary exchange of ideas by publishing scholarly and scientific articles, essays and other creative work, dealing with the nature of time. If your essay from Asilomar is not scheduled to appear in the conference volume, think about sending it to the journal. Moreover, if you know of colleagues doing interesting time-related work, encourage them to forward their work to us. Remind them that all work is juried and vetted. Presently, we are looking for more expert readers in the discrete (inter) disciplines. We particularly need readers in the hard sciences. Please contact us if you are interested.

In the belief that rigorous interdisciplinarity is fostered by shifting pedagogic technique, *Kronoscope* is looking for essays about or descriptions of courses or practices that incorporate time studies into traditional academic disciplines. If you are doing this, tell us about it.

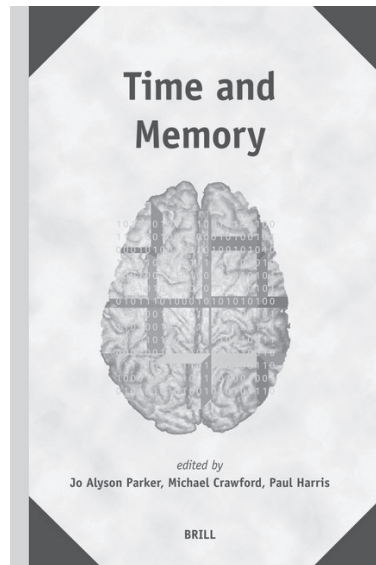
We are further looking for responses to essays in order to keep the conversation going. Think about a letter to the editor in the next edition.

Our goal is to make *Kronoscope* an organ for disciplinary change, marked by its collaborative nature. We are small enough to know each other's work as well as potentially powerful enough to insert ourselves effectively into the larger dialogue.

Help us. Send your submissions, or letters to Marlene Soulsby at mps2@psu.edu or Mary Schmelzer at maryschmelzer@mac.com. Use the same addresses if you can help us with second readings in your discipline.

Time and Memory

Edited by Jo Alyson Parker, Michael Crawford and Paul Harris



- Published in 2006
- ISBN 90 04 15427 2
- *Hardback*, (xviii, 322 pp.)
- List price EUR 89.- / US\$ 120.-
- Members Price EUR 62 / USD 84 (valid through 31-12-2007). Members price exclusively for members of the International Society for the Study of Time (ISST).
- The Study of Time, 12

The nature of time has haunted humankind through the ages. Some conception of time has always entered into our ideas about mortality and immortality, and permanence and change, so that concepts of time are of fundamental importance in the study of religion, philosophy, literature, history, and mythology. On one aspect or another, the study of time cuts across all disciplines. The International Society for the Study of Time has as its goal the interdisciplinary and comparative study of time. This volume presents selected essays from the 12th triennial conference of the International Society for the Study

of Time at Clare College, Cambridge. The essays are clustered around themes that pertain to the constructive and destructive nature of memory in representations and manipulations of time. The volume is divided into three sections Inscribing and Forgetting, Inventing, and Commemoration wherein the authors grapple with the nature of memory as a medium that reflects the passage of time.

Readership: People with an interdisciplinary bent will enjoy this approach to memory as a medium and as tool to manipulate, reflect, and mark the passage of time.

Jo Alyson Parker, Ph.D. is Associate Professor of English at Saint Joseph's University in Philadelphia. She is the author of *The Author's Inheritance: Henry Fielding, Jane Austen, and the Establishment of the Novel* (Northern Illinois University Press, 1998), and she has published essays on narrative and time.

Michael Crawford, Ph.D. (Toronto) is an Associate Professor of Biological Sciences at the University of Windsor. His research currently focuses upon the mechanisms that underlie the "segmentation clock" and that give rise to vertebrae.

Paul A. Harris is a Professor of English at Loyola Marymount University. His specialties include critical theory, interdisciplinary studies, and constraint-based writing.



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CONFERENCE

The International Society for the Study of Time holds a week long conference every three years. Recent conferences have been held in France, Germany, Italy, Canada and the United States. This triennial meeting is unique in atmosphere with a strong familial feeling. After each day of intense interdisciplinary presentations, members spend meals together and evening hours in small informal groups discussing the day's topics, and enjoy time-related art, music, and/or dance presentations. Each conference generates a new volume of the Study of Time Series, wherein a selection of the papers originally presented at the meeting are worked out in more formal detail, peer-reviewed, and represent the theme and content of the conference.

Right now we are planning the 2110 conference and thinking about Eastern Europe, North Africa, and Central America. Inquiries have been made into meeting at Monteverde, Costa Rica thus far. Any ideas or preferences? The council encourages your input. Contact the executive secretary particularly if you could serve as liason to a conference center.

J.T. FRASER PRIZE

The Society is seeking the thoughts of its members as to what books or other works you believe to have made a significant contribution to the study of time. We are interested in books that may have been overlooked because they are focused on a particular discipline, as well as more general works that deal broadly with the subject of time. The Fraser Prize, as most of you know, is awarded by the Society at its triennial conference to books or other works that have made a significant contribution to the study of time. Our purpose in soliciting your thoughts, however, is twofold: both to find books or other works that are worthy of consideration for the Fraser Prize and to seek books that should be considered for review in *KronoScope*. Please send your suggestions to the ISST listserv or, if you prefer, to Mark Aultman, Chair of the Fraser Prize Committee, at Aultmanmh@cs.com or to Jo Alyson Parker, Book Review Editor for *KronoScope*, at jparker@sju.edu. If the work is such that its significance might not be understood by those outside a particular discipline, any thoughts as to why the work is of significance and why it should be reviewed will be especially appreciated.

- Renewal of membership and dues forms for the year 2006 have been sent. Please note that in order to receive copies of *KronoScope* and "Time's News," it is imperative for all members to pay dues on time. These publications will be sent only to those members who have done so.
- You can submit your membership application and pay your dues online at <http://www.StudyofTime.org>. Please check the site for updated information on the ISST.
- Please request that your institution's library subscribe to *KronoScope*.
- If you have suggestions for agenda items for the next ISST Council meeting (to be held in September 2006), please contact Executive Secretary Dr. Thomas Weissert at ISST@StudyofTime.org
- Membership in ISST also gives you access to the ISST listserv. If you do not yet have access to the ISST listserv and would like to be added, please send an email message to that effect to the Executive Secretary.
- And, finally, the newsletter is intended not only to inform members about ISST business but to encourage your active involvement in the Society. If you would like to comment upon some of the items presented here (consider, especially, the discussion of the ISST's future in the Council minutes), please consider starting a discussion on the listserv.

IMPORTANT REMINDERS



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NEWS



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