Relative numbers of ethnic minorities and women within an academic discipline never tell the whole story regarding that field’s diversity. However, diversity statistics can provide a litmus test for unseen, institutionalized barriers for female colleagues or racially underrepresented scholars. In most cases, diversity statistics can also provide a glimpse into a discipline’s academic robustness and relevance to the public. The National Opinion Research Council (NORC) and National Science Foundation (NSF) have conducted long term collections of educational statistics for the United States of America. Most education researchers consider the NSF statistics to be a detailed and authoritative sources for academic demographics, including those of race and gender. NORC processes the NSF statistics and makes them useful to other institutions, such as we historians of science. The statistics for our academic profession are quite startling, so I thought other institutions might benefit from a wider distribution of these data. On almost all accounts, the history of science lags behind other disciplines in terms of women and scholars of color, even when compared to other history fields.

I have focused on the statistics of recent history of science PhD students in American institutions for the purposes of this report. A wider discussion of the history of science’s demographics has already been discussed in the recent HSS Climate Survey report [April 2013]. The demographics of the annual meeting—while posing an important issue for climate and inclusiveness—can fluctuate and therefore do not represent the diversity of our entire field. Alternatively, the demographic of an entire discipline changes very slowly and, therefore, may not reflect current impediments to diversity. The demographics of our doctoral students provide a more recent view of the history of science’s diversity while also giving a window into the hiring pool for the history of science future professoriate.

As context, the life sciences and the social sciences currently lead the academy’s efforts on overall diversity and inclusiveness. However, in terms of underrepresented minorities (URMs), engineering comes closer than any other discipline to mirroring racial demographics of the United States. For example, nonhispanic whites make up approximately 64% of the United States population according to census data. By extension, people of color constitute 36% of the United States. Non-white engineers constitute 31% of recent doctoral recipients, which varies only 5% from the national average. Gender demographics are much more variable in the academy. Women represent 51% of the national population. The humanities most closely mirrors this statistic with 51.5% of all doctoral recipients being female. However, some

Continued on Page 3
I am writing this on New Year’s Day, which means that I am about two weeks over my deadline. But with the American Historical Association’s meeting starting tomorrow, this is my last chance to pen a note for the January Newsletter and it actually appear in January.

New Year’s Day invites introspection and reflection, and I am happy to accept that invitation. This past year, the Executive Committee thought about ways to bolster our endowment (currently at $3 Million US). We quickly realized that any kind of capital campaign requires that we (the HSS and its officers) be able to articulate clearly why someone should support the Society. In other words, we needed a strategic plan. The timing was right for formulating our priorities and our future steps. Our finances are at their peak thanks to the recovery of the US stock market and the University of Notre Dame’s generous hosting of the Executive Office. We have talented and devoted officers, and we have spent the last two years reforming the Society’s governance. All of this means that we are able to begin strategic planning from a position of strength, which is the desired spot for such a task.

After interviewing four professionals with expertise in strategic planning, the HSS Executive Committee chose Andrew Searle to lead our effort. Andrew, whom many of you met at the Boston meeting, brings many years of experience to non-profit development and has already proven himself as a sensitive and firm facilitator who understands that the history of science, although an esoteric field, has much to offer. Working with the Strategic Planning Leadership Team of Lynn Nyhart, Angela Creager and me, Andrew has been guiding us every step, from forming a Strategic Planning Committee (and we are grateful to these 13 members who have agreed to shoulder the lion’s share of strategic planning), to facilitating a 3-hour phone call on implementing an environmental scan of the discipline and the HSS, to leading an audio-challenged Adobe Connect conference where 15 members prioritized essential questions (and repeatedly asked “Can you hear me now?”). The planning process will culminate in a retreat on 29-30 March where dozens of HSS members will gather to help us plan the future.

The next several months will mark an important period for the HSS. Divining the future is never easy (nor is divining the past, for that matter), and we will have to make some difficult decisions as to where to focus our energies. Of course, our priorities will be on you, our members, and so I will welcome your suggestions as to what the HSS should be doing over the next several years. What should be at the top of our list? I am excited by the promise of our strategic planning and recognize that, if done right, it will lead to many challenges and many opportunities. I am grateful that the Society has a strong membership that can make the most of these opportunities.

And I wish for you a healthy and happy 2014!

Jay Malone, HSS Executive Director

Isis is Moving

Editorial duties for Isis will pass to Utrecht in July 2014. Please watch the Newsletter for special instructions.
Diversity in the History of Science Profession

Disciplines such as the life sciences have a higher percentage (55%) to compensate for historically low representation of women in their field. Other disciplines reflect their own gendered histories, with education having 69% female doctoral recipients and engineering having a salient—and unusual—22%.

While the history of science is connected to both the sciences and the humanities, the diversity statistics for our discipline are more appropriately measured in the context of other humanities fields. As an entire discipline, the humanities does not fare as well in race as the median average of all disciplines. The academy overall consists of 26% non-white, URM doctoral graduates. That number drops to 20% in both the humanities and history. The history of science drops to an even lower percentage with only 16% non-white academics entering the hiring pool, 10% less than the academy average and 20% below the national population. European history has the single highest white population of graduates at 90%, a 6% higher white population than our discipline. As another comparison, United States history has a relatively whiter constituency than average at 81% white population, still 3% lower than the history of science [see figure 1 on p. 24].

In terms of gender, the humanities closely follow the national ratio of women to men, 51%. That average surpasses the general academy by 5%, where women only make up 46% of the population. However, the population of women in history drops below the academy average to 45%. The history of science drops even further to 38.3%, placing us among the lowest in the historical fields, 13% below the national average and 8% below the academy average. While history has lagged in equalizing its female to male ratio, the history of science remains at the lowest end of gender equality [see figure 2].

These statistics indicate an unseen and unaddressed problem within the history of science, which maintains extraordinarily poor race and gender ratios even within the historical fields. Ultimately, academic fields strive for equality with the national averages of their gender and race statistics. Specific institutions are also more likely to reflect their state constituencies, especially in the case of public universities. For the history of science to begin to reach these levels—which is being or has been achieved in other disciplines—it would have to increase its number of female doctoral scholars by 13% and non-white scholars by 20%. This change would only reflect the hiring pool diversity and does not address hiring into the professoriate.

These doctoral statistics mostly agree with the recent HSS Climate Survey data. Participation in the annual meeting is actually higher for women and ethnic minorities than the recipients of doctoral degrees. The slight increase in underrepresented peoples at the meetings could be caused by

FIGURE 2. Doctorate recipients, by sex and subfield of study: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subfield of study</th>
<th>Total*</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>% female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All fields</td>
<td>49,010</td>
<td>26,237</td>
<td>22,751</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>5,214</td>
<td>2,528</td>
<td>2,686</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American history (U.S. and Canada)</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>46.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian history</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European history</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History, science and technology, and society</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American history</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle/Near East studies</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History, general</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History, aggregated</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Totals include respondents who did not report sex (n = 22).

Diversity in the History of Science Profession

Continued from Page 3

a number of factors. First, many conference attendees are from non-American institutions, which might reflect a higher population of URM scholars. Second, and more alarmingly, there may be a higher number of URM graduate students that drop out of graduate programs than their white peers. It is also possible that the difference between doctoral recipient demographics and conference demographics simply reflects a random variation in recent years or that both potential factors are true.

Colleagues often ask for potential explanations for our comparative lack of diversity. Further study would need to be conducted to understand our profession’s specific case, but some very noticeable institutional differences come to mind that might account for our lagging behind the humanities averages. The first of these differences is that we do not reach out to underrepresented populations as much as our counterparts. As one example, let us take the venues through which students might first become exposed to the history of science. A large portion of URM students attend community college early in their career for financial reasons. On average 13% of doctoral recipients will have attended community college. However, 29.4% of native american and 22% of latino doctoral scholars will have attended community college, about twice as many as their colleagues. The history of science is often not offered at community colleges, thereby removing that early experience from many URM students. The history of science also lacks a large number of public venues where these potential scholars might encounter the discipline early in their careers. This disproportionate lack of exposure, when compounded by our lack of programs that seek out talented URM students to actively recruit them into our degree programs, means that fewer URM are even exposed to the history of science before the final two years of undergraduate education.

Even when we can recruit URM students, our lack of strong connections to “pipelines” for diverse academic excellence hinders adequate retention and training. Research has shown that many students of color and women are denied the same amount of mentorship as their peers. Some of these reasons are discriminatory, while others are harder to identify, such as differences in cultural communication styles. To remedy this imbalance, national and state programs connect students with experienced mentors who are specifically trained in diversity retention. These mentors form networks of scholarly communities where URMs can find the equitable treatment that helps them to succeed in the profession. The federal government, through the TRIO program, has set aside grants to help with the administration of these enrichment and pipeline projects. For example, many universities have a McNair program at their campus which can help URM and women undergraduate students to enter into doctoral programs and, eventually, the professoriate. Being familiar with and connecting students to these programs can help to close the diversity gap within a profession. However, not all the effort can be placed on external programs, such as McNair. The history of science must also have a critical mass of scholars trained in diversity recruitment and retention in order to not push these excellent scholars out of the academy once they reach their graduate programs. Many other small and easily-implemented techniques can be used to address the poor diversity statistics in our discipline.

The history of science may have a long way to go before it reaches the same status that many other disciplines have achieved in diversity and equality. However, increasing diversity and intellectual robustness is certain to benefit the entire discipline. The first steps towards equality often bring new perspectives and create exciting opportunities in other fields. However, there is a more pragmatic reason for taking these first steps. Putting more students in touch with existing programs, such as McNair—if done with sensitivity and respect—can only bring more resources to our students and, therefore, into our discipline. All that is needed is a central location to catalyze these changes. I sincerely hope that the History of Science Society can be the crucial site where the discussion of our discipline’s diversity can be held with the honesty, collegiality, and ingenuity that it deserves.
Kristy Wilson Bowers’ (Northern Illinois University) new book "Plague and Public Health in Sixteenth-Century Seville" (University of Rochester Press, 2013) uses Seville as a case study to argue that plague did not always create chaos or discord. Instead, Seville’s municipal officials and residents worked together to create a public health response that balanced individual and communal interests.

William R. Brice (Professor Emeritus, Geology & Planetary Science, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, Johnstown, Pennsylvania) will be retiring in 2013—after 11 annual issues (2003-2013) as Editor of "Oil-Industry History," a peer-reviewed journal of the Petroleum History Institute, Oil City, Pennsylvania. In September 2013 he was one of only four people from the U.S. invited to speak at the “Nobel Brothers’ 2nd International Research-Innovative Conference,” in Stockholm, Sweden. The title of his presentation was “Nobel’s Invention in Early U.S. Oil Fields.” At the national meeting of the Geological Society of America in Denver 26–30 October 2013, he presented two invited papers: “James Hall (1811–1898)—the First GSA President 1888” and “P. C. Boyle (1846-1920)—The Original ‘Anti-fracker,’ but for Different Reason.”

Jonathan Coopersmith (Texas A&M University) will become an AAAS Fellow this February, http://tamutimes.tamu.edu/tag/jonathan-c-coopersmith/#.UqnrznDIWNk


Dawn Digrius (Stevens Institute of Technology) has been promoted to Director of Graduate Programs in the College of Arts & Letters.

Krishna Dronamraju’s (Foundation for Genetic Research) book Selected Genetic Papers of J.B.S. Haldane (ed.) with a comment by Nobel laureate Joshua Lederberg and a Foreword by James F. Crow, and which was first published in 1990 by Garland Publishing, New York, is being reprinted by Routledge UK (Taylor & Francis Books), to be re-issued in 2014. He is also writing a comprehensive biography of J.B.S. Haldane with selected correspondence, which will be published by Oxford University Press in 2014.

Philip Enros, former Director of the Science Policy Division of Environment Canada, has published a book that examines the history of policy work on science conducted in the Canadian government’s Department of the Environment. Environment for Science: A History of Policy for Science in Environment Canada (2013) is available as a paperback or as an ebook (https://www.amazon.com/author/philipenros).

Nahyan Fancy (Depauw University) has recently published “Medical Commentaries: A Preliminary Examination of Ibn al-Nafīs’s Shurūḥ, the Mūjaz and Commentaries on the Mūjaz,” Oriens 41 (2013): 525–545.


Aileen Fyfe’s (University of St. Andrews) book Steam-Powered Knowledge (Chicago, 2012) was awarded The Edelstein Prize, given by the Society for the History of Technology. The prize recognizes an outstanding scholarly book in the history of
technology and was awarded during SHOT’s 2013 meeting in Portland, Maine. Earlier in the year, her book also received the Robert & Vineta Colby Prize, from the Research Society for Victorian Periodicals, for doing the most to advance our understanding of the nineteenth-century British periodical press. Aileen delivered the keynote Colby Lecture at the RSVP conference in Salford, England. Steam-Powered Knowledge was also nominated for the North American Victorian Studies Association Book Prize.

Gwen Kay (SUNY Oswego) has been promoted to full professor. She is Graduate Director of the History Department and Associate Director of the Honors Program.

Ann Hibner Koblitz’s (Arizona State University), book Sex and Herbs and Birth Control: Women and Fertility Regulation through the Ages (Seattle: Kovalevskaia Fund), is going through the printing process with a scheduled release in 2014.

John Krige (Georgia Institute of Technology), Angelina Long Callahan, and Ashok Maharaj have published NASA in the World: Fifty Years of International Collaboration in Space (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013).


Daniel P. Miller (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University) was promoted to Chief of the Engineering Planning and Analysis Branch of the U.S. Army Information Technology Agency at the Pentagon. He was a facilitator for the Fall 2013 Futurescape City Tours (FCT) in Washington DC. The FCT program, sponsored by the Center for Nanotechnology in Society at Arizona State University (CNS-ASU), emphasizes citizen participation with the role nanotechnology could play in urban infrastructure and sustainability. He was also a guest panel speaker at a Science and Technology Studies (STS) undergraduate class at the University Maryland to discuss how STS informs and benefits the working professional. He was recently accepted into Virginia Tech’s STS PhD program and was also chosen as a student in the CNS-ASU 2014 Winter School.


David K. Robinson (Truman State University) has been elected to a three-year term as Executive Officer of Cheiron (International Society for the History of Behavioral & Social Sciences). Its 2014 meeting will be at Hood College, Frederick MD (near DC), 19-22 June. Deadline for submissions is January 15. For more information, contact David or see https://www.uakron.edu/cheiron/.

Several Smithsonian researchers won the Secretary’s Collaborative Spirit Award in 2013 for their work on Smithsonian Civil War: Inside the National Collection, Smithsonian Books, 2013. These included HSS members Pamela Henson, Lilla Vekerdy, and Deborah Warner. A team of 55 researchers combed the national collections and prepared essays for the 150 most significant Smithsonian objects documenting the Civil War.

Robert Temple is Chairman of the History of Chinese Science and Culture Foundation. The

Alain Touwaide’s (Institute for the Preservation of Medical Traditions) new book incorporates a facsimile of the Tractatus de herbis (Treatise on Medicinal Plants) Sloane 4016 of the British Library (the facsimile contains only the illustrations of the Tractatus). The major question posed by this manuscript is why it abandoned the text of the Tractatus, giving birth to the new genre of the botanical album. In this view, the development of the botanical album is an unsuspected very modern phenomenon that sheds a completely new light on the history of botany, botanical illustration and therapeutics.

Frederick G. Weinstein has recently been appointed the Chairman of the Medical Ethics and Patient Advisory Committee at the Greater Baltimore Medical Center. GBMC is a community hospital affiliated with Johns Hopkins Medicine.

Due to the success of a polyploidy class at the University of Florida in 2013, Betty Smocovitis will be offering the course again with a colleague. A flyer for the course appears in next column.

HSS members in Australia have been highly successful in the most recent round of Discovery Project grants from the Australian Research Council: A/Prof Hans Pols (University of Sydney), together with Prof Byron Good and Prof Mary-Jo Good (both of Harvard Medical School), received $367,779 for his project Imagining Indonesian Psychiatry: Past, Present, and Future (2014-16); Prof Nicolas Rasmussen (University of New South Wales) received $180,000 for his project The Cold War Obesity Crisis: Fatness, Public Health, and Medical Science in the United States, 1940-1970 (2014-16); and A/Prof Rachel A. Ankeny (University of Adelaide) received $291,669 for her project Making Plants Better, Making Australia Better? A History of Genetic Modification Science, Policy, and Community Attitudes in Australia (2014-2016).
Mark Finlay
15 September 1960 – 7 October 2013
by Alan Marcus
(Mississippi State University)

Mark R. Finlay, Assistant Dean of Liberal Arts and Professor of History at Armstrong Atlantic State University, died in a single car accident on October 7 as he was returning home from a history conference in Philadelphia. He was 53. He is survived by his wife of 26 years, Kelly Applegate, and two sons, Greyson and Ellis.

Finlay grew up in Athens, Ohio, the son of Dr. Roger W. Finlay, a physics professor at Ohio University, and Dee Ann Finlay, a nurse. He graduated from Grinnell College and went to graduate school at Iowa State University, earning his PhD in 1992. While completing his dissertation, Finlay taught at Drake University, Johnson C. Smith University, and the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. He began at Armstrong Atlantic in 1992. Among his myriad administrative accomplishments was the founding in 1996 of the university’s Honors Program, which he directed for eight years.

Mark Finlay inspired wide respect and deep affection. He was thoughtful, intensely inquisitive, warm, and soft spoken. He had an easy smile and a modest public persona. Mark’s lifelong passion was teaching; students, colleagues, and friends all learned in his classroom, in his office, or in passing conversation. If queried on almost any topic, he would delight in researching the question and providing the answer, including, if needed, bibliographic sources. He always wanted to learn and to share his knowledge and experience with others. His ability to put people at ease was a critical aspect of his character and he was quick to help others succeed. You could often find him at professional meetings with undergraduates in tow, introducing them to luminaries in their field.

Finlay was an indefatigable researcher; there was no archive he didn’t want to explore. He would arrive at opening time and work until the doors closed. One major research interest was agricultural history. Mark would seek out and hand-pick local crops and stop to investigate farm equipment or a barn that caught his eye. Finlay’s scholarly oeuvre was consistent with his personality. He wrote on an incredible diversity of subjects: air conditioning in the South, agricultural by-products, German-British relations, bat guano in the Carolinas, loblolly pines, the international agricultural science community in the late 19th century, the ecological history of Georgia’s Ossabaw Island, chemistry at American land-grant universities, animals and antibiotics, chemurgy, tractors, and nutrition. He never published his dissertation on the creation of German agricultural experiment stations in the mid-19th century, but he was still named the co-winner of the Liebig-Wohler Friendship Prize in 1995 because of that fine piece of work. He relished the trips to Liebig’s castles that accompanied the award and greatly enjoyed being feted by the great chemist’s descendants. When asked why he never turned the dissertation into a book, Finlay characteristically pointed to the out-of-reach archival research in Germany needed before he could be satisfied. Though he published but one book, it was significant. His Growing American Rubber: Strategic Plants and the Politics of National Security (2009) won the Agricultural History Society’s Theodore Saloutos Memorial Prize for the best book in agricultural history published that year.

One of Finlay’s most cherished honors was receiving the Regents’ Teaching Excellence Award in 1999, presented to a professor selected from the thousands at Georgia’s public universities. He was the only faculty member ever invited to deliver an Armstrong Atlantic commencement speech. As part of his latest research on the preservation of Georgia barrier islands, Mark had the privilege of meeting and interviewing President Jimmy Carter in September.
Finlay served in a wide variety of capacities in local and international professional organizations, including the Society for the History of Technology, Agricultural History Society, Society for Industrial Archeology, and the History of Science Society. He discussed his research on C-Span, served as a consultant for the History Channel and the Ford & Edison Museum, and lent his expertise to various architectural projects seeking to incorporate a historical dimension. At the time of his death, Finlay was the book review editor of *Agricultural History*.

Mark was playful when the occasion demanded. Chairing a Darwin-themed History of Science Society meeting, Finlay found his session in competition with a Mary Kay cosmetics meeting next door. Competing with raucous singing and clapping by pink-clad acolytes, Finlay parlayed with spontaneous jokes and pithy comments about the shenanigans in the next room. He trekked through muddy Georgia marshes with students in his environmental studies course. He frequently built syllabi around quotidian objects, extrapolating broad lessons, as he did when teaching a class on capitalism and food which ended with a cod-themed dinner in his home.

Mark loved to sample local culture, eating at barbeque joints, dropping by blues clubs, and investigating small museums. His interests encompassed the wider world as well, as shown by his travels to nearly forty countries for scholarly work and with his family. A man of strong political convictions, Mark was an active participant in liberal politics. He was thrilled to meet presidential candidates face-to-face as they campaigned in Iowa and rode his bicycle to meetings in Savannah in support of Bill Clinton.

Mark was raised as an atheist; when he arrived at graduate school and made known his desire to study aspects of 19th century Europe, his lack of knowledge of the religious texts that galvanized much of the continent became unsustainable. Finlay, however, failed to recognize just what a flaw this was. The only solution was to coerce him to become acquainted with the scriptures and essential books of the three main religions. For two semesters in a graduate colloquium on the history of technology, he was required to look for technology in one sacred text per week. In that way, he became acquainted with the Old Testament, St. Aquinas, and the Quran as well as a host of others. Mark took it all with good cheer and faithfully mastered the documents. When he was looking for his first permanent job, he applied to Gardner-Dickinson University. He got past the first interview but learned that the institution required all faculty to declare an abiding belief in the Christian faith. Finlay was never tempted to do that. In fact, he wrote a letter to the search committee explaining his philosophical position. They did not hire him but the committee members expressed admiration for his candor.

Finlay’s gentle influence and erudition will continue to be felt through his soon-to-be-published work. At least three of his essays remain in press—on chemurgy at land-grant universities, transatlantic science in the 19th century, and natural resource management.

The family, through Armstrong Atlantic, has established the Mark R. Finlay Visiting Lecture Series to share his passion for new ideas with future generations of university students. To contribute, please send a check payable to the Armstrong Foundation with the memo “Mark Finlay Fund” to Office of Advancement, 113 Burnett Hall, Armstrong Atlantic State University, 11935 Abercorn Street, Savannah, GA 31419. You may also give online at https://armstrong15271.thankyou4caring.org/sslpage.aspx?pid=298.
John Popplestone
30 October 1928 – 15 September 2013

This notice was taken from the Hummel Funeral Home online obituary resource. For the full notice, please see http://www.hummelfuneralhome.com/obituaries/John-Popplestone/#!/Obituary.

John A. Popplestone, born in Louisville KY on October 30, 1928, passed away Sunday, 15 September 2013. John received his B.A. from the University of Michigan (1949), his M.A. from Wayne State University (1953) and his Ph.D. from Washington University (1958). John was on the faculty of the University of Akron from 1961-1999 and was the Director of the Archives of the History of American Psychology. He was active in the American Psychological Association and served on the governing council of representatives and numerous advisory committees.

John was a major figure in both Division 26 of A.P.A. and the Cheiron Society, which dealt with the history of psychology. Among his honors was Fellowship in A.P.A., and in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a membership in the Society of American Archivists. He was the author or co-author of more than 40 articles published in psychological journals and of 53 papers given at scholarly meetings. In addition, he was co-author of five books, notably A Dictionary of Concepts in General Psychology (Greenwood Press, 1988) and An Illustrated History of American Psychology (1st edition Brown and Benchmark, 1994; 2nd edition University of Akron Press, 1998).

He was gratified by national and international recognition of his work (and that of his wife in the Service of Scholarship on the History of Psychology 1999/2000).

He is survived by his daughter; Ann. John is preceded in death by his wife, Marion White Popplestone (McPherson).

Columbia University Post-Doc

The Department of History at Columbia University in the City of New York invites applications from qualified candidates for a postdoctoral position in a “Research and Pedagogical Initiative in Making and Knowing.”

The postdoctoral scholar will hold the title of Lecturer in Discipline. In each semester, the successful applicant will co-teach a section of a new course, “Historical Techniques of Making,” which integrates seminar-style discussion and work in a laboratory, and assist in setting up and leading activities in the laboratory; will teach one section of the Introduction to Contemporary Civilization, a central part of Columbia’s signature Core Curriculum, and attend Core Curriculum weekly preceptor meetings as required. The appointment start date will be July 1, 2014. Renewal for a second and third year will be contingent upon satisfactory performance. The starting salary will be approximately $50,000, plus benefits.

A PhD, preferably in history or a cognate discipline (such as art history, conservation or history of science) and significant experience and expertise in laboratory, conservation, or studio work, are required. Knowledge of digital humanities methods will be considered an asset. PhD must be in hand at the time of the appointment and cannot have been awarded prior to July 1, 2011.

All applications must be made through Columbia University’s online Recruitment of Academic Personnel System (RAPS): https://academicjobs.columbia.edu/applicants/Central?quickFind=58605

Review of applications will begin 6 January 2014 and will continue until the position is filled.

Columbia University is an Equal Opportunity/ Affirmative Action Employer.
**In Memoriam**

**Xu Yibao**

10 December 1965 – 7 November 2013

Xu Yibao was born at Poyang, Jiangxi Province, on December 10, 1965. He was hospitalized on Sunday, November 3, after suffering a massive cerebral hemorrhage, a stroke for which he was treated immediately at the Robert Wood Johnson Hospital at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey, but from which he never recovered. He died on Thursday, November 7, 2013, 48 years of age. He is survived by his wife, Delia Yongxian Yu, and his two sons, Jonathan Xu and Alex Xu Yu. Having majored in mathematics as an undergraduate, Xu Yibao went on to study the history of Chinese mathematics from 1988 through June of 1991 at Inner Mongolia Normal University with one of the world’s leading masters of the subject, Professor Li Di.

After receiving his Master of Science degree in July of 1991, he worked as an editor at the Editorial Office of Local History of Jiangxi Province. In August of 1995, he was admitted to the Ph.D. Program in History at the Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York, from which he was awarded a Ph.D. in 2005 with a thesis devoted to “Concepts of Infinity in Chinese Mathematics.” Meanwhile, he had already joined the faculty of the Department of Mathematics at Borough of Manhattan Community College of the City University of New York, where he was successively promoted from the ranks of adjunct lecturer to Assistant, then Associate, and most recently last year, to the rank of Full Professor. He was subsequently granted tenure, which was to have taken effect in September of 2014. Yibao was also active as a member of his local school board. As a service to his community in Plainsboro, New Jersey, he was elected a member of the West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District School Board, for which he served on the Finance Committee and as the Board of Education Liaison to Plainsboro’s Planning Board.


Over the past five years he had collaborated with Professor Joseph W. Dauben to produce an English translation of the most noted mathematical work of ancient China, the 九章算术 Jiu zhang suan shu (Nine Chapters on the Art of Mathematics). This work is based upon a new collation of the ancient text and commentaries on the Nine Chapters by the leading authority on this subject in China, Guo Shuchun, a member of the Institute for History of Natural Science of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. The work has just appeared in three volumes, as part of the Library of Chinese Classics published by Liaoning Education Press in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China (2013).
**News from the Profession**

**2014 Cushing Memorial Prize—Call for Nominations**

The family, students, friends, and colleagues of Jim Cushing are pleased once again to solicit nominations for the *James T. Cushing Prize in the History and Philosophy of Physics*.

In recognition of Jim’s well-known role as a nurturer of new talent in the profession, this annual prize is intended to recognize and reward the work of younger scholars. The next winner will receive $1,000 and an invitation to deliver a paper in the University of Notre Dame’s History and Philosophy of Science Colloquium series during the 2014-2015 academic year.

Work is eligible by nomination only. Eligible are all papers in the history and philosophy of physics published by a younger scholar within the three years prior to the current call for nominations (i.e., published no earlier than October 2010). Without defining “younger scholar,” our intention is to favor work produced by scholars who are no more than five years or so beyond completion of the Ph.D. or, in a comparable way, new to the fields of the history and philosophy of physics.

Nominated work will be evaluated by a committee drawn from the members of the *Advisory Committee*. A nomination should consist of a brief description of the significance of the nominated work and such information about the author as the nominator might think helpful to the evaluation committee (e.g., an abbreviated c.v.). **The deadline for receipt of nominations is 1 March 2014.** The winner will be announced in May 2014.

Nominations will be accepted by mail, fax, and email.

**By mail:**
Cushing Memorial Prize
Program in History and Philosophy of Science
453 Geddes Hall
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, IN 46556

**By fax:** 574-631-7418 (“Cushing Memorial Prize Nomination” on cover sheet)

**By email:** Cushing.Prize.1@nd.edu

**Manchester Manifesto on the History of Science and Technology**

On the occasion of the largest global meeting of historians of science, technology, and medicine we, the officers and members of the Division of the History of Science and Technology of the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology affirm the following:

1. Science, technology, and medicine have been abiding features of humanity for millennia and are integral parts of society and culture throughout the globe.

2. Scientific, technical, and medical literacy is a public good.

3. We support the study of nature and strive to render it comprehensible to the scientific community and to the wider public through conscientious scholarship and public outreach activities in the human family’s many languages.

4. Historical scholarship on science, technology, and medicine should seek a full and nuanced
accounting of the growth, progress, problems, and prospects of these essential human activities. This supports awareness that science, technology and medicine, when rightly prosecuted, are a public good.

(5) Historians of science, technology, and medicine can build bridges between different cultures through collaboration and examination of different perspectives, heritages, and styles of thinking.

(6) An understanding of the history of science, technology, and medicine enhances the teaching of general history as well as the teaching of the methods and context of science, technology, and medicine.

(7) The artifacts of science, technology, and medicine constitute an essential material heritage of humankind. These materials must be preserved, interpreted, and further developed by professionals with a deep knowledge of their cultural significance.

Therefore, in the interests of global betterment and putting knowledge to work, the united participants of the 24th International Congress of History of Science, Technology, and Medicine held at Manchester, UK, in July 2013 declare:

1. The history of science, technology, and medicine should be supported and financed regularly and continuously by state and private institutions to ensure that younger generations are familiar with their scientific, technological, and medical heritage as interpreted by appropriately-trained historians.

2. The history of science, technology, and medicine merits prominent integration into the curricula of high schools, colleges, and universities. Local and national practices should guide this integration.

AAAS’s Golden Goose Award

by Deborah J. Warner

The Golden Goose Award honors federally funded basic scientific research that, however odd or obscure it may seem, turns out to have important uses in the real world. Established by Congressman Jim Cooper (D-TN), the Award aims to educate Members of Congress and the general public about the value of federal funding for basic research. As a representative of the History of Science Society, I attended the second annual ceremony, which was held on Capitol Hill on September 19 and co-sponsored by several leading scientific organizations. The honored projects were certainly nifty—for details see http://www.goldengooseaward.org/—but there was no recognition of such problems as deciding how much funding was sufficient (one Congressman, however, did note that the House had just voted to cut $40b from Food Stamps) or how it might be allocated. Joseph Henry might have felt right at home.

Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu (second from left), Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, received a Lifetime Achievement Award (along with former U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen) from the East West Institute at its annual awards dinner in Washington, D.C., on October 10, 2013. The award honored “Global Change Agents.” İhsanoğlu, one of the foremost historians of Islamic science and culture, founded the department of the history of science at Istanbul University, the first such program in Turkey. He also served as president of the International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science.
The History of Science Society Fellowship in the History of Space Science

The History of Science Society Fellowship in the History of Space Science, supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) History Division, funds a nine-month research project that is related to any aspect of the history of space science, from the earliest human interest in space to the present. The program is broadly conceived and includes the social, cultural, institutional and personal context of space-science history. Proposals of advanced research in history related to all aspects of the history of space science are eligible. Sciences of space and sciences affected by data and concepts developed in connection with space exploration include astronomy, Earth science, optics, meteorology, oceanography, and physiology. The fellowship is open to applicants who hold a doctoral degree in history or a closely related field, or students who have completed all requirements for the Ph.D., except the dissertation, in history of science or a related field.

What is Space Science?

The history of space science predates the founding of NASA. For example, the organizers of the International Geophysical Year (1957-1958) realized the important contributions spacecraft data could make to science, and the launch of Explorer I in 1958 demonstrated that feasibility with its discovery of the Van Allen radiation belts. In addition, scientific questions that motivated space sciences and scientific principles from which it evolved have even earlier roots.

Sciences of space and sciences affected by data and concepts developed in connection with space exploration include astronomy, Earth science, optics, meteorology, oceanography, and physiology. Space science has implications for our understanding of the moon and planets, fields and particles in space, celestial bodies beyond the solar system such as stars and galaxies, the Earth itself, and the life sciences, especially exobiology. Some works on space science are listed at the NASA History Office Web site: http://history.nasa.gov/.

The Fellowship term is for a period of nine months. The Fellow will be expected to devote the term largely to the proposed research project. The stipend is intended for a nine-month fellowship during the period 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015. For further details on the stipend, please email info@hssonline.org. The starting and ending dates within that period are flexible. Funds may not be used to support tuition or fees. Sources of anticipated support must be listed in the application form. The stipend for 2014-15 will be $21,250.

The application deadline for the 2014-15 Fellowship is Monday, 31 March 2014. Further details and application materials can be found at http://hssonline.org/about/society_NASAapp2014.html.
History of Science Library System—Doctoral Dissertations Update

You can view the latest batch of recent doctoral dissertations harvested from the September, 2011 issues of Dissertation Abstracts pertaining to the history of science at http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/histmed/dissertations.

Announcing New MA Degree in Medicine, Science, and Technology Studies

The UC Irvine Department of Anthropology is pleased to announce the launch of a new degree: a Master of Arts in Social Sciences with a concentration in Medicine, Science, and Technology Studies.

This one-year program uses an interdisciplinary approach to prepare students to respond to the significant and rapidly changing impact of medicine and technology upon societies around the world. Students explore issues such as global inequalities in disease burdens and health outcomes; the ways in which race, class, and gender impact medical and scientific knowledge and practice; the social, economic, and political contexts of emerging technologies; and the impact of science and technology on bodies, communities, and the environment. Admitted students will have the opportunity to work closely with faculty within the Anthropology Department and from around the University.

Applications for admission to the UC Irvine M.A. in Social Sciences (Medicine, Science, and Technology Studies) will be accepted until April 15, 2014, using the UCI Online Application for Graduate Admissions(apps.grad.uci.edu/ogsa).

For more information about this new degree, please visit the department website (http://www.anthropology.uci.edu) or contact Angela Jenks at ajenks@uci.edu.

Journal for the Intellectual History of the Islamicate World—Call for Papers

Call for papers for 2017 volume on medicine
Editors: Leigh Chipman, Peter E. Pormann, Miri Shefer-Mossensohn

Medicine in the medieval and early modern Middle East was an arena of multi-faith activity, as the pagan authorities of late antiquity were transformed in the writings and actions of a variety of practitioners and theoreticians. We reject the ‘classical’ Orientalist view of Islamic medicine as mere Arabization of Hellenistic works. We seek here to show how Christians, Jews, Muslims and others, writing in many different languages such as Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, and Turkic recast medicine on the basis of earlier books, not necessarily Greek ones, through translations, commentaries, epitomes and other forms of rewriting. While there is place for textual studies of ninth- and tenth-century translations in this volume, the emphasis will be on the so-called ‘post-classical’ period, after Ibn Sinā (Avicenna, d. 1037), and up to the massive irruption of the European tradition in the late eighteenth century. Aiming to contribute not only new knowledge in the field, but also fresh and up-to-date methodology, we are particularly interested in contributions studying the following topics:

• the role of epitomes and commentaries on Galen and other Greek authors, as well as of commentaries and supercommentaries on the *Canon of Medicine* ("Qānūn fī al-ṭibb") and other canonical works in the development of medical theory and practice
• the under-researched Persian and Ottoman-Turkish medical traditions
• the connections—intellectual and social—between medicine and other fields of knowledge, such as philosophy and law, taking into consideration the polymathic interests of many authors living in the Muslim world;
• the role of institutions in the shaping of the medical traditions
• the role of non-human agents.
Articles of roughly 8,000 words should be submitted via e-mail by 1 June 2015 to Leigh Chipman at leigh.chipman@gmail.com. If you would like to contribute, please contact Leigh as soon as possible with any queries. We urge authors to discuss possible topics informally with the editors, before submitting the final article.

**Online Exhibition on Early Modern Botanical Works**

The Edward Worth Library wishes to announce its online exhibit featuring Early Modern Botanical Works. The exhibit can be viewed at the following link, [http://www.botany.edwardworthlibrary.ie/Home](http://www.botany.edwardworthlibrary.ie/Home).

**Wellcome Library Launches Open Access Fund for Library Users**

The Wellcome Library has launched a new scheme to help Wellcome users make their research freely available to everyone. The Wellcome Library is a free resource and is open to anyone who wants to use its collections. Since many users publish the outcome of their Library research, the Wellcome wants to encourage and support this research, and to ensure that it can be read and enjoyed by as many people as possible.

The Wellcome Trust has a long-standing commitment to Open Access, and provides funding to grant-holders to help them make their research accessible. The Trust is extending this principle to users of the Wellcome Library in a new scheme aimed at independent scholars, as well as students and university-based researchers who lack funding to cover the costs of open-access publishing.

The new Wellcome Library Open Access Fund is (and will always be) entirely voluntary—it’s up to library users whether they want to take advantage of it. We will pay the costs associated with open-access publishing for peer-reviewed journal articles, scholarly monographs or book chapters aimed at academic audiences. To qualify, you’ll need to have made substantial use of the collections; to have had your research accepted for publication; and to be ineligible for open-access funding from any other source. For more details, visit [http://wellcomelibrary.org/libraryopenaccess](http://wellcomelibrary.org/libraryopenaccess).

**National Library of Medicine Finding Aids Survey**

The History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine is planning to replace its finding aids delivery application, the online tool used for searching and browsing Encoded Archival Description (EAD) finding aids for our manuscript and archival collections.

We invite you to take part in a brief survey at [https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/723F9FK](https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/723F9FK) so we may better understand your current uses and what new features you would wish this resource to offer in the future. This survey has been approved by the National Library of Medicine’s Survey Review process and responses will be anonymous.


**London’s Pulse: Medical Officer of Health reports 1848-1972**

The Wellcome Library is pleased to announce the launch of London’s Pulse: Medical Officer of Health reports 1848-1972, a free online resource for the history of public health. This new website brings together more than 5500 annual reports covering the City of London, 32 present-day London boroughs and their predecessors.

What’s in the reports? The Medical Officer of Health (MOH) reports contain personal accounts by the Medical Officers and statistical data in the form of graphs, tables and charts. Covering a
wide range of topics from birth rates to causes of death, the reports offer a rich source of material for public health research. They also cover varying aspects of London life: housing, food hygiene, health services, local trades and industries, to name a few.

The London MOH reports are one of the Wellcome Library’s most-used print collections, so we are especially pleased to be able to make them available online for a worldwide audience. Along with the ability to easily compare infectious diseases and mortality rates across several years, the website also offers the ability download and copy all of the data in a variety of formats: HTML, XML, CSV and plain text. And we’ve included some short articles about the changing historical contexts and the professional role of the Medical Officers of Health.

Several partners helped develop London’s Pulse. The project was partly funded by Jisc through its Mass Digitisation Programme. London Metropolitan Archives helped fill the gaps in the Wellcome Library collections to allow for a more comprehensive set of reports. Making these reports available online also required the kind permission of the local authorities of Greater London. Have a look around the website. Email us at library@wellcome.ac.uk. Tweet @WellcomeLibrary using the hashtags #londonspulse or #mohreports.

Join the International and the European Society for Literature, Science and the Arts

Both the international and the European SLSA welcome scholars, artists and scientists who are working at the intersections of science, medicine, technology and the arts (including literature), in fields like the medical, environmental and digital humanities as well as philosophy and history of science and medicine, STS and the like. There are annual conferences with usually around 200 but up to 400 (and more!) participants who engage in lively debates.

Since late September, it has been possible to also become a member of the European branch also. You are cordially invited, especially European colleagues, to join. Details can be found at http://engsem.unibas.ch/research/research-projects/slsaeu (scroll down to membership).

Project on German Mixed-Race Diasporas in the Southern Hemisphere: Science, Politics and Identity Transformation

German Mixed-Race Diasporas in the Southern Hemisphere: Science, Politics and Identity Transformation is a project by Dr. Christine Winter at the University of Sydney and is funded as a future fellowship by the ARC for four years. This archival and oral history project advances knowledge of colonial and postcolonial identity formation in the global South. It shows how German scientific studies of race, especially among the mixed populations of the Pacific, shaped local identity politics and informed nationalist and decolonising projects. It offers a new context for understanding the nature of Australian race relations, especially our attitudes toward race mixing and assimilation in regard to our region. Moreover, this research will greatly expand our understanding of German racial thought in the twentieth century, showing how German engagement with the global South influenced Weimar, Nazi, and postwar impressions of humanity and ideas about race.

Call for Guest Posts on “Forbidden Histories”

Following enthusiastic responses to its first guest post (on the reception of Isaac Newton’s unorthodox works, by Kees-Jan Schilt at the Newton Project), “Forbidden Histories” invites future contributions. “Forbidden Histories” (http://forbiddenhistories.wordpress.com) is a history of science and medicine blog on the historiography of science and the “miraculous.” Contributions are welcome from historians of science and medicine at all stages of their careers, who would like to discuss their work on the
news from the profession, cont.

History and historiography of astrology, alchemy, fascination, witchcraft, ghosts and hauntings, miraculous healings, mesmerism, vitalism, alternative medicine, spiritualism, psychical research and related topics. Guest posts should be concise (not exceeding two A4 pages), written in a manner accessible to non-specialists, and should address historiographical issues related to functions of popular science and disciplinary history as knowledge management (the blog’s central concerns as laid out at http://forbiddenhistories.wordpress.com/welcome). To discuss possible contributions, please email Dr. Andreas Sommer at as2399@cam.ac.uk.

Somatosphere—Call for Book Reviewers

Are you interested in reviewing a book for Somatosphere? Take a look at this list of new and forthcoming titles in medical anthropology and sociology, STS, medical humanities, history and philosophy of science found at http://somatosphere.net/2013/11/books-received-2.html. Contact Todd Meyers, book review editor, (eg1421@wayne.edu) if you would like to review a book or if you have a title to suggest.

Spontaneous Generations: A Journal for the History and Philosophy of Science—Call for Papers

“Spontaneous Generations” is an open, online, peer-reviewed academic journal published by graduate students at the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, University of Toronto. It has published seven issues and is a well-respected journal in the history and philosophy of science and technology studies. We invite interested scholars to submit papers for our eighth issue. We welcome submissions from scholars in all disciplines, including but not limited to HPS, STS, History, Philosophy, Women’s Studies, Sociology, Anthropology, and Religious Studies. Papers examining any time period are welcome.

The journal consists of four sections:

- A focused discussion section consisting of short peer-reviewed and invited articles devoted to a particular theme. The theme for our eighth issue is “Science and Social Inequality” (see a brief description below). Recommended length for submissions: 1000-3000 words.
- A book review section for books published in the last 5 years. Recommended length for submissions: up to 1000 words.
- An opinions section that may include a commentary on or a response to current concerns, trends, and issues in HPS. Recommended length for submissions: up to 500 words.

Science and Social Inequality:

Science and technology reflect and perpetuate social inequalities, but also serve as crucial sites of contestation, intervention, and hope. Over the past several decades scholars, particularly those engaged with feminist and critical theories, have questioned the ways in which inequalities among the producers of knowledge affect the kinds of knowledge produced. At the same time, investigations into the social engagement with science have pointed to the ways in which science can, and has, benefitted from the inclusion of marginalized groups. This focused discussion aims to encourage scholars in the history and philosophy of science or science and technology studies to consider inequalities within scientific practice, professions, and knowledge production. We will feature work that explores the causes and consequences of-or resistances to-these inequalities and how they shape the experiences and knowledge claims of historically marginalized individuals.
News from the Profession, cont.

We seek scholarship that pushes STS and HPS to re-engage with questions surrounding science as a professional “field” and, in particular, as one that has been-and remains-stratified in practice by inequalities of race, gender, and social class. We welcome research that interrogates the various and intersecting forms of inequality, and resistance to inequalities, that shape power structures in science and technology at any time or place. We seek research comparing various areas of scientific practice. Submissions can focus on a variety of institutional and national contexts, can use both historical and contemporary cases, and can draw on a variety of critical and methodological perspectives. The questions below may help guide potential submissions:

1. What perspectives on inequalities within scientific practice can we draw from critical theories, such as feminist and critical race theories?
2. How has diversity and inequality affected inter/multi/trans-disciplinary scientific collaboration and “Team Science” (inclusive of academic and non-academic science teams)?
3. What has been the role of gender, race/ethnicity, and socioeconomic status in scientific education and training across the educational spectrum?
4. What is the normative and instrumental value of diversity in science, given science’s orientation as “value-free,” objective, and universal? Why is scientific diversity a good thing? Have diverse scientific teams produced better science?
5. What has been the role of the “invisible worker” in science and technology at different times and places? What light can historical and transnational studies shed on the changing position of the “invisible worker”?
6. How have inequalities of race/ethnicity, gender/sexuality, class, and ability permeated the ranks of knowledge production and affected the kinds of knowledges that are produced?
7. How have science and technology been (re)configured to alter the course of social inequalities?

The eighth issue of *Spontaneous Generations* will appear in September 2014. **Submissions for the eighth issue should be sent no later than March 14, 2014.** For more details, please visit the journal homepage at [http://spontaneousgenerations.library.utoronto.ca](http://spontaneousgenerations.library.utoronto.ca).

IHPST December Newsletter

The December IHPST newsletter is now available on the web at [http://ihpst.net/newsletters/](http://ihpst.net/newsletters/). The President’s Column gives details about the process of appointing a new editor of the journal ‘Science & Education’ to replace the current editor whose term expires at the end of 2014. The contents of the latest journal issue, on ‘Commercialisation and Commodification of Science’ guest edited by Gürol Irzik are in the newsletter. This issue also has Varia articles, one of which in particular should be of interest to a wide audience: Jürgen Renn, ‘Einstein as a Missionary of Science’.

New Blogs at SHOT Talk

The Society for the History of Technology is pleased to announce the launch of two new blogs on the SHOT Talk blog site (shot-talk.org), both of which feature history and historians at work “in the real world.”

- Lindy Biggs’s Sustainability Stories explores the issues of sustainability from her perspectives as a multidisciplinary scholar, and a sustainability consultant.
- Ben Taylor, From POST to Present: A Historian at Work in Parliament Ben blogs about his experiences at the Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology in the UK, exploring the world of technology policy making from the inside.

SHOT invites you to visit the SHOT Talk site and join the conversation!
Manchester CHSTM Graduate Studies Open Day

The Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine (CHSTM) at the University of Manchester, UK, will hold its annual Graduate Studies Open Day on Wednesday 12 February 2014. Seekers may find out more about the taught Masters (MSc) or research (PhD and MPhil) programs in the history of science, technology and medicine, science communication, and the medical humanities. Presentations by CHSTM staff will cover course structures and content, the application process, and career opportunities, including progression from taught study to PhD. Current and former graduate students will also be on hand to answer questions.

The presentations will be held from 2 till 4pm in Room 2.57 Simon Building, Brunswick Street, Manchester (see travel information at http://www.chstm.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/travel/). There is no need to book your attendance in advance, but please RSVP. Many staff will also be available for individual meetings by prior appointment throughout the day: see the staff pages at http://www.chstm.manchester.ac.uk/people/staff/ for contact details. To register attendance or for any enquiries about the Open Day, or about the taught Masters program, please contact Dr. James Sumner at james.sumner@manchester.ac.uk. For advance queries about PhD and MPhil research, please contact Dr. Jeff Hughes at jeff.hughes@manchester.ac.uk.

CHSTM is one of the world’s leading centers for the histories of science, technology and medicine and their relations with wider society. The program has recently announced two £5000 bursaries towards tuition costs for MSc students seeking to proceed to PhD study. This scheme is offered for full- or part-time students starting in September 2014; the deadline for applications is Monday 31 March 2014.

Further information about CHSTM’s graduate programs is available at http://www.chstm.manchester.ac.uk/postgraduate/taught/ or http://www.chstm.manchester.ac.uk/postgraduate/research/.

Metascience: Publication of Issue 22.3

The following provides a sampling of the information found in this issue:

**Book Symposia:**

- Symposiasts: Peter Barker, Peter Dear, J. R. Christianson & Robert S. Westman

**Essay Reviews:**

- Climate change and renewable energy
  - Kristin Shrader-Frechette: *What will work: Fighting climate change with renewable energy, not nuclear power.*
  - Reviewer: Martin Schönfeld
Michael Friedman and the “marriage” of history and philosophy of science (and history of philosophy)
Mary Domski & Michael Dickson (eds): Discourse on a new method: Reinvigorating the marriage of history and philosophy of science.
Reviewer: Thomas Sturm

Michael Polanyi and the politics of science studies
Mary Jo Nye: Michael Polanyi and his generation: Origins of the social construction of science.
Reviewer: Charles Thorpe

False modesty
Steven Shapin: Never pure: Historical studies of science as if it was produced by people with bodies, situated in time, space, culture, and society, and struggling for credibility and authority.
Reviewer: Adrian Johns

Observation observed
Lorraine Daston and Elizabeth Lunbeck (eds): Histories of scientific observation.
Reviewer: Sachiko Kusukawa

Revisiting Structure
Vasso Kindi and Theodore Arabatzis (eds): Kuhn’s The structure of scientific revolutions revisited.
Reviewer: Howard Sankey

News from the Commission on Bibliography and Documentation (CBD)

The year 2013 saw some important developments for the Commission on Bibliography and Documentation (one of the commissions of the Division of the History of Science and Technology or the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science). The Commission met at iCHSTM in Manchester and elected a new Advisory board for the CBD.

A few months ago a new issue of the Acta Baltica Historiae et Philosophiae Scientiarum was issued—readers will find some articles (short communications) about CBD at http://www.bahps.org/

The CBD invites everyone to visit their website at https://sites.google.com/site/cbibdoc/home and think about ways to improve and encourage bibliographical and archival activities for the benefit of the history of science.

Dissertation Reviews

Dissertation Reviews (http://dissertationreviews.org/) is your window to recently defended and unpublished dissertations, as well as articles on archives and libraries around the world.

The Science Studies and Medical Anthropology series are edited by Leon Rocha (Research Fellow, University of Cambridge) and the Editor-in-Chief is Thomas Mullaney (Associate Professor in History, Stanford University).

The following is a list of the posts for September, October, November and December 2013.

[Archive Review, Science Studies] Christopher Laursen (University of British Columbia), a review of five archives in which to explore the Modern Metaphysical http://dissertationreviews.org/archives/5972


[Latin America, Medical Anthropology] Sandra González-Santos, “The Sociocultural Aspects of Assisted Reproduction in Mexico,” (University
of Sussex, 2011), reviewed by Elizabeth Reddy (University of California, Irvine) http://dissertationreviews.org/archives/6317


[Science Studies] Evan Ragland, “Experimenting with Chemical Bodies: Science, Medicine, and Philosophy in the Long History of Reinier de Graaf’s Experiments on Digestion, from Harvey and Descartes to Claude Bernard,” (Indiana University, 2012), reviewed by Mariëtte Hendriksen (University of Groningen) http://dissertationreviews.org/archives/6185


[Archive Review, Medical Anthropology, Russia, Science Studies] Anjali Vithayathil (Indiana University, Bloomington), a review of The Institute of Experimental Medicine (Научно-исследовательский институт экспериментальной медицины) (St. Petersburg) http://dissertationreviews.org/archives/6091


[Medical Anthropology, Science Studies] Laura Bisaillon, “Cordon Sanitaire or Healthy Policy? How Prospective Immigrants with HIV are Organized by Canada’s Mandatory HIV Screening
Policy” (University of Ottawa, 2012), reviewed by Janina Kehr (University of Zurich)
http://dissertationreviews.org/archives/5502

[Medical Anthropology, South Asia] Claire Snell-Rood, “I Have My Own Two Hands: Re-Interpreting the Risks of Slum Life in Delhi and Cultivating the Self through Neighborhood, Citizenship, Kinship, and Health” (University of Virginia, 2011), reviewed by Ajay Gandhi (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity)
http://dissertationreviews.org/archives/5511

http://dissertationreviews.org/archives/6053

http://dissertationreviews.org/archives/5543

http://dissertationreviews.org/archives/5479

[Russia, Science Studies] George Lywood, “Our Riviera, Coast of Health: Environment, Medicine, and Resort Life in Fin-de-Siècle Crimea” (Ohio State University, 2012), reviewed by Bathsheba Demuth (University of California, Berkeley)
http://dissertationreviews.org/archives/5431

http://dissertationreviews.org/archives/5110

http://dissertationreviews.org/archives/5191

[Science Studies] Leucha Veneer, “Practical and Economic Interests in the Making of Geology in late Georgian England” (University of Leeds, 2009), reviewed by Jennifer Ferng (University of Sydney)
http://dissertationreviews.org/archives/5145

[Archive Review, Science Studies] Denzil Ford (University of British Columbia), review of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Archives (San Diego, United States)
http://dissertationreviews.org/archives/5104