Welcome To Montréal

Bienvenue à Montréal! Founded on an island in the St. Lawrence River in 1642 by Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve, Montréal is one of Canada’s oldest cities. With a metropolitan-area population of more than 3.5 million, Montréal is the largest city in Québec, and the second-largest in Canada. It is also the Western hemisphere’s largest French-speaking city. Montréal is an academic city, with four large public universities—two that teach in French (the Université de Montréal and the Université du Québec à Montréal, UQAM), and two in English (McGill University and Concordia University). With nearly a quarter of a million enrolled in post-secondary education, Montréal has a student population to rival that of Boston.

Guidebooks to Montréal often describe it as one of the most “European” of North American cities. This may have something to do with its compact grid of walkable Victorian streets, but it is largely to do with the city’s unique linguistic and cultural heritage. Montréal has long been known as a place to embrace the good life. It has one of the most exciting restaurant scenes in North America, with a wide variety of cuisines and price ranges represented. The city has long boasted a thriving arts scene, too, with outdoor music festivals in the summer (the Jazz Festival being the most well-known), a strong theatre scene (especially in French), as well as the opera company, the symphony orchestra, a vibrant independent music scene, and—last but by no means least—the Cirque du Soleil.

One of the most pedestrian-friendly cities in North America, downtown Montréal is easily navigable by foot. Bring a coat and an umbrella, though, since the average high in early November is around 40 F (4.5 C). If it rains, visitors can take cover in the Underground City (RÉSO), a large system of tunnels connecting the shopping malls and subway stations below the city center. The métro (subway) and bus system is efficient and extended, and will allow HSS and PSA guests to explore the different neighborhoods of the city. Weather permitting, visitors could take a leisurely walk up Mount Royal, or take a tour of some of the city’s architecture, which spans three centuries of history, from the neo-Gothic basilica of Our Lady in the Old Port, via the downtown modernism of I. M. Pei (Place Ville-Marie) and Mies van der Rohe (Westmount Square), to Buckminster Fuller’s geodesic dome built for the Exposition Universelle of 1967 (now the “Biodome”), on Ile Ste-Hélène.
Welcome, Cont.

The conference hotel, the Hyatt Regency Montreal, is located at the heart of downtown, in an area the city is redeveloping and rebranding as the Quartier des Spectacles. This area centers on the Place des Arts complex (where the city’s opera and symphony orchestra have their homes) and the Museum of Contemporary Art, right across the street from the hotel. New restaurants and cultural venues are being opened up this summer, which will be featured in the guide to restaurants that will be posted in the early fall. The city has a range of museums (fine arts, modern art, archaeology, local history), but of particular interest to HSS and PSA guests will be the Stewart Museum on île Ste-Hélène (for early modern scientific instruments); the Redpath Museum on McGill’s main campus (for history of natural history); the Centre des Sciences in the Old Port; and the Canadian Centre for Architecture (CCA), which we hope will serve as host for the HSS’s off-site reception on the Friday evening. Full details will follow.

If this is your first time in Montréal, we hope you will enjoy the city as we do. For those who have already visited Montréal, we know why you are coming back! Enjoy your stay. Bonne conférence.

Margaret Carlyle, Jean-François Gauvin, and Nicholas Dew (Margaret Carlyle is a doctoral candidate, Jean-François Gauvin is a Mellon Post-Doctoral Fellow, and Nicholas Dew is an associate professor, all three in the department of history at McGill University, in Montréal.)

Some websites of interest:
- Montréal tourism (http://www.tourisme-montreal.org/)
- Public transportation (http://www.stcum.qc.ca/English/a-somm.htm)
- List of museums (http://www.museesmontreal.org/en/Montreal_Museums)
- Muséums nature de Montréal (http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=5557,27853619&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)
- Quartier des Spectacles (http://www.quartierdesspectacles.com/)
- Place des Arts (http://www.laplacedesarts.com/index.en.html)
HSS goes to Notre Dame

As those in academia know all too well, the pulse of summer in the northern hemisphere varies only slightly from that of the academic year, with days filled with research, reading, writing, and, in some cases, moving. It is the “moving” part that is dominating my life this summer as we prepare to transition from north central Florida to northern Indiana.

As members will recall, the suspension of the graduate program at the University of Florida precipitated the HSS’s relocation of the Executive Office. Although the UF administration has remained strongly supportive of the Office, the Executive Committee believed that the Office should be located at a school with an active graduate program. And so we have found a new home at Notre Dame, and my ongoing discussions with the staff and faculty there have convinced me that this relationship will benefit the HSS beyond measure.

The relationship will also benefit the membership in many measurable ways since some of Notre Dame’s generous support can be quantified. The university’s help with computer expenses, moving costs, graduate student stipends, and various other items has been a budget windfall for the HSS. Members may not realize that the economic downturn was poised to hit us hardest this year because we use a three-year average when calculating the draw from our endowment (our fiscal year begins 1 July). We thus faced some bleak numbers and hard decisions due to the recession of 2008. But rather than enduring severe budget cuts, we were able to create a budget that would have been but a dream 12 months ago. Because of Notre Dame’s generosity, we not only were able to limit our membership dues increase to a modest 1% (rather than the 5% called for in earlier budgets), we also will be able take a far smaller draw on our endowment than previously planned, both preserving and building the endowment for the future.

But what makes the move to Notre Dame most special are the people who are there and the dynamic history and philosophy of science programs. Ernan McMullin and Michael Crowe are no longer actively involved but Don Howard, Phil Sloan, Chris Hamlin, and many other scholars are building up the program as they provide guidance for the many graduate students (for a list of faculty, go to http://reilly.nd.edu/people/reilly_faculty.aspx). Of additional benefit is the strong presence of the philosophy of science at Notre Dame, which aligns nicely with our partnership with the Philosophy of Science Association. I predict wonderful things in our partnership with Notre Dame and will discuss those in the next Notes from the Inside.

I am eager to begin this new chapter in HSS’s future.

- Jay Malone
  Executive Director, HSS
Presidents come and go, and two years constitute a short time to effect lasting change. The on-going work and direction of the Society depends upon its committees and dedicated membership, and Presidents therefore often focus on specific areas for improvement or modification. For the past two years, as Vice-President, I have helped the past president, Jane Maienschein, in her effort to move the Society to a fully professional level. This effort began some time ago with the establishment of a permanent Society Office and the hiring of an Executive Director. In the past two years, we completed a major revision of our financial operations and a search for a new location for the Society’s office. During my time as President, I hope to help our Executive Director set up new quarters at Notre Dame and to help him review and revise how our Office functions. The Office has taken on quite a number of responsibilities in recent years that make it valuable to our members and which reflects the complexity of the Society. Central to the changes that are necessary for the Society to achieve its goal of becoming a fully professional society is a robust website that can allow committees to operate at a greater level of efficiency and that can better serve as a gateway for information. An ad hoc committee, headed by Mott Green, will supply advice for this effort.

With a new office and new electronic capabilities, the Executive Committee will be able to refer important issues to committees with the expectation that they will be discussed and acted upon in a timely fashion. The Executive Committee, to save time, has in recent years taken upon itself many problems and questions that might be better addressed by the broadly representative committees of the Society. Our discipline faces a number of serious problems, many of them caused by our own successes. The growth of history of science, for example, has resulted in an increasing specialization (like the sciences they study) which threatens our ability to communicate with the larger public, and often among ourselves. The intellectual diversification of the historical study of science has also made it extremely difficult to produce works that synthesize our different insights. Add to the mix that academic funding and “restructuring” is causing havoc among a significant portion of our members, and one gets a glimpse of the challenges that confront many of us. (And, let us not forget that publishing costs threaten the very existence of our ability to produce scholarly monographs, or at least get them published, and libraries are straining to keep up with even the essential acquisitions that we want.)

The History of Science Society has served as a forum for the serious discussion of the issues facing our discipline, and with enhanced tools for communication we can continue to help forge strategies that will address our current concerns. That will take the efforts of a large number of our members, and I hope this brief statement will serve as an invitation to volunteer to be part of an on-going set of dialogues which address the problems we face. Each year the Executive Committee agonizes over filling slots on our permanent committees because of the small pool of volunteers. Your officers can identify issues that are critical, but it is the larger membership that can provide the expertise and experience to address them. You don’t have to wait for the annual call for volunteers; a simple email to me (pfarber@oregonstate.edu) or Jay (jay@hssonline.org) will put you in the pool, and identifying your interests/strengths will help place you on a committee where you can be of maximum assistance.
NEWS AND INQUIRIES

ACLS Awards over $15 Million to 2009–10 Fellows and Grantees

ACLS announced the results of its 2009–10 fellowship competitions. Over $15 million was awarded to more than 380 scholars, both U.S.-based and international. This represents an increase of nearly 50% over last year’s total of $10.2 million.

Among the awardees are the first ACLS New Faculty Fellows. This program, supported by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, allows recent Ph.D.s in the humanities to take up two-year positions at universities and colleges across the U.S. where their particular research and teaching expertise augment departmental offerings. This initiative addresses the dire situation of newly minted Ph.D.s in the humanities and related social sciences who are now confronting an increasingly “jobless market.” Other programs offering funding to young scholars include the Luce/ACLS Dissertation Fellowships in American Art; the Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowships; and the Mellon/ACLS Recent Doctoral Recipients Fellowships.

ACLS fellowships and grants are awarded to individual scholars for research in the humanities and related social sciences. “At a time of scarce funding for the humanities, ACLS is proud to be a major source of support for humanistic scholarship in the United States,” says Nicole Stahlmann, director of ACLS fellowship programs.

ACLS fellowship programs include:
- Traditional ACLS Fellowships
- Charles A. Ryskamp Research Fellowships
- ACLS Digital Innovation Fellowships
- ACLS Collaborative Research Fellowships
- American Research in the Humanities in China
- Comparative Perspectives on Chinese Culture and Society
- African Humanities Program

Further Information: www.acls.org/fellows/new and www.acls.org/programs/comps

ACLS Fellows in the History of Science, Technology, Medicine, and Environment 2010–2011

- Melissa A. Bailey, (Stanford University), “To Separate the Act from the Thing: Technologies of Value in the Ancient Mediterranean”
- Katharine Breen, (Northwestern University), “Engines of Thought: Allegory and Experimentation, 1200–1500”
- William Cavert, (Northwestern University), “Producing Pollution: Coal, Smoke and Society in Early Modern London”
- Elizabeth Anne Chiarello, (University of California, Irvine) “Pharmacists of Conscience: Ethical Decision-Making Across Legal, Political, and Organizational Environments”
- Alex Csiszar, (Harvard University), “Regulating the Scientific Machine: Print, Classification, and Community in the Natural Sciences, 1889–1920”
- Amanda Jop Goldstein, (University of California, Berkeley) “Sweet Science’: Poetic Biologies around 1800”
- Pablo Gomez, (Vanderbilt University), “Imagining Atlantic Bodies: Health, Illness and Death in the Early Modern African-Spanish Caribbean”
- Toshihiro Higuchi, (Georgetown University), “Nuclear Fallout, the Politics of Risk, and the Making of a Global Environmental Crisis, 1945–1963”
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- Nick Huggett (University of Illinois, Chicago), Chrétien Wüthrich (University of California, San Diego) “Emergent Spacetime in Quantum Theories of Gravity”
- Catherine Kudlick, (University of California, Davis), “Disability and the Hidden History of Smallpox in France, 1700–1900”
- Patrick McCray (University of California, Santa Barbara); Mara Mills, (University of California, Santa Barbara); Cyrus C.M. Mody, (Rice University), “Micro-Histories and Nano-Futures: The Co-Production of Miniaturization and Futurism”

American Academy of Arts and Sciences Commemoration

Over the past 230 years, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences has accumulated a large collection of documents, records, and objects that help tell the story of the nation’s intellectual development since the latter part of the 18th century. Now the public is being offered a glimpse into that history through a new web-based feature, “From the Academy Archives”. To commemorate its founding on May 4, 1780, the Academy announced the new online resource, located on its web site.

Further Information: www.amacad.org

American Academy of Arts and Sciences Launches Humanities Indicators Prototype

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences has unveiled the Humanities Indicators, a prototype set of statistical data about the humanities in the United States. The new on-line resource is available at www.HumanitiesIndicators.org.

Organized in collaboration with a consortium of national humanities organizations, the Humanities Indicators are the first effort to provide scholars, policymakers and the public with a comprehensive picture of the state of the humanities, from primary to higher education to public humanities activities. The collection of empirical data is modeled after the National Science Board’s Science and Engineering Indicators and creates reliable benchmarks to guide future analysis of the state of the humanities. Without data, it is impossible to assess the effectiveness, impact, and needs of the humanities.

Further Information: www.HumanitiesIndicators.org

The American Association for the History of Medicine Awards Recipients for 2010

Elliot Weiss received the William Osler Medal, which is awarded annually for the best unpublished essay on a medical historical topic written by a student enrolled in a school of medicine or osteopathy in the United States or Canada.

Carin Berkowitz received the Shryock Medal, which is awarded annually to a graduate student for an outstanding, unpublished essay on any topic in the history of medicine.

Patrick Wallis received the J. Worth Estes Prize, which is awarded yearly for the best published paper
in the history of pharmacology during the previous two years, whether appearing in a journal or a book collection of papers.

Warwick Anderson received the William H. Welch Medal, which is awarded to one or more authors of a book (excluding edited volumes) of outstanding scholarly merit in the field of medical history published during the five calendar years preceding the award.

Matthew Smith received the Pressman-Burroughs Award, which is awarded annually for outstanding work in twentieth-century history of medicine or medical science, as demonstrated by the completion of the Ph.D. and a proposal to turn the dissertation into a publishable monograph.

Charles A. Rosenberg received the Lifetime Achievement Award, which is awarded annually to a member of the Association who has retired from regular institutional affiliation or practice, with a distinguished record of support of the history of medicine over many years, and who has made continuing scholarly contributions of a distinguished nature.

Martin Pernick will give the Garrison Lecture at the 2011 meeting in Philadelphia, PA.

**Arner Awarded Research Dissertation**

Katherine Arner of Johns Hopkins University, was awarded a research dissertation fellowship in the Program in Early American Economy and Society at the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Arner’s topic is “Making Yellow Fever American: Disease Knowledge and the Geopolitics of Disease in the Atlantic World, 1793–1822.”

**Back Issues of Ambix Now Online**

The digitization of the back issues of Ambix from Volume 1 (1937) is now complete and they are now available for download for those who have access to the Ingenta Connect.

Further Information: [www.ingentaconnect.com/content/maney/amb](http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/maney/amb)

**Call for Manuscripts HOPOS:**

*The Journal of the International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science*

The editors of HOPOS invite manuscript submissions for its 2011 inaugural issue. The history of philosophy of science is broadly construed to include topics in the history of related disciplines, in all time periods and all geographical areas, using diverse methodologies. The journal does not limit submissions to members of HOPOS.

Further Information: [www.journals.uchicago.edu/toc/hopos/current](http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/toc/hopos/current)

**CFP for KronoScope: Journal for the Study of Time**

Edited by an international board of scholars and representing the interdisciplinary investigation of all subjects related to time and temporality, *KronoScope* invites critical contributions from all disciplines; submissions are accepted on a continuous basis. As well, *KronoScope* is planning a Special Topics issue on the theme of SLOW TIME/FAST TIME, broadly interpreted to provoke discussion on the widest spectrum of the subject, including but not restricted to “deceleration” and “resistance” to both speed and acceleration, as well as forms of awareness-building, etc.

Further Information: [www.brill.nl/kron](http://www.brill.nl/kron) and [www.studyoftime.org/](http://www.studyoftime.org/)

**Database Bibliografía Histórica sobre la Ciencia y la Técnica en España Updated**

The Bibliografía Histórica sobre la Ciencia y la Técnica en España (Historical Bibliography on Science and Technology in Spain) has been updated under the direction of María Luz López Terrada and Julia Osca Lluch. The update of this database, developed by the Instituto de Historia de la Medicina y de la Ciencia López Piñero (López Piñero Institute for the History of Medicine and Science), has been funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation.

The database brings together the largest number of works in the history of science and technology pub-
lished in Spain or by Spanish authors all over the world. One of its main aims is to facilitate access to the information produced in Spain on the history of science and technology, as most of this research is local or regional and, therefore, it is not always present in national and international bibliographical databases.

Access to the new database is provided on-line for free. The new version includes significant improvements, such as a wider coverage, more fields for every bibliographic record, different search options, and new possibilities to export and download data in a personalized way and in different formats (TXT, Word, PDF or Excel).

Further Information:
www.ihmc.uv-csic.es/busca dor.php

Exhibit Opening-The Art of Science: Exploring and Documenting the Natural World
The collaborative work of three pioneering scientists, who joined the Owen/Maclure community in 1826, will be the subject of Historic New Harmony’s 2010 exhibition, open 10 April through 30 December. The Art of Science will feature original art, insect specimens, 19th-century scientific equipment and rare books borrowed from the collections of Historic New Harmony, the Working Men’s Institute, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Museum d’Histoire Naturelle du Havre, and other institutions. Local, state and international presenters, addressing a variety of related topics, will be featured in the companion programming offered in New Harmony throughout the nine-month show.

Further Information:
www.usi.edu/hnh/science.asp lsspradley@usi.edu

History of Medicine Website, Science Museum London
The new history of medicine website of the Science Museum London has now been completed. In all it now presents 4000 new images of artifacts from the collections linked to 16 specialized themes on medicine across time, written by staff and other professional historians of medicine. Each theme is associated with bibliographies and interactives suitable for teaching at several levels.

The themes are: Belief and medicine; Birth and death; Controversies and medicine; Diagnosis; Diseases and epidemics, Hospitals; Mental health and illness; Practising medicine; Public health; Science and medicine; Surgery; Technology and medicine; Medical traditions; Treatments and cures; Understanding the body; War and medicine.

Further Information:
www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/broughttolife

History of Scientific Ideas Journal Almagest
Announcing the first issue of Almagest, the new international journal for the history of scientific ideas diffused by Brepols publishers. Please find a description of the journal and details for subscriptions at http://www.brepols.net/Pages/Home.aspx

Further Information:
www.brepols.net/Pages/Home.aspx

IHPST Newsletter
The latest newsletter of the International History, Philosophy, and Science Teaching group is available online.

Further Information:
www.ihpst.org/newsletters.html

In Memoriam: Edward Stewart Kennedy (1912–2009)
by Christoph J. Scriba
Edward Stewart Kennedy was the world’s leading scholar in the history of Islamic astronomy and mathematics in the second half of the 20th century. Ted, as he was known to his friends, was born in Mexico on 3 January 1912. His numerous books and articles set the standard and provided the inspiration for several generations of students. Among his most noteworthy publications are his Survey of Islamic Astronomical Tables, featuring 125 such works, which appeared in 1956; several books on the astronomy and mathematical geography of Islam’s greatest scien-
tist al-Biruni; the 1983 volume Studies in the Exact Islamic Sciences and his 1998 Variorum volume Astronomy and Astrology in the Medieval Islamic World. One of his most remarkable discoveries was that the solar, lunar and planetary models of Ibn al-Shatir ca. 1350 were identical to those of Copernicus 150 years later.

A graduate in electrical engineering, after four years of teaching at Alborz College in Tehran, where he learned Persian, Kennedy obtained a doctoral degree in mathematics at Lehigh University in Bethlehem PA and taught at the University of Alabama. He returned to Tehran with the US Army in 1941, studied Arabic at Harvard after the war and in 1946 joined the faculty of the American University of Beirut. Every fourth year he spent in the US where he worked, especially with Otto Neugebauer at Brown University and Princeton. In 1976 Ted began an association with the newly-founded Institute for the History of Arabic Science at the University of Aleppo, assumed the editorship of the new journal published there, and together with his wife Mary-Helen néé Scanlon was responsible for the excellence of the first few issues of their journal.

The Kennedys were forced to leave their home in 1984 when staying in Lebanon became too dangerous. Eventually they moved to Princeton in 1988 and finally settled in Doylestown PA in 1999, where Ted died on 4 May 2009.

**Lloyd Library Announces New Online Exhibit**

The Lloyd Library and Museum is pleased to announce its newest online exhibit “In Search of Birds at the Lloyd.” While the Lloyd is well-known for its remarkable collection of botanical and pharmaceutical resources, perhaps only a handful of people know that its collection also includes significant holdings on diverse biological subjects. This exhibit opens a window onto our vast resources of zoological materials with a spotlight on ornithology.

Further Information:
www.lloydlibrary.org/exhibits/birds/index.html

**New Journal: Philosophy & Technology**

The range of coverage is very broad and interdisciplinary. It includes classic problems in philosophy of technology and original approaches to them, theories of technology, methods and concepts in technology, as well as theoretical topics and topics dealing with practical problems concerning the nature, the development and the implications of technologies. Particular attention is paid to new areas of philosophical interest—such as nanotechnologies, medical, genetic and biotechnologies, neurotechnologies, information and communication technologies, AI and robotics, or the philosophy of engineering—and the philosophical discussion of issues such as environmental risks, globalization, security, or biological enhancements.

**Announcing a Doctoral Program in Cultural Astronomy and Archaeoastronomy at Ilia State University**

Submitted by Irakli Simonia

The title of this new, four year program is “Cultural Astronomy and Archaeoastronomy.” The program begins in October of this year and is free of charge. It also has no age restrictions. All of the exams are held in English and will focus on specialties (such as astronomy). In order to be considered active in the program participants must spend three months in Georgia per year. The rest of the year can be completed elsewhere. However, participants may also spend
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up to 8 months per year in Georgia if they so desire. Additionally, the university will assist participants by providing inexpensive accommodations.

The program’s courses include cultural astronomy and archaeoastronomy, landscape archaeology, a special course in astronomy and history of the ancient world. Possible subjects of research available include, but are not limited to megalithic culture and astronomy, antique temples—cultural and astronomical significance, ethnoastronomy—folk traditions, oral stories, relict legends, medieval astronomy—observatories and manuscripts, from sun observatories to calendar, astronomical thinking in Europe and Asia at Bronze Age, ancient constellations in the Caucasus, Europe, Asia, America. Upon completion of the four-year program participants will obtain a normal academic degree Ph.D. along with an Ilia State University diploma.

PSA Election 2009 Election Results

Governing Board
Stephan Hartmann of Tilburg University, Roberta Millstein of the University of California-Davis, Nancy Nersessian of the Georgia Institute of Technology, and Andrea Woody of the University of Washington were elected to the Governing Board for the PSA, where each will serve a two-year term from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2011. The Officers of the PSA congratulate Professors Hartmann and Millstein, and congratulate and welcome back Professors Nersessian and Woody for their second terms on the PSA Board.

The Officers also offer deep appreciation and thanks to Craig Callender of the University of California-San Diego and Alan Hájek of the Australian National Research University, both of whom are stepping down from the Board after serving two consecutive two-year terms.

Nominating Committee
Margaret Morrison of the University of Toronto, C. Kenneth Waters of the University of Minnesota, and Alison Wylie of Cambridge University/University of Washington were elected to serve as the new Nominating Committee for the PSA, where each will serve a two-year term beginning January 1, 2009 and ending December 31, 2011. Along with a congratulations to the new Nominating Committee, the Officers of the PSA warmly thank the PSA’s previous Nominating Committee, comprised of its chair, James Joyce of the University of Michigan, Rachel Ankeny of the University of Adelaide, and Roman Frigg of the London School of Economics and Political Science. The proposed amendment to the PSA’s By-Laws passed, 244–15. That means that in the upcoming 2010 PSA Election new Governing Board members will be elected to serve a single term of four years, and also limited to serving one consecutive term. The revised version of the PSA By-Laws will be posted shortly on the website.

Of the 755 Full Members of the PSA eligible to vote at the election’s start, 267, or slightly more than 35%, voted electronically in response to email solicitations. This is a slight drop from the 38% turnout for 2008, possibly to be attributed to this being an odd-numbered, and thus non-President, PSA Election.

Further Information:
www.philsci.org/about/bylaws.html

Join us in Montréal for the 2010 joint meeting with PSA
**APPOINTMENTS**

The Yale Program in History of Science and Medicine is pleased to announce the appointment of William Rankin as Assistant Professor of History effective July 1, 2011. Rankin is completing a joint doctorate at Harvard in the History of Science and the History of Architecture.

The Chemical Heritage Foundation is pleased to announce the appointments of the Beckman Center Fellows for the academic year 2010-2011. CHF will welcome 6 long-term fellows and 10 short-term fellows. Below are the fellows, their affiliations, and the title of their research topics.

**Long-Term Postdoctoral Fellows**

1. Tayra Maria Carmen Lanuza-Navarro (University of Valencia, Spain), Edelstein Fellow: “Alchemy, Astrology and Books of Secrets: Ideas and Practices before the Spanish Inquisition”
2. Donna Messner (University of Pennsylvania), Cain Fellow: “The Origins of Medical Foods and their Regulation”
3. Cesare Pastorino (Indiana University), Cain Fellow: “Minerall Tryalls: Metal Assaying and Experiment in Early Modern England”

**Long-Term Dissertation Fellows**

1. Melanie Kiechle (Rutgers University), Haas Fellow: “The Air We Breathe: Nineteenth-Century Americans and the Search for Fresh Air”
2. Christine Nawa (Universität Regensburg, Germany), Price Fellow: “Robert Wilhelm Bunsen’s Research Style and His Teaching”

**Short-Term Fellows**

1. José Ramón Bertomeu-Sánchez (University of Valencia, Spain), Doan Fellow, 1 month: “Between Science and Crime: Mateu Orfila and Nineteenth-Century Toxicology”
2. Matthew Crawford (Kent State University), Herdegen Fellow, 3 months: “Chemistry in the Eighteenth-Century Spanish Atlantic: An Under appreciated Imperial Science?”
3. William Goodwin (Rowan University), Allington Fellow, 2 months: “Resolving a Controversy: The Non-Classical Ion Debate”
4. Catherine (Cai) Guise-Richardson (Mississippi State University), Ullyot Scholar, 2 months: “Mind and Matter: the Development and Marketing of Thorazine and Stelazine at Smith, Kline & French”
5. Vangelis Koutalis (University of Ioannina, Greece), Allington Fellow, 3 months: “The Historical Significance of Chemistry as a Philosophical Inquiry”
6. Jordi Mora Casanova (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain), CHF Fellow, 3 months: “Alchemical Reminiscences of Modern Chemists in 19th Century”
7. Alexander Pechenkin (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia), Allington Fellow, 2 months: “The Social History of Quantum Chemistry in the USSR (1950-1991)”
8. Linda Richards (Oregon State University), Doan Fellow, 3 months: “Disrupting Hozho: A Comparative History of Nuclear Science and Radiation Safety in University Research and Uranium Mining”
9. John Stewart (University of Oklahoma), Allington Fellow, 2 months: “Beyond Chemistry: Affinity as a Unifying Principle in Science at the Turn of the Nineteenth Century”
10. Brigitte Van Tiggelen (Mémoscience / Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium), Société de Chimie Industrielle (American Section) Fellow, 3 months: “The Chemists’ Blues: The History of Prussian Blue and Modern Chemistry”

Carin Berkowitz has been named the new Associate Director of the Beckman Center for the History of Chemistry at the Chemical Heritage Foundation in Philadelphia, PA. Carin will begin her duties in August 2010 after completing her PhD dissertation defense in the Science and Technology Studies Department of Cornell University. She was a Philadelphia Area Center for History of Science (PACHS) Fellow in 2009–2010.


Jim Endersby, senior lecturer at the University of Sussex, has been appointed a Distinguished International Scholar at the University of Pennsylvania. He will be teaching and researching in the Department of History and Sociology of Science during the 2010–11 academic year.


Monica H. Green, Arizona State University, and Florence Eliza Glaze, Coastal Carolina University, received a grant from the National Humanities Center (Research Triangle Park, NC) to support a project “Excavating Medicine in a Digital Age: Paleography and the Medical Book in the Twelfth-Century Renaissance.” The grant will support an intensive weekend of discussion of a group of historians and paleographers to examine the extant medical manuscripts from ca. 1075–ca. 1225.

Also, Professor Green and Rachel Scott (Arizona State University) have received $45,000 funding from the Institute for Humanities Research at ASU to conduct a year-long project entitled: “The Origins of Leprosy as a Physical Disease and Social Condition in Medieval Western Europe.” The project seeks to create ways to open up dialogue between the history of medicine and the historian scientific disciplines of paleopathology, genomics, and palaeomicrobiology.

Piers Hale (University of Oklahoma) was awarded the University of Oklahoma’s 2010 General Education Teaching Award. This award is given “to the faculty member whose teaching is considered to have contributed most to the University-wide general education program.” It is the first time this award, inaugurated in 1994, has been given to a member of OU’s History of Science Department.
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Rod Home (Emeritus Professor of History and Philosophy of Science, University of Melbourne) was recently appointed a Member of the Order of Australia (AM) “for service to education as a scholar and archivist of the history and philosophy of science.”

Susan D. Jones’ (University of Minnesota) book, Death in a Small Package: A Short History of Anthrax, will be published this fall by The Johns Hopkins University Press in time for HSS. Further Information: www.cbs.umn.edu/eeb/faculty/JonesSusan/

Rich Kremer will be spending the 2010–11 year at the Max Planck Institute for History of Science in Berlin, studying the history of the concept/collection/preservation of “data” in astronomy for a project entitled “Sciences of the Archive.”

Steven J. Livesey was honored by the University of Oklahoma with an appointment to the Brian E. and Sandra O’Brien Presidential Professorship. Presidential Professorships are awarded to OU faculty members “who excel in all their professional activities and who relate those activities to the students they teach and mentor,” and who exemplify “the ideals of a scholar through their endeavors in teaching, research and creative scholarly activity, and professional and university service.”

Roy MacLeod, Professor Emeritus of History, University of Sydney, is this year’s Charles A. Lindbergh Fellow at the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Adrienne Mayor’s (Stanford University) book The Poison King: Mithradates, Rome’s Deadliest Enemy (Princeton UP 2009) was one of five finalists in Nonfiction for the National Book Award 2009. It also won the Gold Medal for Biography in the Independent Publishers’ Book Awards 2010.

Suzanne Moon has been granted tenure and promoted to Associate Professor in the Department of the History of Science at the University of Oklahoma.

Bruce Moran has been named the Dibner Distinguished Fellow of the History of Science and Technology at the Huntington Library for 2010–2011.

Lawrence Princke (John Hopkins University) was awarded the F. C. Donders Visiting Professorship at the University of Utrecht, where he will spend four months and, incidentally, but not randomly, escape the Baltimore summer.

Gregory Radick has been promoted to a professorship in history and philosophy of science at the University of Leeds.

Stephen Randoll received his Ph.D. from St. Louis University this past May, along with the Thomas P. Neill Outstanding Dissertation Award for his dissertation titled “The Politics of Public Health in Chicago, 1850–1930.” This past June he accepted a one-year appointment teaching history at St. Charles Community College in Missouri.

George Saliba (Columbia University) was appointed as a Carnegie Scholar for the years 2009–2011, for a project to study “The Encounter between Modern European Science and Islamic Societies.” The project will allow him to visit several European and Middle Eastern Manuscript collections.

Darwin H. Stapleton has been appointed Professor in the Department of History at the University of Massachusetts-Boston. He will serve as Director of and teach in the four-course archives track within the department’s M.A. in history. Prospective students are invited to contact him at: darwin.stapleton@umb.edu.
Wesley M. Stevens (History, University of Winnipeg) has accepted appointment as Visiting Professor of Classics at the University of Manitoba. He has been awarded a Collaborative Research Grant of $120,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities—for the project: “Latin Mathematical and Scientific Terms before A.D. 1200.” His collaborators are Dietrich Lohrmann (Aachen, Germany) and James Dobreff (Lund, Sweden). They expect to produce a lexicon of 2200 Latin words which have been omitted from Latin dictionaries or have been poorly defined, neglecting their mathematical or other scientific meanings, and thereby creating a misunderstanding of Roman and medieval cultures to the neglect of the sciences.

James E. Strick has been elected chair of the Department of Earth and Environment at Franklin and Marshall. His term runs from 1 July 2010 through 30 June 2013.

Edith Dudley Sylla (North Carolina State University) has been named by the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences) Visiting Professor in the Center for the History of Philosophy and Science at Radboud University, Nijmegen. The appointment, which began in May 2010, includes visits over the period of the following year.

Ron B. Thomson and Menso Folkerts (Munich) have created a list of the 600+ manuscripts in the history of science and mathematics owned by Prince Baldessaro Boncompagni (1821–1894), which was dispersed by auction in Rome in 1898. They have added current shelf-marks for over 200 of these items. This list has now been posted at the website where there is a link to “Boncompagni Manuscripts.”

Further Information: thomson@chass.utoronto.ca and www.warburg.sas.ac.uk/mnemosyne/Orientation/mathematics.htm

Virginia Trimble was awarded a Doctora Honoris Causa from the University of Valencia in Feb 2010. She also received the Georges van Biesbroeck Prize from the American Astronomical Society, which was announced earlier this year.

Elly Truitt (Bryn Mawr) was awarded a Scholar’s Award from the NSF for the upcoming year (2010–11), to finish her book on medieval automata.

Rienk Vermij has been promoted to Associate Professor in the Department of the History of Science at the University of Oklahoma.

Ron Rainger’s Retirement Reward

Pictured from left to right: John Beatty, Gregory Good, Mott Greene, Anita Guerrini, Keith Benson, Ron Rainger, Helen Rozwadowski, Naomi Oreskes, Jane Maienschein, Michael Osborne

To commemorate Ron Rainger’s impending retirement from the Department of History at Texas Tech University, a number of his close colleagues (many of whom were fellow graduate students) gathered for a one-day meeting in Lubbock on 11 January 2010. Jane Maineschein (Arizona State), Mott Greene (University of Puget Sound), Greg Good (American Institute of Physics), Naomi Oreskes (UC San Diego), John Beatty (University of British Columbia), Helen Rozwadowski (University of Connecticut), Michael Osborne (Oregon State University), Anita Guerrini (Oregon State University), and Keith Benson presented short papers that often featured reflections on Rainger’s own work or his influence on the work of his colleagues.
The idea for the meeting came from Jane Maienschein, who then coordinated the actual content of the meeting with Mott Greene. Rainger’s colleagues at Texas Tech helped to organize the setting for the meeting, to arrange departmental support for the social events, and to serve as emcees for the actual presentations. Financial support also came from the Provost’s Office at Texas Tech, the Department of History, Arizona State University (Maienschein), Hornung Research Fund (Guerrini), and several individuals.

Rainger’s colleagues joined him the day before the meeting for a wonderful meal in his home, arranged by his wife Judy. The talks in Rainger’s honor were delivered the next day to a large audience in the Student Union Building on campus, an audience consisting of many of his former and current students, his colleagues at Texas Tech, and many close friends and family members. The celebratory day also included a luncheon hosted by the Department of History for the speakers and a fabulous reception/dinner following the major event and hosted in the home of two of Rainger’s colleagues.

Perhaps the most poignant moment was at the end of the day-long meeting when Rainger was asked to come to the stage. There, one of his graduate students presented him with a plaque commemorating his long career as a teacher and scholar. It should be noted that Rainger has won every possible teaching award at Texas Tech. It was abundantly clear from the reception he received from the audience that he will always be remembered as one of the greatest teachers at the University. As he grasped the award, Rainger was at a loss for words...and there was not a dry-eye among the audience. It was truly an honor for all of us to acknowledge such a wonderful friend and colleague.

Keith R. Benson  
Vashon Island, Washington

So Long and Thanks for All the Fish

Many of you have commented on the superb work of Michal Meyer, who served as managing editor for the *HSS Newsletter* for nearly 7 years. As a graduate student in the HSS office, she taught herself Quark and then InDesign so as to create a captivating look for the Newsletter. She introduced numerous feature items—profiles of graduate programs, photo essays, workplace viewpoints, and various other *Newsletter* standards—and worked tirelessly as she solicited, edited, and proofread hundreds of articles, covering some 26 issues of the *Newsletter*. Her new duties as the Editor in Chief and as Manager of Public Programming at the Chemical Heritage Foundation will keep her from assisting with future issues of the *Newsletter*, and she has our profound thanks for her many years of work. She also is to be congratulated for finishing her dissertation on Mary Somerville and receiving her doctorate—well done, Michal.

The HSS Executive Office is moving to Notre Dame!

Our new contact information, effective 16 August 2010, is:

**History of Science Society**  
440 Geddes Hall  
University of Notre Dame  
Notre Dame, IN 46556

Phone: 574-631-1194  
Fax: 574-631-1533

Our email addresses and web site URL will remain the same:

E-mail: info@hssonline.org  
Web site: http://www.hssonline.org/
Most HSS members probably know the American Council of Learned Societies best as the source of high prestige fellowships in the humanities for which they compete, often with great success. (See the list of recent fellows in this Newsletter.) The ACLS, however, does much more than fund research. Since its founding in 1919, it notably provides a forum at which leaders of its 70 constituent societies discuss issues of significance for all scholars in the humanities; for example, the 2010 ACLS annual meeting featured a major session on the Google Book Settlement and its implications for scholarship, and on how learned societies and their members could take best advantage of it.

Since 1983, however, the highlight of all annual meetings has been the Charles Homer Haskins Prize Lecture, presented by an especially distinguished scholar nominated by one of the constituent societies, who is asked to address “A Life of Learning.” For 2010, ACLS’s 28th Haskins Prize Lecturer was HSS member and Sarton Medal Laureate Nancy Siraisi, Distinguished Professor Emerita of History at Hunter College and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York.

Historians of science know Professor Siraisi well. They’ve studied and learned from her many books, including *Avicenna in Renaissance Italy: The Canon and Medical Training in Italian Universities after 1500* (1987) and *The Clock and the Mirror: Girolamo Cardano and Renaissance Medicine* (1997). They’ve read “A Visit with Nancy Siraisi,” the insightful interview conducted by Michal Meyer that appeared in the *HSS Newsletter* in January 2004. And they’ve heard her gracious and thoughtful acceptance speeches on her receipt (in 1991) of the Watson Davis and Helen Miles Davis Prize for *Medieval and Early Modern Medicine: An Introduction to Knowledge and Practice* (1990), and (in 2003) of the Sarton Medal.

Her Haskins Lecture appraisal of her “Life of Learning” was equally gracious. After reviewing her early education in England, she recounted the direct and indirect impact, over the years, of her teachers and collaborators. She first noted Pearl Kibre, long-time Professor of History at Hunter College, who served as her mentor, and whose encouragement first inspired her to seek a scholarly career. Indeed, in 1970 she succeeded Professor Kibre at Hunter College. Others whom she mentioned included Lynn Thorndike (author of the 8 volumes of *History of Magic and Experimental Science*, 1923–1958), Paul Oskar Kristeller (himself a Haskins Prize Lecturer in 1990), and Michael R. McVaugh, her co-editor of *Osiris 6* (1990), *Renaissance Medical Learning: Evolution of a Tradition*. In characterizing her scholarship as a matter of good luck rather than good management, she noted the continuous support of her husband, the artist Nobu Siraisi, and of her sons. She also traced the evolution of her scholarly interests over the years and highlighted her fascination with Girolamo Cardano—whom she described as a great teller of stories—who led her from the Middle Ages into the Renaissance.
Throughout her lecture Professor Siraisi reiterated a point she had emphasized when she accepted the Society’s Sarton Medal: that is, the importance of public support for higher education and, especially, for public universities. She thus emphasized the scholarship that allowed her to study at St. Hilda’s College, Oxford (B.A., 1953) and then, after her migration to the United States, the financial assistance from Hunter College that supported her Ph.D. studies at the City University of New York. Indeed, she noted, if one were needed, this was the moral of her talk.

In first nominating Professor Siraisi for the Haskins Prize Lectureship, the History of Science Society was joined by three other ACLS constituents: the American Association for the History of Medicine (which awarded her its William Henry Welch Medal in 1985 for *Taddeo Alderotti and His Pupils: Two Generations of Italian Medical Learning*; 1981), the Renaissance Society of America (which she served as President, 1994–1996), and the Medieval Academy of America, of which she is an Emeritus Fellow. Indeed, in introducing Professor Siraisi’s Lecture, ACLS President Pauline Yu noted how unusual—perhaps unique—were such multi-society nominations. She also noted that, since Professor Siraisi had first been nominated, she has been honored with a MacArthur Fellowship.

Addressing less celebratory and more routine matters, the 2010 annual meeting also reviewed the roster of ACLS fellowship recipients. Over the years historians of science have competed successfully for just about all of these fellowships, and we all would do well to consider the range of support that ACLS provides for scholarship through these programs.

The Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard University awards 40 funded residential fellowships each year designed to support scholars, scientists, artists, and writers of exceptional promise and demonstrated accomplishment.

For more information, please contact:
Radcliffe Application Office
8 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
617-495-1324
fellowships@radcliffe.edu
www.radcliffe.edu
With a nod to Picasso, Richard W. Burkhardt, Jr., Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, introduced the third biennial History of Science Society Joseph H. Hazen Lecture in New York City on April 28, 2010, with his original reinterpretation of Picasso’s 1955 painting, *A Faun with Stars*. Burkhardt’s composition of the French zoologist Jean-Baptiste Lamarck, gazing at a giraffe, with starfish overhead, was inspired by Picasso’s grizzled starry eyed faun (a symbolic romantic rendering of the 74 year-old artist), looking longingly at a nubile nymph (representing 28 year-old Jacqueline Rouge, whom he later married) playing the pipe while stars twinkled around their heads. Picasso’s work was given as a gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Joseph Hazen in 1970 and is featured in the Museum’s recent exhibit of its Picasso’s collection.

The HSS Hazen Lecture was endowed in Joseph Hazen’s honor by his daughter, Cynthia Hazen Polsky, a Met trustee, and is co-sponsored by the History of Science Society with the Section for History and Philosophy of Science and Technology of the New York Academy of Sciences, the City University of New York Liberal Studies, Bioethics, Science and Society Lecture Series, the Metropolitan New York Section of the History of Science Society, Columbia University Colloquium for Science, Technology, Medicine and Society and the University Seminar in History and Philosophy of Science, and New York University, The Gallatin School History of Science Lecture Series. The Lecture was hosted in the Skylight Room of the City University of New York Graduate Center, located in the former B. Altman Department Store landmark building on Fifth Avenue at 34th Street.

In his paper, “Lamarck at the Zoo,” Burkhardt discussed the early years of the Paris Museum of Natural History, founded in 1793, and the significance of the many momentous scientific contributions made by the distinguished faculty of the Muséum and the coincidental, yet quixotic, founding under its aegis of the first new zoo of the modern era. He also explored the topic of the French as “collectors” of art and animals in the late 18th century, describing the Muséum’s participation in a special “festival of liberty” that celebrated the “triumphal entry” into Paris of art treasures confiscated in Italy, along with the arrival of various exotic animals that had been confiscated in other countries or collected in North Africa.

As professor of invertebrate zoology Lamarck first announced his broad theory of organic evolution to his students at the Muséum in 1800. The following year, he took on the task of overseeing the new menagerie.

His service in this capacity, which lasted only thirteen months, showed Lamarck to be a good citizen of the Muséum, but it had no apparent influence on his evolutionary theorizing. Ironically, the man who is known for a theory that emphasized the transformative effects of animal habits focused in his practice on specimens that were dead.

With this as a starting point, Burkhardt proceeded to discuss how the question of what might be learned from animals in a menagerie illuminates the relations between theory and practice in French zoology in this period. He contrasted Lamarck’s efforts with those of Frédéric Cuvier, the younger brother of Georges Cuvier, the Muséum’s famous comparative anatomist. Installed in the new post of menagerie superintendent in 1803, Frédéric Cuvier sought over the next three and a half decades to establish a new science of animal behavior. As another irony, Frédéric Cuvier proved to be a great champion of the idea of the inheritance of acquired characters (the idea usually remembered as the key feature of Lamarck’s evolutionary theory), but he neither credited Lamarck with this idea nor believed that the inheritance of acquired characters could go so far as to produce genuine species change.

Through the consideration of the provenance of the Muséum’s specimens, the contingent events that shaped the individual careers of Lamarck and Frédéric Cuvier, and the relations between theory and practice, Burkhardt illuminated a variety of key themes that characterized the golden age of French zoology.
What part should the history of science play in science education? In particular, what part should it play in the education of science and mathematics teachers? These have been perennial questions in our field, and ones that loom large in discussions of how we might best reach a wider audience. These questions also have a direct bearing on the job market for historians of science.

Thirteen years ago, the University of Texas at Austin launched a new program designed to improve the training of secondary school science and mathematics teachers. Known as “UTeach,” it offers a coordinated set of nine courses, including substantial student teaching opportunities, through which students are able to complete their majors in science or mathematics while earning a teaching certificate in four years. UTeach has been very successful and has grown rapidly. In 2006, the UTeach Institute was established to replicate the program at other universities, backed by funding from the National Math and Science Initiative and the ExxonMobil Corporation. The first thirteen universities chosen as replication sites each received $1.4 million grants, with another $1 million per program after the first five years. Subsequent sites have received different funding packages. UTeach has recently attracted national attention, notably from President Barack Obama and Education Secretary Arne Duncan. With backing from several foundations, efforts are now underway to replicate the UTeach model at twenty-one other universities across the country. [See box on next page.]

From the start, a special course in the history of science has been an integral part of the UTeach program, and is now a required component of the replication efforts. The course, “Perspectives on Science and Mathematics,” is designed to introduce future teachers to the history of their subject, to encourage them to think about how science and mathematics have developed over time, and to give them ways to incorporate historical issues and materials into their future classroom teaching. At Texas, the course has mainly been taught by historians of science (initially by Bruce Hunt, and later by Abigail Lustig and Alberto Martínez); in the past, philosophers of science (including Fred Kronz and Jeff Leon) sometimes taught it as well, though always with a strong historical focus. Approximately 44% of our students are math majors, 22% are biology majors, 9% are chemistry majors, and the rest specialize in other sciences. The course does not aim to turn our students into historians, though of course we are happy if they are drawn to the subject. Rather, our aim is to give them a broader context to help improve their teaching of science or mathematics, to equip them with tools and materials they can later use in their own classrooms, and to expose them to the idea that science and mathematics have a history that is worth knowing. Most of our students begin the course with little or no background in the history of science or mathematics, and it often takes some “missionary work” to convince them of the value and importance of the subject. But it is very rewarding when students begin to see how history can illuminate broader questions in their fields.

By history of science standards, the numbers involved in the UTeach program are large. Starting from zero in 1997, the program now enrolls over 600 students at UT Austin, with over two thousand more at just the first cohort of thirteen replication universities. (In just three semesters of implementation,
### Original UTeach program:

1. University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX UTeach

### First cohort of replication sites:

2. Northern Arizona University Flagstaff, AZ NAUTeach
3. University of California, Berkeley Berkeley, CA Cal Teach Berkeley
4. University of California, Irvine Irvine, CA UCI Cal Teach
5. University of Colorado, Boulder Boulder, CO CU Teach
6. University of Florida Gainesville, FL UFTeach
7. Florida State University Tallahassee, FL FSU-Teach
8. University of Kansas Lawrence, KS UKanTeach
9. Western Kentucky University Bowling Green, KY SKyTeach
10. Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, LA Geaux Teach
11. Temple University Philadelphia, PA Tuteach
12. University of North Texas Denton, TX Teach North Texas
13. University of Texas at Dallas Dallas, TX UTeach Dallas
14. University of Houston Houston TX teachHouston

### Second cohort of replication sites:

15. University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Colorado Springs, CO UCCS Teach
16. Cleveland State University Cleveland, Ohio CSU Teach
17. University of Memphis Memphis, TN UTeach Memphis
18. Middle Tennessee State University Murfreesboro, TN MTeach
19. University of Tennessee, Knoxville Knoxville, TN VolsTeach
20. University of Tennessee, Chattanooga Chattanooga, TN UTeaChatanooga
21. University of Texas at Arlington Arlington, TX UTeach Arlington
22. University of Texas at Tyler Tyler, TX UTeach Tyler

*Universities in the first cohort applied for and received their replication grants earlier, so that several of them are already teaching the “Perspectives” course.*
students’ interest in UTeach at those thirteen sites exceeded all expectations, growing from an enrollment of 519 in 2008 to over 2,400 in the spring of 2010.) As the existing replication programs grow, and as more programs are launched, these numbers will increase substantially. Moreover, UTeach graduates are now teaching in middle school and high school classrooms and exposing their students to ideas and approaches gained in the program, including the “Perspectives” course. UT Austin estimates that, as of 2009, UTeach graduates had already taught close to a quarter of a million secondary school students, and that number grows each year. The UTeach Institute projects that by 2016, graduates of programs modeled on UTeach will have taught an additional 1.2 million students, with that number also continuing to rise thereafter. These numbers constitute one of the largest audiences that historians of science can hope to reach, and ensuring that future teachers receive a sound and appropriate exposure to the field ought to be a priority for our discipline.

For now, the UTeach replication effort presents a pressing task to our discipline: the need to ensure that the “Perspectives” courses in new programs are taught by qualified historians of science, rather than being left to instructors from other fields who may be ill-equipped to carry out its goals. When the UTeach program started in 1997, and as the first group of replication programs began in 2007, administrators assigned existing faculty members—often but not always historians of science—to teach “Perspectives.” This sufficed at first, but as enrollments have grown, new faculty members have been hired, and more new hires will be needed. A major problem, however, is that each local program freely determines who will teach “Perspectives” at that particular university. Accordingly, several universities have assigned the course to be taught by instructors in education, mathematics, or science. Although it lays out certain supervisory criteria of fidelity, the UTeach Institute does not oversee the process by which individual faculty are selected at each university. Therefore, we strongly encourage anyone seeking to pursue one of these positions to contact the directors of the particular program directly with an expression of your qualifications and interest. You may also seek information from one of the site coordinators by contacting Kim Hughes at: info@UTeach-institute.org.

Moreover, there will very likely soon be a job opportunity in Austin. In 2003, the UT Department of History hired Abigail Lustig specifically to teach “Perspectives,” and over the next several years she contributed enormously to the evolution of the course and to laying the groundwork for the replication effort. Unfortunately, the complications of coordinating the job in Texas with a husband and three small children in France eventually led her to give up the position, and this year the University of Texas plans to search for a replacement, preferably with a specialization in the history of the life sciences, to start in fall 2011. Further information about the search will be issued later.

Among the replication programs, the only new hire of a historian of science so far is Kristine Harper at Florida State University. It is noteworthy that she secured the position thanks to her own initiative, and we encourage job seekers to contact program directors at replication sites now rather than waiting for job listings that might never be posted. Historians of science at universities where replication programs are being launched should take steps to ensure that “Perspectives” courses are properly staffed, as called for in the replication guidelines. This is not just a matter of finding jobs for members of our discipline; it is about ensuring that teachers of science and mathematics, and the generations of students who will pass through their classrooms, are given a sound and appropriate foundation in the history of science.

In a time of budget cutbacks and an uncertain academic job market, UTeach and the programs modeled on it offer a promising avenue for the expansion of our field. They also offer important opportunities—and responsibilities—for our discipline as a part of public education.

For further information, please visit www.uteach.utexas.edu and www.uteach-institute.org.
The UTeach program at the University of Texas at Austin began in 1997 as a new way of introducing undergraduate math and science majors to secondary school teaching. Dr. Mary Ann Rankin, Dean of the College of Natural Sciences, made teacher preparation a strong college priority and initiated a partnership with the College of Education, the College of Liberal Arts, and the Austin Independent School District to improve the program for secondary mathematics and science teacher preparation. UTeach’s mission is to recruit, prepare, and retain qualified STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) teachers.

**Program Highlights for UTeach Austin**
- 560 students are currently enrolled in the UTeach Austin program.
- Since 2001, over 540 students have graduated from the UTeach Austin program.
- 88% of UTeach graduates enter the teaching profession.
- More than 86% of UTeach graduates who enter the teaching profession are still teaching five years after graduating.
- The Program employs ten full-time, award-winning master teachers as full-time clinical faculty to work with students preparing to be teachers.
- The Program works with 300 mentor teachers in local school districts.
- On average, 100 students per semester receive internships, scholarships, or local school district fellowships.
- Approximately one-quarter (27%) of all UTeach students come from two key underrepresented minority populations (i.e., Hispanic and African American).

**Hallmarks of the UTeach Program**
- Collaboration between Colleges of Sciences, Education, Liberal Arts, the Austin Independent School District and other area districts.
- Active recruitment of science and mathematics majors to take the two initial one-hour UTeach courses free of charge.
- Early and continuous field experiences throughout the program.
- Compact degree plans that allow most students to graduate with both a degree and teacher certification in four years.
- The UTeach course sequence integrates themes important to STEM education, including technology, equity, assessment, and how students learn mathematics and science.
- Continuous support provided by experienced successful teacher leaders hired as full-time clinical faculty in the program.
- Courses taught by faculty who are actively engaged in research in mathematics and science, history of mathematics and science, and/or in the teaching and learning of mathematics and science.
- Integrated pre-service courses that focus on teaching both mathematics and science and are based on recent research in STEM teaching and learning.
- UTeach offers two years of comprehensive induction support for UTeach graduates.
- UTeach offers a Master’s program.
Established in 2006, the UTeach Institute at the University of Texas at Austin provides assistance and direction to institutions of higher education to replicate the UTeach program. The Institute employs a comprehensive approach to ensure full program implementation and sustained, measurable success.

In 2007, the UTeach Institute, in partnership with the National Math & Science Initiative (NMSI) and the Texas High School Project (THSP), selected 13 universities to receive grants to replicate the UTeach teacher preparation program. In just three semesters of program implementation, interest in UTeach among students across this first group of universities has exceeded all expectations with the number of new students growing from 519 in the fall of 2008 to 1,113 in the fall of 2009.

In January, 2010, a second cohort of eight universities began implementing UTeach, further contributing to a growing national community working to strengthen STEM teacher preparation nationwide.

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION | HIGHLIGHTS | SPRING 2010  
(EXCLUDES UTEACH AUSTIN)

PROJECTS OF TEACHERS PRODUCED AND THE STUDENTS SERVED FIVE YEARS AFTER GRANT PERIOD (UNIVERSITIES IMPLEMENTING UTEACH)

ASSUMPTIONS: 50% OF STUDENTS WILL BE RETAINED FOR AT LEAST FIVE YEARS. EACH UTEACH TEACHER WILL IMPACT 150 STUDENTS ANNUALLY.

The UTeach Institute’s mission is to support replication of the UTeach teacher preparation program at universities across the United States and to lead efforts toward continuous improvement of the UTeach program model. The singular goal of these efforts is to increase the number of highly qualified science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) teachers nationwide.

The University of Texas at Austin  
College of Natural Sciences  
1 University Station  
Austin, TX 78712  
512 232-2770  
info@UTeach-institute.org  
www.uteach-institute.org

“Teach the future leaders in education to be the leaders in the world...America’s leaders tomorrow depends on how we educate our students today, especially in science, math and engineering.”

Remarks by President Obama on the “Educate to Innovate” Campaign and Science Teaching and Mentoring Awards.  
JANUARY 6, 2010.
The Lone Star History of Science Group held its twenty-third annual meeting on 26 March 2010 at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas. The gathering was hosted by Professor Anthony Stranges of the A&M History Department, with help from Professor Ludy Benjamin of the Psychology Department.

The speaker this year was Professor Adam Jones of the Texas A&M Biology Department. Following up on the topic of a paper he published last year in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Jones spoke on “Mate Choice and Sexual Selection: What Have We Learned Since Darwin?” Drawing on Charles Darwin’s discussions of sexual selection in both The Origin of Species and The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex, Jones addressed the subsequent history of ideas about sexual selection and its role in evolution, and discussed its relevance to his own recent work on the formation of species in seahorses and pipefish, in which the male carries the fertilized eggs until they hatch, thus reversing the direction of many of the usual factors in mate choice. After an interesting discussion, the group went off to a local Italian restaurant for dinner and more conversation.

Each spring, the Lone Star Group draws together historians of science, technology, and medicine from around Texas to discuss their shared interests and enjoy a friendly dinner. Its constitution, adopted over dinner in an Austin restaurant in 1988, provides that there shall be “no officers, no by-laws, and no dues,” and the group remains resolutely informal. The next Lone Star meeting will be held at the University of Texas at Austin in March or April 2011. Anyone interested in being added to the group’s mailing list should contact Professor Bruce J. Hunt of the University of Texas History Department at bjhunt@mail.utexas.edu.
A sampling of Jobs & Fellowships

For a complete listing, go to:
http://www.hssonline.org/profession/support/profession_jobs.lasso

Junior Position in Science and Religion at Harvard Divinity School
Deadline: 08/15/2010
Further Information:
http://www.hds.harvard.edu/academic/facultysearch/watsonsearch.html

Assistant Professor, Europe/Science at Missouri University of Science and Technology
Deadline: 08/15/2010
Further Information:

Assistant Professorship at Missouri University of Science and Technology
Deadline: 12/1/2010
Further Information:
hrsinfo@mst.edu

Social History of Medicine: Post of Co-Editor
Further Information:
http://www.sshm.org/l.d.sauerteig@durham.ac.uk

A sampling of Grants & Prizes

For a complete listing go to:
http://www.hssonline.org/profession/support/profession_grants.lasso

Arts and Humanities Research Council Collaborative Doctoral Awards: Social and Animal Histories of Bristol Zoo
Deadline: 10/01/2010
Further Information:
http://www.bristol.ac.uk/history/
http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/FundingOpportunities/Documents/Guide%20to%20Student%20

National Humanities Center Fellowships 2010–2011
Deadline: 10/15/2010
Further Information:
http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/

Wagner Fellowship in Philosophy of Risk
Deadline: 11/15/2010
Further Information:
http://www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr/Joining/wagner_risk_fellow_application.html

A sampling of recent Lectures and Conferences

For upcoming talks and conferences go to:
http://www.hssonline.org/profession/meetings/index.lasso

20 May. Ms Anna Winterbottom (Queen Mary, University of London) “Botanical networks and materia medica of Madras 1660–1720”

26 May. Naomi Oreskes (University of California, San Diego) “Knowing Global Environments: New Historical Perspectives on the Field Sciences”
Further Information:
http://www.nyas.org/merchantsofdoubt

Continued on next page
Continued from previous page

30 May. Annual Conference of the Israeli Society of History and Philosophy of Science
Further Information: http://www.ishps.org/default.asp

3 June. James Delbourgo (Rutgers University) “Sir Hans Sloane’s milk chocolate and the whole history of the cacao.”

7-8 June. “Hans Sloane Conference,” British Library
Further Information: http://www.bl.uk/reshelp/findhelprestype/prbooks/sloaneprintedbooksproject/sloaneprinted.html

Further Information: http://archives.aaas.org/seminar/acrumpto@aaas.org

16 June. Re-Envisioning the Science and Religion Dialogue
Further Information: http://www.membersaaas.org/l.jsp?d=4893.541160.654.6E8kSxhTAp8TJ68uNHFM6A..A

22-27 June: “The International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science (HOPOS) 2010 Meeting,” Budapest, HU.
Further Information: http://www.hopos.org

26-30 June: 12th International Conference on the History of Science “Multi-Cultural Perspectives on the History of Science and Technology in China.”
Further Information: http://english.ihns.cas.cn/ns/am/200901/t20091014_45083.html

Further Information: http://eseh2011.utu.fi/cfp, timmyl@utu.fi
Frank.Uekoetter@carsoncenter.lmu.de

8-10 July. Circulating Ideas in Seventeenth-Century Europe: Networks, Knowledge, & Forms
Further Information: http://royalsociety.org/circulating-ideas/

9-11 July. Australasian Association for the History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Science (AAHPSSS) Conference in Sydney

12 July-6 August 10 NEH Summer Seminar Series “Descartes, Galileo, Hobbes: Philosophy and Science, Politics and Religion during the Scientific Revolution”
Further Information: www.princeton.edu/~neh
dgarber@princeton.edu

Conferences & Colloquia with upcoming deadline submissions
For a Complete Listing Go to:
http://www.hssonline.org/profession/meetings/index.lasso

The 26th Boulder Conference on the History and Philosophy of Science. 10/22/2010–10/24/2010
Special Keynote Speakers: Naomi Oreskes, University of California (San Diego) and Peter Ward, University of Washington (Seattle)
Papers should be of suitable length for a thirty-minute presentation. Faculty and graduate students are encouraged to submit. Graduate students whose submissions are accepted for presentation will receive $100 US towards their travel expenses.
Deadline: 9/1/2010

Continued on next page
Continued from previous page


Up to 50 successful applicants of the essay competition will be invited to discuss their research with prominent scholars at the Social Science Research Center Berlin. The Irmgard Coninx foundation will cover the costs for travel and accommodation.

Deadline: 9/3/2010


This well-established conference series brings together a wide range of scientists, philosophers, science communicators, policy makers, and members of the public in engaging debate. In total, four sessions with keynote talks and panel discussions are planned for the two days at the 2010 conference.
Deadline 10/15/2010
Further Information: ruth.hazlewood@embl.de
http://intranet.embl.de/training/courses_conferences/conference/2010/SNS10-01/index.html


Further information: selederer@wisc.edu, histmed.org


This panel seeks to examine literary texts that may be termed “vitalist,” as well as to account for the historical rise of vitalism and its influence on modernist literature.
Deadline: 09/30/2010
Further Information: plongo@gmail.com


The 2011 Gordon Cain Conference seeks papers and posters that present original research, examine historiographical issues, and/or pursue historical syntheses in the field of atmospheric chemistry (broadly defined). Special consideration will be given to contributions addressing issues of scale—for example lungs, locales, and trans-boundary issues—and exploring interdisciplinary perspectives involving literature, art, architecture, and related fields. Papers may also involve case studies of chemical industries, governance, regulation, and litigation. Presenters are encouraged to emphasize the social relevance of their research and to communicate the results of their research in forms accessible to the interested public.
Deadline 11/1/2010
Further information: Professor James R. Fleming, jfleming@colby.edu
How to Equalize Access to Digital Collections

by Daniel Goldstein, University of California, Davis

It is no news that scholars at major universities have better access to research materials than do their colleagues elsewhere. But lately, there has been growing concern that the imbalance is getting worse because of the way that digitized collections are being made available. It turns out that, in terms of equalizing access, digitization is a mixed bag.

On the one hand, the great promise of digital technology is that it makes it easy to create and share endlessly perfect copies of an original without any lessening of quality. But on the other, the reality is that digitization of primary source materials is expensive, and the variety of economic models under which it is done lead to widely divergent levels of access.

Some digitized collections (frequently those produced by libraries or museums) are freely available to anyone with internet access. But many of the largest, most important databases are commercial products. Two distinct aspects of commercial production affect the problem of access in two quite different ways.

First, most databases are not sold at a simple fixed price. Instead, price may be established on a sliding scale according to the size of the subscribing institution. It’s hard to know exactly what these products cost, since the license agreements are confidential but some vendors do publish scales that give you an idea of how great the difference in relative cost can be. For example the “Premium Collection” of academic journals from Project Muse can cost as much as $36,400 annually for a research university or as little as $2,000 for a high school. Sliding scales like that of Project Muse help equalize access—but only to a degree. Most databases are priced high enough at every level to strain a library’s budget.

Second, libraries typically don’t purchase a database, only access to it. Even when “perpetual access” is bought, use of the database is constrained not only by copyright but by license agreements that are typically more restrictive than the law. For example, you can’t interlibrary loan databases in the way that you can microfilm sets. They are licensed for use only by a defined population at the subscribing institution. Thus, although digitization technology makes widely distributed access easy, the commercial context of database production actually makes sharing more difficult.

One reason such restrictions are so detrimental to scholars is that, in addition to providing access to research materials, databases also facilitate their use. Data that might require years of scrolling through microfilm to assemble might now be retrieved in hours. As one historian told me recently, she is at a competitive disadvantage because her university’s library can’t acquire a database that others working in her field can use to their advantage.

Most historians of science (even those employed in higher education) do not work at institutions wealthy enough to purchase every database they need. In order to facilitate their research we need to encourage both the vendors of databases and those who license them to think creatively about their agreements. I think that universities and learned societies both need to do more to extend and equalize access to research databases to scholars regardless of their employment situation.

Here are a few suggested steps that might be taken in this direction. They are all based on two propositions. First, we work in a capitalist context so we must try to expand access to databases without compromising the vendors’ legitimate interest in making a profit. Second, the expense of a database lies in its production not its distribution; the real cost of providing access to an individual is negligible.
• More universities should sign licenses to permit access to unaffiliated scholars. Typically, public universities may do so now and private ones do not. Most of the licenses signed by the University of California, for example, define a legal user of a database as (in part) anyone who is physically on the campus. In addition, where I work, we have public access terminals in the library that anyone can use.

• We know that most graduates of doctoral programs do not find jobs at research universities; is it unreasonable to suggest that universities should facilitate the ongoing research programs of their Ph.D.s? (More than that, I believe it should be their obligation). Libraries should negotiate licenses that permit universities to provide access for graduates of their doctoral programs who are not working at research institutions. As long as such access was limited in this way, it wouldn’t cut into the vendors’ profits.

• Learned societies like HSS could offer a similar service. Perhaps they could contract with relevant database providers to provide time-limited access to a limited number of their members—on condition that those members are unaffiliated scholars or meet some other criteria. Again, such an action would not cut into vendor profits. Alternatively, of course, the database provider could offer such access directly.

• Vendors should extend the sliding scale of subscription costs to make time-limited access affordable on an individual basis to unaffiliated scholars. Learned societies or some other agency could also offer their members grants to offset those costs.

• Finally, England offers yet another type of model to consider—but probably one that won’t work in the United States. There, a kind of national consortial organization licenses research databases for most of the publically funded Higher Education and Further Education institutions in the state. Depending on the license, these databases are either free to the institution or available at a cost (priced on a sliding scale) much below that of a separate subscription.

Any of these ideas would help make research opportunities more democratic and independent of place of employment while at the same time acknowledging the various economic realities in which we work. All of them require universities and learned societies to revise their sense of their obligations toward the alumni and membership.
On March 8 and 9, 2010, more than 200 college and university teachers, museum professionals, librarians, archivists, and independent scholars, gathered in Washington, D.C., for the 2010 national conference of the National Humanities Alliance (NHA), of which the AHA is a member. The conference was combined with Humanities Advocacy Day, when 98 participants, including HSS Director, Jay Malone, fanned out across Capitol Hill to visit 127 House and Senate offices to urge support for federal agencies that sustain research, education, public programs, and preservation in history and other fields.

On Monday, participants gathered at George Washington University to discuss the state of the humanities and the role of the humanities in public policy.

A keynote address by Jim Leach, chair of the National Endowment for the Humanities, was a highlight of the program. Speaking about the endowment’s new thematic emphasis, “Bridging Cultures,” Leach argued that the humanities matter most in trying times. Referring to the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, he asked, “Wouldn’t it be wiser to have a cultural component of understanding prior to entering a conflict rather than after?” Observing that we are in a polarized political climate in which partisans bandy about “truly history-blind conceptualizations,” he suggested the necessity of studying the history of American debates about how we can “come together as a society and respect each others’ views and yet stay together as a people.” The American people are socially divided and don’t understand what is happening in the world and in the country, he argued, and in this situation, “not to advance the humanities would be an inhuman judgment.”

A series of policy briefings highlighted the NHA’s legislative priorities. A modest increase in funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is a primary goal. The endowment can currently fund only 17 percent of the grant proposals it receives, indicating a tremendous unmet need; in contrast, the National Science Foundation funds 32 percent of proposals. The alliance is also urging that the NEH should receive funding for grants to graduate students, as it is one of few federal grant making agencies that do not directly support student research. Starting in 2010, students will be able to attend NEH summer seminars and institutes, a response to suggestions from the humanities community.

Speakers noted the current uncertainty about the fate of the Teaching American History grant program. The president’s budget proposal consolidated the grants with other education programs in the arts, foreign languages, and civics into a new authority called “Effective Teaching and Learning for a Well-Rounded Education.” Participants were urged to advocate for preserving the largest single source of federal funding for history education, either separately or as part of the new authority, and for maintaining current funding levels.

The alliance is also requesting a modest budget increase and reauthorization for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, a small and relatively inexpensive but vital program that has faced elimination in the past.

NHA is partnering with the American Association of Museums to urge reauthorization and a modest increase to the agency’s 2011 budget. Participants in the upcoming Museums Advocacy Day will in turn argue for increased NEH funding.

Other priorities include the Jacob K. Javits Fellowship Program, which provides four years of support for students pursuing doctoral degrees in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. It is the only federal fellowship for graduate students in the humanities. The NHA is also supporting small funding
increases for the Fulbright Hays International Education Programs and the Foreign Language Assistance Program.

A common theme at the meeting was the urgent need for calling attention to the need for humanities funding in a difficult economic and political year. Legislators are concerned about the deficit, but also hesitate to cut popular programs. Although most agree on the importance of education funding, there is a temptation to focus more on vocational and scientific fields. Martha Kanter, under secretary of the U.S. Department of Education, suggested that advocates remind legislators that the humanities “teach people to think critically and in context” and are essential for a well-rounded education, an informed citizenry, and for training the kind of flexible workforce necessary in a changing economy.

At an evening reception at the Rayburn House Office Building’s Gold Room sponsored by History, the Humanities Alliance’s immediate past president, John Churchill, received an award for his outstanding contributions to the humanities community.

The full tables at the conference demonstrated that the humanities community understands the need to communicate the importance of scholarship and public programs in the humanities to Congress. For more information about the National Humanities Alliance and the policy issues discussed at the conference, see www.nhalliance.org.

Debbie Ann Doyle, the AHA’s administrative manager, also serves as the Association’s Public History Coordinator.

Reprinted with permission from the American Historical Association’s Perspectives magazine (April 2010)
CAMBRIDGE, MA—The humanities continue to play a core role in higher education and student interest is strong, but to meet the demand, four-year colleges and universities are increasingly relying on a part-time, untenured workforce.

Those are among the findings from the Humanities Departmental Survey, conducted by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a consortium of disciplinary associations. The survey includes data collected from English, foreign language, history, history of science, art history, linguistics, and religion departments at approximately 1,400 colleges and universities. It is the first comprehensive survey to provide general cross-disciplinary data on humanities departments.

The results are available on the Academy’s Humanities Resource Center Online at www.Humanities-Indicators.org. All data should be cited as from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Humanities Indicators, http://www.HumanitiesIndicators.org.

According to the Humanities Departmental Survey:

- Across the humanities, but especially in English and combined English/foreign language departments, the professoriate at four-year colleges and universities is evolving into a part-time workforce. During the 2006–2007 academic year, only 38 percent of faculty members in these departments were tenured. English departments had the greatest proportion of non-tenure-track faculty (49 percent).

- When minors are included, undergraduate participation in humanities programs is about 82 percent greater than counting majors alone would suggest. For the 2006–2007 academic year, 122,100 students completed bachelor’s degrees and 100,310 completed minor degrees in the three largest humanities disciplines—English, foreign languages, and history.

- Reflecting the demands of a global economy, student interest in foreign language is strong—during the 2006–2007 academic year, foreign language departments awarded 28,710 baccalaureate degrees and had the largest number of students completing minors (51,670). Yet investment in a stable professoriate to teach and study foreign languages and literatures appears to be declining, with a significant reduction in recruitment of full-time faculty members (39 percent fewer recruitments for full-time positions in 2008–2009 than hires for 2007–2008) and fewer total graduate students than faculty members, the only surveyed discipline for which this was the case.

- Turnover rates among humanities faculty were low (only 2.5 percent of humanities faculty left the profession through departure, retirement, or death during the two academic years preceding the survey). Combined with recently instituted hiring freezes on many campuses, career opportunities for the next generation of scholars (there were approximately 84,000 graduate students in the surveyed fields during the 2006–2007 academic year) are limited.

- Approximately 87 percent of humanities departments reported that their subject was part of the core distribution requirements at their institution.

The survey results provide a snapshot of U.S. humanities departments at the end of the first decade of the 21st century. The survey covers a broad range of topics, including numbers of departments and faculty members, faculty distributions by discipline, courses taught, tenure activity, undergraduate majors and minors, and graduate students. The data provide
new information about each of the disciplines; they also allow comparisons across disciplines. These data are especially important because the U.S. Department of Education has indefinitely suspended the only nationally representative survey providing information about humanities faculty (the National Study of Postsecondary Faculty).

Several national disciplinary societies collaborated with the Academy to develop, field, and interpret data gathered by the Humanities Departmental Survey: the American Academy of Religion; American Historical Association; College Art Association; History of Science Society; Linguistic Society of America; and the Modern Language Association. The American Council of Learned Societies and the American Political Science Association also provided important assistance. The survey was administered by the Statistical Research Center of the American Institute of Physics, which also performed the basic data analysis.

Even though the humanities disciplines represent an essential core of the liberal arts curriculum, they have long been data deprived. The empirical data now available in the survey, along with the rich collection of information already found in the Humanities Indicators, begin to fill that gap and to establish baselines that will allow stakeholders to track trends in the future. The Academy hopes that the Humanities Departmental Survey can be expanded to include additional disciplines and updated regularly, producing trend data that could be incorporated into the Humanities Indicators.

The Humanities Indicators include data covering humanities education from primary school through the graduate level; the humanities workforce; humanities funding and research; and the humanities in civic life. Modeled after the National Science Board’s Science and Engineering Indicators, the Humanities Indicators serve as a resource to help scholars, policymakers, and the public assess the current state of the humanities. Launched in January 2009, the Academy continues to update and expand the Humanities Indicators.

The Academy looks forward to working with the National Endowment for the Humanities to advance this critical work.

The Teagle Foundation provided support for the Departmental Survey project and grants from the William and Flora Hewlett, Andrew W. Mellon, and Rockefeller Foundations have advanced the Academy’s overall humanities data initiative.

Those who wish to receive announcements of new data and research on the humanities can subscribe to an email alert system at www.HumanitiesIndicators.org.
HSS Preliminary Program
Montréal, QC 2010
Joint meeting with the Philosophy of Science Association

(Please note that institutional affiliations will be added for the final program. TBD = To be determined. For a more recent version of the program, go to: hssonline.org/Meeting/2010HSSMeeting/index.html)

THURSDAY, November 4, 2010
1:00–5:00 PM
HSS Council Meeting

5:30 - 7:00 PM
Plenary: The Challenges and Opportunities of Interdisciplinary Teaching
(Sponsored by the Committee on Education)
Chair: John Lynch, Arizona State University
Organizer: Kristin Johnson, University of Puget Sound

1. Making Better Scientists: HPS in the Science Curriculum, Hanne Andersen, University of Aarhus, Denmark
2. Applied History of Science, Melinda Gormley, University of Puget Sound
3. HPS in the Science Curriculum: History and Philosophy at the Lab Bench, Andrew Hamilton, Arizona State University
4. Why Do I Have to Take This STS Class?, Kristin Johnson, University of Puget Sound

7:30 - 8:30 PM
Opening Reception
(joint reception with PSA, cash bar)

7:30 - 8:30 PM
Newcomers’ Welcoming Reception and Mentor-Mentee Gathering

FRIDAY, November 5, 2010
7:30 - 8:45 AM
HSS Women’s Caucus Breakfast

9:00–11:45 AM
Genes and Mechanisms in the Case of Cystic Fibrosis: Philosophical, Historical and Social Perspectives.
Chair and Commentator: Miriam Solomon, Temple University
Organizer: Susan Lindee, University of Pennsylvania

1. A Disease About to Disappear, Susan Lindee, University of Pennsylvania
2. Mechanisms, Mutations, and Rational Drug Therapy in the Case of Cystic Fibrosis, Lindley Darden, University of Maryland
3. Examining Problems with Using ‘Mechanistic’ Evidence for Managing Cystic Fibrosis, Jeremy Howick, University College London
4. Is My Sick Child Healthy? Is My Healthy Child Sick?: Changing Parental Experiences of Cystic Fibrosis in the Age of Expanded Newborn Screening, Rachel Grob, Sarah Lawrence College (Child Development Institute)

Community and Isolation in the Ancient Sciences
Chair and Commentator: Alexander Jones, Institute for the Study of the Ancient World
Co-Organizers: Daryn Lehoux, Queen’s University; Serafina Cuomo, Birkbeck College

1. Accounts, Democracy, and Numeracy in Classical Athens, Serafina Cuomo, Birkbeck College
2. Authorial Immunity: Rethinking Disembodied Knowledge in Early Greek
Medical Writing, Brooke Holmes, Princeton University

3. How is Praying to Statues like Talking to Houses?, Daryn Lehoux, Queen’s University

4. Mapping Ancient Science, Reviewl Netz, Stanford University

Science and Popular Culture: Making and Communicating Natural Knowledge
Chair and Commentator: Lynn Nyhart, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Organizer: Lukas Rieppel, Harvard University

2. The Only Real Skeleton in Europe. Diplodocus, Andrew Carnegie, and German Rivalry, Ilja Nieuwland, Huygens Institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences
3. Zen and the Art of Textbook Writing, David Kaiser, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Scientific Institutions and Nazism
Chair and Organizer: Mark Walker, Union College

2. The Meaning of Apology. Survivors of Nazi Medical Crimes and the Max Planck Society, Carola Sachse, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science
3. The German Physical Society During the Third Reich, Richard Beyler, Portland State University
4. The Deutsches Museum in National Socialism, Stefan Wolff, University of Birmingham, England
5. The Haber-Institute—No Place for Science During National Socialism?, Dieter Hoffmann, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science

Predicting the Unthinkable: Sciences of Natural and Social Crisis
Chair and Commentator: Matthias Dorries, University of Strasbourg
Organizer: William Deringer, Princeton University

1. The Taming of the Volcano and the Conquering of Climate, Karen Holmberg, Brown University
2. Enumerating Mischiefs: The Mathematics and Politics of Financial Prediction During the 1720 South Sea Bubble, William Deringer, Princeton University
3. Typhoon Warning and Local Politics in Shanghai’s Inter-Port Meteorological Scheme, 1869–1882, Marlon Zhu, The State University of New York, Binghamton
4. The Productivity of Weather and Climate Prediction, Samuel Randalls, University College London

Embedding the History of Mathematics in the History of Science
Chair and Commentator: Karen Parshall, University of Virginia
Organizer: Peter Pesic, St. John’s College, Santa Fe, NM

1. Mathematical Matter, Amir Alexander, University of California, Los Angeles
2. Algebraic Collisions: Challenging Descartes with Cartesian Methods, Scott J. Hyslop, Indiana University, Bloomington
3. Mathematical Models and the Mechanical Philosophy in 17th-Century Physiology: Comparing the Mathematical Theories of Muscle Contraction of Giovanni Alphonso Borelli and Johannes Bernoulli, Emil Sargsyan, Indiana University, Bloomington
4. Calculating Possible Worlds: Calculus as Part of the History of Scientific Possible Worlds, Jacqueline Wernimont, Harvey Mudd College
5. Mathematics as Culture, or Getting Out of the Ghetto, Massimo Mazzotti, University of California, Berkeley
History of Science Preliminary Program - Friday

Friday, 09:00–11:45 AM
The War of Guns and Mathematics: Military-Scientific Collaborations and Methods in Ballistics from Euler to World War II
Chair and Commentator: Matthew Jones, Columbia University
Organizer: David Aubin, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris

1. Off the Target? Exact Solution to Approximate Differential Equations in 18th and 19th-Century Ballistics, Dominique Tournès, Université de la Réunion, France
3. Mathematicians and Exterior Ballistics in America, 1880–1940, Alan Gluchoff, Villanova University
4. Trajectories After Aberdeen: Exploring Effects of the WWI Experience on American Mathematicians, Deborah A. Kent, Hillsdale College
5. From Canon Shell Trajectories to Atoms: Douglas Hartree and Ralph Fowler’s WWI Ballistics and the Calculation of Atomic Properties, Edward Jurkowitz, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science

Rethinking Science and Race: Darwin, Boas, and Dobzhansky
Chair: John Beatty, University of British Columbia
Organizer: Lisa Gannett, Saint Mary’s University

1. Darwin’s Explanation of Races by Means of Sexual Selection, Roberta Millstein, University of California, Davis
3. Franz Boas’s Interest in Human Genetics, Evolutionary Biology and Physical Anthropology, Veronika Lipphardt, Humboldt University of Berlin
4. Races as Gene Pools: Reservoirs, Puddles, and Playing Cards, Lisa Gannett, Saint Mary's University

Creating and Crossing Disciplines
Chair: TBD

1. “Balkanizing Physics”: Division vs. Unity and the Establishment of American Solid State Physics in the 1940s, Joseph Martin, University of Minnesota
3. New Disciplinary Dynamics in Post World War II Brain Research: The Case of Francis O. Schmitt’s Neurosciences Research Program at MIT, Tara H. Abraham, University of Guelph
4. Velvet Revolution at the Synchrotron: Shifting to Biology from Physics in Practice, Park Doing, Cornell University
5. Data-Gathering, Professionalization, and
History of Science Preliminary Program - Friday

Specialization: Constructing a Paradigm in Astrophysics During the First Half of the 20th Century, Erik P. Norquest, University of Texas-Pan American

12:00–1:15 PM

Forum for the History of Science in America, Business Meeting and Distinguished Lecture,
Professor Vassiliki Betty Smocovitis, University of Florida, “From ‘The Good Earth’ to ‘Jungle Warfare’: American Botanists and their Plants at War, 1942–1945”

12:00–1:15 PM

Forum for the History of Science in Asia organizational meeting brown-bag lunch

1:30–03:10 PM

Museums and Popularization of Science
Chair: TBD
1. “You say musaeum, I say museum…,” Martin Weiss, Leiden University, the Netherlands
2. Science in Action: the New York Museum of Science and Industry and the Politics of Interactivity, Jaume Sastre Juan, CEHIC- Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
3. From Science to Propaganda: The Americanization of Otto Neurath’s Pictorial Statistics (1929–1945), Loic Charles, University of Rheims and National Institute for Demographic Studies
4. On Display: Examining Contemporary Exhibits of the 19th-Century Asylum, Jennifer L. Bazar, York University

1:30–03:10 PM

Studies in Early Modern Science
Chair: TBD
1. Tracing the Industrial Revolutions to its Origins: Scientific Knowledges and Technological Innovations in Great Britain (1713–1800), Fabio Zanin, Liceo ginnasio “Brocci”
2. What History of Discoveries/Inventions? The Case of Leibniz’s Calculating Machine, Florin Stefan Morar, Harvard University
3. Visualizing Refraction in the Papers of Thomas Harriot, Robert Goulding, University of Notre Dame
4. Fixed Colors in the Works of Francis Bacon: A Reappraisal, Tawrin Baker, Indiana University, Bloomington

1:30–03:10 PM

Science in Modern Asia
Chair: Yoshiyuki Kikuchi, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
1. Laboratory Studies in China: Mapping The History of Modern Science in Contemporary China, Christine Y. L. Luk, Arizona State University
2. Historical Trajectory of the Development of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology Research in the ‘Other World’: Case of India, Debasmita Patra, Cornell University
3. Seeing Like Statesmen and Scientists: The Role of Techno-Science in Making of Modern India, Madhumita Saha, Iowa State University
4. Two Controversies, One Narrative: A Strange Discursive Overlap of Scientific Fraud and Risk Politics in South Korea, Dae-Cheong Ha, Seoul National University
History of Science Preliminary Program - Friday

Friday, 1:30–03:10 PM

Climate Change in the 20th Century
Chair: Jim Fleming, Colby College

1. Caught Between Absolutist Capitalism and Blind Environmentalism?, Nils Randlev Hundebøl, University of Aarhus, Denmark
4. Carbon, Oceans and the Future, ca 1900–1957, Maria Bohn, Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden

Science in a Canadian Context
Chair: TBD

2. The Hospital of the 20th Century: Folk Taxonomies and Contested Ideals, David Theodore, Harvard University
4. Negotiated Landscapes: Land Grants and Surveying in Upper Canada, 1826–1841, Sarah-Jane Patterson, University of Toronto

Conceptions of Humanity
Chair: Benjamin Harris, University of New Hampshire

1. The Rise and Fall of British Craniometry, 1860–1900, Elise Juzda, University of Cambridge
2. Taking Fringe Science Seriously: Examining the Connection Between Phrenology and

Evolutionary Theory, Sherrie Lyons, Empire State College

3. Frozen Bodies: Representations of Catalepsy in French 19th-Century Medical Texts, Alexandra Bacopoulos-Viau, University of Cambridge

Early Modern Mathematics
Chair: TBD

1. Tutors and Textbooks: Vernacular Arithmetic Education in Early Modern England, Jessica Otis, University of Virginia
2. Descartes’ Early Algebra, Kenneth Manders, University of Pittsburgh
4. Mathematics at Young Universities, Arjen Dijkstra, University of Twente, the Netherlands

Cures and Drugs in the 17th Century
Chair: Matthew Crawford, Kent State University

1. Explaining How Drugs Work in the Late 17th Century, Saskia Klerk, Institute for History of Science, University of Utrecht, the Netherlands
2. Astrology, Talismans and Medicine in Jacques Gaffarel’s Curiositez Inouyes (1629), Hiro Hirai, Radboud University Nijmegen. the Netherlands
3. The New Chymical Medicine of Franciscus Sylvius: Chrysopoeia, Experiment, Sensation and Secrecy, Evan Ragland, Indiana University, Bloomington
4. Allegrofying the Spirits: Scholarly Melancholy and Study as its Cure in Robert Burton’s The Anatomy of Melancholy, Stephanie Shirilan, Syracuse University
History of Science Preliminary Program - Friday

Black Holes and Quantum Mechanics
Chair: Scott Walker, Nancy University

1. Projective Geometry and the Origins of the Dirac Equation, Thomas Pashby, University of Pittsburgh
3. Whence the Banana Bond?, Julia Bursten, University of Pittsburgh

Mathematics in the 20th Century
Chair: TBD

1. The Rise of Non-Archimedean Mathematics and the Roots of a Misconception, Philip Ehrlich, Ohio University
2. Problems of Abstraction: Defining an American Standard for Collegiate Mathematics Education at the Turn of the 20th Century, Andy Fiss, Indiana University, Bloomington
3. Calculating Empire: How Mathematics Education Standards Define Nationalism in 20th Century U.S., Emily T. Hamilton, University of California, Berkeley
4. Place and Space in the History of Mathematics: A Comparative Study of the University of Göttingen and New York University’s Mathematical Institutes under the Leadership of Richard Courant, Brittany Shields, University of Pennsylvania

“Science and Modernity Redux”
Chair and Commentator: Robert Kohler, University of Pennsylvania
Organizer: Kathryn M. Olesko, Georgetown University

2. “Modernizing Easter: Astronomy, Foreign Affairs, and Confessional Conflict,” Kathryn M. Olesko, Georgetown University
3. In “the Capital of all Geist”: Helmholtz and the Modernization of Science in Berlin,” David Cahan, University of Nebraska

Science, Politics, and Agriculture in Vietnam and China During the Long 20th Century
Chair: Fa-ti Fan, The State University of New York, Binghamton
Organizer: Michitake Aso, University of Wisconsin, Madison

1. Veterinary Science and Cattle Breeding in Colonial Indochina, Annick Guénel, Centre national de la recherché scientifique, Paris
2. Business as Usual? Agricultural Research, the Rubber Industry, and Franco-Vietnamese Relations at the Beginning of Decolonization, 1945–1954, Michitake Aso, University of Wisconsin, Madison
3. Imperial Texts in Socialist China: Republishing Agricultural Treatises in the Early Maoist Era, Peter Lavelle, Cornell University
4. Insect Control in Socialist China and Corporate America: A Transnational Tale of Science and Politics through the Eyes of Three Entomologists, Sigrid Schmalzer, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
History of Science Preliminary Program - Friday

Friday, 03:30–05:30 PM
Clues from Genesis: the Mosaic Account and Early Modern Natural Philosophy
Chair and Organizer: Maria Portuondo, The Johns Hopkins University
Commentator: Ann Blair, Harvard University
  1. The Biblical Cosmology of Benito Arias Montano, Maria Portuondo, The Johns Hopkins University
  2. Ulisse Aldrovandi and the Science of Scripture, Andrew Berns, University of Pennsylvania
  3. Isaac Newton and the Genesis Creation, Stephen Snobelen, University of King’s College, Halifax

Concepts of Generation
Organizer: Shannon Withycombe, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Commentator and Chair: Shirley Roe, University of Connecticut
  1. Generation from Putrefaction in Early Modern Causes of Disease, Frederick W. Gibbs, George Mason University
  2. Growing Intelligence: Nicolas Hartsoeker’s System (1656–1725) and the Legacy of Cambridge Platonism in Dutch-French Scientific Thought, Catherine Abou-Nemeh, Princeton University

Mutations
Chair and Commentator: Angela Creager, Princeton University
Organizer: Jim Endersby, University of Sussex
  1. Mutation and Utopia: America’s (evening) Primrose Path to the Future, Jim Endersby, University of Sussex
  2. The Promise of Mutation Under Japan’s Sericultural Empire, Lisa Onaga, Cornell University
  3. Dialectics Denied: Muller, Lysenko, and the Fate of Chromosomal Mutation, Luis Campos, Drew University

Environmental Histories of Science: Knowing Nature, Transforming Nature
Chair: Christine Keiner, Rochester Institute of Technology
Organizer: Jeremy Vetter, Dickinson College
  1. Adaptation, Divinity, and the Agricultural Landscape in New York, 1825–1850, Emily Pawley, University of Pennsylvania
  4. What Is Habitat?, Peter Alagona, University of California, Santa Barbara

Discourse and Discovery: Colonial and Atlantic Encounters and Ideologies of Modern Science
Chair and Commentator: Neil Safier, University of British Columbia
Co-Organizers: Christopher Parsons, University of Toronto; Matthew Crawford, University of California, San Diego
  1. Botanical Discovery in a Not So New World: French North American Folk Taxonomies in the Seventeenth and 18th Century, Christopher M. Parsons, University of Toronto
  2. Cataloging Discovery: Tobacco and Encounter in Sixteenth Century Virginia, Kelly Wisecup, University of North Texas
  3. Transatlantic Hispanic Baconianism as a Tool for Understanding Spanish Contributions to Modern Science, Margaret Ewalt, Wake Forest University
History of Science Preliminary Program - Friday

Objects of Science, Objects of Culture: Models and Specimens in 19th Century Natural History  
*Chair:* Liba Taub, University of Cambridge  
*Organizer:* Margaret Olszewski, University of Toronto

1. Fashioning Fruit Out of Wax and the Improvement of Italian Agriculture: The Case of the Whipple Museum’s Pomological Models, Lavinia Maddaluno, University of Cambridge
2. Displays of Distinction and Decorum: Dr. Auzoux’s Botanical Models In The Growing Educational Marketplace of Late 19th-Century America, Margaret Olszewski, University of Toronto
3. It’s a Giant… It’s an Elephant… It’s a Mammoth!, Taika Dahlbom, University of Turku, Finland
4. Tusks at Tufts, Ruthanna Dyer, York University

In the Mind’s Eye: Technical Drawing in France and England, 1800–1850  
*Chair and Commentator:* Hamilton Cravens, Iowa State University  
*Organizer:* Andrew J. Butrica, unaffiliated

2. British Technical Draughtsmen in the First Half of the 19th Century, Frances Robertson, Glasgow School of Art
3. Arguing in Pictures: The Visual Rhetoric of Mechanical Reliability in Restoration France, Jennifer K. Alexander, University of Minnesota

Physiology and Morphology in the 19th Century  
*Chair:* TBD

1. Helmholtz’s Curves. Imagery and Precision in His Early Measurements of Physiological Time, Henning Schmidgen, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science
2. Respiratory Physiology and the climbing of Mount Everest, both in and out of the laboratory, Vanessa Heggie, University of Cambridge
3. The Emergence of Concepts of Inner and Outer Milieus in anatomy, pathology and physiology (Cuvier, Blainville, Broussais, Bernard) 1800–1860, Tobias Cheung, Humboldt University of Berlin
4. Evolutionary Morphology: A German success in the Netherlands, L. de Rooy, University of Amsterdam

6:00–6:45 PM  
**HSS Awards Ceremony**

7:00–8:00 PM (TENTATIVE)  
**Reception**

7:30–9:00 PM  
**WORKSHOP: The Legacy of Antiquity: Books and Practice**  
*Organizer:* Alain Touwaide, Smithsonian Institution, Institute for the Preservation of Medical Traditions

7:30–9:00 PM  
**Psychology in the 20th Century**  
*Chair:* TBD

1. The Birth of Information in the Brain: Edgar Adrian and the Vacuum Tube, Justin Garson, University of Texas, Austin
2. Narratives of the Unconscious: Henry Murray, Literary Interpretation, and the Thematic Apperception Test, Jason Richard Miller, University of California, Los Angeles
3. Hugo Münsterberg, Psychotechnics, and the Psychologizing of Cinema, Jeremy Blatter, Harvard University
4. “Murder of the Mind?” The Psychosurgery Controversy of the 1970s, Brian Casey, National Institute of Health
History of Science Preliminary Program - Saturday

Friday, 7:30–9:00 PM
Making the Sciences Humaines Scientific
Chair: TBD

1. The Language of Objects: Christian Jürgensen Thomsen’s Science of the Past, Kasper Risbjerg Eskildsen, Roskilde University, Denmark
2. Lamarckism and the Constitution of Sociology, Snait B. Gissis, Tel Aviv University (CANCELED)
4. ‘The Missing Link Expeditions’, 1921–28: or, How Peking Man Wasn’t Found, Peter C. Kjaergaard, University of Aarhus, Denmark

Techniques and Instruments for Science
Chair: Dana Freiburger, University of Wisconsin, Madison

1. Mastering “the Play of Light and Shadow”: Retinoscopy and the Quest of Optometry in Early 20th-Century America, He Bian, Harvard University
2. Scientific Creativity in Peripheral Science: C.V Raman and the Construction of a Mechanical Violin-Player, Deepanwita Dasgupta, University of Minnesota
3. Mechanical Objectivity or Instrumentalizing Theory? Introducing Automatic Recorders in Radio Ionospheric Sounding, 1930–39, Chen-Pang Yeang, University of Toronto

Travelling and Collecting in the 18th and 19th Centuries
Chair: TBD

2. Botany: Its Key Role in Imperial Expansion, Elisabeth de Cambiaire, University of New South Wales
3. Itinerant Savants: Dutch Humboldtians and the Multiple Purposes of Travel, Azadeh Achbari, Free University Amsterdam
4. Tradition and Innovation in the Production of Natural Knowledge in Central America, c.1780–1800, Sophie Brockmann, University of Cambridge

SUNDAY, November 7, 2010

Saturday, 9:00–11:45 AM
Artifacts of Science
Chair: Benjamin Wilson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Organizer: Teasel Muir-Harmony, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Commentator: Roger Launius, Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum

1. IYA 2009—400 Years of Objects and the Construction of their Messages, Marv Bolt, Adler Planetarium and Museum
2. Re-examining Icons on Display, David Pantalony, Canada Science and Technology Museum
3. The Moon on Display: The Exhibition of a Moon Rock at the 1970 Osaka World’s Fair, Teasel Muir-Harmony, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Spatial Knowledge: Writing and Drawing as Epistemic Practices
Chair and Commentator: Seymour Mauskopf, Duke University
Organizer: Matthew Eddy, Durham University, England

1. The Space of Drawing, the Time of Modeling: Representing Comets in the
History of Science Preliminary Program - Saturday

Later 17th-Century, Matthew C. Hunter, California Institute of Technology

2. Tools for Reordering: Commonplacing and the Space of Words in Linnaeus’ Philosophia Botanica, Matthew D. Eddy, Durham University


4. The Portrait of a Species: A Case Study on Biological Drawing, Barbara Wittmann, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science

5. Chinese Mathematics in Vietnam: Transmission and Adaptation, Alexei Volkov, National Tsing Hua University

The Science, Politics, and Publics of Climate Change
Chair and Organizer: Jessica O’Reilly, University of California, San Diego and Princeton University
Commentator: Keynn Brysse, Princeton University

1. Climate Science, Truth, and Democracy, Evelyn Fox-Keller, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

2. Neo-liberalism, Resistance to Climate Science, and the Legacy of the Cold War, Naomi Oreskes, University of California, San Diego

3. The Public Role of Climate Scientists, Michael Oppenheimer, Princeton University

4. The History of a Typo: Himalayan Glacier Predictions and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Jessica O’Reilly, University Of California, San Diego and Princeton University

Thinking with Specimens: Collections-Based Research in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology
Chair and Commentator: Cathryn Carson, University of California, Berkeley
Organizer: Mary Sunderland, University of California, Berkeley

1. Collections-based Research at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Mary Sunderland, University of California, Berkeley

2. Taxon-Focused Research in Collections-Based Biology, James R. Griesemer University of California, Davis

3. Collections and Analyses in Lab and Field: Some Problems with a Distinction, Elihu R. Gerson, Tremont Research Institute

History of Mathematics: New Perspectives from the Far East: China, Japan, and Vietnam
Chair and Organizer: Joseph Dauben, National Chiao-Tung University, Taiwan, and The City University of New York

1. Mathematical Content of Newly-Published Bamboo Strips of the Qin Dynasty, Yibao Xu, Borough of Manhattan Community College (The City University of New York)

2. Chinese Roots of Linear Algebra, Roger Hart, University of Texas, Austin

3. Samurai Culture and the Fashioning of Mathematics in Japan, Tomoko Kitagawa, Harvard University
History of Science Preliminary Program - Saturday

Science and American Empire
Chair and Commentator: Paul Sutter, University of Colorado, Boulder
Organizer: Christine Manganaro, University of Minnesota

1. Sixty-one Years of Soledad: University and Corporate Science at Harvard’s Research Station in Soledad, Cuba, 1898–1959, Megan Raby, University of Wisconsin, Madison
3. America’s Rubber Empire: Ecology, Disease, and Commerce in the Making of Firestone Plantations Company, Gregg Mitman, University of Wisconsin, Madison
4. The Social Science of Assimilation in the Settler Colony of Hawai‘i, Christine L. Manganaro, University of Minnesota

Rethinking the Emergence of Islamic Science
Chair: Sally Ragep, McGill University
Organizer and Commentator: F. Jamil Ragep, McGill University

1. Early Islam’s Reactions to Astrology, Robert Morrison, Whitman College
2. Narratives of Science, Keren Abbou Hershkovits, McGill University
3. Dead Texts Versus Living Teachers: Remarks on the Transmission of Greek Mathematics into Arabic, Jan P. Hogendijk, University of Utrecht, the Netherlands
4. Why Greek Rational Sciences Were Needed in the Abbasid Court, Taro Mimura, University of Tokyo

Controlling Life in 20th-Century Biology:
A Session Inspired by the Work of Philip J. Pauly
Chair: Nathan Crowe, University of Minnesota
Organizers: Rachel Mason Dentinger, unaffiliated; Nathan Crowe, University of Minnesota
Commentator: Jane Maienschein, Arizona State University

1. Recasting “Chemical Warfare” in the 1960s: Coevolutionary Studies and the Evolution of “Natural Insecticides,” Rachel Mason Dentinger, unaffiliated
2. Science of Control?: A History of Nuclear Transfer Experiments, 1940s–1970s, Nathan Crowe, University of Minnesota
History of Science Preliminary Program - Saturday

Women as Subjects of Science
Chair: Sheila Faith Weiss, Clarkson University

2. Regenerative Medicine in Context: Co-evolving Conceptions of the Fetus and its Worth, Andrew J. Hogan, University of Pennsylvania
3. Between Healers and Jurists: Abortion in Tridentine Italy, John Christopoulos, University of Toronto
4. The Moons of Pregnancy: Measuring Legitimacy in Early Modern France, Cathy McClive, Durham University
5. 'Femmes fatales'. Examining Criminal Women in 19th-Century France, Aude Fauvel, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science

Forum for the History of Human Science Business Meeting and Distinguished Lecture:
Mary S. Morgan, Professor of History and Philosophy of Economics, London School of Economics and University of Amsterdam, “Recognising Glass Ceilings and Sticky Floors.”

Graduate and Early Career Caucus (GECC) Business Meeting (drinks and light snacks will be served)

“Investigating the History of Science on the Web: History of Science in Latin America and the Caribbean, World History of Science Online, and Rational Sciences in Islam”

1:30–3:10 PM
Research at the Frontier: Scientific Practices and the Dynamics of Expansion
Chair: Bruce Hevly, University of Washington
Organizer: Tiago Saraiva, University of Lisbon

1. Terrestrial Physics as Investment in Frontier Building, Bruce Hevly, University of Washington
2. Malaria, Railroads and the Inner Exploration of Brazil, Jaime Larry Benchimol
3. Frontier Organisms: Genetics, the Circulation of Karakul Sheep and the Imperial Landscapes of Fascism, Tiago Saraiva, University of Lisbon
4. The Scientific Landscape of the Portuguese Far-East: Port Wine, Phylloxera and Railways, Marta Macedo, University of Lisbon

Rethinking the History of Organicism: New Perspectives on Vital Science
Chair and Organizer: Phillip Sloan, University of Notre Dame

2. “The Organicist Moment at Cambridge and Why It Was Nearly Lost,” Erik Peterson, University of Notre Dame
3. Biophysics and Holism at the University of Chicago, 1928–1945: Resistance to Molecularization, Phillip R. Sloan, University of Notre Dame
4. The Organismic Critique of the Modern Synthesis: its Roots and Varieties, Philippe Hunemann, Institute of History and Philosophy of Sciences and Technologies
History of Science Preliminary Program - Saturday

Saturday, 01:30–03:10 PM

Progressive Science? Embodiment and Reform in Progressive America
Chair: Jane Maienschein, Arizona State University
Organizer: Robin Wolfe Scheffler, Yale University
2. The Fate of a Progressive Science: The Harvard Fatigue Laboratory, Athletes, and the Science of Work, Robin Wolfe Scheffler, Yale University
4. Female and Fowl: Eugenic and Euthenic Conflicts about the Body and Reproduction in Early 20th-Century America, Kathy Cooke, Quinnipiac University

Practical Knowledge in the Early Modern Period
Chair: TBD
1. Privileged Knowledge. Patents, Privileges, and the Legitimization of Knowledge in the Dutch Republic (1584–1621), Marius Buning, European University Institute
2. Diagramming the Sea: Depicting Charts and Currents in 17th-Century Navigation Textbooks, Margaret Schotte, Princeton University
4. Ars and Scientia in Venetian Shipbuilding Practice During the Late Middle Ages and the Renaissance, Lilia Campana, Nautical Archaeology Program

Animating the Heavens and the Earth
Chair: Faith Wallis, McGill University
1. God, Intellect and Angels in the Cosmology of Julius Caesar Scaliger, Kuni Sakamoto, University of Tokyo
2. The Animation of the Heavens in Albert the Great’s De caelo et mundo, Adam Takahashi, Radbound University Nijmegen
3. Ptolemy: Altering Data to Fit the Model, Jacqueline Feke, Stanford University
4. A Tale of Two Astronomies: Late Renaissance Astrology and Biological Rhythms, Jole Shackelford, University of Minnesota

Pre-modern Medicine
Chair: TBD
1. Superstitious Doctors and Benevolent Remedies: Healers and the Inquisition in Late-Colonial Yucatan, R.A. Kashanipour, University of Arizona
2. Healing by Incantation in Medieval China, Yan Liu, Harvard University
3. The Medieval Hippocrates: a Late Middle Ages Transformation of the Greek Medical Tradition, Marco Viniegra, Harvard University
4. Herophilus’ Pulsating Medicine, Deirdre Moore, University of King’s College

Industry, Patronage and Science
Chair: TBD
1. Managing the Transition in Research Patronage in the Early 20th Century, Tom Scheiding, Elizabethtown College
History of Science Preliminary Program - Saturday

Biology and Ideology
Chair: Marsha Richmond, Wayne State University

1. From Organic Morphogenesis to Liberal Socialism: Eugenio Rignano and the “Centro-Epigenetic” Hypothesis of Heredity and Development, Maurizio Esposito, Leeds University, England

2. ‘Falling in Love Intelligently’: Eugenic Love in the Progressive Era, Susan Rensing, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

3. Mendelism and Eugenics in Vienna: Mendel’s Rediscoverer Erich Tschermak-Seysenegg and his Active Involvement with Eugenics, Veronika Hofer, University of Vienna

4. From ‘Passive Confidence’ to ‘Neo-Romanticism’? The American Socialist Left and Popular Evolutionary Theory in The International Socialist Review, 1900–1918, James Fiorentino, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Science in America before 1900
Chair: TBD


2. “What is the consensus of opinion as to...?”: The Age of the Earth Debates and the Meaning of Scientific Consensus at the End of the 19th Century in America, Sylwester Ratowt, American Philosophical Society

3. Lester Frank Ward v. Othniel C. Marsh: Defining the Mesozoic, Debra Lindsay, University of New Brunswick

4. Knowing Nature, Knowing Gender, and Eating Turkey: Agriculture and Natural History in 19th-Century America, Neil Prendergast, University of Arizona

1:30–5:00 PM
Poster Session

1. An Analysis of Sturm’s Theorem: A Rare Example of Simplicity and Elegance Emerging from a Network of Scientific Inquiry and Informing Further Innovation in Algebra, Frederick W. Sakon, Florida State University

2. From J. Winthrop, Jr. to E.E. Barnard: The Arduous Path to the First Sighting of the Fifth Satellite of Jupiter, François Wesemael, Université de Montréal

3. Organizing Knowledge: The Periodic Table in Popular Culture, Ann E. Robinson, University of Massachusetts, Amherst


5. Space Madness: The Dreaded Disease That Never Was, Matthew H. Hersch, University of Pennsylvania

6. “Why does a human, a mammal, have to drink milk of cow, another mammal?”—Milk Myth, A Study on Milk Phenomena in Contemporary China Since 1980s, Song Tian

7. The Role of Interferometry in the Aether Debate throughout the 19th Century, Roberto A. Pimentel and Carlos B. G. Koehler, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
History of Science Preliminary Program - Saturday

3:30–5:30 PM
The Development of Biology in a Model Technocracy: Science and the Soviet Union
Chair: Bruno Strasser, Yale University
Commentator: Miklos Muller, Rockefeller University

1. The Cache Economy: Science, Capital and Socialism, Jenny Leigh Smith, Georgia Institute of Technology

Reexamining the Uneasy Partnership: Economics, the Nation State, and the Public Welfare, 1920s-1980s
Sponsored by Forum for History of Human Science
Chair and Commentator: Sarah Igo, Vanderbilt University
Organizer: Mark Solovey, University of Toronto

3. To Measure, Monitor, and Manage the Nation’s Social Progress: U.S. Senator Walter Mondale’s Initiative to Create a Council of Social Advisers, 1967–1974, Mark Solovey, University of Toronto

Seeds of Change: Agricultural Production, Commercial Interests, and the Science of Breeding, 1850–1940
Chair and Commentator: Daniel Kevles, Yale University
Organizer: Helen Anne Curry, Yale University

2. From Farm to Can: The Canning Industry and Agricultural Production in the Early 20th Century, Anna Zeide, University of Wisconsin, Madison
3. Breeding the Roentgen Regal Lily: Agricultural and Horticultural Research at the General Electric Laboratory, 1930–1940, Helen Anne Curry, Yale University

17th-Century Amsterdam as a Site of Knowledge
Chair and Commentator: Harold Cooke, Brown University
Organizer: Fokko Jan Dijksterhuis, University of Twente

1. Cultures of Collecting and Communities of Discourse in 17th-Century Amsterdam, Eric Jorink, Huygens Institute (Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences)
2. Maths and the City. Positioning the Teaching of Elementary Mathematics in 17th-Century Amsterdam, Tim Nicolaije, University of Twente, the Netherlands
3. Mobilizing Learning for Urban Affairs in Golden Age Amsterdam, Fokko Jan Dijksterhuis, University of Twente, the Netherlands

From Wartime Experience to “Big Science” in Asia (1931–)
Chair: Tae-ho Kim, Asia Research Institute
Organizer: John DiMoia, National University of Singapore

1. Patriots’ Pancake: War and Nutrition Science in Wartime China, 1931–1945, Seung-Joon Lee, National University of Singapore
History of Science Preliminary Program - Saturday

2. Dependent on the Enemy’s Path: Japanese Fertilizer Factories and Synthetic Fiber Industry in North Korea, Tae-ho Kim, The Johns Hopkins University

3. “Going Nuclear?: From AERI to KAERI, 1955–1978, the South Korean Case of Nuclear Energy, John DiMoia, National University of Singapore

4. A Space Science Virtuoso in Japan: The Historical Evolution of the Institute of Space and Astronautical Science, Yasushi Sato, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Japan

Taming the Information Beast
Chair: Staffan Müller-Wille, University of Exeter
Organizers: Isabelle Charmantier, University of Exeter, and Bruno Strasser, Yale University

1. Natural History and Information Overload: the Case of Linnaeus, Isabelle Charmantier, University of Exeter

2. The Search for Order and the Order of Search: Archiving Species in Print circa 1900, Alex Csiszar, Harvard University

3. Staying Afloat in the ‘Flood of New Information’: Computers in America’s Cold War Scientific Data Crisis, Joseph November, University of South Carolina

4. “The Fourth Paradigm?” Natural History in Silico, Bruno Strasser, Yale University

Losing Arguments in Early Modern Science
Chair: James Byrne, Princeton University
Organizer: Craig Martin, Oakland University

1. Cure-All or Helpful Herb? Debates about the Panacea in Early Modern Europe, Alisha Rankin, Tufts University

2. The Sudden Death of the Burning Salamander, Nicholas Popper, College of William and Mary

3. ‘Trials about the Art of Flying in the Air’: The Possibility of Flight in the 17th Century, Natalie Kaoukji, University of Cambridge

4. Too Metaphysical or Too Naturalistic? Critiques of 17th-c. Aristotelianism, Craig Martin, Oakland University

Industrial Food and the Biopolitics of Nutrition Science
Chair and Organizer: Helen Veit, Michigan State University
Commentator: John Waller, Michigan State University

1. Electric Dairyland: Science, Technology and Milk Production in Britain, 1850-1940, Christopher Otter, Ohio State University


Episodes in Early Science
Chair: TBD

1. Science and Instruments: Levi ben Gerson’s (1288–1344) Pinhole Camera, Yaakov Zik, University of Haifa

2. “You Asked Me, Princess, how Thunder and Lightning Happen”: Byzantine Science and Learning in the 11th and 12th Centuries, Anne-Laurence Caudano, University of Winnipeg

3. Determinism in Abu Ma’shar’s Defense of Astrology, Teri Gee, University of Toronto

4. Foundations of an Ancient Optical Textbook, Al-Basâ’ir Fī ‘Ilm Al-Manāzir, Comparing with Today’s Textbooks and Major Books of Optics before It, Maryam Farahmand, University of Tehran

5. Mechanics in the Aristotelian Physical Problems, Jean De Groot, Catholic University of America
History of Science Preliminary Program - Sunday

Saturday, 3:30–5:30 PM
Darwin on Reason and Method
Chair: TBD

1. Darwinian Evolution: An Implication Regarding the Scientific Method Itself, G. Arthur Mihram, University of Southern California
2. The Rhetoric of Probability: How Darwin Overcame the Argument from Design, Daniel A. Newman, University of Toronto
3. The Evolution of Methodological Naturalism in the Origin of Species, Stephen C. Dilley, St. Edward’s University
4. Charles Darwin and the Natural History of Reason, Kathryn Tabb, University of Pittsburgh
5. Darwin and Wallace on Morals and Ethics: Two Different Views from Natural Selection, Rosaura Ruiz Gutierrez, University of Leeds, England

Revisiting the Beginning of Modern Science
Chair: Robert Westman, University of California, San Diego

1. Thomas Hobbes on Simple Conceptions & the Nature of Science, Marcus P. Adams, University of Pittsburgh
2. The Scientific Revolution: The Master Narrative Replaced, H. Floris Cohen, University of Utrecht, the Netherlands
4. The Reception of Descartes' Machine Psychology in Medical Writers and Natural Philosophy, Gary Hatfield, University of Pennsylvania

Natural History, Bugs and Plants
Chair: TBD

2. Newtonian Vegetables and Perceptive Plants, Susannah Gibson, University of Cambridge
4. Between Love and Science: Apicultural Research and Ethical Beekeeping in the British Isles, c. 1750–1850, Adam Ebert, Mount Mercy College

6:00–7:00 PM

7:30–9:30 PM
HSS/PSA Joint Dinner, 7:30–9:30 PM

SUNDAY, November 7, 2010

9:00–10:00 AM
HSS Business Meeting

10:00–12:00 PM
Opportunities and Challenges: Plants and Evolution (1920–1950)
Chair and Commentator: Vassiliki (Betty) Smocovitis, University of Florida
Organizer: Dawn Digrius, Stevens Institute of Technology

1. Where Are the Plants? Simpson’s ‘Tempo and Mode,’ Evolutionary Studies and Paleobotany, Dawn M. Digrius, Stevens Institute of Technology
2. Systematics and the Origin of Species from Edgar Anderson's Viewpoint, Kim Kleinman, Webster University
3. The Sociology of Plants and Neo-Darwinism in the 20th Century, Adam Lawrence, University of California, Los Angeles
History of Science Preliminary Program - Sunday

**Medicine, Science, and the Stomach, 1540–1840**

*Chair and Organizer:* Elizabeth Williams, Oklahoma State University

1. Fat, Dumb, Slow, and Prone to Sudden Death: Obesity in Early Modern Medicine, Michael Stolberg, Institut für Geschichte der Medizin, Würzburg

2. The Ghastly Kitchen, Anita Guerrini, Oregon State University

3. Martyrs to the Stomach: Self-Experiment in the Science of Digestion of the Late Eighteenth Century, Elizabeth Williams, Oklahoma State University


**Gendering the Human Brain: Science, Language, and Sex Difference in the 19th and 20th Centuries**

*Chair:* Carla Bittel, Loyola Marymount University

*Organizer:* Kimberly Hamlin, Miami University of Ohio

1. Woman, Know Thyself: Gender, Phrenology, and the Female Brain, Carla J. Bittel, Loyola Marymount University

2. Helen Hamilton Gardener’s Brain: Contested Understandings of Brain Science and Feminist Applications of the Scientific Method, Kimberly A. Hamlin, Miami University of Ohio


4. Transgendered Cells: A History of Metaphors about Astrocytes, Meg Upchurch, Transylvania University

**Once Bitten, Twice Shy? Early Modern Naturalists, Insects, and Animals**

*Chair and Commentator:* Paula Findlen, Stanford University

*Organizer:* Lisa Sarasohn, Oregon State University


3. Insect Theology: Friedrich Christian Lesser, Pierre Lyonet, and the Intersection of Enlightenment Natural History and Natural Theology, Brian Ogilvie, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

**Computers as Scientific Instruments: Technologies, Scientific Practices, and Social Structures**

*Chair:* Adelheid Voskuhl, Harvard

*Organizer:* Ann Johnson, University of South Carolina

*Commentator:* Andrew Russell, Stevens Institute of Technology

1. Recipes For Any Occasion. Computational Chemistry and the Desktop Computer, Johannes Lenhard, Bielefeld University, Germany


3. A Not-so-Short History of Computational Science: Building a Scientific Discipline in the Digital Age, Ann Johnson, University of South Carolina
Scientific Organizations and Research Practices in Nationalist Times

Chair and Commentator: Jeffrey Johnson, Villanova University
Organizer: Jeremiah James, Fritz Haber Institute

1. Research Divisions in Imperial Germany, an Organizational Scheme for War and Peace, Jeremiah James, Fritz Haber Institute
3. Materials, Methods, and Management: the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for Physical Chemistry Under the National Socialists, Thomas Steinhauser, Fritz Haber Institute

Science, Identity and Race

Chair: TBD

1. “We can’t relocate the world”: Activism and the Bravo Medical Program, Laura Harkewicz, University of California, San Diego
2. Gender Conservatism and Racial Liberalism in US Psychiatry: Dr. Viola W. Bernard and the Community Service Society of Harlem, 1943–1945, Dennis A. Doyle, Mississippi State University
3. Personalized Medicine or Scientific Racism? The Persistence of the Genetic Theory of Race and its Modern Day Tuskegee, Andrea Patterson, California State University, Fullerton
4. A Brazilian Dilemma: UNESCO Studies in Brazil and the Retreat from Race in the 1950s, Sebastián Gil-Riaño, University of Toronto
History of Science Preliminary Program - Sunday

Expeditions, Imperialism and Science

Chair: TBD

1. Intersecting Worldviews: Ricci World Maps in China, Ying Jia Tan, Yale University
2. Imperialism and Mathematics, Kevin Lambert, California State University, Fullerton
3. A School for Naturalist Voyagers in the Jardin des Plantes: Field Science During the “Golden Age” of French Natural History (1796–1850), Antony Adler, University of Washington

Knowledge and Politics of Climate in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries

Chair: Miruna Achim, Universidad Autonoma de Mexico
Organizer: Jean-Baptiste Fressoz, Harvard University
Commentator: Jean-François Gauvin, McGill University

1. Climate, Biopolitics and the Environmental Reflexivity of Modernity (18th and 19th Centuries France), Jean-Baptiste Fressoz, Harvard University
2. Hippocratism and Urban Reform: Mexico City and Lima, Late 18th Century, Miruna Achim, Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana
3. Deforestation, Climate Changes and the Environmental Heritage of the French Revolution, Fabien Locher, Centre national de la recherché scientifique, Paris
To address a much talked about need at HSS meetings, the Graduate and Early Career Caucus and Women’s Caucus of HSS are coordinating a childcare cooperative for the HSS Annual Meeting in Montreal, Quebec, November 4–7. For reasons of liability, the Society cannot, legally, be involved in coordinating or providing childcare, so it is up to us, the members and conference participants, to do so.

We will be using a commons room in the meeting hotel for our cooperative care arrangements. Additionally, the local arrangements committee has provided a list of local child care providers on its web site for those who wish to use those services: http://www.hssonline.org/Meeting/2010HSSMeeting/index.html#childcare.

How the cooperative will work:

1. Please email Gina Rumore (grumore@umn.edu) with the following information by October 1:
   - Number of children
   - Age of children
   - When you need childcare
   - When you are available to provide childcare
     (you most certainly may volunteer to provide childcare even if you don’t require childcare!)

2. After the deadline, we will compile the needs and availability and circulate a spreadsheet to all those who responded showing when we have coverage and when we need coverage. We must have two adults with the children at all times.

3. Once we have heard back from everyone on the childcare spreadsheet, we will circulate a final schedule to all cooperative participants.

Please be aware that a request for childcare does not mean that there will be childcare available. Childcare will only be available during times we can coordinate to have two adults in the room with the children. We will do our best to accommodate, but it is up to you, the members, to provide the service.

This cooperative is very much a grassroots effort put together by several members of HSS who would like to see regular childcare at our conferences. If childcare is something you would like to have at future conferences, please get involved. If the demand this year is sufficient, we may be able to raise funds for more formal childcare arrangements in the future.

Thank You,

The HSS Graduate and Early Career Caucus and The HSS Women’s Caucus
The Faculty of Historical and Cultural Studies at the University of Vienna announces the immediate availability of a position in the rank of “University Assistant (Postdoc)” at the Department of History. The position is half time (20 hours/week); the contract runs for six years (non-renewable).

Tasks include: independent scholarly work within the framework of the Working Group in History of Science at the Department of History; teaching (maximum 4 hrs./week) in the B.A. and M.A. programs in History and/or the Joint Master in History and Philosophy of Science. Further qualification (Habilitation or equivalent) is expected.

Qualifications: completed PhD in History or History of Science is required. Preferred is a research field in the history of science or history of knowledge in the early moden period (1500 to 1900). Desired also are experience in or willingness to undertake independent teaching, languages (according to the relevant research field) and electronic media skills, experience in working or studies outside Austria, cooperativeness and organizational ability.

Applications with a statement of motivation, curriculum vitae, publication list and the names and contact data for two referees should be submitted by September 8, 2010 to the Jobcenter of the University of Vienna (http://jobcenter.univie.ac.at/) using the code number 1278.
Call for Proposals and Manuscripts in History and Philosophy of Science

University of Pittsburgh Press

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In an effort to support innovative research, the University of Pittsburgh Press is launching a new initiative to significantly expand its list in history and philosophy of science. The press seeks 25 additional titles per year in order to amplify its already strong backlist in philosophy of science and dramatically expand its list into fresh areas of promising historical research. Historical titles that are globally informed and that reach across traditional disciplinary boundaries will be given special attention. The press welcomes proposals that explore scientific thought and practice in any culture and during any era.

Funded by a major five year grant from the Mellon foundation, this new expansion is undertaken in partnership with Pitt’s Department of History and Philosophy of Science and the Department of History’s World History Center. In addition to producing books, the press and its partners will cooperate in a number of activities to bolster the new acquisitions program, including guest lectures, new conferences, fellowships, and a book prize.

Both experienced and new authors are strongly encouraged to submit proposals for new books.

If you would like to make a submission, have suggestions, or would like further information on the new initiative, please contact Beth Davis, editor for history and philosophy of science at jedavis@pitt.edu or 412-383-2456.

Additional information on manuscript submission is available at our website: www.upress.pitt.edu/forAuthors.aspx.

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