Welcome to Cleveland!

For the first time in its history, on 3–6 November, 2011, HSS will hold its annual meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, in a co-located conference with SHOT and 4S. Cleveland is situated at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River on the shores of Lake Erie, almost equidistant between Chicago and New York City. It is an easy city for many of our members to reach—less than eight hours drive not only from Chicago and New York, but also from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Madison, Ann Arbor, Blacksburg, South Bend, and Bloomington. For those who arrive by air, Cleveland is a Continental/United hub (for discounts on Continental Airlines, see the HSS website: http://www.hssonline.org/Meeting/index.html#travel).

We will be meeting in the historic Renaissance Cleveland Hotel on Public Square in the very center of the city, with numerous restaurants and attractions just a short walk away (about which, more below).
Welcome to Cleveland!

Continued from Page 1

A 500-Word History of Cleveland

Cleveland was founded in 1796, when a survey party from the Connecticut Land Company arrived at the mouth of the Cuyahoga to map out the so-called Western Reserve, a 3-million-acre tract to which the company had recently purchased the title. The city took its name from the leader of the party, Moses Cleaveland (the name of the city was soon shortened by one letter). General Cleaveland paced out a ten-acre Public Square in the style of the New England villages of his acquaintance, and the major street running east was baptized Euclid Avenue after the founder of the surveyor’s art.

After a slow start, Cleveland’s population took off when the Ohio and Erie Canal was completed in 1832, and after a burst of railroad construction 20 years later. The Civil War brought economic prosperity to the city, and in the post-war period it quickly rose to be a major American industrial center. The city was not only a crossroads between the Great Lakes and the Ohio/Mississippi river system, but was also well-situated for the sudden “Oil-Dorado” petroleum boom in western Pennsylvania.

Crucial to this new growth were the refinery operations of a young Cleveland entrepreneur named John D. Rockefeller, but banking, steel, manufacturing, and railroads were also major industries. Residents ogled at the mansions on Millionaire’s Row, large companies made great fortunes, and immigrants from many countries provided much of the labor force for this rising Great Lakes city. In 1887 a tour de force of experimental science put Cleveland in the European limelight: in a dormitory basement at Western Reserve University, Albert Michelson and Edward Morley demonstrated that the earth was at rest in the luminiferous ether.

By early in the new century Cleveland was a colossus of heavy industry and, at nearly a million residents, the fifth biggest city in the United States. But after the Second World War Cleveland entered a period of decline. It largely shed its industrial roots and began to down-size; the city’s population is now less than half a million, and the metropolitan area, at 2.9 million, is 16th in the country. In 1969 an oil slick caught fire on the Cuyahoga...
Let Us Praise Regional Meetings

I recently attended the 54th meeting of the Midwest Junto, held in Lincoln, Nebraska and hosted by David Cahan of the University of Nebraska. Members outside the US (and many in the US) may not be aware of the variety of regional meetings in the history of science. The Midwest Junto represents an early effort to formalize these meetings, although its organizers insisted on informality (dues are $2 US per year and the Treasurer appreciates correct change). Ironically, the Junto, which covers the area defined by the catchment of the Mississippi River Valley (an area of more than 1,245,000 square miles ($3,220,000 \text{ km}^2$) by some estimates), was formed in response to the difficulty of attending national meetings in the US because of the large distances they involved. The founders wanted a regional presence that would afford them the low-cost alternatives to these national meetings held in first-tier (expensive) cities. That the Junto has survived these 54 years is a testament to that enduring need.

My time in Lincoln reminded me of why I enjoy these regional meetings, and I have been fortunate to attend several other such meetings: the Columbia History of Science Group, which holds its annual conferences at Friday Harbor in the incomparably beautiful San Juan islands of northwest Washington; the Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science, another long-enduring presence; the relatively new Southern History of Science and Technology Conference, which rotates among southern universities; and the Metropolitan New York Section of the History of Science, which hosts the Joseph H. Hazen Lecture in the history of science, thanks to a bequest from Cynthia Hazen Polsky. I have not had the good fortune of attending the Lone Star History of Science Group meeting, whose only rule seems to be its insistence that it not have any rules, but I hope to visit one day. Nor have I been to the Joint Atlantic Seminar for the History of Biology, which is in its 46th year. I would like to see a resurrection of the West Coast History of Science group and have heard occasional rumors that the Washington DC group may re-form.

What do these regional meetings offer besides the opportunity to meet outside the national meeting? Many things. They provide a forum for graduate students and seasoned scholars to present their research in a relaxed setting. They also feature audiences that are typically several times larger than what one finds at a national meeting; an audience of 50 is common, compared to an American Historical Association session I attended in January where I was one of 12. These audiences also provide a wide-range of experts in the history of science who offer guidance to the presenters during and after the sessions. Evidence that the meetings help is in the form of several HSS presidents who gave their first talk at regional meetings. But most importantly, for me anyway, is that they are fun (especially since I am not organizing them). They provide an opportunity to visit with colleagues, capture the pulse of the profession, and hear interesting papers (I hear more papers at regional meetings than I do at HSS conferences). Such connections are essential to staying in touch with the field. So I encourage you to attend these regional meetings, support them, and contribute your labor to make them even better.

As always, thank you for your membership in the HSS.

- Jay Malone, HSS Executive Director
**Welcome to Cleveland!**

*Continued from Page 2*

River. The city became infamous for its pollution, and the butt of jokes of late-night comedians.

But a lot has changed in the last forty years! Although much remains to be done, a 2008 EPA survey found 40 species of fish in the stretch of the river between Akron and Cleveland, including steelhead trout and northern pike. Lake Erie, which almost choked to death on algae in the 1970s, is mostly clear again, to the joy of walleye fishermen. A smaller Cleveland is turning largely to service industries, specializing especially in health care, education, tourism and leisure activities. Today, when Clevelanders now hear the words “Burning River,” they think not of a historic embarrassment, but of the name of a highly regarded pale ale prepared by the Great Lakes Brewing Company, one of the finest craft breweries in the nation.

**Cleveland Today**

When in 2007 *The Economist* rated Cleveland (tied with Pittsburgh) as the most livable city in the United States, some Americans were surprised, but long-time residents of the city were not. Many of us who live here—especially in beautiful inner-ring suburbs like Shaker Heights, Cleveland Heights, and Lakewood—regard the city and its environs as a secret American treasure. Cleveland has one of the best orchestras in the world, a leading American art museum, the highest-ranked university in the state, an “emerald necklace” system of parkland, and two world-famous medical centers, the Cleveland Clinic and University Hospitals Case Medical Center, as well as major league teams in baseball, football, and basketball (yes, even sans LeBron James).

The 500-acre district known as University Circle, on the eastern edge of the city five miles from Public Square, is one of the greatest concentrations of cultural institutions in the nation, with numerous museums and arts organizations clustered around the park-like campus of the host institution for this meeting, Case Western Reserve University. You can easily get from Public Square to University Circle using the “HealthLine” Bus Rapid Transit route that runs down Euclid Avenue; it costs $2.25 and takes 25 minutes.

The Local Scene

All HSS sessions will take place in the Cleveland Renaissance Hotel. On Thursday night (3 November) we are planning a lavish opening reception from 7 until 10 p.m. for all three societies at the nearby Great Lakes Science Center. At a price of $10 per person, the entire museum will be open exclusively to attendees, with hearty appetizers and a substantially subsidized cash bar.

The conference program will provide an immense intellectual feast, but before and after sessions, do take a short walk to a wide selection of other attractions, including the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, the Great Lakes Science Center, and numerous historic architectural gems. We are also planning several organized optional tours of some of the city’s highlights; stay tuned for details.

*Continued on Page 5*
The immediate neighborhood of the Renaissance Hotel is fascinating. The Terminal Tower Complex, connected directly to the hotel, is filled with art deco details which anticipated features of Rockefeller Center and the Empire State Building. When it opened in 1928, the 700-foot structure was the second-tallest building in the world. The railway terminal over which the office tower sat is now only a rapid transit rail junction, but Tower City also hosts retail shops, an eleven-screen cinema, and an extensive food court.

In the first years of the twentieth century, the Chicago architect Daniel Burnham directed a building program of monumental structures on a mall near Public Square, including the Cuyahoga County Courthouse (1911), the Cleveland City Hall (1916), Public Auditorium (1922), the Cleveland Public Library (1925), and the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland (1923). The Arcade (1890)—locals call it “The Old Arcade”—at Euclid and East Fourth Street is one of the country’s oldest indoor malls. It was modeled after the Galleria Vittorio Emmanuele in Milan, and is another architectural treasure of Cleveland.

Just west of Progressive Field (the Cleveland Indians baseball stadium) lies the Hope Memorial Bridge (1932) across the Cuyahoga, which boasts art deco pylons depicting the city’s industrial and transportation history. The bridge was named to honor William Hope, Bob Hope’s father, a stonemason who helped build the structure. The bridge leads directly to West 25th Street and the West Side Market, a publicly owned market in a striking 1912 building. Possibly the grandest indoor public food market in the country, it features an astonishing variety of foodstuffs that reflects the city’s rich multi-ethnic history. In 2010 the Food Network named the West Side Market the nation’s best market for food lovers. Across the street is the fine craft brewery and restaurant, the Great Lakes Brewing Company.

Speaking of food, Cleveland has increasingly become a destination city for the culinary arts, and many of the city’s best restaurants are close to the Renaissance. In about eight minutes you can walk to East Fourth Street, a pedestrian zone with a dozen fine restaurants featuring a wide range of specialties and prices—the best known of which is “Iron Chef” Michael Symon’s signature restaurant, Lola. A short walk in the opposite direction takes you to the Warehouse District of West Sixth and West Ninth, with a number of other terrific choices. If you want to go further afield, ask us locals about the great restaurants in the Tremont neighborhood, or University Circle, or elsewhere in the city.

**Arrival Information**

In the era of Google Maps and MapQuest, it is probably not necessary to provide detailed driving directions, but the city is easy to reach via Interstates 80, 90, 71, or 77. For those arriving by air, Cleveland Hopkins International Airport (CLE) is about 12 miles southwest of Public Square. A taxi to downtown costs about $20 and takes about twenty minutes, but it will be easiest just to hop on a rapid transit (RTA) train, which costs $2.25 and takes 25 minutes. It’s about as simple as it could possibly be: board the RTA “Red Line” from inside the airport (there’s only one line, and it goes only one direction), then get off at the Tower City station, which connects inside to the Renaissance Cleveland Hotel.

The average Cleveland high temperature in early November is 54º F, and the average low is 39º. Cleveland weather is unpredictable, so be prepared for a range of weather possibilities, often served up by winds off of beautiful Lake Erie.

We are looking forward to seeing you in November!

*Alan Rocke, Co-Chair, Local Arrangements*
HSS Executive Committee Meets at Notre Dame

For its biannual meeting this past May, the HSS Executive Committee came to the University of Notre Dame and the home of the HSS Executive Office. During the site visit to Notre Dame in 2009, the projected space for the HSS Office was an empty shell. That space was still being developed when the Executive Office moved from the University of Florida to the University of Notre Dame in August 2010. After setting up in temporary space, the HSS Office moved to its new permanent location on the 4th floor of Geddes Hall, in the central part of the campus. The new Office features conference space (pictured here) and a project center for graduate students. We have been treated well by our Notre Dame hosts and look forward to a long collaboration.

Some people may ask what the Executive Committee does when it meets twice a year. The EC, as it is called, monitors HSS business, makes recommendations, and reports to Council. These activities require constant attention. So, for example, in addition to overseeing Isis, the CB, Osiris, and other HSS publications, Society Editor, Bernie Lightman, is involved in policy development, in selecting committee members for standing committees and prize committees, in providing feedback to the Executive Office, as well as numerous other duties. The time commitment for all of the officers is substantial, and we are grateful for their willingness to take on these duties.

HSS Re-Joins COSSA

Recognizing that the HSS can always use more friends, the Executive Committee recently voted to rejoin the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). The HSS is already a member of the National Humanities Alliance, an important advocacy group for the humanities in the US, especially as regards funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities, Fulbright-Hayes, and other humanities programs, but we were lacking a voice in the increasingly vocal field of the social sciences. COSSA is heavily involved in National Science Foundation (NSF) activities and regularly testifies to the US Congress about the importance of funding the NSF. As many members know, our NSF travel grants have helped hundreds of graduate students and independent scholars attend the HSS annual meeting, as well as the meetings of PSA, SHOT, and 4S. We look forward to our association with COSSA and hope that it provides our members information that will help their careers.
HSS Editor Search: Preliminary Proposals Due 1 March 2012

The Society’s Editor, Bernie Lightman, will be finishing his term at the end of 2013. The next editor is to be elected by the History of Science Society Council shortly after the November 2012 annual meeting of the History of Science Society, for a term from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2018. (The year after the new editor is elected is designed to allow for a smooth transition.)

In accordance with HSS procedures, the search for the new editor will be undertaken by the Committee on Publications (CoP). The Committee requests that expressions of interest in the position of Society Editor be sent to: Paula Findlen, Chair of the Committee on Publications (pfindlen@stanford.edu); Lynn Nyhart, Vice-President and Executive Committee Representative to the Committee on Publications (lknyhart@wisc.edu); or Jay Malone, HSS Executive Director (jay@hssonline.org). Further information about the requirements of the position can be found below.

Since 2004, Bernie Lightman and his team have maintained the highest standards for Isis, and York University has provided a wonderful home for the editorial offices of the Society. We now once again seek someone with an excellent reputation as a research scholar in the history of science who is at an institution that can offer support for the Editorial Office.

Information for potential candidates to be Society Editor and Editor of Isis.

1. This position has a five year renewable term.
2. The next Editor of Isis will be recommended by the HSS Committee on Publications, consisting of five members appointed by the Executive Committee serving staggered terms of five years, plus the Vice President, serving ex officio. Discussions with potential Editors and their institutions will take place throughout the fall of 2011 and winter of 2012. Preliminary written proposals for staffing and financing of the Editorial office should be submitted to the Committee on Publications by potential Editors and their associate editors and institutions by 1 March 2012. The Committee on Publications will review preliminary proposals in April 2012 and send out queries to potential candidates during April and May 2012. Revised proposals need to be submitted by 1 September 2012. Site visits by a subcommittee of the Committee on Publications to finalists’ institutions will take place in September/October 2012. The Committee on Publications will interview finalists during the 15–18 November 2012 HSS meeting in San Diego, CA and decide on their recommendation at this meeting. The HSS Council will evaluate the recommendation and make its final decision within a month of the HSS annual meeting in order to have the HSS Executive Committee announce the selection of the new Society and Isis Editor in the January 2013 HSS Newsletter.

3. It is anticipated that Isis during the term of the next Editor will be published for the Society by the University of Chicago Press, to which the journal was moved in the spring of 1991. A Memorandum of Agreement covers the relations of the History of Science Society and the University of Chicago Press with regard to the publication of Isis. This contract will be subject to review during the term of the new Editor.

4. The Editor of Isis is an Officer of the History of Science Society, and, as such, a member of the Council, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Council and serves ex officio on the Committee on Publications. As an Officer, the Editor of Isis is expected to attend Council meetings and Committee on Publications meetings held at the annual meeting and also Executive Committee meetings which, in recent years, have occurred twice a year, once before the annual meeting of the Society and a second time, approximately 6 months after the annual meeting. The Executive Committee also acts ad interim during the course of the year, proposes the budget, etc. As Society Editor, the Editor of Isis also oversees Osiris and the annual bibliography, as well as any other publications produced by
the Society. The new Editor would also be expected to work with the Society Web Editor, a new position currently under discussion by the Executive Committee but not yet formally defined or advertised.

5. The Editor of *Isis* is expected to recommend *Isis* Advisory Editors to three year terms (with possible renewal), the numbers and expertise of such editors to be determined by the Editor and ratified by CoP. There will be Advisory Editors in office who continue from Bernard Lightman’s term as Editor into the next term.

6. The History of Science Society expects to be able to support the editing of *Isis* by providing funding for the salaries of a Managing Editor, a Manuscript Editor, for office supplies, and for part of the course release for the Book Review Editor. The Editor’s institution, in turn, is expected to support the *Isis* editorial office to a significant degree. Candidates will need to submit a tentative budget and can obtain the current budget from Jay Malone (jay@hssonline.org).

### 2011 Election Results

Our thanks to the 379 members who voted—one of our highest turnouts. The response rate reflects the wonderful slate of candidates for the 2011 election. Each one of the candidates has my gratitude for agreeing to run. The quality of the slate was reflected in the results, with the Council race seeing just four votes separating 4th and 7th place. Our thanks to the Nominating Committee of Deborah Coen, Florence Hsia, Bob Richards, Judith Johns Schloegel, and chaired by Ken Alder, for their work on the 2011 election. And congratulations to our new officers! We are grateful for your service.

**HSS Vice President**

*Angela Creager*, Princeton University, (term begins 1 Jan 2012 and runs through 31 Dec 2013. Then President from 1 Jan 2014 to 31 Dec 2015)

**Council** (term runs from 1 Jan 2012 to 31 Dec 2014)

- *Daniela Bleichmar*, University of Southern California
- *Sander (Sandy) Gliboff*, Indiana University
- *Tania Munz*, Northwestern University
- *Carla Nappi*, University of British Columbia
- *Zuoyue Wang*, California State University, Pomona

**Nominating Committee from Council** (assembles the 2012 election slate)

- *John Carson*, University of Michigan
- *Vassiliki (Betty) Smocovitis*, University of Florida

**Nominating Committee at Large** (assembles the 2012 election slate)

- *Mark Barrow*, Virginia Tech
- *Robert Brain*, University of British Columbia
- *Fa-ti Fan*, State University of New York at Binghamton

### A New Look for HSSOnline.org

Since the HSS’s web site is the Society’s largest window, allowing the world to look in, we are always thinking of ways to improve our web presence. But the web site is more than just a window to the outside, if offers many opportunities for HSS committees and officers to conduct Society business, for members to maintain contact with each other, and the chance to further the work of our members. And because our members are the main reason we do anything, we will be overhauling the site in the upcoming months, thanks to the generous help of Mott Greene at the University of Puget Sound. After careful consideration, we will be rebuilding the site in Sharepoint, a Microsoft product that is well adapted for intranet functions. Although open source content management systems continue to be popular, they can be surprisingly hard to modify and a system such as Sharepoint will guarantee a pool of expertise.

To coincide with the site’s renewal, we will be exploring the possibility of a Society web editor to manage the Society’s web presence. This would be an academic appointment like the editors of *Isis* and *Osiris* and reporting to the Society’s Editor. There are many possibilities on the web for raising the degree and quality of interactions among members,
increasing the visibility of the organization, reaching new members, and liaising with other groups and given such potential, it makes sense to create a position that will help oversee these important functions.

The Committee on Publications will be discussing the web editor’s role in the upcoming months, and welcomes comments and suggestions for this position. If you are interested in the job, please contact Jay at jay@hssonline.org.

Graduate Program Survey
So as to understand the slow but continuous fall in HSS membership, the Executive Office will be conducting a survey of graduate programs in the US in the upcoming months. The purpose of the survey, in its simplest form, will be to determine why professional historians of science (and their students) are members of the HSS or why they are not members. Please encourage your colleagues to participate in the survey.

News from HSS Committees, Forums and Caucuses
The HSS standing committees, forums, and caucuses carryout HSS functions on an ongoing basis. So as to provide members with a view of what these volunteers are doing, we offer this synopsis of HSS activities:

Committee on Publications:
In addition to conducting a search for the new Society Editor, CoP, chaired by Paula Findlen, will continue to evaluate which parts of *Isis* should be available on the *Isis* web site so as to attract new members; investigate ways to have *Isis* listed in the Science Citation Index; and will oversee the rebuilding of the HSS web site—a cooperative venture with the University of Puget Sound. CoP will also help with the recruitment of individuals who can serve as managing editors for the *Newsletter* and for the web site.

Committee on Meetings and Programs
CoMP, chaired by Rachel Ankeny, has kept up a drumbeat of activity as the committee continually looks for ways to improve the annual conference, the most important activity overseen by the Executive Office. Over the past six months the committee has discussed meeting sites for 2014 and beyond, has chosen an HSS representative (and co-program chair) for the 2012 three-society meeting (Angela Creager), has examined policies on program appearances and related issues (particularly regarding individuals who do not attend the annual meeting without serious, extenuating circumstances and who send a proxy to read their paper, deciding the use of a proxy in such situations was not permissible and re-wrote policies accordingly); continued monitoring of the prize ceremony/reception format; continued discussion of formalizing policies for site selection; made recommendations for possible program chairs for 2012; and helped constitute the local arrangements committee for 2012, the San Diego meeting.

Committee on Honors and Prizes
CoHP, chaired by Helena Pycior, examined the nomination language for the Sarton Medal. The committee encourages HSS members who send in Sarton nominations to consider the history of science in all its diversity, in the geographic regions, time periods and scientific disciplines studied, in the approaches and viewpoints taken, and in the backgrounds and institutional affiliations of its practitioners. The committee was asked to consider the possibility of posting the short lists for all the book prizes and concluded that publication of the short lists would have more potential to offend people than to promote the profession. CoHP was asked to think about alternative ways of promoting the history of science and outstanding books in the area. Suggestions centered on identifying and promoting books in the history of science that had (1) been reviewed in such major general publications as the *TLS* and the *New York Review of Books* or (2) won awards sponsored by groups other than HSS. Links to the reviews of such books, award citations, etc. could be offered on the HSS web site. After some discussion at the November 2010 meeting, committee members decided that such promotional activities fall outside CoHP’s purview. CoHP also considered language for HSS’s
Citation for “Outstanding Service.” The current language reads: “From time to time the Committee on Honors and Prizes may also recommend to the Executive Committee the honoring of a member of the Society for outstanding service to the discipline not covered by the regularly established awards, prizes, and medals.” At its 2009 meeting CoHP briefly considered new language: “…honoring of a member of the Society for truly extraordinary service to the discipline….” At the November 2010 meeting CoHP decided against recommending any new language. Committee members, however, suggested that the HSS web site should display a list of scholars who have received HSS citations for “outstanding service.” (Members who have been recognized with this award are asked to contact the Executive Office at info@hssonline.org to make sure that their service is acknowledged on the web site.)

Committee on Education
The CoE sponsored a booth at the USA Science and Engineering Festival held 23–24 October 2010 on the Mall in Washington DC. The CoE also sponsored the plenary session at the November meeting in Montreal. Titled “The Challenges and Opportunities of Interdisciplinary Teaching,” the session was co-organized by Kristin Johnson and John Lynch and was co-sponsored by the PSA. Presenters were: Hanne Anderson (U. Aarhus), Melinda Gormley (U. Puget Sound), Andrew Hamilton (Arizona State U.) and Kristin Johnson (U. Puget Sound). The session was well attended and a fruitful discussion occurred. Piers Hale submitted a proposal for a CoE session at the November 2011 meeting in Cleveland titled “Linking the Past and the Present: A Discussion of Collaboration Between Historians and Practitioners in the Classroom, the Field and the Laboratory.” CoE plans to resurrect the “Innovations in Education” series in the HSS Newsletter.

Committee on Research and the Profession
CoRP has been looking at their role, in cooperation with the Women’s Caucus and GECC, with the job survey); access by independent scholars to digital media resources; and guidelines for stands on issues of public concern.

Forum for the History of Science in America
by Ham Cravens
Last year’s FHSA speaker was Vassiliki (Betty) Smocovitis, University of Florida (I am proud to say that I recruited her and she is grateful to the University of Florida Alumni Fund for travel expenses to Montreal—she was UF Alumni Professor for two years, 2009–2011). She spoke before a crowded room of approximately 75-80 people, all appreciative and all of whom gave her a standing ovation—which she richly deserved. The title of her talk was “The Good Earth: Masuo Kodani, Émigré Networks, and Wartime Genetics.” An article that was related to this talk has been published as “Genetics behind Barbed Wire: Masuo Kodani, Émigré Geneticists, and Wartime Genetics Research at Manzanar Relocation Center,” Genetics vol. 187 (February 2011): 357-366. The word on the street is that Betty is working on a short book expanding on her sterling talk and article.

Graduate and Early Career Caucus
GECC has been busy! We have several events planned for the upcoming annual HSS meeting in Cleveland, including:

Mentorship Program: On Thursday night of the Cleveland conference there will be an opportunity for interested graduate students and early career professionals to interact with select senior scholars in a reserved, and less hectic, space. If you’re interested in participating, either as a mentor or a mentee, please contact us at our mentorship program at HSSmentorship@gmail.com. Furthermore, if you are interested in participating in the mentorship program, as a mentor or mentee, but you can’t make it to the meeting in Cleveland, please contact us and we will help connect you with other scholars.

Author Workshop: On Friday during lunch, GECC is sponsoring an author workshop in which prominent publishers will discuss the ins and outs of today’s publishing world. Topics may include how to get published in a scientific journal, author rights and responsibilities, how to review a paper, measuring journal and research prestige, and a basic introduction to scholarly publishing. The session’s topics are still being resolved and we would love to hear what our
members would like to learn about these important issues. Please contact our session coordinator Christine Manganaro (mang0084@umn.edu) if you have any suggestions.

**GECC Saturday Morning Session:** On Saturday morning our GECC sponsored session “Bringing Science to the Public: What Can the Science Studies Scholar Do?” will be held from 9:00–11:45 a.m. Panelists include Mark Largent, Naomi Oreskes, Ed Larson, Jane Maienschein and Marcia Bartusiak. This will be a lively group and the format will emphasize a long question and answer period. We hope you all can make it!

**GECC Business Meeting:** The GECC Business meeting will be held immediately following our Saturday morning session. Light refreshments will be provided. GECC is an excellent way to add service to your CV and even more importantly, it is a great way to become more involved in the profession. What events do you want to see at future conferences? What needs do you have that are not being met? Come to the business meeting and let us know!

**GECC Sponsored Raffle and Mixer:** Worried about the expense of HSS this year? Well, this year GECC is raffling off a free room at the conference hotel for the duration of the conference! With a purchase of a $5 raffle ticket (or buy five for $20!) you will be entered to win this valuable prize. Any HSS member can buy a raffle ticket and we’ll have the drawing two weeks before the annual meeting, giving you ample time to cancel any existing reservations without penalty. Proceeds will partly go to funding a Friday night mixer for graduate and early career professionals. Support the GECC and its programs by buying raffle tickets online at our website [http://hssgecc.wordpress.com](http://hssgecc.wordpress.com). We will also be selling raffle tickets at ISHPSSB in July. If you would like more information about the raffle or the mixer, please contact us at hss.gecc@gmail.com.

GECC uses Facebook to announce funding opportunities, prize competitions, calls for abstracts, conferences, etc. It is a resource for graduate students, post-docs, early careerists, and mentors of graduate students and early career scholars. Please “like” our Facebook group “History of Science Society Graduate and Early Career Caucus” and stay up-to-date with all of our activities and promotions. Of course, you can always find more information about all our activities, mission, and officers at our webpage [http://hssgecc.wordpress.com](http://hssgecc.wordpress.com).

**Women’s Caucus**

After the 2010 annual meeting, outgoing WC co-chair (2008–10) Susan Rensing created a Facebook Group for the Women’s Caucus to which members of the group can post. The group currently has 25 members, so is certainly not reaching our entire constituency, but is a helpful central location for some. During summer 2011, a subcommittee of WC members (including Jay Malone) will be working on strategic planning, through which we plan to determine the future goals and priorities of the Caucus (especially in re: HSS more broadly). Jay Malone consulted with his counterpart in AHA who has agreed that the HSS Employment Survey can be ‘piggybacked’ onto the AHA Employment Survey. We are currently in the process of consulting to make sure questions about gender and diversity are preserved in this transition.
News from the Profession

Dissertations in the History of Science and Technology

The latest group of recent doctoral dissertations pertaining to the history of science and technology can be viewed at the following URL: http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/histmed/researchresources/dissertations/index_html.

This list is created from the hard copies of Dissertation Abstracts on a bimonthly basis and is intended for interested scholars world-wide. We are grateful to Jonathon Erlen of the University of Pittsburgh for making this list available.

Film Screening Highlights Oral History of Navajo Uranium Contamination

In April, the American Society for Environmental History hosted a screening of the film, The Return of Navajo Boy, which explores the human fallout of uranium contamination in the American Southwest. The screening was part of a larger project to connect historians with people contaminated by uranium resource extraction, and to hear them in their own voices. Speakers at the screening included tribe elders, whose contributions were translated from the traditional Diné language.

Similar workshops will be held in October at four Oregon universities: Southern Oregon University, University of Oregon, Oregon State University, and Portland State University. For more information on these workshops, contact Linda Richards, PhD Candidate at Oregon State University. A webisode describing the project may be found at http://navajoboy.com/25553/environmental-historians-applaud-elsie-perry-and-navajo-boy/.

IHPST Newsletter

The latest International History and Philosophy of Science Teaching Group newsletter is available on the web at: http://ihpst.net/newsletters/.

Cuban Society on the Web

The Cuban Society for the History of Science and Technology now has its own web site, http://www.schct.sld.cu, containing general information about the Society and its activities. It also includes the most recent newsletters published as well as other texts and references in Spanish and/or English. Comments from visitors to the web site are welcome, especially if they convey useful suggestions for the improvement of its present modest format.

Penn Libraries to Launch New Schoenberg Institute for Manuscript Studies with $20 Million Manuscript Collection Gift

The Penn Libraries have received a major collection of 280 Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts, valued at over $20 million, from long-time benefactors and Library Board members Lawrence J. Schoenberg (C’53, WG’57, PAR’93) and Barbara Brzidle Schoenberg. To promote the use of this and other manuscript collections at Penn, the Libraries will create the Schoenberg Institute for Manuscript Studies. The full press release is here: http://www.library.upenn.edu/docs/publications/SchoenbergMssCollection.pdf
The University of Chicago Press is pleased to announce the publication of HOPOS: The Journal of the International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science. The digital edition of the inaugural issue (Spring 2011) is now available free for a limited time to all visitors to the journal’s home on the web: www.journals.uchicago.edu/hopos.

With no other current publication addressing the history of philosophy of science, the HOPOS journal will have its own place in a growing area of research. HOPOS will draw upon the multiple methods of philosophy and history to study the development, functioning, applications, and social and cultural engagements of the sciences.

The journal situates understanding of individual sciences within their historical settings and against the backdrop of mainstream issues in philosophical thought relevant to the growth of our knowledge of the world and of human nature.

“Our aim is a journal that provides an outlet for interdisciplinary work that is not often easy to publish in existing journals,” said HOPOS editor Rose-Mary Sargent of Merrimack College. “Both subject matter and length restrictions in existing journals do not allow for the extensive bibliographical references so often required in works that are of both a philosophical and a historical nature. HOPOS provides an important new venue for this kind of scholarship.”

The journal is available in both print and electronic formats. Each issue will contain a minimum of four articles and ten to fifteen book reviews. Articles are blind reviewed by two or three referees. The first issue is dedicated to the memory of Ernan McMullin, one of the founders of the discipline who died unexpectedly while the issue was in press.
Midwest Junto

The 54th meeting of the Midwest Junto took place from 1–3 April, in Lincoln, Nebraska, on the campus of the University of Nebraska. The Junto was founded by Oklahoma’s Duane Roller, Wisconsin’s Robert Siegfried, and Kansas’s Robert Schofield more than a half century ago to provide a professional forum for themselves, students and like-minded individuals unable to afford travel to a national professional meeting. It continues to serve as a central meeting place for persons living in the middle of the United States and beyond. The organization meets annually in spring and is particularly receptive to persons without extensive experience presenting their research to national professional historical organizations. It welcomes work in the history of medicine and the history of technology as well as the history of science. The Midwest Junto retains its founders’ vision that it should be informal and loosely organized. The time and place for the Junto’s annual meeting is rarely set more than a year in advance. The organization caters to no time period or place. Papers themselves are limited to about fifteen minutes in duration.

David Cahan, the Charles Bessey Professor of History at the University of Nebraska, hosted the 2011 Junto. The Lincoln Junto featured 24 papers, ranging from agricultural chemistry in 18th-century Scotland, to the development of the professional scientist in France, to Nazi scientists in Mark Twain’s Missouri. Following a delicious banquet dinner at Lazlo’s Brewery and Grill, Robert Seidel gave the Stuart Pierson Memorial Lecture, speaking on science and power as it related to the development of nuclear weapons.

The 55th annual meeting of the Midwest Junto for the History of Science will be held in the spring of 2012 at the Missouri University of Science and Technology in Rolla, Missouri; dates to be announced. The Junto welcomes short papers on topics in the history and philosophy of science, technology, and medicine. Graduate students are strongly encouraged to participate. Please check the web site at http://www.history.iastate.edu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=97&Itemid=90 in late 2011/early 2012 for an announcement of dates and a call for papers.

For questions, please contact Jeff Schramm, schrammj@mst.edu, or Junto secretary Peter Ramberg, ramberg@truman.edu.

SoHOST 2011

At Left: Alex Roland (Duke University) delivering the plenary talk at SoHOST 2011

The Auburn University History Department hosted the 2011 Southern Regional Conference for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine (SoHOST) on April 1 and 2. On Friday night, a dinner was highlighted by a keynote address given by Alex Roland of Duke. Roland addressed the dual nature of constructing a biography. On Saturday, nineteen presenters from ten different institutions gave papers on a variety of topics in the history of science, technology, and medicine. In the
morning sessions, papers discussed the masculinity of deodorant and astronauts, leprosy research in Louisiana, vivisection in Edwardian England, the ways in which professionals classify the body, and the Cold War in popular culture. Following lunch, topics included various representations of health, infrastructure, food production, and the scientific method. The conference and the papers all received positive feedback.

SoHOST is an attempt to combine the traditions of other regional conferences, such as the Midwest Junto and the Columbia History of Science Group at Friday Harbor. The conference provides a welcoming environment for graduate student presentations along with more established scholars as well as a collegial venue to allow the growing community of scholars in the South to present new material. This year’s meeting was the fifth iteration of SoHOST. The conference rotates to different universities each year.

Michael Johnson, mpj0001@tigermail.auburn.edu

SAHMS Conference

The Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science (SAHMS) met at the Peabody Hotel (famous for its parade of ducks), Memphis, Tennessee, 4–5 March 2011, in a conference consisting of 20 sessions. The meeting was attended by 22 student and 66 full registrants, 88 in all. The keynote speaker was pathologist Jerry Francisco, MD, “Two Kings: A Study in Contrasts,” on the finding in the cases of Elvis Presley and Martin Luther King. The meeting was sponsored by the University of Tennessee Medical Center Library, Richard Nollan, Local Arrangements Chair. Next year’s meeting will be held at the Emory Conference Center, Atlanta, GA, 2–3 March 2012.

For details go to www.sahms.net.

Lone Star Historians of Science

Continuing a now-longstanding tradition, the Lone Star History of Science Group held its twenty-fourth annual meeting on 22 April 2011 at the University of Texas in Austin. The gathering was hosted by Bruce Hunt of the UT History Department, with help from graduate student Angela Smith.

The speaker this year was Professor Ian Russell of the Texas A&M Health Sciences Center at College Station, who told the fascinating story of the Primate Research Station that the Prussian Academy of Sciences established at Tenerife in the Canary Islands in 1912. Under Eugen Teuber and then Wolfgang Köhler, the Tenerife station did pioneering work in cognitive neuroscience, particularly through behavioral studies of problem-solving by chimpanzees. The activities of the station were not confined to research, however, and Professor Russell presented strong evidence that it also served as a front for German Naval Intelligence to gather information on passing vessels and, after the outbreak of World War I, to coordinate U-boat attacks on British shipping. Professor Russell’s talk focused on the astonishing scientific productivity of the Tenerife station, particularly in its first year or so of operation, and more broadly on the role serendipity plays in science, as opportunities for research sometimes arise under the most unexpected circumstances.
After a lively discussion, the group headed off to enjoy dinner and further conversation at a local Indian restaurant.

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 at 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 hosted by Professor Cyrus Mody at Rice University in Houston in March or April 2012. Anyone wishing to be added to the group’s mailing list should contact Bruce Hunt of the University of Texas at bjhunt@mail.utexas.edu.

Columbia History of Science Group

The Columbia History of Science Group (CHSG) held its annual meeting at the University of Washington’s Friday Harbor Labs on San Juan Island, 4–5 March 2011. The CHSG has been meeting for almost three decades, with an emphasis on providing a congenial atmosphere for scholars to share their research in the history of science.

This year’s meeting began with a fascinating keynote address by Elizabeth Watkins, of the University of California at San Francisco entitled “The American Way of Stress.” Watkins analyzed the changing popular and professional understanding (and treatment) of “stress” throughout the 20th century. The keynote address was followed by an evening reception.

Saturday’s morning session commenced bright and early, with a series of papers on the history of conservation and ecology by Kristoffer Whitney of the University of Pennsylvania, Henry Trim of the University of British Columbia, and Gina Rumore of the University of Minnesota. Exploration provided the theme of the late-morning session, during which Brian Shefke of the University of Washington shared his research on the collecting networks of the Hudson Bay Company, and Daniel Zizzamia of Montana State University spoke on paleontology and fossils fuels in the American West. The first afternoon session included papers by Kelly Kistner of the University of Washington (on epistemological reasoning in the work of the Grimm Brothers), Patrick Slaney of the University of British Columbia (on scientific internationalism during the cold war), and Tara Coffin of the University of Washington (on the presentation of eugenics in textbooks). Finally, the day was rounded off by Michael Riordan of the University of California, Santa Cruz speaking on the Superconducting Super Collider, Marci Baranski of Arizona State University sharing her research on the Green Revolution and climate change, and Joshua Howe of Montana State University presenting on gender in the history of global warming science and politics.

The wide range of talks inspired conversations that attendees pursued during the traditional afternoon break, as they wandered along the beaches and through the woods at the Friday Harbor Laboratories. A traditional wine and oyster reception commenced the evening festivities. Attendees then proceeded to the more formal Milosian Banquet (at which, as always, Black Tie is optional) where they celebrated the major and minor accomplishments of the weekend. No doubt, the major event of the weekend was the surprising appearance of Sir William Herschel, who delivered a paper on his observations of planets and nebulae. For his role in facilitating the arrival of his friend, Woody Sullivan (of the University of Washington) received one of CHSG’s coveted annual awards.

The CHSG’s next meeting—our 30th anniversary—will be held at Friday Harbor Labs 9–11 March 2012. For more information visit us at http://columbiahistoryofsciencegroup.org.
Pan-Hellenic Meetings on the History of Medicine Held in Athens, Greece

This spring, three meetings on the history of medicine were held in Athens, Greece. The forth Pan-Hellenic Meeting on the History of Medicine, “History of Psychiatry,” was held 4–5 February 2011; the fifth, “Louis Pasteur,” on April 1; and the sixth, a two-day meeting on the history of obstetrics and gynecology, was held May 13 and 14.

Yale Hosts Workshop on Plant and Animal Breeding

A lively and stimulating workshop took place at Yale University over the weekend of 3–5 June 2011 on the emerging field of plant and animal breeding and the ways in which innovators sought to protect their intellectual property in their living products. Sponsored by the Yale Program in the History of Science and Medicine, with assistance from CERMES, in Paris, the workshop drew some 25 participants from the U.S. and Europe and covered the period from the early nineteenth century to recent decades. The workshop included a special session at the Yale Center for British Art, where Dan Kevles, of Yale, spoke on “Art and Property in Plants and Animals.” Angus Trumble, a Senior Curator, and Amy Meyers, the Center’s Director, gave the participants a tour of selected paintings and illustrations relevant to plant and animal science.

Further information:
http://www.ipbio.org/pdfs/finalprogram.pdf

UW Madison Hosts Conference in Honor of David Lindberg

On June 4, the departments of Medical History and Bioethics and the History of Science co-hosted a conference entitled “Wrestling With Nature” in honor of the lifetime achievement of Sarton Medal winner, emeritus college wrestler, and past HSS president David Lindberg. Presentations encompassed the full spectrum of Professor Lindberg’s interests, spanning ancient, medieval, and modern science. The conference coincided with the release of a new book from University of Chicago Press, Wrestling With Nature: From Omens To Science, edited by Michael Shank, Peter Harrison, and Ronald Numbers. The editors dedicated the book to Professor Lindberg, celebrating him as “an enthusiastic teacher, a wise mentor, a congenial collaborator, a thoughtful and supportive colleague, and a good friend.”

David Lindberg’s graduate teaching has left a mark on the history of science almost as deep as his scholarship has. He supervised the following dissertations, whose authors’ names will be familiar to many HSS readers:

York University, Toronto, Holds Workshop on “Revisiting Evolutionary Naturalism”

A workshop entitled “Revisiting Evolutionary Naturalism” took place on 6–7 May 2011, at the Institute for Science and Technology Studies at York University in Toronto. Organized by Gowan Dawson and Bernard Lightman, the workshop was sponsored by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Humanities Department, and the Offices of the VP Research and Innovation and the Dean of Liberal Arts and Professional Studies. Post-doctoral fellow Melinda Baldwin ably handled local arrangements with the help of Science and Technology Studies PhD students Cam Murray and Ali McMillan. The purpose of the workshop was to re-evaluate the place of evolutionary naturalists, such as T. H. Huxley, John Tyndall, Joseph Dalton Hooker, and Herbert Spencer, in Victorian science and culture. Papers were given by scholars of Victorian science from Canada, the United States, Britain, and New Zealand, including Melinda Baldwin, Ruth Barton, Peter Bowler, Gowan Dawson, James Elwick, Jim Endersby, Bernard Lightman, Josipa Petrunic, Ted Porter, Michael Reidy, Jonathan Smith, Robert Smith, Matthew Stanley, Michael Taylor, and Paul White. George Levine delivered an exciting public lecture in which he eloquently argued that the scientific naturalists dealt with the paradoxes of their position through art rather than science.

Many of the papers made it clear that evolutionary naturalism was influential across the scientific disciplines. Petrunic focused on the role of mathematics in W. K Clifford’s evolutionary theory; Jonathan Smith examined the incorporation of evolutionary naturalism into Alfred Newton’s ornithology; and Dawson dealt with Huxley’s paleontology. A number of papers centered on hitherto unexamined aspects of evolutionary naturalism. Robert Smith discussed how evolutionary naturalists working in astronomy deployed the nebular hypothesis in support of their creed. Elwick reminded us that evolutionary naturalists were heavily involved in the Victorian examination system and

Further information:
The full program and press release may be found at: http://histsci.wisc.edu/department/news.php
that they graded thousands of exams during their careers. Reidy fascinated the audience with his account of the competition between Leslie Stephen and John Tyndall to climb the tallest alpine peaks. Lightman probed Huxley’s agenda while Huxley served on the Devonshire Commission.

Another group of papers were concerned with how evolutionary naturalists treated the issue of science and religion. Barton discussed theses naturalists’ participation in the Sunday Lecture Society, Stanley their concept of the uniformity of nature, and White their participation in the Metaphysical Society debates on faith and science. Other papers questioned to what extent important figures actually belonged to the evolutionary naturalist group. Endersby tackled Joseph Dalton Hooker while Taylor investigated Herbert Spencer. The final session looked at later generations of evolutionary naturalists. Baldwin concentrated on their relationship to the journal Nature, Bowler on their association with early twentieth-century rationalism, and Porter on Karl Pearson and public science.

A spirited debate took place at the end of the workshop, as participants grappled with a terminological problem. Should we refer to this group of intellectuals as “scientific naturalists” (the late Frank Turner’s preferred term), as “evolutionary naturalists” (which could signal that the workshop is trying to approach them in new ways), or by some other label that better captures their place in British cultural life in the second half of the nineteenth century? As a means of determining where everybody stood at the end of the conference, a vote was taken. Of the seventeen who voted, seven were in favor of “scientific naturalism,” two in favor of “evolutionary naturalism,” and eight abstained. The editors of the volume that will come out of the workshop have their work cut out for them.

**Group picture outside Bethune College.** Top row, from left to right: Robert Smith, Ben Mitchell, Paul Fayter, Kristen Hardy, Peter Bowler, Richard Jarrell, Gowan Dawson, Richard England, Paul White, Jim Endersby, George Levine, Ted Porter, Matthew Stanley, Cameron Murray

Middle row, from left to right: Tina Choi, Suzanne Bailey, Josipa Petrunic, Sonja Pushchak, Katharine Anderson, Jonathan Smith, Elizabeth Neswald

Bottom row, from left to right: Ruth Barton, Melinda Baldwin, John Morden, Michael Reidy, Bernie Lightman, James Elwick, Michael Taylor, Matthew Kaufman

*Picture taken by: Ali McMillan*
Seventh Joint Meeting of the BSHS, CSHPS, and HSS

Tuesday–Friday, 10–13 July 2012, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA


Unlike some 3-Society Meetings in the past, the 2012 conference has no stated theme; papers on all topics in the history of science are welcome. As 2012 marks the centennial of Isis, papers related to the history of both Isis and/or the discipline would be timely.

The Philadelphia Area Center for the History of Science (PACHS) is helping with the arrangements. Dorm room accommodations will be available at the University of Pennsylvania, and a small number of hotel rooms will be reserved for the conference (individuals will need to call the hotel directly or visit the HSS web site, www.hssonline.org, for reservations). The program will include parallel themed sessions, plenary lectures, education and outreach activities, and events at the American Philosophical Society, the Chemical Heritage Foundation, and the University of Pennsylvania. A more extensive social program is being developed by the local organizers. The conference schedule will offer delegates the opportunity to explore the many attractions to be found in the “City of Brotherly Love,” including Philadelphia’s extensive links to the history of science.

The Program Committee welcomes proposals for sessions or individual papers from researchers at all stages of their careers. Participation is in no way limited to members of the three organizing societies, but there will be a registration discount for members. Intending participants should also note that the usual HSS rules concerning presenting at successive conferences do not apply to this meeting.

The deadline for submitting a session or abstract is 5 December 2011.

Full details of how to submit your session or abstract will be available shortly on the HSS website at hssonline.org. Inquiries concerning this conference should be directed to info@hssonline.org.
CFP: Integrated History and Philosophy of Science—&HPS4

Department of Philosophy and History of Science, University of Athens, Greece, 15–18 March 2012

Keynote speakers:
Jed Z. Buchwald (California Institute of Technology)
Thomas Ryckman (Stanford University)

Call for Papers
We invite the submission of individual paper abstracts for &HPS4, the fourth of a series of international conferences under the general heading of “Integrated History and Philosophy of Science.” We solicit contributions that exemplify the combination of historical and philosophical analysis of science or discuss the possibilities and merits of integrated HPS as a scholarly endeavor. In light of the 50th anniversary of the publication of Thomas Kuhn’s Structure of Scientific Revolutions, we also welcome submissions that discuss Kuhn’s classic and its continuing relevance for integrating HPS.

Proposals for papers (in either Word or PDF format) should include:

• Title and abstract of the paper. In order to enable the program committee to make more informed decisions, we request abstracts on the order of 1000 words. If you are aware of other submitters whose work might well be grouped with yours in a symposium session, please alert us to that fact.

• Address of the participant, including e-mail, phone, and institution

The deadline for submission of abstracts for &HPS4 is 1 September 2011. Decisions will be announced by 31 October 2011. Please direct your submissions to: andhps@phs.uoa.gr. Please visit the following web sites for a sampling of the work presented at prior meetings:

http://www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr/Events/All/Conferences/others/other_conf_2007-08/andHPS/andHPS.htm; http://www.nd.edu/~andhps/; http://www.indiana.edu/~andhps/

Limited financial support for scholars presenting work at &HPS4 will be available.

For further information about &HPS4, you may visit the conference web site: http://conferences.phs.uoa.gr/andhps/

Questions can be directed to andhps@phs.uoa.gr or to the local organizers:
• Theodore Arabatzis, tarabatz@phs.uoa.gr
• Kostas Gavroglu, kgavro@phs.uoa.gr
• Vasso Kindi, vkindi@phs.uoa.gr
• Stathis Psillos, psillos@phs.uoa.gr

Forum for the History of Science in America Graduate Student Travel Award

Graduate Students presenting papers on American topics (broadly defined) at the History of Science Society Annual Meeting are invited to apply for travel assistance funding from the Forum for the History of Science in America. The Forum will be awarding one grant of $250.00 (USD) to assist with the cost of traveling to and attending the meeting. To apply, please submit the following: The title/panel/abstract for the paper being presented. A brief statement indicating a) whether or not the applicant has additional or alternative sources of travel funds (e.g. departmental support); b) whether the applicant has presented papers at previous HSS meetings; c) estimated cost of transportation to the meeting (e.g. airfare). The successful candidate will be presented with the award at the Forum’s Annual Business meeting normally held during the lunch hour on the Friday of the Conference. Please send your application materials via email to Professor Gwen Kay (gwen.kay@oswego.edu) by 31 August 2011.
Soliciting Nominations for 2011 Forum for the History of Science in America Article Prize

The Forum for the History of Science in America has begun gathering articles for its 2011 Publication Prize. Here are the eligibility criteria:

• Any article published in the English language in a professional journal issue (or chapter in a multi-authored edited volume) dated 2008, 2009 or 2010 and
• Authored by a scholar(s) who received a PhD in 2001 or afterward (i.e. recent PhDs and graduate students are eligible for the article prize),
• On a topic in American Science (“American” loosely defined to include the western hemisphere, “science” conservatively defined to exclude articles focusing on either the “clinical and social history of medicine” or the “history of technology”).

Authors are encouraged to self-nominate. Please submit PDFs of published articles to David Spanagel: spanagel@wpi.edu between now and 31 July 2011.

Dibner History of Science Program at the Huntington, 2012–2013 Fellowships

The Dibner History of Science Program offers historians of science and technology the opportunity to study in the Burndy Library and the other history of science and technology resources at the Huntington.

Short-Term Awards

• Eligibility: PhD or equivalent; or doctoral candidate at the dissertation stage.
• Tenure of fellowship: One to five months.
• Amount of award: $2,500 per month.

Long-Term Awards

• Eligibility: PhD or equivalent. Applicants must have received their PhD by June of 2011.
• Tenure of fellowship: Nine to twelve months.
• Amount of award: $50,000.

Applicants can be conducting research or already be at the writing stage and need reference materials only. The deadline for 2012–2013 fellowship applications is 15 December 2011. For information on how to apply, please go to the “Research” section of The Huntington’s web site at http://www.huntington.org/huntingtonlibrary.aspx?id=566.

Arizona State University Visiting Graduate Training Program

The Embryo Project at Arizona State University announces our NSF-funded Training Grant. We have hired a postdoctoral fellow, Nathan Crowe, who will soon complete his PhD from the University of Minnesota. Nathan will join our team led by Jane Maienschein, Manfred Laubichler, and Jason Robert, with Grant Yamashita as a continuing postdoc helping on the informatics side.

Beginning in January 2012, we will select a cohort of 6-8 visiting graduate students to join our project for writing, editing, and informatics training as part of the Embryo Project. We will begin a formal selection process in the fall, but we are announcing the program now and invite you to tell us if you are interested so that we can make sure you receive information and application materials. You need not specialize in history of embryology, but in any area of history of life or related sciences with a willingness to find points of contact and to learn.

Visitors must be graduate students in good standing, with funding from another institution that covers your salary and health insurance and any necessary visas in hand. ASU will make you a visiting scholar and provide your local housing and transportation. Students will be in residence for a minimum of 8 weeks, from mid January to mid March, and may request to stay the entire semester. In addition, all participants will be invited to join the History of Biology Seminar that we hold every year as part of the new ASU-MBL HPS Program (though the seminar is going into its 25th year).

For more information on the project, see http://www.embryo.asu.edu
To express interest or for more information, please contact: Jane Maienschein (maienschein@asu.edu) or Jessica Ranney (jessica.ranney@asu.edu)
Joe Bassi (PhD, UCSB, 2009, Patrick McCray advisor) accepted a position in 2010 as an assistant professor of Arts and Sciences for Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University/Worldwide campus. In this capacity, and because of his diverse academic background, he will be teaching courses both in the humanities and the sciences. He is also serving as the Associate Discipline Chair for Social Sciences and Economics.

Nathan Crowe (University of Minnesota) will start a postdoctoral position this fall with the Embryo Project at Arizona State University’s Center for Biology and Society.

Lindley Darden (University of Maryland, College Park) and Carl F. Craver of Washington University in St. Louis received a National Endowment for the Humanities Collaborative Research Grant to support their joint HPS work on “In Search of Mechanisms: Strategies from Biology.” Their goal is to complete a book manuscript on the topic, written for a general audience, by 2012.

The International Association for Plant Taxonomy (IAPT) has award the Stafleu Medal to Jim Endersby of the University of Sussex for his book, Imperial Nature: Joseph Hooker and the Practices of Victorian Science (Chicago, 2008). The IAPT awards the Stafleu Medal triennially “for an excellent publication dealing with historical, bibliographic and/or nomenclatural aspects of plant systemics.” The 2011 award ceremony will take place at the International Botanical Congress in Melbourne, Australia in July.

Donald R. Forsdyke (Queen’s University, Kingston, Ontario) is pleased to announce that following an introductory series of twelve 15-minute videos on evolutionary principles, a second series of 12 videos on Natural Selection is now available. This latest series deals with historical aspects of ideas on natural selection, with special reference to the complex interactions involving Charles Darwin, Patrick Matthew and Samuel Butler. The list of titles may be viewed at http://post.queensu.ca/~forsdyke/ videolectures.htm. The first video of the natural selection series, entitled “History and Words,” may be viewed by going directly to YouTube: www.youtube.com/watch?v=-LPxHKPQ3SM.

In August, Melinda Gormley will join Notre Dame’s Reilly Center for Science, Technology, and Values as the new Assistant Director for Research. With a 2007 history of science Ph.D. from Oregon State, Dr. Gormley was most recently a Visiting Assistant Professor in James Madison College at Michigan State University. At Notre Dame, she will provide overall direction for the Reilly Center’s diverse and expanding research portfolio and will serve as the primary liaison to the Center’s on- and off-campus research partners. She joins a leadership team in the Reilly Center that includes Director Don Howard, Assistant Director for Education, Edward Jurkowitz, and Katherine Brading, who directs Notre Dame’s History and Philosophy of Science Graduate Program. For more information, see the Reilly Center website: http://reilly.nd.edu.

Radioactivity: A History of a Mysterious Science by Marjorie C. Malley will be published by Oxford University Press this summer.

Rebecca Priestley recently completed her PhD in the history and philosophy of science from the University of Canterbury, New Zealand. She is the first person in New Zealand to complete a PhD in the history and philosophy of science from a New Zealand university. Her PhD thesis was Nuclear New Zealand: New Zealand’s Nuclear and Radiation History to 1987, which she plans to publish in some form. She is also working on an anthology of Antarctic Science, a follow up to her award-winning 2009 book The Awa Book of New Zealand Science.

The Morning After: A History of Emergency Contraception in the United States, by Heather Munro Prescott (Central Connecticut State University), will be available early this fall from Rutgers University Press.

Leslie Tomory received a Mellon post-doc from McGill University, and will conduct research there from 2011 to 2013.

Robert S. Westman (University of California, San Diego) is the Dibner Distinguished Fellow in the History of Science and Technology at The Huntington Library for 2011–2012.

New HSS/NASA Fellow in the History of Space Science

The History of Science Society is pleased to announce that Christine Yi Lai Luk is the 2011–12 HSS/NASA Fellow in the History of Space Science. Christine, a graduate student at Arizona State University, will be examining how China’s biological rocketry program influenced the early institutional history of the Institute of Biophysics at the Chinese Academy of Science between 1949 and 1976. Her research will not only examine the links between nation-building and scientific discipline-building projects, but also the dynamics between the scientific community and the state in Maoist China. The study will focus on biophysics, which, as a relatively marginal field within the Chinese Academy of Science, will provide a complement to scholarship on better-known aspects of Chinese space science. It aims to highlight how, from 1966 to 1976, biophysicists struggled under close government scrutiny, and also to show how state pressure to launch rockets carrying living organisms helped to legitimate biophysics as a discipline. Space science, Christine argues, is not simply a case of government patronage of science; rather, it is a neglected “missing link” in the broader attempt to understand the particular situation of science and scientists in Maoist China. The HSS looks forward to the results of this fascinating project.

ISHPSSB Awards Inaugural David L. Hull Prize to William B. Provine of Cornell University

At its meeting in 2011, the International Society for History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Biology will award the first David L. Hull Prize. This prize will be awarded biennially to honor the life and legacy of David L. Hull (1935–2010), to an individual who has made extraordinary contributions to scholarship and service in ways that promote interdisciplinary connections between history, philosophy, social studies, and biology and that foster the careers of younger scholars.

The inaugural recipient of the David L. Hull prize is William B. Provine, the Andrew H. and James L. Tisch Distinguished University Professor at Cornell University. Provine, whose teaching, mentoring, research, and engagement have won admiration and
respect among biologists, historians, philosophers and social scientists who study biology, has an unflagging interest in getting others to appreciate the sciences he studies.

Provine’s approach to the writing of history through close relationships with living subjects is especially striking. Provine’s most celebrated relationship was perhaps with the late Ernst Mayr. Their co-edited collection *The Evolutionary Synthesis: Perspectives on the Unification of Biology* remains a classic. But the crowning achievement of Provine’s scholarship was his monumental 1986 *Sewall Wright and Evolutionary Biology*. This book reset the standard in scientific biography, and Stephen Jay Gould called it “the finest intellectual biography available for any twentieth century evolutionist.”

Will Provine’s work serves as a powerful reminder of the life and legacy of David Hull. The two were good friends, working to foster the interdisciplinary scholarship that is the mainstay of ISHPSSB. It is thus especially fitting that Will Provine is the first recipient of the David L. Hull Prize.

The prize will be awarded at the 2011 Biennial Meeting of the International Society for History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Biology. For the full prize citation, see the ISHPSSB listserv, [http://www.ishpssb.org/listservontheweb.html](http://www.ishpssb.org/listservontheweb.html).

**J. E. McGuire Awarded Sarton Chair**

In recognition of his lasting contributions to the History of Science, on Thursday 28 April 2011 Professor J. E. McGuire, professor emeritus of the History and Philosophy of Science Department of the University of Pittsburgh), was inaugurated as Sarton Chair Holder of History of Science 2010–2011 by the Sarton Committee at Ghent University *(collegae proximi: Professor Maarten Van Dyck and Dr. Steffen Ducheyne)*. Further information can be found at [http://www.sartonchaier.ugent.be/en/chainholder](http://www.sartonchaier.ugent.be/en/chainholder). Professor McGuire’s two Sarton Lectures will be published later this year in a special issue of *Sartoniana* ([http://www.sartonchaier.ugent.be/en/journal](http://www.sartonchaier.ugent.be/en/journal)).

**Steffen Ducheyne Receives Human Sciences Award in Brussels**

In recognition of his historical studies and philosophical-systematic analyses of the History of Science, in particular the history of physics, Dr. Steffen Ducheyne received the Belgian American Educational Foundation Alumni Award in the Human Sciences at Brussels on Friday 27 May 2011. Dr. Ducheyne is currently Postdoctoral Research Fellow of the Research Foundation (Flanders) and he is affiliated with the Department of Philosophy and Moral Science at Ghent University. His research focuses on the History of Scientific Methodology of seventeenth- to nineteenth-century physics. He is currently finishing a monograph on Newton’s methodology, *The Main Business of Natural Philosophy: Isaac Newton’s Natural-Philosophical Methodology*, which will appear shortly with Springer.

Memorial Service for Roger Hahn

A campus memorial service for Roger Hahn, longtime HSS member and friend of the Society, will be held at the Men’s Faculty Club on the University of California, Berkeley campus on Sunday, 25 Sept 2011 at 3PM, PDT. A notice of Roger’s death will appear in a future Newsletter.

Hans Wussing

15 October 1927—26 April 2011

By Annette B. Vogt (Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin)

Hans Wussing, a distinguished historian of mathematics, passed away on 26 April 2011, at the age of 83. Wussing was director of the Karl Sudhoff Institute for History of Medicine and Science at the University of Leipzig, and professor of history of science at the University of Leipzig. He was born on October 15 in 1927 in Waldheim, in Saxonia. After studying mathematics and physics at the Leipzig University, he became a teacher there, from 1955 until 1957.


From 1957 onwards he belonged to the famous Karl Sudhoff Institute for the History of Medicine and Science at the University of Leipzig, first as an assistant, from 1977 until 1982 as director. From 1968 until 1992 he also was professor for history of science at the University of Leipzig. Wussing became the teacher and advisor of most historians of mathematics who ever were working in this field from the late 1950s until the end of the GDR. Following in the tradition of Gerhard Harig (1902–1966), Wussing was an important presence in the history of mathematics and history of science in the GDR, serving also as a representative in the international scientific community.

With his publications on the history of mathematics Wussing influenced the history of science and mathematics far beyond the borders of the GDR. He showed how important the reconstruction of ideas and theories could be to get a better understanding of the work of mathematicians from antiquity until the early 20th century. For historians of science, he underlined the importance of primary sources and of the strict analysis of the development of scientific ideas, theories and concepts. And he influenced the history of mathematics as a topic in teaching courses at the universities in the GDR between the 1970s and 1989. His book “Lectures on history of mathematics” became a role model for teaching courses in history of science. Hans Wussing was also active in various fields concerning international relationships and collaboration in history of science and mathematics. In 1993 he was awarded the Kenneth O. May Prize in the history of mathematics.

Marjorie K. Webster

9 June 1915—8 May 2011

(Adapted from the obituary published in the Evanston Review from May 26 to June 1, 2011)

Marjorie (Madge) Kelly Webster, age 95, died on 8 May 2011 in Santa Barbara, California. Her lifetime of intellectual pursuits began during college, when she spent a year at Pueblo Santo Domingo in New Mexico working with Native American schoolchildren and exploring archeological sites of the local tribes. She completed her degree at Sarah Lawrence College and attended the University of California at Berkeley.
During World War II, Mrs. Webster worked for Douglas Aircraft Company. In 1953 she wed high school classmate Roderick Sheldon Webster, to whom she was married for forty-four years until he passed away in 1997. Early in their marriage, with Roderick's engineering background and Marjorie's interest in art and archeology, they discovered and nurtured a mutual lifelong passion for antique astronomical instruments through the Adler Planetarium. From 1962–1969 they served as volunteer caretakers of Adler's antique instrument collection. In 1970 they were named Co-Curators, still as volunteers, retiring from that position in 1991.

In the intervening almost half a century, Roderick and Marjorie helped build the collection and prestige of the Planetarium in a number of ways. They were involved in acquiring more than half of all the current collections. In the words of Kenneth Nebenzahl, an expert and dealer in rare maps and books in Chicago and an Adler Board member, “their enthusiasm has made the crucial difference between this institution being a great, nationally respected sky show venue, and its position as a world-renowned science museum, one of the three most important in the world, along with Oxford and Florence.” The Websters developed the Adler's library of astronomy and navigation, now one of the world's greatest collections of historic scientific instruments, rare books, maps, works on paper, and materials documenting our exploration and understanding of the universe. Their research in museums and private collections throughout North America and Europe resulted in a database of more than 15,000 scientific instrument makers over the past five centuries. The database is accessed daily by scholars and citizens around the globe.

In 1998, Marjorie and Roderick published the definitive Western Astrolabes on historical, scientific instruments of the Adler Planetarium and Astronomy Museum, Volume I, which inspired the creation of another volume on eastern astrolabes. Adler Vice President for Collections, Marvin Bolt, said that their “passion and vision have touched the lives and shaped the experiences of tens of millions of people who have walked through these doors and tens of millions who will visit the Adler in decades to come.” The Websters were responsible for endowing the HSS’s Derek J. DeSolla Price Prize, which recognizes the best article in Isis. After Rod's death, the Prize was renamed the Derek Price/Rod Webster Prize. She was a life member of the HSS.
WASHINGTON—Humanities research and cross-cultural understanding play a direct role in keeping America safe and preventing future wars, argued a panel of humanities researchers and supporters at a recent congressional briefing in the United States.

Panelists at the briefing, which was sponsored by the National Humanities Alliance and the Association of American Universities, explained how research projects funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities helped foster a better understanding of different cultures—particularly in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and Iran—and how that knowledge has assisted U.S. military, aid, and diplomatic efforts in those countries.

“To understand what’s on the surface, it is necessary to know what is below the surface, and that is often the history and culture of a region,” said Jim Leach, chairman of the NEH and former U.S. representative from Iowa.

The briefing came at a time when humanities scholars are having to reassert themselves and justify their value, both in the U.S. and abroad, in the face of a larger push for colleges to focus on programs that lead more directly to jobs in the so-called STEM fields (science, technology, engineering, and math).

Part of the briefing’s goal is to garner support for the NEH, which provides grants for humanities research and supports local programs through state humanities councils. Like many other federal agencies, the endowment is facing significant cuts as Congress grapples with decreasing federal spending. The endowment has often been targeted because it is an easy place to cut and because many people do not understand the payout of investing in humanities, panelists said.

Congress cut the endowment’s budget for the current fiscal year to about $155 million. In the president’s proposed budget for fiscal year 2012, the endowment would take a further cut, down to $146 million.

Cornell University’s president, David Skorton, who moderated the panel and has made a very public push to secure greater public support for the humanities, said he would like for individuals to call for an increase in funding for the NEH this year to $167.5 million, what the endowment received in 2010. But he noted that number “would still fall far short of what we ought to be budgeting.” The endowment’s budget is a drop in the bucket compared to the budget for the National Institutes of Health, which has a proposed budget of $32 billion for fiscal year 2012. “The funding we allocate to the humanities has never come close to the value it adds to our lives and the life of our country,” he said.

The panelists touted projects that cataloged Iranian civilization or Chinese historical figures, studied the history of uranium production in Africa, explored Arab demographic trends, and preserved newspapers from across Latin America, as examples of NEH research that deepened America’s understanding of other countries with which it regularly engages. Jacob Shapiro, a professor of politics and international affairs at Princeton University, discussed his own work on the links between U.S. aid and religious teaching on violent activity in Arab countries, studies that have helped inform military policy in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Humanities research does not always line up with national policy goals so perfectly, and the panelists acknowledged that the NEH can fund projects that don’t seem to relate to national objectives. But such projects could have broad ramifications when national policy goals change, the panelists argued.

Jamsheed Choksy, a professor of Central Eurasian studies at Indiana University at Bloomington, studies a range of issues involving the culture of Asian
countries, and his work took on new prominence after 9/11. He relayed the story of Craig Davis, a graduate student who studied under him. When Jarvis went to Pakistan and Afghanistan in 1999 and 2000 to study elementary education, his research seemed of little import to policymakers. But his 2002 article “‘A’ is for Allah, ‘J’ is for Jihad,” which documented political propaganda in elementary school textbooks, helped define how the U.S. military and diplomatic efforts in the Middle East interacted with local populations.

In their opening remarks, Skorton and Leach both discussed how important the humanities and liberal arts education are for goals outside of national security. Belief in the value of compromise or the importance of showing respect for others’ opinions, which they said are less prevalent in Congress and national politics now than in the past, are all strengthened by study of the humanities and liberal arts, they argued.

“There has never been a time when humanities were more important to the life of the country or the security of the country,” Skorton said.

Further information:
The full program and photos of the event are available on the web site of the National Humanities Alliance, http://www.nhalliance.org/events/previous-events/briefing-on-the-humanities-in-the-21st-century.shtml.
At 12:53 p.m. last August 19, I finished filming what turned out to be my last video of our ill-fated attempt to summit the Weisshorn, a majestic pyramidal peak in the Pennine Alps, not far from Zermatt in the Swiss canton of Valais. It was the third time we had stopped to document “the breakfast nook”—the small ledge where the first successful climbing party had eaten breakfast—only to realize, once we resumed climbing, that the true “nook” had to be higher up.

I was making short films to include as part of a video-tutorial for graduate-student transcribers involved in the John Tyndall Correspondence Project. Tyndall was Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution from 1853 to 1887, and he published significant works in electro-magnetism, thermodynamics, sound, glaciers, and atmospheric phenomena, including the first experimental verification of the natural greenhouse effect. He was also a pioneering mountaineer, spending his summers clambering in the Alps from the mid-1850s until his death in 1893. As many of Tyndall’s letters include references to the glaciers and peaks of the Pennine chain, my climbing partner Dennis Duenas and I had spent three weeks following Tyndall’s footsteps, from his summer home in the Bel Alp to his ascents of the Breithorn and Dom. We also desperately wanted to document Tyndall’s crowning achievement in mountaineering, the first successful summit of the Weisshorn. As ominous clouds rolled in below us, however, we reluctantly gave up the attempt, fifty-three minutes past our “absolute latest” turnaround time, and not even half way up the mountain.

I gratified myself that Tyndall had failed on his first attempt as well. So had Leslie Stephen, C. E. Mathews, and a host of other legendary Swiss guides and British amateurs. At 14,780 ft (4,506 m), it is a big mountain, with crevassed glaciers at the beginning, rock and ice bands in the middle, and a massive fifty-degree snow slope guarding its upper reaches.

In the mid-nineteenth century, the summit was deemed unreachable, and Tyndall’s successful climb on his second attempt—August 19, 1861—was by far the most difficult route to have been accomplished to that date. He began with his guide J. J. Brennen and porter Ulrich Wenger in the small town of Ronda, bivouacked mid-way up (slightly below the present day Weisshornhütte), woke at 2:15 the next morning, and with a flask full of wine and a bottle of champagne, reached the summit in twelve hours. “The work was heavy from the first,” Tyndall boasted, “the bending, twisting, reaching, and drawing up calling upon all the muscles of the frame.”

The second successful summit, in August 1862, followed an even more exhausting route. Leslie
Stephen—author of *The Playground of Europe* (1871), “An Agnostic’s Apology” (1893), and the first editor of the *Dictionary of National Biography*—began several miles lower than Tyndall, made the ascent in under ten hours, and trekked back to Zermatt, adding twenty miles to his day.

The first and second successful summits of the Weisshorn were made by two of the top climbers in the Victorian era. They were also two of the most preeminent intellectuals of their day—outspoken agnostics and defenders of evolutionary naturalism in the post-Darwinian era. The height of their climbing came in the early 1860s, the same years in which they formulated their naturalism. Mountaineering enabled both to experience nature individually, to see its laws in action, *in situ*. They experienced deep time in the formation of mountains and the carving out of valleys, shallow time in the movement of glaciers, and in a single day could travel through all of Humboldt’s vertical zones. Tyndall consistently performed experiments and compared observations made at different heights, deliberately formulating his research programs on his ability to climb vertically up the sides of mountains.

Yet, for Tyndall, and certainly for Stephen, there was always something more to nature than nature’s laws. A mystery lay behind it that the mountaineer was in a propitious position to uncover. That mystery, moreover, was deeply personal. “Beside such might,” Tyndall wrote in his journal after a day of climbing, “man feels his physical helplessness, and obtains the conception of a power superior to his own. His emotions are stirred. His fear, his terror, his admiration[,] he ends his survey breathing into the rushing cataract a living soul.” In his own journals, Stephen echoed a similar spirit. Climbing, he believed, produced a “marvelously stimulating effect upon the imagination.”

This is one reason why the Alps were so appealing to Tyndall, Stephen, and other evolutionary naturalists: it forced them to grapple with the mystery beyond life. It stirred their emotions, their fear, terror, and admiration; it focused impressions of the sublime. Both found in the Alps a panacea for their loss of faith. On the side of the Weisshorn, they experienced otherworldliness in a perfectly secular space, where their imaginations were allowed to ramble just as much as their bodies were allowed to scramble. In the mountains, in the midst of all of God’s wonders, it was safe to be an agnostic.

There is, of course, selfishness imbedded in the sport of mountaineering. Both Tyndall and Stephen left behind wives and dear friends. I think this is one reason why Tyndall focused so heavily on science, turning the mountain into what he called “Nature’s laboratory.” He required a justification to climb. Even today, most mountaineers need similar additional inducement, whether environmental, spiritual, or cross-cultural. My historical interests in Tyndall and my role in the John Tyndall Correspondence Project offered me the justification to follow Tyndall to the Swiss Alps.

*Continued on Page 32*
When writing my book on tides, it weighed heavily on me that I was writing so much about rivers, estuaries, and coasts that I had not personally experienced. I had not always achieved what Wallace Stegner called “a sense of place,” a relationship with the contours of the land, its people and culture. The individuality of experience following Tyndall has helped me, in the most simple of senses, to engage more fully Tyndall’s correspondence. As one of the members of the Tyndall Correspondence Project, I plan to edit the volume that covers the early 1860s, and my experience has enabled me to put known places to the many named spaces found in his letters. My growing familiarity with the physical geography of the region, moreover, has helped me train graduate-student transcribers, has enhanced my scholarship, and in a more complex way, has help me understand what Tyndall was actually searching for on the sides of mountains. It was certainly something more than science.

August 19 will mark the 150th anniversary of the mountain’s first ascent. I will be there, participating in the local celebrations at both the Weisshornhütte and in the city of Ronda. Hopefully, by 12:53 p.m., Dennis and I will be nearing the snow-capped summit, and the furthest thought from my mind will be John Tyndall.

For more information on the John Tyndall Correspondence Project, including how you can become involved, please see the official web site (www.yorku.ca/tyndall) or email Jamie Elwick (jelwick@yorku.ca), Bernie Lightman (lightman@yorku.ca), or Michael Reidy (mreidy@montana.edu).