

Newsletter

of the History of Science Society

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HSS's NEW EDITOR: H. FLORIS COHEN

by Michal Meyer, Editor in Chief, Chemical Heritage and Manager of Public History Initiatives at the Chemical Heritage Foundation

Editor's Note: In February 2012 H. Floris Cohen submitted a preliminary proposal to the History of Science Society (HSS) to become the Society's new Editor. After many months of discussion, a site visit from the search committee, and a person-to-person conversation with our current editor, Bernie Lightman, Dr. Cohen and his colleagues in Utrecht submitted a final proposal. In June 2013 the HSS Council accepted the recommendation from HSS's Committee on Publications and elected Dr. Cohen to a 5-year term as Society Editor: 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2019.

George Sarton founded *Isis* in Belgium in 1912, and when World War I broke out he took the journal with him to the United States. A century later, the *Isis* editorial office is moving back to Europe. What follows is an interview with Floris Cohen, professor of comparative history of science and chairman of the Descartes Centre for the History and Philosophy of the Sciences and the Humanities at Utrecht University in the Netherlands, and, beginning on July 1, 2014, which happens to be his birthday, the tenth editor of *Isis*.

The *Isis* editorial office will be in the Netherlands for five years. What will be different and what will be the same?

A century ago the whole thing started in the Low Countries, so when the idea occurred to me that perhaps *Isis* might return there, it struck me as both attractive and perhaps somewhat outrageous. So I sounded out a few American colleagues and friends, and one offered to take up the matter in general terms with Jay Malone, HSS's Executive Director. His response gave me some confidence that a preliminary proposal was not going to be laughed out of court right away, so Wijnand Mijnhardt, the director of my home base, the Descartes Centre, and I began to look around for support inside and outside our Centre and our university.

I still look in somewhat awed amazement at where, over a year later, we are now. I will have the cooperation of two book review editors, Prof. Eric Jorink and Dr. Ad Maas. The former is on the staff of the Huygens Institute and the latter is a curator at the Museum Boerhaave. HSS has always been both international and American, and the basic idea is to shift the balance somewhat to the



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international. I would like to get more European historians of science involved in *Isis* and in HSS more generally. To that end I intend to set up an informal workshop in Utrecht for suggestions on what the presence of *Isis*' editorial office in the Netherlands for five years may mean from their point of view. This is not about Europe taking over—it is about how to make *Isis* benefit from being in Europe for an extended period.

HSS is flourishing, *Isis* is flourishing, so any changes will be very partial and also gradual. My principal aim will be to follow Bernie's example of publishing *Isis* on schedule, and to maintain a distribution of subjects roughly in proportion to the research interests of HSS members. At present and in the foreseeable future this means an emphasis on science in the modern era, up to just about our own times, and also with a very substantial portion dedicated to the history of science in North America. To have an editor with a background in Europe and with an almost fully pre-1700 record should not lead to any substantial change in this regard—the readership's interest is, and should remain, uppermost.

My own scholarly interests do not cease with Newton. Many years ago Nancy Nersessian and I translated H.A. Lorentz's doctoral dissertation. Also, I take the idea of "The Second Scientific Revolution" very seriously, and I am part of a collaborative effort to conceptualize this as yet somewhat vague notion. Last year John Pickstone

spent three months at the Descartes Centre as a research fellow, and he suggested to Frans van Lunteren and me that the preliminary work on this be done in the Netherlands—plenty of capable young people around, so he felt, to prepare the ground for a later, truly international effort.

Present-day academic trends tend to favor the quick piece with the big claim at the possible cost of profound and meticulous scholarship. I feel that if any journal in our field can withstand these inherent temptations it is *Isis*. Whether brief or lengthy, whether directed at a small topic or at the comprehensive view required by a broad subject, any piece can turn out to be of great interest and depth. I like asking big questions, but I have also worked on the square inch, and for *Isis* I would aim at a judicious mix. Eric, Ad and I will regularly consult the Advisory Editorial Board for help in naming possible referees and reviewers.

As I wrote in my proposal, my broad guidelines in editing *Isis* will be (1) insistence on meticulous scholarship; (2) sustained efforts at maintaining fair judgments; (3) avoidance of needless dichotomies in methods and approaches in examining the history of science; (4) a readiness in the end (i.e., after due consultation has run its course) to make clear-cut and unambiguous decisions; (5) editorial and office arrangements set up so as to make it optimally possible to stick to deadlines throughout. Not that I believe that these guidelines differ in any significant sense from Bernie's!

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EDITORIAL POLICIES, ADVERTISING AND SUBMISSIONS

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The *Newsletter* is edited and published in the Executive Office. The format and editorial policies are determined by the Executive Director in consultation with the Committee on Publications and the Society Editor. All advertising copy must be submitted in electronic form. Advertisements are accepted on a space-available basis only, and the Society reserves the right not to print a submission. The rates are as follows: Full page (7 x 9.25"), \$625; Horizontal or Vertical Half page (7 x 4.6"), \$375; Quarter page (3.5 x 4.6"), \$225. The deadline for insertion orders is six weeks prior to the month of publication and should be sent to the attention of the HSS Executive Office. The deadline for news, announcements, and job/fellowship/ prize listings is firm: Six weeks prior to the month of publication. Long items (feature stories) should be submitted eight weeks prior to the month of publication. Please send all material to the attention of the executive office: info@hssonline.org.

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Are there differences between North America and Europe in the kind of history of science that is done?

The approach of Dutch historians of science is mostly oriented to what goes on in the Anglo Saxon world. Of course, most examine subjects in Dutch history. In the Netherlands as elsewhere in Europe and beyond, there are many as yet underexploited materials that are highly relevant to the history of science and are less readily accessible to strictly Anglophone scholars. I think a bit more of that should flow into the general history of science. This does not only concern Europe. Right from the start I have been attending the founding meetings of the Forum for the History of Science in Asia, meanwhile an acknowledged group inside HSS. As Sarton wished it to be, HSS has always had an international and a more specifically American side, and I see my role as helping to strengthen the former, subject always to generally accepted quality considerations.

Do you see language differences posing any difficulties?

At the Descartes Centre we have a masters curriculum in history and philosophy of science that is taught in English. In the 18th century very many educated Dutch spoke and wrote excellent French; in the 19th century it was German, and since World War II most Dutch speak reasonably fluent English. Even so, 'reasonably fluent' is not good enough for *Isis*. There is a language bureau

connected to my university, which we will invite to assess the quality of English of everybody involved, from the editors down to the various editorial assistants, and help us bring it close to perfection. We must be able to communicate with our authors and reviewers in clear unambiguous English.

The Descartes Centre, your academic home, is an unusual academic institution. What makes it so unusual?

The Descartes Centre was founded in 2007 at the initiative of my colleague, Wijnand Mijnhardt. His vision and sturdy perseverance have made it possible, and he has served from the start as its director. As soon as a board was constituted, I was appointed its chairman. The Centre's most distinctive feature is its bringing together of everyone concerned with either the history or the philosophy of any discipline in Utrecht University. The uniquely vast spectrum of our concerns extends from, say, the philosophy of history to the history of veterinary science, with the largest portion definitely reserved for the history of the natural sciences. The remarkable extent to which this is not just a paper construction but a living reality in everyday academic life has been underscored in a recent assessment report produced by (among others) Jürgen Renn, Harold Cook, Martin Rudwick, and Bas van Fraassen. Each member of the Center stays in his or her own department, so our actual staff remains confined to the director and to the business manager, Annemariëke

Blankesteyn. The Faculty of Humanities is our host institution, but each faculty pays its annual dues to keep the Center afloat.

Our University Board appears to like us because we help to bring some unity to the university. Fulfilling one of the report's recommendations, we are getting more faculty members than just those of the Sciences and of the Humanities to take up history and philosophy of science from the start in the regular curricula. Their students should be able to reflect on what science and scholarship are about and on the history of their own discipline. For ourselves and for our graduate students, we have regular colloquia. Not counting our MA students, we have over 40 people involved, most doing history or philosophy of this or that domain of science on a part-time basis.

The Centre's five-year trial period is now over and we have a solid budget. I would not have dreamed of applying to become the *Isis* editor if I did not have the backing of a solid institution capable of supporting that. There will be obvious benefits to the Descartes Centre in having the *Isis* editorial office here. The prestige involved counts, of course, but above all there is now the prospect of dedicating our efforts to widening *Isis'* international perspectives, both in and beyond Europe. Further, it is important to me to assemble a group of promising youngsters around *Isis*, thus giving them more than a glimpse at scholarship-in-the-making.

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Of course there are historians of science at other Dutch universities, too. We have moved far from the small-scale, each-for-his-own situation I remember from the mid-1970s when I became part of the profession. I am just back from a most stimulating two-day conference, the fifth in ten years, with some seventy participants, most of them Dutch, but also a few Flemish Belgians. Some attended out of sheer interest, but most are professional historians of science or, as graduate students, aspiring to become one.

Tell me something about your own background and intellectual interests.

I studied social and political history, with history of science for a minor. My Ph.D. thesis is about the Dutch social democratic movement in the 1920s. I turned to history of science for two reasons. One is that I liked the humanities and I liked the sciences and I found it hard to choose between them. History of science is the perfect way to not have to choose.

In the late 1960s, as a student of history I became interested in the origins of the modern world. Of course, I was hardly unique in that interest, but I realized early on that it's very hard to understand anything about how the modern world originated, and why it did so in Europe first, if (as most history textbooks did and do) the rise of modern science is left aside. So that particular question, of how modern science came into being and why it did so in Europe,

has determined my scholarly career, to the point that I think I've solved the problem. The solution took only 800 pages! It sounds rather immodest and no doubt scholars a half century from now will have moved on. I took several intermediate steps to get there, beginning with my first book in English, *Quantifying Music*. That was a way of acquainting myself with the thinking of many of the pioneers of modern science from the point of view of a subject that is usually neglected. I then wrote a historiographical book, *The Scientific Revolution*, in which I examined some 60 views on the Scientific Revolution, from Whewell to the late 1980s, and ordered and compared them all. Standing on the shoulders of those who had analyzed vital aspects of the Scientific Revolution, I felt it was time to think the issues through for myself. I put my budding conception down in a book that came out three years ago, *How Modern Science Came Into the World. Four Civilizations, One 17th Century Breakthrough*.

Your Dutch language *The Recreation of the World* proved popular in the Netherlands and won the Eureka Prize. Are people in the Netherlands more interested in the history of science than elsewhere?

In that book I wrote up in abbreviated form the argument of *How Modern Science Came Into the World*. I wrote it in my native language and directed it toward a broader audience. Its success was unexpected. I had hoped it would sell maybe 3,000 copies; I was astonished that 12,000 or so

copies sold. In 1950 E. J. Dijksterhuis published what was later translated as *The Mechanization of the World Picture*, and that book is still a living presence in the Netherlands. Quite a few people who addressed me after lectures said things like, "So you are the new Dijksterhuis?" That book acted as a preparation; otherwise I do not think that there is anything special about the Dutch audience in this regard. I don't see why this kind of book would be impossible in any other country. I wrote it in as lively a manner as I could without sacrificing the complexity of the argument. I left out the documentation, of course. In the larger book I invite the reader to join me as it were in an exciting voyage of discovery; in the shorter book I set up myself as an authority—no questions, doubts or qualifications, unlike the larger book. The style is colloquial, which is why I'm not going to translate the book into English myself. Cambridge University Press has accepted it, and I am seeking a professional translator so it retains that colloquial style, just as was done in the German and also (as I have grounds to presume) the Chinese translation.

What I think further contributed to the book's success is that, although neither triumphalist nor just a history of ideas of great men, it does take the greatness of truly great men seriously. "Responsible heroism" is what I have dubbed this, and I believe that's what many a reader picked up. There is a great story to be told, and mine is analytical, comparative and counterfactual, but

NOTES FROM THE INSIDE

HSS's Second Century

Over the past year, the HSS Executive Committee has given considerable thought to strategic planning for the Society. The 100th anniversary of *Isis* (first published in 1913) reminds us that the HSS will turn 100 in 2024. And although 2024 seems like a distant land, given the number of years it takes to transform an organization (especially those that are sometimes described as “hidebound”), now is the moment to be thinking macroscopically, something at which historians excel.

The HSS has used various forms of strategic planning and development in the past with varying results. The most common outcome has been a series of recommendations, such as pouring more resources into the website, that have failed to capture the imagination of the membership. We would like to proceed differently this time and, through numerous conversations with colleagues in the American Council of Learned Societies and through many hours spent with the Executive Committee and former presidents, we believe that hiring an expert to help us plan ahead will change the outcome this time.

In this planning, we will build on fundamental components of the HSS. For example, last year, in a column about members' generosity, I wrote that the first question in spending these donations is asking if the proposed activity advances our mission to further interest in the history of science. If the answer is “yes,” then we ask how we can carry out this activity most efficiently. With the help of a strategic planner, we will accumulate information that will help us articulate the Society's future direction and goals. This guiding vision will be determined through one-on-one interviews with members, through focus groups, through questionnaires, and through careful conversations with Council. The result will be a well-conceived vision for the History of Science Society that prepares us for our second century, and, we hope, provides us specific ideas about how to realize that vision.

So, we will be in touch—and thank you for your membership in the HSS.

- Jay Malone, HSS Executive Director

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also a narrative. That's actually true of both books, wittily distinguished by Bob Westman as “Cohen heavy” and “Cohen light.”

Should historians of science try harder to engage the general public in their work? If so, how?

Yes, I think so. In the 1990s I had a monthly newspaper column on matters of science and scholarship in a university context. In one I made a case that really every scholar should spend a year or so of his or her career making known to a larger audience what he or she has been doing with the funds the taxpayer has entrusted to her or him. And if you do not feel up to doing it yourself, then hire a capable science writer to do it with you.

The Netherlands is a small country that always produces a large contingent at HSS meetings. Why is that?

Ever since the Second World War history of science in the Netherlands has been mostly oriented to the Anglo-Saxon world, for example E.J. Dijksterhuis and R. Hooykaas (my own teacher in the history of science). These two set a very high

standard that, it seems to me, can still be felt.

As I said, historians of science in the Netherlands have become quite a coherent group; the Descartes Centre has helped in creating this coherence. We all know each other and talk to each other—it's a country you can cross in two to three hours by car or train. A question that regularly comes up in conversation is, “Are you going to the next HSS meeting? Yes, are you?” and so on. HSS meetings give a wonderful sense of refreshment and an opportunity to update yourself. True, the funding situation at Dutch universities still makes this travel possible. Over the years I have missed few annual meetings, and I look forward with special expectation to the next one in Boston. I have fond memories of my 5-months' stay at the Dibner Institute in 1995. And, of course, I will confer with the Committee on Publications and with the Executive Committee of which I will become a member, and I will meet, I hope, with the editors of *Osiris* and the *Critical Bibliography* and as many advisory editors as will come to the meeting.

History and Public Policy: An Interview with San Diego Mayor Bob Filner—and Some Information on Science Policy

By Melinda Gormley (Reilly Center for Science, Technology and Values, University of Notre Dame)

Editor's Note (August 6, 2013): Since the interview with Bob Filner was posted in the July Newsletter, a sexual harassment lawsuit was filed against him by several women. Subsequently other women have come forward indicating that they too were subject to his inappropriate sexual overtures. In a press conference on 26 July, Filner admitted the truth of these accusations, stating: “The behavior I have engaged in over many years is wrong. My failure to respect women and the intimidating contact I engage in at times is inexcusable.” He indicated, moreover, that he intends to seek treatment at a behavior counseling clinic and undergo intensive therapy. The History of Science Society deplors sexual harassment and is sensitive to the harm suffered by persons who experience it. The interview traces Mr. Filner’s biographical path from history of science to politics, contextualized by a broader discussion of the connections between history of science and careers in science policy. We want to make clear that the Society in no way condones any inappropriate sexual behavior that he may have engaged in.

San Diego’s new Mayor Robert “Bob” Filner was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1942. He graduated from Cornell with a B.A. in chemistry, and then completed his Master’s Degree in History at the University of Delaware, where he wrote a thesis on the 19th century Russian chemist Alexander Mikhailovich Butlerov. He continued his interest in the history of science at Cornell, where he earned his Ph.D. under the guidance of L. Pearce Williams (Filner’s 1973 dissertation titled “Science and Politics in England, 1930-1945: The Social Relations of Science Movement” can be found at <http://voiceofsandiego.org/2012/12/12/bob-filners-1973-doctoral-dissertation-asset/>). He taught mathematics at Tuskegee Institute and then spent over twenty years teaching history at San Diego State University before moving full time into politics. In 1979 he was elected to serve on the San Diego School Board and became School Board President in 1982. He then served on the San Diego City Council beginning in 1987 and was elected Deputy Mayor in 1991 and to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1992. His mayoral term started on February 22, 2013.

An Interview with Mayor Filner

MG: How did you go from a Ph.D. in history of science to Mayor of San Diego?

BF: I came out to San Diego to teach at San Diego State University, which I did for 22 years. I taught history of science for all of those years.

My children were in the public school system and I ended up running for the school board to bring attention to the issues I thought I knew something about, the issues I thought should be responded to. I won the election, which I didn’t expect since I was a Democrat and it was a Republican town in 1979. I had so much fun being in office and decided to run for City Council. I won twice there. With each new position I taught less. When I went to Congress I stopped teaching entirely.

So my position as Mayor came out of my love for education and my love for my children.

At Cornell University as an undergraduate I was studying engineering and became convinced I needed some liberal arts. I took a history of science course. At the time Henry Guerlac and Pierce Williams were there. They overwhelmed me with their ability. That’s when I decided that’s what I wanted to do.

During that time, I had always been involved and interested in politics. I have a history of activism; I was involved in the Civil Rights Movement from the mid-1950s. I was part of the Freedom Riders and was in jail for a couple of months, and I was also involved in the politics of the 1960s and 1970s.

It was an evolution from education to politics and

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from activism to politics.

MG: How does your training in the history of science help you in your current role as the Mayor of San Diego, or in your past positions as a Congressman or City Council member?

BF: A historical perspective is important for everyone. You've got to know where you've been to know where you are going. You must understand the history.

It gives me a leg up. When I vote on an issue, people see I know the history. Nowadays, all issues are science and technology based. How do you deal with an issue, like climate change or evolution or stem cells, when people deny it exists and people don't understand the science?

We are embarking on putting solar panels on school buildings and people recognize that I understand the science and are surprised that a politician has that background.

MG: How can historians, and especially historians of science, technology, and medicine, contribute?

BF: People in these fields could be of great help if they were to get more involved as advisors. Academics worry about losing integrity, but that doesn't have to be the case. The fact that you understand the science and technology takes you farther more generally. Historians of science are more able, but they are not the only ones who can do this. ...

I translate discussions into something more pragmatic. I appropriate the science and put it in more friendly terms. Scientists forget that information has to get translated into a way that the public can understand. Historians of science can help with this.

I did postdoc research on the Office of Technology Assessment. I am one of the only ones in my party who can argue for why it was important and why it should be resurrected.

I think there is real role for people in the political process. You need people with both a humanistic and scientific background.

MG: What are your favorite books or publications in the history of science?

BF: The first book I read in Henry Guerlac's course was *The Copernican Revolution* by Thomas Kuhn and it floored me. The interactions between science and history were amazing to me.

Some Information by Melinda Gormley

Bob Filner's path from professor of history to Mayor of San Diego is a study in historical contingency. He did not set out to become a politician. He ended up there through a series of events that played out over several years. Also, he did not abruptly leave academia but rather transitioned slowly into a career in politics. Indeed, Mayor Filner spent many years teaching history at San Diego State University while also holding various political offices.

In these ways, Mayor Filner's career history is not unlike that of many individuals who are now in science policy careers. Most did not complete undergraduate or graduate degrees in science policy—largely because, until recently, there were few educational programs in science policy. Of note are the following programs which have a strong science and technology studies component to the curriculum. The Consortium for Science, Policy and Outcomes (CSPO) at Arizona State University offers a one-year professional master's degree in Science and Technology Policy. Graduate certificates can be completed at the University of Michigan's Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy and the University of Colorado, Boulder's Center for Science and Technology Policy Research. Michigan State University provides an undergraduate program through the Science, Technology, Environment, and Public Policy Specialization (STEPPS), which HSS member Mark Largent has directed since 2005.

Fellowships have been the traditional route for acquiring training in science policy for individuals who have earned a graduate degree in the sciences or engineering or the humanities. Science policy fellowships attract people seeking jobs in a range of sectors such as academia, governmental agencies, NGOs and elsewhere. The AAAS Science and Technology Policy Fellowship provides training in how to apply your research to science policy issues and how

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to communicate your work in effective ways. Fellows live for 1-2 years in the Washington D.C. area working with a federal agency such as the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Defense, and the Environmental Protection Agency (the list could go on and on). For more information, go to <http://fellowships.aas.org/>. There are many other science policy fellowship opportunities out there, but it's difficult to find a comprehensive and up-to-date list.

Some professional organizations have outlets that promote science policy as a part-time outreach or as an engagement endeavor. HSS now has a Joint Caucus of Socially Engaged Philosophers and Historians of Science (JCSEPHS), which according to its manifesto promotes “research, educational and public activities in history and philosophy of science that constructively engages matters of social welfare.” See the April 2013 *HSS Newsletter's* Member News section (page 25 of print version) and this issue for more information. The recently-formed Consortium for the Study and Practice of Socially Relevant Philosophy of Science and Engineering (SRPoiSE) tackles similar matters. The Consortium's five founding institutions are the:

- Department of Philosophy at Michigan State University
- Rock Ethics Institute at Pennsylvania State University

- Center for Science, Ethics, and Public Policy at University of Delaware
- Reilly Center for Science, Technology, and Values at University of Notre Dame
- Department of Philosophy and Center for Knowledge Integration at University of Waterloo

Public policy is an area in which the history and philosophy of science and science and technology studies do and can have a significant impact. The above organizations, educational programs, fellowship opportunities, and interest groups signal the professionalization of science policy.

As a historian it can be difficult to make your work relevant to current science policy discussions. Jeremi Suri of University of Texas, Austin has stated that the historian's role is not to tell decision makers what to do, but rather to educate the public so there is a fuller historical understanding of the political discussion at hand. Suri made this statement during a presentation on the historian as public intellectual given at the University of Notre Dame on April 24, 2013. For more information on Suri, see his website at <http://jeremisuri.net/>. Also, check out a collection of essays based on seminars at the University of Cambridge (<http://www.csap.cam.ac.uk/events/future-directions-scientific-advice-whitehall/>). Rebekah Higgitt and James Wilsdon's perspective in “The Benefits of Hindsight: How History Can Contribute to Science Policy” will be of interest to historians from

any country even though the United Kingdom is the basis for their examples and recommendations. Higgitt is the curator of science and technology at the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich and she blogs for *The Guardian*. Wilsdon is a professor of Science and Democracy at University of Sussex's SPRU—Science and Technology Policy Research. Sheila Jasanoff discusses the uses of Science and Technology Studies (STS) in the public policy process in “Watching the Watchers: Lessons for the Science of Science Advice” and she provides a history of Science and Technology Studies as an outgrowth of studies into controversies involving science and technology and with policy implications. Jasanoff is Pforzheimer Professor of Science and Technology Studies at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. Zuoyue Wang and Naomi Oreskes explore the topic and suggest resources in “History of Science and American Science Policy” (*Isis* 99.2, June 2008: 365-73).

What holds historians back from engaging in science policy? Mayor Filner remarked that academics fear losing integrity. Political discussions and policy advising today requires scholars to learn communication tactics that safeguard their credibility. Retaining one's integrity means recognizing the boundary between expert advice and policy advocacy and learning how to communicate research findings separately from personal opinions.

Blue Marble Lessons

To further our goal of public engagement, the HSS, in partnership with the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, organized an event at Scripps that coincided with the 2012 meeting in San Diego. Called The Blue Marble, an allusion to the famous photo of earth taken by Apollo 17, the event highlighted the earth's oceans, but its real intent was to demonstrate how the history of science offers scientists, journalists, policy makers, and the broader public a chance to see science from a distance, in a broad context. Aply organized by John Alaniz, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of California, San Diego, The Blue Marble was intended to leave a larger footprint at the HSS meeting site by sharing widely the value of the history of science. The major talks were recorded, ala TED talks, so that the footprint could cover the world.

Held in the beautiful Seaside Forum at Scripps, with its billion-dollar view, the public event featured talks by Erik Conway, “Discovering the Oceans’ Role in Climate: Oceanography meets Remote Sensing,” <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tmnESiuwyYY&feature=youtu.be>, by Helen Rozwadowski on “Oceans and People: Why the Humanities? Why History? Why History of Science?,” <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PZhHYmIUR8Q&feature=youtu.be> and panels on the history of oceanography that examined statecraft and global marine science. The public

response was gratifying, especially since The Blue Marble was run on a shoestring budget, but what was equally satisfying was the success of a lesser known private event, one in which the goal was to bring together policy makers, non-profit organizations, environmental activists, scientists, and others with an interest in the ocean.

Michael Reidy, Erik Conway and Helen Rozwadowski represented the HSS for this private session and we are grateful to Jessica Baron of Notre Dame’s Reilly Center for securing the participation of local leaders. These local invitees (conversation partners) included the mayor-elect of San Diego, Bob Filner (who also holds a Ph.D. in the history of science from Cornell—**see Melinda Gormley’s interview of Filner in this issue**—we also invited Filner’s opponent in the race, Carl DeMaio); Michael Jones, President of the Maritime Alliance (<http://themaritimealliance.org/>); Serge Dedina, Executive Director of Wild Coast <http://www.wildcoast.net/>; Mallory Watson, Community Engagement Coordinator, San Diego CoastKeeper <http://www.sdcoastkeeper.org/>; and Duncan Agnew, Professor of Geophysics at Scripps <http://igppweb.ucsd.edu/~agnew/>.

The group met to discuss three basic questions:

1. What ideas do these conversation partners have for fostering interest among your fellow scientists/journalists/policy-makers and other

‘influencers’ in historical backgrounds and contexts?

2. Why are historical insights typically lacking in debates and what is your greatest challenge/hurdle? How best for all interested parties to share and communicate? And what can we do to keep the conversation going?
3. What are some simple, smart, practical steps that the History of Science Society can take so that you can get hold of useful, relevant information in a timely manner?

The conversation revealed that the history of science does influence these leaders: from the historical appreciation expressed by Michael Jones of the Maritime Institute (a group that consults regularly with Ray Ashley, one of the Blue Marble panelists who holds a Ph.D. in the history of science and is director of the San Diego Maritime Museum) to a general valuation of understanding change over time, e.g. the notion of “this used to look like that, now it looks like this.” The conversation partners reported that more and more individuals are coming to appreciate how a historical understanding of coastal areas can help governments develop policies that focus more on disaster avoidance and less on disaster relief. A general theme that emerged was the belief that historians’ involvement in policy will benefit groups that focus on aquaculture.

Blue Marble Lessons, *cont.*

But policy involvement creates some challenges. For example, how many historians of science focus on policy? And those who do so should be speaking with organization such as the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Perhaps some of our members are already doing this (again, please see Melinda Gormley's piece on policy). One of the hidden strengths of the field is the number of professionally trained historians of science (such as Bob Filner and Ray Ashley) who can help us with such challenges. As was pointed out in the conversations, historians of science are unequalled at exploring and explaining the creation of knowledge about the natural world and this type of knowledge can enhance the future in many ways.

What about the future? Historians are typically reluctant to make projections—with some noticeable exceptions—but the future of the Blue Marble requires that we adopt a forward-thinking mind set. Since the HSS looks at science broadly defined, in upcoming public events we will not limit ourselves to the oceans as we draw on some of the lessons learned from San Diego. These lessons reinforce that we need friends in the field, that the history of science is relevant for current events, and that we are well positioned to foster conversations across disciplines. Engagement events like the Blue Marble can help with these objectives but we need to measure impact, plot strategies for policy, and demonstrate how

the history of science can lead to enlightened decisions on science. The momentum from the “Blue Marble” event will continue to be a part of future HSS conferences, under the broader rubric of “History of Science Matters”—events that will bring historians of science into broader conversations about the relevance of our field for contemporary issues.

For the Boston meeting, Alisa Bokulich (Boston University, Center for Philosophy & History of Science) and Conevery Bolton Valencius (University of Massachusetts, Boston) are organizing a “History of Science Matters” session on “Science in the Streets: Public Engagement Then and Now,” which will explore innovative ways of trying to connect ordinary citizens with science, and how the history of science can inform and enrich these efforts. The session will consist of two panels, each of which will pair representatives of current public engagement initiatives with a panel of historians of science, offering a variety of historical cases as a useful lens through which to view these efforts. The panels will be, first, “Science and Spectacle,” (science engagement through entertainment), and, second, “Crowdsourcing Science” (in which ordinary members of the public are brought into the practice of science). Stay tuned!

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JCSEPHS: A New Joint Caucus for Members of PSA and HSS

The Joint Caucus for Socially Engaged Philosophers and Historians of Science (JCSEPHS) is now official! JCSEPHS has been approved by the governing boards of both the Philosophy of Science Association and the History of Science Society. We would like to invite all interested members of HSS and PSA to join our caucus.

The formation of the caucus is a natural extension of both the 2004 decision of the PSA Board to host a web page for philosophy of science in public discourse that resulted in the **PSA Resources Page on Public Engagement** and **interest groups formed by members of HSS**. We held an organizational session at the 2012 San Diego meeting, and had an overflow crowd and wonderful enthusiasm from members of all ages and areas of interest. This engagement reinforces the conviction that we need this joint caucus to support colleagues already doing a diversity of socially engaged work as well as stimulate those who want to.

Manifesto for Joint Caucus of Socially Engaged Philosophers and Historians of Science

The Joint Caucus of Socially Engaged Philosophers and Historians of Science (JCSEPHS) was founded in 2012 to promote research, educational and public activities in history and philosophy of science that

constructively engages matters of social welfare. The JCSEPHS seeks to bridge scholarly research and public debate on science funding, research ethics, race and gender in science, risk assessment, climate science, the status of embryos, genetically modified foods or organisms, and other scientific and technological matters involved in public policy debates.

*This vision of socially engaged philosophy of science is not new. In 1929, the famous Vienna Circle of philosophers published their manifesto, *The Scientific Conception of the World: The Vienna Circle*. Their pamphlet envisioned a progressive future for philosophy that was vitally linked to developments in physics, biology, and social science, to advances in logic and the foundations of mathematics, as well as to progressive movements in the arts, social democracy, and public education. “*The Scientific Conception of the World serves life,*” the manifesto concluded, “*and life receives it.*”*

Things have changed since the 1920s. Yet the JCSEPHS agrees that historians and philosophers of science are well equipped to investigate the complexities of scientific thought and practices in the real world and that they should join public conversations about them. To those ends, the JCSEPHS supports socially engaged research, participation in public discussions with leaders in government or business who shape policy and opinion, and promotes widespread



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celebrate*

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New PSA/HSS Joint Caucus, *cont.*

understanding of science's relations to society and social welfare.

We are beginning with a JCSEPHS Web page, hosted by HSS, which will provide a location to share experiences. We invite volunteers to help with that effort, and hope to have the website up soon. You also have the chance to get involved in the current proposed committees and activities.

- **JCSEPHS Web Committee:** Design, Implementation and maintenance of the Webpage. Come up with or invite suggestions for a logo, update and add new functions as needed to website, etc. Interim Chair: Greg Lusk greg.lusk@utoronto.ca
- **Course Module Committee:** Develop and maintain a data depository for teaching modules relevant to social engagement. (Interim co-chairs: Zvi Biener bienerzi@ucmail.uc.edu and Joel M. Smith joelms@cmu.edu)
- **Public Experts Committee or Media Liaison Committee:** Develop; and maintain a database of resources from JCSEPHS membership. Possibly organize training workshops associated with joint PSA/HSS meetings, and link to resources to help philosophers and historians speak successfully with the press or professional organizations.

- **Global Outreach and Issues Committee:** Explore issues of social engagement globally. The web page will be public, and in addition there will be a members-only listserv for announcements and discussion.

If you would like to join JCSEPHS or volunteer to become involved in committee work, please email Julia Bursten, Interim Listserv Coordinator burstenj@gmail.com to be added to the Google group listserv. If you are interested in acting as interim chair of the Public Experts or Global Outreach Committees or acting as interim Secretary/Treasurer please email Sandy and Jane. "Interim" means we will vote for officers and chairs at the next joint meeting of HSS/PSA November 6-9, 2014 in Chicago.

Sandra D. Mitchell, Professor and Chair
Department of History and Philosophy of Science
University of Pittsburgh

Jane Maienschein, Regents' Professor, President's Professor, and Parents Association Professor
School of Life Sciences
Arizona State University



MARK YOUR CALENDARS
HSS & PSA in Chicago
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INNOVATIONS IN EDUCATION SERIES

*Series Editor, Jim Evans,
University of Puget Sound*

Innovations in Education is a column edited by Jim Evans (University of Puget Sound). The editor warmly invites ideas and offers for future columns. Contact jcevans@pugetsound.edu.

Learning from Science Junk

Richard L. Kremer (Dartmouth College)

Poke around any college or university campus and you start to find “science junk,” obsolete 3-d material no longer used for active teaching or research but—for whatever reason—not yet dispatched to the local landfill. Dusty stuffed birds might fill a glass case in a zoology hallway; rusty, broken or cannibalized scientific instruments clutter top shelves in physics laboratories; hand-sized chunks of rock and minerals fill drawers in geology departments; ancient chemical balances cover tables in the back corner of the inorganic chemistry classroom. Most of this science junk remains diffuse and unorganized. At institutions where science junk “guardian angels” have stepped in, something called organized *scientific instrument collections in the university* (SICU) may emerge. Whether found as junk or SICU, these remnants of local scientific cultures can offer fascinating material for science studies.

At Dartmouth College, for example, our SICU of nearly 3000 objects includes a metronoscope, manufactured by the American Optical Company in the 1930s and used here into the 1960s to teach hundreds of freshmen each year to (purportedly) read more efficiently. A student of mine, a playwright and filmmaker, took one look at this artifact and decided he wanted to bring the metronoscope to life and feature it in a movie. Knowing nothing about the machine, we loaded a paper scroll of text into its bowels, plugged it in, and turned it on. The machine ran backward for a moment and then stopped.



Latif Nasser, Dartmouth '07, and Tom Kenyon, physics lab technician at Dartmouth, load a paper scroll into the metronoscope, a controlled reading machine of the 1930s that currently resides in the King Collection of Scientific Instruments at Dartmouth (acc. 2007.1.11). As far as we know, no other metronoscopes of this vintage have been preserved.

My student, who had never before touched a screw driver, let alone a soldering iron, asked whether we could restore the machine and get it running again. After a long discussion with museum colleagues about restoration versus preservation, we decided to proceed with the former. Leaving all of the original components in place, we designed and installed a new electrical power supply, machined several new brushes for a quirky mechanical slipclutch, and after four months managed to bring the damaged Rube Goldbergian device into working order. Among other things, we discovered much evidence of earlier interventions into the guts of the machine; i.e.,

Learning from Science Junk, *cont.*

it never had worked very well! Dartmouth's lab technicians advised us at each step of the way, but my student did most of the work. We carefully photographed the entire process and documented our efforts with extensive written notes now filed in our museum records for the metronoscope.

Supported by funds for undergraduate research at Dartmouth, my student then traveled to the Special Collections Library at Texas Tech University, to consult the papers of the Taylor family of school teachers who had invented the machine in Brownwood, Texas. By 1937, two Taylor brothers were working for the American Optical Company. They published a textbook on *Controlled Reading*, and sought to place their invention at the center of the widely popular (behaviorist) movement in the 1930-40s that claimed that mechanical movements of students' eyes were the key to successful reading. Their vision was to place a metronoscope in every American school classroom, beside the U.S. flag and the portrait of Washington. My student published a paper on the controlled reading movement and its machines (see *Rittenhouse* 22 (2008), 2-24), and shot his film featuring our restored metronoscope (see *Strange Monkey Tricks on YouTube*). He is now completing his PhD in History of Science at Harvard.

Science junk can provide wonderfully idiosyncratic opportunities for our students to probe topics in the history of science and science pedagogy,

the material culture of science, the history of technology and instrument-making, and the history of a local institution. Currently I have another student exploring a terrestrial globe made in 1811 by James Wilson of Bradford, Vermont, one of America's first globe-makers. The globe provides only a partial outline of New Holland (Australia), whereas Wilson globes printed a year earlier feature a complete outlined continent. This project will deal with the history of globe making, the circulation of geographical knowledge, and hopefully will stir up enough local interest to enable me to find the \$10,000 required to professionally conserve our Wilson globe.

What might you do with the science junk at your institution? Bring relevant artifacts into your regular classes on the history of science/medicine/technology. Encourage students in those classes to write term papers on such artifacts. Allow teams of students in these classes to curate small exhibits (virtual or physical) of such artifacts. Design and teach stand-alone courses on the material culture of science; topics might include laboratory cultures, design and materials, taxonomies of instruments, scientific principles embedded in the artifacts, instrument-making and marketing, models, research or pedagogical styles, collecting strategies and the ideology of icons, and much more. Such courses on instruments are starting to populate history of science curricula at both North America and European universities. For an

international clearinghouse on such pedagogical efforts, with a fairly high signal-to-noise ratio, see rete@maillist.ox.ac.uk.

Most of our teaching and research in the history of science begins and ends with texts. Beginning with artifacts, with science junk, can raise new questions, can offer students a chance to learn new analytical and visual-tactile skills, and can network you with local colleagues (collections and museum professionals, laboratory technicians, scientists and their grad students who manage labs) with whom you might otherwise never engage. Science junk is everywhere. Why not take the plunge?

For examples of the kinds of stories that scientific artifacts can tell, see L. Daston, ed., *Biographies of scientific objects* (2000); D. Pantalony, R.L. Kremer and F.J. Manasek, *Study, measure, experiment: Stories of scientific instruments at Dartmouth College* (2005); R.L. Kremer, "A time to keep, and a time to cast away: Thoughts on acquisitions for university instrument collections." *Rittenhouse* 22 (2008): 188-210.

MEMBER NEWS

Janet Abbate (Virginia Tech) has published *Recording Gender: Women's Changing Participation in Computing* (MIT Press, 2012.) The book traces women's experiences in computing and the gendering of computer science and programming from World War II to the present.

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Joseph Bassi is now the chair of History and Government courses for Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University/Worldwide Campus.

.....

Cynthia Bennet (Iowa State University) has recently graduated with a Ph.D. in the History of Technology and Science. Her dissertation is titled, "Science Service and the Origins of Science Journalism, 1919-1950."

.....

Marco Beretta (University of Bologna) has been awarded the Paul-Bunge Prize for 2013. The award acknowledges a remarkable scientific production which, by relating history of science, scientific instruments, history of chemistry and experimental practice, has made the significance of material culture clearer. Special mention goes to his numerous works on the Chemical Revolution and to his contributions on glass, a material of crucial importance in the chemical laboratory, and to the material properties of which a few theoretical concepts of ancient alchemy and chemistry were related.

Michael Crowe (University of Notre Dame), along with Matthew F. Dowd, has just published "The Extraterrestrial Life Debate from Antiquity to the 1990" in Douglas A. Vakoch (ed.) *Astrobiology, History and Society: Life on Earth and the Impact of Discovery* (Springer: 2013), pp. 1-54.

.....

Edward B. ("Ted") Davis, professor of the history of science at Messiah College, has been elected a member of The International Society for Science & Religion.

.....

Steven J. Dick has been named by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington as the second Baruch S. Blumberg NASA/Library of Congress Chair in Astrobiology in The John W. Kluge Center at the Library of Congress. The chair is a joint project between the NASA Astrobiology Institute and the Kluge Center. The appointment begins in November, 2013. Dick will examine the historical impact of astrobiology and will work both individually and with other scholars to determine systematically the critical issues and optimal approaches to studying the societal impact of the discovery of microbial or intelligent extraterrestrial life. More information is available at http://www.loc.gov/today/pr/2013/13-083.html?utm_source=twitterfeed&utm_medium=twitter

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Alice Dreger's new book *Galileo's Middle Finger: Heretics, Activists, and One Scholar's Search for Truth* will be published by Penguin in 2014.

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Jim Endersby (University of Sussex) was promoted to Reader in the History of Science in March 2013.

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Nahyan Fancy (DePauw University) published in April the book *Science and Religion in Mamluk Egypt: Ibn al-Nafis, Pulmonary Transit and Bodily Resurrection* (Routledge, 2013).

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Anne Fausto-Sterling (Brown University) gave the Stillman Drake lecture at the annual meeting of the Canadian Society for the History and Philosophy of Science, held in Victoria, British Columbia. Her title was "From babies to gender identity: How can we change the paradigm?" A report on the conference can be found in this issue of the *Newsletter*.

.....

Donald Forsdyke (Queen's University) reports that, apart from foraging through dusty archives, a biographer of scientists can delight in their biological fertility. In May 2013, the vigorous 94-year-old Giles Romanes crossed the Atlantic to visit in Kingston, Ontario, the birthplace of his grandfather, George John Romanes, a frequent

MEMBER NEWS, CONT.

correspondent with Charles Darwin who made original contributions to evolutionary theory, comparative psychology, neuroscience and philosophy/theology. Professor Forsdyke took Mr. Romanes to the old Manse, at Beckwith, north of Kingston, where Giles' great-grandmother arrived from Scotland to join her brother, the Presbyterian minister John Smith, in the 1830s.

.....

Monica Green (Arizona State University) will be a Visiting Member of the School of Historical Studies at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton in 2013-14. There, she will be completing her book on the transformation of learned medicine in western Europe in the "long 12th century," a period that would define western medical traditions in theory and pharmacy for centuries to come. In addition, she will be an occasional visitor at the World History Center at the University of Pittsburgh, where she will drawing on the rich resources there to further her studies of the global history of health.

.....

Jacob Darwin Hamblin (Oregon State University) published a new book, *Arming Mother Nature: The Birth of Catastrophic Environmentalism* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2013). He also contributed an editorial opinion piece to *The New York Times* on 30 May 2013 called "Ecology Lessons from the Cold War."

Hunter Heyck (University of Oklahoma) has been appointed Chair of the Department of the History of Science.

.....

David A. Hollinger (University of California, Berkeley) has just published *After Cloven Tongues of Fire: Protestant Liberalism in Modern American History* (Princeton University Press), and has retired from teaching at Berkeley, where his doctoral alumni recently gathered to celebrate his career.

.....

Joel Howell has received the 2013 Davies Award from the American College of Physicians, which is rewarded for "outstanding contributions to humanism in medicine and will be bestowed in recognition of scholarly activities in history, literature, philosophy and ethics."

.....

Klaus Hentschel (University of Stuttgart) head of the Section for History of Science and Technology [GNT] and chair of the History Department at Stuttgart, was recently promoted from corresponding to full member of the *Académie Internationale d'Histoire des Sciences* (Paris, Rome & Liège). He also published the edited volume "Zur Geschichte von Forschungstechnologien—Generizität, Interstitialität—Transfer" [Diepholz, Berlin & Stuttgart: GNT-Verlag, late 2012] with 22

contributions from scholars in the U.S., France, Austria and Germany on research technologies. Professor Hentschel is also pleased to announce that The Stuttgart Database of Scientific Illustrators 1450-1950 (DSI), which he initiated in 2011, now includes 5500 entries that can be traced online for free in 20 different search fields under <http://www.uni-stuttgart.de/hi/gnt/dsi>.

.....

Sally Gregory Kohlstedt (University of Minnesota) published a new book edited with David Kaiser, titled *Science and the American Century. Readings from Isis. Perspectives on Science, Technology, and Medicine* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2013). She also published an article titled "Through Books to Nature: Texts and Objects in Nature Study Curricula," in *Science in Print: Essays on the History of Science and the Culture of Print*, ed. by Rima D. Apple, Gregory J. Downey, and Stephen L. Vaughn (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2012), pp. 156-179.

.....

Roger Launius (Smithsonian Institution) has been appointed as Associate Director for Collections and Curatorial Affairs at the National Air and Space Museum.

.....

Steven Livesey (University of Oklahoma) is transitioning into a well-deserved respite

MEMBER NEWS, CONT.

from administration after serving for more than 17 non-consecutive years as Chair of the Department of the History of Science.

.....

Ken Ludmerer (Washington University, St. Louis) was elected to the boards of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME), which accredits all residency and clinical fellowship programs in the United States, and to the National Board of Medical Examiners (NBME), which administers the three-part licensing examination taken by all U.S. medical school graduates.

.....

Marjorie C. Malley was an invited speaker at a special symposium, “Celebrating Marie Curie, Radium, and Women in Science,” presented by the Delaware Valley Society for Radiation Safety. The symposium was held at the Mütter Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in November 2012.

.....

Massimo Mazzotti (University of California, Berkley) has been appointed the Director of the Center of Science, Technology, Medicine and Society. The appointment will start in July 2013.

.....

Rebecca Messbarger (Washington University, St. Louis) was awarded the 2012-13 James L.

Clifford Prize for her new article, “The Re-Birth of Venus in Florence’s Royal Museum of Physics and Natural History” published by the *Journal of the History of Collections* (May 2012): 1-21. Messbarger is also the author of *The Lady Anatomist: The Life and Work of Anna Morandi Manzolini* (University of Chicago Press, 2010).

.....

David Orenstein delivered his first paper on June 3 in Victoria, British Columbia, “Seeing Canada through Scientific Eyes.”

.....

Naomi Oreskes (University of California, San Diego, and Scripps Institution of Oceanography) has been appointed Professor in the History of Science in the Department of History of Science, Harvard University. The Harvard department is completely delighted to welcome Naomi to the east coast and to our community. She will be continuing her research into the history of earth and environmental sciences, and her NSF-funded collaborative project on scientific assessments.

.....

Michael Osborne (Oregon State University) has been elected a corresponding member of the International Academy of the History of Science. This follows his appointments as Senior Fellow at the Aix-Marseille Institute for Advanced Study for 2011-2014 and as Visiting Director

of Research at L’Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris for fall, 2011.

.....

Gary Patterson (Carnegie Mellon University) chief bibliophile of the Bolton Society at the Chemical Heritage Foundation, is pleased to announce that his first publication in the polymer science series (“A Prehistory of Polymer Science,”) is being followed by a new volume this year: “Polymer Science 1935-1953: Consolidating the Paradigm” (Springer). He also wishes to announce that the Bolton Society and the Society for the History of Alchemy and Chymistry are hosting a joint meeting in London (November 9-12, 2013), that he is the Chair-elect of the History of Chemistry Division of the American Chemical Society (ACS), and that the ACS’s September 8-10 National Meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana will be of special interest to all HSS members and will feature presentations by John Heilbron and other historians. Finally, a major ACS symposium held last August in Philadelphia is being published this year: “Characters in Chemistry: A Celebration of the Humanity of Chemistry.”

.....

F. Jamil Ragep (McGill University) has a new contribution to an edited volume. His paper “Die Macht der Vernunft—eine Wissensperspektive.” appears in *Vielfalt der Moderne—Ansichten*

MEMBER NEWS, CONT.

der Moderne, edited by Hans Joas, pp. 67-90. Frankfurt an Main: S. Fischer Verlag, 2012. [In German; the English version, “The Power of Reason—Views of Knowledge.”]

.....

Sally Ragep (McGill University) has translated into English Ernst Renan’s lecture “*L’Islamisme et la science*,” which was presented in La Sorbonne in March 29, 1883. It is available as a Creative Commons publication and can be cited in the standard manner: https://www.mcgill.ca/islamicstudies/sites/mcgill.ca/islamicstudies/files/renan_islamism_cversion.pdf

.....

Emily Redman (University of Massachusetts) has accepted a tenure track history of science position in the History Department at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, beginning Fall 2013.

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Barbara J. Reeves has retired from her full-time instructorship in the Department of Religion and Culture at Virginia Tech. She will continue to teach the two-semester history of science survey for the History Department.

.....

Alan Rushton (Hunterdon Medical Center) published two recent articles, “Leopold: The “Bleeder Prince” and Public Knowledge about Hemophilia in Victorian Britain” in *The Journal*

of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 67: 457-490 (2012) and “Diagnosing the Dead: The Retrospective Analysis of Genetic Diseases” in the *Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh* 43: 11-14 (2013).

.....

Adam Shapiro’s (Birkbeck, University of London) new book *Trying Biology: The Scopes Trial, Textbooks and the Antievolution Movement in American Schools* has been published by the University of Chicago Press.

.....

Ruth Sime (Sacramento City College) has recently published “Marietta Blau: Pioneer of Photographic Nuclear Emulsions and Particle Physics,” *Physics in Perspective* 15 (2013) 3-32.

.....

Nancy Siraisi’s new book, *Communities of Learned Experience: Epistolary Medicine in the Renaissance* has been published by Johns Hopkins University Press.

.....

Donald Stanley’s and D. Campos’s article, “On the Logic of Medical Diagnosis,” is to be published in *Perspectives in Medicine and Biology*. The paper argues that more attention ought to be paid to diagnosis and calls attention to the method of diagnosis by abduction developed in the nineteenth century by Charles Sander Peirce.

Darwin Stapleton (University of Massachusetts, Boston), Director of the History & Archives Program, announces that the Program’s first three graduate students graduated in May 2013. Darwin also serves as a consultant to the China Medical Board, on the occasion of the Board’s 100th anniversary.

.....

Daniel Stolzenberg’s (University of California, Davis) *Egyptian Oedipus: Athanasius Kircher and the Secrets of Antiquity* was recently published by the University of Chicago Press.

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Jim Strick (Franklin and Marshall College) has just completed his three-year term as Chair of the Department of Earth and Environment. He will be attending the Ischia Summer School in the History of Life Sciences in Italy, 30 June- 6 July.

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Douglas A. Vakoch (SETI Institute) published a new edited volume titled *Astrobiology, History and Society: Life Beyond Earth and the Impact of Discovery* by Springer Link. Several HSS members contributed articles, including Steven Dick, Woodruff T. Sullivan III, and Joseph Ross.

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Rienk Vermij (University of Oklahoma) who was previously promoted to Associate Professor in 2010 was awarded tenure in the Department of the History of Science.

MEMBER NEWS, CONT.

George Webb (Tennessee Technical University) former president of the Tennessee Academy of Science, served as Contributing Editor to the *Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science* during the Academy's centennial year (2012). In this capacity he contributed several essays and commentaries concerning various aspects of the Academy's history, including detailed articles about the Academy's roles in the repeal of the Butler Act in 1967 and the 1927 Nashville meeting of the AAAS.

.....

Catherine Westfall (Michigan State University) was elected in spring 2013 to the chair-line of the Forum on the History of Physics of the American Physical Society. The APS Forum has over 3,500 members and sponsors prizes, fellowships, and sessions at two annual meetings.

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Polly Winsor has recently published two articles: "Darwin and taxonomy," in *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Darwin, and Evolutionary Thought*, ed. Michael Ruse, pp. 72-79, Cambridge University Press and "Taxonomy was the foundation of Darwin's evolution," *Taxon* 58(1): 43-49. She is currently writing about Hugh Strickland's 1843 chart of the affinities of birds, hoping to use it as an entry into the crucial issue of the concept of affinity before and after the decades of *The Origin*.

HSS Election Results

Vice President: Janet Browne, 2014-2015, President 2016-2017

Council (2014-2016): Katharine Anderson, Cathryn Carson, Erik Conway, Jan Golinski, and John Harley Warner

Nominating Committee (2014 election): Anita Guerrini, Sally Gregory Kohlstedt, Carla Nappi, Roger Turner, Zuoyue Wang

We are grateful to the nominating committee (Andrea Rusnock, chair; Julia Rodriguez, Helen Rozwadowski, Marga Vicedo, and Simon Werrett) for their work, to the members who agreed to stand for election, and to the members who voted (over 410 of you). This type of engagement assures the future health of the HSS.

Members and Friends of the HSS who have been awarded fellowships from the American Council of Learned Societies for 2013-2014

Marcus P. Adams / Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowship
 Doctoral Candidate, History and Philosophy of Science, University of Pittsburgh
 "Mechanical Epistemology and Mixed Mathematics: Descartes' Problems and Hobbes' Unity."

Katherine Brading / ACLS Fellowship
 Associate Professor, Philosophy, University of Notre Dame, "Theoretical Physics as a Contribution to Philosophy."

Kirsten Leng / ACLS New Faculty Fellows Program
 New Faculty Fellow, History; Institute for Research on Women and Gender, Columbia University,
 "Contesting the "Laws of Life": Feminism, Sexual Science and Sexual Governance in Germany and Britain, c. 1880-1914."

Joanna M. Picciotto / ACLS Fellowship
 Associate Professor, English, University of California, Berkeley, "'Union without End": The Physico-Theological Vision."

Andrea Rusnock / ACLS Fellowship
 Professor, History, University of Rhode Island, "The Birth of Vaccination."

MEMBER NEWS, CONT.

Sallyfest: Celebrating Sally Gregory Kohlstedt's Prolific Career

By Jessica Nickrand, University of Minnesota–Twin Cities

In April nearly 100 people gathered in Minneapolis to honor **Sally Gregory Kohlstedt's** prolific career and commitment to teaching. The meeting was organized by Sally's colleagues and previous students at the University of Minnesota including Mark Largent, Chris Young, Don Opitz, Juliet Burba, and Jennifer Gunn. The one-day conference titled *Practicing Science, Engaging Publics* featured talks from several generations of Sally's students. Some of the students present at the conference included Christine Manganaro, Peter Schmidt, Suzanne Fischer, Gina Rumore, Susan Rensing, Paul Brinkman, Georgina Montgomery, Kevin Francis, and Don Opitz. In the early stages of conference planning, Sally intimated that she would be more honored to hear about her students' current works-in-progress rather than tributes focused on her own scholarship.

Therefore, in order to meet Sally's wishes, as well as pay respects to her perpetual curiosity and ever-evolving scholarship, the speakers were tasked with presenting new projects. Topics ranged from the history of primatology to the vernacular in science fiction. Time periods and geographies were well-represented, with papers spanning from the early nineteenth century London publishing houses to



Sally Gregory Kohlstedt poses with some of her several former students at the Bakken Museum in Minneapolis. Back Row from left to right: Michael Reidy, Kevin Francis, Mark Largent, Peter Schmidt, Chris Young, Paul Brinkman, Georgina Montgomery, and Karin Matchett. Front Row from left to right: Effythia Vayena, Juliet Burba, Mary Thomas, Sally Gregory Kohlstedt, Don Opitz, Susan Rensing, Frazier Benya, Suzanne Fischer, and Gina Rumore. Photo courtesy of Emily Hagens.

present-day American courtrooms. Institutions under discussion ranged from museums to botanic gardens to colonial field stations to science schoolrooms. For some, these new projects were expanded questions about these scholars' dissertations or manuscripts. Others admitted that this conference was the first time they had introduced a brand new topic. These ventures into new scholarship resulted in lively conversation, thought-provoking questions, and new insights for the presenters.

The introductions before each talk were robust. The "introducers" provided information about

each presenter's previous work, and Sally's impact on both the scholar's professional and personal lives. Some of these introducers and their respective presenters were good friends, while others had met just a few days prior. Conference organizers carefully paired them up based on similar scholarly work or on shared life experiences. The introducers were not all Sally's students; some were professional colleagues and postdocs. The inclusion of non-students, however, spoke volumes about the community that Sally has cultivated. People giving introductions included John Jackson, Erik Conway, Karin Matchett, Stuart McCook, Margot Iverson, Michael Reidy,

MEMBER NEWS, CONT.

Nina Lerman, Juliet Burba, and Mary Thomas.

A banquet in Sally's honor was held after the conference, allowing ample time to mingle in a more informal environment and to reminisce. Emceed by Chris Young, the banquet featured both formal and informal tributes. Susan Rensing and Don Opitz spoke of Sally's impact on female historians of science and those historians interested in gender. Truly a pioneer, Sally taught one of the nation's first women's history courses. Her own historical work has both created a need for historians to ask questions about women in science, and created a place for female historians to work seriously in the history of science, technology, and medicine. As a former Associate Dean at the University of Minnesota, she created and nurtured a range of programs supporting women students and faculty in the sciences. The HSS was well represented; Executive Director Jay Malone offered a tribute to Sally that credited her role in the solidification and growth of the Society, and spoke of her importance in the creation of the HSS Women's Caucus. So, too, was the Smithsonian Institution and the Forum on American Science represented; both Pamela Henson and Marc Rothenberg gave tributes honoring Sally's influence in these key arenas for the history of American science.

A running theme throughout all the introductions, talks, and tributes was Sally's commitment not

only to her students, but also to her community and family. There were many anecdotes of Sally's positive influence on people's experience in new partnerships, on her encouragement of young parents, and on her dedication to fostering collegial relationships. Conference organizer Mark Largent commented that the communities Sally has spent so much time building at the University of Minnesota and beyond have remained strong and vibrant. Colleagues have become friends, supporting not only each other's scholarly work, but also our personal endeavors by attending each other's weddings, our family members' funerals, and serving as "aunts" and "uncles" to each other's children. This is certainly not the case in every academic environment, but Sally provides the model of how to nurture these personal relationships while maintaining a strong commitment to scholarship.

In her own remarks, Sally reminded us that our field is still evolving, acknowledging that we need to continue to value non-traditional scholarship, and encourage our students to be creative in their teaching, research, and non-academic career pursuits. Sally has long been dedicated to graduate student work. To ensure that this continues, a travel fellowship for graduate students was established in Sally's honor. If you are interested in donating, please visit sgk2013.com for more information about the Sally Gregory Kohlstedt Graduate Fellowship Award.

While similar to a fête held at the end of a scholar's career, Sally made it clear that this was not a retirement party. All the better for the history of science community, which will continue to benefit from her exemplary mentorship.

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History of Earth Sciences Society

Current officers of the History of Earth Sciences Society are Sandra Herbert, president; Greg Good, treasurer; Warren Dym, secretary; and Paul Lucier, program officer. Councilors are Jeremy Vetter, Andrea Westermann, Paul D. Brinkman, and Claudine Cohen. The Society publishes *EARTH SCIENCES HISTORY*, and welcomes contributions to their journal from historians of science and from geologists with historical interests. David R. Oldroyd edits the journal. He will be succeeded in 2014 by John A. Diemer. Please see the *EHS* website for details on joining the Society and on submitting articles to the journal: www.historyearthscience.org. All past issues are now searchable.

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2013-2014 HSS/NASA History of Space Science Fellow

The HSS's fellowship committee of Craig McConnell (Chair), Jim Strick and Patrick McCray have selected **Petar Markovski** of the University of Oklahoma as the 2013-2014 HSS/

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NASA Fellow in the History of Space Science. Mr. Markovski's project will explore the cooperation between NASA and the European Space Agency, with a specific interest in identifying and analyzing the mechanisms of cooperation that helped create a transnational environment for the creation of new space science research. Our thanks to the fellowship committee for their work and to Bill Barry, NASA Chief Historian, in fostering this collaboration between HSS and NASA.

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The Lone Star Historians of Science

The Lone Star History of Science Group held its twenty-sixth annual meeting on 5 April 2013 at the University of Texas in Austin. The gathering was hosted by Bruce Hunt of the UT History Department.

The speaker this year was a returning Lone Star alumnus, Professor Gregory Cushman of the University of Kansas, who completed his PhD at the University of Texas in 2003. In a talk entitled "First Science: The Cosmology of Don Joan de Santa Cruz Pachacuti Yamqui Salcamaygua, circa 1610," Greg told how indigenous peoples of the Pacific and in Peru used observations of the stars to predict rainfall and winds months ahead of time. Specifically, they observed the Pleiades near their heliacal rising and, from the number and appearance of the stars visible to them were able to



Bruce Hunt, Anthony Stranges, Steve Kirkpatrick, María José Afanador, Tom Williams, Santa Arias, Anna Fay Williams, Bruce Beck, Greg Cushman, Chris Lyons, Alberto Martínez, Randal Hall, Cyrus Mody, Van Herd, Matt Tribbe, Beth Hedrick, Sabrina Cervantez, Angela Smith, and Shery Chanis. Not pictured: Karl Stephan, Frank Benn, Jorge Canizares, Lina del Castillo.

infer the state of climatic cycles. Modern research shows that the presence of moisture in the upper atmosphere, of just the kind that would obscure the dimmer stars of the Pleiades, correlates closely with such climatic cycles. Thus accounting for the high accuracy of predictions based on these traditional methods. Greg then used these insights to interpret a well-known "cosmodiagram" drawn by a Christianized indigenous noble in the early 17th century. He argued that it was in fact a map of the sky, land, and rivers, with indications of how to read the signs of climate and weather phenomena.

After a lively discussion, the group headed off to enjoy dinner and further conversation at a local Brazilian restaurant.

Each spring, the Lone Star Group draws together historians of science, technology, and medicine from around Texas to discuss their shared interests and to 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 Anthony Stranges at Texas A&M University in College Station in March or April 2014. Anyone wishing to be added to the group's mailing list should contact Bruce Hunt of the University of Texas at bjhunt@austin.utexas.edu.

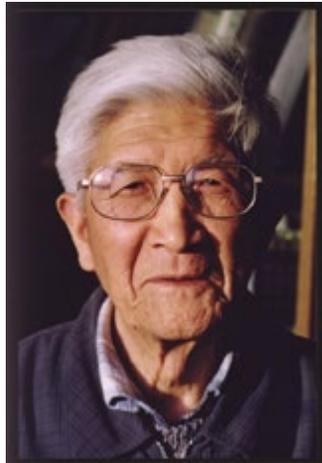
In Memoriam

Xu Liangying

1920–2013

by *Danian Hu*

Xu Liangying, an eminent Chinese historian of science and advocate for democracy, passed away in Beijing on 28 January 2013, only four weeks after the



death of his wife Wang Laidi, another distinguished Chinese historian. Xu was a research professor at the Institute for the History of Natural Science, the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is best known as the leading translator and editor of the three-volume Chinese translation of the *Collected Works of Einstein*, one of the most comprehensive collections of Einstein's published works in the world.

Born on 3 May 1920, Xu Liangying was the third of five children of a small-time landlord in Linhai, Zhejiang Province in southeast China. He lost his father at the age of four but was able to start school at five. The death of Thomas A. Edison (1847–1931), which triggered an outpouring of Chinese media reports about Edison's life, inspired the young Xu to become an inventor or a scientist. In 1935, Xu was admitted to an advanced vocational school in Hangzhou and majored in electrical engineering.

When the Danish physicist Niels Bohr came to Hangzhou, Xu, a second-year high school student, attended Bohr's lecture on nuclear physics in May 1937. Only two months later, Japan launched its full-scale invasion of China and Xu's school was dissolved in December. Xu hence returned home and, through extensive reading, began to teach himself over the next 14 months. It was during this period that Xu became captivated by a series of recently published books on modern physics, the history of science, and philosophy. One of the books Xu read intensively was the newly published Chinese translation of Einstein's *Mein Weltbild*, a collection of Einstein's writings and speeches mainly concerning social and political issues. This book greatly enlightened Xu and, along with Marxist philosophy he read, deeply influenced his political ideas.

In February 1939, Xu became a freshman in the Physics Department at Zhejiang University where he studied with Wang Ganchang (K.C. Wang), a physicist who was trained under Lisa Meitner at the University of Berlin. To evade the Japanese threat, the university moved five times, relocating in five provinces in southeast China during the war. This experience let Xu witness the utter destitution of Chinese peasants and workers and the corruption and ruthlessness of the Nationalist government. As a result, Xu was convinced that China had to undergo a revolution before science could take root and flourish. In 1942, Xu graduated from

college with his thesis "On the problem of β decay." By then, however, he had decided to focus on studying revolutionary theories and aspired to join the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), a wish he eventually fulfilled in 1946. Risking his life, Xu served as an underground activist against the Nationalist rule until the CCP's victory in 1949.

In 1952, Xu was summoned from Hangzhou to Beijing to take charge of the political inspection of publications at the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS). Three years later, however, Xu's loyalty to the Party fell under suspicion and he suffered his first political persecution. In 1956 Xu requested to be transferred to the newly established Institute of Philosophy, where he could study the philosophy of science and the history of scientific ideas. There he helped create a new subject of academic study in China: the philosophy of science. While the Chinese government was developing the country's unprecedented long-term plan for science and technology in that same year, Xu was among a few who contributed to the section concerning "the philosophical problems of mathematics and natural sciences." In April 1957, Xu published his first monograph *Science and Socialist Construction in China*, which discussed contemporary Chinese science policy in detail.

When the CCP launched the anti-Rightist campaign in June 1957, Xu was an outspoken opponent and thus secured his fate as an "ultra-rightist" and was the first in the CAS to be

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publicly denounced. He was then duly expelled from the Party and forced to divorce his wife and separate from his two boys, leaving Beijing alone for his native village where he worked as a peasant to support himself and his aged mother. It was during his banishment that Xu overcame various formidable difficulties and began to translate and edit the *Collected Works of Einstein* in 1962. Only after 14 rocky years did he see the first of the three volumes that appeared in print. These Chinese volumes contain 410 pieces of Einstein's scientific papers, correspondence, and philosophical and sociopolitical essays with a total of 1.35 million Chinese characters.

It was not until 1978 that Xu finally returned to the CAS, conducting research in the history of science. Following Xu's proposal, the Chinese authorities held a grand commemoration for Einstein's birth centennial in early 1979 to publicly rehabilitate this great physicist who had come under ideological attack during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76).

Xu's political ideas also went through revolutionary changes during the 1970s and 1980s. By 1974, Xu had abandoned his 34-year worship of Mao, and he eventually renounced his allegiance to the CCP and Marxism in the late 1980s. Henceforth, Xu became a convinced political dissident who initiated several public letters and petitions to defend democracy and human rights.

He was convinced, "To achieve modernization, China must return to the May Fourth [ideals] and promote democracy enlightenment. In this enlightening movement, it is the [Chinese] intellectuals themselves who should first be enlightened." Xu therefore spent the last 20 years of his life working with his wife on a monograph discussing the history and theories of democracy, which was nearly completed at the time of his passing. In 1995, Xu received the Heinz R. Pagels Human Rights of Scientists Award from The New York Academy of Sciences. The American Physical Society awarded Xu the 2008 Andrei Sakharov Prize for "a lifetime's advocacy of truth, democracy and human rights—despite surveillance and house arrest, harassment and threats, even banishment—through his writings, and publicly speaking his mind."

Xu Liangying is survived by his two sons, Chenggang of Hong Kong and Ping of Beijing, and one granddaughter.

References:

This essay is based mainly on Xu Liangying's unpublished autobiography written in 2006. I also referred to or quote from the following websites:

<http://www.nyas.org/whatwedo/haward.aspx>
http://www.aps.org/programs/honors/prizes/prizerecipient.cfm?last_nm=Xu&first_nm=Liangying&year=2008

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Otto M. Marx

1929–2012

by John Burnham

Otto M. Marx, a distinguished and influential historian of psychiatry and medicine, died on August 30, 2012, in Townshend, Vermont.



Marx was born in Heidelberg, but he graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1953 and took his M.D. at the University of California, San Francisco, in 1957. He was one of the better educated psychiatrists of his generation, with an internship at Washington University Barnes Hospital, residency at Langley Porter Institute and Herrick Memorial Hospital, with further training in psychiatric administration in Berkeley and then in psychotherapy at the University of Zürich. In 1964-1966, he was a Research Fellow in the History of Psychiatry at the Institute of Medical History at the University of Zürich, followed by a research fellowship at the Johns Hopkins Institute of the History of Medicine.

Beginning with a paper in the *American Journal of Psychiatry* in 1965, Marx produced a series of major articles on the history of eighteenth- and

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nineteenth-century psychiatry in Germany and the Anglophone countries, especially contributing to the English-language literature on the history of German psychiatry. These publications were capped by his landmark revisionist article of 1972, in which he brought a new understanding to the fundamental work of Wilhelm Griesinger in German psychiatry.

Meanwhile, Marx was a busy practicing psychiatrist and teacher, with many prestigious appointments in Zürich, then the Boston area and, later, back in California. In 1985, he returned to the New England area. There was, however, an interlude in 1990-1992, when he became acting chair and then visiting professor in the Institut für Geschichte der Medizin der Ruprechtkarls-Universität in his birthplace, Heidelberg. At this same time, he resumed active publishing in the history of psychiatry and medicine, this time paying special attention to the historiography of psychiatry. In 1993-1994, he published (with Annett Moses) two volumes on the history of the teaching and research in medicine and biology in Heidelberg, *Emeriti erinnern sich: Rückblicke auf die Lehre und Forschung in Heidelberg*.

Otto Marx helped move the field of the history of psychiatry and medicine to include a dimension of social history. He will also be remembered for his informal critical influence within his generation of scholars. He not only reminded them of the influence of romantic and scientific thinking and

institution building, but he showed them in action the high standards of a penetrating, restless intellect.

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Henrika “Riki” Kuklick, who had recently retired from the University of Pennsylvania, died unexpectedly this past May. An In Memoriam piece will appear in the October *Newsletter*.

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Colin Russell, eminent historian of chemistry and Emeritus Professor at the Open University, and a past President of the BSHS, passed away at his home on Friday 17th May. Dr. Peter Morris of the Science Museum recalls Prof. Russell's achievements as follows:

“Well-known for his work on the history of valency and the chemical industry, and for his biography of Edward Frankland, Professor Russell was Chair of the Royal Society of Chemistry Historical Group in the 1980s. He was also a member of the Council of the RSC between 1999 and 2002. He made the Open University a major centre for the history of chemistry between the 1970s and 1990s. He filmed several industrial processes for an Open University course in the early 1970s, including the last working lead chamber acid plant just before it was demolished. After much negotiation, he microfilmed the Edward Frankland correspondence, at that time unknown to scholarship and in private hands, thereby making [it] available to historians of chemistry.”

NEWS FROM THE PROFESSION

Blue-Ribbon Commission Warns U.S. Congress of Need to Fund Humanities & Social Sciences

The Heart of the Matter, the report (<http://www.humanitiescommission.org/>) by a panel of college presidents, scholars, artists, corporation executives, government officials and others, examined the role of the humanities and social sciences in the United States and has endorsed the following statement: “We live in a world characterized by change—and therefore a world dependent on the humanities and social sciences. How do we understand and manage change if we have no notion of the past? How do we understand ourselves if we have no notion of a society, a culture, or a world different from the one in which we live? How do we ensure our security and competitiveness in the global community? A fully balanced curriculum—including the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences—provides opportunities for integrative thinking and imagination, for creativity and discovery, and for good citizenship. The humanities and social sciences are not merely elective, nor are they elite or elitist. They go beyond the immediate and instrumental to help us understand the past and the future. They are critical to a democratic society and they require our support. This report invites all stakeholders, public and private alike, to

embrace a new commitment to collaboration, and a new sense of mutual obligation to the critical role of the humanities and social sciences for a vibrant democracy.”

The commission identified three goals and thirteen broad recommendations for advancing the humanities and social sciences in America. The goals included:

1. Educate Americans in the knowledge, skills, and understanding they will need to thrive in a twenty-first-century democracy.
2. Foster a society that is innovative, competitive, and strong.
3. Equip the nation for leadership in an interconnected world.

The recommendations included the following areas of focus: *Strengthen support for teachers* by creating enhanced partnerships between elementary and secondary schools and higher education institutions and loan-forgiveness programs to encourage the entry of advanced degree holders into K-12 classrooms. *Encourage all disciplines to address “Grand Challenges,”* challenges in which humanists and social scientists are critical in providing cultural, historical, and ethical expertise and empirical analysis to efforts that address said challenges, such as the provision of clean air and water, food, health, energy, and universal education.

Dissertations in the History of Science

The latest batches of recent doctoral dissertations world-wide harvested from the April 2011 issues of *Dissertation Abstracts* can be found at the following URL: http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/histmed/researchresources/dissertations/index_html. These dissertations pertain to the broad scope of the history of science.

News from Manchester

Rebekah Higgitt has written a blog post about this summer’s International Congress on Science, Technology, and Medicine in Manchester, 22-28 July. Higgitt’s blog is found at <http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/the-h-word/2013/may/09/big-international-congress-history-science>.

First Prize for the Bibliography of History of Science

In a few weeks we shall celebrate the centenary of the *Isis Bibliography of the History of Science* founded by George Sarton with a new award for a bibliography or archival finding aid: the **Neu-Withrow Bibliography Prize**. The prize is sponsored by the International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science/Division of History of Science and Technology. The prize is named after two bibliographers who followed George Sarton: Magda Withrow who worked at Imperial College

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on an early *Cumulative Bibliography of History of Science* and John Neu who worked at the University of Wisconsin-Madison as the editor of the annual bibliography for thirty-five years and who produced his own *Cumulative Bibliography*.

It is my pleasure to announce that **Jennifer M. Rampling** is the winner of the Neu-Whitrow Bibliography Prize in 2013 for the work *The Catalogue of the Ripley Corpus (CRC)*.

The prize ceremony is scheduled for the International Congress of History of Science, Technology and Medicine in Manchester at Session E300 on Friday 26 July at 4:00 pm.

On behalf of the Commission on Bibliography and Documentation, I express my sincere appreciation to the applicants for their participation in the competition. All of the entries presented a well-developed resource, all were recently published, and all demonstrated sophisticated bibliographical/archival understanding.

Dr. Birutė Railienė
President of the CBD of IUHPS/DHST

PACHS News

The June newsletter of the Philadelphia Area Center for History of Science (PACHS) is available at http://www.pachs.net/about/view/june_2013_newsletter/. The newsletter has updates on the regional fellowship program, public and academic events, collections of consortium partners and transitions at the Center.

CSHPS

By Adam Richter, University of Toronto

In early June, the Canadian Society for the History and Philosophy of Science (CSHPS, pronounced SEA ships) held its annual conference in beautiful Victoria, British Columbia. The members of CSHPS come together in a different Canadian city each year to present their research as part of the Congress of the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences. This provides a chance for Canada's HPS scholars to interact not only with each other, but also with other societies that share our interests, like the Canadian Philosophical Association and the Canadian Society for the History and Philosophy of Mathematics. This year's meeting also featured a joint session with the Canadian Society for the History of Medicine on "fluid objects" in nineteenth and twentieth-century physiology. The CSHPS conference included more historical content this year than the last few meetings, in addition to the many strong papers presented by CSHPS's philosophers.

Scholars of Isaac Newton were well-represented this year, especially during the plenary lecture given by Professor Robert Iliffe of the University of Sussex on "Sex, Science and the Brain: Isaac Newton in the Digital Age." Professor Iliffe is the director of the Newton Project, which has been working for over a decade to transcribe all of Newton's unpublished manuscripts and make them available online. His lecture guided us through many of the insights

about Newton's lifestyle and psyche that have emerged from Iliffe's work on the project. In the question period, Professor Iliffe's lecture inspired a thoughtful discussion about the moral concerns of the historian who makes private writings public: would Newton want people to know about his private thoughts and activities? An additional session on Newton's theology, organized by Yiftach Fehige (University of Toronto) and featuring Stephen Snobelen (University of King's College) and Paul Greenham (University of Toronto), provided a preview for a workshop organized by the speakers on the theology of Newton's *General Scholium*, which will take place at King's College, Halifax, next October. The speakers showed that Newton's theology provides a crucial context for understanding his physical worldview. These and other presentations showed that Canadian HPS scholars continue to conduct fruitful research on early modern science. A session on seventeenth-century natural philosophy featured three papers by graduate students on the works of Wallis, Locke and Descartes, respectively. Additionally, scholars of eighteenth-century chemistry came together for a fascinating session on Thomas Beddoes, which was organized by Larry Stewart.

The conference also featured a roundtable session on pedagogy in the history of science which included Andrew Ede and Lesley Cormack, authors of the undergraduate textbook *A History of Science in Society*, both from the University of Alberta, as well as Katharine Anderson (York University) and

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Gordon McOuat (University of King's College). The panelists and audience members discussed the benefits and hazards of teaching survey courses in the history of science and using a single textbook to do so: this can provide structure and make the subject more approachable to students, but it necessarily privileges certain figures, events, and historiographical perspectives. The enthusiastic debate following the speakers' comments reflected the ongoing concern among Canada's HPS scholars about pedagogical approaches.

Three days of talks presented new research on the history and philosophy of science from the ancient period to the present. A paper by Bryan Reece (University of Toronto) on how Aristotle accounts for unbeneficial features in his *Parts of Animals* won the Hadden Prize as the best student paper. Bernie Lightman (York University) organized a session on Victorian science that covered issues from timekeeping to natural theology. The historians in attendance also benefitted from exposure to philosophical presentations on contemporary issues in science, such as expertise and the creation of knowledge.

A highlight of the conference was the session held in honour of Eric Mills (Dalhousie University), a pioneering figure in the history of oceanography. The session featured four speakers inspired by Professor Mills' work. Each speaker examined topics that Mills explored in his classic book, *Biological Oceanography* and his most recent publication, *The Fluid Envelope of Our Planet*.

The session concluded with Professor Mills' comments.

Science and Technology Studies (STS) and environmental studies were well represented in several sessions. These talks mainly featured the work of young scholars and graduate students on issues ranging from modelling climate change to the self-experimentation of drug users. Combining historical, philosophical, and sociological perspectives, these papers showed that vibrant new fields are emerging in Canadian history and philosophy of science.

The 2013 CSHPS conference concluded with the annual Stillman Drake lecture. This year's speaker was Anne Fausto-Sterling (Brown University) who presented her latest research in a lecture entitled, "From Babies to Gender Identity: How Can We Change the Paradigm?" Professor Fausto-Sterling has been conducting empirical research on children's adoption of gender roles, exploring the impact of biological and social factors. She argued that the sex-gender paradigm, which emerged from second-wave feminism in the 1970s should be replaced. Gender is not just a social construct, she argues, but "a complex ontological accomplishment," something material, which infants begin to embody as they encounter the world. The enthusiastic participation of historians in the question period showed that Professor Fausto-Sterling's work raises issues relevant not only to philosophers, but to historians as well: for instance, how might

people have embodied genders in the past? Professor Fausto-Sterling's talk was a fitting end to a productive conference, reminding historians of the insights they can gain from philosophers and other scholars of the humanities and social sciences who work alongside them.

Marcia McNutt appointed new Editor-in-Chief of *Science*



Marcia McNutt, most recently Director of the US Geological Survey, has been appointed the new, full-time Editor-in-Chief of *Science*. She began her tenure at *Science* on June 1. McNutt will take over the position from Bruce Alberts who decided to step down at the end of his five-year term.

Prior to her appointment as Director of the USGS, Dr. McNutt served as president and chief executive officer of the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (MBARI), in Moss Landing, California. She began her faculty career at MIT where she became the Griswold Professor of Geophysics and served as Director of the Joint Program in Oceanography & Applied Ocean Science & Engineering, offered by MIT & the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. She served as President of the American Geophysical

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Union from 2000-2002. She was Chair of the Board of Governors for Joint Oceanographic Institutions, helping to bring about its merger with the Consortium for Ocean Research and Education to become the Consortium for Ocean Leadership, for which she served as Trustee. She is a fellow of the American Geophysical Union, the Geological Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the International Association of Geodesy.

McNutt's honors and awards include membership in the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. She also holds honorary doctoral degrees from the University of Minnesota and from Colorado College. She was awarded the Macelwane Medal by the American Geophysical Union in 1988 for research accomplishments by a young scientist and the Maurice Ewing Medal in 2007 for her significant contributions to deep-sea exploration. She has served on numerous evaluation and advisory boards for institutions such as the Monterey Bay Aquarium, Stanford University, Harvard University, *Science Magazine*, and Schlumberger.

UCP Press Issues New Guidelines for Authors' Rights

The University of Chicago Press supports and encourages its authors' own efforts to promote and disseminate their works. **The Guidelines** answer

the questions the Press hears most often from authors about their rights to reuse their articles. Authors' rights are governed by their Publication Agreement and by the provisions of the Guidelines. The following are some of the highlights of the new guidelines:

Social Media

Authors may now post their articles—the published PDF—on their personal social media pages (for example, Facebook, LinkedIn, Academia.edu); previously they were restricted to their personal or departmental web sites. The articles should be made freely available to anyone viewing the author's page—that is, the social media site cannot charge a fee to view the article. The author should also include a link to the published article on JSTOR.

PubMed Central/PubMed Central UK

The author rights guidelines already included provision for authors who needed to deposit their articles in PMC to comply with funding body mandates, but we reiterate it here. In short, authors who are funded by the NIH, Wellcome Trust, or Medical Research Council (UK) may submit their final accepted manuscripts (not the proofs or published PDF) to PMC or PMC UK. The embargo period before the manuscript can be made publicly accessible is six months for the Wellcome Trust and MRC and twelve months for the NIH.

Research Councils UK/Green OA

Recently, the RCUK issued a policy mandating that articles funded through them should be made openly available online (“open access”). A new section has been added to the Guidelines specifying how authors can be compliant with the RCUK policy. Briefly, they should deposit their final accepted manuscript (not the proofs or published PDF) in the non-commercial repository of their choice no earlier than 12 months after publication.

This form of open access—author deposit of accepted manuscript—is commonly referred to as Green OA. The RCUK has expressed a preference for articles to be made available via Gold OA, which means the author pays a fee for the published article to be made open access. Some of our journals have implemented or are considering author-pays Gold OA. Unfortunately, the RCUK policy as written now attaches additional requirements to the basic Gold OA model, in terms of how others may use the article, which have been vociferously challenged by many scholarly societies and publishing groups and are likely to be modified in the coming weeks or months. While the dust is settling, we are going ahead with an evaluation of our workflow requirements for implementing Gold OA, so that we'll be in a position to offer it more broadly as needs may be.

NEWS FROM THE PROFESSION, CONT.

Rutgers University Press Announces New Book Series In Environmental Sociology, Nature, Society, and Culture

A sophisticated and wide-ranging sociological literature analyzing nature-society-culture interactions has blossomed in recent decades.

This new series provides a platform for showcasing the best of that scholarship: carefully crafted empirical studies of socio-environmental change and the effects such change has on ecosystems, social institutions, historical processes and cultural practices.

The series aims for topical and theoretical breadth. Anchored in sociological analyses of the environment, the series will be home to studies that employ a range of disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives to investigate the pressing socio-environmental questions of our time—from environmental inequality and risk, to the science and politics of climate change and serial disaster, to the environmental causes and consequences of urbanization and war-making, and beyond.

The series editor is Scott Frickel, Washington State University, <http://rutgerspress.rutgers.edu/pages/seriesdescription.aspx#Nature,Society,andCulture>.

History of Restriction Enzyme Meeting

October 19-21, 2013, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory. Historians and philosophers of

science are invited to attend the first meeting which will bring together the scientists who have been involved with the discoveries and research on Restriction Enzymes dating back to the work of the 1950s to the present time. Speakers will include scientists who made key discoveries and other participants in the field as well as historians and archivists. Please see the meeting website for details about registration and cost. Financial aid will be available. <http://meetings.cshl.edu/meetings/2013/biohist13.shtml>

New MAs in History and/or Philosophy of Science, Technology, and Medicine, University of Leeds, UK

From 2013/14 Leeds will offer three taught MA Programmes in HPS:

MA in History and Philosophy of Science—established programme, now redesigned MA in Philosophy of Science—new programme MA in History of Science, Technology, and Medicine—new programme: http://www.leeds.ac.uk/arts/info/125152/postgraduate/1984/07_taught_courses

Social History of Medicine: Post of Co-Editor Vacancy

Social History of Medicine seeks a new co-editor to join Graham Mooney (co-editor), Pratik Chakrabarti (co-editor), and Alex Mold (book

reviews editor). The new co-editor will succeed Ian Burney, who will step down at the end of 2013.

Social History of Medicine is a leading international journal and covers all aspects of the social, cultural and economic history of medicine. It is published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for the Social History of Medicine. The journal appears four times annually.

We are looking for an experienced and well established medical historian who will ensure editorial cohesion. Expertise in all areas of history of medicine and/or time-periods will be considered.

<http://www.sshm.org/content/social-history-medicine-post-co-editor-vacancy>

Science Lives by the Simons Foundation

The Simons Foundation proudly presents a series of extended interviews with some of the giants of 20th-century mathematics and science. This collection, organized in collaboration with Hugo Rossi of the University of Utah, provides an opportunity to watch these great men and women discuss their lives and their thinking about science and our world.

<http://simonsfoundation.org/category/features/science-lives/>

NEWS FROM THE PROFESSION, CONT.

WGBH Media Library and Archives Opportunity

Open Vault is the home of WGBH Media Library and Archives (MLA). We provide online access to unique and historically important content produced by the public television and radio station WGBH. We hope to increase public awareness of the vast collections that digital repositories hold by publishing our entire archival catalogue online, for open access and use.

Placing the catalogue online however is only the first step, as records may be incomplete or misleading. To help enhance the quality of our records, we are inviting scholars, teachers and students to research our catalogue and contribute their own discoveries and findings back to us. Final products could include essays on your topic, streaming public access to one selection of media in your collection, supplying metadata for the items in your collection and/or presenting your findings at a conference. <http://openvault.wgbh.org/>

The Henry Luce Foundation/ACLS Program in China Studies: Postdoctoral Fellowships

The Henry Luce Foundation/ACLS Program in China Studies seeks to maintain the vitality of China Studies in the U.S. through fellowships and grants designed primarily for scholars early in their careers. Studies on and in China have

developed over the last 30 years in the United States into a robust field, but current conditions pose daunting problems, especially for scholars just before and just after the dissertation. This program is made possible by a generous grant from The Henry Luce Foundation. A recent project that may be of interest to HSS members is by Daniel Asen, Visiting Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of Pittsburgh, "On the Case with the Coroners of Beijing: Law, Science, and City Life in Modern China."

Chemical Heritage Foundation Names Carsten Reinhardt President and CEO

Carsten Reinhardt, professor of history of science at Bielefeld University will become president and CEO of the Chemical Heritage Foundation (CHF) effective August 1, 2013. He will be the third president of CHF, succeeding Thomas R. Tritton, who is retiring.

Reinhardt was selected following a worldwide search for a leader with a great depth of experience in the history of science and technology. He has extensively researched and published on the impact of chemistry on society through topics including the history of industrial research, the emergence of instrumentation, and chemistry's links to physics, biology, medicine, and technology.

Carsten Reinhardt joined the faculty of Bielefeld University in 2007. In 2006-2007 he held a

fellowship at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science. Prior to that, he spent a decade as a professor at the University of Regensburg.

The author of three books, most recently *Shifting and rearranging: Physical methods and the transformation of modern chemistry* (Science History Publications/USA, 2006), Reinhardt has contributed to five edited volumes and published nearly forty scholarly articles. In addition he has received many awards and fellowships, including being named a professeur invité in the Department of Philosophy, École Normale Supérieure. Reinhardt was an Edelstein Fellow at CHF in 1998-1999. He was also an Edelstein Fellow at The Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1994.

Medical Heritage Library, Center for the History of Medicine, and Johns Hopkins Receive Mellon Grant

The Center for the History of Medicine, Countway Library, and Harvard Medical School have received a \$202,900 Cataloging Hidden Special Collections and Archives grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, through a program administered by the Council on Library Resources (CLIR) to increase access to critical resources currently unavailable to historical research.

Private Practices, Public Health: Privacy-Aware Processing to Maximize Access to Health

NEWS FROM THE PROFESSION, CONT.

Collections, proposed on behalf of the Medical Heritage Library (MHL), will allow the Center and its partner, the Chesney Medical Archives, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, both MHL principal contributors, to open currently inaccessible public health collections to researchers while developing best practices for enabling access to special collections containing protected health information and other types of restricted records.

<https://wiki.med.harvard.edu/Countway/ArchivalCollaboratives/PrivatePractices>

C. F. Reynolds Medical History Society Schedule of Meetings

Co-Sponsored by the Health Sciences Library System, University of Pittsburgh

September 17, 2013

Richard Kahn, M.D., MACP, Adjunct Assistant Professor of Medicine, Dartmouth Medical School; Private Practitioner-Rockport, Maine. "A Journal with Anatomist Antonio Valsalva, from 18th Century Bologna to 21st Century Rockport, Maine, with Some Surprising Side Trips."

November 12, 2013

21st Annual Sylvan E. Stool History of Medicine Lecture. Kerstin Bettermann, M.D., Ph.D. Associate Professor of Neurology, Penn State University School of Medicine. "Being Struck through the Ages: From Hippocrates to Modern Stroke Care."

January 29, 2014

Kaarin Michaelson, Ph.D., MS IV, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, "Mad Dogs and Englishmen: Physicians and the Politics of Rabies in Late Victorian Britain."

February 28, 2014

3rd Annual Jonathon Erlen History of Medicine Lecture. Barry Silverman, M.D., Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine Emory University, Emeritus Director of Cardiology Northside Hospital, Atlanta. "The History of the Bedside Cardiac Exam: An Ancient Relic or a Forgotten Clinical Tool?"

April 8, 2014

Twenty-Sixth Annual Mark M. Ravitch History of Medicine Lecture. Leonard Calabrese, D.O., Professor of Medicine, Cleveland Clinic Lerner College of Medicine, Vice Chairman, Department of Rheumatic and Immunologic Diseases, Cleveland Clinic. "George W. Crile-Surgeon: Scientist, Soldier and His Relationship to Cushing and Osler."

All lectures will be held in Lecture Room #5, Scaife Hall, University of Pittsburgh, at 6:00 P.M. A dinner for members and their guests in the 11th floor Conference Center, Scaife Hall will follow each of the five individual lectures. Please refer all questions on the Society and its programming to Dr. Jonathon Erlen, 412-648-8927; erlen@pitt.edu.

CHF Fellows

The Chemical Heritage Foundation is pleased to announce the appointments of the Beckman Center Fellows for the academic year 2013–2014. CHF will welcome one Distinguished Fellow, eight long-term fellows and twelve short-term fellows. Below are the fellows, their affiliations, and the title of their research topics.

Cain Distinguished Fellow

(4 months in residence)

1. Robert Fox (University of Oxford, UK)

Long-Term Postdoctoral Fellows

(9-months in residence)

1. Donna Bilak (Bard Graduate Center), Edelstein Fellow, "The Allegorical Laboratory: Michael Maier's Alchemical Emblem Book *Atalanta fugiens* (1617)"
2. Alex Csiszar (Harvard University), Haas Fellow, "The Rise of the Scientific Journal in Britain and France"
3. Juan-Andres Leon (Harvard University), Cain Fellow, "Mathematical Models in Polymer Research, 1940s-1970s: an Industry-Driven Theoretical Science?"
4. Emily Stanback (CUNY Graduate Center), Haas Fellow, "Romantic Experimentation: Radical Science and the Politics of Disability"

NEWS FROM THE PROFESSION, CONT.

Long-Term Dissertation Fellows

(9 months in residence)

1. Elisabeth Berry Drago (University of Delaware), Allington Fellow, "Thomas Wijck's Painted Alchemists at the Intersection of Art, Science and Practice"
2. Nicholas Harris (University of Pennsylvania), Price Fellow, "Better Religion through Chemistry: Aydemir al-Jildaki and Alchemy under the Mamluks"
3. Evan Hepler-Smith (Princeton University), Herdegen Fellow, "Nominally Rational: Systematic Nomenclature and the Structures of Organic Chemistry, 1889-1935"
4. Iain Watts (Princeton University), Edelstein Fellow, "'Current' Investigations: Galvanism, the Birth of Electrochemistry, and the World of Scientific News, 1790-1820"

Short-Term Fellows

1. Juan Luis Delgado (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain), Doan Fellow (1 month), "Chemical Industry and Chemicals in Spanish gum resin industry, 19-20th Centuries"
2. Michelle DiMeo (College of Physicians of Philadelphia), Allington Fellow (2 months), "Katherine Jones, Lady Ranelagh (1615-91): The Intellectual Life of Robert Boyle's Older Sister"
3. Georgiana Della Hedesan (University of Oxford, UK), Allington Fellow (3 months), "The Pursuit of Universal Medicine: Alchemical Prolongation of Life and Christianity in Seventeenth Century Paracelsian and Helmontian Thought"
4. Leah McEwen (Cornell University), Otlet Fellow (2 months), "Researching the Future through the History of Chemical Information"
5. Jarmo Pulkkinen (University of Oulu, Finland), Allington Fellow (1 month), "A. I. Virtanen—A Finnish 'System-Builder' behind AIV butter salt and AIV Method"
6. Viviane Quirk (Oxford Brookes University, UK), Doan Fellow (1 month), "Chemistry and the History of Cancer Chemotherapy in the US, 1940s-1990s"
7. Linda Richards (Oregon State University), Doan Fellow (2 months), "Unraveling Radiation History"
8. Gildo M. dos Santos (University of São Paulo, Brazil), Ulliot Scholar (2 months), "Ida Noddack and the Universal Function of Matter"
9. Thibaut Serviant-Fine (Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, France), Doan Fellow (2 months), "Drugs and tools. Antimetabolites in the Early History of Cancer Chemotherapy (1940-1960)"
10. Nicholas Shapiro (University of Oxford, UK), Doan Fellow (2 months), "Chemical Freshness, Chemical Fetish: The Rise of the Synthetic 'New Smell' in Mid-20th Century America"
11. Robert Slate (George Mason University), Doan Fellow (1 month), "Regulating Nanomaterials: Drawing Lessons from TSCA and REACH"
12. Peter Westin (Georgia Institute of Technology), Doan Fellow (1 month), "Synthetics of Speed: The Trajectory of Changes in Tire Compound Formulation Across Motorsports and Automobiles in the Latter Half of the 20th Century"

Winner of the 2013 Cushing Prize

The 2013 James T. Cushing Memorial Prize in History and Philosophy of Physics has been awarded to Dr. Cyrus Mody, Rice University. Dr. Mody is being honored for his book, *Instrumental Community: Probe Microscopy and the Path to Nanotechnology*, published by The MIT Press in 2011. Dr. Mody is assistant professor in the Department of History at Rice University, where he teaches the history of science, technology, and engineering. He earned his Ph.D. from Cornell University in 2004. The Cushing Prize carries a \$1000 award plus an invitation to deliver a lecture as part of the History and Philosophy of

NEWS FROM THE PROFESSION, CONT.

Science Colloquium at the University of Notre Dame.

<http://www3.nd.edu/~cushpriz/>

The Medical Heritage Library Welcomes a New Content Contributor

Medical Center Archives of New York-Presbyterian/Weill Cornell is pleased to become a contributor to the Medical Heritage Library. A digitization micro-grant from the Metropolitan New York Library Council (METRO) has funded the digitization of historical annual reports from both the New York Hospital and the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York, as well as announcements from the Weill Cornell Medical College, and the now-defunct Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing.

<http://www.medicalheritage.org/2013/05/the-mhl-welcomes-a-new-content-contributor-3/>

New Journal

Serendipities—Journal for the Sociology and History of the Social Sciences Call for Papers

Serendipities is a new interdisciplinary journal published as an open access, peer reviewed, online only periodical. It is devoted to sociological and historical studies of the social sciences in their broadest meaning. While its title pays homage to Robert K. Merton and his insistence that the development of any scholarly activity is influenced by unanticipated and anomalous instances, the journal does not expect contributors to follow a narrowly defined program. Rather it seeks to encourage the use of a variety of concepts, methodologies and theories to study the trajectories of the social sciences. The pertinent time span ranges from the pre-history of the several disciplines, through to the period of their formation and their consolidation (or their decline). Papers are welcome from any theoretical or methodological perspective that covers any of these periods. Case studies or investigations of longer lasting developments, papers focusing on a single scholar or on groups, schools, and research trends are equally appreciated by the journal so long as they conclude with more or less generalizing insights. Purely descriptive studies are not disallowed, but the emphasis of the journal is on the presentation of findings in a way that makes

them applicable to other cases, periods, disciplines, and fields. Papers that translate concepts and insights from research fields (sociology of science, criminology, stratification etc.), social studies of sciences or philosophy and history of sciences into the sociology and history of the social sciences are also relevant to *Serendipities'* remit.

The social sciences emerged in different scientific cultures under different descriptions. That granted, we delineate the social sciences as an intellectual domain that today comprises sociology, political science, economics, management, anthropology, social psychology, geography, and all the offspring of these older fields, for instance, social policy, social work, demography, criminology, area studies, peace and conflict research etc. Contributions from or about the humanities are appreciated too, provided their significance for the social sciences is clearly documented.

Some of the topics that the editors hope to see covered in *Serendipities* are the development of methodologies and research techniques, the institutionalization processes of disciplines and research directions, the “traveling of ideas” from one scholarly culture to another, the role of funding agencies, and the relation among the social sciences, the state, and social movements. Finally, the interaction of social science with publics and different kind of clients is a matter of great interest to the journal. From a methodological point of view, we particularly invite submissions that engage with the still underdeveloped field

NEWS FROM THE PROFESSION, CONT.

of sociological semantics, prosopography, and advanced quantitative and qualitative approaches to analyze the personnel of the social sciences.

Serendipities attempts to cover not only a broad variety of disciplines but also an array of scientific cultures. This means that we welcome submissions from all corners of the world without regard to the disciplinary affiliations of their authors. We will accept traditional research articles, but also unconventional papers. Given the fact that *Serendipities* will appear as an online journal we will not impose word-count limits; nevertheless, we ask authors to write as concisely as possible.

We accept submissions in English, French, German, and Spanish for reviewing but will ask those authors whose articles are accepted to provide an English version for publication. Stylistic and orthographic copy-editing will be provided.

Serendipities publishes three kinds of texts: Articles will appear whenever one is ready. The book review section will cover new publications in any language, and will function both as a forum for critical evaluation of new books and as a platform for those who are not able to read them in their original. A third part will be an archive section where items from the past are made visible to the scientific community, e.g. letters, unpublished manuscripts, administrative documents etc., together with short commentaries on the significance of the documents.

Serendipities will start in 2014. For old-fashioned lovers of book-like printed journal issues we will offer an annually print-on-demand version of the journal at cost price.

Editors:

- Peter Baehr (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)
- Fernanda Beigel (Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Mendoza, Argentina)
- Christian Fleck (University of Graz, Austria)
- Andreas Hess (University College Dublin, Ireland)
- Laurent Jeanpierre (Université Paris 8, Vincennes-Saint-Denis, France)
- George Steinmetz (University of Michigan, USA)

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NSF Solicits Proposals That Assess the Impact of Changes in Federal Science Policy

The National Science Foundation's (NSF) Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences directorate has promulgated a Dear Colleague letter seeking to inform the community about funding opportunities for proposed research projects or workshops that will gather data on the implementation and impacts of recent science policy changes. This new opportunity takes

place within the SBE's Science of Science and Innovation Policy (SciSIP) program whose next submission deadline is **9 September 2013**.

Myron Gutmann, Assistant Director for SBE, notes that the new science policy initiatives include an Office of Management and Budget announcement of plans to implement a policy of public access to data and scientific publications and the creation of a shared, voluntary researcher profile system to facilitate the preparation of research bio sketches. The Science Experts Network Curriculum Vitae (SciENCv) program is scheduled to begin a pilot project later this year. Not mentioned in the letter is the change coming to NSF's political science program as a result of the Coburn Amendment restricting proposal topics.

According to the letter, NSF is especially encouraging proposals that will:

- Develop new, or improve existing, analytical frameworks for evaluating the impacts of federal science policy initiatives;
- Explore different agencies' approaches to the implementation of particular policies to examine how variations in approach affect the achievement of intended policy outcomes;
- Collect case-study or quantitative data that facilitate identification of best practices in science and innovation policy implementation.

NEWS FROM THE PROFESSION, CONT.

Investigators are encouraged to contact the SciSIP program officer, Joshua Rosenbloom, jlrosenb@nsf.gov or (703) 292-8854, to discuss prospective topics. In addition, for projects that require time-sensitive data collection, investigators may also consider submitting proposals using the Rapid funding mechanism.

Two House Science Subcommittees in the U.S. Congress Merge

In late June, the House Science, Space, and Technology voted to merge two subcommittees—one on research and one on technology—into one subcommittee. Chairman Lamar Smith (R-TX) cited the need to reduce the operating budget of the Committee. He also noted that no changes would be made to the jurisdictional subjects, which includes the National Science Foundation, covered under the consolidation. The chairman of the merged subcommittees will be Rep. Larry Bucshon (R-IN); Rep. Daniel Lipinski (D-IL) will serve as the ranking minority member.

We the Geeks

On May 16th, the U. S. White House started a program called "We the Geeks," a new series of Google+ Hangouts to highlight the future of science, technology, and innovation in the United States. Administration officials and private sector contributors discussed topics such as commercial space exploration, science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) education, and turning science fiction into science fact.

The first We the Geeks Hangout focused on Grand Challenges, ambitious goals on a national or global scale that capture the imagination and demand advances in innovation and breakthroughs in science and technology. Grand Challenges are an important element of President Obama's **Strategy for American Innovation**. On April 2nd, the President **called on** companies, research universities, foundations, and philanthropists to join with him in identifying and pursuing the Grand Challenges of the 21st century.

During the first We the Geeks Hangout, White House Office of Science and Technology Policy's Deputy Director for Technology and Innovation Tom Kalil was joined by a panel of innovators from around the country to discuss the elements of an "all hands on deck" effort to pursue Grand Challenges. Participants included:

- Matt Grob, Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer, Qualcomm Technologies, Inc., to discuss the **Qualcomm Tricorder XPRIZE** and other bold research initiatives at Qualcomm
- Rob High, IBM Fellow, Vice President, and Chief Technology Officer, IBM Watson Solutions, to discuss what's next for **Watson** and the field of cognitive computing
- Kathryn Latham, recent graduate from Duke University with a degree in engineering and participant in the **National Academy of Engineering Grand Challenge Scholars Program**
- Sebastian Thrun, a research professor at Stanford, a Google Fellow, and a co-founder of **Udacity**, to discuss Google's **self-driving car** and Google X

Further information can be found at WhiteHouse.gov, on the **White House Google+ page**, and at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2013/05/14/hanging-out-we-geeks>, or by contacting **Cristin Dorgelo**, Assistant Director for Grand Challenges, Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President, 202.456.6012, cdorgelo@ostp.eop.gov

History and Public Policy, *cont.*

Nicholas H. Steneck, a historian of science who transitioned into bioethics during the 1980s, offers a resource through his Code of Conduct for Advocacy in Science (<http://www.aaas.org/news/releases/2012/0522advocacy.shtml>). He is Professor Emeritus of History and Director of the Michigan Institute for Clinical and Health Research Ethics Program at the University of Michigan. Although he targeted the Code to scientists, it is a useful resource for any scholar concerned about retaining scholarly integrity while engaging with policymakers and the public.

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*Melinda Gormley is Assistant Director for Research of the Reilly Center for Science, Technology, and Values at University of Notre Dame. She is a fellow with the **To Think, To Write, To Publish** program that trains scholars and journalists to use creative non-fiction to write about science policy issues. It is an NSF-funded project offered through Arizona State University's Consortium for Science and Policy Outcomes.*