Natural History Delights in Cambridge

Want to discuss dinosaurs, explore ancient civilizations, learn wildflower gardening, or study endangered species? If variety is the spice of life, then the twenty-one million specimens at the Harvard Museum of Natural History show a museum bursting with life, much of it unnaturally natural.

The museum will be the site of the opening reception for the 2003 HSS annual meeting. The reception begins at 7 p.m. Thursday, 20 November, and tickets will be available at the meeting registration desk. Buses will run from the host hotel to the museum.

The Harvard MNH is an ideal spot for historians of science, since its vast collection touches on many aspects of science history.

The museum’s botanical galleries, for example, feature the internationally acclaimed Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Models of Plants. Ranging from a Venus Flytrap to a spray of autumn leaves, the extraordinary glass plants were the work of Leopold Blaschka and his son, Rudolph. Starting in 1887, the glass artisans created over 4,000 models – representing more than 830 species.

The Blaschkas turned the then modern passion for natural history and collecting to use. But Leopold Blaschka recognized the importance of tradition in what he did: “The only way to become a glass modeler of skill, I have often said to people, is to get a good great-grandfather who loved glass; then he is to have a son with like tastes; he is to be your grandfather. He in turn will have a son who must, as your father, be passionately fond of glass.”

Until the Blaschkas began their work most plant models were fashioned by papier-mâché or wax. The flexibility of heated glass and the way it captures light made it the perfect material to represent botanical specimens. For those researchers who had previously only seen a plant as a dried specimen or drawing, the living glass gave them the closest approximation to the real thing. And for those with no interest in botany, the simple beauty of the glass is enough.

From modern-life in glass to long-ago life, it’s only a short walk. The museum houses microfossils of some of the Earth’s earliest life forms, as well as fossil fish and dinosaurs – such as the second ever described Triceratops, and the world’s only mounted Kronosaurus, a 42-foot-long prehistoric marine reptile.

Among its 90,000 zoological specimens the museum also has the pheasants once owned by George Washington. And many of the mammal collections were put together in the 19th century by “lions” in the history of science, like Louis Agassiz.

Much of the museum’s collection of rocks and ores is the result of field work, but the museum houses not only that which has been dug up, but also that which has fallen out of the sky.

The Smith meteorite collection gives the museum international standing in the study of meteorites. Taken together, these various collections constitute an impressive sampling of what resides above and below the surface of the earth.

The HSS would like to express its appreciation to the MIT and Harvard history of science programs for their sponsorship of this reception.
2003 HSS Election

(Terms for Vice president and Council begin 1 Jan 2004. Terms for Nominating Committee begin in July 2003)

The results of the 2003 HSS Election appear below. Our thanks to all of those members who stood for election and to those who voted. We would like to extend our deep appreciation to the members of the nominating committee (Phil Pauly, chair; Keith Benson, Caroline Hannaway, Margaret Schabas, Mary Terrall) for their excellent work.

Vice President
Joan Cadden (University of California, Davis)

Council
Peter Dear (Cornell University)
David Hollinger (University of California, Berkeley)
Bruce Hunt (University of Texas)
Naomi Oreskes (University of California, San Diego)
Andrea Rusnock (University of Rhode Island)

Nominating Committee—at Large
Tom Broman (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Mott Greene (University of Puget Sound)
Susan Lederer (Yale University)

Nominating Committee—from Council
Katharine Park (Harvard University)
Karen Parshall (University of Virginia)

Newsletter Redesign

The HSS Newsletter has appeared in its current format for over 10 years. We are now considering changing its look, not because the Newsletter has remained unchanged for a decade, but because we believe we can publish a more inviting and more readable serial. We welcome your suggestions – everything from ideas on formatting to leads on articles – for improving this important part of the Society’s publications. Please send your ideas to newsletter@hssonline.org, or to PO Box 117360, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, 352.392.1677.

Reminder: The Isis Bibliography from 1975 to the present is available online with the Research Libraries Group (RLG). Members of the Society may access the RLG Web site and the History of Science and Technology Database (HST) through the HSS homepage at http://hssonline.org. RLG has assigned us “Y6.G19” as a “User Name” and “HSS-DEMO” as a “Password.”
Proposals for Osiris, 2007


Proposals for broad themes that integrate issues in “mainstream” history with the history of science are especially encouraged, as are contributors from the historical discipline at large. Osiris volumes are designed to cast science in the framework of larger issues prominent in the historical discipline but infrequently treated in history of science, such as the development of civil society, urbanization, and the evolution of international affairs. The aim is to open up new categories of analysis, to stimulate fresh areas of investigation, and to explore novel ways of synthesizing major historical problems that demand consideration of the role science or the natural world has played in them. Volumes that have appeared or are in preparation include:

17 (2002) SCIENCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY, guest edited by Lynn Nyhart and Thomas Broman
19 (2004), on environment and health, guest edited by Gregg Mitman, Michelle Murphy and Christopher Sellers
20 (2005), on science, war, and ideology, guest edited by Mark Walker and Carola Sachse
21 (2006), on science, technology, and international affairs, guest edited by Kai Barth and John Krige

Prospective guest editors should submit the following materials for consideration:
(1) a proposal of approximately 2000 words describing the topic and its relationship to the literature to date including, where appropriate, the literature in mainstream history;
(2) a list of 12-15 contributors with the theme, topic, or title of contribution; and
(3) publication cv of guest editor(s).

Guest editors and their contributors should be prepared to meet the Osiris publication schedule. Volume 22 (2007) will go to press – after refereeing, authors’ revisions, and copy editing – in the fall of 2006. Guest editors must therefore choose contributors who are able to submit their essays by the late fall of 2005. An Osiris volume is approximately 160,000-170,000 words long, depending on the number of illustrations. Volume submission and editing are done electronically.

Proposals are reviewed by the Osiris Advisory Board at the Society’s annual meeting. Announcement of the next volume of Osiris is made around the New Year. Proposals and all supporting materials should be sent by November 1, 2003 to: Kathryn Olesko, Osiris Editor, BMW Center for German & European Studies, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057-1022. (Materials may also be submitted electronically.)
Preliminary inquiries can be addressed to Kathy Olesko at: osiris@georgetown.edu.

Alchemy

The e-journal Azogue (Journal for the Historical-Critical Study of Alchemy) stimulates research, theory, methodology, and analytical strategies on history of alchemy. At the same time it tries to approach alchemy from a consistently historical and comparative perspective, emphasizing the rich diversity of the alchemical tradition. This e-journal explores the history of specific alchemical ideas or authors; examines representative historical texts, figures and topics; discusses the history of particular movements and related currents (paracelsianism, rosacrucianism, etc.); and studies comparatively the underlying assumptions of different authors and theoretical perspectives.

To assist contributors, the editors have prepared research tools for historical studies, including a new “research library.” It is a list of primary sources with all titles of listed books available on the Internet. The “research library” was proposed for its direct access to a large library of electronic documents. The library currently contains 134 original titles devoted to alchemy, “chemical philosophy,” and paracelsianism. Most of the works that had a relevant impact on the development of alchemy are also listed. All the works may be downloaded page by page, as small JPEG or PDF files.

The digitalization of all titles has been supported and hosted by some institutions that have recently initiated digital edition programs of their early printed books:
- Gallica, a service of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (63 titles).
- Biblioteca Digital Dioscórides, a project of the Universidad Complutense de Madrid (67 titles).
- Medic@, a project of the Bibliothèque interuniversitaire de Médecine, Paris (4 titles).

Azogue has prepared a synthesis with links and descriptions of the digitized alchemical titles on these three different projects, but it is only an intermediary. Authors wishing to use small numbers of images from these works to illustrate scholarly publications may do so providing they write: “Courtesy of…” Gallica or Biblioteca Digital Dioscórides or Medic@, and cite the general URL of each project. Documents may be copied, downloaded, and printed for individual use. They may not be used for commercial purposes.

ISSN: 1575-8184
URL: http://www.come.to/azogue
E-mail: revista_azogue@hotmail.com.
New book series

IN VIVO: THE CULTURAL MEDIATIONS OF BIOMEDICAL SCIENCE, offered by the University of Washington Press, is an interdisciplinary series dedicated to studying the medical and life sciences by concentrating on the practices and mediums used to process data, to model knowledge, and to communicate about biomedical science. The editors are interested in interdisciplinary approaches combining literary studies, film studies, new media, art, art history, history, or social theory for this exciting new venture.

For more information contact Phillip Thurtle, pthurtle@ccs.carleton.ca or Robert Mitchell, rmitch@duke.edu for more details.

Web site for Indian Society for History of Mathematics

The Indian Society for History of Mathematics (ISHM) announces its own Web site. The site www.indianshm.com was formally launched by Society’s President Prof. G. S. Pandey and was acclaimed by all those present for its content. The site intends to cover information on all aspects of the history of mathematical sciences and includes links to other societies working in the area. The next Conference of the Society will be held at Pt. Ravi Shankar University at Raipur, Chatisgarh, Dec. 4-6, 2003.

Biology’s Most Beautiful Experiments

BioScience presents readers with an unusual challenge: to nominate candidates for a short list of the most beautiful biology experiments. Essays on those judged most plausible will be published in future issues of BioScience.

The editors plan to solicit and publish essays of appreciation from qualified experts on those nominated experiments that seem to be deserving candidates. There will be no “winner.” Readers are encouraged to suggest beautiful experiments from all fields of biology; experiments from any period in history may be nominated. The Meselson-Stahl experiment, because it has already been authoritatively honored and described, is the only biology experiment that will not be considered in the BioScience lineup.

Readers should submit their nominations to bioscience@aibs.org by the end of 2003. Nominations must include proper citations to the experiment and a brief account (up to 500 words) of why it should be considered one of the most beautiful experiments in biology.

Dibner Welcome

The Dibner Institute for the History of Science and Technology and Burndy Library welcome HSS to Cambridge and invite you to a one-hour tour of the Burndy Library and the Dibner Institute, Thursday, November 20 at 2:00 p.m. or Friday, November 21 at noon. Space is limited; to attend, please register by e-mail to Carla Chrisfield at carlac@mit.edu and indicate your preferred date. Light refreshments will be served. If space is available, HSS delegates may sign up for a tour at the conference registration desk at the Hyatt Regency, Cambridge.

In Memoriam

I. Bernard Cohen, former president of the History of Science Society and one of the pioneering generation who established the study of the history of science in America, died at his home in Waltham, Massachusetts on Friday, June 20, at the age of 89. Cohen’s research in the history of science covered a wide range of topics, but he was best known for his work on Isaac Newton.

In conjunction with the HSS Annual meeting, a memorial service for I. B. Cohen will be held at Harvard Memorial Church, on Wednesday, 19 November 2003 at 6:00 p.m. Directions to the church, which is located in the center of Harvard Yard, can be found at http://www.memorialchurch.harvard.edu.

Dibner Institute Tenth Year Fellows Reunion

The year 2003 marked a decade since the inauguration of the Fellows Program at the Dibner Institute for the History of Science and Technology. To celebrate this anniversary, the Dibner Institute hosted a Tenth-Year Fellows Reunion, May 8-10, 2003, at MIT’s villa-turned-conference-center, Endicott House, located just south of Boston in Dedham, Massachusetts. Of the over 200 former Dibner Institute Fellows, more than half came to the reunion from all over the United States and from around the world as far away as Israel and New Zealand. The event included a two-day informal workshop organized by George E. Smith, Acting Director of the Dibner Institute. The workshop centered on the theme “The History of Science and Technology: Where We Are.”

Papers were presented, followed by extensive discussion. Speakers included David Bloor, Moti Feingold, Kostas Gavroglu, Jeremy Gray, Alex Jones, Trevor Levere, Jane Maienschein, William Newman, Alex Roland, Bruce Seely, Edith Sylla, and Jed Buchwald, Director of the Dibner Institute from 1992-2001.
HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER OCTOBER 2003

(By Catherine Will, University of Essex, with thanks to Wendy Churchill, McMaster University) The almost 80 contributions, spanning a period from the sixteenth century to the present, came from anthropologists, political scientists, sociologists and health professionals, as well as historians of science, technology, and medicine.

The nature of evidence was not only debated among disciplines, but also used to map developments in the history of medicine. Many papers returned to questions about the types of evidence used and tensions in the practice of medicine between scientific, clinical and experiential accounts.

There was comparatively little explicit theorizing in the conference – although the broad selection of “stories” told offered some fascinating pointers for developing broader questions and themes.

The fact that the conference worked, said Ruth Schwartz Cowan, showed it was possible to tell stories that were recognized as valid because they used qualitative and/or quantitative evidence systematically and rationally.

In Memoriam
Lara J. Moore, 32, History Librarian at Princeton University Library since 2000, died July 20 of cancer. In addition to collection development, faculty liaison, and library instruction responsibilities at Princeton in the fields of History and History of Science, she was also an active member of numerous professional societies.

Wheeler Library Begins to Go Online
Users of the “Journal Article Listing,” submitted in regular installments to the mersenne list since 1993, will be interested to know that a searchable version of the Listing has now been set up as part of the BSHS Wheeler Library project. Go to http://www.bshs.org.uk/wheeler/journalsindex/.

This facility is freely available to all users and allows text searching (including wildcards and phrase searches) to find articles across the whole of the Listing. It’s also possible to see a list of all issues of journals included, or to download a complete zipped archive of the original mersenne postings.

The journal’s index is the first element of the online Wheeler Library to be launched; further developments will be announced in the coming months. Please send any queries, comments or bug reports to James Sumner at phljbs@leeds.ac.uk.

Medicinal Plants in the Late Middle Ages
The National Library of Medicine, History of Medicine Division, presents a new “mini-exhibit,” “Hortus Sanitatis: The Universe of Medicinal Plants in the Late Middle Ages.” The exhibit, curated by Alain Touwaide, visiting scholar in the History of Medicine Division, NLM, and Research Associate, Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, introduces the world of medicinal plants, from their mythological origins to their preparation and administration in medieval practice. Reproductions of illustrations from Greek, Latin, and Arabic manuscripts and early printed books illustrate how knowledge was accumulated, both across the centuries and from one culture to another around the Mediterranean basin. The exhibit is located in the lobby of the National Library of Medicine (Bld. 38), National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD. It will be on display through December 19, 2003.

Conference Report: Women Scholars and Institutions, June 8-11, 2003
(By Margaret W. Rossiter)
About 60 people from 14 countries gathered in Prague to listen to 36 papers on a variety of topics — about half with a Central and Eastern European focus. Topics included women researchers at Madame Curie’s laboratory in Paris, a Norwegian radiochemist, the romantic image of radioactivity early in the 20th century, gender issues, and current and future needs for work in this area as well as the current status of women in Czech institutions. The topic is quite new in Central Europe, where women’s studies is still in its infancy.

University of Amsterdam study guide
The study guide of the new MA program of STS at the University of Amsterdam (2003-2004) is now on-line (pdf) at http://www.fmg.uva.nl/ (follow the links).

The Francis Bacon Award in The History and Philosophy of Science and Technology

The California Institute of Technology and the Francis Bacon Foundation request nominations for the first Francis Bacon Award in the history of science, the history of technology, or historically-engaged philosophy of science. The award consists of:

The Francis Bacon Prize
Offered biennially in the amount of $20,000, the Prize will be awarded to an outstanding junior or senior scholar whose work continues to have a substantial impact on any of the three fields.

The Francis Bacon Visiting Professorship at Caltech
The winner of the Bacon Prize will be invited to spend one term (3 months) at Caltech, interacting with students and faculty and delivering two public lectures. Funds will be provided to compensate the winner’s home institution for the period of residence at Caltech, and the winner for costs of transportation and local housing.

The Francis Bacon Conference
A biennial conference will bring together the best younger and established scholars in the area of the Bacon Visiting Professor’s specific interests, with the aim of producing a volume on the subject to be considered for publication in the MIT series TRANSFORMATIONS.

Please send nominations by December 1, 2003 to:
Clare Brown
Secretary to the Bacon Committee
Baxter 228-77
Caltech
Pasadena, CA 91125
Email: clare@hss.caltech.edu
Papers of Florence R. Sabin Added to NLM Profiles in Science Web Site

The National Library of Medicine’s “Profiles in Science” Web site has been enriched by the addition of the papers of Florence Rena Sabin, M.D. This brings to 11 the number of notable scientists who have personal and professional records included in “Profiles.” The site is at www.profiles.nlm.nih.gov.

The online exhibition features correspondence, published articles and reports, and photographs from the Florence Sabin collections at the American Philosophical Society and the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College.

“Profiles in Science” was launched September 1998 by the National Library of Medicine, a part of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, a constituent agency of the Department of Health and Human Services.

For additional information, write to profiles@nlm.nih.gov.

Distributed Full Text Search of Math Books Now Available

The university libraries of Cornell, Göttingen, and Michigan are pleased to announce the first public availability of a significant body of mathematical monographs with access provided through a distributed full text-search protocol. The virtual collection, comprising more than 2,000 volumes of significant historical mathematical material (nearly 600,000 pages), resides at the three separate institutions and is provided through interfaces to the three different software systems. Public interfaces to the collection may be found at:

http://www.hti.umich.edu/m/mathall/

and

http://mathbooks.library.cornell.edu/

These two public interfaces reflect different development efforts at Michigan and Cornell, each with their own perspective on how to best mediate the search through the protocol, and each based on the protocol.

More project information is available at http://www.library.cornell.edu/mathbooks/.

The collections at Cornell and Michigan are both fully searchable, and while the Göttingen collection currently includes bibliographic information and page images, Göttingen is actively seeking funding to create full text for its volumes. Feedback is welcome. Please send comments to cgm-feedback@umich.edu.

If interested in using the raw protocol mechanisms at Cornell, Göttingen and Michigan in development efforts, please contact:
Andrea Rapp, Göttingen
rapp@mail.sub.uni-goettingen.de,
David Ruddy, Cornell
dwr4@cornell.edu, or
John P. Wilkin, Michigan
jpwilkin@umich.edu.

Looking for Isis back issues

Prof. Dr. Aladine Lolah, Director of the Institute for the History of Arabic Science and President of the Syrian Society of History of Science, would be pleased to receive back issues of _Isis_, starting with volume 81 in 1990. His address is University of Aleppo, Institute for the History of Arabic Science, Aleppo, Syria.

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**FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE**

**History of Science / Environmental Studies**

Applications are invited for a tenure-track faculty appointment at the Assistant Professor level in the Program on Science, Technology and Society, to begin in August, 2004. The successful candidate will teach courses in the history and philosophy of science (possibly including bioethics, health policy or the history of medicine) and environmental studies. A Ph.D. in hand or near completion, an ongoing program of scholarly research, and teaching experience are required. The successful candidate will be committed to undergraduate teaching, research involving students, and active involvement in the support and development of interdisciplinary programs, including the College’s general education “Foundations” courses. Please send a letter of application, vita, graduate and undergraduate transcripts, and three letters of recommendation to: Roger D. K. Thomas, Chair, Program on Science, Technology and Society, Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, PA 17604-3003.


Franklin & Marshall is a highly selective, private liberal arts college with a commitment to cultural pluralism that is manifested in its hiring and promotion of women and minorities. EOE/AA
The Uncertainty of Electronic Journals

By Daniel Goldstein (University of California, Davis)

Electronic journal subscriptions are convenient, but they may also put the integrity of research library collections at risk. Electronic subscriptions were initially available as (low-cost or free) adjuncts to the traditional print subscriptions, and some, like *Isis*, are still offered this way. However a number of other subscription models are emerging that change this relationship. In recent years, some libraries access most or all of a publisher’s electronic output with a single license. To varying degrees, these agreements make the print edition an optional adjunct to the electronic version of a title. Still other journals are included in third-party electronic packages that libraries subscribe to independent of any subscription to a journal itself. *The Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* and *Technology & Culture*, available in Johns Hopkins University’s Project Muse, are both examples of this type of electronic access. When, as now, research libraries must cut costs, these newer licensing models press us to cancel print versions of journals in favor of their digital counterparts. After this year you will not find current paper copies of *The Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences, Technology & Culture* or many other history of science journals in my library; they will be available only in electronic form.

So, why is this a problem? First, the electronic edition may not be identical to the print “version of record.” Many of the components of a journal, including cover art, advertising, prefaces, notes and so forth may not be included. Additionally, digitized illustrations are frequently of much lower quality than their printed counterparts. It’s often much easier to read a printed journal than a computer screen.

Second, when a library acquires a particular issue of a journal on paper, it can put the journal on the shelf, and there it sits, essentially a permanent, stable part of the collection. By contrast, the long-term availability of an electronic journal is more uncertain. The most basic problem is that libraries lose control over their collections. Electronic subscriptions provide access to journals, but libraries are generally not allowed to, nor do they want to, copy those journals onto their own computer servers. Here at the University of California (and elsewhere, I am sure), we sign licenses that guarantee perpetual access to our subscriptions, but no one seems quite sure what exactly that entails. In fact, a recent study sponsored by the Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers has found that only “52 per cent of commercial and 45 per cent of not-for-profit publishers have formal provisions for long-term preservation.” In the best of circumstances, long-term access to electronic-only editions of journals is therefore dependent on an outside organization, a university press, or a commercial publisher maintaining an archive.

Even if we assume that these varied institutions are really in it for the long haul, we cannot assume that they will maintain these archives unchanged. While Project Muse has a seemingly iron-clad policy that any material once posted will always be available, other organizations on which we must depend make no such guarantees. Elsevier offers one example of particular interest to historians of science. The current policy of this publisher of scientific journals states that it may, rarely, remove articles entirely from its database. The bases for such action – including article content that might be defamatory or which “if acted upon, might pose a serious health risk” – may be responsible and reasonable from a publisher’s point of view but they are clearly not desirable for historians.

Libraries need to retain control of their collections, whether on paper or in electronic form; but are they ready for the job and what will it involve? Librarians and publishers are discussing these questions, but good, long-term solutions will require the people at the heart of the matter – the writers and readers – to join in. Authors should talk with their publishers and insist that they produce truly identical print and electronic versions of their journals. Researchers should talk with librarians about how we use journals and what our needs and expectations are. Only in this way are we likely to survive this “transition” to digital formats with our collections intact and our ability to use them enhanced.

A Moment with James Secord
Winner of the 2002 Pfizer Prize talks about his book
By Michal Meyer

James Secord lived every historian’s dream in researching his book, Victorian Sensation, when he came across unpublished letters that had barely been looked at by other researchers.

The winner of the 2002 Pfizer Prize used those letters in the book he spent 15 years working on. Its popularity, both as an academic work and as a crossover book, repaid all the labor put into it, says Dr. Secord. “If the book is an argument for anything, it’s an argument against just thinking about books taking a year or two to produce, which fellowship applications often demand you do. I was able to put a longer time span into it and that I think is important. The kind of brute empirical research would have to be handled in a different way for a PhD candidate. It’s too risky; with this kind of strategy you can spend three or four weeks and only find two pages of information.”

But the Cambridge University scholar wasn’t satisfied with just doing a thorough job of research. “One of the things that’s always fascinated me is why some kinds of long books are readable and other ones aren’t.” Long biographies are a case in point, he believes. His goal was to make his book, all 624 pages of it, as readable as a good biography, but without an individual human being as the subject.

Born in 1953 in Madison, Wisconsin, Secord spent his undergraduate years at Pomona College in Southern California, where he majored in geology and English literature, and his graduate years at Princeton. This was followed by both a Fulbright and a NATO fellowship. Since 1992, he has taught at Cambridge University, and is currently Professor of History and Philosophy of Science.

It was the typical approach taken towards 19th century science that dissatisfied Dr. Secord and drove him to write the book. The aim was to reformulate the “Darwinian Revolution.”

“I’ve always felt that the kind of single-minded focus – especially in the public domain – on Darwin has a lot of negative effects. It creates a role model of heroic genius which is quite hard for people who are coming into the sciences to emulate. That was one of my main goals, not so much to dethrone Darwin but to make people realize that Darwin’s particular sort of fame and reputation was only one kind and we needed to look at others.”

Victorian Sensation does this by looking at the main evolutionary book before the Origin of Species, which was Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation, published in 1844. Secord’s original aim was simply to look at the debate surrounding the book, but what gradually became clear was that the problems with the Darwinian Revolution have less to do with the emphasis on precursors, and more to do with notions of authorship and readership. He realized he had the material to write a history of the reception of the book from the point of view of its readers, rather than an author-based view. “I was able to cast the material into that mold and hopefully come to a different way of conceptualizing how you think about intellectual debates, how you think about the evolution revolution.”

To do this, Dr. Secord went back to the most basic kind of debates and sources. “My experiences of researching the book were a bit like the film Groundhog Day, where a man has to live through one particular day over and over again. The idea is that you learn about a way a world works. Every day when I woke up to do my research I’d start in October 1844 and look through the next two years in detail.”

“I’ve been trained in the history of science and have been a member of the HSS since the mid-Seventies, so winning a prize like this from my friends and colleagues really means a lot; that’s what makes it the most desirable prize the Society has, because it’s from people who are all trying to produce the best work they can.

“The other reason I was particularly pleased to win it was that I knew it meant a lot to Susan Abrams [executive editor at the University of Chicago Press], who died quite recently. She was both a very good friend of mine and a wonderful editor who had an important part in the book.”

Though based in the UK, Dr. Secord says it would have been impossible to find a British academic publisher for his book “who would be willing to produce a book that looked as nice as this for a price as low. I think that kind of willingness to take risks on mid-level academic books is something that some of the American presses are, at their best, very good at.”

Response from outside the academic community has also been positive. His book has been reviewed by newspapers, both daily and weekly, on both sides of the Atlantic, which, he says, is unusual for a book such as his.

But Dr. Secord’s response to his own book hasn’t always been so positive. “There was a point, before I started the active writing, when I knew that if I didn’t get it done in the next two to three years that it was never going to get done. That was the most depressing moment.” But it was balanced by the final reshaping, when the book came together at last. The book’s publishers were involved in that process. They encouraged Dr. Secord to shorten it, and he made significant changes to its structure. Despite the effort it was worth it. “Authors are often not given enough guidance from publishers about what they can do to really make their book into more than just a revised thesis – so it’s still basically their work but does reach out to people.”

Times have become tougher for book-sellers since the publication of Victorian Sensation in 2000. Books that are more general and come up to the present day are preferred, says Dr. Secord. “Historians have to think hard in that kind of market; how to make sure they do what they want to do but also reach a bigger audience. You do want to have an effect on public debate.”

A paperback version of Victorian Sensation will be coming out in November. Meanwhile Dr. Secord is already hard at work on his next big project, which looks at how the reporting of science and technology by the newspaper press in the United States, Britain, and France changed the ways that these activities were practiced and perceived.
Anatomy of a Prize

Since 1959, the Pfizer Prize has been awarded annually to the best book in English on the history of science. Subjects have ranged from an interpretation of human anatomy as understood by the ancient physician Galen, to the theories and politics of plant and animal breeding in the Soviet Union. The winner is selected by the History of Science Society, on the recommendation of a committee of experts.

Dr. Frederick Gregory (University of Florida) has been on the three-person committee for the past two years, this year as chairman. As to what makes a winner, he says substance is important. “Once you’ve read a Pfizer book, you’ve read a book whose author has read everything on that subject. It’s a book that has demonstrated mastery of all secondary and primary sources, and can speak authoritatively and creatively. A book that is not so much guided by the material, but guides the material.” He adds, half seriously: “A really thin book is not likely to win the Pfizer prize.” Though, he hastens to add, a well-argued and focused thin book on some classic issue could be considered.

Selection goes in stages. Each committee member comes up with a top-10 list. If a book is on two lists, then it’s an automatic contender for the final top 10, says Dr. Gregory. Though the process is inclusive rather than exclusive, time does play a factor. Committee members have a date by which they must come up with a top ten, and then a top five. Finalists, of course, are read by all three members. It’s a tough job, says Dr. Gregory. “You have to be realistic. At the beginning of the process it’s almost necessary to look for flaws to start paring down the list. In a paraphrase of Karl Popper, Dr. Gregory says “The best books are the ones that refuse to let themselves be eliminated.”

Since there are sometimes more than 80 books nominated, and each member reads half of them, committee members are kept busy. “You’re always reading a Pfizer book somewhere, and you can bet you’ve got four or five books in your briefcase.”

Dr. Gregory does not regret the time spent on the prize. “It’s a wonderful experience to have. Everyone should do it. You are exposed to so many creative minds and historical scholarship – not to mention all the free books.”

As both a Pfizer winner and a committee member, Dr. Joan Cadden (University of California, Davis) also enthusiastically recommends service on the committee to anyone who wants to get a sense of the scope and quality of the discipline. “During my years of service on the committee, I encountered first hand the enormous vitality of the History of Science. This richness is attested by both the excellence and the variety of the Pfizer Prize winners.”

Gregory does have some advice for new judges. “Keep an open mind. There are all kinds of possibilities; historiography changes.” And most of all: “This will be a book that will be a long-term contribution to our field.”

The State of the Play

“Outlets” from Final Exams in Dr. Proctor’s History of Science 122 Class, taught at Penn State University (by Robert N. Proctor)

I realize the genre is a bit clichéd, but the temptation is so great and the confusions so amusing, I find it hard to resist a compilation of student test answers. Reproduced below are extracts from actual exams written by students in my introductory History of Science class, which covers a time-span from prehistory to the present. I have incorporated some of the juicier whoppers to preserve a coherent narrative flow, but I assure you that all of the separate elements were presented innocently by non-wise-cracking undergraduates – by which I mean that none (to my knowledge) were intended to be humorous. I have corrected grammar and syntax for readability; I’ve also corrected most misspellings, except where the slip is the point of interest. The fun of course is to find the hidden sense, or transformation, or assimilation to common knowledge. Enjoy!

The oldest tools are those found by the Leekies, who called them the “Older Ones” for the Valley in which flint was first chipped in Africa. No one knows if the Neanderthals were stooped or human, but the theories are dispersed. One says that man evolved straight from the Australians (literally “southern apes”), the other says the opposite. No one knows because “evidence of absence is not absence of evidence.”

The transformation from the Ancient world to the Modern did not happen overnight. The shift from the two-sphere universe to the one-sphere universe had to do with the times, including the invention of printable type. The Ptolemaic universe stated that epic cycles exist for planets which orbit in an elliptical system, which required a lot of circles and backtracking. In the two-sphere universe of the Ancients, for example, professors refused to believe that outer space was made of matter. Plato had very good communication skills, however, which helped him with his dialogues, some of which were written in caves.

A lot of early struggles occurred between the Ancients and the Moderates. Kepler showed that the planets revolve in an elliptical circle, while focusing on the sun. These Moderates had difficulty convincing the old order of this new way, especially the Fryers and Priestocrates who still held sway. The Copernican Revolution actually occurred much earlier than the events that go by that name. The Magi of Hereticus had insisted that the sun was at the center of the earth, for example. There were also cultural influences from various religions, races, and creeds, which were claimed to be damaging but they weren’t.

(Continued on page 21)
Awards, Honors, and Appointments

The Archives of American Mathematics (AAM), a unit of The University of Texas at Austin’s Center for American History, has been awarded generous financial support by the Mathematical Association of America and the Legacy of R. L. Moore Project. Persons who have general questions about the Archives of American Mathematics should contact Kristy Sorensen, k.sorensen@mail.utexas.edu, (512) 495-4539. Web page: http://www.cah.utexas.edu/collectioncomponents/math.html.

Sarah E. Edwards (Centre of Pharmacognosy and Phytotherapy in the School of Pharmacy at the University of London) is the recipient of the 2003 Lawrence Memorial Award. For her dissertation research, Ms. Edwards has undertaken a study on the medical ethnobotany, from plant systematics to indigenous taxonomy, of the Wik and Kugu people of Cape York Peninsula. She will use the proceeds of the award for travel in Australia to conduct field research.

Philippe Fontaine (Ecole normale supérieure de Cachan), Professor of Economics, has received the 2002 “Best Article Award” from the History of Economics Society, for his article “Blood, Politics, and Social Science: Richard Titmuss and the Institute of Economic Affairs, 1957-1973,” published in no. 3 of volume 93 of Isis.

Anita Guerrini (University of California, Santa Barbara), Professor of History and Environmental Studies, has been awarded a three-year grant from the Collaborative Research Grants program of the National Endowment for the Humanities. She is co-PI with Dr. Jenifer Dugan of UCSB’s Marine Science Institute on a project entitled “Historicizing Ecological Restoration” which brings together historians and ecologists in a site-specific study.

Ronald R. Kline (Cornell University) has been elected as the Sue G. and Harry E. Bovay, Jr., Professor in the History and Ethics of Engineering.

The Program in the History of Science, Technology and Medicine at the University of California, Santa Barbara has hired W. Patrick McCray and Gabriela Soto Laveaga. Professor McCray has authored books on Renaissance glass making and on the history of large optical telescopes in post-World War II America. Professor Laveaga, a historian of modern Mexico and Latin America, is currently completing a book on “Jungle Laboratories: Mexicans and the Global Quest for Hormones.”

Anne Millbrooke and William Trimble received the 2003 Gardner-Lasser Aerospace History Literature Award from the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. This prestigious award recognizes Millbrooke’s book Aviation History and Trimbel’s biography of Jerome C. Hunsaker as the best original contributions to the field of aeronautical or astronomical historical non-fiction literature published in the last five years.

William R. Newman (Indiana University) has been awarded a three-year grant from the National Science Foundation to study Isaac Newton’s researches in chymistry, and to prepare an online edition of Newton’s chymical papers (the edition will be included in the online series being prepared by The Newton Project). The project, “The ‘Chymistry’ of Isaac Newton: A Proposal for STS 01-159 and International Digital Libraries 02-085,” will involve researching and editing Newton’s manuscripts, and recreating some of his chymical experiments in a modern laboratory.

Emily Thompson’s book, The Soundscape of Modernity: Architectural Acoustics and the Culture of Listening in America 1900-1933 (The MIT Press, 2002) has been awarded the 2003 Science Writing Prize of the Acoustical Society of America for Journalistic Writing on Acoustics; and also the 2003 Lewis Mumford Prize of the Media Ecology Association, for Outstanding Scholarship in the Ecology of Technics.

Alain Touwaide has received the Washington Academy of Sciences award for Behavioral and Social Science for his contribution in the history of medicine, particularly pharmacology. Now a Research Associate at the Smithsonian Institution (National Museum of Natural History), he is currently preparing a major reference work on plants in ancient Greece and Rome (A Flora of Classical Antiquity).
Chemical Heritage Foundation
BECKMAN CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY
2004–2005 Fellowships
Applications must include a research proposal of no more than 1,000 words that addresses the relevance of CHF resources. The proposal should also explain how the work advances scholarship and how the outcome might be published. Include a c.v. and arrange for two letters of reference to be sent directly to the Foundation. See www.chemheritage.org for more information or email fellowships@chemheritage.org.

Academic Year 2004-2005 Opportunities
Deadline: January 15, 2004

**Gordon Cain Fellowship**
The Cain Fellowship is open to Ph.D. scholars who plan to conduct historical research on the development of the chemical industries. The outcome of this research should further public understanding of the relationship between technology, policy, management, and entrepreneurship and shed light on the complex development of modern society and commerce. Working with Beckman Center staff, the Cain Fellow will also organize a one-day conference, inviting scholars to discuss the subject of the fellow’s research. Minimum stipend: $43,000.

**Edelstein International Fellowship**
The Edelstein Fellowship is open to established scholars in the history of the chemical sciences and technology. Typically, the fellow’s time is divided between CHF and the Edelstein Center for History and Philosophy of Science, Technology, and Medicine in Jerusalem. Minimum stipend: $36,000.

**Edelstein International Studentship**
The Edelstein Studentship supports dissertation research and writing. It is an academic year fellowship open to a student in the history of the chemical sciences and technology who has completed all requirements for the Ph.D. except the dissertation. Typically, the student’s time is divided between CHF and the Edelstein Center in Jerusalem. Minimum stipend: $16,000.

**John C. Haas Fellowship**
The Haas Fellowship is open to Ph.D. scholars whose projects will enhance public understanding of the chemical industries in relation to environmental, health, and safety issues. Minimum stipend: $38,000.

Charles C. Price Fellowship
The Price Fellowship is open to scholars pursuing research on the history of the chemical sciences and technologies. Preference is given to applicants with projects on the history of polymers. Scholars interested in other fields are also encouraged to apply. The Charles C. Price Fellowship was created by friends and admirers of Professor Price. Minimum stipend: $20,000.

**Summer 2004 Opportunities**
Deadline: February 15, 2004

**Glenn E. and Barbara Hodsdon Ullyot Scholarship**
The Ullyot Scholarship sponsors historical research that promotes public understanding of the chemical sciences. Applications are invited from scholars, graduate students, science writers, and journalists. The fellow will spend a minimum of two months in residence at CHF during the summer of 2004. Minimum stipend: $4,500.

**Société de Chimie Industrielle (American Section) Fellowship**
The Société Fellowship is designed to stimulate public understanding of the chemical industries. Applications are encouraged from writers, journalists, educators, and historians of science, technology, or business. The fellow will spend three months in residence at CHF during the summer of 2004. Applicants must specify how the outcomes of their project will reach a broad audience. Competitive stipend.

**Research Travel Grants**
The Beckman Center for the History of Chemistry offers travel grants for research in CHF’s Othmer Library of Chemical History. Applicants should submit a c.v., a one-page statement of their research project and the applicability of CHF’s resources, a budget estimate and arrange for a letter of reference to be sent directly to CHF. Grants are in the $500 range for researchers within the U.S. Individuals traveling internationally are considered for grants in the $1,000 range. For deadlines, see our website or contact travelgrants@chemheritage.org.

Send applications to: Fellowship Coordinator, Chemical Heritage Foundation, 315 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2702 Fax: 215 925 1954 Email: fellowships@chemheritage.org.
Jobs

The following announcements have been edited for space. For full descriptions and for the latest announcements, please visit http://www.hssonline.org. The Society does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of any item, and interested persons should verify all details. Those who wish to publish a job announcement should send an electronic version of the posting to newsletter@hssonline.org.

The Liberal Studies Department at California State University, Fullerton invites applications for a tenure-track position to begin fall semester 2004. The department seeks applicants with specializations in one of the natural sciences or in the history or philosophy of the natural sciences, to teach in the interdisciplinary Liberal Studies core program. The position is at the rank of Assistant Professor, tenure-track. Appointment Date: August 19, 2004. Applications received by November 14, 2003 are assured of full consideration. See hssonline.org for more information.

The School of Analytic Studies and Information Technology, Atkinson Faculty of Liberal and Professional Studies, York University, invites applications for a one-year position at the assistant professor level in science and technology studies effective July 1, 2004. This position has the potential for renewal. More information on the School and its programs is available at www.yorku.ca/sasit/. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in science and technology studies, history of science and technology, or a related field. The preferred area of specialization is Twentieth Century or Recent Science and Technology. The deadline for receipt of completed applications is December 1, 2003. Please send a letter of application, cv, a statement of research and teaching interests, three letters of reference (at least one letter should address teaching), a writing sample and teaching evaluations, to: Dr. E. Hamm, Coordinator, STS Program, SASIT, Room 2005, TEL Building, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, ON M3J 1P3. E-mail: ehamm@yorku.ca.

Northwestern University’s Science in Human Culture Program (SHC) invites applications for 2-year postdoctoral fellowships in the contextual study of science, technology, and/or medicine, to run September 2004-August 2006. Applicants in the history of science, philosophy of science, and the sociology/anthropology of science are sought. Fellows will pursue a program of independent scholarship and will teach two one-quarter courses a year: a seminar and a lecture course. Materials are due January 15, 2004. Web site: http://www2.mmlc.nwu.edu/shc/.

The University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) School of Medicine seeks an Historian of Medicine and/or Biomedical Sciences. Area of specialization and period are open. Junior candidates (Assistant Professors and ABDs) will only be considered if a tenure, Associate or Full Professor is not hired. Applications must be received by January 9th.

The Department of Science & Technology Studies at Cornell University announces a position for a post-doctoral associate in the social and ethical dimensions of nanotechnology. The position is available immediately for a one- or two-year period (negotiable). A Ph.D. or equivalent degree is required in a relevant field (e.g., science & technology studies, history, sociology, communication, philosophy, etc.). Applicants with a degree in nanotechnology or related technical field and a record of achievement in analysis of social and ethical issues will also be considered. Review of applications will begin immediately and continue until the position is filled.

The Humanities faculty at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) invites applications for a tenure-track position in the history of biology (strong preference for an appointment at the assistant professor level, although exceptionally well qualified applicants will be considered at the associate or full professor level). The term of the initial appointment is normally four years and is contingent upon completion of the Ph.D. We are especially interested in applicants who work on the history of molecular and/or developmental biology. Application review will begin October 1 and continue until the position is filled.

Cornell University invites applications for a tenure-track or tenured faculty position (with preference at the assistant professor level) in historical or social studies of biology, broadly construed to include biological sciences, medicine, and biotechnology. A Ph.D., or equivalent degree, in history of science, science & technology studies, anthropology, or a closely related field is required. Candidates with a Ph.D. in biology and a significant record of scholarly achievement in historical or social studies of biology will also be considered. Review of applications will begin on November 1, 2003 and will continue until the position is filled.

The University of Minnesota, Twin Cities campus, invites applications for a tenure-track or tenured position beginning September 2004, with speciality in the history of modern biology. Appointment at the Assistant or Associate Professor rank is preferred, but candidates for Professor rank will be considered if warranted by their teaching experience and research achievements. The deadline for receipt of applications is December 1, 2003.

The University of Chicago Press seeks an experienced and energetic acquisitions editor to maintain and develop its prestigious list in the history, philosophy, and social studies of science, as well as the earth sciences and physical sciences. Requirements for this position include a bachelor’s degree and at least three years in publishing, with experience acquiring scholarly or serious trade books. Advanced degree a plus. Some travel to academic conferences and campuses required. Applications must be made through the University of Chicago’s online employment site: http://jobopportunities.uchicago.edu/. Inquiries may be directed to Alan G. Thomas, Editorial Director, Humanities and Sciences, University of Chicago Press, 1427 E. 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637. Close 12/31/2003.
Grants, Fellowships, and Prizes

The following announcements have been edited for space. For full descriptions and for the latest announcements, please visit our Web site (http://hssonline.org). The Society does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of any item, and potential applicants should verify all details, especially closing dates, with the organization or foundation of interest. Those who wish to publish a grant, fellowship, or prize announcement should send an electronic version of the posting to newsletter@hssonline.org.

Roy Porter Student Essay Prize Competition

The Society for the Social History of Medicine (SSHM) invites submissions to its 2003 Roy Porter Student Essay Prize Competition. This prize will be awarded to the best original, unpublished essay in the social history of medicine. The competition is open to undergraduate and post-graduate students in full or part-time education. The winner will be awarded £500.00, and his or her entry may also be published in the journal, Social History of Medicine. Further details and entry forms can be down-loaded from the SSHM’s website http://www.sshm.org.

The Victor and Joy Wouk Grant-in-Aid Program

California Institute of Technology Grants-in-Aid. The Victor and Joy Wouk Grant-in-Aid Program – new in 2003 – offers research assistance up to $2000 for work in the Papers of Victor Wouk in the Caltech Archives. The Maurice A. Biot Archives Fund and other designated funds offer research assistance up to $1500 to use the collections of the Caltech Archives. For all funds, applications will be accepted from students – working towards a graduate degree – or from established scholars. For further information on holdings and online resources, please consult the Archives’ Web page: http://archives.caltech.edu. Applications will be reviewed quarterly, on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 of each year.

Marc-Auguste Pictet Prize

The Société de Physique et d’Histoire Naturelle (SPHN) de Genève invites applications for the the Marc-Auguste Pictet Prize. This Prize, in principle intended for a young researcher, will reward a significant contribution to the history of science, which is as yet unpublished or has only recently appeared. Application is open to both Swiss and foreign candidates at the university level. Notification of candidature should be sent by 29th February 2004 to the following address: Président de la SPHN, Musée d’Histoire Naturelle, Case postale 6434, CH-1211 GENEVE 6, Switzerland.

Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Research Fellowships

Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Research Fellowships for US-based scholars at the Needham Research Institute, Cambridge, UK. The Needham Research Institute (NRI), home of the “Science and Civilisation in China” project, provides scholars with excellent facilities for research into the history of science, technology and medicine in East Asia. Funds granted by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation make it possible for the NRI to offer a number of one-semester fellowships (including the “Summer semester”) tenable at the Institute for US-based scholars and researchers working within the broad field of the history of science, technology and medicine in East Asia. The application deadline is 1 December 2003. Details of the NRI and the fellowship program may be found at http://www.nri.org.uk.

National Science Foundation Fellowship

The National Science Foundation (NSF) offers a two-year postdoctoral research and training fellowship in the social and behavioral sciences primarily for underrepresented minority scientists within four years of receipt of their doctoral degree. Applicants must be U.S. citizens, nationals, or lawfully admitted permanent residents. The postdoctoral fellowships are designed to permit Fellows to choose a sponsoring scientist and a research and training environment most beneficial to their scientific development. Applications are due the 1st Monday of December. For additional information, see the NSF Program Announcement 00-139 at http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/sys/ods/getpub.cfm?nsf00139. The contact for the program is John Perhonis (jperhonis@nsf.gov) (703-292-7279).

The Francis A. Countway Library Fellowship in the History of Medicine

The Francis A. Countway Library Fellowship in the History of Medicine provides a stipend of up to $5,000 to support travel, lodging, and incidental expenses for a flexible period between June 1, 2004 and May 31, 2005. The fellowship proposal should demonstrate that the Countway Library has resources central to the research topic. The proposal is due by January 31, 2004. The appointment will be announced by March 31, 2004. Applications should be sent to: Thomas A. Horrocks, Associate Director for Special Collections and Joseph Garland Librarian, Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, 10 Shattuck Street, Boston, MA 02115.

Bakken Fellowships and Grants

Each year, the Bakken Library and Museum in Minneapolis offers Visiting Research Fellowships and Research Travel Grants for the purpose of facilitating research in its collections. The focus of the Bakken’s collections is the history of electricity and magnetism and their applications in the life sciences and medicine. The deadline for all 2004 applications is 16 February 2004. For more information, please contact: Elizabeth Ihrig, Librarian, The Bakken Library and Museum, 3537 Zenith Avenue So., Minneapolis, MN., 55416 U.S.A. Tel 612-926-3878 ext. 227; Fax (612) 927-7265; E-mail Ihrig@thebakken.org.
Andrew W. Mellon Travel Fellowship Program

The University of Oklahoma announces the Andrew W. Mellon Travel Fellowship Program for visitors to make use of the History of Science Collections. Proposals from scholars at both predoctoral and postdoctoral levels will be evaluated continuously upon receipt, and funds awarded shortly after the decision is made. For information, please contact: The University of Oklahoma, The Andrew W. Mellon Travel Fellowship Program, Bizzell Library, 401 West Brooks, Room 521, Norman, OK 73019-0528, E-mail: kmagruder@ou.edu or mogilvie@ou.edu. Web site: libraries.ou.edu/etc/histsci/mellon.asp.

Lawrence Memorial Award

The Award Committee of the Lawrence Memorial Fund invites nominations for the 2004 Lawrence Memorial Award. The annual award of $2,000 is given to support travel for doctoral dissertation research in systematic botany or horticulture, or the history of the plant sciences, including literature and exploration. Major professors are urged to nominate outstanding doctoral students who have achieved official candidacy for their degrees and who will be conducting pertinent dissertation research that would benefit significantly from travel enabled by the Award. The Committee will not entertain direct applications. Letters of nomination and supporting materials, including secondary letters, should be received by the Committee no later than 1 May 2004 and should be directed to: Dr. R. W. Kiger, Hunt Institute, Carnegie Mellon University, 5000 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890, USA. Tel. (412) 268-2434

The American Philosophical Society Library Fellowships

The American Philosophical Society Library offers short-term residential fellowships for conducting research in its collections. The fellowships are intended to encourage research in the Library’s collections by scholars who reside beyond a 75-mile radius of Philadelphia. The fellowships are open to both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals who are holders of the Ph.D. or the equivalent, Ph.D. candidates who have passed their preliminary examinations, or independent scholars. Applicants in any relevant field of scholarship may apply. The stipend is $2,000 per month, and the term of the fellowship is a minimum of one month and a maximum of three, taken between June 1, 2004 and May 31, 2005. Applications should be postmarked no later than March 1. For additional information call 215-440-3443 or send an email inquiry to jjahern@amphilsoc.org.

Sidney M. Edelstein Award in the History of Chemistry

The Division of the History of Chemistry (HIST) of the American Chemical Society (ACS) solicits nominations for the 2004 Sidney M. Edelstein Award for Outstanding Achievement in the History of Chemistry. This award honors the memory of the late Sidney M. Edelstein, who established the Dexter Award in 1956, and it also continues the outstanding tradition of the Dexter Award, which ended in 2001. The Edelstein Award is sponsored by Ruth Edelstein, Barish and Family and is administered by HIST. In recognition of receiving the Edelstein Award, the winner is presented with an engraved plaque and the sum of $3500, usually at a symposium honoring the winner at the Fall National Meeting of the ACS, which for 2004 will be held in Philadelphia PA, August 22-26. The award is international in scope, and nominations are welcome from anywhere in the world. All nomination material should be sent in triplicate to Professor John Sharkey, Chair of the Edelstein Award Committee, Pace University, Office of the Provost, One Pace Plaza, New York, New York 10038. (e-mail: Jsharkey@pace.edu), by 31 December 2003.

FUTURE MEETINGS

The following announcements have been edited for space. For full descriptions and the latest announcements, please visit our Web site (http://www.hssonline.org). The Society does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of any item, and interested persons should verify all details. Those who wish to publish a future meeting announcement should send an electronic version of the posting to newsletter@hssonline.org.

Calls for Papers

Michigan Academy – History of Science and Technology

Section Call for Papers. Grand Valley State University will host the 2004 meeting of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts & Letters on Friday and Saturday, March 5th and 6th at the Eberhard Center in downtown Grand Rapids, MI. Abstracts for papers will be accepted with the final deadline for receipt being November 21, 2003. Papers are welcome on any topic in science and technology history and do not need to have a connection to Michigan History. There are specific guidelines for abstract submission and an abstract form is required. Information is available through the Academy Web page or from the section chair. For more information, contact the section chair: Paul Buckingham, Dept. of History and Social Sciences, University of Saint Francis, Fort Wayne IN 46808; tel.: (260) 434-7678; email: pbuckingham@sf.edu. Visit the Web site for more information, abstract forms, and guidelines: http://www.umich.edu/~michacad.

The American Physical SocietyÕs Forum on the History of Physics invites scholars to present papers at the APS annual meeting which will be held May 1-4, 2004 in Denver, Colorado. Graduate students, young scholars and non-APS members are especially encouraged to attend; the APS meeting itself provides an opportunity to meet notable scientists and science managers. Funding may be available to defray costs of travel and registration fees, especially for graduate students. The deadline for abstract submissions is January 9, 2004. Scholars who wish to give papers that present the history of physics and its interaction with culture, education, and physics research should contact Patrick McCray (pmccray@history.ucsb.edu). This should be done well before the January deadline to ensure proper submission of abstracts via the APS’s new web-based system. Non-APS members who wish to present papers are welcome and arrangements will be made on an individual basis to help with the abstract submission process. Additional information about the APS and its meetings is at www.aps.org.
The Canadian Society for History and Philosophy of Science (CSHPS) is holding its annual conference as part of the Congress of the Humanities and Social Sciences (CFHSS) in Winnipeg, Manitoba, between June 4 and June 6, 2004. The program committee invites historians and philosophers of science, as well as scholars from any field whose work relates to history and philosophy of science, to submit abstracts for individual papers or proposals for sessions. Submissions may be in English or French. Individual paper submissions should consist of a title, an abstract of 150-250 words, and complete contact information for the author. Session proposals should consist of a session title, titles and brief abstracts for each paper, and complete contact information for the session organizer. Proposals must be received by 31 December 2003 and must be sent by e-mail (rtf attachment preferred). E-mail address for submissions: cshps04@uottawa.ca. N.B. CSHPS offers a book prize (Richard Hadden Award) for the best student paper presented at the meeting. Information about Congress registration and accommodation can be found at the Canadian Federation for Humanities and Social Sciences Federation (CFHSS) Web site: http://www.fedcan.ca/english/congress/congress.html. Please note that the CSHPS meeting traditionally overlaps with the meeting dates of a number of other member societies of the CFHSS, including the Canadian Society for the History of Medicine, the Canadian Philosophical Association, the Canadian Society for the History and Philosophy of Mathematics, and the Canadian Historical Association. The CSHPS program committee welcomes suggestions for joint sessions with these and other societies.

The Canadian Society for the History of Medicine is issuing a call for papers for its annual conference at the University of Manitoba on June 4-June 6, 2004. The theme of the Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities will be “Confluence: Ideas, Identity, Place.” Abstracts on other topics are also welcome. Please submit your abstract for consideration by 14 November 2003 to: James Hanley, CSHM Program Chair, Department of History, University of Winnipeg, 515 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, MB, R3B 2E9 Ph: (204) 786-9005, Fax: (204) 774-4134. Email: j.hanley@uwinnipeg.ca. Abstracts must not exceed 350 words. Submissions by email are welcome. If submitting abstracts by mail, please send one original and 3 copies, typed single-spaced on one sheet of paper. The Committee will notify applicants of its decision by January 16, 2004. N.B. If invited to present at the meeting, the author must undertake to provide a translation of the abstract for the bilingual program book.

HOPOS, the International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science will hold its fifth international congress in San Francisco, California, 24-27 June 2004. The University of San Francisco, in cooperation with Stanford University and the University of California, Berkeley, will host the conference, which is open to scholarly work on the history of philosophy of science from any disciplinary perspective. Submissions of abstracts of papers of approximately 30 minutes’ reading length, and of symposia of three to four thematically related papers will be considered for the program. Guidelines for Submissions: Abstracts of individual paper submissions should be between 250 and 300 words in length. Panel proposals should include one panel abstract, names and addresses of all participants, and abstracts of 250 words for each of three to four papers. All submissions should arrive by January 1, 2004. Notification of acceptance of submissions will be provided by March 1, 2004. Preferred format for all submissions is plain ASCII text or RTF attachment submitted by electronic mail to <hopos2004@umkc.edu> with “HOPOS 2004 Submission” in the subject line. Other submissions should include one paper copy and one copy in plain ASCII or RTF format on a 3.5” DOS diskette and be sent to: Menachem Fisch, Co-Chair HOPOS 2004 Program Committee, The Cohn Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Ideas, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv 61390, Israel.

British Society for the History of Science’s 2004 annual meeting will be held at Liverpool Hope University College in Liverpool, 25-27 June 2004. Papers are invited on all areas of the history of science, technology and medicine. Suggestions for themed sessions are particularly welcome. BSHS subsidies are available for student members of the Society. Hope at Everton, a lively area of the city and home to Hope’s School of Creative and Performing Arts, will host BSHS 2004. En-suite accommodation is available on-site at Gerard Manley Hopkins Hall. The site is ten minutes’ walk from Liverpool city center. Abstracts of Papers (max 250 words) should be sent to Dr. Geoff Bunn, BSHS Programme Secretary, Department of Psychology, Liverpool Hope University College, Hope Park, Liverpool, L16 9JD or bunnng@hope.ac.uk. Deadline for submissions: 31 January 2004. Further details will be announced on the Society’s Web site at http://www.bshs.org.uk/conf/2004annual/.

Women, Health and Welfare. The regional Women’s History Network is celebrating its tenth annual conference at the University of the West of England, Bristol, on Saturday, June 26th 2004. Individual papers or panels are invited from academics, postgraduate students and independent scholars. Submissions on a wide range of topics related to women, health, and welfare in any place or period are encouraged. Abstracts of no more than 300 words should be sent to Katherine Holden or Fiona Reid at the following address: Faculty of Humanities, Languages and Social Science, University of the West of England, Bristol, St Matthias campus, Fishponds, Bristol, BS16 2JP. Please e-mail abstracts to Katherine.Holden@uwe.ac.uk or Fiona.Reid@uwe.ac.uk. The deadline for abstracts is Friday, 12th March. When submitting your abstract, please provide your name, preferred mailing address, e-mail address and phone number.
The Life, Work and Legacy of John Ambrose Fleming. A conference is to be held from 30th June 2004 to 1st July 2004 at University College, London. Papers on all aspects of Fleming’s life are requested, and short abstracts (c500 words) in electronic form should be sent to: Dr. Colin A Hempstead, colin.hempstead@ntlworld.com. Abstracts should be received by 31st December 2003. Fleming was one of the first electronic engineers and this conference, while “celebrating” his life and work, is concerned more generally with the history of electronics.

The Atomic Bomb and American Society. To mark the 60th anniversary of the detonation of the first atomic bomb, this three-day conference, to be held July 15-17, 2005, will assess how nuclear weapons’ development affected American society and culture. This conference will convene in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, a site which, together with Los Alamos, New Mexico and Hanford, Washington played a pivotal role in the development of the first atomic bomb detonated in Alamogordo, New Mexico on July 16, 1945. The Conference organizers, Professor G. Kurt Pielhier and Captain Rosemary Mariner (U.S. Navy, Retired), seek proposals for papers that examine the political, economic, social, and cultural impact of nuclear weapons on American society. Scholarship examining the impact of public opinion on American nuclear weapons developments and strategy (i.e., SANE, the Nuclear Freeze Movement, etc.), public participation and opposition to civil defense measures, and the impact of nuclear weapons research on American science and education are all welcome.

Organizers are especially interested in new scholarship examining the unique roles of Oak Ridge, Los Alamos, and Hanford in developing the atomic bomb and later generations of nuclear weapons. Scholars and advanced graduate students interested in participating in this conference should submit a cover letter, 2-3 page proposal and c.v. by April 1, 2004 to: Professor G. Kurt Pielhier, Director, Center for the Study of War and Society, 220 Hoskins Library, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-0128. E-Mail: gpiehler@utk.edu.

Fifth British-North American Joint Meeting of the BSHS, CSHPS, and HSS: 5-7 August 2004, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. The program committee invites proposals on the theme of “Circulating Knowledge.” Proposals for complete sessions are encouraged, but proposals for individual papers will also be considered. Proposed sessions should include three or four papers, and may also include a commentator. Proposals may be in either French or English. Session organizers are urged to include speakers from more than one country. To propose a session, please provide the following information: title of session; names of session organizer, contributors of papers, chair, and commentator; institutional affiliation for each participant, and country of residence; an abstract (250 words maximum) for each paper; and contact information, including email address, for the session organizer. Proposals must be submitted by 15 December 2003. Organizers of sessions accepted for the program will be notified by the end of February 2004. If you require further information, please contact a member of the program committee: Geoff Bunn (bunning@hope.ac.uk), Lesley Cormack (lcormack@ualberta.ca), or Jan Golinski (jan.golinski@unh.edu).

Alexander von Humboldt: From the Americas to the Cosmos. In commemoration of a visit from Alexander von Humboldt’s visit to the United States in 1804, the Graduate Center of the City University of New York will host an interdisciplinary conference devoted to Humboldt and his legacy on October 14-16, 2004. The principal focus will be Humboldt’s activity in, relationship to, and impact on the Americas, but all proposals will be considered. Areas of interest include Humboldt’s scientific work and publications, political ideas and advocacy of human rights, paintings, travel writing, friendships, as well as his fame, image and influence in various parts of the Americas. Proposals for papers should consist of: (a) a concise (300 words or less) abstract with title, and (b) a cover letter indicating the author’s professional affiliation(s) and contact information. Proposals may be sent to the Program Committee, Humboldt Conference by email to humboldt@gc.cuny.edu, by post c/o the Bildner Center, The Graduate Center/CUNY, 365 Fifth Avenue, Suite 5209; New York, NY 10016-4309, or by fax at (212) 817-1540. Deadline for receipt of proposals is February 1, 2004. Decisions will be made by April 1, 2004. For more information, please visit: www.humboldtconference.org.

2004 PSA Biennial Meeting: The Philosophy of Science Association will hold its joint meeting with the HSS in Austin, Texas, November 18th-21st, 2004. The meeting will be held at the Austin Radisson, which is located just across the bridge from the Hyatt, site of the History of Science Society meeting. Web site: http://www.temple.edu/psa2004/.

Upcoming Conferences


Rivers in History: Designing and Conceiving Waterways in Europe and North America. 5-7 December 2003, German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C.


Mapping the Past: Boundaries, Communications and Transnational Exchanges (part of the Social History Society Annual Conference), 8-10 January 2004, University of Rouen, France. http://sochist.ntu.ac.uk.


Sixth Annual Meeting of the Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science (SAHMS), 27-28 February 2004, Augusta, Georgia.


The Society for Ancient Medicine and Pharmacy is planning a panel for the 2004 annual meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine, 28 April-2 May, Madison, Wisconsin.


Scientific Knowledge and Cultural Diversity: The 8th PCST conference will be held 3-6 June 2004, Barcelona, Spain. http://www.pcestnetwork.org/.


The 10th International Conference on the History of Science in China will be held at Harbin Institute of Technology (HIT) from 4 to 7 August 2004. Theme is Multiaspect Studies on the History of Science, Technology and Medicine in China.


HSS EMPLOYMENT SURVEY REPORT, 2002-2003
by Amy Sue Bix, Iowa State University

This analysis reports on searches made during the 2002-2003 academic year for jobs commencing in or about autumn, 2003. The HSS office sent out approximately 150 questionnaires. Of those, we received 55 responses from institutions in the United States and other countries. We would like to thank all the respondents for their assistance in helping the History of Science Society monitor present employment trends.

The accompanying table summarizes data gathered from this year’s submitted surveys. As usual, the quality of input information affects the strength of the conclusions we are able to draw. The results are limited by the number of institutions that fail to return our questionnaire, along with the possibility that some searches may have been omitted from the survey process. Our redesign of the questionnaire seems to have succeeded in reducing earlier problems with confused or incomplete responses.

Out of a total of 55 usable responses (several of which covered multiple job openings) to this survey, 1 place indicated that the History (and/or Philosophy) of Science, Technology, and/or Medicine (HP/STM) ultimately did not play a role in its decision-making. Another 10 positions either remained open with a search ongoing at the end of August, 2003 or had closed without being filled. One significant, though not surprising trend, is that three respondents specifically cited institutional budget problems as a cause of search cancellations.

Factoring this information into account, then, this report covers a total of 49 filled searches relating (or potentially relating) to HP/STM. Survey results have been organized according to whether 1) History (and/or Philosophy) of Science, Technology, and/or Medicine (HP/STM) represented the primary area of expertise desired; 2) HP/STM as a desired secondary or supporting area of expertise; or 3) one of several possible areas of expertise.

Of the 42 job searches covered in category I (HP/STM primary interest), 18 were permanent, 24 temporary. Out of the 13 permanent positions actually filled, 12 slots (92%) went to male applicants and 1 (8%) to a female candidate. Of the 21 temporary positions filled with 22 people, 11 men (50% of posts for which the gender of the successful candidate was recorded) and 11 women (50%) received jobs (the discrepancy in figures is accounted for by the fact that one institution split its position). Of the 6 searches in category 2 (HP/STM as a desired secondary specialty), the 4 permanent positions actually filled went to 1 male (25%) and 3 female candidates (75%). The 1 temporary post went to a man. With 11 searches in category 3 (HP/STM as one possible area), 6 were permanent, 5 temporary. Out of the 5 permanent positions actually filled, 4 slots (80%) went to male applicants and 1 (20%) to a female candidate. Of the 5 temporary positions, two institutions did not indicate the gender of the successful job candidate. The remaining three positions were filled by 1 man (33%) and 2 women (66%).

In regard to concerns of the HSS Women’s Caucus, these tables record the total size and gender distribution of applicant pools for at least some positions. Of a total of 50 permanent and temporary jobs offered this year and covered in this survey, in categories 1 through 3, at least 18 went to women (37.5% of the 48 posts for which the gender of the successful candidate was recorded). For comparison purposes, this figure represents a decrease in women’s representation compared to last year’s survey, when 44% of filled posts went to female candidates. Moreover, it is worth noting that only one woman received a permanent-line job specializing in HP/STM, category I. Women received a far greater share, indeed half, of the temporary category I positions. As usual, in many job searches, the number of male applicants outnumbered female (sometimes by a significant margin); other pools, though, showed a roughly even gender breakdown. Out of this year’s 50 hires, none were indicated by survey respondents as being “members of a ‘minority’ class as defined by your institution.” For comparisons, each of the last four years surveys have showed either two or three “minority” hires per year. This question has always been particularly subject to the interpretation of the person completing the form, however; many respondents fail to answer it at all or (especially for non-US institutions) say that it is not applicable to their case or that they are not supposed to answer such queries.

When asked for comments on current employment conditions, one search representative noted, “Three of those who won campus interviews had published quality books, and one had another in press. These three also had completed post-doctoral research fellowships. I’m astounded at the quality of our younger colleagues and saddened by graduate programs in HP/STM that refused to exercise continence in the admissions process. Narrowly trained candidates will find this job market to be a tough one!” Another institution commented that they received “an excellent pool of applicants for a search that… got a very late start,” while yet a third place was “surprised by the high quality of the pool.” A dissenting opinion, however, regarding a search in which HP/STM was a desired secondary area of expertise complained that “most of the candidates were not qualified on paper and did not bother to clarify why someone with their specific background should be considered for the position. The cover letter should give the search committee some indication the applicant is aware of what he or she is applying for.” Among trends worth noting, this year’s survey again reveals the continued importance of web sites and newsgroups in today’s employment process; a large number of institutions advertised openings primarily or even exclusively through electronic media.

We wish to continue improving the HSS survey mechanism to increase the value of information collected. If participants or readers have any suggestions, please send them to: Amy Bix, 633 Ross Hall, History, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011 or, via e-mail: abix@iastate.edu. I would like to express my appreciation to Robert J. Malone, Roger Turner, Ali Hasan, and others in the HSS Executive Office for maintaining the web site, assembling the list of positions, and sending out questionnaires. Thanks also to the HSS Women’s Caucus for its ongoing support of the annual survey project.
### HSS Employment Survey Tables, 2002-2003

**CATEGORY 1: HP/STM WAS THE DESIRED AREA OF EXPERTISE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Description</th>
<th>Rank Offered</th>
<th>Total # applicants: male, female</th>
<th>Successful Candidate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field</strong></td>
<td><strong>Advertising Media</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gender, “protected class,” Degree, date, field</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERMANENT:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal State Univ. Chico</td>
<td>S,T</td>
<td>D, T</td>
<td>1,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell Univ.</td>
<td>S,M</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johns Hopkins Univ.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>PH</td>
<td>5,6,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah State Univ.</td>
<td>S,T</td>
<td>D,T</td>
<td>1,3,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. Cal. Santa Barbara</td>
<td>S,T</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,3,4,5,6,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. Cal. Santa Barbara</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Central Ark.</td>
<td>S, PS</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>3,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Notre Dame</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1,3,4,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Notre Dame</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1,3,4,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>S,PS</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Texas Austin</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. Wisc.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale Univ.</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,4,5,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. London</td>
<td>S,M</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. British Columbia</td>
<td>S,T,PS</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>3,4,5,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. Queens land</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>3,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York Univ.</td>
<td>S,T,M,PS</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,5,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amer.Inst.Physics</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2,5,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEMPORARY:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvard Univ.</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2,3,4,5,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa State Univ.</td>
<td>S,T,M</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,5,6,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johns Hopkins Univ.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>PH</td>
<td>5,6,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquette Univ.</td>
<td>S,T</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5,6,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Tech. Univ.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Inst. Tech.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>D,PH</td>
<td>2,4,5,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Florida</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>4,5,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Notre Dame</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Wisc. Madison</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>4,5,6,7,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Poly. Inst.</td>
<td>S,T</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>4,5,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concordia Univ.</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin-Luther-Univ.</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Planck Inst.</td>
<td>S,PS</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5,6,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Planck Inst.</td>
<td>S,PS</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5,6,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Planck Inst.</td>
<td>S,PS</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5,6,8</td>
</tr>
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<td>Max Planck Inst.</td>
<td>S,PS</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5,6,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Planck Inst.</td>
<td>S,PS</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5,6,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Planck Inst.</td>
<td>S,PS</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5,6,8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**McMaster Univ.**  
M  D  6,8  Temp. fac  9: 4m, 5f  F,no; Ph.D., 1998, history

**Univ.Brit.Columbia**  
S,PS  D  5,8  Temp. fac  13: 10m, 3f  F,no; Ph.D., 2003. HP/STM

**Univ. Manchester**  
M  D  8  Temp. fac.  12: 5m, 7f  F,no; Ph.D., —, —

**Univ. Manchester**  
M  D  8  Research Assoc.  30: 12m, 18f  F,no; Ph.D., —, —

**Univ. College London**  
S,PS  —  4,5,8  Temp. fac.  8: 6m, 2f  M, no; Ph.D., —, HP/STM

**Wellcome Trust Ctr.**  
M  D  5,8  Temp. fac.  6: 2m, 4f  M,no; Ph.D., 1999, —

### CATEGORY II: HP/STM WAS A DESIRED SECONDARY AREA OF EXPERTISE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Back-Ground</th>
<th>Advertising</th>
<th>Gender, “protected class”, Degree: date, field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| PERMANENT:  
Cal. St.Univ. Hayward.  
Duke Univ.  
Western Mich. Univ.  
Ludwig Maximillan Univ.  
Univ. Western Ontario |
| PERMANENT:  
Calvin Coll.  
MIT Museum  
Univ. Cincinnati  
Univ. Houston  
Univ. Kansas  
Amer. Philos. Soc.  
Amer. Antiquarian Soc.  
Smithsonian, Henry Pap.  
Univ. Nancy 2 |

### CATEGORY III: HP/STM WAS ONE OF SEVERAL POSSIBLE AREAS OF EXPERTISE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Back-Ground</th>
<th>Advertising</th>
<th>Gender, “protected class”, Degree: date, field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| TEMPORARY:  
Univ. Cambridge Mus. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Back-Ground</th>
<th>Advertising</th>
<th>Gender, “protected class”, Degree: date, field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| PERMANENT:  
George Mason Univ.  
Ithaca Coll.  
Amer. Antiquarian Soc.  
Smithsonian, Henry Pap.  
Univ. Nancy 2 |

### TEMPORARY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Back-Ground</th>
<th>Advertising</th>
<th>Gender, “protected class”, Degree: date, field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| TEMPORARY:  
George Mason Univ.  
Ithaca Coll.  
Amer. Antiquarian Soc.  
Smithsonian, Henry Pap.  
Univ. Nancy 2 |
The Mayans worshipped Venus, though they didn’t know that’s what it was. Their calendar was very accurate, but the person who won the ball game got killed and their heads were elongated by stretching. Diego de Landa was a San Francisco Fryer who burned the Mayan libraries, except for 3 Codices. The Anastases had a sun dagger on a Beaut and the first sculpture of a heart discovered by a cardiologist. The Chinese never actually had a scientific revolution, though they did have one later. Earlier, they were hamstrung by the absence of colonization and too much red tape. They were basically a peace-loving people, with no need for weapons apart from guns, rockets, flame-throwers, and an early version of a hand grenade.

Historians used to say the earth was never flat, but that is now seen as a superstition. Later, after the Renaissance was literally “rebirthings,” the Europeans had a Scientific Revolution, though no one knows whether it really happened. Copernicus showed that the earth was not geocentric, though not everyone followed suit, which is why Bruno was burned at the stake for upholding plurals. Some held to the view that the solar system was geocentric, but Galileo showed that the sun is actually at the center of the earth, using microscopes also to inspect the moon’s craters. Galileo’s study of falling bodies at Pizza then showed that meteors would fall from the sky because of the gravitational pull of the planets. In the new universe, time was infinite and space was finite, or vice versa. Bacon was a great writer, and some said he wrote Shakespeare, but the man by that name may actually have been himself.

Newton is said to be the first genius, though some said this was from lack of sleep and sex. Some have pointed out that he wasn’t a deist, meaning that God abandoned the earth soon after he made it. Others have said that he worshipped God only on the weekday rather than on the weekends. Robert Boyle’s air pump was a controversial Leviathan (which means “giant”); he evacuated a jar of mice, proving to observers that a plenum was almost impossible. Hobbes was also a Leviathan, though he maintained that man was “nasty, brutish and short.” All of this produced consternation in certain quarters, particularly for the Church, which was increasingly Jesuitical, especially in China. Many scientists joined a Royal Society, where Nullius showed the power of verbs in his motto nailed above the society’s door. Much of the science at this time involved crafty experimentation. These changes brought new heights of knowledge, so we don’t have to always look back over the shoulders of giants.

The eighteenth century was the Enlightenment, which means shining light into dark corners. Women were barred from study at universities, but they were eventually given the opportunity to discuss natural philosophy in French saloons. Platypus showed why mammals are called mammals. Maria Merian tried to find a new silkworm, but had to travel to Viet Nam instead to work for the Dutch, who later gave her a 500 Mark bill.

Darwin wasn’t the naturalist on board the Beagle, but his confinement with Fitzroy may have caused him to go insane. His illness was either very Victorian, or else caused by the Benchugs bug which he let ram his finger over and over again. Darwin became great for his work with galloping turtles and a penguin that loves warm water. The finches were a mistake, though, since their beaks were not what we think they are. Lamarck defended evolution but got caught in a revolutionary fight with Queviay, the founder of comparative physiology. Lamarck was an evolutionist but believed in the inheritance of applied characteristics. Paley found a watch on a path and said it explained natural theology.

Proctor in his Racial Hygiene shows that the Nazi Sterilization Law was passed to prevent the breeding of losers. His book clearly tells the story, though he can sometimes go off into details which may cloud the reader’s mind, in an effort to outlet his great knowledge of the subject.

Rachel Carson’s book, Silent Scream, protested the use of pesticides and caused a huge uproar. Recent scholars have disproved the idea of scientific progress as very outdated. Cultural influences were once claimed to be damaging to science, but science is also helping us bring a better day.
ISIS BOOKS RECEIVED

Prior to the publication of each newsletter, the HSS Executive office receives from the Isis Editorial Office a list of books received by that office for potential review. This list appears here quarterly; it is not compiled from the annual Current Bibliography. You may also view this list and prior lists online at http://www.hssonline.org/society/isis/mf_isis.html.


Il Cadavere - The Corpse. (Micrologos: Natura, scienze e società medievali, VII) 552 pp., illus., index. Firenze: Sismel Edizioni del Galluzzo, 1999.


Beccia, Antonio; Corradi, Massimo; Foces, Federico; Pedemonte, Orietta, eds. Essays on the History of Mechanics: In Memory of Clifford Truesdell and Eduado Benvenuto. Edited by Antonio Beccia, Massimo Corradi, Federico Foces, and Orietta Pedemonte. 256 pp., index. $42 (cloth). ISBN#: 3-7643-1476-1.


The ISIS editorial office is moving to Bethune College at York University in Toronto, Canada. Beginning 1 January 2004, all materials and inquiries should be directed to Bernard Lightman, the Society’s new editor. His address is 309 Bethune College, York University, 4700 Keele St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M3JIP3; (416) 736-5164, ext. 2208.