Isis Three Years In: A Progress Report

It has been three years since the *Isis* office moved to York University. I am now a little over halfway through my term as editor. Since we welcomed *Isis* to Toronto, we have received and processed about 310 manuscripts, about 100 per year. Since the March 2004 issue was published, 32 articles have appeared in the pages of *Isis*, 10 Focus sections (containing 38 articles), and 945 reviews (including essay reviews). Many of the goals we set for ourselves have been accomplished. The operation of the office at York is running smoothly. The journal is now back on schedule, though it is a constant struggle to keep it there. The Focus sections, designed to attract readers in all areas of the field, seem to have been favorably received.

Let me say a little more about the Focus sections and how they are created. The basic idea for each of them has come about in various ways. In most cases, they are suggested to me by a colleague in the field. Sometimes I am contacted out of the blue. Other times the idea is floated by a member of the Advisory Editorial Board at the annual meeting. Some ideas have come up spontaneously and fortuitously. My favorite example of this is how we came up with the concept for the Focus section on "The Generalist Vision." Robert Kohler phoned me about a survey on *Isis* that had been sent out shortly after the journal moved to York. He wanted to make sure that it wasn't too late to submit his response. As we talked, he laid out his concerns about the increasing specialization of our discipline and how that was reflected in *Isis* articles. This seemed to me to be an ideal concept for a Focus section. It naturally cut across chronological boundaries and it addressed itself to a major issue in the field of interest to all historians of science. When I suggested to Robert that the generalist vision would be a good subject for an upcoming Focus section (at this point the first ones were just starting to appear), he warmed to the notion and agreed to work on organizing it. The result was a thought-provoking set of pieces written by some of our best scholars. If you have any ideas for a Focus section I'd be happy to hear them. I can't accept every idea, but I certainly do consider each suggestion carefully.

Since Focus sections arise spontaneously and are often related to new developments in the field, they should appear in a timely fashion. I therefore decided that the peer review process would be different for them in comparison to the process for the regular articles. The pieces are reviewed in-house by me and by the scholar who has taken the lead in organizing the Focus section. Participants are also carefully chosen and I would say that the quality of the pieces has been quite high. I also wanted to point out that the space given to Focus pieces in *Isis* has really come from the book review section. We continue to publish the same number of articles. In 1997, my predecessor decided to reduce the number of articles in *Isis* from four to three in order to expand the book review section. When I was selected as the new editor, the Committee on Publications was concerned about the growing size of the book review section and strongly recommended that I reduce it without cutting reviews of the important books in the field that readers expect to see. We did reduce the overall proportional size of the book review section, and in its place have offered one Focus section per issue. The number of articles per issue remains at three.

There is one goal that we have not achieved. We'd like to publish more articles dealing with science, medicine, and technology in the classical, medieval, Renaissance, and early modern fields. We don't publish more articles in these fields because currently we don't receive many manuscripts from scholars working in these areas. Of course the field has shifted enormously over the last few decades. But we want to go on record that *Isis* welcomes manuscripts on the pre-1800 period and that we have no preference for articles on modern science. Our only preference is for high quality scholarly work in whatever field it may be.

Although we do receive lots of manuscripts from graduate students and young scholars, some may still be too intimidated by *Isis* to consider sending us their work. Potential contributors should keep in mind that we use the double blind peer review process. In essence, the contributor does not know who the referees are and the referees don't know who the contributor is. Eminent scholars get no special treatment since their identity is unknown to the referees. Again, the quality of the work is the main consideration. Perhaps if I demystify the peer review process it will encourage more scholars to send us their manuscripts.

Continued on p. 23
Meetings Perplexities

By Jay Malone, Executive Director

When making arrangements for our annual meeting, I consider myriad issues. Many details are minor, but even minor points can become controversial. For example, when scouting sites in Washington DC, I visited three hotels in the suburb of Crystal City and one hotel in downtown Washington. I considered all of the possible "Washington locations" and so when the HSS Council confirmed that our meeting would be held in the Marriott Gateway in Crystal City, I bluntly announced that our 2007 meeting would be in Washington. But graduate students in the Executive Office took vocal exception to this. "Crystal City is not Washington," they told me. "The meeting is in Crystal City." I briefly considered announcing this but then remembered that I had no idea where Crystal City was before I visited the hotels—telling people that we would be meeting there would invite confusion. Crystal City is part of Arlington, Virginia, a better-known place, but when I asked an international member about using that name, her face paled and she said she brought up images of cemeteries. That would not do, so to placate the literalists in the office and still give members a better-than-vague idea of where the meeting will be held, we settled on "Washington Metro Area" as the location of the 2007 meeting. Welcome to my world.

The Marriott Crystal Gateway, not to be confused with the Marriott Crystal City (another not-so-minor detail) is five minutes from Reagan National Airport and sits atop a metrorail station three stops from the National Mall. Attendees will be able to enjoy all of what the U.S. capitol has to offer.

Why are we meeting in Crystal City and not in Washington? The answer is cost. Downtown hotels are significantly more expensive than those in the suburbs. Our recent meeting survey indicated that nearly half of attendees (47%) do not want to pay more than $150US for hotel rooms, even if we are meeting in a major city. Since we are in the midst of a sellers' market, staying below that amount is difficult. Dates, too, can make a difference in rates.

We are meeting later than usual in downtown Phoenix, Arizona in 2009 (Nov 18-22) because the room rates are much cheaper than the first weekend of November. With flexibility in dates and locations, we will seek the best prices for our meetings and our members.

Reminder: The Isis Bibliography from 1975 to the present is available online with OCLC. Members of the Society may access 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 "HSSDEMO" as a "Password."
2007 ELECTION NOMINEES

Vice President


Council


Ed Larson, University Professor of History and Darling Chair, Pepperdine University, Malibu, CA; Russell Professor of History, University of Georgia, Athens, GA. Ph.D., University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1985; J.D., Harvard, 1970. **HSS and Professional Activities:** Member and Chair, Watson-Davis Book Prize Comm.; Member, HSS Development Comm.; Coor. Comm. member and Chair, Forum for Hist. of Sci. in America; Member, NIH Study Section for Ethical, Legal, and Social Issues in Human Genome Project; Founding member, International Society for Science and Religion. Awards: Pulitzer Prize in History; Fulbright Program’s John Adams Chair; National Civil Liberties Award, ACLU, American Spirit Award, Conf. on Southern Lit.; DHL, Ohio State Univ. **Selected Publications:** *Trial and Error* (Oxford, 1985); *Sex, Race, and Science* (Hopkins, 1995); *Summer for the Gods* (Basic, 1997); *Evolution’s Workshop* (Penguin, 2001); *Evolution* (Modern Library, 2004); *Constitutional Convention* (with M. Winship, Modern Library, 2005); *Creation-Evolution Debate* (Georgia, 2007); *Writings of Clarence Darrow* (with J. Marshall, Modern Library House, 2007); *A Magnificent Catastrophe* (Free Press, 2007).

Susan E. Lederer, Associate Professor, Yale University School of Medicine, Associate Professor of History and African American Studies, Yale University. Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1987. **HSS and Professional Activities:** Member of Isis Editorial Board, Nominating Committee. Member, American Association for the History of Medicine. **Selected Publications:** *Subjected to Science: Human Experimentation in America Before the Second World War* (1995), *Frankenstein: Penetrating the Secret of Nature* (2002), and *Flesh and Blood: A Cultural History of Transplantation and Transfusion in Twentieth-Century America* (forthcoming). Lederer also serves on the editorial boards of the *American Journal of Bioethics* and IRB.

At-Large Members of Nominating Committee


News & Inquiries

What do Larry Holmes, William Newman, Susan Lindee, and Joy Rohde all have in common?
They are past winners of the HSS prize for the best graduate-student essay in the history of science. The Nathan Reingold Prize (formally the Schuman Prize) is the History of Science Society's only annual award for graduate students and carries a $500 award along with up to $500 reimbursement to attend the Society's annual meeting in the Washington Metro area this year. The deadline is June 1, and we encourage any and all interested students to submit an essay before the deadline. If you are not a student but have heard or read an interesting student paper, please encourage him/her to submit the work for the prize. Electronic submissions (to info@hssonline.org) are preferred. Please see the HSS Web site for instructions and eligibility details: http://www.hssonline.org/society/awards/index.html.

NASOH Chairs Wanted
The oceanic history conference is fast approaching (May 17-20). The program has been set, but several panels still need chairs. To learn more about the conference, please consult http://www.nasoh.org. To volunteer your services as a panel chair, please contact H-Maritime Advisory Board member Joshua Smith: smithj@usmma.edu.

AIP Gives $10,000 to Princeton Archive
The Center for History of Physics of the American Institute of Physics has granted the David Sarnoff Library in Princeton $10,000 to process the papers of Drs. Harry Olson (1901-1982) and Vladimir Zworykin (1889-1982). The two physicists spent the bulk of their careers at RCA Victor in Camden in the 1930s and the RCA Laboratories in Princeton from its opening in 1942 until their retirements in the early 1970s.

Harold Varmus Papers
The National Library of Medicine, a part of the National Institutes of Health, announces the release of an extensive selection from the papers of molecular biologist and science administrator, Harold Varmus, on its Profiles in Science Web site at http://www.profiles.nlm.nih.gov.

Exhibitions

Herbs Through History

The Treasures of NOAA's Ark
An exhibit to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will run until 3 September 2007 at the Pacific Science Center, Seattle.

Digital Projects & Web Sites

Isis Focus Section Now On Line
The Focus sections from recent issues of Isis are now easily accessible from the journal's home page (http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/isis/focus.html). The December 2006 Focus section examined mathematical stories and featured articles by Amir Alexander, Mary Terrall, and Joan Richards. The Focus pieces provide an excellent overview of important themes in the field.

Exhibit on Cosmology
A new Web site shows how scientists have explored the structure of the universe. "Cosmic Journey: A History of Scientific Cosmology" comes from the educators and historians at the Center for History of Physics of the American Institute of Physics. With more than 35,000 words and 380 striking illustrations, this is by far the most complete web exhibit of its kind: http://www.aip.org/history/cosmology/.

HST Database Update

New Web site: Darwin in Denmark
The site, part of "The Complete Work of Charles Darwin Online" (http://darwin-online.org.uk), contains all the 19th century Danish and Norwegian translations of Darwin, in electronic text and color image forms, with new English editorial introductions, an introduction to the reception of Darwin in Denmark, a complete bibliography of Danish translations and editions, reviews and reactions to Darwin and historical studies of Darwinism in Denmark. Reviews of Darwin's works in Danish are forthcoming. The Danish & Norwegian texts are also available and searchable within Darwin Online itself. English version: http://www.darwin.au.dk/en/

Graduate Programs

M.Sc. in Science, Technology, Medicine and Society
The London Centre for the History of Science, Medicine and Technology announces a second M.Sc. degree for training in Science, Technology, Medicine and Society. It emphasizes science policy and sociology of science, building on a firm historical grounding: http://www.londoncentre-hstm.ac.uk

University of Konstanz
Ten positions are currently available in the doctoral program "Cultures of Time" in the Center of Excellence EXC 16 "Cultural Foundations of Social Integration," at the University of Konstanz, Germany. For more information visit: http://www.h-net.org/jobs/display_job.php?jobID=32994.

Call for Papers/Manuscripts/Reviewers

Louisiana State University Press
Louisiana State University Press is now accepting book-length manuscripts and proposals on a wide range of topics in the history of science and technology. If you have a completed manuscript or proposal, please contact acquisitions editor Joseph B. Powell
Call for Reviewers for Canadian Journal of History

The Canadian Journal of History seeks reviewers for books in a range of fields and topics. Please visit our Web site (www.usask.ca/history/cjh) for guidelines and a list of available books. If you have not reviewed with us before, we also ask that you fill out our online form for reviewers. We are also considering articles for inclusion in our late 2007 and 2008 issues. The CJH/ACH publishes in all fields of history, geographic, temporal, and topical. For contact information and guidelines, or to ask any questions, see our Web site or write us at cjhb@usask.ca.

Greenwood Press Call for Authors

Greenwood Press is currently preparing a two-volume, 270-entry Encyclopedia of Plague, Pestilence, and Pandemic whose audience is to be undergraduate non-specialists. The editorial board is seeking authors with a range of specialties. http://campus.belmont.edu/honors/EncyclopediaWebpage.html.

History and Philosophy of the Life Sciences

HPLS, published by the Stazione Zoologica (Naples), encourages HSS members to consider publishing on work in the history, philosophy, and cultural studies of biology, especially emphasizing the life sciences in the twentieth century in the journal. Although scholarship from any historical period will be considered, the journal seeks articles that are relevant to contemporary workers in the life sciences. For queries, please contact the journal’s Editor-in-Chief, Keith R. Benson (kbenson@interchange.ubc.ca) or the journal’s Managing Editor, Christiane Groeben (groeben@szni.it).

As well, HPLS would like to offer members of the History of Science Society a special subscription offer of $40/year (regular subscription is 50 Euros). Please send inquiries to the journal’s e-mail address (hplos@szni.it).

Darwin and Visual Culture

Contributors are being sought for a volume on Darwin and Visual Culture. Topics on Darwin’s influence on fine art, popular-culture materials or other circulating visual representations from any country from the late nineteenth century to the present are welcome. Send two copies of a cover letter, c.v., essay manuscript (25 to 30 pp, double-spaced, 12 pt), and abstract postmarked by August 15, 2007 to Barbara Larson, Dept. of Art, University of West Florida, 11000 University Parkway, Pensacola, FL 32514 and Pae Brauer; School of Architecture and the Visual Arts, University of East London, 4-6 University Way, London E16 2XD, England.

In Memoriam

Samuel Devons

Samuel Devons died on 16 December 2006. He was 92. The son of a rabbi in Hanley, England, Devons earned a scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he worked under Ernest Rutherford and J.J. Thomson. Upon graduation he worked on radar projects for the British government and taught physics at the University of London. He also taught at the University of Manchester and Columbia University and wrote about Newton and Benjamin Franklin, focusing on the history of physics.
Digitising the Linnean Society Collections
Into the 21st Century – The CARLS Project

The Linnean Society of London is creating a digital archive of over 10.7 Terabytes of unique material relating to its historic collections, enabling full global access. The Society is guardian of the priceless collections of specimens, manuscripts and letters of the great Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778).

Carl Linnaeus developed the binomial naming system of plants and animals that we are all familiar with today and which provides the fundamental framework for knowledge of the biota of the Earth, supporting effective conservation measures and the sustainable use of biodiversity.

Inspection of the collections for research purposes is currently only possible to those who are able to travel to the Society's rooms in London where they are stored. The provision of on-line access to these priceless collections will make this important resource available to the global community. In 2007 the Society is delivering on three major elements of its CARLS Programme (Computerised Access to the Collections of the Linnean Society) through making accessible:

* the Linnaean letters
* the Linnaean Herbarium
* the Zoological Collections (insects)

The Linnean Society of London has contracted with the University of London Computing Centre (ULCC) to create the content management system that will deliver the collection of images and data to the world. The Centre has played a leading role in major digital archives projects and initiatives over the past 10 years. ULCC will also be providing image preservation and hosting services. It is anticipated the project will be launched by the end of 2007.

The total cost of bringing this stage of the Linnean Society's CARLS Programme to fruition is over $1,000,000 and has been made possible by generous funding from the Lisbet Rausing Charitable Fund and from the Society's own resources.

The announcement of the creation of a digital archive comes during the worldwide celebrations for the Tercentenary of Linnaeus' birth. The Linnean Society is hosting a comprehensive program, including scientific meetings, awards, exhibitions and projects. Other projects within the CARLS Programme that will be launched this year include the “Linnaean Plant Name Typification Project” and the publication of “Order out of Chaos.”

Once further funding has been secured, the Society will undertake additional ventures. These include:

* the digital imaging of the remaining zoological collections (shells, fish, and bryozoans)
* digital imaging of the Smithian Herbarium
* providing additional online library resources, such as on-line access to portraits, archives, manuscripts, Fellowship records and certificates.

Linnean Society: www.linnean.org
ULCC: www.ulcc.ac.uk

New Transcription Reveals Newton’s “Theory of Everything”

A new transcription of Isaac Newton's “theory of everything,” providing rare insight into the scientist's views on nearly all known natural phenomena, is now available online to scholars around the world.

In an ongoing project to produce an online scholarly edition of Newton's work, William R. Newman, professor of the history and philosophy of science at Indiana University, oversaw the editing of Newton's "Of Natures obvious laws & processes in vegetation," complete with a hitherto unpublished section in Latin.

The manuscript as a whole is important in part because it shows how Newton linked alchemy to his early theory of gravitation. Many alchemists had argued that an ethereal substance circulated between the center of the earth and the sun, and that this invisible material was responsible for combustion, for the subterranean generation of metals, and for the preservation of life in general. In "Of Natures obvious laws" the young Newton adopted this alchemical theory and expanded it by saying that the ether pushed matter toward the center of the earth, hence accounting for why things fall.

The document is held by the Dibner Library for Science and Technology at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. Approximately 11 pages of English text are followed by a page and a half of Latin, written upside down. The pages are riddled with worm holes and the document itself was apparently saved from the blitz on London in World War II.

Isaac Newton wrote and transcribed about a million words on the subject of alchemy, in formats ranging from laboratory notebooks to indices of alchemical substances.

Supported by the National Science Foundation, the project continues to build a repository of searchable transcriptions with page images.

“Our ultimate goal is to provide complete annotations for each manuscript and comprehensive interactive tools for working with the texts,” says Newman. To date, over seven hundred pages have been published and can be keyword searched.

Indiana University's Digital Library Program collaborates closely with Newman, providing project planning and technical services. The project is affiliated with The Newton Project originating at Imperial College London.

The Chemistry of Isaac Newton can be viewed at: http://www.dlib.indiana.edu/collections/newton.
From Our Members

Babak Ashrafi takes up his new position as Executive Director of the Philadelphia Area Center for the History of Science on April 1 (see page 15 for interview).


The University of Chicago Press announces the appointment of Karen Merikangas Darling as editor in the books division for history, philosophy, and social studies of science and technology.

Robert Marc Friedman was named the first recipient of the Lisa Meitner Prize for the advancement of physics, established by the new joint Center for Physics at Gothenburg and Chalmers Technical Universities. The committee cited Friedman's contributions to history of science, including his book on the Nobel Prize, The Politics of Excellence, and especially his play, "Remembering Miss Meitner."

Thomas Hickey is now Vice-Chair, American Astronomical Society, History of Astronomy Division.

Gerald Holton, in September 2006, gave in Madrid the annual series of invited lectures sponsored by the BBVA Foundation. His topic was "The Art of Scientific Investigation," and they are to be published in books (Spanish and English).

Abdul Nasser Kaadan has been awarded the Basel Al-Assel Prize for his work in the history of medical research. He is the founder and the secretary general of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine.

Nancy J. Nersessian was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Gregory Radick has been promoted to Senior Lecturer in History and Philosophy of Science, and will serve as Chair of the Division of History & Philosophy of Science at the University of Leeds for 2006-2008.

Simon Schaffer, University of Cambridge, will give the fourth annual lecture at the Research Department of the Nobel Museum in Stockholm, Sweden on June 4th 2007. Entitled Is Seeing Believing? Why Public Experiments Often Fail and Sometimes Work, the lecture is part of a series sponsored by Neale Watson, president and founder of Science History Publications/USA, and an HSS member for more than three decades. For further information contact the Research Department.

Robert Smith (University of Calgary) is now the Charles A. Lindbergh Chair in Aerospace History for 2007 at the Smithsonian Institution.

John Rudolph, associate professor in the School of Education at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, received the History of Education Society's Best Article Prize for his essay "Epistemology for the Masses: The Origins of the Scientific Method in American Schools," which was published in History of Education Quarterly (Fall 2005). Rudolph's piece was chosen from among all articles published in 2004 and 2005 on the history of education broadly conceived. The prize was awarded at the society's 2006 annual meeting in Ottawa, Ontario.

The Division of the History of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society (HIST) announces that Anthony S. Travis of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem has been selected to receive the 2007 Sidney M. Edelstein Award for Outstanding Achievement in the History of Chemistry. Travis works on the history of the synthetic dyestuffs industry and the history of the European chemical industry in general.

Virginia Trimble has been appointed to the Advisory Council of the Las Cumbres Observatory Global Telescope Network. Her term as chair of the Forum on History of Physics of the American Physical Society ends on 15 April 2007.

The University of Konstanz invites applications for the position of research group leader for the fellow group "Idioms of Social Analysis" (salary scale E14 TV-L). The research focus includes semantics and rhetorical structures of social sciences and humanities discourses as well as related non-scholarly political, media, etc. knowledge orders in their historical transformation. For additional information visit http://www.h-net.org/loljobs/display_job.php?jobID=53.

The University of Konstanz is seeking to fill ten positions in the doctoral program "Cultures of Time" in the Center of Excellence EXC 16 "Cultural Foundations of Social Integration," funded by the Excellence Initiative of the federal and state governments. Each position has a duration of 24 months; a 12-month extension is possible upon a successful performance exam (Leistungprüfungen).

The Chemical Heritage Foundation invites applications for program manager of Environmental History and Policy. The program manager will develop and manage projects on environmental history and policy and will propose, design, and implement projects on topics at the interface of environmental science and technology with industry, government, and environmental non-government organizations. To apply, send a cover letter briefly outlining skills, experience, and your vision for the area; examples of relevant project work, including publications or reports, your c.v.; and contact information for two references to Arthur Daemmrich, Chemical Heritage Foundation, 315 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106. For more information e-mail arthurd@chemheritage.org.
Antioch College invites applications for a tenure-track position as Assistant Professor of Sociology beginning 1 September 2007. We are interested in candidates who can contribute to areas such as gender studies, African-American/African studies, environmental studies, or international studies. Candidates should submit a letter of interest, a c.v., sample of teaching evaluations, copy of transcripts, and three current letters of reference to Lisa Lowery, Employment Specialist, Antioch College, Human Resources Department, 150 E. S. College Street, Yellow Springs, OH 45387. Further Information: http://www.h-net.org/jobs/display_job.php?jobID=33069.

Cambridge University is accepting applications for a two-year position as teaching associate in History of Modern Medicine and Biology. The successful candidate will take up appointment on or before 1 October 2007 and must have finished a Ph.D. before the starting date. Informal enquiries may be made to the Administrator, Tamsara Hug (th10001@cam.ac.uk). The closing date for applications is 16 April 2007. Interviews will be held on 18 May 2007. Further information: http://www.hps.cam.ac.uk/jobs/.

The University of Minnesota Center for Bioethics offers a tenure-track position. Rank is open. Experience in any of the following is desired but not required: ethics and public health, pharmacy ethics, or research ethics. Apply on-line at https://employment.umn.edu/ and refer to either academic requisition #146095 (tenure) or #146094 (tenure-track). Along with application, please attach a c.v. and a writing sample. Questions may be directed to Carl Elliott, MD, PhD, at 612-626-5347 or e-mail elli0023@umn.edu.

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://www.onl.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@onl.org.

Beckman Center Visiting Scholar Program Travel Grants The CIF Beckman Center Visiting Scholar Program offers grants to help defray the direct costs of conducting research in the Chemical Heritage Foundation's Othmer Library and archival, artifact, and art collections in Philadelphia. Further information visit: http://www.chemheritage.org or e-mail: travelgrants@chemheritage.org.

2009 DHST Prize for Young Scholars The International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science, Division of History of Science and Technology (IUHPS/DHST) invites submissions for the first DHST Prize for Young Scholars for doctoral dissertations completed after July 2004. Applications must be in English and received at the Office of the DHST President no later than 31 August 2006. Prof. Ronald L. Numbers (rmnumbers@wisc.edu), Department of Medical History and Bioethics, 1300 University Avenue Madison, WI 53706-1532.

2007 Burnham Early Career Award The Forum for History of Human Science invites unpublished manuscript submissions for its John C. Burnham Early Career Award for 2007. It is intended for scholars, including graduate students, who do not hold a tenured position and are not more than seven years past the Ph.D. Submit manuscript and c.v. by 15 June 2007, to Nadine Weidman, Secretary of FHHS, 138 Woburn St., Medford, MA 02155. Further information: http://www.fhhs.org.


Lawrence Memorial Award Given to support travel for dissertation research in systematic botany or horticulture, or history of the plant sciences. Professors may nominate students who have achieved official candidacy. Letters of nomination and supporting materials should be received by the Committee by 1 May 2007 and directed to: Dr. R. W. Kiger, Hunt Institute, Carnegie Mellon University, 5000 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890 U.S. Tel. 412-268-2454.

The H. Richard Tyler Award This award sponsored by the American Academy of Neurology (AAN) encourages historical research using the AAN Rare Books Collection at the Bernard Becker Medical Library at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, MO. Applications can be submitted online from the AAN Web site at: http://www.aan.com/awards. Further information, visit: http://becker.wustl.edu/aan.

The University of Oklahoma Travel Fellowship Program The Andrew W. Mellon Travel Fellowship Program helps visitors to make use of the University's History of Science Collections. Proposals from scholars at both predoctoral and postdoctoral levels are evaluated continuously upon receipt. E-mail: kmg@ou.edu or mglh@ou.edu. Web site: http://libraries.ou.edu/etc/histsci/mellon.asp.

Grants in Aid for History of Modern Physics The Center for History of Physics of the American Institute of Physics has a program of grants-in-aid for research in the history of modern physics and allied sciences and their social interactions. Apply to: Spencer Weart, Center for History of Physics, American Institute of Physics, One Physics Ellipse, College Park, MD 20740. E-mail: swart@ow.org. Phone: 301.209.3174. Fax: 301.209.0882. Deadlines: 15 April, 15 November. http://www.aip.org/history/.

INA Grant-in-Aid Program The International Neuropsychopharmacology Archives (INA) grants are to support research at the INA at the Vanderbilt University Medical Center Archives, Nashville, Tennessee, U.S. The application deadline is March 1, June 1, September 1, December 1. The applications should be sent to: INA Grant-in-Aid Program, c/o CINC Central. Office, 1608 17th Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37212, U.S.

NYAM Student Essay Prize The New York Academy of Medicine invites entries for the New York Academy of Medicine Student Essay Prize, awarded to the best unpublished essay by a graduate student in a medical, nursing, pharmacy, or public health program in the U.S. The winner will receive $500, and the winning essay will receive expedited review for possible publication in the Journal of Urban Health. For more information, please call us at 212.822.7314, or visit: http://www.nyam.org/grants/studentessay.shtml, or e-mail: historyessay@nyam.org.

Scientific Instrument Society Research Grants The Scientific Instrument Society awards small grants for research on the history of scientific instruments. Grants may be used to cover any costs of research, including travel and photography. Applications can be submitted at any time and will be reviewed by the Society's Committee. Application forms and further details are available at http://www.sis.org.uk/grants.htm.
The Higginson Telephone

It was a Western Electric model 20AL — the most common candlestick phone on the market. It looked pretty much like any other candlestick phone — the type used by Sam Spade in the Maltese Falcon — but this one had a small brass plaque attached to the neck which read:


Intrigued, I asked the owner about it. He said it was sold to him by another AT&T collector who had obtained it from a relative of Higginson. I hadn't heard of Higginson, and knew little about the transcontinental telephone line. But this was too good to pass up, so I bought the phone and began my research.

Henry Higginson

Henry Lee Higginson was a noted Bostonian banker and philanthropist. As a young man during the Civil War, he and his seven friends joined the army, where he served with distinction and attained the rank of major. Six of the seven friends were killed in the war, a terrible personal loss that would profoundly shape the rest of his life.

Higginson's philanthropy was deeply rooted in the sense of honor he felt for his lost friends. In a letter to historian James Ford Rhodes, he said: "If my nearest and dearest playmates had lived, they would have tried to help their fellows, and as they have gone before us, the greater need for me to try — and the many tasks are still before us ..."

Higginson's connection to the telephone came through the business of his firm, Lee, Higginson and Company. Because the firm was one of the early financial backers of American Bell (which became American Telephone and Telegraph in 1900), Higginson was invited to participate in the events around the first transcontinental telephone call. The call took place between New York and San Francisco on January 25, 1915.

The Transcontinental Telephone line

The transcontinental telephone line linking the Atlantic seaboard with the West Coast was completed in the summer of 1914. Over 13,600 miles of No. 8 copper wire were laid; four wires crossing 13 states on 130,000 poles. Six repeater stations featuring the new DeForest audion vacuum tube amplifier were required to maintain the signal at acceptable levels. The rate for a three-minute call: $0.70

Strict orders were given that AT&T president Theodore Vail's voice must be the first to be heard across the line. This led to some creative testing procedures, which ensured no single engineer's voice was carried coast to coast. Finally, on July 29, 1914, with little fanfare, Vail spoke the first words to be heard across the continent. Officials had planned for the launch of the new line to coincide with the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition (later to become Golden Gate Park), in San Francisco, but since the line was finished a few months early, the public event opening the line had to wait.
The Panama Pacific Exposition

In 1906 San Francisco was devastated by a great earthquake and fire. Only nine years later, the Panama Pacific Exposition opened its gates — not so much as a tribute to the completion of the Panama Canal as a grand celebration of the rebirth of the city.

And grand it was. The eleven exhibit palaces covered over 64 acres. A Ford assembly line was set up in the Palace of Transportation and turned out one shiny black Model-T every 10 minutes for three hours every afternoon. The entire area was illuminated by the latest developments in indirect lighting by General Electric. Thomas Edison, Henry Ford and other greats were seen frequenting the grounds of the fair. On opening day, President Woodrow Wilson used a wireless apparatus from his office in Washington D.C. to start the diesel-driven generator that supplied all of the direct current used in the Palace. There was excitement and wonder in the air.

The magic continued on January 25, 1915, when the 3,400 miles separating New York and San Francisco suddenly vanished as the transcontinental telephone line was officially opened for business. Thomas Watson, Alexander Graham Bell's former assistant, assembled with a group of dignitaries at the Expo's AT&T theatre, while Bell led a similar group in New York. Audience members at both locations were each provided a set of headphones, giving them a firsthand opportunity to listen in.

At 4:30 p.m. in New York, De Bell lifted the receiver and began a conversation with Thomas Watson.

"Hello! Mr. Watson! Are you there? Do you hear me?"

"Yes, Dr. Bell, I hear you perfectly, do you hear me well?"

"Yes! Your voice is perfectly distinct."

Later in the call, AT&T President Theodore Vail spoke from Jekyll Island, Georgia, and President Wilson offered his thanks to officials on both coasts. The call continued for some time, with congratulatory speeches and conversations from the White House. Theodore Vail again joined in from Jekyll Island, and a host of other officials took their turn at participating in this historic event.

The opening events were only a prelude. Exhibitions and demonstrations were staged daily and included remote "conversations" with famous people such as Henry Ford, Admiral Peary, and many others. An Indian chief spoke from Winnemucca, Nevada, and two Chinese exchanged greetings in their native tongue, offering a simple but effective demonstration that the line could transmit a foreign language. Visitors were also treated to the sound of the surf crashing on the rocks of the Atlantic Ocean. One of the most impressive demonstrations took place in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. A telephone transmitter was placed inside the Liberty Bell, and when it was tapped with wooden mallets, the ring of the old bell was heard in San Francisco. It broke a silence of 80 years, the bell having cracked while tolling the death of Chief Justice Marshall in 1835.

The transcontinental telephone line show at the AT&T theatre would be one of the most popular exhibits of the fair, from opening day until the gates closed on December 4th, 1915. Following the fair, the line continued to capture the public's imagination as heard in The Ziegfeld Follies' "Hello, Frisco," the most popular tune of 1915.

Western Electric 20AL telephones, like the one Higginson used, were introduced in 1915 and made by the millions. But a small brass plaque attached to the neck makes this one unique: a tribute to that magical day when east met west, when the peal of an historic old bell in Philadelphia was heard all the way to San Francisco — the opening of the transcontinental telephone line.

Today, the Higginson telephone is on display at the American Museum of Radio and Electricity in Bellingham, Washington.

By John D. Jenkins

The American Museum of Radio and Electricity

www.amre.us
Q&A: Rachel Ankeny, the HSS’s New Treasurer Down Under

What does the HSS Treasurer do?
I look after the money. That ranges from the day-to-day income and outflow of the Society (including our various donor programs); the business operations; and administering grant monies such as the new NASA fellowship.

How did you end up as Treasurer?
The HSS is a stable society – it’s a smooth operation. I thought it was a good job to take on, as I’m landing in a place that’s financially solid, not a society that needs a lot of work to get it back to where it should be, which allows us to pursue new projects and continue to build toward the future. As Treasurer, Marc Rothenberg did an amazing job; he was extremely fastidious and detail oriented and that has made it relatively easy for me to step in. The electronic age makes it straightforward to manage financial accounts even though I am not based in the U.S.

What are your plans as Treasurer?
First, the Society has financial goals that we need to meet, such as the NEH grant and making certain that our prizes and projects can continue. A second goal is encouraging and finding ways to help graduate students attend meetings, as well as stay in the profession and feel comfortable in it, to be members of the Society and to contribute to it. Part of that is atmosphere and environment; part of it is financial. Without the next generation, the Society will not survive. The third issue is the considerable percentage of our members who are based outside of North America (31%). We don’t see those people every year and we don’t often think of ourselves as an international society. We need to think of and promote the Society more broadly, for example, by having meetings and activities outside of North America. I also hope that I can foster opportunities for interactions between HSS and related societies, particularly the PSA, as I think interdisciplinary exchanges make for better understanding of science.

How did you arrive at history and philosophy of science?
My undergraduate degree was in liberal arts using a Great Books curriculum, and I did a lot of primary-text studies of science and math, which got me interested in doing history and philosophy of science (HPS). I didn’t actually know that there was a field called HPS, but I knew I wanted to look at science in the context in which it was practiced. I took time off between undergrad and graduate studies, and worked as an editorial assistant at the Encyclopedia Britannica. Many of our authors came from the HPS community. When I was ready to return to school, I asked these people how to study what I was interested in, and they pointed me to HPS. I went to graduate school at Pittsburgh where I studied HPS as well as bioethics and philosophy. I worked on the faculty there after I graduated, and then at Connecticut College. I moved to Australia in 2000.

What are the differences between Australia and the U.S.?
There was no initial culture shock for me. I had been visiting Australia frequently before I moved, and I have family here. Everyone speaks English so you think the culture is roughly the same as the U.S., but it is deceptive as becomes clear with time. Academically, there were not many big differences at first. I taught at the University of Sydney, which is comparable to a high quality state university in the U.S. More recently we have come under increasing financial and other pressures to produce measurable academic outputs, which is changing the nature of the university. What students do is different. They specialize fairly quickly and don’t have liberal arts or humanities distribution requirements, so we get a different type of student, often more serious about doing HPS itself. In Australia there is a long tradition of HPS, which differs from many places in the U.S.; however, most of our major HPS departments have recently been closed or amalgamated into larger schools, so the future of HPS is unclear. I currently serve as the chair of the HPS national committee of the Australian Academy of Science, and in that capacity hope to be able to continue to promote the field despite these changes.

What have you been doing since your move to Australia?
At Sydney, I was director of the Unit for HPS from 2000-2005, which was located in a science faculty. I enjoyed being there as it gave me contact with practicing scientists and allowed me to teach science as well as humanities students, and also to build up a strong department of scholars and teachers working in different areas of HPS, and more recently a graduate program in bioethics. At the University of Adelaide, where I moved this year, I’m in a school of history and politics, which allows more time for research (and fewer administrative responsibilities). I retain an affiliation and have ongoing research projects at Sydney, as well as on the ‘Facts’ historical project at London School of Economics and the Embryo Project at Arizona State University, which allow me to interact with my international HPS colleagues. I do the usual reviewing, refereeing, and committee work for several professional organizations, and am an associate editor of the Journal of the History of Biology.

What are you working on?
My research covers three intersecting areas: first, the history and philosophy of contemporary biomedical sciences and of medicine, where I focus on the ‘model organism’ concept but also have examined epistemological issues in the practice of medicine. Second, bioethics (I have a separate master’s degree in that), where I have several large collaborative projects looking at the intersection of bioethics, policy, and public understanding of science (for example, debates over stem cell research). Third, I am working in a new research area for me which relates to my affiliation at Adelaide with a graduate program in gastronomy – a multidisciplinary program focused on the history and culture of food and drink. (I also have a M.A. in gastronomy). The history of food and food ethics crosses over with the history, philosophy, and public understanding of science. For example, in a recent paper I examined a new trend in haute cuisine called ‘molecular gastronomy’ – using the principles of science in order to control the properties of food and create new combinations which are often bizarre. It’s usually done by food scientists or chefs who invoke the rhetoric that comes out of molecular biology and of control through science. It’s the same rhetoric that we as historians of science know became problematic in science, and that is important to consider as we think about these and other trends in consumer demand with regard to food. More generally, a lot of the things that are issues in food ethics and food policy today are related to science: GM foods (genetically modified organisms), eating organic or sustainably, food safety and purity. There is a long history to all these issues that often isn’t brought into the debate about policy and ethics. I’m trying to bring those approaches together.

Both history and philosophy are important to you. Why?
Much of the history people do nowadays is focused on experimental practices and ends up including a lot of philosophical issues. Most of my research in HPS has been driven by epistemological questions, and I don’t think I could do it without having the background of interdisciplinary HPS. I have a hard time distinguishing between disciplinary boundaries. I see myself as doing an interdisciplinary investigation of this complex undertaking we call science. That’s why I am an active member of both PSA and HSS, and also why together with several colleagues I have helped to start a new, more informal international organization called the Society for the Philosophy of Science in Practice which aims to provide a setting for these sorts of explorations of science.
Babak Ashrafi, Executive Director of PACHS

In Babak Ashrafi's future office, the walls are being painted. The new, and first, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Area Center for History of Science (PACHS) took up his position on April 1, 2007, in rooms provided by the American Philosophical Society. Ashrafi, who moved from the American Institute of Physics, says the PACHS mandate will be to promote scholarship in, and public understanding of, history of medicine, science and technology.

PACHS will undertake three kinds of activities to meet its mandate, says Ashrafi. “First is to provide fellowships for research in the collections of consortium institutions. These fellowships will initially be available only to graduate students, and will be made available to other scholars in the next few years. Second is to contribute to understanding and awareness of the history of science by organizing events and producing materials for various audiences outside academia. And third is to have a rich Web infrastructure for scholars and the public that will leverage the activities and collections of the consortium institutions.”

The consortium is a large one: The Library Company of Philadelphia; University of Pennsylvania, Department of History and Sociology of Science; American Philosophical Society; Program in History of Science at Princeton University; College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Academy of Natural Sciences; Franklin Institute; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Wagner Free Institute of Science; Hagley Museum and Library; and the Chemical Heritage Foundation.

“There is a long history of collaboration between the founding institutions, and much overlap between their separate collections in history of medicine, science and technology,” says Ashrafi. “Establishing PACHS is a way of strengthening their collaborations and increasing use of their holdings in these fields.”

Martin Levitt, Librarian at the American Philosophical Society, came up with the initial idea for PACHS in 2004. Now that it’s up and running, with startup support from the Sloan Foundation and four years of National Science Foundation funding through a grant to the American Philosophical Society, the first priorities are to start up student fellowships, build the infrastructure, and organize outreach and conferences. PACHS plans include two types of conferences, says Ashrafi: meetings that are open to the general public and those that promote scholarship on specific topics. The first two meetings are already being organized. “Knowing Global Environment: New Historical Perspectives on the Field Sciences” will be held 10-12 May 2007 in honor of Robert E. Kohler. A conference on Arctic and Sub-Arctic Exploration is being planned for May 2008.

Ashrafi came to the history of science after completing a physics Ph.D. in high-energy theory at Stony Brook in 1995. His prior degree was at MIT, where he took philosophy and history classes while completing degrees in physics and mathematics. “When I was working on my Ph.D. in physics, I was also reading Shapin and Schaffer, Sharon Traweek, Evelyn Keller, Andy Pickering, Jed Buchwald and Peter Galison.” After finishing his degree, Ashrafi found himself back in Boston with a free three months before his job began. “Through the serendipity of meeting people such as Diane Paul, Evelyn Keller and Sam Schweber, and then getting introduced to the next person, I got to the colloquia at Harvard and MIT and began sitting in on seminars. At one point Peter Galison asked me to help teach a history of twentieth-century physics course. I decided to stay on and try to make the switch in fields. Fortunately, MIT and the Dibner Institute made that possible with a fellowship.”

In 2000, while completing a Ph.D. in historical and social studies of science and technology at MIT, Ashrafi moved to the Sloan/Dibner History of Recent Science and Technology Project, a Web-based collaborative history project. “It was an attempt to use the Web as a collaborative medium among historians and scientists. We established five collaborative groups and built a Net-based infrastructure to do interviews online, to build interactive timelines, and to collect and annotate documents and bibliographies on line.” The inevitable technical issues cropped up, as well as the familiar historical ones, such as how to deal with living historical actors and how to tell their stories. “Another issue was that of collaboration. We in the humanities can be very individualistic, even as we study others’ communities and institutions. So that was a tremendous learning experience for me.”

The next move was to the American Institute of Physics in 2003, as associate historian at the Center for History of Physics. Ashrafi worked on the oral history collection (which dates back to 1960 and now includes around 1,500 histories), helping to add to the collection and to administer and digitize it. As well, he worked on improving access to the Center’s Web-based catalogs. Finally, Ashrafi continued his own research on the development of quantum mechanics. “I’ve been working on three figures, Max Born, Victor Weisskopf, and H. A. Kramers. There was a period in the 1930s and 1940s when there was a broad range of ideas about the most promising questions to pursue in order to advance the recently developed quantum mechanics. It’s an exercise in how scientists develop, share, and invest in questions when the hints are few and the consensus is weak.”

Building PACHS will take up all of Ashrafi’s time for the next few years. “It is beginning very small but is huge in ambition.” To that end, he is eager to work with other institutions that wish to become affiliated or to help develop programs, as well as with individuals who would like to participate.

PACHS’s strength will be through the partnerships it forms, Ashrafi says. “We hope it will be a crossroads that many historians will pass through, either for short trips or long stays. We don’t have a particular point of view that we’re trying to push. I hope that people will find it to be an intellectually open minded but skeptical environment. I hope that by being a site of rich resources for research and rigorous debate among scholars from a broad variety of approaches, PACHS will contribute to excellent scholarship.”

— By Michal Meyer

PACHS will be holding a reception at the 2007 HSS meeting during which there will be a presentation about the PACHS programs. Members of the founding institution will be there for discussion and to answer any questions.

PACHS Origins

An Executive Committee of representative institutions, along with several interested parties and distinguished historians of science, was responsible for creating an establishing document, a strategic plan and budget, and the vision of how PACHS will serve the history of science community and the public. Of particular note were the contributions of Ruth Schwartz Cowan (University of Pennsylvania), Angela Creager (Princeton University), Ed Morman (formerly, College of Physicians of Philadelphia), Robert Peck (Academy of Natural Sciences), George Vogt (formerly, Hagley Museum and Library), and American Philosophical Society staff and Fellows, including Head of Development, Nanette Holben.
Future Meetings

Calls for Papers


Upcoming Conferences

Mephistos 2007 Graduate Student Conference. 6-8 April, University of California Los Angeles. http://mephistos.bol.ucla.edu.

Southern HoST Conference. 6-8 April 2007, Mississippi State University, Starkville, MS. http://www.msstate.edu/dep/history/southern/host.htm.


Forum on History of Physics. To be held 14-17 April 2007, Jacksonville FL. http://www.caps.org/meet/APR07/.


The American Association for the History of Medicine 80th Annual Meeting to be held in Montreal, Quebec, 3-6 May 2007. For further information, contact Philip M. Teigen at pteigen@nih.gov.


European Spring School of History of Science and Popularisation. 17-19 May 2007, Minorca, Spain.


Struve Conference. 21-23 May 2007, Kharlov, Ukraine. For more information email: babyshe@yahoo.com.


AAAS Pacific Division Annual Meeting. 17-21 June 2007, at the Boise Center on the Grove in Boise, Idaho. For more information e-mail: rchris@isu.edu.

Cultivating the 'Next' Agricultural History. Meeting of the Agricultural History Society will be held at Iowa State University, Ames, 21-23 June 2007. http://agriculturalhistory.history.iastate.edu/upcoming/events.html.


Cheiron and ESHHS First Joint Meeting. To be held 25-29 June 2007 at University College, Dublin, Ireland. http://psychology.dur.ac.uk/eshhs/.


Sexual Histories: Bodies and Desires Uncovered. To be held 23-25 July 2007, X1 Centre, University of Exeter.


The 11th International Conference on History of Science and Technology. 20-24 August 2007, Nanning, P. R. China.


Dissertations

The list below reflects information provided by Dr. Jonathan Erlen (only dissertation titles placed in Dissertation Abstracts are included) and others and was current as of 1 June 2006. Please send any missing titles to info@hsonline.org.


NEW NSF FUNDING OPPORTUNITY: THE SCIENCE OF SCIENCE AND INNOVATION POLICY (SciSIP)

SciSIP will undergo fundamental research that creates new explanatory models and analytic tools designed to inform the nation’s public and private sectors about the processes through which investments in science and engineering (S&E) research are transformed into social and economic outcomes. SciSIP’s goals are to understand the contexts, structures and processes of S&E research, to evaluate reliably the tangible and intangible returns from investments in research and development (R&D), and to predict the likely returns from future R&D investments within tolerable margins of error and with attention to the full spectrum of potential consequences. Specifically, the research and community development components of SciSIP’s activities will: (1) develop usable knowledge and theories of creative processes and their transformation into social and economic outcomes (2) develop, improve and expand models and analytical tools that can be applied in the science policy decision-making process; and (3) develop a community of experts across academic institutions focused on SciSIP. Characterizing the dynamics of discovery and innovation is important for developing valid metrics, for predicting future returns on investments, for constructing fruitful policies, and for developing new forms of workforce education and training. Note that SciSIP has two emphasis areas this year: “Analytical Tools” and “Model Building.” Proposals will need to make clear how the proposed work pertains to either tools or models. Deadline: 22 May, 2007. For further information about SciSIP, Contact: Kaye Husbands-Fealing, (703) 292-7267, khusband@nsf.gov.
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+ MARGARET W. ROSSITER HISTORY OF WOMEN IN SCIENCE PRIZE
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Introduction to the Sarton Memorial Lecture, Annual Meeting of the AAAS, San Francisco, California, February 15-19, 2007

Welcome to the George Sarton Memorial Lecture. The George Sarton Memorial Lecture is named in honor of George Sarton, one of the originators of the field of the history of science. Begun in 1960, the Lecture is given annually at the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in formal conjunction with the History of Science Society, and under the auspices of Section I, The History and Philosophy of Science, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

This year's speaker, Keith Wailoo adds to the distinguished list of Sarton Lectures. A scholar of unusual breadth, Wailoo was recently named Martin Luther King, Jr. Professor of History at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. He is jointly appointed there in the Department of History and in the Institute for Health, Health Care Policy, Aging Research, a center devoted to facilitating research and enriching education on matters of race and ethnicity in America. Before joining Rutgers University in 2001, he taught at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He received his Ph.D. in 1992 from the Department of the History and Sociology of Science at the University of Pennsylvania, and he holds a Bachelor's Degree from Yale University in Chemical Engineering, which he earned in 1984.

Professor Wailoo is one of the leading experts on the history of disease, health, and medicine, having written several award-winning books for his work on such topics as sickle cell disease; race, science and medicine; the history of technology and disease; and the problem of inequality in American health and medical care. His award-winning books include The Troubled Dream of Genetic Medicine: Ethnicity and Innovation in Tay-Sachs, Cystic Fibrosis, Sickle Cell Disease (co-authored with Steven Pemberton with Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006), Dying in the City of the Blues: Sickle Cell Anemia and the Politics of Race and Health (University of North Carolina Press, 2001), and Drawing Blood: Technology and Disease Identity in Twentieth Century America (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997). He is also the co-editor of other books and the author of articles and reviews, along with being a frequent — and visible presence on radio, television, (appearing in several PBS documentaries as well as talk-shows), and in numerous lectures for public audiences.

He is the recipient of numerous grants and fellowships that include the prestigious James S. McDonnell Centennial Fellowship in the History of Science, a $1,000,000 award to sponsor his research and hosting of conferences, along with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Investigator Award in Health Policy, and grants from the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation and the Burroughs-Wellcome Fund.

Professor Wailoo is currently fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (for 2006-07) where he is completing two books. The first is titled How Cancer Crossed the Color Line: Race and Disease in America and is presently under contract with Oxford University Press, and the second is titled Pain: The Cultural Politics of Relief in America. For his Sarton Lecture today, he has selected to speak from the first of these with the title, "Discipline and Disease: The Social Transformation of Cancer in the Age of Biomedicine." Please join me in welcoming Professor Wailoo to this year's Sarton Memorial Lecture.

Vassiliki Betty Smocovitis
Chair, Section I, History and Philosophy of Science, AAS
Departments of Zoology and History
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

Previous Sarton Lectures

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lecturer</th>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>René Dubos</td>
<td>Daniel J. Kevels</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>Joseph Kaplan</td>
<td>Thomas Parke Hughes</td>
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<td>1962</td>
<td>Enrico Segre</td>
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<td>1963</td>
<td>Gerald Holton</td>
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<td>1964</td>
<td>Lloyd Stevenson</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>Stillman Drake</td>
<td>Margaret W. Rossiter</td>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>George Wald</td>
<td>Kenneth R. Manning</td>
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<td>1967</td>
<td>Cyril Stanley Smith</td>
<td>Spencer Weart</td>
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<td>1968</td>
<td>Oswe Temkin</td>
<td>Gerald Gelo</td>
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<td>1969</td>
<td>Martin Klein</td>
<td>Roy Porter</td>
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<td>1970</td>
<td>Evelyn Hutchinson</td>
<td>Ronald Numbers</td>
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<td>1971</td>
<td>Ernst Mayr</td>
<td>Jane Maienschein</td>
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<td>1972</td>
<td>Thomas Kuhn</td>
<td>Mott Greene</td>
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<td>1973-1975</td>
<td>No lectures</td>
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<td>1976</td>
<td>Joseph Fruton</td>
<td>Garland Allen</td>
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<td>1977</td>
<td>Jane Oppenheimer</td>
<td>Mary Jo Nye</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>T. Bernard Cohen</td>
<td>Edward Larson</td>
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<td>1979</td>
<td>George White</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>Charles C. Gillispie</td>
<td>Loren Graham</td>
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<td>1981</td>
<td>Richard S. Westfall</td>
<td>Stephen Pyne</td>
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<td>1982</td>
<td>Henry Guerlac</td>
<td>Naomi Oreskes</td>
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<td>1983</td>
<td>Derek de Solla Price</td>
<td>Philip Pauly</td>
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<td>1984</td>
<td>Arnold Thackray</td>
<td>Jamil Ragep</td>
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Future HSS Meetings

**Washington Metro Area**
(1-4 Nov. 2007)

**Pittsburgh Pennsylvania**
(Joint Meeting with PSA, 6-9 Nov. 2008)

**Phoenix Arizona**
(18-22 Nov. 2009)

Afandilian, David (Editor). *What Are the Animals to Us? Approaches from Science, Religion, Folklore, Literature, and Art.* xxv + 545 pp., figs., tables, index. Knoxville, University of Tennessee Press, 2007. $45 (cloth). 157253572X.


Althoff, William F. *Drift Station: Arctic Outbacks of Superpower Sciences.* xii + 555 pp., illus., figs., tables, apps., index. Dulles, Virginia: Potomac Books, Inc., 2007. $39.95 (cloth). 9781574887716.

Belanger, Dian Olson. *Deep Freeze: The United States, the International Geophysical Year, and the Origins of Antarctica's Age of Science.* xxix + 494 pp., illus., figs., index. Boulder, CO: University Press of Colorado, 2006. $29.95 (cloth). 067402083999.

Benzacén, Adriana S. *Encounters with Wild Children: Temptation and Disappointment in the Study of Human Nature.* vi + 393 pp., figs., bibl., index. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2006. $34.95 (cloth). 0775297271.


Conn, Steven. *History's Shadow: Native Americans and Historical Consciousness in the Nineteenth Century.* xi + 276 pp., illus., bibl., index. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2006. $22.50 (paper). 0226114953.


Duflin, Jacalyn; Sweetman, Arthur (Editors). *SHS in Context: Memory, History, Policy.* xx + 206 pp., figs., bibl., index. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2006. $27.95 (paper). $75 (cloth). 9780773531949.


Feng, Xuning. *Yuan, Xiangdong.* (Encounters: Cultural Histories.) (paper) 2004. $24.95 (paper). 9780195322835.

Feng, Xuning. *Yuan, Xiangdong.* *A Short History of Algebra in Modern China.* 688 pp., figs., index. Beijing: China Science & Technology Press, 2006. $29.95 (cloth). 9780077153094.

Gingerich, Owen. *God's Universe.* Foreword by Peter J. Gomes. xii + 139 pp., figs., index. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2006. $16.95 (cloth). 978-074052703.


Han, Jianping; Cao, Xingsui; Wu, Liwei. *Colonial Scientific Institutions during the Japanese Occupation and Pupuiz: Manchukuo Period: History and Literature.* Wu ren shi qi de shi min de ke dui yi jian shi de you xian. (Zhongguo jian xian dai ke we xue jian shi de you xian shi de you xian.) xi + 250 pp., tables, bibl., index. Jinan: Shandong Science Education Press (Shandong), 2006. (paper). 9787532853992.


Hoyt, David L.; Oslund, Karen (Editors). *The Study of Language and the Politics of Chemistry in Global...
When a manuscript is received, I decide who would be the most appropriate set of referees. I usually send a manuscript to three referees. Then my graduate assistant contacts my first choices to see if they will agree to be a referee and he sends them a blinded copy of the manuscript. We give our referees six weeks. Most are conscientious and meet the deadline. When they do we can have a decision for the contributor within three months. Even if the manuscript is turned down, our referees offer invaluable advice on how to revise the piece. Here’s some advice for potential contributors: try to avoid sending us very specialized or narrowly framed articles. Submissions that are able to make a case that their work has a broader historical significance (usually in the introduction and the conclusion) are received more warmly by our referees. Contributors have to keep in mind that an Isis article is expected to be of interest to readers who come from a variety of fields.

I can offer you a brief glimpse of plans for future issues. We have a number of exciting Focus sections in the works, including ones on science and the law, the science of the East, and the intersection of ideology and history of science. We are thinking of an appropriate Focus section for the one hundredth volume of Isis in 2009. The same year marks the 200th anniversary of Darwin’s birth and the 150th anniversary of the publication of the Origin of Species, so that’s an obvious topic for a Focus section. The Focus sections are now freely available on the Isis Web site. It may facilitate their use as teaching tools (a use that I frankly had not thought of originally).

In terms of the regular articles, we are going to encourage contributors to submit shorter pieces, so that we have more variety in the format of the journal. If you have any suggestions about the Isis of the future, please get in touch (lightman@yorku.ca). Isis is a real team effort, the result of the hard work of the wonderful office staff at York, the History of Science Society’s Committee on Publications and Executive Committee, the Advisory Editorial Board, the University of Chicago Press, and all of those who have contributed articles, refereed articles, written Focus section pieces, and authored book reviews.

By Bernard Lightman,
Society Editor
History of Science Society Election Ballot

(Must be returned in official envelope in your newsletter and received no later than 1 June 2007). See bios starting on page 3.

Vice-President
Two-year term followed by two-year term as President:
1 January 2008 - 31 December 2009
Please vote for one of the two candidates

- Paul Lawrence Farber (Oregon State University)
- Gregg Mitman (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Council Nominees
Three-year term:
1 January 2008 - 31 December 2010
Please vote for five of the ten candidates

- James Bartholomew (The Ohio State University)
- Ronald Brashear (Chemical Heritage Foundation)
- Mordechai Feingold (California Institute of Technology)
- Ed Larson (Pepperdine University, University of Georgia, Athens)
- Susan E. Lederer (Yale University)
- Abigail Lustig (University of Texas, Austin)
- Ronald Rainger (Texas Tech University)
- David Rhes (The Bakken Library and Museum)
- Nancy Siraisi (emeritus, Hunter College & City University of New York)
- Thomas Søderqvist (Medical Museion, University of Copenhagen)
- write-in candidate:

Nominating Committee (At Large)
One-year term:
1 July 2007 - 30 June 2008
Please vote for three of the six candidates

- Janet Browne (Harvard University)
- Daniel J. Kevles (Yale University)
- Susan Linder (University of Pennsylvania)
- William Newman (Indiana University)
- Vassiliki Betty Smocovitis (University of Florida)
- Robert Westman (University of California, San Diego)
- write-in candidate:

Nominating Committee (Council)
One-year term:
1 July 2007 - 30 June 2008
Please vote for two of the four candidates

- Ken Alder (Northwestern University)
- Pamela O. Long, (Independent Historian)
- Theodore M. Porter (University of California, Los Angeles)
- Karen Rader (Virginia Commonwealth University)
- write-in candidate:

Ballots are due in the HSS Executive Office by 1 June 2007. Photocopied ballots are acceptable—please use enclosed envelope.

Thank you for your vote!