Lightman Named as New Editor of HSS

The History of Science Society has selected Bernard V. Lightman of York University in Toronto as the next Editor of Isis and the HSS. Dr. Lightman will assume the editorship on 1 January 2004, taking over the duties so superbly handled by Margaret Rossiter.

Lightman is a full professor at York University, where he teaches in the Division of Humanities, in which the undergraduate Program in Science and Society is housed. He is also a member of the Graduate History Program. Professor Lightman’s main area of expertise is nineteenth-century British science. Some of his publications include The Origins of Agnosticism (Johns Hopkins UP, 1987) and Victorian Science in Context (Editor, U of Chicago Press, 1998). He is at present involved in a number of scholarly projects, including the general editorship of a biographical dictionary of nineteenth-century British scientists, to be published by Thoemmes Press; the general editorship of a reprint series of nineteenth-century, popular-science books also to be published by Thoemmes Press; and, with his colleague Ann Shteir, he is editing a collection of essays that have come out of a conference at York on science, gender, and visual images.

Dr. Lightman brings to the HSS editorship extensive administrative experience. He set up a new interdisciplinary program in Science, Technology, Culture and Society a few years after arriving at York (the title was recently changed to Science and Society). He served as associate dean of Arts for four years, from 1993-1997, and is currently the Director Designate of the new Graduate Program in Humanities. He has been an active member of the HSS having recently been elected to the Council and having served on a variety of committees over the years, including the Isis editorial board, the Dibner Visiting Historian of Science Committee (which he chaired from 1996-1998), and the Committee on Finance (1996-1999). Finally, he was the Canadian representative on the three-person program committee for the Fourth British-North American Joint Meeting of the British Society for the History of Science, Canadian Society for the History and Philosophy of Science, and History of Science Society, which took place from August 3-6, 2000, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Professor Lightman will be assisted by Katharine Anderson, who will assume the duties of the Book Review Editor, and Kathryn Olesko, of Georgetown University, who will continue her excellent work as the editor of Osiris for the next two years. The new editorial office for the HSS will be located in Bethune College at York University.

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History of Science Society Election Ballot

Vice President:
Serves 2 years as vice president and then 2 years as president
1 January 2004-31 December 2005
Please vote for one of the two candidates.

✓ Joan Cadden (University of California, Davis)
✓ M. Norton Wise (University of California, Los Angeles)
write-in candidate:

Council Nominees:
Three-year term:
1 January 2004-31 December 2006
Please vote for five of the ten candidates.

✓ Peter R. Dear (Cornell University)
✓ Bruce Hevly (University of Washington)
✓ David A. Hollinger (University of California, Berkeley)
✓ Bruce J. Hunt (University of Texas)
✓ Naomi Oreskes (University of California, San Diego)
✓ Diane B. Paul (University of Massachusetts, Boston)
✓ Robert J. Richards (University of Chicago)
✓ Lisa Rosner (Richard Stockton College)
✓ Andrea A. Rusnock (University of Rhode Island)
✓ Alice A. Walters (University of Massachusetts, Lowell)
write-in candidate:

Nominating Committee: (At Large)
One-year term:
1 July 2003-30 June 2004
Please vote for three of the six candidates.

✓ Thomas H. Broman (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
✓ Judith R. Goodstein (California Institute of Technology)
✓ Mott T. Greene (University of Puget Sound)
✓ Susan E. Lederer (Yale University)
✓ Pamela E. Mack (Clemson University)
✓ Londa Schiebinger (Pennsylvania State University)
write-in candidate:

Nominating Committee: (Council)
One-year term:
1 July 2003-30 June 2004
Please vote for two of the four candidates.

✓ Michael A. Osborne (University of California, SB)
✓ Katharine Park (Harvard University)
✓ Karen Parshall (University of Virginia)
✓ Jole R. Shackelford (University of Minnesota)
write-in candidate:

Ballots are due in the HSS Executive Office by 9 June 2003.

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Moving?
Please notify both the HSS Executive Office and the University of Chicago Press at the above addresses.

HSS Newsletter

Editorial Policies, Advertising, and Submissions
The History of Science Society Newsletter is published in January, April, July, and October, and sent to all individual members of the Society; those who reside outside of North America pay an additional $5 annually to cover a portion of airmail charges. The Newsletter is available to nonmembers and institutions for $25 a year.

The Newsletter is edited and desktop published in the Executive Office on an Apple Power Macintosh system using Microsoft Word and Adobe PageMaker. The format and editorial policies are determined by the Executive Director in consultation with the Committee on Publications. All advertising copy must be submitted camera-ready. Advertisements are accepted on a space-available basis only, and the Society reserves the right not to accept a submission. The rates are as follows: Full page (9 x 7.5"), $400; Horizontal or Vertical Half page (4.5 x 7.5"), $220; Quarter page (3 x 5"), $110. The deadline for insertion orders and camera-ready copy is six weeks prior to the month of publication (e.g., 20 November for the January Newsletter) and should be sent to the attention of the HSS Executive Office at the above address. HSS recommends that all camera-ready ads be sent via overnight or 2-day mail to the physical address above.

The deadline for news, announcements, and job/fellowship/prize listings is firm: The first of the month prior to the month of publication. Long items (feature stories) should be submitted six weeks prior to the month of publication as email file attachments or on a 3.5" disk (along with a hard copy). Please send all material to the attention of Gail Alexander at the HSS address above (email or disk appreciated).

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HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY
Council, Committee, and Delegate Roster, 2003

Council
Composed of Executive Committee, immediate past president, 15 at-large, the latter of which are elected to serve 3-year terms (calendar years), 5 elected annually by HSS membership. One council member serves on each standing committee. President and Vice-President elected by membership at large.

Executive Committee
John Servos (Amherst College), President
Michael Sokal (Worcester Polytechnic Institute), Vice-President
Margaret Osler (University of Calgary), Secretary
Marc Rothenberg (Smithsonian Institution), Treasurer
Margaret Rossiter (Cornell University), Editor
Jay Malone (ex officio, non-voting), Executive Director

At-large members
2001-2003
Katharine Park (Harvard University)
Karen Parshall (University of Virginia)
Philip Pauly (Rutgers University)
Margaret Schabas (University of British Columbia)
Robert Westman (University of California, San Diego)

2002-2004
✓ William B. Ashworth (University of Missouri, Kansas City)
✓ M. Susan Lindee (University of Pennsylvania)
✓ Joan L. Richards (Brown University)
✓ James A. Secord (Cambridge University)
✓ Michael H. Shank (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

2003-2005
Angela N. Creager (Princeton University)
Bernard V. Lightman (York University)
Lynn K. Nyhart (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
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Jole R. Shackelford (University of Minnesota)

Past president
Ronald Numbers (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

HSS Publications
Editor of Osiris: Kathryn Olesko (Georgetown University)
Editor of the Current Bibliography: Stephen Weldon (University of Oklahoma)
Managing Editor, Isis: Alan Weber (Cornell University)

Standing Committee Chairs
Committee chairs are appointed by the Executive Committee. Terms, typically, are for three years, and run on the academic/fiscal year, 7/1 to 6/30.

Committee on Education: Robert Hatch (University of Florida)
Committee on Finance: Marc Rothenberg (Smithsonian Institution)
Committee on Honors and Prizes: Alan Shapiro (University of Minnesota)
Committee on Meetings and Programs: David Cahan (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)
Nominating Committee: Philip Pauly (Rutgers University)
Committee on Publications: Susan Lindee (University of Pennsylvania)

Committee on Research and the Profession: Constance Malpas (New York Academy of Medicine)
Dibner Committee: Karen Rader (Sarah Lawrence College)

Prize Committee Chairs
Derek Price/Rod Webster Prize: Jon Harkness
Henry and Ida Schuman Prize: Shirley Roe (University of Connecticut)

History of Women in Science Prize: Shirley Roe (University of Connecticut)

Pfizer Award: Frederick Gregory (University of Florida)

Watson Davis and Helen Miles Davis Prize: Judith Goodstein (California Institute of Technology)
Joseph H. Hazen Education Prize: Larry Principe (Johns Hopkins University)

Delegates
AAAS. Section L (history and philosophy of science): Paul Farber (Oregon State University)
AAAS. Section X (societal impacts of science and engineering): Sara Miles (Eastern University)
American Council of Learned Societies: Arnold Thackray (Chemical Heritage Foundation)
National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History: Jay Malone National Humanities Alliance: Jay Malone 2000-

Tell us what you think about the 2002 Guide to the History of Science!

There is a short survey in the back of the Guide. Your feedback will make future editions better. Please complete the survey and drop the postcard in the mail.

FUTURE HSS MEETINGS

Cambridge, MA
20-23 November 2003

Minneapolis, MN
(co-located meeting with SHOT)
3-6 November 2005

Austin, TX
(joint meeting with PSA)
18-21 November 2004

Vancouver, BC
(joint meeting with PSA)
2-5 November 2006
Innovations in Education

Teaching Gender Analytics in Science, Medicine, and Technology in Culture

Londa Schiebinger*, Pennsylvania State University

The twentieth century witnessed a historic turnaround for women in science. Historically, women had been excluded from European and U.S. universities from the twelfth century to the late nineteenth century. By the late 1800s, women were admitted nearly everywhere in Europe and the U.S. (except for a few private holdouts, such as Cambridge, Princeton, and Yale). By the mid-twentieth century women were receiving Ph.D.s, and by the end of the century had entered the ranks of the professoriate. Though numbers differed across Europe and the U.S., countable percentages of women in the rank of senior professor existed everywhere: the Netherlands stood at 6%, the United Kingdom at 9%, France and the U.S. at 14%, with Portugal and Finland enjoying the highest percentages with 17 and 18% respectively (1998 figures, ETAN 2000, 10).

In an about face from earlier policies that kept women out, including anti-nepotism rules, the 1990s witnessed extraordinary efforts by governments and funding agencies to legislate women into science. Since the European Union (EU) established its Women and Science Unit in 1998, European member states have been jockeying for the best numbers in the women-in-science competition. The French, who in the past have assumed that Enlightenment notions of égalité and fraternité would afford women equal opportunities, are now extending the politics of parité to the halls of science. In 2001, the French Ministry for Research launched its Mission Parité en Sciences et Technologies to advance research in the area of gender analytics in the sciences. The Germans have also set up governmental offices in Bonn focused on expanding equal opportunity, equal pay, increased female leadership, and “gender mainstreaming” in all “concepts, processes, and measures” in science (Ebeling, 2001). In addition, a law has been put forward to the German parliament that would set (minimum) quotas for women in senior research positions (20% by 2005). This controversial policy, if enacted, would amount to a social revolution in a country where women are still often expected to choose between profession and family, and where in 2000 women held only 7% of top-level professorships (C4) and only 3% of leading positions in top German research institutes, such as the Max-Planck Gesellschaft.

The U.S., too, initiated aggressive programs to encourage women in the sciences in the 1990s. The narrowest models for reform were established by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Congressional Commission on the Advancement of Women and Minorities in Science, Engineering and Technology Development. Programs at the NSF were limited to promoting women’s participation in science; the point has been to increase the supply of qualified women through fair and equitable education and career development. NSF’s current ADVANCE program, designed to improve women’s standing in science, will offer approximately 24 institutions $4 million each over five years to transform internal structures, such as promotion and tenure procedures, in efforts to make universities conform more comfortably to women’s career patterns (NSF 2001). Many of the proposals sent to NSF borrow (though largely without acknowledgement) from the institutional changes feminists in the humanities have put in place over the past twenty years, mostly without governmental support.

In the U.S., different agencies have different track records in promoting gender equality. In contrast to the NSF’s limited approach, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) opened its Office of Research on Women’s Health (ORWH) in 1990, which provides a broader and deeper model for promoting equality for men and women in the sciences. The ORWH was founded with two interrelated missions: to increase the number of women in the medical profession and to reconceptualize medical research to include women. Thus the NIH took the crucial step of joining increased opportunities for women in medicine to mainstreaming gender analysis in medical research. This approach has not only increased the number of women in the medical sciences, but has also brought about a minor revolution in biomedical research (ORWH 1999). Earlier in the twentieth century, females (human and non-human) were rarely used in basic biomedical research and drug testing; since 1993, the inclusion of a representative mix of females in clinical trials has been secured by U.S. federal law. In addition, the NIH also launched the Women’s Health Initiative, a fourteen-year $625 million study of historically-neglected aspects of women’s health, such as heart disease, breast cancer, and osteoporosis.

The EU Commission on Women in Science has moved beyond the U.S. to generalize this approach—joining women’s career advancement to efforts to correcting gender bias in the substantive outcomes of research—to all areas of scientific research, not just the biomedical. In recent years, the EU has implemented a system that evaluates potential gender bias in all government-sponsored research. Gender experts in the EU are mandated to evaluate the extent to which gender considerations have been “mainstreamed,” or integrated, at all levels of research from personnel considerations, to science policy, calls for proposals, contracts, and finally into the research itself, where relevant. The EU has also implemented “Gender Impact Assessment” as part of its basic research programs.

One obstacle to mainstreaming gender analysis into science is that there are few gender experts. Here is where we as teachers of history of science enter the picture. While most people agree that a student needs to learn biology or physics in order to excel in those fields, many believe that one can just “pick up an understanding of gender along the way.” Understanding gender, however, requires research, development, and training, as in any other field of intellectual endeavor.

It is our job to train students in gender analytics to prepare them as future historians of science, working scientists, or science policy makers and administrators (for sample syllabi, see Rusnock, 1999). Teaching gender in science currently takes place in at least two contexts. First are specialized courses for students who are preparing to become historians of science and who intend to research and teach in this and related areas. Courses of this type have been in place for well over twenty years. The history of gender in science is a well-developed field with great materials to teach from ever-new areas for research.
A second context in which gender in science is taught is in courses designed for students who plan to continue in science-related fields. How specifically do we get first-rate historical scholarship mainstreamed into the sciences? Some years ago I directed the Women in the Sciences and Engineering (WISE) Institute at Penn State. I was shocked that the top-flight scientists on my advisory board knew little about how to analyze how gender functions in institutions and in scholarship. I wrote my 1999 Has Feminism Changed Science? partly to explore some of the ways this might be remedied.

Gender in science/feminist science studies/gender science studies courses tend to attract students (by now equal numbers of women and men) from the humanities and social sciences—journalism, women’s studies, political science, cultural anthropology, history, etc. These students may well hold important jobs in the future as science journalists, policy makers, legislators, university administrators, gender researchers, and so forth. It is also desirable, however, to draw a good number of students from the sciences. I have taken a number of steps over the years to increase the enrollments of sciences students in my courses, making sure that my courses fulfill humanities requirements for science and engineering students, scheduling courses so they do not conflict with labs, and so forth.

All my courses on gender in science treat three interrelated levels of analysis: 1) women’s participation in science; 2) gender in the culture of the sciences; and 3) gender in research results or knowledge created. The problem of underrepresentation of women in science cannot be solved without addressing gender bias in the culture of the sciences and in the knowledge produced. It is this final area—knowledge production—where, to my mind, the most important and creative research in gender studies of science is going on at the moment. It is here where real transformation in human knowledge will take place. And it is here where science students have the greatest potential to take “gender analytics” into the laboratory and mainstream these perspectives into their future work as scientists. We begin to see the fruits of our labor when scientists can report on how feminism has brought foundational revisions to theory and practice in their fields of specialization. Primatologists, for example, no longer see nonhuman primate society predominantly in terms of aggressive and territorial males. Biologists no longer (innocently) talk about fetal androgens “masculinizing” certain parts of the brain. Federal law now requires biomedical scientists to test procedures or drugs on a proper mix of females and males (see also, Schiebinger 2003, forthcoming). I devote the second half of my semester-long course to questions concerning gender in science theory and basic research.

In addition to courses that we as historians of science give that may treat the history of women and gender across many decades and many sciences, a growing number of our scientist colleagues also teach specialized courses that focus on gender analytics in their field of study. Worthy of note is a course, “Comparative Vertebrate Embryology in Social Context” taught by Anne Fausto-Sterling at Brown University. In this course, designed for biology majors and taught in the Department of Molecular and Cell Biology and Biochemistry, she mainstreams gender analysis into a broader consideration of social contexts informing and informed by her science. Scott Gilbert also teaches gender analysis in his biology course at Swarthmore College, and Rebecca Scheckler teaches a course, “Computer Science and Gender” in the Computer Science Department at Virginia Tech, just to name a few. It is a welcome development to see a growing number of scholars grounded in gender studies working inside the sciences; this raises many new possibilities for creative collaborations between humanists and scientists.

There is still much to do in the history of gender in science. In June 2003, the EU will be hosting a meeting in Berlin to explore how gender functions in the industrial sciences, a topic that is not much developed in the U.S. There is also an urgent need to study gender in science cross culturally. While efforts are underway now to understand how historical traditions within Europe have yielded different experiences for women in the sciences (low numbers in Germany and the Netherlands, relatively high numbers in France and Italy), there is very little scholarly work on how gender functions in the sciences outside of Europe or North America. Where science is organized on a Western model in, say, China, Brazil, or India, one supposes gender dynamics are similar to those found in Europe or in the U.S. What is the picture, however, for traditional Chinese astronomy, Amazonian herbalism, or Indian forestry? Or, looking elsewhere, what role does women’s traditional language in Japan play in the development of gender patterns in Japanese science today? There is so much more to know. It is an exciting time to cultivate students’ thinking in this vibrant field of study.

Londa Schiebinger is Edwin E. Sparks Professor of History of Science and Co-Director of Science, Medicine, and Technology in Culture (STMC) at Pennsylvania State University. SMTC’s current work on mainstreaming gender into science has been supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 0114706. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation. Portions of this essay that appeared in “European Women in Science” Science in Context 15 (2002):473-576 are included here by kind permission of Cambridge University Press.

References


HSS COUNCIL CANDIDATES 2003

Vice President


Council


David A. Hollinger, Preston Hotchkis Professor of History at the University of California, Berkeley. Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley, 1970. HSS and Professional Activities: Committee on Publications, Member; Isis Advisory Board, Member; Nominating Committee, Member; HSS Distinguished Lecturer; George Sarton Lecturer. Selected Publications: Morris R. Cohen and the Scientific Ideal (MIT Press, 1975); In the American Province (Indiana University Press, 1985); Science, Jews, and Secular Culture (Princeton University Press, 1996); Postethnic


Lisa Rosner, Professor, History, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey; Ph.D., History of Science, Johns Hopkins University, 1985. HSS and Professional Activities: Directory of Women in the History of Science, Medicine, and Technology, Co-Editor (1991); Committee of Education, continued on p. 8


Please Vote: The Election Ballot Appears on P. 2

Nominating Committee at Large:

Tom Broman, Associate Professor of History of Science and History of Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison. HSS and Professional Activities: HSS Meeting - Madison, Co-Chair of Local Arrangements (1991); Watson-Davis Prize Committee, Member (1998-2000), Chair (2001). Selected Publications: The Transformation of German Academic Medicine, 1750-1820 (Cambridge University Press, 1996); the author of nearly a dozen articles in journals such as History of Science and The Journal of Modern History; Co-editor with Lynn Nyhart, “Science and Civil Society,” Osiris 17 (2002); “Introduction: Science and Civil Society,” Osiris 17 (2002).


Nominating Committee from Council:


Katharine Park, Zemurray Stone Radcliffe Professor of the History of Science and Women's Studies, Harvard University. Ph.D., Harvard University, 1981. HSS and Professional Activities: Council, Member (1991-93, 2002-04); Committee on Research and the Profession, Member (1991-93); Nominating Committee, Chair (1991); Nominating Committee, Member (1997).

Selected Publications: Doctors and Medicine in Early Renaissance Continued on p. 10


NASA is pleased to announce a new historical book project entitled “Access to Space: The Evolution of an Idea and Technology.” Full details are available at http://prod.nais.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/eps/sol.cgi?acqid=103561 on the Web and a more brief description of the project is below.

The goal of this research project is to produce a roughly 500-page manuscript history of the views of scientists, engineers, policymakers, enthusiasts, and the general public regarding the various methods conceivable and available to put humans and payloads into space.

This work will present a conceptually challenging analysis of the manner in which humanity has thought about the methodologies of reaching Earth orbit (focusing on the twentieth century). It will describe the process of technological innovation that has led to the development of chemical rocket launch vehicles that presently exist, and will explore the debates over the use of expendable launch vehicles versus reusable rockets. It will also describe the possible other types of launch systems that have been considered such as nuclear, electromagnetic, laser, and ion propulsion technologies, in addition to hypersonic aircraft.

This project should not simply be a descriptive history of the development of various U.S. launch vehicles. Rather, it should tell a broader, analytical narrative story about why particular launch systems were chosen over others.

Greenwood Publishers seeks authors for volumes in its Greenwood Guides to Science and Religion, a major new reference series intended for school, public, and college libraries. The series will explore how spiritual traditions and natural knowledge have interacted throughout history. Each volume will include a narrative section of 70,000-80,000 words, a set of selections from primary documents, and an annotated bibliography. The volumes will be accessible to students and the lay public, but will be informed by the best and most recent scholarship. The books will begin publication in 2004 and continue through 2005.

The series is edited by Richard Olson (Harvey Mudd College), assisted by a distinguished editorial board: Owen Gingerich (Harvard University), S. Nomanul Haq (University of Pennsylvania), and Peter M. J. Hess (Independent Scholar).

For further information, please contact Professor Olson atolson@hmc.edu or rgolson@mines.edu.
Oregon State University Libraries Special Collections has launched a new Web site, “Linus Pauling and the Race for DNA: A Documentary History,” at http://osulibrary.orst.edu/specialcollections/dna. The Linus Pauling DNA Web site explores one of the greatest scientific achievements of the 20th century – the discovery of the structure of deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA, the basic foundation of life.

More than 800 original letters, manuscripts, photographs, audio-clips and video excerpts—many never before available outside of archives—form the heart of the site. They include a number of important and unique items, such as: an extremely rare prepublication typescript of James Watson and Francis Crick’s groundbreaking DNA paper; a one-of-a-kind prepublication typescript of Rosalind Franklin’s DNA paper, published in the same issue of “Nature” as Watson and Crick’s paper, with handwritten additions by Franklin; Linus Pauling’s contemporaneous laboratory notes outlining his DNA work, and a much-corrected manuscript of the paper relating his famously mistaken structure; scores of manuscript letters written at the time, including correspondence between all the major players in the race for DNA.

The original documents are tied together with a narrative of the discovery from the largely unknown viewpoint of the major “loser” in the race, Pauling. A comprehensive, day-by-day account of all of Pauling’s personal and professional activities in the years 1952 and 1953 is also included as an adjunct to the main DNA narrative, with scanned images of documents and photographs accompanying the text.


New Web Site Launched for the History of Science in Latin America

There is a new Web site dedicated to the history of science in Latin America. It is designed as a type of ‘bulletin board’ where scholars (including graduate students) may post news, articles, and links to their own personal web page. It is sponsored by the Instituto de la Ciencia y la Tecnologia en America Latina (ICTA). Web site: http://www.ictal.org.

The Papers of Benjamin Franklin

The Yale edition of The Papers of Benjamin Franklin is pleased to announce that users of the series may now access the indexes of the thirty-six volumes published to date at the project’s Web site: http://www.yale.edu/franklinpapers.

Keith Porter Papers

The Archives, University of Colorado at Boulder Libraries, wishes to announce the completion of the processing of the Keith Porter Papers. Keith Porter was a pioneer in the field of micro-cellular biology. The Archives will put the guide up on their Web site. The Archives encourage links to their Web site and resources for other biology and science collections. For more information, visit http://www-libraries.colorado.edu/ps/arv/col/university.htm.

Information Needed on Erhard Eylmann, German Anthropologist

A biography on Erhard Eylmann, a pioneer of Australian culture, has been recently published. Most of his results, including medicine, family sociology, and religion have been published in his fundamental book on the natives of south Australia (1908). Unfortunately, no letters from or to Eylmann have been found during intense source studies. It is clear that Eylmann had contact with Baldwin Spencer, James F. Gillen, and other German anthropologists. Anyone who can help with information is kindly asked to inform Wilfried Schröder: Geomoppel@t-online.de.

NEH Summer Seminar on Leibniz And His Contemporaries

The seminar will focus on G. W. Leibniz’s philosophy in the context of late 17th-century culture, that is, the universe of Scholastics, Hobbesians, Spinozists, Cartesians, Lockeans, Newtonians, et al. By understanding Leibniz in this way we gain an entry into the broader currents of European thought, a world on the threshold of the Enlightenment. Capturing Leibniz’s philosophy in its context helps us to appreciate the importance of Cartesianism and Spinozism in the late 17th century, the significance of the new philosophies of Locke and Newton that enter then and become more and more important through the 18th century, and the meaning given to the philosophy that will lead directly to Kant’s enormously influential system. The seminar will take place between June 23 and July 18, 2002 on the campus of Virginia Tech. The seminar directors will be Roger Ariew and Daniel Garber. For more information, consult the Web site at: http://www.phil.vt.edu/ariew/neh.html.

New Undergraduate Program in Science, Technology, and Society

The University of Puget Sound announces a new undergraduate program in Science, Technology, and Society, offering both a major and a minor. The program is directed by Mott Greene (history of earth and planetary sciences) and Jim Evans (history of astronomy, history of physics). Affiliated faculty include William Beardsley (history of philosophy), Nancy Bristow (history of medicine), Douglas Cannon (philosophy of science, logic and mathematics) Heather Douglas (philosophy of science, environmental ethics), Wade Hands (philosophy of science, history and philosophy of economics), Suzanne Holland (Science and Religion, bioethics), and Mark Largent (history of biology, eugenics, history of technology), with additional support from faculty in the university’s Science in Context Program. For information contact Mott Greene (greene@ups.edu), Jim Evans (jcevans@ups.edu) or Mark Largent (mlargent@ups.edu) or visit the university’s Web site: http://www.ups.edu.

NEWS AND INQUIRIES

HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER APRIL 2003

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HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER APRIL 2003

NEWSLETTER APRIL 2003
Georgia Tech’s School of History, Technology & Society Re-Names Graduate Degrees

The School of History, Technology and Society (HTS) at Georgia Tech has changed the name of its graduate program and graduate degrees from “History of Technology” to “History and Sociology of Technology and Science,” to more accurately reflect the breadth of the program and its considerable strengths in sociology and the study of science.

The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia recently approved changing the names of the Master’s and Doctoral degrees to Master of Science in History and Sociology of Technology and Science and Doctor of Philosophy with a major in History and Sociology of Technology and Science. The first students will graduate with the new degree names this spring.

“We are pleased that the name change has been approved,” said Andrea Tone, professor and director of Graduate Studies, HTS. “Our graduate program is one of the best in the country, and we feel this change will help us attract even stronger students. One student has already selected the sociology track, and we expect this number to grow.”

“When I became chair of the School in 2001, I realized that the School’s intellectual strength in sociology and science was not readily apparent to potential students and faculty,” said Willie Pearson, Jr., chair and professor, HTS. “I felt it was important to change the name in order for the program to grow the way it deserved.”

For years the school’s faculty was composed primarily of historians, reflecting the legacy of former school chair and professor Mel Kranzberg, founder of the Society for the History of Technology and widely regarded as the founder of the History of Technology discipline. In recent years, the school has consciously added more faculty with sociology backgrounds including such notable additions as Mary Frank Fox, gender; Willie Pearson, Jr., science and family; and Sue Rosser, women and science and women’s health. Carnegie Mellon University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and University of Pennsylvania offer similar hybrid programs in history and sociology.

HTS launched its graduate program in 1992. The medium-sized graduate program serves approximately 21 full-time graduate students. A few of the topics that current students are researching includes the role of radio technology in the Cold War, sociology of cancer research, women in architectural space, economic development in biotechnology, and history of the printing industry.

More information about the School of History, Technology and Society is available online at http://www.hts.gatech.edu.

New Graduate Program in Humanities at York University

York University is pleased to announce a new Graduate Program in Humanities. The program is currently under review by the province and therefore is still pending approval. But there is every possibility that it will be approved in time for the program to be launched in the 2003-2004 academic year. The Graduate Program in Humanities offers advanced training leading to the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Drawing upon the demonstrated expertise of a wide range of faculty members within York University’s Division of Humanities and related areas of study at York, the program aims to provide highly qualified students with a unique opportunity of doing specialized academic work in the diverse, cultural expressions of humanities.

The program’s mandate is to produce graduates equipped to utilize the rich tools afforded by interdisciplinary scholarship in humanities, with an emphasis on three fields: Comparative Perspectives and Cultural Boundaries; Religion, Values and Culture; and Science, Technology and Culture. Participating faculty in the Science, Technology and Culture area include Steven Bailey, Jody Berland, Ernst Hamm, Martin Fichman, Bernard Lightman, Ann Sheir and Joan Steigerwald. Application materials are available at: http://www.yorku.ca/admissions/graduate/gradprog/humanities.asp. For more information see the Graduate Humanities Program Website at: http://www.yorku.ca/human/graduate/index.html, or contact Professor Bernard Lightman (lightman@yorku.ca or 416-736-2100 ext. 22028).

Proposed New MA Program in History of Medicine

The Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at University College London has announced a new Master’s program. Anticipated to begin in late September 2003, the course will enable graduates to 1) understand important issues in the history of medicine; 2) obtain skills essential for work in the field; and 3) conduct independent research. It will introduce students to the history of medicine in Asia as well as the “West.” Students will be able to complete the program in one year, or in two years on a part-time basis. The course is designed to be a high-level, academic qualification in its own right, but it will also serve as a preparation for students considering further research in this or related fields.

The course will have three components: the core course (in the autumn term), options (in the autumn and spring terms), and a dissertation due in mid-September. Students may also be able to take the equivalent two options in a related field or degree program offered by approved institutions in the University of London. Options include courses in the history of medicine in China and in India, medicine and literature, medicine and drugs in the 20th Century, madness and society, early modern medicine, and international health.

Candidates should normally have the equivalent of at least a good undergraduate degree. Applications are invited from candidates from all disciplines although a background in historical, scientific or medical studies may be advantageous.

Applications are due no later than 15 July 2003. Application forms may be obtained from, and initial queries should be addressed to: Adam Wilkinson, The Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at UCL, 24 Eversholt Street, London NW1 1AD. Tel: 020 7679 8202. Fax: 020 7679 8194. Email: a.wilkinson@ucl.ac.uk.

It is anticipated that one or more Studentships for UK/EU applicants, providing a bursary and payment of home student fees may be available. Candidates should make it clear whether they wish to apply for a Studentship.

The availability of this course is subject to formal approval by UCL. A final confirmation of its approval may not occur before Easter 2003. Please visit our Web page at www.ucl.ac.uk/histmed.
A myth about faculty members at CIC (Council of Independent Colleges) colleges and universities is that, while they are effective and dedicated teachers, they are not productive scholars. On some campuses, the strong emphasis on teaching does overshadow scholarly work, but the myth may explain why many faculty members do not submit applications to major fellowship competitions; and in the headquarters of the fellowship competitions, it offers a handy explanation for why most awards are to faculty members at research universities.

An opportunity to test this misconception arose recently when CIC announced a new seminar, cosponsored by the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History. All CIC chief academic officers were encouraged to nominate historians to a seminar at Columbia University on the historiography of slavery, led by David Brion Davis, the retired Yale professor who is perhaps the world expert on the subject. For those accepted, all expenses of participation were covered.

The nomination process allowed deans to put forth candidates on the multiple grounds of scholarly promise, teaching, and institutional service. We received 79 nominations from CIC colleges and 32 were accepted.

More than 80 percent of the deans and/or nominees said that they hoped the seminar experience would lead to strengthened teaching. One-third said they hoped to use what they learned to develop new courses or special campus programs. About a third (36 percent) said they hoped the seminar would advance their own research or writing.

In addition to enhanced teaching as the main reason for wishing to participate, a large number of those nominated also listed impressive records as scholars. Sixteen of 22 full professor nominees have published a book. Thirteen have more than 1 book, and 12 publish an article on average at least once a year. Of the associate professors, more than half have published a book.

The individuals in the nominee pool have not been very well supported with grants and fellowships. Only 12 of the 39 full and associate professors appear to have received multiple awards of external support throughout their careers. Only 7 out of 39 nominated professors and associate professors mentioned any kind of special institutional support.

How representative is this group of nominees of all faculty members at smaller institutions? My view is that it is reasonably representative. The procedures and selection criteria for this seminar would not have skewed the pool by leading many potential nominees to conclude it was not worth the trouble to apply or that they could not be competitive. American history is taught at every American college. The typical history department in a small college has only one or two U.S. historians on the faculty and they are routinely expected to teach a wide array of subjects. Teaching loads are heavy and opportunities for sabbaticals, travel, and research support are few. Only some colleges are located near major libraries and archives.

Several lessons are suggested by this quick analysis. The first is that teaching and research, far from being opposites, tend to be mutually reinforcing in the lives of many faculty members. According to the nominators, many of the individuals were notable in both arenas.

The second is that colleges should try to support faculty development because it does produce results in both scholarly achievement and in fulfillment of such institutional objectives as improved teaching and program development.

The third is that foundations, government agencies, and fellowship organizations should recognize that excellent work is being done by a large number of faculty members at institutions that do not offer much financial support for faculty members’ scholarly or curricular projects. And if the Ph.D. “glut” of the past generation has led many superbly prepared Ph.D.s to accept jobs in institutions that cannot offer much support, more support will likely make these faculty members even more effective teachers, leaders of major programs and curriculum development, and producers of high-quality scholarship. At least a few would surely produce work that is equal to the work of former graduate-school colleagues who have had the benefit over the years of frequent institutional and external support.

Derek Price Prize Renamed

The History of Science Society recently received a generous gift from Marjorie (Madge) Webster, in honor of her late husband, Roderick Webster. Many HSS members may not know that the Websters, who were curators of the History of Astronomy Collection at the Adler Museum in Chicago, gave a large subvention in 1988 for the Isis prize, which was then called the Zeitlen-Ver Brugge Prize. The renamed Derek Price Prize, in recognition of Derek John de Solla Price, continued to honor exemplary articles appearing in Isis. Articles published during the three-year period prior to each award are nominated automatically, and the prize is awarded each year by a three-member prize committee. With this latest gift, the prize has been renamed the Derek Price/Rod Webster Prize and, as before, will recognize superior scholarship in Isis. We are grateful to Ms. Webster for her support.

In Memoriam: Robert K. Merton

The Evolution of Hssonline.org

The HSS Executive Office has added many new features to the Society’s Web site. Over the last few months, hssonline.org has become more searchable. The site features over 800 static html pages that can now be explored through a site map, an alphabetical index, and a site-specific search engine provided by Google. Follow the “Site Map + Index” link off the main page to use these features. Hssonline.org also uses online databases to manage dynamic content like the Guide to the History of Science. The more popular parts of the site are the job/fellowship listings, conference announcements, and the news of the profession. These have recently been loaded into an online database and integrated into the Guide. Users can now smoothly navigate, for instance, from a conference’s call for papers, to a description of the department hosting that conference, to an announcement of a job opening at that university. It is also possible to run keyword searches through nearly all postings dating back to mid-2001.

Hssonline.org is also becoming increasingly interactive. Web-based surveys enable the Society to better understand members’ needs. Two surveys are currently being conducted. The first asks how people use the Guide; the Executive Office would greatly appreciate members taking a moment to complete the questionnaire at http://www.hssonline.org/guide/survey.lasso. The second survey polls users of the Web site generally. It appears automatically when the main page is loaded, and should not reappear after it has been completed. To date, the response to this survey has been excellent and it will help the HSS enhance service to our members and the public.

The Web site is now capable of handling more financial transactions. Using the site’s 128-bit secure connection, you can donate to the Society or order HSS publications. (The office is also running a major sale on publications prior to moving to the University of Florida. Save 50-75%!)

Another recent addition to the site can be found at http://www.hssonline.org/books. The titles in the “Isis Books Received” pages are now linked to Amazon.com, enabling users to find reviews and pricing information regarding new volumes in the history of science. In addition, the HSS receives 5-15% of each purchase made on Amazon.com that originates from our links. Make your book purchases online and benefit the HSS.

HBCU Initiative

The History of Science Society, with support from the Dibner Fund, has begun an exciting venture with a number of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. The goal in this initiative is to listen to representatives of the HBCUs and learn how we can introduce the history of science into these schools. To accomplish this aim, the HSS sponsored a workshop this past fall that brought together historians of science and faculty and administrators from Morehouse, Bowie State, Morgan State, Spelman, Xavier, Howard, and Florida A&M. Under the direction of Keith Benson (NSF) and Evelynn Hammonds (Harvard) the participants covered a wide range of topics and possibilities.

The attendees agreed that there is a critical need at HBCUs for curricula in the social studies of science and technology. These schools produce a disproportionately large number of students with baccalaureate degrees in science and students who enter the political and public sector in the United States. Yet, there is no well-developed program or comprehensive curricular offerings in the social studies of science and technology in any of these institutions.

The History of Science Society intends to play a pivotal role in helping the HBCUs develop a presence in the history of science. All of the recommendations and conclusions from the two-day planning workshop were embraced by the participants, and we look forward to the many positive effects this association will bring. The History of Science Society would like to express its appreciation to the Dibner Fund for providing the financial resources to begin this important program, and to Keith Benson and Evelynn Hammonds for the time, enthusiasm, and dedication they have given this project.

Complete Run of Isis to be Available Online

April 2003 promises to be a big month for Isis. The University of Chicago Press (UCP) plans to activate access control on the Isis Web site (http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/isis/home.html) at some point during the month, which will allow individual subscribers to view the electronic edition of the journal, hosted by UCP, as well as back issues of both Isis and Osriss, archived by JSTOR. UCP will be authenticating each member/subscriber’s access for Isis and that authentication will then be passed on seamlessly to JSTOR. To coincide with access control being turned on the UCP marketing department will send an e-mail message to all HSS members, explaining how access control works and informing them of their user name and password (UCP will assign user names and passwords). Regular mail letters will go out to those who do not have an e-mail address registered with UCP. Members who have problems should contact UCP by clicking the “help with access” button on the page (Note: Members will need to access JSTOR through the UCP site).

During the open-access period that began in December 2002, there was a five-year gap between current issues and issues archived at JSTOR. After April 2003, however, JSTOR is authorized to digitize print issues to close that gap, so that individual subscribers will be able to view the entire run of the journal. Accordingly, JSTOR will release issues of Isis through Vol. 92, #4 (Dec. 2001) to close the gap with the current issues online at UCP.

Once that gap is closed, JSTOR will not add any new issues to their archive until five years have passed, at which time they will begin to add an additional volume each year so as to create a five-year moving wall. Readers should recognize that there are now two formats for Isis: the print edition and the electronic edition. The print edition, the one that JSTOR will digitize, is the “traditional” Isis, the format that has been used since the first issue was published in 1913. The electronic format, which first appeared in March 2002, v. 93, no. 1, features some notable departures from the print version. For example, some articles in the electronic version may contain supplemental material, such as a video clip, that, obviously, will not appear in the print edition and will not be available on the JSTOR site. All back issues in the electronic format will remain available on the UCP site.

Members are encouraged to visit the Isis site (there is a link off of the HSS homepage, hssonline.org) to view the electronic format of Isis. The site features a search capability of the electronic Isis, and it is hoped that RLG will be able to establish links to bibliographic citations in the HST database that will take readers to the Isis articles housed at both UCP and JSTOR.
National Coalition for History Washington Update
(by Bruce Craig)

(Editors Note: This past January, the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History changed its name to the National Coalition for History. The NCH functions as a "central educational/advocacy outreach office for history and archives organization"; it is an important voice for the historical and archival professions on Capitol Hill. The HSS Newsletter will periodically reproduce updates provided by the NCH’s director, Bruce Craig.)

The Library of Congress has received approval from the U.S. Congress to spend nearly $100 million on a program that seeks national solutions to ensure the collection, long-term storage, preservation, and rights protection of the nation’s digital heritage. Unveiled on February 14, 2003, the “Plan for the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program” (NDIIPP), enables the Library to launch the initial phase of the program. With the release of congressional funds, the Library will now develop the details of the plan and begin to implement the next phase of NDIIPP.

In December 2000, Congress directed the Library to set forth a strategy “in collaboration with other federal and nonfederal entities, to identify a national network of libraries and other organizations with responsibilities for collecting digital materials that will provide access to and maintain those materials.” The long-term goal is to build a network of committed partners working through a preservation architecture of defined roles and responsibilities.

The challenge of preserving digital information is vexing. Some statistics: as of January 2002, there were more than 550 billion public pages on the World-wide Web, and that number grows by 7 million pages a day. The average life-span of a Web site is 44 days and 44 percent of the Web sites available in 1998 disappeared by 1999.

The complete text of the “Plan for the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program” is available at: http://www.digitalpreservation.gov. Here readers will find an explanation of how the plan was developed, who the Library worked with to develop it, and the key components of the digital preservation infrastructure.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AAD SYSTEM NOW OPERATIONAL

On 12 February 2003, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) released the “Access to Archival Databases (AAD) System” to the public. AAD provides researchers with online access to over 50 million historical electronic records organized in over 350 databases that were created by some 20 Federal agencies. The long-term plan calls for the program to be expanded to over 500 databases.

The AAD System is the first publicly accessible application developed under the auspices of the Electronic Records Archives (ERA) Program. The ERA program seeks to address the challenges of preserving and increasing the variety and volume of government records that have been created and stored in electronic form.

AAD enables researchers to search, retrieve, print out, and download records. Researchers will need to determine in advance the series and file units of interest before initiating their research. To access the System, tap into: http://www.archives.gov/aad/.

Grad Students in Cambridge

Thanks to two separate funds—the Boyer and Helman funds—established by long-time supporters of the History of Science Society, and the generosity of John C. Greene, our 2002 Sarton Medal Winner, the HSS will provide a subvention for graduate students to stay at the Hyatt Regency, Cambridge, the conference hotel for 2003. Graduate students will be able to book rooms at less than half the conference rate. Due to space limitations, we can only reserve 20 rooms for students. When making reservations, please identify yourself as a graduate student.

Special Collections Institutes at the University of Illinois

The Graduate School of Library and Information Science and the Rare Book and Special Collections Library at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign will be offering four short courses on topics in special collections during the summer of 2003. The Special Collections Institutes will offer four special programs of interest to library and information professionals, book lovers, and teachers. Courses include:


2) Library Fundraising, June 10-12, 2003 with Victoria Steele, Head of Special Collections, University of California, Los Angeles.

3) Teaching Using Primary Source Material, July 14-18, 2003, with Barbara Jones, Head of the Rare Book and Special Collections Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

4) History of the Book, August 4-8, 2003, with Sidney Berger, faculty at Simmons College and recent Director of the California Center for the Book.

For registration and logistic information, contact: Conferences and Institutes, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 302 East John Street, Suite 202, Champaign, IL 61820; tel: 217-333-2880 or toll free 877-455-2687; email: wolffl@uiuc.edu.

For program information visit: http://www.continuinged.uiuc.edu/conferences. Or contact: Marianne Steadley, Graduate School of Library and Information Science; tel: 217-244-2751, email: steadley@uiuc.edu.

HSS Announces Winner of Hotel Drawing

To boost attendance at the 2002 annual meeting's Sunday-morning sessions, the HSS collected the names of session attendees and held a drawing for three free nights at the 2003 conference hotel in Cambridge, Mass. Under the watchful eyes of the Society's Executive Director, the intelligent and beautiful Olivia Malone (4 years old) chose the winner. He is Robert Goulding of Princeton. Our congratulations to Dr. Goulding and our thanks to all of you Sunday-morning delegates.

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AWARDS, HONORS, AND APPOINTMENTS

James R. Fleming (Science, Technology and Society, Colby College) has been named the seventh William E. and Mary B. Ritter Fellow at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla. The fellowship was established by Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Cody to encourage study of the history of the marine sciences.

Robert J. Malone (History of Science Society) was confirmed by the HSS council for another 5 year term as the Executive Director of the HSS.

Nancy Nersessian has been elected Chair of the Cognitive Science Society. She will serve 2002-3 as Chair-elect and 2003-4 as Chair. The Cognitive Science Society brings together researchers from many fields who hold a common goal of understanding the nature of cognition. The Society promotes scientific interchange among researchers in disciplines constituting the field of Cognitive Science, including Artificial Intelligence, Linguistics, Psychology, Philosophy, Neuroscience, Anthropology, Sociology, and Learning Sciences. The Society has approximately 1200 members, and the annual conference draws over 500 participants.

Stephen Pyne, a professor in the Biology and Society Program at Arizona State University, and a specialist in the history of exploration, gave the 2003 George Sarton Memorial Lecture at the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting this past February. His talk, “The Future of Exploration” was a historical survey of geographic exploration in Western civilization. That chronicle, he explained, is divided into three periods, separated by geographic emphases, cultural contexts, and geopolitical rivalries. The future is likely to return to the past, in particular, it may well resemble the 16th and 17th centuries, with a relatively small but steady number of expeditions launched and a tenuous connection to the larger culture. The Sarton Lecture has been a fixture at the AAAS annual meetings since 1960. Past Sarton Lecturers include Stephen Jay Gould, Roy Porter, Thomas Kuhn, and Jane Maienschein. For a complete list of lecturers, please visit the HSS Web site at hssonline.org.

The Dudley Observatory announces that the winner of the 2003 Herbert C. Pollock Award for the history of astronomy is Dr. Bradley E. Schaefer of the University of Texas. The award, named in honor of the late physicist and President of the Dudley Observatory, Herbert C. Pollock, supports innovative projects in the history of astronomy and astrophysics. This year’s award of $5000 support’s Dr. Schaefer’s work on “Precise Latitude and Date for the Constellation Lore in Aratus’ Phaenomena.” The Dudley Observatory, one of the nation’s oldest independent supporters of astronomy education and research, is located in Schenectady, New York. (http://www.dudleyobservatory.org).

William R. Shea, who is currently Professor of History of Science at the University of Strasbourg, has been appointed to the “Galileo Chair of the History of Science” at the University of Padua, Italy. He will take up his appointment in the autumn of 2003 and will head a research group on Galileo.

Carlos Eduardo Sierra, of Medellin, has been selected to appear in Marquis’ Who’s Who, the leading biographical reference publisher of the highest achievers and contributors from around the world. Sierra will be profiled in the 2003 edition of Who’s Who in the World.

THE HSS IS HAVING A MOVING SALE – ALL PUBLICATIONS ARE $5 US

Publications Now Available from the HSS Executive Office

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____ copy/copies of An Introduction to the History of Science in Non-Western Traditions ($5 US/Canada; $5 other addresses).
____ copy/copies of History of Science Syllabus Sampler ($5 US/Canada; $5 other addresses).
____ copy/copies of History of Science Syllabus Sampler II ($5 US/Canada; $5 other addresses).
____ copy/copies of Topical Essays for Teachers ($5 US/Canada; $5 other addresses).
____ copy/copies of Women, Gender, and the History of Science Syllabus Samplers ($5 US/Canada; $5 other addresses).

Total: $____ Visa or MasterCard #: ___________ ID #: ___________ * exp.: ___________

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My payment in US funds is attached: ___

Please make check or money order payable (in US dollars) to the History of Science Society. Please send to the following address: HSS Executive Office, Box 351330, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-1330; tel: 206-543-9366; fax: 206-685-9544.

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Pauline R. Yu Named as President of the ACLS

Dean Pauline R. Yu of the University of California, Los Angeles, will become the sixth president of the American Council of Learned Societies in the summer of 2003.

Yu has been a member of the ACLS Board of Directors since 1998 and is currently Dean of Humanities in the College of Letters and Science and Professor of East Asian Languages and Cultures at UCLA. Before becoming Dean at UCLA in 1994, Professor Yu taught at the University of California, Irvine, where she was Professor and Founding Chair of the Department of East Asian Languages and Literatures. Between 1986 and 1989, she was Professor of East Asian Languages and Cultures at Columbia University, having joined that faculty as an Associate Professor in 1985. She earlier held appointments as an Assistant Professor (1976-1980) and Associate Professor (1980-1985) in Humanities and East Asian Studies at the University of Minnesota. She was a Visiting Assistant Professor at Stanford University in 1978.

Professor Yu completed her undergraduate study in Modern European History and Literature at Harvard University, receiving a B.A. magna cum laude in 1971. While an undergraduate, she spent one year at the Freie Universitaet in (West) Berlin. She did graduate work at Stanford University, where she earned an M.A. in 1973, and a Ph.D. in 1976, both in Comparative Literature.

She is a member of five of the constituent societies of ACLS - the Modern Language Association, the Association for Asian Studies, the American Comparative Literature Association, the American Oriental Society, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences - and has served on the councils or national committees of each.

In addition to serving on the ACLS Board of Directors, Professor Yu is a Trustee of the National Humanities Center, a member of the Advisory Board of the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, and a member of the Task Force on the Humanities of the Association of American Universities. Professor Yu has three children: Emily, Matthew, and Alexander Huters.

Professor Yu succeeds John H. D’Arms, who died in January 2002. After the death of President D’Arms, the ACLS Board appointed Francis Oakley, President Emeritus of Williams College and a former Chair of the ACLS Board, as Interim President until a national search could identify a permanent successor.

The members of the Search Committee were Sandra T. Barnes, a member of the ACLS Board of Directors and Professor of Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania, and Neil L. Rudenstine, President Emeritus of Harvard University, who served as Co-Chairs, Anne Betteridge, Director of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Arizona, and former Executive Director of the Middle East Studies Association and former member of the ACLS Conference of Administrative Officers, Marshall Cohen, Professor of Philosophy and Law, University of Southern California, Nancy S. Dye, President of Oberlin College, and Theodore Zviolkowski, Professor of English at Princeton University.

The American Council of Learned Societies is the pre-eminent private humanities organization in the United States. A non-profit organization founded in 1919, it is a federation of 66 national learned societies in the humanities and social sciences. The purpose of the Council, as set forth in its constitution, is “the advancement of humanistic studies in all fields of learning in the humanities and social sciences and the maintenance and strengthening of relations among national societies devoted to such studies.” The History of Science Society joined the ACLS in 1927. The Council will award more than $5 million in fellowships in 2003. The ACLS draws together learned societies, affiliates, and college and university associates for consideration of shared concerns, particularly those related to maintaining and improving conditions for scholarship, education and communication among scholars in the humanities. Further information: http://www.acls.org.

JOBS

The following announcements have been edited for space. For full descriptions and for 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 job announcement should send an electronic version of the posting to newsletter@hssonline.org.

The Department of Medical History and Bioethics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison announces an opening for one person to teach two undergraduate level courses in the history of medicine in the fall semester of 2003: “Society and Health Care in American History” and “The Development of Public Health in America.” Preferred applicants will have a Ph.D. in the history of American Medicine. Salary commensurate with experience. Send résumé and a cover letter to Ronald L. Numbers, 1432 Medical Sciences Center, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1532 by 15 May 2003. Additional information may be found at www.ohr.wisc.edu/pvl/ohrpv_xr_12_post.html, PVL No. 43536.

Please see page 19 for the description of a post-doctoral position at the University of Florida.

A Florida Opportunity

The Executive Office of the History of Science Society has an opening for an individual to help with Society administration. This full-time position in Gainesville, Florida (on the campus of the University of Florida) will begin in July 2003. We need a mature individual with computer skills (Mac experience preferred) and who feels comfortable with databases (FileMaker Pro), word processing, static and dynamic coding with DreamWeaver and Lasso and Web site maintenance. We will also consider individuals who wish to develop these skills. We are particularly interested in someone with a degree in the history of science.

This job offers the possibility of being hired through the University of Florida, making this person eligible for University benefits such as pension plans, health insurance, access to exercise facilities, and more. Gainesville is located in north-central Florida, about 2 hours from Orlando. It has been recognized as one of the most livable communities in the United States and features numerous opportunities for education and recreation. For further information please contact Jay Malone, Executive Director, History of Science Society, Box 351330, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195-1330 USA. Phone 206.543.9366; jay@hssonline.org. The HSS is an equal-opportunity employer.
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.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.

Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Research Fellowships for US-Based Scholars at the Needham Research Institute, Cambridge

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. Applications are now invited for the first awards, which are tenable as soon as possible. Applications must include CV and a description of the work that will be done during the period of the fellowship, together with two letters of recommendation from qualified persons. The project description should indicate why it would be particularly helpful for the researcher to be able to work at the NRI. Applications may be made with a view to taking up fellowships at a later date: informal advance inquiries by email are encouraged.

The remit of these fellowships is intended to be as wide as is necessary to maximize the contribution they can make to the development of what is a varied and lively field. There are some indispensable requisites, however: (1) Recipients must be engaged in research using primary materials in East Asian languages; (2) Recipients must either hold academic posts or be registered for a research degree in a U.S. university.

The fellowships will meet the costs of economy air travel to the UK, together with a grant adequate to cover living costs in Cambridge for one semester, and some support for research expenses and travel in the UK. While these fellowships are primarily intended to fund one-semester visits, under exceptional circumstances they may be held for longer periods.

The fellowships will be awarded without distinction of gender, ethnic origin or other factors irrelevant to scholarly merit. Other things being equal, preference will be given to proposals from scholars at an earlier stage of their careers, but others should not feel precluded from making applications.

Please send applications and inquiries to: The Administrator, Needham Research Institute, 8 Sylvester Road, Cambridge CB3 9AF, UK. Email: admin@nri.org.uk. Details of the NRI may be found at http://www.nri.org.uk.

NEH Fellowships

The next available deadline for proposals for National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowships is 1 May 2003. These Fellowships support six to twelve months of individual research with stipends of $24,000 or $40,000 depending on the length of tenure. Eligible applicants are United States citizens and also foreign nationals who have been in residence in the United States for the three years immediately prior to the May 1, 2003 deadline.

Fellowships support individuals pursuing advanced research in the humanities that contributes to scholarly knowledge or to the general public’s understanding of the humanities. Applicants may be faculty or staff members of colleges or universities, or of primary or secondary schools, or independent scholars or writers. Fellowships provide support for projects that can be completed during the tenure of the award, as well as for work that is part of a long-term endeavor. Recipients usually produce scholarly articles, monographs on specialized subjects, books on broad topics, archaeological site reports, translations, editions, or other scholarly tools.

Fellowship awards cannot be used for: studying teaching methods or theories, surveying courses and programs, preparing institutional curricula, works in the creative or performing arts—painting, writing fiction or poetry, dance performance, etc., projects that seek to promote a particular political, philosophical, religious, or ideological point of view, projects that advocate a particular program of social action,

Special Initiatives: Applicants who would like their projects to be considered under one of the following special initiatives should so indicate in the project narrative. Those responding to “We the People” should also check the box on the cover sheet.

* Humanities and Healthcare Projects exploring subjects such as the history of healthcare and public health, medical ethics, disability studies, and interdisciplinary approaches to health-related humanities topics are eligible for joint support from NEH and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

* Research in the Library of Congress Research projects in the humanities that draw on the collections of the Library of Congress (LOC) are eligible for joint support by LOC and NEH. Only applicants who qualify as junior scholars under the Fellowships guidelines are eligible for joint support.

* We the People To help Americans make sense of their history and of the world around them, NEH has launched an initiative: http://www.wethepeople.gov/. NEH encourages applications that explore significant events and themes in our nation’s history and culture and that advance knowledge of the principles that define America. Proposals will be evaluated through NEH’s established review process and will not receive special consideration.

Last year the NEH received 1161 applications for Fellowships and offered 170 Fellowships. Several of them concerned topics in history of science, technology, and medicine. A list of awards can be found on the NEH Web site: http://www.neh.gov/news/recentawards.html. Guidelines are available on line at http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/fellowships.html. Questions can be addressed to fellowships@neh.gov or contact: Daniel P. Jones, Senior Program Officer, Division of Research Programs, Room 318, National Endowment for the Humanities Washington, DC 20506. Telephone: 202/606-8217. Fax: 202/606-8204. NEH Web site: http://www.neh.gov.
**The Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at University College London** is proud to announce the establishment of the Roy Porter Memorial Studentship. This is in memory of their much-loved former colleague Roy Porter who sadly died last year.

The award will support a student registering for the Ph.D. in the History of Medicine at the Centre and will be tenable for three years. The value of the award will be circa £16,000 pounds per annum plus payment of fees at the "home rate."

Anyone wishing to be considered for this award should write to the Centre Administrator setting out a research proposal, enclosing a curriculum vita. The address for all queries is: Mr. Alan Shiel, Administrator, Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at UCL, 24 Eversholt Street, London, NW1 1AD, UK. Email: a.shiel@ucl.ac.uk. Web site: http://www.ucl.ac.uk/histmed.

The Program in History of Science at the **University of Florida** offers a 3-year post-doctoral stipend from the Volkswagen Foundation for work supporting the research program "Mysticism and Modernity." Responsibilities include half-time assistance to UF faculty associated with the program and half-time devoted to independent research leading to publication on a topic consistent with the program's goals. Participation in annual conferences, to be held in Germany or Florida, will be tenable for three years. The value of the award will be circa £45,000 (E45,000) per year for three years. For a description of the research program, qualifications, and application procedures, see http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/fgregory/vw.html. Applications will be reviewed beginning 1 May, 2003 and will continue until the position is filled.

**2003 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 submitted to the competition as judged by the SSHM's assessment panel. It is named in honor of the late Professor Roy Porter, a great teacher and a generous scholar.

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 downloaded from the SSHM's Web site http://www.sshm.org. Alternatively, please contact: David Cantor, Division of Cancer Prevention, National Cancer Institute, Executive Plaza North, Suite 2025, 6130 Executive Boulevard, Bethesda MD 20892-7309, U.S.A. Email: competition@sshm.org.

The deadline for entries is 31 December 2003.

**Year 2004 Laureate of the History of Anesthesia**

Nominations are invited for the person to be named the **Third Wood Library-Museum Laureate of the History of Anesthesia** in the year 2004.

This Wood Library-Museum Program, established in 1994, seeks to foster recognition of the richness and importance of the history of anesthesia by recognizing the work of scholars who have made singular contributions to the field. The honor is awarded every four years by the WLM Laureate Committee.

The Laureate Program is international. Nominations for the award are sought by physicians, not just anesthesiologists, as well as medical historians. All nominations are to be received by 1 July 2003.

Nominations offered for the 1996 or 2000 Laureate can be renewed and will be considered for the year 2004 by sending to the WLM an update of the candidate’s curriculum vitae, together with updated letters of support.

Additional information regarding the Laureate Program may be obtained by contacting, by mail only, the WLM Laureate Committee at the Wood Library-Museum, 520 N. Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068-2573.

**THE HSS IN CAMBRIDGE**

Mark your calendars for the annual meeting, which will be in Cambridge, Massachusetts 20-23 November 2003. These dates are later than we usually meet, but they have enabled us to secure rooms at the unheard of rate of $135 (US) single/double, compared to a regular price of $285 for a single room. It has been 10 years since we met on the East Coast of the United States, and we expect heavy attendance. Meeting details will be published in the July Newsletter and posted on the HSS Web site: hsonline.org.
FUTURE MEETINGS

The following announcements have been edited for space. For full descriptions and for the latest announcements, please visit our Web site (http://www.hssonline.org). Electronic listings of meetings are updated weekly. 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 or call for papers should send an electronic version of the posting to newsletter@hssonline.org.

The Istituto di Fisica Generale Applicata of the Università degli Studi di Milano and The Science Studies Group of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia has announced the Workshop on Migrant Scientists in the Twentieth Century, Milan (Italy), 20-22 June 2003. The workshop will focus on many questions related to the relationship among science, politics, scientific careers, disciplinary changes as a result of the mobility of scientists, the role of local contexts in the twentieth century. These workshops will facilitate informal discussion among the participants. Presenters will send in draft papers for pre-circulation among all the participants. Each session will consist of 3/4 short presentations (20 minutes maximum), followed by a comment by a specialist, allowing plenty of time for comments, criticisms and suggestions. It is expected to publish the contributions in a volume.

Questions regarding the meeting should be directed to Alexis De Greiff, alde@uniandes.edu.co, and Leonardo Gariboldi, leonardo.gariboldi@unimi.it.

Ptolemy's Geography in the Renaissance – A Warburg Institute Workshop, 27-28 June 2003, London, United Kingdom. In this two-day workshop, twelve scholars from Europe, North America, and the UK will explore the broad cultural context in which Ptolemy’s Geography was edited, read, and commented upon in the Renaissance. Religion, astrology, education, antiquarianism, art, and architecture—aspectsof which traditional interpretations of early modern geography usually neglect—will be at the forefront of the discussion. The meeting aims beyond Ptolemy and points to new ways of thinking about the discipline and practice of geography in the early modern period. Speakers include: Daniel Brownstein, Mario Carpo, Angelo Cattaneo, Lesley Cormack, Francesca Fiorani, Darin Hayton, Alfred Hiatt, Alessandro Scaff, Margaret Small, George Tolias, and Benjamin Weiss. The event is generously supported by the British Academy. Organizers: Zur Shalev (Princeton University), Prof. Charles Burnett (Warburg Institute). For more information, contact: Elizabeth Witchell, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H OAB; tel: +44 (020) 7862 8949; email: elizabeth.witchell@sas.ac.uk.

Visit the Web site at http://www.sus.ac.uk/warburg.

Alexander Von Humboldt Conference 2003. The Instituto de Investigaciones Historicas of the Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolas de Hidalgo, located in Morelia, Michoacan, Mexico, in collaboration with the Humboldt State University of Arcata, California, will commemorate the bicentenary of Alexander von Humboldt’s visit to Michoacan by celebrating the II Alexander von Humboldt Conference: “Travels, Travellers and Travel writing to and from Mexico, Latin America and the Caribbean, 15th to 20th Centuries.” The Conference will be held in the Centro Cultural Universitario of the Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolas de Hidalgo, in the colonial city of Morelia, state of Michoacan, Mexico, from 12-16 August, 2003. Interested scholars and graduate students are invited to submit papers before April 25th, by sending an abstract of no more than 250 words in English or Spanish, indicating paper title, presenter’s name, affiliation, address (mail, email, telephone, fax) and a suggestion of the Conference panel where to include the paper. Proposals are to be sent to: Dr. Lourdes de Ita, humboldt@jupiter.umich.mx. The Conference will include four Plenary Talks and several parallel sessions of individual presentations. Only one presentation per participant will be allowed. The official languages of the Conference will be English and Spanish. There will be no simultaneous translation. Reading of the papers should not exceed 20 minutes (8 pages double spaced, 2000 words approximately). Proposals for other panels according to the general theme of the Conference are welcome. Potential panel chairs should send abstracts and details of all participants in their proposed panel. After the Conference the organizers may select some papers for publication. Notification of acceptance or rejection will be made by 16 May 2003. Information on hotels and transport to Morelia will be available shortly. For further information please contact: Dr. Lourdes de Ita, humboldt@jupiter.umich.mx.


The 2003 annual meeting of the Joint Atlantic Seminar in the History of the Physical Sciences (JASHOPS) will take place in Cambridge, MA, 19-21 September 2003. The meeting will be jointly hosted by the Program in Science, Technology, and Society at MIT and by the Department of History of Science at Harvard University. Graduate students and recent Ph.D.'s are particularly encouraged to present papers on their latest research. The meeting’s theme is “Modern Physical Sciences and the State.” The goal of the seminar is to review and discuss recent historiographic innovations and methodological approaches. Proposals for papers dealing with the post-Newtonian physical sciences, analyzed from different angles and perspectives, are welcomed. More time than usual will be reserved for the informal discussion of papers to encourage reflection on the significance of different methodological frameworks. The meeting and discussion will be highly informal. We expect some limited funds to reimburse travel expenses. Housing will be arranged by local participants. The deadline for submitting an abstract (of approximately 250 words) is April 30, 2003. Please include your name, address, institutional affiliation, and year of graduate study or Ph.D. completion date. Please send your proposal to: Jimena Canales, Department of History of Science, 235
Science Center, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138. For more information, go to http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~hsdept/jashops. Or contact: Jimena Canales (jcanales@fas.harvard.edu), Debbie Coen (coen@fas.harvard.edu), Lambert Williams (lwilliam@fas.harvard.edu), or Rebecca Slayton (rslayton@fas.harvard.edu).

30 September–4 October 2003. The XXII Scientific Instrument Symposium will be held at The Mariners’ Museum, 100 Museum Drive, Newport News, Virginia 23606. The Symposium will have no specific theme. SIC Members are invited to organize sessions on particular themes. During the Symposium highlights from The Mariners’ Museum navigational instrument collection, including a selection donated by Peter Ilard, will be on display in the Collections Gallery. Friday afternoon a visit will be made to nearby Colonial Williamsburg and include a viewing of scientific instruments and storage. On Saturday the Symposium will travel to Washington DC for a program at the National Museum of American History, Washington. This will include a visit to the collection storage areas.

The Society for the History of Technology will meet in Atlanta, Georgia, 16-19 October 2003. The conference will examine race and technology, regionalism and technology, technology and the city, suburbanization and sprawl, and industrialization and the New South, technology and globalism, colonialization, and transnationalism. For further information, contact: Jennifer Alexander, SHOT Program Chair, c/o Alyssa Burger, Executive Assistant, Department of Mechanical Engineering, 111 Church Street SE, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455; fax: 612-625-9395; email: shoot2003@me.umn.edu.

Rivers in History: Designing and Conceiving Waterways in Europe and North America. A Conference at the German Historical Institute, 5-7 December 2003. The historical study of rivers can serve as a prism to refract the linkages between environment and politics, culture and technology, society and everyday life. This conference seeks to compare the findings of historians of technology, the environment, and culture whose work touches on river systems in North America and/or Europe during the early modern or modern eras. Preference will be given to proposals addressing larger issues even if engaged in local or case studies. We would like to invite speakers from both sides of the Atlantic to present their research at the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C. Papers involving comparative issues are particularly welcome. Please send a short proposal of not more than 500 words and a brief c.v. with your postal and e-mail address no later than May 7, 2003 to both conveners. The German Historical Institute will cover participants’ lodging and travel expenses. Contact: Christof Mauch, Thomas Zeller, German Historical Institute, 1607 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20009 USA; tel.: 202-387 3355; fax: 202-483 3430; email: mauch@ghi-dc.org or zeller@ghi-dc.org.

Victoria, British Columbia, 31 March–4 April 2004. The joint conference in 2004 between the American Society of Environmental Historians and the National Council on Public History will revolve around the theme “Cultural Places and Natural Spaces: Memory, History, and Landscape.” A call for poster session proposals will be released in September 2003. All proposals must include the following information: 1) A cover page, including complete mailing address, e-mail, phone number and affiliation of each participant; 2) An abstract of no more than 500 words for the session as a whole; 3) A prospectus of no more than 250 words for each paper or presentation; 4) A two-page vita for each participant; and 5) Any requests for audio-visual equipment for the session. Individuals interested in acting as chairs or commentators are welcome to submit their names to the committee. All proposals must be submitted by e-mail to Jon Hunner, co-chair of 2004 Program Committee, at jhunner@nmsu.edu. Proposals should be attached as either a Word or Wordperfect file. 2004 Program Committee: Brian Black, Penn State University (ASEH); Chris Conte, Utah State University (ASEH); Jon Hunner, co-chair, New Mexico State University (NCPH); Nancy Langston, co-chair, University of Wisconsin (ASEH); Marla Miller, University of Massachusetts (NCPH); David Neufeld, Parks Canada (NCPH); Lise Sedrez, Stanford University (ASEH); Dan Vivian, National Park Service (NCPH).

13-16 May, 2004. Huron University College, London, Ontario, Canada. The International Conference on Drugs and Alcohol in History (ICDAH) will be an assembly of established researchers and new scholars examining drugs and alcohol history from a variety of historical perspectives. Themes include but are not limited to the production, regulation (including temperance movements), consumption, economics, culture and medicalization of alcohol and drugs. The geographic scope of the conference is unlimited. The conference will consist of paper presentations, panel discussions and poster sessions. The ICDAH organizers encourage graduate students and new researchers in the field to submit proposals. Funds may be available to assist the travel of international participants. Deadline for submissions is 1 August, 2003. Proposals for each paper should include an abstract of no more than 500 words, and a brief curriculum vitae. Proposals for panels, sessions, papers and posters should be sent to one of the conference co-chairs: Dr. Greg Marquis, History and Politics Dept., University of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 5050, Saint John, NB, Canada E2L 4L5, ph: (506) 648-5600, gmarquis@unb.ca; AND Dr. Dan Malleck, Community Health Sciences, Brock University, 500 Glennive Avenue, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada L2S 3A1, ph: (905) 688-5550 ext 3106, dan.malleck@brocku.ca.

International Commission on History of Meteorology (ICHM). “From Beaufort to Bjerknes and Beyond: Critical Perspectives on Observing, Analyzing and Predicting Weather and Climate.” 5-9 July 2004, Polling Monastery, Weilheim, Germany. The year 2004 marks the anniversary of a number of important developments in atmospheric and marine sciences, including the wind force scale of Admiral Francis Beaufort (1804), the founding of the British Met Office (1854), publication of the paper “Weather forecasting as a problem in mechanics and physics” by Vilhelm Bjerknes (1904), and the establishment of operational numerical weather prediction (1954). Proposals for critical, historically-informed papers and sessions on understanding, predicting, and controlling weather and climate may be sent to any member of the program committee: Cornelia Lüdecke: C.Lueddecke@lrz.uni-muenchen.de, Jim Fleming: jrfleming@colby.edu, Tsukahara Togo: eug@cs.cla.kobe-u.ac.jp, or Vladimir Jankovic: vladimir.jankovic@man.ac.uk. The conference will be held in the baroque-style former monastery of Polling, an idyllic village close to Weilheim. Questions regarding local arrangements should be sent to Cornelia Lüdecke: C.Lueddecke@lrz.uni-muenchen.de or Hans Volkert: Hans.Volkert@dlr.de. The conference is sponsored by the International Commission on History of Meteorology (ICHM), which is seeking co-sponsors interested in supporting student travel and other needs, or in hosting a reception or exhibition. Check http://www.meteohistory.org for conference updates.


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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 http://hssonline.org. RLG has assigned us "Y6.G19" as a "User Name" and "HSSDEMO" as a "Password."