Thirty years ago, when the HSS Newsletter was founded, the History of Science Society was a remarkably different professional organization than it is today. Its membership was much smaller, and its meetings took place in alternate years with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Historical Association. Its Council members offered valuable help and advice, but its daily affairs were largely in the hands of its dedicated officers and Editor of Isis, Robert P. Multhauf. The steadfast Treasurer of the Society, John G. Burke, remains in my memory as one of its great unsung heroes. The origin of the HSS Newsletter, however, was tied directly to the election of a new Vice President and a new Secretary of the Society in 1971, Erwin N. Hiebert and myself.

I have described elsewhere my deep professional debt and close personal friendship with Erwin ever since I was his graduate student at the University of Wisconsin. In 1971 we also were close geographically. Two years earlier, after twelve years on the Wisconsin faculty, Erwin left for Harvard University, and in 1971, after four years on the University of Minnesota faculty, I left for Boston University. Erwin was elected HSS Vice President in 1971 to succeed Lynn White, Jr., as President two years later, and sometime in the fall of 1971, John C. Greene, the long-serving and enormously dedicated Secretary of the Society, asked me if I would be willing to succeed him beginning in 1972 if elected. Thus it happened that I joined Erwin and got my feet wet at the HSS Council meeting in New York City after the Christmas holidays in 1971.

At some point during that Council meeting Erwin remarked that a number of professional societies periodically published a newsletter to inform their members of fast-breaking events and other news of their professions, and he suggested that the HSS should consider doing so as well. The Council embraced his suggestion and handed me editorial responsibility—my first real job as incoming Secretary. My first act was to establish a geographically representative Editorial Committee consisting of senior scholars Bernard S. Finn, David L. Lindberg, and John L. Heilbron, and graduate students Fred Gregory, Richard H. Schallenberg, and Arthur L. Norberg. News items were to be sent to me, and after assembling them I was to send a copy to Bernard Finn in the Isis Editorial Office at the Smithsonian Institution for printing and distribution. Richard Schallenberg designed the masthead, which for years after his early death in 1980 served as a memorial to him.

The first issue of the History of Science Newsletter was published and distributed to the entire membership on schedule in February 1972.

Beginning with that first issue, the HSS Newsletter was published quarterly, in February, May, August, and November of each year. But already by the time its second issue appeared, in May 1972, further change had occurred. I had decided to leave Boston University and to return to the University of Minnesota, where I would be given an opportunity to build up a program in the history of science and technology by hiring additional faculty members. As part of the package, I also could hire a secretary, Maurine Bielawski, who during my entire six years as HSS Secretary rendered exemplary service by typing up every single issue of the HSS Newsletter save the first one. With my return to Minnesota and the centralization of activities there, the Newsletter Editorial Committee, as I recall, died a natural death, although for a time individual members on it continued to provide help and advice.

The HSS Newsletter was an immediate and wonderful success. Issue after issue carried announcements of awards and honors received by HSS members; information on new programs, new courses, and new publications in the field; notices of forthcoming conferences and meetings throughout the world; and news about a host of other activities in the profession. If I had to single out its greatest contribution, however, I would point to its influence in opening up, in the democratization of the job market. Prior to 1972, knowledge of the existence of new jobs was gained largely by

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word of mouth, through private telephone calls and personal correspondence, and slots often were spoken for or filled before many of the young people entering the profession could seek job interviews at the annual meetings of the Society. The HSS Newsletter changed that, gradually at first, but with increasing momentum as time went on. Now new job openings were listed openly in the Newsletter, and in the many supplements distributed to departments between issues, so that young people no longer had to rely primarily on their professors to inform them of job openings; they could discover them for themselves and compete for them openly.

This transformation, in fact, came none too soon, since by 1972 the job market had contracted dramatically. Listen to the words of future HSS President Richard S. Westfall in the first issue of the Newsletter: "As you may know, during the past decade positions in our fields have appeared to be virtually unlimited. That is no longer the case." And those of Professor John W. Abrams of the University of Toronto: "I do not know of any open positions in Canada for historians of science...." Now young people at least could acquire information on new jobs themselves. Conversely, they could inform prospective employers of what they had to offer. The section on "Dissertations Recently Completed or in Progress" in the very first issue of the Newsletter contained no less than fifty entries from seven universities in the United States and Canada and one each from a university in England and Germany. Such open knowledge about prospective employers and employees was simply unthinkable prior to the existence of the HSS Newsletter.

The Newsletter, in sum, has served and continues to serve many vital functions for the History of Science Society. As Erwin N. Hiebert has remarked more than once to me and others, "How did we ever live without it?" I know that I also speak for Erwin when I say that both of us are proud of the roles we played in creating the HSS Newsletter thirty years ago.

Thanks to those HSS members who participated in the Sponsor-a-Scholar Program in 2001!

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In the late 1970s, I inherited a one-semester (13 week) course on Magic, Science, and Religion in Europe that two of my colleagues in the Department of History had developed in response to the popular culture and widening scholarship of the late 1960s and early 1970s. As I developed lectures, I felt overwhelmed with the volume of relevant material, and in the early 1980s I expanded the course to a two-semester sequence, which I now cap at 125 students per term.

The first term of the course covers the period from Augustine to Galileo; the second from 1600 through twentieth-century debates about scientific creationism. While it is no substitute for the history of science survey, it is now the entry-level course in my history of science sequence that includes the survey and a variety of more specialized seminar courses.

My version of this course focuses on the development of ideas and intellectual issues. The guiding principle for both terms is the notion of conceptual frameworks. Rather than providing essentialist and anachronistic definitions of the three key terms — “magic,” “science,” and “religion” — I try to make the point that different ways of understanding the world rest on different assumptions about what kinds of entities exist in the world, how these entities interact, and how we can know about them. For each topic, I try to analyze the assumptions underlying different views of the world and the broader reasons why thinkers have adopted one set of assumptions or another in particular historical contexts. I also try to make the point that the relationships among these conceptual frameworks is far more complicated and diverse than that of conflict and that the history we are examining is not a Manichean story about the development of the light of reason triumphing over the forces of darkness and superstition. Instead, I focus on examples of interaction and interpenetration, and I examine ostensible conflicts carefully to see exactly what was at stake between the conflicting parties.

As background to the first term, I spend two weeks of lecture describing the major themes of the Judeo-Christian and Greek background to Western intellectual history — the basis for considering the sometimes-uneasy marriage between Athens and Jerusalem. Topics discussed, however briefly, include various schools of pre-Socratic philosophy, Plato, Aristotle, Epicureanism, and Stoicism, as well as basic ideas in Old and New Testament religion, including the concepts of God, creation, providence, salvation, and the Apocalypse. (Surprisingly for conservative Albertans, many students have no notion either of the main tenets of Christianity or of the Bible.) This introduction not only provides conceptual background for the course but also introduces the students to some of the names and vocabulary that they will need to understand what follows.

The first substantive unit, lasting about two weeks, deals with the development of the concept of witchcraft from Augustine’s opinion that witchcraft belief is illusory to the full-blown concept of witchcraft as a pact with the Devil articulated in the Malleus Maleficarum in the late fifteenth century. I follow the evolution of the concept through various Church documents and try to sort out the influences that contributed to the concept, including the assimilation of pagan deities and practices into early Christianity, the influence of dualism derived from Zoroastrianism and Manicheanism, the development of the notion of heresy, the role of the Cathars and the Albigensian Crusade, and finally the influence of the Inquisition on the formation of the mature concept. My approach is strongly influenced by Geoffrey Russell’s Witchcraft in the Middle Ages. The thesis of this part of the course is that witchcraft involves magical practices (or accusations of such) but that witchcraft itself, in the medieval Christian context, is a form of perverted religion.

Turning from Church doctrine and popular culture to the ideas of philosophers and theologians, I devote the following three weeks to questions about the relationship between science and religion in the Middle Ages. The opening section on science as handmaiden to theology relies heavily on David Lindberg’s work on Augustine and Roger Bacon. (See his article, “Science as Handmaiden: Roger Bacon and the Patristic Tradition,” Isis: 1987, 78: 518-536.) I begin with an account of the formation of the seven liberal arts in late antiquity and show how early medieval thinkers used natural knowledge in the interests of religion and theology. The impact of the translations of classical works from Arabic provides the focus for a section on the making of medieval natural philosophy as Christian theology confronts Greek philosophy. Among other things, I discuss the development of the universities, curricular issues, the role of theology in the universities, and the attitudes of various figures to the relationship between faith and reason. The background to and consequences of the Condemnations of 1277 are the focus of this discussion. I conclude this discussion of medieval thought with a consideration of the relationship between natural philosophy and natural theology during the later Middle Ages.

Renaissance humanism provides the background for discussing the Hermetic tradition. This part of the course examines the rise of high magic as a way of understanding the relationships among natural, human, and supernatural worlds. I include a couple of lectures on alchemy and astrology including Renaissance debates about astrology and its theological implications. I illustrate one of the lectures on astrology by examining the horoscope of a particular individual.

The Reformation and its aftermath furnish the context for the witch craze of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In this section of the course, I discuss the popular and social dimensions of witchcraft more than the theological issues considered earlier. I have found Keith Thomas’ Religion and the Decline of Magic particularly useful as a source of ideas and examples.

The first term ends with a brief look at the Copernican revolution. My emphasis here is on Kepler’s Pythagoreanism and its relationship to his religious views and, finally, on Galileo and the Church.

The second term, running from 1600 through the late twentieth century, is organized around the changing relationships between science and religion. The seventeenth century is a time when theological considerations play a major role in the choice of a new philosophy of nature. During the eighteenth century, the positions of reason and religion become reversed, and reason emerges as the universal criterion. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries — especially after Darwin — science displaces theology as the starting point for discussions of human nature.

The opening section involves a lengthy consideration of the development of both the mechanical philosophy and the chemical
that they have much relevant background or that they will be willing

to read

Emphasizing the shift in intellectual authority, the course continues with an examination of the Enlightenment critique of

religion, culminating in David Hume’s Dialogues on Natural Religion

and skepticism about miracles. I then turn to a consideration of

historical thinking, both in biblical scholarship and the development

of the higher criticism and in issues about the history of the Earth and

the history of life. I discuss the importance of the higher criticism in

terms of its challenge to literal interpretation of Scripture and as an

application of “scientific” methods to study of the Bible. A couple of

weeks are devoted to the development of the theory of evolution,
especially an analysis of the concept of natural selection and to

theories about human evolution. The remaining lectures consider

a variety of religious reactions to evolution, ranging from the scientific

naturalism of Thomas Huxley to late twentieth-century scientific

creationism. I consider the spiritualist rejection of scientific creation

by Alfred Russel Wallace and the Society of Psychical Research, attempts to unite Christian theology with Darwinian evolution, and

the rise of fundamentalism in North America leading up to the

Scopes Trial. The emphasis here is on questions about the interpretation of Scripture and the theory of evolution’s challenge to the Christian doctrines of creation, providence, design, and human nature. Tracing

creationist arguments through the twentieth century, the course ends on

an ironic note: the scientific creationists, although opposing the

theory of evolution, implicitly accept the fact that science has become

the ultimate arbiter of truth in the modern world.

The choice of textbooks for this course is not straightforward,
because the course does not follow any standard format. Because the
course draws students from all over the university, I cannot assume

that they have much relevant background or that they will be willing
to read overly technical material. Most recently, I have used the

following books for the first half of the course: David Lindberg, The

Beginnings of Western Science, Brian P. Levack, The Witch-Hunt in

Early Modern Europe, Allen Debus, Man and Nature in the Renaissance, and Arthur Koestler, The Sleepwalkers. For the second

half of the course I have been using John Hedley Brooke, Science and Religion: Some Historical Perspectives, David Lindberg and Ronald Numbers, eds., God and Nature: Historical Essays on the Encounter between Science and Christianity, and Michael Ruse, The Darwinian Revolution. My course outlines are usually available on the University of Calgary History Department Web site http://hist.ucalgary.ca/courses/courses.htm. Because class size is so large, I lecture. If one could teach

this course with smaller sections or at a more advanced level, it would lend itself well to a discussion format and the use of primary sources.

The assignments for both terms are similar. In addition to

weekly readings, there are a one-hour midterm, a two-hour final, and

a term paper. The mid-term and final, both consisting of essay

questions, are worth fifty percent of the grade. The term paper

accounts for the remaining fifty per cent of the grade. The assignment

for the paper is to select an individual from the period who wrote on

relevant topics. On the basis of the students’ own reading of writings

by the person selected, they are to write a 2500-word paper discussing

the person’s views on the relationship between at least two of the three

— magic, science, and religion. One of their tasks is to determine how

their subject defines the key terms. I ask them to turn in an outline and

bibliography around the middle of the term in order to avoid disasters

resulting from choosing inappropriate topics. Reading the outlines

also gives me the opportunity to suggest additional bibliography. I try

to convince them that the more narrowly they refine their topics, the

more interesting their papers will be — both to them and to their readers.

Although many balk at having to find a person to write about, most

plunge into the assignment and do fairly well. Although certain

obvious topics — such as Galileo and the Church, Hildegard von

Bingen, Einstein, and Descartes — are selected with great frequency,

limitations on library resources force students to strike out in more

original directions, for example, Calvin’s criticism of the Roman

Catholic sacraments exemplifies his views of the relationship between

magic and religion or an analysis of the relationship between magic

and religion in the paintings of Nicolas Poussin.

Student response to the course is generally positive: every term sees high enrollments. They complain about having to choose

their own paper topics and about running out of time on exams. They

remark that the second half of the course has more to do with science

and religion than with magic. One area I am thinking of developing is

nineteenth-century occultism and its twentieth-century aftermath.

But time is precious: what topics would I have to sacrifice in order to

add this one? Many different kinds of students are attracted to this

course. Over the years I have encountered covens of witches, practicing

Hermeticists, New Age feminists, positivist scientists, and

fundamentalist Christians

The scholarly resources for a course like this are immense.

I have often imagined designing a four-year curriculum that would

actually provide students the background to benefit fully from a

course such as this.

Margaret J. Osler is Secretary of The History of Science Society.
HSS COUNCIL CANDIDATES 2003

COUNCIL NOMINEES


**Lynn K. Nyhart**, Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of the History of Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1986.  
**HSS Activities:** Nominating Committee (1999); Chair, Independent Scholars Committee (1990-1992), *Isis* Advisory Board (1999-2002).  

**Michael A. Osborne**, Associate Professor, Departments of History and Environmental Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara. Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1987.  

**HSS Activities:** *Isis*, Advisory Editor (2002-2004); Ethics Coordinator, NSF Research Experiences for Undergraduates Program (1999-2004); Development Award, the Center for History and New Media’s “Exploring and Collecting History Online: Science and Technology” [ECHO] Project.  

**Jessica Riskin**, Assistant Professor of History, Stanford University. Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley, 1995.  
**HSS Activities:** member (1990); panelist (1994, 1997, 1999).  

**Jole Shackelford**, Adjunct Assistant Professor, Program for the History of Medicine, University of Minnesota. Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1989.  
**Heinrich von Staden**, Institute for Advanced Study, School of Historical Studies.
NOMINATING COMMITTEE - AT LARGE


Marilyn B. Oghivie, Curator of the History of Science Collections and Professor of History of Science, University of Oklahoma. HSS Activities: Chair, Women's Prize Committee (1997); Member, Nominating Committee; Member, Executive Committee of the Forum for the History of Science in America. Selected Publications: co-editor with Joy Harvey, Biographical Dictionary if Women in Science, 2 vols. (Routledge, 2000); with Clifford J. Choquette, A Dame Full of Vim and Vigor: A Biography of Alice Middleton Boring, an American Biologist in China, (Harwood Academic, 1999); Women and Science. An Annotated Bibliography (Garland, 1996); Women in Science. Anotomy through the Nineteenth Century. A Biographical Dictionary with Annotated Bibliography (Rutledge, 1986); "Obligatory Amateurs: Annie Mander (1868-1947) and British Women Astronomers at the Dawn of Professional Astronomy," British Journal for the History of Science 33 (March 2000), pp. 67-84.

Nicolas Rasmussen, Senior Lecturer in Science and Technology Studies, University of New South Wales, Sydney. Graduate degrees in Philosophy (University of Chicago), Biology (Stanford) and History & Philosophy of Science (Cambridge). Professional Activities: Chief Editor of the book review journal Metascience (published for the Australasian Association for the History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Science by Blackwells); member of the Nominating Committee, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Section L (History & Philosophy of Science). Selected Publications: Author of a number of studies on the role of technology in the development of life science during the 20th century; Picture Control: The Electron Microscope and the Transformation of Biology in America, 1940-1960 (Stanford University Press, 1997).

NOMINATING COMMITTEE – FROM COUNCIL


Please use the ballot located on the bottom of page 19. Thank you.

HSS ENDOWMENT DRIVE

The year 2000 marked the final installment by the family of Joseph Hazen (The Hazen-Polsky Fund) of four annual $25,000 contributions to the History of Science Society. These funds reside in the Society’s endowment, with the proceeds earmarked to support the Society’s Committee on Education, the Society’s annual Hazen Prize, and other initiatives.

At the same time, the Hazen family has challenged members of the History of Science Society to match this generous contribution. Please consider making a substantial contribution to your Society, especially since this is the first Society-wide endowment campaign since the late 1980s. Contributions may be sent to the HSS Executive Office, Box 351330, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

FUTURE HSS MEETINGS

Milwaukee, WI
7-10 November 2002

Cambridge, MA
20-23 November 2003

Austin, TX
18-21 November 2004

The Science, Medicine, and Technology in Culture group at Penn State is working toward the organization of a volume presenting case studies of what Robert Proctor has called "agnatology" – meaning the social construction of ignorance. The group is compiling a bibliography of work in this area, loosely understood to constitute how ignorance in diverse realms is produced or maintained through e.g. deliberate or inadvertent neglect, secrecy and suppression, document destruction, and myriad forms of culturopolitical selectivity. The point is to develop tools for understanding how and why diverse forms of knowledge “did not come to be,” or were delayed, or long neglected, etc., at different points in history. Examples might be the ignorance of cancer hazards produced by the “doubt” peddled by trade associations (Phillip Morris’s “doubt is our product”), or the non-transfer of birth control technologies from colonial outposts to imperial centers (by virtue of successive chains of disinterest and suppression), or the non-development of certain technologies by virtue of military apathy or classification status, etc. Please send suggestions of people working on this topic and/or works already published in this area (perhaps including allied concepts of secrecy, uncertainty, confusion, impotence, silence, absence, etc. as pertains to science – plus whatever literature there may be on “in-principle” unknowabilities). The idea is that a great deal of attention is given to epistemology (the study of how we know), when “how or why we don’t know” is often just as interesting – and vastly understudied by comparison.

Eighteenth-Century Thought is a new international, interdisciplinary annual. The goal of the journal is to support the study of early modern thought through the publication of research pertinent to the fields of philosophy, natural philosophy, medicine, law, historiography, political theory, religion, economics, and the human sciences as they were conceived and practiced from the mid-seventeenth century to the early nineteenth century. The journal will distribute such studies in an overtly interdisciplinary forum, comprising not only papers on these subjects of common interest to scholars of these various disciplines, but also papers that themselves exemplify the highest standards of interdisciplinary research. Editorial correspondence and submissions should be addressed to Professor James G. Buickerood, Editor, Eighteenth-Century Thought, Department of Philosophy, University of Missouri, St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, MO 63121; Web site: http://www.eighteenthcenturythought.org.

Whole Terrain invites submissions that reflect uncommon experiences and insights on the relationship among greed, gratitude, and environmental practice. Fiction, non-fiction, and personal essay manuscripts should be no longer than 2,000 words, typed and double-spaced, pages numbered, and word count noted. Poetry submissions may contain up to three poems. All submissions must be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Submitted work will be subject to review, and decisions can be expected within three months. Whole Terrain pays upon publication in copies and a lifetime subscription. The deadline is 15 May 2002. Please send submissions to: Editor, Whole Terrain, Antioch New England Graduate School, 40 Avon Street, Keene, NH 03431-3516; tel.: 603-357-3122, x272; fax: 603-357-0718; e-mail: wholeTerrain@antiochne.edu; Web site: www.antiochne.edu/WholeTerrain.


Richard E. Quandt, retiried professor of economics at Princeton University and a trustee of the Corvina Foundation; a small foundation devoted to fostering higher education and the arts in Hungary, has discovered a treasure trove of books from the 17th through 19th centuries on mining, physics, chemistry, mathematics, etc. The books were spirited out of Czechoslovakia after World War I (in about 1919) and are now housed at the Universities of Miskolc and Sopron in Hungary. The catalog of these books is on the Corvina Foundation Web site: http://www.corvinafoundation.org.

Isis Books Received and Amazon.com

Every year, the Isis Editorial Office receives a substantial number of new books in the history of science, technology, and medicine. The Office compiles a list of these books each quarter, which is then posted on the HSS Web site and printed in the Newsletter.

By arrangement with Amazon.com, the Society now offers members the opportunity to purchase books listed in the Web version of the Isis Books Received. Amazon will give the Society a percentage of the purchase price (up to 15%) for every new book bought through these links. Simply click on the ISBN and you will be taken directly to the ordering information on the Amazon site.

We would like members’ feedback on this new feature. Please address your comments to hss@hssonline.org.
Update on the Current Bibliography

The Society is pleased to report that Joy Harvey has been appointed as the interim editor of the *Isis* Current Bibliography. Dr. Harvey will guide production of the 2000 and 2001 CBs. A Harvard Ph.D. and the author of *Almost a Man of Genius: Clemence Royer, Feminism, and Nineteenth-century Science*, she has written extensively on gender and science and brings years of library and other editorial experience in the history of science to the position.

Ongoing editorial duties for the CB will be taken up by Stephen Weldon (pictured below), who has been hired as the History of Science Society's Bibliographer. He will take over the compilation of the *Isis* Current Bibliography in July, 2002, and will also join the faculty of the University of Oklahoma's history of science department at that time. Dr. Weldon took his doctorate from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, writing a dissertation on the history of secular humanism in America. He has worked for the Society for several years as managing editor of *Osiris* and *Isis* and helped manage the publication of the Society's award-winning commemorative volume Catching Up with the Vision. Currently a visiting scholar at Cornell University, he also serves as managing editor of *G-Cubed*, an electronic journal published by the American Geophysical Union.

AAAS Archives Web site. Readers will want to visit the AAAS's archive Web site at http://archives.aaas.org/ . The site currently features information on its special exhibit on William T. Golden, who served as Treasurer of AAAS from 1969 to 1999. In the early 1950s, he advised President Truman on the organization of scientific research and development throughout the government. This AAAS Archives special exhibit includes an online text on the significance of Golden's efforts and a searchable database of over 200 documents.

HSS member Amy Crumpton is leading the effort to organize the archives at AAAS. Her position as archivist was created, in part, by a generous donation from the Dibner Fund.

Users of Research Library Group's (RLG) History of Science and Technology Database (HST) will notice a few enhancements. The Eureka interface features a new Record List display that presents information about edition, material format, and number of owning institutions' records attached to each listing. Eureka also offers a new option of viewing multiple listings in a brief display with additional useful details such as publisher and place of publication, physical characteristics, series, ISSN or ISBN, and the name of the owning institutions. Formerly, this information was only available after calling up each record. The new display will make it easy to distinguish the books on tape from the books on paper, the sound recordings from the videos, and the scores from librettos.

Dibner Museum Awards

"Writing on Hands: Memory and Knowledge in Early Modern Europe" and "On Time" shared the 2001 Dibner Award for Excellence in Museums and Exhibits. The Award was presented on October 6th, 2001 at the SHOT Annual Meeting in San Jose, California.

"Writing on Hands: Memory and Knowledge in Early Modern Europe," curated by Peter Lukehart and Claire Richter Sherman, was a temporary exhibit organized by the Trout Gallery at Dickinson College in Pennsylvania in cooperation with the Folger Shakespeare Library. Cited for its exceptional originality and interpretation, reviewers praised the exhibition as unusual: a scholarly work aimed at creating new knowledge about a seemingly familiar artifact.


HSS in Milwaukee

Please plan on joining us in Milwaukee, Wisconsin 7-10 November 2002 for the annual meeting of the History of Science Society. This will be a co-located meeting with the Philosophy of Science Association and the Society for the Social Studies of Science. Some of the highlights of the conference will be a reception at the world-famous Museum of Art and the distinguished lecture, which will be delivered by Lorraine Daston. For further information, please visit the HSS Web site at www.hsonline.org.

PLEASE VOTE!

All regular members of the HSS are eligible to vote in the Society elections. Please fill out the ballot on page 19 and drop it in the mail—the HSS will be the better for it.

Ballots must be post-marked by 31 May 2002.
American Council of Learned Societies’ Conference of Administrative Officers Retreat
“Learned Societies in the 21st Century”

The 2001 ACLS Conference of Administrative Officers (CAO) retreat, attended by HSS Executive Director, Jay Malone, focused on “Learned Societies in the 21st Century.” The retreat offered presentations, discussions, and workshops on how learned societies are changing, what challenges and opportunities this presents, and how the nuts and bolts of learned society operation can be adjusted to meet current and future needs. A census of learned society data for 1989, 1994 and 1999; a survey of individual members of ACLS constituent societies; and written statements addressing the challenges and opportunities provided a context for discussion of these issues.

The retreat was planned in response to CAO members’ desire for in-depth examination and collaboration on the topics mentioned above. The Planning Committee developed two projects to gather data that would inform the retreat’s discussion. The first was a census of ACLS constituent societies that asked about membership size, annual meeting attendance, budget, and staff. Second, ACLS contracted with the Center for Survey Research of Indiana University to conduct a survey of members of ACLS constituent societies seeking to understand the motivations for joining and participating in learned societies (our thanks to HSS members who filled out this survey). A notebook containing census and survey data as well as the written statements by CAO members about various aspects of learned-society management (membership issues, mission and roles, and leadership and governance) constituted the agenda for the retreat. Exhibits of journals, newsletters, books, and other publications of the constituent societies were displayed during the retreat.

Rebecca Chopp, Dean of the Yale Divinity School and president of the American Academy of Religion, gave the keynote address, in which she charted the course of the university system, asking whether learned societies see their own course as a similar one. Chopp compared the early American college/university to a cohesive village, where scholars from various fields worked as a community and had a strong rapport with their local publics. The rise of the disciplines and specialization within them led to the next phase, in which the university became stratified into the traditional departmental structure, and fields of study grew increasingly isolated from one another. The third phase, which is currently emerging, Chopp compared to a “global city”: scholars are doing more interdisciplinary work and collaborating with those in other fields. The structural manifestation of this stage is seen in the rise of university centers, which address the needs of many disciplines and provide an intersection not afforded by departments. Dean Chopp’s schema proved to be a touchstone for subsequent session discussions as the CAO considered its implications for learned societies and their members, the majority of whom are academics working within the university structure.

While Chopp’s keynote address provided a theoretical framework for the retreat, Catherine Rudder, School of Public Policy, George Mason University and former Executive Director, American Political Science Association, laid the groundwork in her analysis of census and survey data. Although Rudder cautioned everyone in the use of the data, a key conclusion drawn from the survey is that scholars join societies for the benefits arising from “solidary.” This infelicitous word describes the intangible community-building benefits that academic societies provide to their members. If this is indeed accurate, the central question then becomes “How do we build community in our Society?”

Rudder’s commentary preceded concurrent tradecraft (learned society management and operation) workshops, which ran in three separate sessions, on Web sites, legal and financial issues, annual meetings, membership, fund raising, online publications, long-range planning, and employment services. Plenary sessions on learned societies’ missions and roles, membership issues, and leadership and governance were followed by break-out discussion groups that reconvened for summation. All administrative officers had a role as speakers, group facilitators, or recorders/reporters, which fostered a spirit of inclusiveness and collaboration.

In addition to Chopp and Rudder, other guests/speakers at the retreat were Lindy Biggs, Associate Professor of History at Auburn University and former Executive Secretary of the Society for the History of Technology, who provided observations and commentary for a wrap-up session, and Sally Gregory Kohlstedd, Professor of History of Science, University of Minnesota, as an observer from the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

CAO members came away from the retreat with new perspectives on the many practical problems of society management and ideas for new programs and ways to share resources. In a spirit facilitated by the retreat’s program and goals, the CAO displayed a remarkable desire to work together and assist one another with the challenges encountered in learned-society administration.

(Used by Permission. Highlights of the Boise Retreat are featured on the ACLS Web site at www.acls.org/exca01.htm.)

In Memoriam

Philip Frederick “Fritz” Rehbock, Professor Emeritus of History and General Science at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, passed away on 2 February 2002, in Honolulu at the age of 59. Remembered especially for his wit and love of jazz as well as several historical studies of natural history and oceanography, he was also co-founder of The Pacific Circle, a group devoted to the study of science in the Pacific.

Roy Porter, the well-known historian of medicine, science, and the Enlightenment, died on 3 March 2002. After earning his Ph.D. from Cambridge in 1974, he joined the Academic Unit of the Institute for the History of Medicine at the Wellcome Trust. He achieved the rank of Professor at University College London, where he remained until taking early retirement in September 2001. He published widely in many areas, including the history of geology, the history of medicine, and the history of London.
Guide to the Profession in 2002

After an interval of 10 years, the Society is preparing a new Guide to the History of Science. Although this new Guide will retain some of the features of the 1992 Guide, its preparation and capabilities will be reflective of the electronic age. Most of the information collected for the 2002 Guide will arrive via the Internet. Roger Turner, the HSS Information Manager, has constructed databases that will enable our contact persons to input their information after they receive a coded identification number. Internet input will not only expedite the process and keep costs down, it will also allow contributors to update their record at their leisure and to review what the finished entry will look like. Subsequent updates to the Guide should also be simplified, enabling us to produce a true triennial publication.

Perhaps the best feature of the new Guide will be its increased usefulness. Since the information will reside on databases, members will be able to locate programs, journals, museums, and a host of other details on the history of science through multiple search patterns.

Another innovation of the Guide will be its coding of research interests. Rather than simply repeating the interests that are located on the online membership directory, we will classify persons and institutions by four areas of specialization: chronology; scientific genus, such as astronomical sciences; geography; and topics. Much thought has gone into these areas. For example, the Society has no standard nomenclature of research topics that describes work in our field, making it difficult to track scholarly interests in the history of science. We wanted to be able to determine the directions in which the field is moving and so needed a set of topics that was more manageable than the 100 plus categories that are featured in the membership directory. Accordingly, we went through all of the research topics that had been used in the 1992 Guide, and compared these to topics used in the 1999 Current Bibliography, and a 1971 issue and a 2001 issue of Isis. Through this process, we produced a list of 11 topics that will be used in this and subsequent Guides.

We ask that if you are contacted by the Society regarding a Guide entry, please respond as fully and as quickly as possible. We hope that the 2002 Guide will be a tool that will benefit the profession for years to come.

National Coalition of Independent Scholars

The National Coalition of Independent Scholars (NCIS) was formed in 1989 to facilitate the work of independent scholars. Now international in membership and scope, NCIS supports independent-scholar groups in the United States and abroad.

NCIS is unique among scholarly organizations in its multi-disciplinary nature, with members in the humanities, sciences, and arts. Members share a concern for the production of fine scholarship and for issues that affect scholars working outside of an institutional setting, including: access to research libraries, archives, and other scholarly resources; equal consideration in competition for grants and fellowships; inclusion in the scholarly review process and the making of research policies.

NCIS is affiliated with the American Council of Learned Societies, through which it serves as a national advocate for issues affecting independent scholars. The Coalition offers a forum for the presentation of members' work through its quarterly newsletter, The Independent Scholar, its biennial national conferences, and conferences co-sponsored with local groups. It facilitates members' access to libraries and archives by providing personal letters of introduction, sponsors and administers members' grants, offers annual grants-in-aid for members' research, and brings scholars together on the basis of shared scholarly interests and needs. The NCIS also operates the listserv H-Scholar, under the aegis of H-Net, on which non-members as well as members exchange information and discuss issues of common concern to working scholars in many fields. NCIS's Web site (www.ncis.org), available to any Internet user, contains a wealth of scholarly information. Currently it receives an average of over 1,000 visits per month. The NCIS newsletter, The Independent Scholar, is available by subscription to non-members. NCIS conferences and meetings are open to the public. Interested individuals may request information and membership applications from: National Coalition of Independent Scholars, P. O. Box 5743, Berkeley, CA 94705; phone and fax: 510-540-8415; e-mail: ncis@mindspring.com. Or you may visit the NCIS Web site at www.ncis.org for detailed information and to download membership applications.
CRISIS AT THE SMITHSONIAN – HSS RESPONDS

I am writing to the members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in my capacity as Society Secretary, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the History of Science Society. The History of Science Society has noted the statements of concern by the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the American Anthropological Association, the American Studies Association, the American Association of Museums, and other less closely related, but no less important, scholarly and scientific associations regarding the failure of the present administration of the Smithsonian Institution to:

- leave control over the subject and content of exhibits (specifically those in the National Museum of American History) in the hands of the scholarly staff, i.e., to refrain from dictating programmatic decisions from the center or allowing them to be dictated by the wishes of individual donors
- ensure the public trust through openness and transparency regarding the terms on which the Institution has accepted funds from individuals and corporations.

If we have waited until the present juncture to join with these sister societies in expressions of concern, that is due not to an involvement any less deep with the Institution and its scholarly staff, but rather reflects a reticence arising from the long and exceptionally close relationship between the History of Science Society and the Smithsonian, especially with its National Museum of American History (where the journal of our society, Isis was edited from 1964-1978 by Robert P. Multhaup, who also served terms as President of our society and as Director of that museum).

History of Science Society members hold positions in numerous other museums, institutes and offices of the Institution, notably the National Air and Space Museum, the National Museum of Natural History, the Institutional History and Archives Program, and the Smithsonian Institution Libraries. The work of these scholars, as well as the services to scholarship provided by each of these Smithsonian bureaus, is of great value to the history of science as a research field and has contributed importantly to directing the attention of our discipline to material culture, and to the enlightenment of the public regarding the nature of science, its role in society, and its cultural influences.

Thus it has for some while been a matter of particular concern to the History of Science Society that Secretary Small has promulgated and reiterated a mission statement for the Smithsonian Institution that fails to include historical research among its priorities. This omission undermines the Institution’s long-standing tradition of support for the historical scholarship of its curators, historians, and archivists—a tradition that has greatly strengthened both the historical professions and the public understanding of science and technology. We are also concerned that the Institution has greatly decreased, and threatens to eliminate, funding for the long-standing program of fellowships bringing a vivifying stream of scholars, both senior and junior, through the Institution. History of Science Society members have often held these fellowships and can testify both to their significant impact on their own careers and, more importantly, on their roles in enabling the museums to carry out their stated missions.

Now, however, as the search goes forward for a new director of the National Museum of American History, that unit of the Smithsonian employing the largest number of historians of science and technology and holding the U.S.‘s—indeed the Western Hemisphere’s—largest collection of scientific and technological artifacts, we find it imperative to urge upon those ultimately responsible for the direction of the Institution that the interests of scholarship generally, and that in the history of science particularly, weigh heavily in this appointment. At issue is not only the scholarly character of that museum, but also the future of the single most important venue in the United States for the interpretation of the history of science and its cultural influences to the public. We earnestly hope that in making this appointment the Smithsonian will demonstratively and effectively reaffirm its commitment under its ten previous Secretaries to research as the foundation for all its programmatic activities by selecting an accomplished scholar who manifestly delights in the company of other scholars and the accomplishments of subordinates. For in any institution with a top-down, managerial organization, with practical operational tasks constantly pressing, research and research-oriented staff cannot prosper without sincere and selfless fostering by a discriminating director. This was the case twenty and more years ago in the National Museum of History and Technology, as indeed in the Smithsonian generally. We urge that it become so once again.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret J. Osler, Secretary
History of Science Society
AWARDS, HONORS, AND APPOINTMENTS

Peter Barker (University of Oklahoma), has been awarded a senior research fellowship at the Danish Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Brian K. Hall (Dalhousie University) was appointed the George S. Campbell Professor of Biology on 1 January 2001. In addition, the Council of The Saint-Petersburg Society of Naturalists awarded Professor Hall with the Medal of Alexander Kowalevsky as one of the most distinguished scientists of the twentieth century in the field of comparative zoology and evolutionary embryology. At the same time, the Council elected him as Honorary Member of the Saint-Petersburg Society of Naturalists. The decisions were made public on 21 December 2001 at the Plenary Meeting of the Society, where Professor Scott Gilbert gave a talk “Integration of Developmental Genetics and Natural History.”

Mark Harrison has been appointed to the Readership in the History of Medicine at the University of Oxford and to the Directorship of the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine.

George B. Kauffman (California State University, Fresno) has been elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Each year the AAAS Council honors those of its members, both domestic and foreign, “whose efforts on behalf of the advancement of science and engineering are scientifically or socially distinguished.” Dr. Kauffman has been an AAAS life member since 1962.

Richard Yeo (Griffith University) has been awarded a Professorial Fellowship by the Australian Research Council. The fellowship funds fulltime research for five years. His general project is called “A cultural history of information: Lessons from the Enlightenment.”

HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER APRIL 2002

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 potential applicants should verify all details, especially closing dates, with the organization or foundation of interest. Those who wish to publish a job announcement should send an electronic version of the posting to newsletter@hssonline.org.

The American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) invites nominations for the position of President (Chief Executive Officer), duties to begin in 2003. A well-established scholar-teacher in higher education, with pertinent leadership and administrative experience, a broad awareness of the conditions shaping scholarship and education, and a willingness to undertake fund-raising activities, is sought. A non-profit organization founded in 1919 whose headquarters are in New York City, ACLS is a federation of 64 national learned organizations in the humanities and social sciences and is the preeminent private humanities organization in the U.S. 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 review of nominations and applications will begin on 15 May 2002 and will continue until the position is filled. Letters of nomination or application should be mailed to Professors Neil Rudenstine and Sandra Barnes, Search Committee Co-Chairs, American Council of Learned Societies, 228 East 45th Street, New York, New York 10017. ACLS is an equal opportunity employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

The National Science Foundation (NSF) invites applications for the position of Program Director, to begin preferably in August 2002. The position is a rotational one, carrying an initial one-year appointment, normally renewable for up to two years or more. The Program Director for Science and Technology Studies (STS) represents STS to colleagues in the NSF and other Federal science agencies and to the Administration. STS encompasses history, philosophy, and social science studies of science, engineering and technology. The Program Director provides intellectual leadership and is responsible for all aspects of program administration and development. He or she administers the review of research proposals submitted to NSF in this field and is responsible for recommending and documenting actions on the proposals reviewed, for dealing with administrative matters relating to active NSF grants, and for maintaining regular contact with the relevant research communities and providing advice and consultation to persons requesting them. Program Directors are also expected to engage in NSF-wide initiatives and interagency collaborations. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in a relevant discipline, and must be active in research in some area covered by the program. They should show evidence of initiative, administrative skill, and the ability to work well with others. Six or more years of research experience beyond the Ph.D. are required for appointment as Program Director. Salary is negotiable, and is comparable with academic salaries at major US institutions. Please direct inquiries and expressions of interest to Dr. Daniel H. Newlon, Acting Division Director of the Division of Social and Economic Sciences; tel.: 703-292-8761; e-mail: dnewlon@nsf.gov; or Dr. Bruce Seeley, Program Director, Science and Technology Studies; tel.: 703-292-8763; e-mail: bseeley@nsf.gov; or Mrs. Bonney Sheahan, coordinator of the cluster housing the STS program; tel.: 703-292-8764; e-mail: bsheahan@nsf.gov. All are located in Suite 995, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230; fax: 703-292-9068. Qualified persons who are women, ethnic/racial minorities, and/or persons with disabilities are strongly encouraged to apply. The National Science Foundation is an Equal Opportunity Employer committed to employing highly qualified staff that reflect the diversity of our nation.

OUR THANKS TO ALL WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE HSS ENDOWMENT DRIVE.
FOR A LIST OF OUR MANY DONORS, PLEASE VISIT THE HSS WEB SITE AT WWW.HSSONLINE.ORG.
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.

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists announces that the recipient of the year 2002 ACOG/Ortho-McNeil Fellowship in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology is L. Lewis Wall, M.D., D. Phil., FACOG, whose research project is, “The Use and Abuse of J. Marion Sims: Historians’ Fallacies, Vesico-Vaginal Fistula, and The Ethics of Surgical Innovation.” The award carries a stipend of $5000 to be used to defray expenses while spending a month in the ACOG historical collection – and other medical/historical collections in the Washington, DC area – performing research into some area of American obstetric-gynecologic history. Applications for the year 2003 award will be accepted from ACOG Junior Fellows or Fellows until 1 October 2002. For further information and application forms contact: Debra Scarborough, History Librarian/Archivist, The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 409 Twelfth Street, SW, Washington, DC 20024; tel.: 202-863-2578; fax: 202-484-1595; e-mail: dscarborough@acog.org.

The Center for History of Physics, American Institute of Physics, is pleased to announce its 2002 Grants to Archives program. The grants are intended to make accessible records, papers, and other primary sources that document the history of modern physics and allied fields (such as astronomy, geophysics, and optics). Grants may be up to $10,000 each and can be used to cover direct expenses connected with preserving, inventorying, arranging, describing, or cataloging appropriate collections. Expenses may include staff salaries/benefits and archival storage materials but not overhead or equipment. The AIP History Center’s mission is to preserve and make known the history of modern physics, astronomy, and allied fields, and the grant program is intended to support significant work and to make original sources accessible to researchers. Preference will accordingly be given to medium size or larger projects for which the grant will be matched by the parent organization or by other funding sources. For grant guidelines check the Center’s Web site at http://www.aip.org/history/grntgde.htm or call 301-209-3165. Inquiries are welcome, and sample proposals are available on request. A list of previous recipients is on the Web site. Deadline for receipt of applications is 1 July 2002.

The Institute for the History of Science, University of Göttingen, announces the availability of a 3-year, post-doctoral fellowship. The fellow will work with the project “Eminent Lives in Twentieth-Century Science and Religion,” which explores the religious beliefs and practices of scientists from the past one hundred years. The project is funded by the John Templeton Foundation. The position is to be filled as soon as possible. A letter of application, curriculum vitae, and the names of three referees should be sent to Professor Nikolaas Rupke, Institute for the History of Science, Göttingen University, Humboldtallee 11, D-37073 Göttingen, Germany. Further information may be obtained at this address, as well as by e-mail rupke@gwdg.de.

The Annals of Science Prize for Junior Scholars is offered each year to the author of an unpublished essay in the history of science or technology. The article must not be under consideration for publication elsewhere. The prize, supported by Taylor and Francis, is intended for those who have been awarded their doctorate within the past four years, and for doctoral students. Essays should be submitted to the Editor in a form suitable for publication in Annals of Science and may be in English, French, or German. Essays should be between 6,000 and 9,500 words in length, including footnotes. The winning essay will be published in the journal and the essay’s author will be awarded $500. Papers should be submitted by 1 September 2002. For further information, visit the Taylor and Francis Web site at www.tandf.co.uk.

Prize in the History of Physics. The Forum on History of Physics of the American Physical Society has recently announced that it is initiating an award for excellence in the history of physics. According to the Forum’s newsletter, winners of the Award of Outstanding Contributions to the History of Physics will be selected by a distinguished group of historians of science. The award amount will be $5,000 once an endowment for the prize is established. Further information, as it becomes available, will be posted on the Forum’s Web site at http://www.aps.org/FHP/index.html.
Medieval Metal: 2002. One of the largest and most comprehensive symposia ever on medieval metal will take place at the two international medieval congresses in Kalamazoo, Michigan (2-5 May 2002) and Leeds in northern England (8-11 July 2002). A panel of 34 speakers will address metal use and its social roles, as well as the crucial importance of metal for medieval technology, art, architecture and cultural practice for the period extending from 500-1600 AD. Organized by AVISTA (Association Villard de Honnecourt for Interdisciplinary Study of Medieval Technology, Science and Art). For more information on the program see http://www.avista.org/ with links to the two congress home pages.

International symposium on H. C. Oersted and the romantic legacy. History of Science Department, Harvard University, Science Center, Cambridge, MA 02138. Oersted was an important and fascinating figure in 19th-century science and philosophy. Yet, until recently his place in history, that of his circle, and the intellectual origins, have been studied by only a few scholars. The Symposium is open and free to interested scholars and students, and might help stimulate further scholarly work.

DAY ONE (FRIDAY, 10 MAY 2002, 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.)

Session 1: Kant
Chair and comments: John Murdoch (Department of History of Science, Harvard University); Paul Guyer (Philosophy Department, University of Pennsylvania); Michael Friedman (History and Philosophy of Science Department, Indiana University); Keld Nielsen (Danmarks Museum, Denmark)

Session 2: The Danish Context
Chair and comments: Ole Knudsen (History of Science Department, University of Aarhus); Karen Jelved (Copenhagen, Denmark); Anja Skaar Jacobsen (History of Science Department, University of Aarhus)

Roundtable:
Dan Ch. Christensen (Kvanlose Havremark, Denmark); Keld Nielsen (Danmarks Museum, Denmark); Andrew Wilson (History Department, Keene State College)

Session 3: Links to German Science/Philosophy
Chair and comments: Gerald Holton (Harvard University); Lorraine Daston (Max-Planck-Institut für Wissenschaftsgeschichte, Berlin); Robert Brain (Department of History of Science, Harvard University); Ernst Hamm (School of Analytic Studies and Information Technology, York University); Frederick Beiser (Philosophy Department, Syracuse University); Robert Richards (Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago)

Viewing Equipment at Historical Instrument Collection:
Sara Schechner (Harvard University)

DAY TWO (SATURDAY, 11 MAY 2002, 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.)

Session 4: Spirituality/Religion
Chair and comments: Stuart Strickland (Munich, Germany); Frederick Gregory (Department of History, University of Florida);

Dan Ch. Christensen (Kvanlose Havremark, Denmark); Andrew D. Wilson (History Department, Keene State College); David Knight (Philosophy Department, University of Durham, UK)

Session 5: Links to France
Chair and comments: Olivier Darrigol (Center for History of Science, Paris); Christine Blondel (Centre de recherche en histoire des sci. et des tech., Paris); Michael Dettelbach (Boston University)

Session 6: Links to England
Chair and comments: Robert Brain (Department of History of Science, Harvard University); Trevor Levere (Inst. for History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, University of Toronto); Gordon McOuat (Dibner Institute, MIT); Comments by David M. Knight (Philosophy Department, University of Durham, UK)

Session 7: Instruments and Experiments
Chair and comments: Erwin Hiebert (Department of History of Science, Harvard University); Olaf Breidbach (Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena); Kenneth L. Caneva (Department of History, University of North Carolina); Ole Knudsen (History of Science Department, University of Aarhus); Roberto de Andrade Martins (Group of History and Theory of Science, Campinas); Heinz-Otto Sibum (Max-Planck-Institut für Wissenschaftsgeschichte, Berlin); Maria Trumpler (Harvard University)

Oersted Symposium Organizing Committee: Gerald Holton (Chair), Robert Brain, Allan M. Brandt, Erwin N. Hiebert, Ole Knudsen, John E. Murdoch

Co-sponsorship: History of Science Department, Harvard University, and Program in Science, Technology and Society, Massachusetts Institute of Technology


Science and Beliefs: From Natural History to Natural Science (1700-1900), St. John’s College, University of Durham, 12-13 September 2002. The objective of this conference is to explore the “beliefs” in Britain that transformed eighteenth century natural philosophy into nineteenth century natural “science” (1700-1900). Enlightenment and Victorian natural philosophy will be discussed in relation to the developing disciplines of geology, chemistry, biology and medicine. Special focus will be paid to geochronology, monstrousity, societies, the Darwinian paradigm, and the language of science. Additionally, a recurring theme will be the conspicuous role played by physico-theology during this period. This conference is being held to celebrate the work of Prof. David M. Knight’s forty-year career in the history of science. Paper titles, registration forms and other conference particulars are available at: http://www.dur.ac.uk/m.d. eddy/Science&Beliefs.html. Featured Speakers Include: Professor Peter Bowler (Queen’s University Belfast),
Professor Bill Brock (University of Kent), Professor John Hedley Brooke (University of Oxford), Professor Geoffrey Cantor (University of Leeds), Professor Barry Gower (University of Durham), Dr. Frank A. J. L. James (Royal Institution), Professor David M. Knight (University of Durham), Dr. Ursula Klein (Max Planck Institute, Berlin). Inquiries may be addressed to: M. D. Eddy, Department of Philosophy, University of Durham, 50 Old Elvet, Durham, DH1 3HN, UK; e-mail: M.D.Eddy@durham.ac.uk.

21-22 September 2002. The School of History Technology and Society, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta will host the Joint Atlantic Seminar in the History of the Physical Sciences (JASHOPS) 2002. Papers are invited from pre-docs and recent post-docs. The conference theme is Distributed Sites of Knowledge Production, which is intended to explore the multiple spaces in which knowledge has been produced, circulated, and transformed through the ages (academia, industrial laboratories, the 'field,' clinical practices, military laboratories, private homes, pubs, museums, colonial expeditions, etc). Some financial support will be available for graduate students. For further information please contact: Jahnavi Phalkey (jahnavi.phalkey@hts.gatech.edu) or Professor John Krige (john.krige@hts.gatech.edu), or write to either at the School of History, Technology and Society, Georgia Institute of Technology, D M Smith Bldg., 685 Cherry Street, Atlanta, GA 30332-0345. Abstracts should be sent by 25 April 2002.

Proposals are invited for contributed papers to sessions on The Role of Scientific Instruments in Warfare to be held at the 2002 History of Science Society (HSS; Milwaukee 7-10 November 2002), the 2002 Society for the History of Technology (SHOT; Toronto 17-20 October 2002), and the 2003 Society for Military History (SMH; Knoxville 1-4 May 2003) conferences, and to be combined into a published survey on the topic. The goal of these sessions is to investigate the military uses of scientific instruments, either as distillations of scientific concepts for parallerute users or as generative objects for the development of military sciences and thought. Generally, the concept of scientific instrument should here be understood as a material object or technology that embodies scientific theory that, used in a military setting, distinguishes it from a civilian setting. It is hoped that these papers will cover scientific instruments in warfare from a wide chronological base (pre-modern to present) and from many different perspectives (organizational, artificial, logistical, or perceptual) and many different disciplines (mathematics, physics, chemistry, acoustics, biomedical, and so forth). Ultimately, the published volume will seek to do more than combine narrowly focused investigations of individual objects, and published contributors will therefore be asked to place their specific investigation in a wider framework, whether chronological or thematic. Solicited contributions may be sought to fill gaps so that the published volume serves as an introduction to the field as well as showcasing individual important research. Further inquiries or paper proposals (for either conference or a chapter in the published volume) should be directed to: Steven A. Walton, MTU-Department of Social Sciences, 209 Academic Office Bldg., Houghton, MI 49931; tel.: 906-487-2459; fax: 906-487-2468; e-mail: sawalton@mtu.edu. Please include a title, abstract, and brief curriculum vitae. Completed proposals should be sent by 1 September 2002 for SMH.

The Society for the History of Technology (SHOT) will hold its next annual meeting in Toronto, Canada, 17-20 October 2002. Once the program is fixed, the committee hopes to have the accepted abstracts available on the SHOT homepage at www.shot.jhu.edu.

Frontiers in Environmental History: Mainstreaming the "Marginal." The program committee for the American Society for Environmental History Annual Meetings to be held in Providence, RI, 26-30 March 2003, invites proposals for panels, papers, and posters. Proposals may address any area or field of environmental history. However, in keeping with the theme of the conference, the program committee specifically solicits submissions that call attention to previously underrepresented world areas and intellectual approaches. Panels on the environmental history of Africa, Latin America, Asia, and Eastern Europe are particularly encouraged. Of equal interest are subjects that examine urban and industrial environments and those on the interface between environmental history and disciplines such as geography, anthropology, ecology and economics. By exploring the margins and encouraging interdisciplinary conversations, we seek to expand the frontiers of the field, and in the process, gain new insights on its traditional core. The program committee strongly encourages proposals for complete panels with four individual papers and a chair. In order to maximize the number of papers and create more opportunity for creative exchanges with members of the audience, the program committee prefers not to include a commentator in each session. If you feel that a discussant is essential for your panel, please include in your application an explanation of why a commentator is intrinsically necessary for its coherence. Please note also that although the committee prefers full panels, individual paper proposals are welcome. The committee seeks proposals from scholars across a broad range of disciplines. Panels that are interdisciplinary or which bring together papers on common themes from across different world areas are particularly encouraged, as are those involving scholars from traditionally underrepresented regions.

To apply, please download the form from the ASEH Web page (http://www2.h-net.msu.edu/~envir/), and send SIX copies, along with six copies of the required attachments to: Ravi Rajan, ASEH Program Committee Chair, Department of Environmental Studies, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA. Deadline for submission: 1 September 2002.

Please feel free to contact any member of the program committee should you have any questions: Colin Duncan, McGill University (cduncan@leacock.lan.mcgill.ca); Nancy Jacobs, Brown University (nancy_jacobs@brown.edu); Byron Pearson, West Texas A&M University (bpearson@mail.wtamu.edu); Stephanie Pincetl, University of Southern California (pincetl@usc.edu); Ravi Rajan, University of California, Santa Cruz (rrajan@cats.ucsc.edu); Sylvia Washington, Northwestern University (s-washington4@northwestern.edu).

Mission statement: The American Society for Environmental History seeks historical understanding of the human experience with the environment. Drawing upon perspectives ranging from the liberal arts to the social and natural sciences, the Society encourages cross-disciplinary dialogue on every aspect of the present and past relationship of humankind to the natural environment.
INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL IN HISTORY OF SCIENCE
Berkeley – Bologna – Paris – Uppsala
8th International Summer School, Paris, 16-20 September 2002,
“Rethinking Scientific Knowledge in the 16th and early 17th Centuries”

The International Summer School in History of science meets biennially. The School’s purpose is to bring together specialists and advanced aspirants to develop topics in history of science and technology deemed interesting, timely, and appropriate to the location. The number of participants is limited to about forty. A chief goal of the school is to promote collaborative research on an international level. The theme for the 2002 Summer School will be “Rethinking Scientific Knowledge in the 16th and early 17th Centuries.”

The school has four courses, and each one will be addressed in two series of lectures, which, with ensuing discussions, will occupy the mornings. Two special lectures will complete this program. Afternoons will be free for visits, work in libraries, museums, or laboratories.

Lecturers include:

**Jim Bennett** (Museum of History of Science, Oxford)
*Instruments, Experiment and Mechanical Philosophy in the Reform of Natural Knowledge*
1. Sixteenth-century mathematics: instruments, mechanics, reform
2. Seventeenth-century natural philosophy: instruments, mechanics, reform

**Sanjay Subrahmanyan** (EHESS, Paris)
*Making Cartographic and Ethnographic Knowledge in Portuguese Asia*
1. The outlines of Asia: the nature of coastal knowledge
2. Filling in the Blanks: from coast to interior

**Gianna Pomata** (Department of Historical Disciplines, University of Bologna)
*Lecturing on Discovery: Innovation in the 17th Century Medical Teaching*
1. Pavia 1625: Gaspare Aselli lectures on his discovery of the lacteals

**Dennis Des Chene** (Emory University, Atlanta)
*From the Schools to the New Science*
1. Foundations of natural philosophy
2. The science of life

Responsibe for the local organization: Dominique Pestre, Director, Centre Alexandre Koyré. Administrative co-ordinator: Nadine Dardenne, Centre Alexandre Koyré; tel: 01-43-36-70-69; fax: 01-43-341-34-49; e-mail: School02@mnhn.fr. Information and application form: http://www.ehess.fr/centres/koyre/Centre_A KOYRE.html. Applications should be sent in no later than 30 April 2002. Decision about admission will be announced by the end of May. Cathryn Carson/Roger Hahn, Office for History of Science and Technology, 470 Stephens Hall, #2350, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA. Giuliano Pancaldi, CIS, Department of Philosophy, University of Bologna, Via Zamboni 38, 40126 Bologna, Ital. Dominique Pestre, Centre Alexandre Koyré, M.N.H.N, Pavillon Chevreul, 57, rue Cuvier, F-75231 Paris cedex 05. Tore Frängsmyr, Office for History of Science, Uppsala University, Box 256, S 75105 Uppsala, Swed.
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