

Newsletter

of the History of Science Society

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HSS's New Book Review Editor, Projit Mukharji

[Editor Note: We invited Projit to introduce himself as *Isis's* Book Review Editor, effective 1 July 2019. Readers of the Newsletter may wish to refer back to Alexandra (Alix) Hui's (rhymes with Dewey) and Matt Lavine's article in the **July 2018 Newsletter**.]

Let me begin by thanking Alix and Matt for inviting me to be the Book Review Editor for *Isis*. I first came to truly appreciate the academic book review in the Fall of 1999. It was my first semester as a Master's student at the Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi. Keen to earn my academic spurs, I had just written a rather precocious and needlessly critical review of an aging classic in the field for a class assignment. My professor, Majid Hayat Siddiqi, called me into his office to talk about the assignment. Instead of going into details about my review, however, he started explaining to me the difficulties of historical research and publication. In his own roundabout way, before I knew it, he had me sympathizing with the travails of would-be authors. At the end of our conversation, which had touched upon many things but not my review per se, he insisted, "you have to appreciate how much it takes to write a book before you review it. It is easy to criticize a book but much more difficult to write one." I came away that day feeling more than a bit ashamed for having savaged the fading classic. Having now written two books myself, I feel I have a better sense of the challenges,

the despair, and the thrills that go into writing an academic book. A good review in my view must always begin with an appreciation of that—an admiration for what has been accomplished and the hurdles that have been overcome.

That said, most academic authors also crave honest feedback. Unfortunately, such feedback has increasingly become as scarce as hen's teeth. Overworked and over-professionalized as we all are today, we seldom have the time or the candor to give honest, detailed feedback to even our best friends. It seems unfair that after an author has invested so much intellectual and emotional energy into a book, that she still must struggle to find out what her community of peers really thinks about the book. This is why I disagree with many of my good friends who tell me that the age of the standard 800-to-1000-word review has passed. I strongly believe that the review remains a crucial mechanism for the heartfelt appreciation of an author's achievements, as well as a forum through which to convey our honest feedback including



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legitimate criticisms. At the risk of sounding hackneyed, doing the book reviews right is our way of continuing to recognize, honor, and participate in the scholarly lives of our intellectual peers.

Today as our field expands both geographically and methodologically, the reviews have become one of the few ways in which we can remain part of a common intellectual community and speak across proliferating silos. Book reviews, for instance, can provide a window for a historian of Chinese astronomy into the history of American cybernetics. It can offer the scholar of German romanticism a chance to assess a piece of information she has found in a book on colonial Iberian science.

This is the reason I agreed to take on this job. But I am also well aware of the challenges that lie ahead. Given the breadth of the field, it is impossible for me or anyone else to know of ideal potential reviewers in every sub-field by themselves. Even if one finds the perfect reviewer, convincing a scholar to make time for writing a review in the midst of a busy schedule would be yet another challenge. These challenges have, perhaps, always been the lot of review editors, but with an expanding, ever more diverse field, they have increased manifold. There is no way to overcome these without craving all your indulgences.

I would also love to hear from you any suggestions that you might have to make the book reviews more pertinent, more useful, and more readable. I am particularly keen on developing conversations across sub-disciplinary specializations, to find points of common interest that might connect a historian of biology with a historian of physics, or a medieval Europeanist with a modern Africanist. My ambition is to think of book reviews as a calling card that will introduce work in one sub-field to another, while still providing feedback that is cogent and informed.

As a scholar educated on two different continents and having taught now on three, I am also keenly aware of the need to speak across academic cultures. And, more importantly, I am committed to conducting such conversations in a serious, respectful, and meaningful way rather than indulging in patronizing tokenisms. Here again, the way books are reviewed, whom they are sent to, and where, can do much. It is simply not enough to review books published in multiple academic niches. We must endeavor to do it in a way that does not reproduce dividing lines and appear tokenistic.

All this might seem like a tall order, but I am hopeful that with all your support and help, we, as a society of peers, might achieve a lot together. I am excited at the road that lies ahead

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Projit Mukharji, cont.

and hope you will join me in both sustaining and growing the book reviews in the years to come.

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History of Science Society Newsletter

On the Origin of Orchid

by Jim Endersby

I picked up a copy of Stephen Jay Gould's collection *Hen's Teeth and Horses Toes* (1983), on the recommendation of an old friend and was hooked immediately. I loved Gould's characteristic trick of beginning with a tiny, apparently insignificant detail. He would then contextualize and analyze, explaining and clarifying, but never over-simplifying. When he pulled back from that initial tightly framed close-up, it was usually to reveal a vast vista of time—geological, evolutionary or historical—giving his reader the chance, as William Blake put it, “To see a world in a grain of sand.”

Under Gould's influence, I returned to university and studied to become an academic historian, but tried never to write like one. As a student, I often felt that some academics made a virtue of complexity by burying their insights under mountains of impenetrable jargon. Whereas the writers I admired made complex subjects clear, so I've done my best to emulate them.

A few years ago a publisher invited me to write a short book for a series on plants. Each book was to take a genus or family of plants and explore its significance, from its biology and natural history, to its mythological, artistic and cultural meanings. As botany has been central to much of my research, I was very tempted, but



Jim Endersby (right) receiving the Davis Prize from HSS President Bernie Lightman

temptations are there to be resisted (especially when you have two overdue book projects already underway). Fortunately, the publisher had included a list of the plants and authors who had already committed to the project, which gave me a way out. I wrote back to say I was flattered and would, of course, have loved to contribute, but sadly the only plants I could imagine writing about were orchids and they had already signed someone up to write about them.

On the Origin of Orchid, cont.

Why orchids? Three reasons initially: Sidney Poitier, Raymond Chandler and Charles Darwin—each of whom had fueled my passion for these flowers. Poitier’s movie *In the Heat of the Night* (dir. Norman Jewison, 1967) features an amazing scene in which the suave and cultured big city cop, Virgil Tibbs (Poitier) confronts Eric Endicott (Larry Gates), an elderly, white embodiment of the racist South—and a passionate orchid grower. The two face-off in Endicott’s orchid house, who compares African-Americans to epiphytic orchids because, “like the Negro, they need care and feedin’ and cultivatin’—and that takes time.” Orchids have often been used like this, to represent a fragile, otherworldly luxury—hothouse flowers that cannot survive without expensive attention from their wealthy keepers. The scene ends (spoiler alert) with Endicott slapping Tibbs in the face—who slaps Endicott right back. (When the film was released in 1967, African-Americans in the audience cheered Poitier’s slap, while many white patrons sat in stunned silence.)

Raymond Chandler also used an orchid house for the opening scene of his first novel, *The Big Sleep* (1939). When his detective hero, Philip Marlowe, first meets his elderly client, General Sternwood asks Marlowe if he likes orchids, and the private eye replies “not particularly.” The General, despite

owning a greenhouse stuffed with them, concurs: “They are nasty things. Their flesh is too much like the flesh of men. And their perfume has the rotten sweetness of a prostitute.” The association between orchids, sex and death, is an ancient one in Western cultures, but has never been made more vividly or memorably than by Chandler.

I can’t remember when or how I first became interested in Darwin, but it was Gould’s essay “Worm for a Century, and All Seasons” that first gave me a vivid picture of Darwin at work in his garden. I became particularly fascinated by his greenhouse, where Darwin would experiment with climbing passion flowers and carnivorous sundews, and was fascinated when I learned that the first thing Darwin did after publishing *On the Origin of Species* was to produce a book on orchids (*On the Various Contrivances by which British and Foreign Orchids are fertilised by insects, and on the good effects of intercrossing*, 1860). The book was described by Darwin’s friend Asa Gray as a “flank movement” on the ‘enemy’ of natural theology, which interpreted natural phenomena like the mutual dependence of flowers and insects upon one another as proof of God’s benevolence. Darwin, by contrast, tried to persuade his readers that explanations based on natural selection, were every bit “as interesting” as the explanations offered by those who were convinced that “every

trifling detail” of each orchid’s structure was “the result of the direct interposition of the Creator” (Darwin, 1860: 2). At some point, I knew I wanted to know more about Darwin’s orchids.

Yet, despite my various reasons for being fascinated by orchids, I wrote back to the publisher and declined. Assuring them that that I would really have loved to contribute, but it was orchids or nothing.

Six months later, I got another email; the publisher had good news—their orchid guy had dropped out, so the book was mine. Not the result I had expected, but I appeared to have written myself into a corner. I said yes, persuading myself that I could somehow squeeze a ‘quick 40,000-word book’ into the list of things I’d already undertaken.

Life, as it usually does, had other plans. A year later, as the *Orchid* deadline passed (and I was thinking it was about time I began work on the book), I was diagnosed with cancer, which was not much fun. (In fact, as I was diagnosed with bowel cancer, I feel entitled to say it was a pain in the arse.) However, cancer turned out to be less awful than I’d expected. I was tired and (as my wife, Pam Thurschwell, will happily attest) unbearably grumpy, but it didn’t kill me. The nausea wasn’t too bad and I didn’t lose my hair. I

On the Origin of Orchid, cont.

managed to keep teaching (thanks to the support of my colleagues at the University of Sussex), but found it impossible to write—the tiredness and anxiety made it hard to concentrate. So, while I was undergoing chemotherapy, radiotherapy and recovering from three rounds of surgery, I read about orchids. Starting with Chandler (my favorite comfort reading), I then got the hyper-intelligent, literary Pam (and her hyper-intelligent, literary Facebook friends) to recommend novels about orchids. I followed orchids from Proust to Jocelyn Brooke, back to ancient (and fake) myths and legends. The flowers led me to H.G. Wells' creepy short story "The Flowering of the Strange Orchid" (1894), and that led me to a whole genre of killer orchids. And of course, I read orchid science, from recent research on climate change back to Dioscorides and Theophrastus. And I finally made time to read Darwin's little orchid book properly.

Thanks in large measure to Britain's wonderful National Health Service, I was pronounced cancer-free six years ago. By the time I was finally well enough to start writing, my orchid book had clearly burst the bounds of the series for which it had originally been intended. I cut my first draft brutally, dismayed by the amount I had to omit, but could still only get it down to 59,000 words. So, I sent it to Karen Darling at the University

of Chicago Press, who loved it but added the four most dangerous words one can write to an academic author, "it's a bit short"... (When the book finally appeared it was more than double its original planned length.)

I researched the book (with Gould's example still in mind) by following orchids wherever they led me, and among the many unexpected discoveries I made was that the cultural associations between orchids, sex and death played a role in the discovery of the pollination syndrome known as pseudocopulation. Darwin had been frankly puzzled by orchid mimicry, unable to explain why such plants as the familiar bee orchid (*Orchis apifera*) should so closely resemble a bee—and equally baffled as to why it failed to produce any nectar. Long after Darwin's death, three naturalists (in Algeria, Britain and Australia) independently solved the puzzle, as they realized that these orchids have evolved to exploit an aspect of their pollinators' life cycle. The pollinators of the Algerian mirror orchid (*Orchis speculum*, with which the discovery was first made), for example, are carnivorous wasps, who lay their eggs underground on the bodies of paralyzed caterpillars (thus ensuring that their newly hatched grubs will have access to a supply of fresh meat—a topic Gould wrote about in "Nonmoral Nature"). The male wasps

hatch first and begin searching for females. Since early hatching increases the male's chances of mating with a newly hatched female, natural selection has favored early hatching, so the males typically appear several weeks before the females. The orchids have evolved to exploit this gap, mimicking both the appearance of female wasps, but also their pheromones. The crafty orchids lure the hapless males into attempting to mate with them, after which the frustrated male flies off, covered in pollen, to the next seductive looking orchid and tries again. The orchid gets itself pollinated without having to pay with (biologically expensive) nectar.

Given that this evidence was all there, right in front of the ever-attentive Darwin's eyes, why could he not see it? And why was it apparently so obvious in the early twentieth century that three naturalists discovered it almost simultaneously? The weird killer orchid stories provided the clue. They only began to appear after Darwin's botanical work had been re-interpreted for broader, less-committed audiences. (Darwin himself admitted that a reader would need "a strong taste for Natural History" to get through his orchid book.) Writers like Grant Allen took the two most appealing aspects of Darwin's work, the carnivorous plants and the extraordinarily complex relationships between orchids and their

On the Origin of Orchid, cont.

insect pollinators, and presented them as lively, engaging stories of plants. His neighbor and friend, H.G. Wells conflated the two into the first killer orchid story, in which—as with the numerous imitations that followed—the orchid was explicitly portrayed as a *femme fatale*, a highly perfumed seductress, determined to murder men. And it is surely no coincidence that Grant Allen also wrote *The Woman Who Did* (1895), whose independent-minded female heroine, Herminia Barton, described marriage as a “system of slavery” and an “unholy thing”—and refused to have sex with her lover until he promised not to marry her. Allen’s novel was a scandalous addition to the genre known as the ‘New Woman’ novel, which dramatized the lives of young women who were increasingly independent, both financially and sexually. (Wells wrote one of his own, *Anne Veronica*, in 1909.) Following orchids around persuaded me that their sexy but deadly cultural associations had been essential to an important scientific breakthrough. It seemed that it was only after orchids had helped fiction writers re-imagine women as sexually active seducers (with their own strategies and the intelligence to pursue them), that it became possible for scientists to imagine orchids as having the same qualities. As a result, a scientific fact that had been invisible to Victorians like Darwin, became obvious to the early-twentieth-century generation.

Discovering all these details about orchids proved immensely pleasurable. I had decided early on that *Orchid* would simply be the book I wanted to write, and deliberately gave no thought to whether there was a market for it, whose reading lists it might appear on, and whether or not it would advance my career (not least because there was a one-in-five chance that I wasn’t going to have any further career). I was pleased with the result, but did worry that it had become so idiosyncratic that nobody but me would ever want to read it. Darwin may have felt the same anxiety, when he admitted in his orchid book that he had described his orchids “perhaps in too much detail...” (My tendency to keep talking long after everyone is done listening is probably the only thing Darwin and I have in common.) So I was incredibly delighted when HSS dispelled my fears by awarding the book the Watson Davis and Helen Miles Davis Prize for “the best book for a general audience.” Any recognition from one’s peers is always a great pleasure, of course, but if I were greedy (and obnoxious) enough to choose the prize I would have most liked to win, it would have been this one. Not least because I feel that I’m partly repaying the debt I owe to writers like Gould, as well as my debts to Darwin, Chandler, Poitier and many others.

Massimo Mazzotti on the Genoa Science Festival

If ever there was a time to participate in the Genoa Science Festival (25 Oct.–4 Nov.), I figured, it was this year, following the catastrophic collapse of a bridge in the heart of the city last August. This was a major infrastructural failure that caused the death of 43 people and substantial material damage. The sudden disappearance of the 1967 cable-stayed motorway bridge from the skyline of the city has left an open wound, whose practical and symbolic significance is still in plain sight. The city is now divided into two halves, connected only by secondary, highly trafficked roads. As a consequence, the lives of thousands of commuters have radically changed, while moving containers in and out of the busy port has become more complicated and costly. Long-distance communications with Northern Italy and France are also directly affected. Last but not least, an artifact that had been hailed as a graceful symbol of technological innovation and economic prosperity has crumbled, shuttering the hopes of a city that was already struggling with long-term socioeconomic problems.

Aware of all this, I arrived in Genoa expecting a low-key edition of the Science Festival: I could not have been more wrong. The organizers—and indeed the entire city—instead turned the

Genoa Science Festival, *cont.*

event into an occasion to get Genoa back on its feet. Far from being scaled down, this sixteenth edition of the Festival featured an impressive number and range of events: 128 public lectures and roundtables, 82 laboratories for children and grown-ups, 28 exhibitions, 13 theatre shows, and 15 special events, distributed across 41 different locations. Among them were iconic sites like the Doge's Palace, the Museum of Natural History, and the impressive Acquario—the largest aquarium in Europe—designed by Renzo Piano, a Genoese, on a pier of the ancient port.

The Festival caters to a wide spectrum of visitors. This edition opened with packed plenary sessions by Alessio Figalli, one of the 2018 Fields medalists, on the theory of optimal transport and its applications, and by Elisa Resconi, Heisenberg professor for astroparticle physics at the Technical University of Munich, on gravitational waves. Recent breakthroughs in science and technology figured prominently on the program, as the Festival aims to be a stage where outstanding scientists from Italy and abroad can present and discuss their latest research. But the Festival aims also to offer a unique occasion for audiences of all ages to “experience” science through several interactive laboratories and hands-on exhibitions, some of which engage with pre-school children and their

families. And indeed, one of the distinctive traits of this Festival is its large team of well-trained scientific instructors, about 500, most of them graduate and undergraduate students at the local university. The organizers consider this group key to the ultimate success of the Festival, as they keep much of it together under the banner: “discover, enjoy, learn: science changes your life.”

The Genoa Science Festival Association was established in 2003 as a non-profit organization for “the promotion and dissemination of science and technology to the general public.” Among its members are the University of Genoa, the Italian Institute of Technology, the National Research Council, the National Institute for Astrophysics, the National Institute for Nuclear Physics, the Gran Sasso Science Institute, and the Fermi Center, but also the municipality and the chamber of commerce of Genoa, the local employers' federation, and the regional government. Funding for the Festival is secured through an articulated system of sponsorships and partnerships. The association sees its popularizing mission, and its support to scientific culture, education, and research, as having an essential civic function: the diffusion of scientific knowledge makes for “better citizens.” Through the Festival, which has high media visibility in Italy, the association also aims to convince

policy makers to invest more in research and development, both nationally and in the region.

While the association and the international scientific committee that finalizes the program are obviously key to the Festival, its success also depends on an association of Friends of the Festival that effectively connects its events to the life of the city. This group promotes science-related events throughout the year and, during the Festival, it literally brings many of the roughly 300 invited speakers into the homes of the Genoese. How is this possible? At the height of its power, the Republic of Genoa vied with Venice for the control of the major trading routes and was one of the main banking centres in Europe. The city however, unlike other European capitals, did not have a site devoted to welcoming and hosting its most notable guests. In the sixteenth century, the senate of the republic decided that the entire city was a “republican royal palace,” and that guests would be allocated to families who owned palaces (the more impressive the palace, the higher the guests' rank). Reviving this ancient tradition, Genoese families and associations now invite the speakers of the day to dinners that have become a distinctive and highly significant trait of the Festival.

Genoa Science Festival, *cont.*

Prominent themes in this edition were mathematics, astrophysics, medicine, robotics and disability, climate change, and sustainability. “Debunking” and “fake news” featured in the descriptions of many events, including a well-attended roundtable on “Deadly Bollocks.” It was fascinating to see how certain events were embedded in the texture of the old city, like an interactive exhibition on urban regeneration set in a deconsecrated Gothic church, or one on the role of media in fostering Fascist anti-Semitic propaganda, set in a nineteenth-century synagogue.

The Festival also featured a guest country, Israel, whose culture, science, and technology were given significant space within the program. The choice, according to the organizers, fit well the theme for the year: change. The theme was to be interpreted broadly, but there was a clear emphasis on understanding and controlling change in social and natural environments. In fact, the collapse of the bridge over the summer threw the question of environmental sustainability into an even sharper relief. To many participants, “change” certainly referred to the necessity of transforming the city of Genoa—its infrastructural system and its relation to a fragile territory, easily damaged and slow to recover from abuse, natural or man-made. As a further reminder of this fragility, during the

Festival heavy rain, strong winds, and rough seas pummeled the city, causing extensive damage. The weather conditions turned so severe that, on October 29, rail traffic was suspended and all the events of the Festival scheduled for the day were cancelled. And yet, by the closing day, 150,000 visitors had checked in, and 90% of the events had sold out.

If the pounding rain underscored the urgency of the Genoese conversations on fragile environments, so does the wildfire smoke that makes it impossible for me to open the window as I write up this piece in California. How can historians of science contribute to such conversations? The Genoa Festival, like other similar events devoted to public engagement with science, did not feature much history, the emphasis being, above all, on the excitement of discovery and “innovation.” And yet, history of science had a foothold. For one thing, the collapse of the bridge had made dramatically clear that maintenance and long-term considerations should be at least as relevant as innovation. But there were also events devoted to the recognition of the contributions of numerous female scientists throughout history, and sessions on the transformation of physics in the twentieth century. History of science can bring diversity and possibilities in the conversation.

I was part of a roundtable on the historical conditions within which new ideas and gendered epistemic values emerged during the eighteenth century... ideas and values that excluded certain groups (women, non-white people) from the professional practice of mathematics. In particular, I argued that the existential and career trajectories of a few early modern women of science show clearly that their activity, while significant, was not the beginning of a story of emancipation. Instead, new historical conditions for exclusion ensued after a period of relative tolerance and participation. Historical development, it turns out, is not linear, and what we consider fundamental conquests are in reality precarious achievements, which can be contested and wiped out. Colleagues in roundtables and exhibitions on the history of scientific racism made similar considerations. One of the many things that historians of science can do well is to emphasize the precariousness of our social and scientific achievements. The message seems to have resonated strongly with audiences during those stormy Genoese days.

Diplomatic Studies of Science: The Nuclear Diplomacies Workshop in Japan and Greece

by Maria Rentetzi, National Technical University of Athens

From November 9 to 11, 2018 around twenty historians of science and technology accompanied by a few international studies scholars met in SOKENDAI, Japan to discuss what nuclear science has to do with diplomacy. Located at the heart of Miura Peninsula in Kanagawa Prefecture, an hour away from Tokyo, SOKENDAI, is a unique university as it exclusively provides graduate programs and exceptional research facilities for its faculty members. Our colleague Kenji Ito, who has made SOKENDAI his home for the last decade, generously accepted my invitation to co-organize a two stage workshop, meeting first in Japan during November 2018 and consequently in Athens, Greece in May 2019. Our aim was to bring together scholars working on the history of nuclear sciences and the role of international organizations in shaping nuclear diplomacy with diplomatic historians and political scientists focusing on the ways nuclear scientists and engineers have contributed, and, continue to do so, in international negotiations.

Our objective was first and foremost to investigate the notion of nuclear diplomacy/ies and explore its various aspects including diplomacy concerning nuclear energy production as well as the circulation of related knowledge and materials. Although international

collaborations for scientists have long been a constitutive and natural part of their work, even in periods of intense political upheavals, to diplomats and policy makers the institutional link between science and diplomacy has been fairly new. Science diplomacy has indeed evolved to become a catchy term of increasing importance that has caught the attention of both scientists and politicians at the highest level. On 15 July 2008 Alan I. Leshner, Chief Executive Officer of the AAAS, announced the Center for Science Diplomacy during a Congressional testimony on international science cooperation. At the time, the AAAS envisioned science as a diplomatic tool that ought to contribute to foreign policy. A year later the AAAS joined forces with the Royal Society of Science to organize a two-day meeting on “New frontiers in science diplomacy,” regarded since as the foundation of science diplomacy.

The list of attendees, a group of 200 delegates including government ministers, scientists, diplomats, policymakers, business leaders, and journalists from twenty countries, is a concrete example of the instrumental role science and scientific cooperation has been called upon to play. Sharing the traditional interpretation that science is universal, i.e., both transnational and



Nuclear Diplomacies Workshop, group photo in front of the Shonan Village Center, Hayama, Kanagawa, 11.11.2018.

Photo courtesy Nozomi Mizushima

above politics, attendees agreed that science has an important role to play in international affairs. In a subsequent publication science diplomacy was described through three types of activities: 1. science informs issues of diplomatic concern (science in diplomacy); 2. diplomacy facilitates international scientific cooperation (diplomacy for science) and 3. science functions as a last resort diplomatic tool (science for diplomacy). Presenting the conference’s report a year later to the Academy’s General Assembly, David Miliband, the British Foreign Secretary, argued that “We have to think how science and

Diplomatic Studies of Science, *cont.*

diplomacy can work together. Scientific progress can achieve breakthroughs that diplomacy simply cannot match.”¹

Obviously, what lay behind the intense interest of national governments in science is its use as an avenue for diversifying international dialogue and solving problems that resist traditional diplomatic avenues. Scientists’ supposed impartiality, arising from their commitment to being objective and unbiased, can open doors and unravel Gordian knots that diplomats’ negotiating skills often cannot. This instrumental model of understanding science diplomacy, implies that science is valued as a means to an end in an unequal relation to diplomacy, which is a desirable end to itself.

But while scientists, diplomats, and politicians struggle to find efficient ways to use science as a new diplomatic instrument to overcome the limitations of political, economic, and cultural diplomacy, historians, philosophers, and Science and Technology Studies scholars remain awkwardly silent when it comes to the fact that scientific knowledge and expertise have been long intertwined with diplomacy. Only recently,

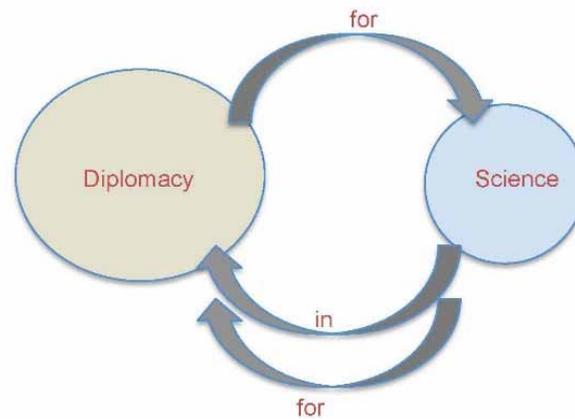


Fig. 1. The instrumental model of science diplomacy values science as a means to an end, a foreign policy handy tool.

by espousing the lessons of international and diplomatic history, historians of science shifted their focus to the ways science has been key to diplomatic negotiations.

Being a historian of science who studies the history of the International Atomic Energy Agency and its radiation protection projects and policies, I share the ambitious goal to reshape the historiography of postwar science by using a new analytical tool: that of science diplomacy. Despite several historical accounts of science diplomacy well before World War II, a fundamental assumption seems to underlie recent perspectives on the term. “Science diplomacy really got

its start in the modern era after World War II over the issue of nuclear weapons” according to William Colglazier, editor-in-chief of *Science & Diplomacy*.² Science diplomacy is presented as primarily nuclear diplomacy. It is indeed hard to ignore the impact of the Cold War on both science and diplomacy, the American hegemony over European science, or the ways US funding agencies politicized science by awarding grants based on political affiliations.³ Historians have written volumes on Cold War science being preoccupied with state-centered activities. Political scientists have analyzed international affairs as the sum of activities of nations as they try to advance their position in the global geopolitical order. What unifies these various studies is the nation as the basic unit of analysis and the view of science as facilitator in diplomatic affairs and promoter of national interests.

The *Nuclear Diplomacies* workshop aimed to move focus from these narratives and bring front and center the fact that postwar science has been characterized by the growing presence of scientific and technical experts in diplomatic affairs, the central role of international

1 Roy MacLeod. “The Royal Society and the Commonwealth: Old Friendships, New Frontiers” *Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London* Vol. 64, Supplement 1: The Royal Society and Science in 20th Century, 22-23 April 2010 (20 September 2010), pp. 137-149.

2 Colglazier, William. “Science Diplomacy and Future Worlds,” *Science & Diplomacy*, September 2018, 7(3), <http://www.sciencediplomacy.org/editorial/2018/science-diplomacyand-future-worlds>.

3 John Krige. *American Hegemony and the Postwar Reconstruction of Science in Europe*. (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2006).

Diplomatic Studies of Science, *cont.*

diplomatic organizations such as the IAEA in settling scientific issues, the political cooperation among nations as a precondition for any scientific collaboration, and the involvement of diplomats in resolving scientific controversies. To understand the complexity of these issues we put state conflicts and bilateral negotiations in the background. Instead, we bring forward four intertwined issues:

- 1) the key role of international diplomatic organizations in shaping both science and diplomacy,
- 2) the multilateral and multinational character of international science affairs,
- 3) the material culture of science diplomacy, and
- 4) the transnational flow of scientific knowledge and expertise initiated and facilitated by international organizations.

I argue that there has been indeed a single most significant event for science diplomacy that occurred with the development of the United Nations system of specialized agencies and organizations. It was the moment that science was from the outset perceived as part of a complex collective arrangement, a comprehensive global agreement for the promotion of social and economic conditions that could ensure peace and

prosperity right after the devastation of World War II. The entanglement of the political to the epistemic that proved inextricable after the end of the war, led to the understanding of science as constitutive of diplomacy. Science was no longer perceived as an instrument in the hands of state ambassadors but as a constitutive element of the UN's identity. Eager to safeguard their territories, the colonial powers that joined the UN felt obliged "...to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article." In short, the "declaration regarding non-self-governing territories," article 73 of the UN Charter, made clear that encouraging research and supporting scientific collaborations were basic pillars for the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories.⁴ Without doubt, the shift from national to multinational diplomacy went hand in hand with the assumption that international affairs cut across national borders and geopolitical order is shaped by complex networks of shared interests that go beyond national concerns. In this respect science diplomacy was understood as a complex

⁴ Charter of the United Nations, Chapter XI — Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories, article 73, <http://legal.un.org/repertory/art73.shtml>

multinational and multifaceted activity, an integral part of the new international order that required the involvement of the UN international organizations on a highly interdisciplinary basis.

After all, as historians of science we are accountable for the stories we tell. While we are after the global circulation of expertise, materials, techniques, people, instruments, technologies, and ideas bridging scientific disciplines, we also want to turn history into lessons for the contemporary actors in the field. In this perspective the diplomatic studies the *Nuclear Diplomacies* workshop suggests, reject the programmatic separation between science and diplomacy and the instrumental use of science in diplomatic practice as it has been suggested by diplomats and government officials. Being not only a mode of knowledge but also a human cultural practice that masters and explains both natural phenomena and social matters, science is inextricable from the context of diplomatic negotiations that shapes it. Thus the rich Science and Technology Studies literature on the co-construction of science and technology could find a fertile soil in analyzing science diplomacy.

Diplomatic studies of science raise the question of how science and diplomacy make sense to each other and highlight a significant feature of

Diplomatic Studies of Science, *cont.*

scientific activity to be investigated in specific diplomatic settings where science arises as their constituent practice. The power of postwar history in this case is to expose the complexities of a tangled relationship between two intrinsically valued practices—the scientific and the diplomatic—in which the accomplishment of scientific work continually involves the articulation of what diplomatic multinational and multilateral negotiations consist of, while, at the same time, the art of diplomacy gets concretely embedded in the epistemic aspect of this work. How is this done? How has science diplomacy been performed, by whom, and where? What counts as science diplomacy and who counts as a science diplomat? These are the pressing questions diplomatic studies of science are challenged to address, bringing an emphasis to the importance of international diplomatic organizations within the UN system in writing postwar history; exposing the significance of the material world and of scientific objects in diplomatic practices; accounting for the diversity of locations that have served as sites of science diplomacy.

The *Nuclear Diplomacies* workshop was not ambitious only in reshaping post war history of science by exploring the shift from an instrumental model of science diplomacy to

a co-constructive relation of two mutually shaped domains, that of post war science and diplomacy. We were unashamed to claim that we can influence the publishing culture in our field, as well. The editors of *History and Technology* accepted our invitation to act as editorial sponsors, that is to provide on-site support and guidance on how we could sharpen our arguments, care about young scholars, and discuss one to one on how ideas become published words, challenge the safety of traditional narratives and expose their own standpoint in the issues at hand. We were fortunate to have with us Amy Slaton, one of the editors and Jesse Smith, deputy editor of *History and Technology*. For three days they generously offered ideas, comments, and suggestions as “on site editors” as if they were on-site engineers who spend their days on the construction site making sure that their dwellings will be long lasting. In addition, Casimiro Vizzini, expert on science diplomacy from UNESCO’s Division of Science Policy and Capacity Building, joined us and offered a valuable institutional perspective to our vivid discussions. The meeting was sponsored by SOKENDAI University, partially supported by InsSciDE, an EU Horizon 2020 funded project, and was endorsed by the National Technical University of Athens, UNESCO, and

the international journal *History and Technology*. The full program of the *Nuclear Diplomacies* Workshop can be found here <https://nucleardiplomacies.weebly.com/>

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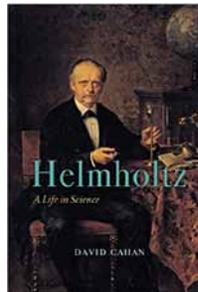
Professor Maria Rentetzi, the former science diplomacy adviser to the alternate minister of foreign affairs in Greece, leads the work package on security and science diplomacy of a European project entitled InsSciDE and is the principal investigator of a 2 million euro grant (ERC Consolidator) on the history of radiation diplomacy and the IAEA. <http://mariarentetzi.weebly.com/>

Member News

Ellen Abrams (Cornell University), Vyta Baselice, and John Lisle shared the grand prize World War I and the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council: A Research Competition for research papers written by scholars under 30 about how scientists and engineers in the United States were engaged in the World War I effort.

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David Cahan (University of Nebraska - Lincoln) recently published *Helmholtz: A Life in Science* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2018).



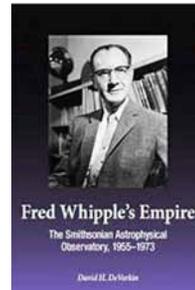
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Andreas Daum (State University of New York (SUNY) at Buffalo), Department of History, was awarded a **Humboldt Research Award**, also called Humboldt Prize, by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. The award is granted in recognition of a researcher's entire achievements to date. He is invited to spend the academic year 2019-20 at the Ludwig Maximilians University in Munich. His brief biography of Alexander von Humboldt will be published in February 2019 by C. H. Beck Publishers.

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David H. DeVorkin (Smithsonian Institution) recently published *Fred Whipple's Empire: The*

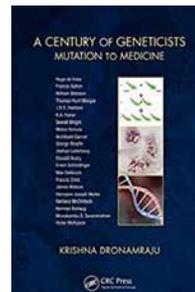
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, 1955-1973 (Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, 2018).



Fred Whipple's Empire explores the forces and drives that brought two astronomical institutions together—the Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., and the Harvard College Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts—to become the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in the early 1970s, one of the largest institutions devoted to astronomy and space science in the world. **View the free ebook here.**

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Krishna Dronamraju (Foundation for Genetic Research, Houston, Texas) recently published *A Century of Geneticists: Mutation to Medicine* (CRC Press, 2018).



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Richard Duschl was named Executive Director of Southern Methodist University's Caruth Institute for Engineering Education & Texas Instrument Distinguished Chair in the **Lyle School of Engineering**. The Institute's mission is to become a national center of excellence

in researching, developing, delivering, and evaluating new and innovative K-16 STEM and Engineering Education programs, in engineering education policy research, and in the public's understanding of STEM initiatives and engineering education.

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Matthew Daniel Eddy (Durham University) was promoted to **Chair and Professor of the History and Philosophy of Science** at Durham University.

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Andrew Fiss (Michigan Technological University) recently published "**Structures of Antifeminism: Drugs and Women's Education in the Texts of Dr. Clarke**" in *Peitho* 21, no. 1 (Fall/Winter 2018): 81-103. MTU's news office ran a story about the article:

Kelley Christensen, "**Gender, Drugs and Education: A History of STEM Antifeminism,**" *Michigan Tech News*, 8 November 2018.

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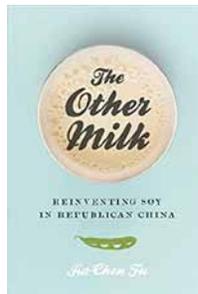
Robert Fox (University of Oxford) received the **Gustav Neuenschwander Prize**, the main prize of the European Society for the History of Science, at the society's biennial conference in London in September 2018. The prize is awarded every two years for outstanding life-long achievements and major contributions to

Member News, cont.

the discipline of the history of science. The prize follows the award of the History of Science Society's George Sarton Medal in 2015 and the Alexandre Koyré Medal of the International Academy of the History of Science in 2016.

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Jia-Chen Fu (Emory University) recently published *The Other Milk: Reinventing Soy in Republican China* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2018).



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Joseph Gal (University of Colorado, emeritus) recently published “In Defense of Louis Pasteur: Critique of Gerald Geison's Deconstruction of Pasteur's Discovery of Molecular Chirality” (Chirality in Press, 2018).

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Daniel Goldstein (University of California, Davis) is actively involved in the struggle to protect/assert academic freedom, which seems to be an issue at more and more universities these days. At the University of California, it has broken out in the context of the librarians' contract (we're unionized) and is spreading from there. He was interviewed recently for AFT Voices, the online news site of the American Federation of Teachers — [listen here](#).

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Judith Goodstein (California Institute of Technology) recently published *Einstein's Italian Mathematicians: Ricci, Levi-Civita, and the Birth of General Relativity* (Providence: American Mathematical Society, 2018).

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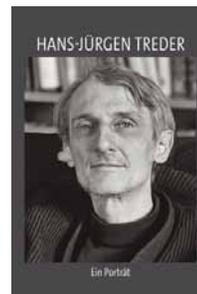


Melinda Gormley (University of California, Irvine) who is HSS's representative to Section L of AAAS, and also Section L Secretary, would like to announce the **newly elected AAAS Fellows** for the section on History and Philosophy of Science:

- Helen E. Longino, Stanford University
- Jürgen Renn, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science (Germany)
- James Francis Woodward, University of Pittsburgh

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Hans J. Haubold (United Nations) would like to announce the new book *Hans-Jürgen Treder: Ein Porträt* by Monika Schulz-Fieguth (Potsdam: Christian & Cornelius Ruess, 2018).



Hans-Jürgen Treder, lead physicist of the German Democratic Republic (better known as East Germany, 1949–1990), would have celebrated his 90th birthday on 4 September 2018.

The renowned photographer, Monika Schulz-Fieguth, accompanied Treder for more than 30 years to capture his life in society and in science that reflected an unusual personality at the highest standards of research in astronomy, physics, mathematics, and philosophy on a day-to-day basis. Treder was able to secure space and time for intense research work in his professional environment ranging from the solar neutrino problem to the meaning of quantum gravity. He supported actively the United Nations' efforts to make available education and science to nations worldwide.

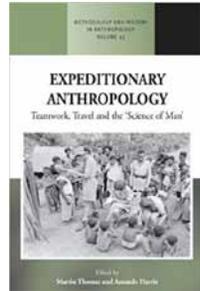
The book (in German), containing essays on social and scientific life, 128 pages, 103 b/w photos, ISBN 978-3-00-060245-0, Euro 35.00, can be ordered by writing to the author and photographer at m@schulz-fieguth.de or visiting www.schulzfieguth.de.

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Pamela Henson (Smithsonian Institution) recently published “Looking at Culture through an Artist's Eyes: William Henry Holmes and the Exploration of Native American Archaeology” in *Expeditionary Anthropology: Teamwork*,

Member News, cont.

Travel, and the 'Science of Man,' edited by M. Thomas and A. Harris, pp. 128-49 (New York: Berghahn Books, 2018).



She also published “American Zoos: A Shifting Balance between Recreation and Conservation” in *The Ark and Beyond: The Evolution of Zoo and Aquarium Conservation*, edited by B. Minter, J. Maienschein, and J.P. Collins, pp. 65-76 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2018).



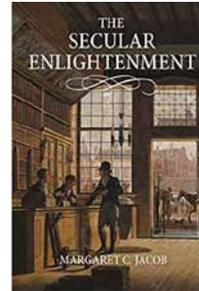
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Bruce J. Hunt (University of Texas at Austin) recently published “Imperial Science: Victorian Cable Telegraphy and the Making of ‘Maxwell’s Equations’” in *Proceedings of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers* 106, no. 8 (Aug. 2018): 1458-65.

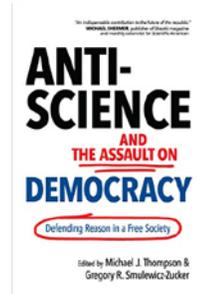
The article was drawn from the George Sarton Memorial Lecture on the History and Philosophy of Science, which he delivered at the February 2018 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

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Margaret Jacob (UCLA) recently published *The Secular Enlightenment* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2019).

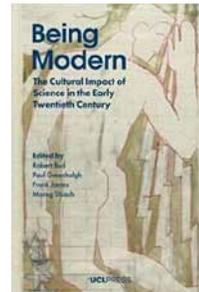


She also recently published “The Left, Science Studies, and Global Warming,” in editors Michael J. Thompson and Gregory R. Smulewicz-Zucker’s *Anti-Science and the Assault on Democracy: Defending Reason in a Free Society* (Amherst: Prometheus Books, 2018) pp.123-130.



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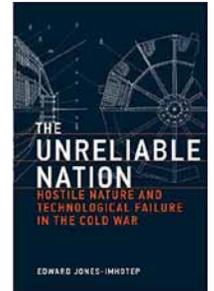
Frank James (UCL/Royal Institution) recently published *Being Modern: The Cultural Impact of Science in the Early Twentieth Century* (London: UCL Press, 2018) with co-editors Robert Bud, Paul Greenhalgh, and Morag Shiach.



A PDF of this book can be downloaded for free from the UCL Press website.

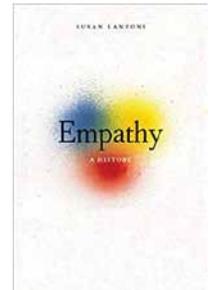
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Edward Jones-Imhotep (York University) was awarded the Society for the History of Technology’s **Sidney Edelstein Prize** for his book *The Unreliable Nation: Hostile Nature and Technological Failure in the Cold War* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 2017). The prize is awarded to the author of an outstanding scholarly book in the history of technology published during the preceding three years.



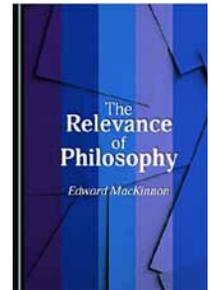
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Susan Lanzoni (Harvard University) recently published *Empathy: A History* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2018).



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Edward MacKinnon (California State University East Bay, emeritus) recently published *The Relevance of Philosophy* (Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars, 2018) and “**The role of a posteriori mathematics in physics**” in *Studies in the History and Philosophy of Modern Physics* 62 (2018), 166-175.

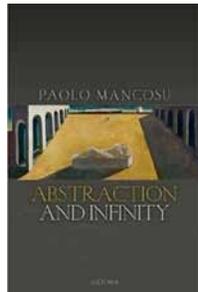


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Member News, cont.

Paolo Mancosu (University of California, Berkeley) was awarded the **Alexander von Humboldt Research Award**, which the Humboldt Foundation describes as granted to “internationally renowned academics... whose fundamental discoveries, new theories, or insights have had a significant impact on their own discipline and who are expected to continue producing cutting-edge achievements in the future.” Mancosu used the award to spend the period from January to July 2018 at the Center for Mathematical Philosophy at the Ludwig-Maximilian University in Munich.

He also recently published ***Abstraction and Infinity*** (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017).



Philip Marston (Washington State University) recently published the following articles: “**Humblet’s angular momentum decomposition applied to radiation torque on metallic spheres using the Hagen–Rubens approximation**” in *Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy & Radiative Transfer* 220 (November 2018): 97–105.

“**Maxwell–Thomson–Loschmidt reversal**” in *Nature Physics* 13 (January 2017): 2, and

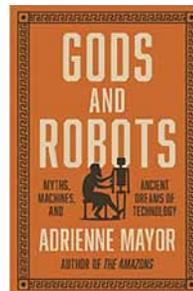
“**James Clerk Maxwell and the physics of sound**” in *Acoustics Today* 12, no. 4 (December 2016): 20-8.

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Janice Gunther Martin (University of Notre Dame) is pleased to announce the formation and incorporation of the Equine History Collective (EHC), a 501(c)(3) nonprofit. The EHC promotes the horse as a lens for trans-regional history, and serves as an interface for related historical research in the humanities, sciences, and social sciences. The organization just successfully completed its first annual conference, held at Cal Poly Pomona in partnership with the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Library, on the theme “Why Equine History Matters.” To learn more about the EHC, get EHC blog alerts, and become a member, visit equinehistory.org, or e-mail equinehistory@gmail.com. Katrin Boniface of UC Riverside serves as president, Dr. Kathryn Renton of the Getty Research Institute as treasurer, and Janice Gunther Martin as secretary.

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Adrienne Mayor (Berggruen Fellow 2018-19, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University) recently published ***Gods and Robots: Myths,***



Machines, and Ancient Dreams of Technology (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2018).

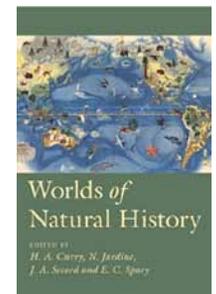
Gods and Robots, published on 27 November 2018, so far has been reviewed by the *Economist*, *Spectator*, *Gizmodo*, *London Times*, among others, and featured in the *Guardian* Digital Culture Podcast.

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Sara Miles (retired) recently gave two lectures to church groups. In September she spoke at a large ELCA church near Toledo, Ohio, on “Issues Affecting Society’s Attitudes toward Science and Religion.” In November she spoke at the Presbytery of the PCUSA in St. Louis on “Scientific Issues that the Church Needs to Think About.” In both cases, the audience raised questions concerning the history of science and how to integrate science and Christianity.

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Brian Ogilvie (University of Massachusetts Amherst) recently published “Visions of Ancient Natural History” in ***Worlds of Natural History***, edited by Helen Curry, Nicholas Jardine, James Secord, and Emma Spary (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018).



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Member News, cont.

Marilyn Ogilvie (University of Oklahoma) recently published *For the Birds: American Ornithologist Margaret Morse Nice* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2018).



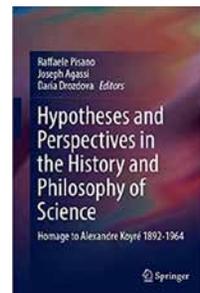
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Raffaele Pisano (Lille University) was elected (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) **President of the Inter-Divisional Teaching Commission** (IDTC) in 2017. This commission is under the IUHPST/DLMPST/DHST. (Since 2011, he also served IDTC as Vice-President elected in Nancy, France). He is Full Professor at the Lille University, France.

Research: History of Physics, Physics and Mathematics Relationship into the History, Nature of Science Teaching-NoS.

Teaching: “History of Physics” (at the Lille Science and Technology), “History of Science & Scientific Teaching Activities, etc.” (at the Lille Humanities and Social Sciences) and “History of Modern Physics/Science and Society” (at the École supérieure de journalisme de Lille).

He and Paolo Bussotti recently published “On



the Conceptualization of Force in Johannes Kepler's Corpus: an Interplay between Physics/Mathematics and Metaphysics” in *Hypotheses and Perspectives in History and Philosophy of Science: Homage to Alexandre Koyré 1892-1964*, foreword by Bernadette Bensaude-Vincent, edited by Raffaele Pisano, Joseph Agassi, Daria Drozdova, 295-346 (Dordrecht: Springer, 2017).

He and Paolo Bussotti also recently published “Historical and Philosophical Details on Leibniz's Planetary Movements as Physical-Structural Model” in *The Dialogue between Sciences, Philosophy and Engineering. New Historical and Epistemological Insights: Homage to Gottfried W. Leibniz 1646-1716*, foreword by Eberhard Knobloch, edited by Raffaele Pisano, Michel Fichant, Agamenon Oliveira, Paolo Bussotti, 49-92 (London: London College Publication, 2017).

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Duris Pascal (University of Bordeaux) was awarded the Prix Passet 2017 of the Entomological Society of France for the book he wrote with Elvire Diaz, *The Factory of Entomology: Léon Dufour (1780-1865)* (Pessac: University Presses of Bordeaux, 2017).

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Alexander Pavuk (Morgan State University) recently published “**The American Association for the Advancement of Science Committee on Evolution and the Scopes Trial: Race, Eugenics, and Public Science in the U.S.A.**” in *Historical Research* 91, no. 251 (February 2018): 137-159.

Free open access to the complete article is included as part of a journal sample issue.

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Greg Priest (Stanford University) recently published “**Tools of Reason: The Practice of Scientific Diagramming from Antiquity to the Present**” in a special issue of *Endeavour* 42, nos. 2-3 (2018), 49-188, with co-editors Paula Findlen and Silvia De Toffoli.

Included in that same issue are “**Diagramming Evolution: The Case of Darwin's Trees**” in *Endeavour* 42, nos. 2-3 (2018), 157-171, along with “**Tools of Reason**” in *Endeavour* 42, nos. 2-3 (2018), 49-59, with Silvia De Toffoli and Paula Findlen.

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Jamil Ragep (McGill University) would like to announce that the **Islamic Scientific Manuscripts Initiative** (ISMI) is pleased to launch its public website. ISMI is a collaborative project that is directed jointly by Dr. Sally Ragep and Prof. Jamil Ragep at McGill

Member News, cont.

University, Montreal, and by Prof. Lorraine Daston at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science (MPIWG Berlin). The senior technical researcher is Dr. Robert Casties (MPIWG Berlin). Further information appears later in this *Newsletter*.

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Karen Randall (Propolis Press) recently published *The Leyden Jar: A Biography* (Northampton: Propolis Press, 2018).

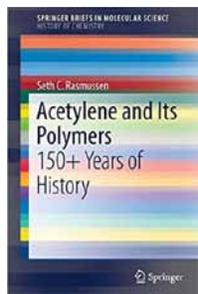
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Joy Rankin (Independent scholar) recently published *A People's History of Computing in the United States* (Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press, 2018).



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Seth C. Rasmussen (North Dakota State University) recently published *Acetylene and Its Polymers: 150+ Years of History* (Heidelberg: Springer, 2018) and “Revisiting the Early History of Synthetic Polymers: Critiques and New Insights” in *Ambix* 65, no. 4 (November 2018): 356-372.



He was also elected as the 2019 Chair-Elect for the History of Chemistry (HIST) Division of the American Chemical Society. He will become Chair of the Division in 2021.

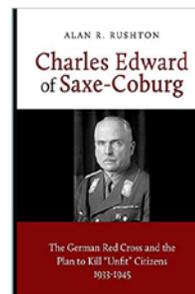
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Helen M. Rozwadowski (University of Connecticut, Avery Point) recently published *Vast Expanses: A History of the Oceans* (London: Reaktion Books, 2018).



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Alan Rushton (Huntington Medical Center) recently published *Talking Back against the Nazi Scheme to Kill the Handicapped Citizens of Germany 1933-1945* (Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2018) and *Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg: The German Red Cross and the Plan to Kill “Unfit” Citizens 1933-1945* (Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2018).

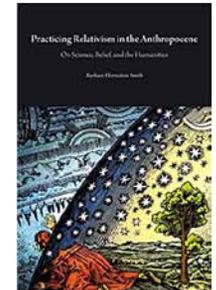


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Jeremy Schneider (Princeton University) recently published “**The First Mite: Insect Genealogy in Hooke's *Micrographia***” *Annals of Science* 75, no. 3 (2018), 165-200.

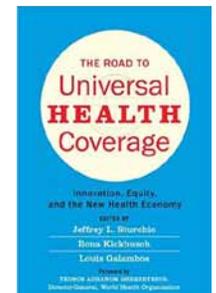
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Barbara Herrnstein Smith (Duke University) recently published *Practicing Relativism in the Anthropocene: On Science, Belief, and the Humanities* (London: Open Humanities Press, 2018).



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Jeffrey L. Sturchio (Rabin Martin) recently published *The Road to Universal Health Coverage: Innovation, Equity and the New Health Economy* with co-editors Ilona Kickbusch and Louis Galambos (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2018).



He also published “**Global Health Disruptors: The Global Healthcare Market**” (*BMJ*, 30 November 2018) and “The Professionalization of American Chemistry: How the German Ph.D. Model Crossed the Atlantic,” with Ned D. Heindel and James J. Bohning in editor Seth

Member News, cont.

C. Rasmussen's *Igniting The Chemical Ring Of Fire: Historical Evolution Of The Chemical Communities Of The Pacific Rim* (World Scientific, 2018, pp.387-425).

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Kenneth L. Taylor (University of Oklahoma) was awarded the Prix Eugène Wegmann by the Société Géologique de France, at its annual meeting in October 2018.

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Alain Touwaide is a Visiting Professor in the Department of History of Medicine, University of Rome "La Sapienza," for a 6-week period. He researches the epidemiology of antiquity, with a focus on malaria in ancient Rome. Besides, he delivers lectures on the history of botany and medicine.

During the winter term (January-March 2019), he will be teaching the course "Mediterranean Medical Traditions: Comparative Perspectives: at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).

He and Eric Yarnel recently published "**Accuracy of Dioscorides' *De materia medica* (1st century C.E.) regarding diuretic activity of plants**" in *Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine*, 2018.

He and E. Appetiti recently published "Searching for Chinese Medicinal Plants in Greek Classical

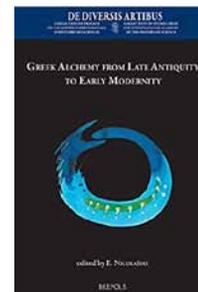
Medicine: A First Approach" in *Chinese Medicine and Culture* 1 (2018): 40-45.

He also recently published "Towards a Catalogue of Greek Medical Manuscripts" in *Greek Manuscript Cataloguing: Past, Present, and Future*, edited by Paolo Degni and Paolo Eleute, 111-118 (Turnhout: Brepols, 2018).



He also recently published "The Alchemical Manuscript Tradition. An Overview" in *Greek Alchemy from Late Antiquity to Early Modernity*, edited by Efthymios Nicolaidis, 41-54 (Turnhout: Brepols, 2018).

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Katelyn Horstman, a UCLA undergraduate astrophysics student, working with HSS member **Virginia Trimble** as a summer intern, recently completed, wrote up, posted on arXiv, and submitted to *Scientometrics* a paper titled **A Citation History of Measurements of Newton's Constant of Gravity**.

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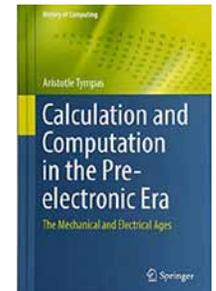
Pasquale Tucci (Università degli Studi di Milano, emeritus) and Clara Silvia Roero recently

published *I Diari Berlinesi (1857-1859) di Giovanni Virginio Schiaparelli* (Torino: Deputazione Subalpina di Storia Patria e Centro di Studi per la Storia dell'Università di Torino, 2018).

.....

Aristotle Tympas (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens) recently published *Calculation and Computation in the Pre-electronic Era: The Mechanical and Electrical Ages* (London: Springer, 2017).

.....



Peter D. Usher (Pennsylvania State University) recently published "Tubal, Shylock, and the Myth of Venice" in *Polemos Journal of Law, Literature, and Culture* (2018) 12:2, 415-428.

.....

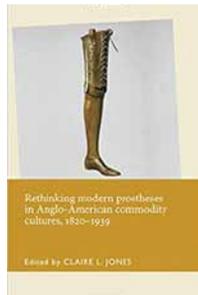
Jaipreet Virdi (University of Delaware) and Coreen McGuire recently published "**Phyllis M. Tookey Kerridge and the Science of Audiometric Standardization in Britain**" in *British Journal of the History of Science* 51, no.1 (March 2018): 123-146.

She also recently published "**Prevention & Conservation: Historicizing the Stigma of Hearing Loss, 1910-1940**" in *Journal of Law,*

Member News, cont.

Medicine and Ethics 45, no.4 (December 2017): 531-544.

She also recently published “Between Cure and Prosthesis: ‘Good Fit’ in Artificial Eardrums” in *Rethinking Modern Prostheses in Anglo-American Commodity Cultures, 1820-1939*, edited by Claire L. Jones, 48-69 (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2017).



.....

Robert S. Westman (University of California, San Diego) is the 2018-2019 Sarton Chair and recipient of the Sarton Medal in the History of Science awarded by the University of Ghent. Given in recognition of lifetime achievement in research, the chair is named after George Sarton. As Sarton Chair, Westman gave two public lectures in Ghent on 11 and 12 October 2018. Both presentations will be published in *Sartonianana*. After 19 years at UCLA, Westman joined the Department of History at UC San Diego in 1988 and became one of the founders of its Science Studies Program.

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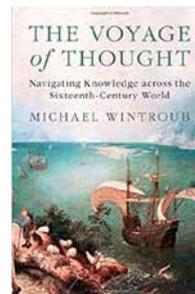
Travis Wilds (University of Minnesota—Twin Cities) was awarded an **NEH Fellowship**, a year-long fellowship in support of research and

writing for a book titled *Empire of Exactitude: Life, Literature and the Physical Sciences in Post-Enlightenment France*. The book addresses the socio-historical dynamics through which new ideals of quantification advocated by Pierre-Simon Laplace and others prevailed in French physical science, shaped the new positive sciences of life, and eventually spread across Napoleonic Europe.

.....

Michael Wintroub (University of California, Berkeley) was awarded the **Pickstone Prize** from the British Society for the History of Science. Established to commemorate the historian of science Professor John Pickstone, the Pickstone Prize is awarded every two years to the best scholarly book in the history of science. The winning book will mark a major advance in the understanding and interpretation of the scientific past.

The 2018 BSHS Pickstone Prize has been awarded to Wintroub for his book *The Voyage of Thought: Navigating Knowledge across the Sixteenth-Century World* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017).



Judge Charlotte Sleight, editor of the *British Journal for the History of Science*, described *The*

Voyage of Thought as: “Extraordinary. This book changed my perspective on the history of science, pushing it far further back in chronological terms and wider in terms of possible sources than it had ever gone before.”



Just earned your PhD in the history of science? Congratulations! Here’s a free e-membership to HSS.

Leaving the student world can present challenges.

The HSS would like to recognize your signal achievement by providing a **free electronic membership (one year)** to those who graduated in 2017 or in 2018.

Please go to <https://subfill.uchicago.edu/JournalPUBS/HSSpromotion.aspx> for details.

Member News, cont.

HSS Digital Research Survey—with Gift Drawing

The History of Science Society is offering several gifts to those who respond to **this short online survey** about research in the digital environment. We are looking for responses from a wide range of individuals, from technophobes to digital natives.

The survey is designed to help the broader history of science, technology, and medicine community understand how digital resources have affected scholarship in the field and is intended for those who work in history of science, technology, or medicine (or allied fields) at all levels: students, researchers, teachers, librarians, and curators.

The survey is designed by HSS's Bibliographer, Stephen Weldon (**IsisCB Explore** and the *Isis Current Bibliography*) and two members of the Technology and Communication Committee: Kathleen Sheppard and Margaret Gaida.

If you complete the survey, you can elect to be entered in to a drawing to receive either a \$25 gift card (for HSS members), or a 2019 one-year e-membership to the History of Science Society with access to *Isis* and other benefits. Two awards of each type are available. The drawing will be held in early 2019. (The survey is anonymous, and the drawing entry form is not connected to the survey collector.)

Once again, **the link to the survey is here.**

Feel free to reach out with any questions or concerns via isiscbsurvey@gmail.com.

George Sarton Memorial Lecture in the History and Philosophy of Science

overview by Jay Malone

The Sarton Memorial Lecture is given each year at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). The lecture is co-sponsored by the AAAS and the HSS (AAAS pays for the speaker's expenses and the HSS's Executive Committee chooses the speaker and the Society pays an honorarium). The HSS is one of the few groups with which the AAAS cosponsors a lecture. In choosing the speaker, the Executive Committee looks for someone who can speak engagingly to an audience primarily made up of scientists. The chair of Section L of AAAS (history and philosophy of science) introduces the Sarton Lecturer and the section officers take the speaker and a guest to lunch after the talk, which is typically at noon on Saturday of the AAAS meeting (right after Section L's business meeting).

The ties between HSS and AAAS date back to HSS's establishment. When the Society was founded on 12 January 1924, "it was decided at

that meeting that the History of Science Society would cooperate as much as possible with Section L of the [AAAS], but would not identify itself too closely with it," the reasoning being that the HSS could not bring together different groups if it took sides with any one of them. *Isis* 6, no. 1 [1924]: 5. The HSS met with AAAS every other year (in off years, we met with AHA) up through 1972. The Sarton Lecture dates back to 1960. Its earliest mention in *Isis* is found in 1961, pp. 98-99: "At a recent meeting of the George Sarton Memorial Foundation, Inc., held in New York City in conjunction with the History of Science Society and the Section on the History and Philosophy of Science of the [AAAS], it was announced that funds are being sought to obtain a distinguished historian of science from abroad to be a featured speaker at the 10th International Congress for the History of Science, to be held at Cornell University and in Philadelphia in 1962. The Foundation also announced its intention to maintain funds for a featured speaker on the history and philosophy of science at annual meetings of AAAS." In *Isis*, March 1961, p. 105 there is an announcement that the first George Sarton Memorial Lecture was delivered on December 27, 1960 at the Belmont Plaza Hotel in New York—by René Dubos on "The Scientist and the Public"—at the annual meeting of the HSS. (*Isis* 51, no. 3 [Sept 1960]: 255)

Member News, cont.

The George Sarton Memorial Foundation, Inc., the apparent creator of the lecture, was begun around 1958. The notice in *Isis* 49, part 3, no. 157 [Sept 1958]: 342 states that the Foundation's "purpose is to promote the efforts of the late George Sarton in the history and philosophy of science" and has been organized to help maintain *Isis* and provide lectureships and fellowships to advance the study of the history of science. Its first president was Chauncey D. Leake of Ohio State and May Sarton (George's only child) was its vice president. The Foundation's first meeting was on 12 April 1958 in New York City, in the home of Alfred Hellman. Leake, who was dean of the medical college at Ohio State, was elected as president of AAAS the following year and this is the suspected origin of the Sarton Lecture being given at AAAS's annual meeting. Little

is known of the Foundation itself, which was relatively short lived. A notice in *Isis* 56, no. 1 [1965]: 81 reports on a resolution of the HSS Council, recommending that the HSS accept the net assets of the Foundation in the event that the assets are offered to the Society. The following year, a report in *Isis* announced the receipt of funds from the Foundation, which was dissolved in 1965 (*Isis* 57, no. 1 [1966]: 123).

The next Sarton Memorial Lecture will be in Washington DC, the Marriott Wardman Park, on Feb 17 at noon (a Sunday and not a Saturday). Karen Rader (Virginia Commonwealth University) will speak on "**Science for Grown-Ups: Assessing Past & Present Adult Informal Science Education.**"



Plan Ahead Future HSS Meetings



2019

**Utrecht, The Netherlands:
23 July (Tues) to 27 July (Sat)**



2020

**New Orleans, LA:
7-11 October**

Co-located meeting with SHOT



2021

**Mérida, Mexico:
November** (dates to be determined)
Co-located meeting with SHOT

In Memoriam

Adolf Grünbaum

15 May 1923 – 15 November 2018

Adolf Grünbaum had a profound impact on philosophy of science. Grünbaum, President of the PSA from 1965-1970, originated the biennial meeting structure beginning in 1968 at a meeting he hosted in Pittsburgh, PA. He recently commented on the **50th anniversary blog** for our Seattle Biennial Meeting, November 1-4, 2018: “Over the last 50 years, I have seen a stronger integration of science into the study of philosophy. Without that scientific foundation, our understanding of the world in which we live would be tremendously impoverished.”



Grünbaum was born in Cologne, Germany and suffered as a Jewish child under the Nazis. He and his family immigrated to, in his words, the “life-saving US” in 1938, five years after Hitler took power and eight months before Kristallnacht. At age fifteen, Grünbaum had to learn English, which he did at a Bronx high school where he became friends with Robert S. Cohen, and later followed Cohen to Wesleyan where he received a BA with high distinction in both Philosophy and Mathematics.

In 1943, for a short time, Grünbaum worked in a war research unit on vacuum tube development and radar, but then was drafted into the Army where he received US citizenship before being trained at Camp Ritchie, Maryland in military combat intelligence. Due to his fluency in German, as a Ritchie Boy from 1944 to 1946, Grünbaum was sent to the Wannsee Villa where he interrogated Nazi officers.

Grünbaum went on to Yale University where he received an M.S. in physics (1948) and his Ph.D. on “The Philosophy of Continuity,” with Carl G. Hempel as his dissertation director (1951). In 1949, he married Thelma. Their mutual devotion was evident by their inside jokes, and her frequent presence in the audience reading the text of the paper Adolf was presenting, ready to help out if needed. They had a daughter, Barbara, born in 1957.

In his first academic appointment, Grünbaum quickly rose from assistant professor to named chair at Lehigh University (1950-1960). In 1960 he was appointed Andrew Mellon Professor at the University of Pittsburgh, a title he held until his death at the age of 95. The University of Pittsburgh administrators wisely waived the 40-year-old age requirement for the Mellon Chair in order to award it when Grünbaum was only 37. At the University of Pittsburgh he founded and was the first director of The Center for the

Philosophy of Science. He was instrumental in building a world-class faculty in the Department of Philosophy, including the appointments of Nicholas Rescher, Wilfrid Sellars, Gerald Massey, Carl G. Hempel, and Wesley C. Salmon. In 2003, Grünbaum became Primary Research Professor in the Department of History and Philosophy Science. He was also a research professor in the Department of Psychiatry. Grünbaum inspired and encouraged dozens of students in his more than 60-year career, serving on many dissertation committees and notably supervising the PhD dissertations of Alberto Coffa, Philip Quinn, and Bas van Fraassen.

Adolf Grünbaum’s research issued in more than 400 publications (which includes 12 books) in philosophical problems of space, time, and cosmology; on the nature of scientific methodology, especially on rational inference; and on the foundations of psychoanalysis and psychiatry. “Adolf Grünbaum’s *Philosophical Problems of Space and Time* (1963, revised 1973) set the agenda for studies of these topics for mid-twentieth century analytic philosophy. It was an agenda with a pronounced point of view: a firm empiricism combined with a rigorous understanding of contemporary space-time physics.” wrote Hoefler and Cartwright in a 1993 Festschrift for Grünbaum. Wes Salmon, in a 1965 review in *Science*, wrote “So remarkable

Member News, cont.

is the scope of this book that it is difficult to think of any important philosophical problem of space or time that is not treated, or to find any important contributor whose views are not taken into account.” Many have celebrated Grünbaum’s adept combination of detail and scope, and his attention to the mutual dependence of actual science and philosophical understanding.

In the 1970’s Grünbaum developed trenchant critiques of Karl Popper’s philosophy of science, including rejecting Popper’s claim that psychoanalysis is non-scientific. This inspired Grünbaum to point his critical gaze to the details of psychoanalysis, to expose its conceptual foundations and defend its scientific status, not just against Popper, but also against those, like Habermas and Ricoeur, who defended a hermeneutic view. His views were expressed in his 1984 *The Foundations of Psychoanalysis: A Philosophical Critique*. Here again we see Grünbaum’s signature approach. As von Eckhardt put it in a 1985 article, “Grünbaum’s contribution in ... psychoanalytic epistemology ... is unparalleled on ... (two) counts. Not only does he bring to bear a very great sophistication in the philosophy of science, but in addition he has done his psychoanalytic homework.”

Adolf Grünbaum’s contributions to philosophy of science were varied. He not only shaped

discussions of space and time, of how scientists reason empirically, including by what empirical standards clinical sciences like psychiatry should be judged, he also shaped the professional landscape in which philosophy of science has thrived in the US and internationally. In addition to serving as president of the PSA, he also was president of the APA (1982-3), of the Division of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science (2004-5), and of the International Union itself (2006-7). His scholarship was recognized by a number of organizations. Grünbaum was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a laureate of the International Academy of Humanism and a member of Academie Internationale de Philosophie des Sciences. He was awarded the Senior US Scientist Humboldt Prize, the Italian Fregene Prize for science, the University of Parma Silver Medal, the Wilbur Lucius Cross Medal from Yale University, and the Commander’s Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany.

On a personal note, Adolf Grünbaum taught one of my first seminars when I was a new graduate student in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science in 1977. He welcomed questions from students, but we learned quickly

you asked one at your own peril. Grünbaum, with a smile on his face, would dissect your question, pointing out the false assumptions you were making, expose every inch of what you clearly did not understand, and lead you meticulously to a better question. In this process students were treated with the same intellectual seriousness as the professional philosophers Grünbaum critically engaged in print, and held to the same high standards he applied to himself. I learned a lesson from Adolf I try to pass on to my students, that a combination of boundless curiosity and rigorous critical analysis is essential to becoming a successful philosopher of science. And it always helps to do it with a smile. More recently, I had the great pleasure of knowing Adolf not just as my teacher, but also as my colleague and friend.

Sandra D. Mitchell, Distinguished Professor
Department of History and Philosophy of
Science
University of Pittsburgh
President of the PSA, 2016-2018

[See the full text here.](#)

News from the Profession

Center for Science, Technology, Medicine & Society Newsletter

The most recent newsletter from the CSTMS is available in full here.



CHSTM Newsletter, featuring Digital Forum

We invite you to join the discussion of our digital forum, *Shopping for Health: Medicine and Markets in America*.

Watch the video and read more information by clicking here.

Call for Manuscripts: Studies in the History of Healthcare

(edited by Prof. Linda Bryder and Prof. Martin Gorsky)

Peter Lang is seeking proposals for the series **Studies in the History of Healthcare**, edited by Professor Linda Bryder (University of Auckland) and Professor Martin Gorsky (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine).

Studies in the History of Healthcare provides an outlet for academic monographs (sole- or

multi-authored) devoted to both the social and the intellectual dimensions of the history of medicine, with a special emphasis on public health, health care and health services. The focus of the series is on the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries, and is international in scope. The series encourages investigations into public health including environmental health, preventive medicine, responses to lifestyle diseases, and maternal and child health. It also embraces studies of health policy, health systems and state medicine, including in colonial and postcolonial settings. While studies may focus on general medicine, they would also give appropriate weight to healthcare as it relates to sectors such as indigenous peoples, older people, mentally ill and/or other vulnerable social groups. Unless they are placed in a broad context and address significant historical questions the series does not include biographies or histories of individual institutions and organizations. The monographs included in this series reflect the cutting edge of research in the now well-established and still expanding field of medical history.

Studies in the History of Healthcare is a successor to Studies in the History of Medicine, edited formerly by Charles Webster.

Please contact commissioning editor Philip Dunshea (p.dunshea@peterlang.com) for more information on the series or to discuss a proposal.

CFP: Scientific Magazine *Estudios de Historia de España*, ISSN 0328-0284

Estudios de Historia de España, biannual online magazine of the Instituto de Historia de España of Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina, calls to the academic community to submit their articles and book reviews.

The proposals, adapted to the publication rules attached will be topic and subject free, and may refer to the Spanish history and culture in their various eras and from all disciplines and perspectives; accepted languages: Spanish, Portuguese, English, and French.

Authors will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of their contributions within a maximum period of six months, as well as the evaluations or recommendations of the observers. The Committee will receive articles and reviews exclusively to the following electronic address: iheuca@uca.edu.ar.

Sent articles and reviews must be formally adapted to the rules of publication ([see web site](#)). Those that do not closely conform to the journal's style and format will be returned to authors.

Estudios de Historia de España has been categorized in level of excellence by the Latindex

News from the Profession, cont.

System and is included in Núcleo Básico de Revistas Científicas Argentinas (CONICET) and the collection SciELO (Scientific Electronic Library Online).

Open Journal System: <http://erevistas.uca.edu.ar/index.php/EHE>

For more information about the publication, please visit our website.

Islamic Scientific Manuscripts Initiative (ISMI) website

We are delighted to announce the launch of the **Islamic Scientific Manuscripts Initiative (ISMI) website**. This covers the period to ca. 1350 CE.

The ISMI database provides a means to access Islamicate authors, their works, and extant manuscript witnesses in the various fields of the mathematical sciences. These fields include the “pure” mathematical sciences (such as geometry, arithmetic, algebra, and trigonometry) as well as the “mixed” mathematical sciences (such as astronomy, optics, music, and mechanics). In addition to its bio-bibliographical function, the database is designed to facilitate research by, among other things, allowing for “transitive queries” that return chains of teachers/students, original texts (matn)/commentaries, ownership

chains, and so forth. A Query Builder allows the researcher to query the data in numerous ways; one could, for example, search for all works on astronomical instruments copied between 1250-1350. Visualization tools are also being developed as aids for this research. You can find a preliminary set of tools in the “ISMI Lab” section of the website.

This launch represents the culmination of over two decades of collaborative work that has brought together many institutions and individuals (see the <Acknowledgements> under <About>). We have worked together to provide a usable online database to facilitate research in the history of the mathematical sciences (broadly conceived) in the Islamic world.

We would appreciate receiving your input—suggestions, corrections, additions, criticisms—at ismi-feedback-bounces@listserver.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de.

Best regards,
The ISMI Executive Board
Prof. Lorraine Daston, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science (Berlin)
Prof. Jamil Ragep, McGill University
Dr. Sally Ragep, McGill University
Senior IT Researcher: Dr. Robert Casties, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science (Berlin)

CFP: *Souls* Special Issue on “The Black AIDS Epidemic”

Co-Editors: Marlon M. Bailey (Arizona State University) and Darius Bost (The University of Utah)

Almost twenty years after the publication of Cathy Cohen’s *The Boundaries of Blackness: AIDS and the Breakdown of Black Politics*, HIV/AIDS remains marginal in black studies. In the 1990s (the time of Cohen’s research) black people faced an economic and political crisis that rendered the AIDS epidemic as a marginal social and political concern. The same can be said for this contemporary moment in which the racist social and political backlash after the Obama presidency and administration has redirected black communities’ attention toward policing, criminalization, and mass incarceration and away from a health crisis facing its most marginalized communities, while, in reality, these crises are mutually constitutive. In 2017, 17,528 African Americans received an HIV diagnosis in the United States (12,890 men and 4,560 women). More than half (58%, 10,223) of African Americans who received an HIV diagnosis in 2017 were gay or bisexual men, and more than half (an estimated 56%) of black transgender women are living with HIV. Southern states accounted for 53% of all new

News from the Profession, cont.

AIDS diagnoses in the U.S. in 2016, and more than half of those diagnoses were among black populations. 3,379 African Americans died from HIV disease in 2015, accounting for 52% of total deaths attributed to the disease that year. These disturbing statistics are fueled by other social vulnerabilities from which black people disproportionately suffer, such as poverty, under/unemployment, homelessness and unstable housing; violence and trauma; drug dependency; mental disabilities, and limited to no access to quality and affordable health care (including HIV prevention and treatment), in addition to the social vulnerabilities mentioned above.

While HIV/AIDS remains a central concern of the state's public health apparatus, public health's turn toward criminalization, its history of racist ideologies, and its neoliberal economic and political interests have marked it as ill-equipped to grapple with the forces of racism, sexism, homophobia, ableism, and capitalism that have converged to produce and perpetuate an ongoing AIDS epidemic in black communities. Although scholars and health practitioners in public health and medicine are trained to study and know HIV/AIDS and other diseases and epidemics, most are not trained to study and understand black lives, communities, and cultures. Thus, public health approaches lack the interdisciplinary knowledge

and theoretical and analytic tools to effectively address this multidimensional crisis impacting black communities. Challenging public health's focus on intervention, this special issue builds on Marlon M. Bailey's work on "intra-ventive" cultural practice to think about how black communities have theorized, conceptualized, struggled against, and withstood AIDS through art, cultural work, activism, advocacy, community-building, and the development of community-based epistemologies.

Because this special issue centers "intra-ventive" cultural practice and knowledge, we do not see artistic modes of production as separate from other modes of theorizing. Therefore, in addition to literature, visual cultures, music, and theatre/performance, we are also interested in analyses emerging from cultural studies, performance studies, critical race, feminist, queer, disability studies, and interdisciplinary approaches to public health. We follow black feminist scholars such as Evelyn Hammonds, Cathy Cohen, Linda Villarosa, Lisa Bowleg, Michele Tracy Berger, Angelique Harris, and Celeste Watkins-Hayes, who have advanced an intersectional analysis of HIV/AIDS rooted in community-based "knowledges." Moreover, following Angela Davis, who has theorized intersectionality as also about the interrelations between political struggles, we hope to situate the urgent struggles

against AIDS amid other crises facing black communities, such as medical apartheid; disability justice movements; black feminist and LGBTQ movements; movements for prison abolition; and the contemporary movement for black lives. The ongoing AIDS epidemic forces a rethinking of contemporary black thought, black cultural production, black struggles for liberation, and AIDS discourses emerging from state and community discourses. How might we re-theorize blackness in the age of AIDS? How does blackness trouble dominant AIDS discourses? We invite scholars who are engaging these questions through interdisciplinary and/or intersectional approaches to contribute to this special issue. We also invite creative writers and artists to submit work (visual art, fiction, poetry, and creative non-fiction) that explores these themes.

Topics of Interests Include:

- AIDS and black cultural production (literature and visual art, film, contemporary black media)
- AIDS, performance, and cultural practice
- Political economy of AIDS/AIDS Industrial Complex
- AIDS and black trans experience/transing the black AIDS epidemic
- AIDS, blackness, and geography/region, particularly the South and Midwest regions of the U.S.

News from the Profession, cont.

- AIDS in the African Diaspora
- Black social movements against AIDS and intersections with other social justice movements (Black Lives Matter, black feminism, prison abolition, sex worker rights, black health movements, disability justice)
- Black cultural, political, and intellectual critiques of public health discourse
- AIDS, blackness, and biopolitical management (PEP and PREP, treatment as prevention, undetectable=untransmittable)
- AIDS and black cultural institutions (church, family, museums, archives)
- Black sexuality in the age of AIDS/How to have sexual pleasure in the black AIDS epidemic

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS: 11:59 PST MARCH 1, 2019

Please address questions to Marco Roc, *Souls* Managing Editor, mroc2@uic.edu.

Launch of the Newberry Institute for Research and Education

In the fall of 2018, the Newberry rebranded and refashioned its Division of Research and Academic Programs into the **Newberry Institute for Research and Education**, with three primary goals in mind. First, the Newberry Institute will nurture communities of scholars through

its highly-competitive fellowship program, its focused research centers, and its rich offerings of seminars for scholars, graduate students, and undergraduates. Second, the Newberry Institute will foster public engagement with the humanities through public programs, adult seminars, and professional development programs for teachers. Finally, it will collaborate internally and externally to bring the work of scholars to life for the broader public.

The Newberry Institute has recently launched several initiatives. Our new **Chicago Studies** program replaces the Scholl Center for American History and Culture. Led by Liesl Olson, Chicago Studies is off to a strong start, producing a **2018 NEH Summer Institute on Art and Public Culture in Chicago** and as well as public programming on the literary life of this city. Our wide-ranging **Scholarly Seminars** lineup has expanded this year to 16 separate seminars, with most involving works-in-progress by scholars from across the region. Finally, the new Department of Public Engagement, led by Karen Christianson, has strategically invested in **public programming** with the goal of reaching new audiences. Formats are more varied, attendance is up, and **recordings are now available online**.

The Newberry Institute for Research and Education includes the following programs, which work collaboratively to support the

mission of the Newberry:

- **Newberry Fellowships**
- **Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography**
- **Center for Renaissance Studies**
- **D'Arcy McNickle Center for American Indian and Indigenous Studies**
- **Chicago Studies**
- **Newberry Scholarly Seminars**
- **Public Programs**
- **Teacher and Student Programs**
- **Newberry Adult Education Seminars**

Read the **full article on the Newberry website**.

New Video Initiative and New Issue (December 2018) for *Notes and Records: The Royal Society Journal of the History of Science*

Notes and Records: The Royal Society Journal of the History of Science has a new video initiative for special issues. Our December 2018 issue, "John Wallis at 400: Science, Mathematics and Religion in Seventeenth-Century England," debuts our first online editor and author interview, with an accompanying blog post by guest editors Drs. Adam D. Richter and Stephen D. Snobelen. **Click here for the online video and blog.** **Click here for the special issue.**

News from the Profession, cont.

November HPS&ST Note

The November HPS&ST Note is now online.

Contents

- Introduction
- 16th Congress of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science and Technology (DLMPST), Czech Technical University, Prague, August 5-10
- Mario Bunge Symposium at DLMPST: Contributors Invited
- International Congress on the History of Science in Education, May 30–June 1, 2019, Vila Real, Portugal
- 15th International History, Philosophy and Science Teaching Group (IHPST) Biennial Conference, Thessaloniki, July 15-19, 2019
- Joseph Novak Autobiography: Free and Downloadable
- International Seminar *Material Culture in the History of Physics*
- 2019 IUHPST Essay Prize in History and Philosophy of Science
- Philosophy of Science with Children
- Engineering: Its Social and Cultural Dimensions
- Downloadable and Gratis Book: *Being Modern: The Cultural Impact of Science in the Early Twentieth Century*
- Opinion Page: Teaching research integrity—Using history and philosophy of science

to introduce ideas about the ambiguity of research practice (*Frederick Grinnell*)

- PhD Theses in HPS&ST Domain
- Recent HPS&ST Research Articles
- Recent HPS&ST Related Books
- Coming HPS&ST Related Conferences

This HPS&ST monthly *Note* is sent to about 7,500 individuals who directly or indirectly have an interest in the connections of history and philosophy of science with theoretical, curricular and pedagogical issues in science teaching, and/or interests in the promotion of more engaging and effective teaching of the history and philosophy of science.

The *Note* is also sent to different HPS lists and to science education lists. It is an information list, not a discussion list.

The *Note* seeks to serve the diverse international community of HPS&ST scholars and teachers by disseminating information about events and publications that connect to HPS&ST concerns.

Contributions to the *Note* (publications, thematic issues, conferences, Opinion Page, etc.) are welcome and should be sent direct to the editor: Michael R. Matthews, UNSW, m.matthews@unsw.edu.au.

If you would like to subscribe to the list, send a message to: hpsst-list-subscribe@lists.unsw.edu.

au. There is no need for subject header or any message; the email itself suffices for addition to the hpsst-list.

March of Dimes Archive

From H-Disability on H-Net

Lisa Pruitt:

Does anyone know the fate of the March of Dimes Archive? My understanding is that the MoD headquarters in White Plains is closing; the archives are being shipped to Arlington, VA; the current archivist, David Rose, is not going and does not know if the archives will continue to be available to researchers.

Leanna Duncan:

I may have been the last to visit the archives (I wanted to get there before they moved in case there wasn't an opportunity to see these materials again), but I'm afraid I don't have much of an update beyond echoing some of the uncertainty. When I went, the building was getting pretty empty as the organization prepared to move, and David Rose was unsure about what the plans for the archive were, though obviously he was a strong advocate for their continued use and preservation. It would be awful if they never became available again, but the situation doesn't seem very reassuring.

News from the Profession, cont.

CFP: *Boletín de Arte* (n. 40/2019)—Special Commemorative Issue on Animals and Art History

Submission of articles: 30 November 2018 – 28 February 2019

Accepted languages: Spanish, English, French and Italian

Co-editors of the monographic issue: Reyes Escalera Pérez and Concepción Cortés Zulueta

In order to be accepted for consideration and double blind peer reviewed evaluation, the articles have to address the topic of Animals and Art History with a maximum of 31,500 characters (including spaces) and with no more than 10 images. **The submission has to be made online**, by registering in the on-line platform of the *Boletín*.

Please find **detailed submission guidelines in the *Boletín's* webpage**, scroll down for the guidelines' English version.

Boletín de Arte, an open access journal edited since 1980 by the Department of Art History, University of Málaga, proposes a special thematic issue commemorating its 40th anniversary. This special issue will focus on the representation,

presence and agency of non-human animals in art history and visual culture.

As humans, we live surrounded by animals that we often ignore, or that we tend to substitute with or filter through our meanings, perceptions and symbolism. However, in recent decades animals have been increasingly present among the concerns and interests of our societies not just through their representations, but also as subjects and agents whose perspectives are worth considering. In parallel, animal studies (or human-animal studies) have reclaimed animals as a field of inquiry of the humanities and social sciences, including art history. This transversal approach is usually acquainted with biology and other related disciplines, interacts with other area studies (gender, postcolonial, queer, etc.), and is reinforced and may be accompanied by frameworks like posthumanism, or by environmental concerns.

This Animals and Art History issue of *Boletín de Arte* is open to address the subject of non-human animals from all periods, methodologies and approaches of art history.

Possible topics include, but are by no means limited to, the following:

- Representations of animals (portraits, photographs, scientific illustrations, etc.)
- Biographies of historical or artistic animals

- Emblems and treaties on animals
- Museums and animals, animals inside the white cube
- Nature and symbology of animals
- Artistic genres or topics about animals
- Artists and their animals
- Artists who collaborate with other animals
- Animals as creators or artistic agents
- Cinema and animals
- Videos of animals on the Internet
- Animals, art, and gender
- Animal activism and art
- Eco-art and animals
- Art or designs for other animals
- Animals and aesthetics

Note: This CFP and special thematic issue only affects “Articles” and “Varia” sections, not the sections of “Book reviews” and “Exhibition criticism”). For any queries contact Reyes Escalera (drescalera@uma.es); Concepción Cortés (ccorteszulueta@uma.es)

Fall Issue of *Catalyst: Feminism, Theory, Technoscience*

We are pleased to announce the publication of the **Fall 2018 (Vol. 4, No. 2)** issue of *Catalyst: Feminism, Theory, Technoscience* featuring a special section on “The Processes of Imaging/

News from the Profession, cont.

The Imaging of Processes' edited by Bettina Papeburg, Liv Hausken, and Sigrid Schmitz. The special section explores how imaging technologies shape the complex processes through which scientific images are constructed and how imaging technologies drive processes of inclusion and exclusion, hierarchical social relations, and discrimination. The section features articles by **Karolina Agata Kazimierczak, Lucy van de Wiel, Hannah Fitsch & Kathrin Friedrich**, and **Ashton Bree Wesner**.

In addition, the latest issue features a Virtual Roundtable in our Critical Commentary section on the theme of "**Decolonial Computing**," edited by Mara Mills and Paula Chakravartty, that revisits discussions that take us beyond the dominant developmentalist approaches to technology in the global South, weighing the gains that have been made to incorporate decolonial theory and practice. This section puts into conversations papers by **Paula Chakravartty, Mara Mills, Hannah Alpert-Abrams, Anita Say Chan**, and **Lilly Irani & Kavita Philip**.

This issue of *Catalyst* also includes two original research articles by Margaret F. Gibson & Patty Douglas on "**Disturbing Behaviours: Ole Ivar Lovaas and the Queer History of Autism Science**" and by Kathryn Zyskowski & Kristy Milland on "**A Crowded Future: Working**

Against Abstraction on Turker Nation," as well as a Critical Perspectives reflection by Stefan Helmreich on "**Ghost Lineages, Ghost Acres, and Darwin's 'Diagram of Divergence of Taxa in On the Origin of Species'**." The issue includes five book reviews of recent noteworthy books.

Catalyst is an online, juried journal that expands the feminist and critical intellectual legacies of science and technology studies in to theory-intensive research, critique, and practice. *Catalyst* is inviting submissions of papers and media work, as well as proposals for future special sections or critical perspective discussions. Please direct any questions to editor@catalystjournal.org.

Nora Tataryan

Rianka Singh

Catalyst: Feminism, Theory, Technoscience

Find us on Twitter: [@catalyst_sts](https://twitter.com/catalyst_sts)

Call for Submissions: *Engineering Studies*

The editorial staff of the journal *Engineering Studies* is seeking manuscripts on social and cultural aspects of engineers and engineering broadly defined. Our mission is:

- to advance critical analysis in historical, social, cultural, political, philosophical, rhetorical, and organizational studies of engineers and engineering;

- to help serve diverse communities of researchers interested in engineering studies;
- to link scholarly work in engineering studies with broader discussions and debates about engineering education, research, practice, policy, and representation.

The editors of *Engineering Studies* are interested in papers that consider the following questions:

- How does this paper enhance critical understanding of engineers or engineering?
- What are the relationships among the technical and nontechnical dimensions of engineering practices, and how do these relationships vary over time and space?

We invite works from humanists and social scientists studying the historical, political, philosophical, rhetorical, organizational, geographic, literary, or other dimensions of engineering. Practitioners in technical communication, technical work, engineering education, and policy studies are also invited to submit research which brings critical analysis to bear on the ideologies and assumptions underlying engineering's culture and practice.

Engineering Studies publishes regular research articles, systematic literature reviews, reports, book reviews, and Critical Participation pieces. The latter should make an intervention in the engineering studies and/or engineering

News from the Profession, cont.

communities. Regular research articles will be double-blind reviewed and Critical Participation articles single-blind by expert referees under the guidance of an Associate Editor. **Click here to see for information on style, scope, formatting, and how to submit a manuscript.**

Engineering Studies is the journal of the International Network for Engineering Studies. Members of the Network receive a subscription to *Engineering Studies* in addition to resources for teaching, research, and dialogue in the field of engineering studies. **For more information, click here.** Memberships and subscriptions run 1 January to 31 December of each year; memberships registered after 1 November 2018 will be valid for calendar year 2019.

Please contact the editor in chief, Cyrus Mody (c.mody@maastrichtuniversity.nl), with further queries regarding *Engineering Studies*.

Dissertation Abstracts Issues 78-09 A and B

View the latest batch of recent doctoral dissertations harvested from the issues 78-09 A and B of *Dissertation Abstracts* related to your subject area. ProQuest has altered how they put out their individual issues. No longer do they correlate to one month, so the dating is more random. Thus titles will range from 2018—yes they have some 2018 dates—back into the early 1900s.

There is one additional aspect to point out about this latest batch of dissertations. ProQuest has begun adding numerous titles from many universities world-wide dating back into the early 1900s. Not all these earlier titles come with abstracts but should be available for downloading entire copies online.

You may find some duplicate citations—the ProQuest database is including over 30% duplicate titles, sometimes in multiple months. I try and catch these duplicates but I am sure you will find that I missed some.

ISISdiss78-09-4444-ONLY
JHMdiss78-09-4444

Jonathon Erlen, PhD
History of Medicine Librarian
Health Sciences Library System
University of Pittsburgh

New Translation: Wilhelm Johannsen’s “About Darwinism, seen from the point of view of the science of heredity”

The British Society for the History of Science (BSHS) is delighted to announce the release of the second in our *Translations* series. Nils Roll-

Hansen’s translation of Wilhelm Johannsen’s “About Darwinism, seen from the point of view of the science of heredity” is now freely available **on our website.**

Introduction from the translator: “Wilhelm Johannsen is a standard reference in the history of genetics. He clarified the distinction between genotype and phenotype, and introduced the term ‘gene.’ He also carried out the famous experiment of selection within pure lines of beans, an experiment that became a paradigmatic demonstration of the stability of genotype. Arguably Johannsen’s experimental and theoretical development of the distinction between the phenotype—which depends on variation in environment, and the genotype, which remains stable through generations—provided the basis for genetics as an exact science, experimentally and theoretically.

Johannsen’s magisterial treatise *Elemente der exakten Erblchkeitslehre* [Introduction to an exact science of heredity] profoundly influenced the development of genetics in the early decades of the 20th century. The original publication of 1909 was followed by thoroughly revised editions in 1914 and 1926. Johannsen published only a couple of relatively short and specialized genetics papers in English (in particular, Johannsen 1907, 1911, 1923). The popular 1903 article on Darwinism and heredity (see link above) gives

News from the Profession, cont.

an insight into the background and context of his developing theory of genotype. The article was written the same year that he published his classical bean selection experiment (Johannsen 1903), and shows how Johannsen at that point related his ideas about heredity to running debates on evolution, systematics and plant breeding.”

EASTM: New Issue #47 Published

The latest issue #47 of the *Journal of EAST ASIAN SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE* is published and **available online**.

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H-Net's Future: A Glimpse of the Next 25 Years

Quo Vadis, H-Net? It's our 25th anniversary, so naturally we wonder **where the next 25 years will take us**. Our transition to the H-Net Commons five years ago opened a new world of possibilities for content sharing, networking, publishing, and communications services for scholars in the social sciences and humanities. Will you help us get there?

Our talented professional staff and a legion of wonderful volunteer editors are already marking out an exciting future for our organization. A few glimpses beyond the horizon:

- Expanded coverage of new scholarship at our innovative **Book Channel**, to help authors, publishers, and audiences find each other and support academic publishing
- Build capacity for podcasting and innovative reviewing of scholarship. Our podcast series, *The Art of the Review*, and our new network

H-PODCAST are helping to develop new standards for online reviewing and scholarly communications.

- Growing collaborations with scholarly societies through joint recording and dissemination of conference sessions, publication of conference reports, and podcast interviews with new and rising scholars.
- An exciting new adventure in open-access publishing with the development of enterprise-wide peer review standards and the launch of the *Journal of Festive Studies* on a new Open Journal platform.
- As always, welcoming new H-Net networks that gather fresh audiences in new fields of study.

We cannot make this journey into the future without you. Please help us bring these new initiatives to fruition and ensure they remain free and open to all.

Thank you to the thousands of H-Netters who have stepped forward to help our 25th Anniversary Campaign! If you have not yet joined your colleagues in contributing, please consider doing so! We cannot do it without you, our readers. Please help us continue by **donating to H-Net** today as we celebrate 25 years of service.

Gratefully,
Peter Knupfer, PhD
Executive Director, H-Net: Humanities & Social Sciences Online

News from the Profession, cont.

New Open Access Book: *Being Modern: The Cultural Impact of Science in the Early Twentieth Century*

UCL Press is delighted to announce the publication of a brand new open access book that may be of interest: *Being Modern: The Cultural Impact of Science in the Early Twentieth Century*. **Download it free from <http://bit.ly/2ybnIB8>**. Edited by Robert Bud, Paul Greenhalgh, Frank James and Morag Shiach.

In the early decades of the twentieth century, engagement with science was commonly used as an emblem of modernity. This phenomenon is now attracting increasing attention in different historical specialties. *Being Modern* builds on this recent scholarly interest to explore engagement with science across culture from the end of the nineteenth century to approximately 1940.

Addressing the breadth of cultural forms in Britain and the western world from the architecture of Le Corbusier to working class British science fiction, *Being Modern* paints a rich picture. Seventeen distinguished contributors from a range of fields including the cultural study of science and technology, art and architecture, English culture and literature examine the issues involved. The book will be a valuable resource

for students, and a spur to scholars to further examination of culture as an interconnected web of which science was a critical part, and to supersede such tired formulations as ‘Science and culture.’

International Society for the History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Biology (ISHPSSB) Off-Year Workshop

“Regeneration Across Complex Living Systems: From Regenerating Microbiomes to Ecosystems Resiliency” 22-23 October 2018, Woods Hole, MA

In October 2018, an ISHPSSB Off-Year Workshop, “Regeneration Across Complex Living Systems: From Regenerating Microbiomes to Ecosystems Resiliency,” took place at the Marine Biological Laboratory (MBL) in Woods Hole, MA. The Workshop convened scholars from three continents to discuss regeneration across complex living systems from an interdisciplinary perspective, drawing a total participation of about twenty-five individuals including scientists from the MBL. On Monday, 22 October, the nine speakers delivered their papers in three panels, which were loosely clustered around the levels of cells and microbes, organisms, and ecosystems. The talks ranged from a report of cutting-

edge imaging technologies for assessing nerve regeneration in octopodi; to an anthropological analysis of the tension between axolotl limb regeneration and the organism’s collapsing natural habitat; to assessments of microbiome and ecosystem regeneration through both intellectual histories and present-day applications.

On Tuesday, 23 October, the Workshop concluded with a three-hour discussion of major themes. Together, the participants grappled with the talks of the previous day in terms of the systems, processes, and results of regeneration. Some tentative conclusions were drawn for each category, including that analyses of the initial and final “states” of regenerating systems are complicated by fluctuations through time; regeneration as a process can be healing or pathological, induced or natural, and also multiply realized; and understanding the “results” of regeneration requires attention to the various timescales, from seconds to years to centuries, across which regeneration might take place. Two other questions addressed in the discussion were whether regeneration in complex living systems requires the removal of an entity in order to take place, and whether it is possible to understand regeneration without reference to adaptation. Interested readers may still visit the website here:

<https://2018ishregeneration.wordpress.com/>

News from the Profession, cont.

The Workshop Coordinators are grateful for the graduate student and postdoctoral travel funding provided by the ISHPSSB, and funding from the James S. McDonnell Foundation which made the workshop possible. Further information about the ongoing McDonnell Foundation Initiative at the MBL can be found here: <https://mcdonnellinitiativeatmbl.com/>. From the Workshop Coordinators, Kate MacCord (kmaccord@mbl.edu) and Kathryn Maxson Jones (kmaxson@princeton.edu).

FHHMLS/CUP Graduate Student Essay Award

The Forum for the History of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences and Cambridge University Press invite submissions for our inaugural Graduate Student Essay Award. The award will be given for the best original, unpublished essay in the history of health, medicine and the life sciences submitted to the competition as judged by the FHHMLS's assessment panel. This award

advances the FHHMLS mission of encouraging scholarship that addresses conversations occurring across and between the histories of science, medicine, and technology broadly conceived. The author of the winning essay will receive 5 books of their choosing from the current book list of the Cambridge University Press.

Guidelines:

We welcome submission of unpublished manuscripts in English on any aspect of the history of health, medicine and life sciences written by students registered part-time or full-time in a graduate degree or completing their degree in 2019. Submissions should bridge the histories of science, medicine and/or technology.

Submissions should be no more than 10,000 words in length (inclusive of footnotes and all references). Entries should be accompanied by a one-page cover letter detailing how the research fosters new conversations between the histories of medicine, science and/or technology.

The deadline for submissions is **30 April 2019**. Entries should be sent to fhhmls.hss@gmail.com. **Please submit cover letters and essays as two separate files. The essay file should only include the title, with all author information removed.**

The winning submission will be announced at the 2019 HSS meeting in Utrecht. Authors do not need to be members of HSS at the time of submission.

We are grateful to Cambridge University Press for their generous sponsorship of this prize.

FHHMLS Steering Committee:

Elizabeth Neswald
Robin Scheffler
Elaine Leong
Jaipreet Viridi
Heidi Morefield