The volumes of Isis on my shelf tell me that I joined the History of Science Society in 1975. I don’t recall the exact circumstances but am pretty sure that it was a shot in the dark. I then knew little about the history of science and even less about the HSS. As it turns out, it was a lucky shot. The benefits of membership quickly repaid the very modest expense. For student dues of nine dollars, the Society sent me a journal full of reviews and articles that opened new vistas, a magnificent annual Bibliography, and a Newsletter that kept me up to date on conferences, news of the profession, and, of course, job openings.

These benefits of membership still attract young historians to our Society, but there are now other reasons to join as well. Graduate students, independent scholars, and junior scholars have opportunities for travel grants to attend annual meetings—meetings that are now four or five times the size of the gatherings of the 1970s. We receive discounts on Osiris and convenient access to the marvelous electronic Bibliography of the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine through our cooperative arrangement with the Research Libraries Group (RLG). We can instantly find information about teaching resources—sample course syllabi and listings of video resources for our courses—on the Society’s Web site. During the coming year Isis will become available in electronic form, and back issues of Isis will soon thereafter be available through JSTOR. And so, in the not-too-distant future we will be able to call up articles from current and past issues of Isis from our homes and offices much as we now secure access to the RLG database.

Despite the expansion of services, our dues are still modest. In fact, individual membership in the HSS is less expensive today than it was in 1975 when measured in inflation-adjusted dollars. Comparison of the HSS with other scholarly societies reinforces the conclusion that membership in the HSS is a bargain. In preparing this letter, I visited the Web sites of sixteen other scholarly societies, picking most of the names off the list of our sisters in the American Council of Learned Societies. Six of these organizations offer individual members flat membership rates; of these six, only one (the Bibliographical Society of America) undercut our 2001 dues of $57 for an individual membership. Ten societies peg dues to the income of members. Seeking a quick comparison, I looked at what a person earning $62,000 per year (roughly the middle of the typical sliding scale) might pay. Dues at this income level range from a low of $65 (American Musicological Society) to a high of $194 (American Sociological Association). Benefits of membership in the HSS, I should add, compare favorably with those offered by most of these societies.

How has the Society managed to expand its services while keeping its dues so low? Our endowment is an important part of the answer. The HSS has unusual among scholarly societies in having resources capable of supporting a significant fraction of its activities. Built up over the past two decades through the vigorous efforts of many of our members, the endowment generates sufficient income to pay approximately a quarter of the Society’s annual operating expenses. Income from endowed funds is being used to fund most of our annual prizes, to subsidize travel to meetings for some students and independent scholars, to maintain the Web page and the other services provided by our Executive Office, and to fund such vital publications as the Current Bibliography and the Guide to the Profession (the next edition of which we hope to publish later this year).

We sought an endowment in order to insure that membership in the Society would continue to be accessible to a wide circle of scholars and to give the Society the flexibility to serve its members and the profession in creative ways. It has served these purposes well. Of late, however, the Society has had to shoulder costs that simply did not exist as recently as a decade ago. Until recently, for example, preparation of the Current Bibliography cost the Society very little because of the extraordinary generosity of its long-time editor, John Neu, and his employer, the University of Wisconsin. Since John’s retirement, the HSS

continued on p. 2
has had to pay its fair share of the editorial costs of the Bibliography—an expense that has put a considerable strain on our budget. Our Web site, to cite another example, is a great convenience to job seekers seeking information about the history of science, but its maintenance and participants in annual meetings and a valuable resource for those has had to pay its fair share of the editorial costs of the Bibliography—an expense that has put a considerable strain on our budget. In trying to keep membership dues as low as possible, the Society needs to find ways to increase the size of its endowment over the coming years in order to sustain its level of services, fulfill its obligation to promote the history of science, and maintain its commitment to keeping membership affordable. Officers of the Society will be alert to opportunities to enlarge the Society's resources in the future, as they have been in the past, but any advertising copy must be submitted camera-ready. Advertisements are accepted on a space-available basis only, and the Society reserves the right not to accept a submission. The rates are as follows: Full page (9 x 7.5"), $400; Horizontal or Vertical Half page (4.5 x 7.5"), $220; Quarter page (3 x 5"), $110. The deadline for insertion orders and camera-ready copy is six weeks prior to the month of publication (e.g., 20 November for the January Newsletter) and should be sent to the attention of the HSS Executive Office at the above address. HSS recommends that all camera-ready ads be sent via overnight or 2-day mail to the physical address above.

The deadline for news, announcements, and job/fellowship/prize listings is firm: The first of the month prior to the month of publication. Long items (feature stories) should be submitted six weeks prior to the month of publication as email file attachments or on a 3.5" disk (along with a hard copy). Please send all material to the attention of Gall Alexander at the HSS address above (email or disk appreciated).
HSS 2002: Call For Papers
7-10 November 2002, Milwaukee, WI

The History of Science Society will hold its 2002 Annual Meeting in Milwaukee, 7-10 November 2002. Proposals for sessions, contributed papers, and works-in-progress must be submitted by 2 April 2002 to the History of Science Society’s Executive Office, Box 351330, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-1330; phone: 206-543-9366; fax: 206-685-9544; e-mail: hss@hssonline.org.

The co-chairs of the program committee have selected the theme, Crossing Borders, to give coherence and structure to the annual meeting and to encourage exchange with the affiliated meetings of the Society for Social Studies of Science and the Philosophy of Science Association. We particularly encourage submissions of papers and sessions around the following sub-themes:

1. Topographies of Knowledge;
2. Circulation: Knowledge, Objects, Practices, People;

Proposals on all topics are encouraged, but some preference will be given to strong papers and sessions that relate to these themes.

All Proposals must be submitted on the HSS Web site (http://www.hssonline.org) or on the annual meeting proposal forms that are available from the HSS Executive Office.

We strongly encourage electronic submissions from the link provided on the HSS Web site. HSS members are asked to circulate this announcement and copies of the HSS paper proposal form to interested colleagues who are not members of HSS but who may be interested in submitting a paper proposal for the Annual Meeting. Only one proposal per person may be submitted.

For additional information concerning the 2002 meeting, contact the HSS Executive Office.

Additionally, HSS members should note that the HSS Council accepted the Committee on Meetings and Programs’ “Guidelines for Selecting Papers and Sessions” (below); these will be used in determining the acceptability of session and paper proposals for the Milwaukee meeting.

HSS Committee on Meetings & Programs Guidelines

1. In evaluating individual proposals for possible inclusion in general sessions created by the Program Chairs of “contributed papers”: (a) The principal criterion will be the quality of the proposal. (b) A second factor of substantial weight will be the need to bring balance to the program. (c) Except for the most exceptional of circumstances (to be cleared with the chair of CoMP), no person may appear on the program twice (i.e., as presenter of a paper, or as commentator of another session). A person may, however, serve more than one function in a single session, e.g., chair and presenter. Also, a person is exempt from the stricture against duplication if he or she serves only as an organizer of another session or participates in a special gathering such as a workshop or plenary session. (d) Priority will be given to people who did not appear on the previous year’s program. (Note) The Program Chairs will reserve a block of sessions for “contributed papers,” primarily, but not solely, by graduate students. Graduate students are also encouraged to apply as participants in regular sessions.

2. In evaluating sessions that organizers submit as wholes and whose proposals support unified themes: (a) The principal criterion will be the importance of the topic and the perceived quality of the proposals and their integration into a meaningful and useful session. (b) A second criterion will be the need for balance in the subjects covered on the program.

3. In evaluating workshops, field trips, or site visits: (a) The principal criterion will be the activity’s relevance to the Society’s collective goals. (b) A related issue will the be activity’s logistical feasibility. (c) Another factor of importance will be the need to bring balance to the program. (d) A final aspect will be sponsorship by an official HSS interest group or committee, including the local arrangements committee. Note: The program chairs will reserve periods during Thursday afternoon and Friday evening for workshops, field trips, site visits, and related activities.

Audio Visual: The Society will arrange for slide and overhead projectors. In its 2001 meeting, the HSS Council ruled that the Society will also furnish one meeting room with an LCD Projector and a TV/VCR. Potential participants must specify whether they need such equipment when submitting their proposals.

If you have questions about the CoMP guidelines, please contact the HSS Executive Office at hss@hssonline.org.
Innovations in Education

Teaching the History of Russian and Soviet Science (and Technology)

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There are two major challenges in teaching college courses on the history of Russian and Soviet science. One is a significant language barrier. Most students cannot read Russian or Ukrainian, let alone other foreign languages. There are also few primary sources that have been translated into English. The other is the hesitance of students to turn to a subject seemingly so distant in terms of geography, historical experience, and worldview.

Yet the rewards and opportunities, I think, make teaching such courses fulfilling. Regarding language barriers, more and more materials are available in translation. In terms of distance, rather than highlighting the uniqueness of the fate of Russian and Soviet scientists, I find that focusing on how much they shared with their counterparts in other nations makes the subject more accessible. That is, students welcome the opportunity to consider how Soviet scholars addressed issues of the organization and funding of research, met with political and economic pressures, and established a working relationship with officials and the public alike. Of course, students seem always fascinated by the uniqueness of the Soviet experience. When they hear "USSR" they think of the Chernobyl disaster, the pollution of Lake Baikal, the glory of Sputnik, the Bolshevik revolution, Lenin, and the great human costs of the Stalinist purges. So it is not hard getting them in the door; the difficult part is keeping them from leaving.

One approach to the study of Soviet science is to have students consider the issue of whether science is international and universal, and to play that issue against the notion of national style(s) of doing science. In their efforts to establish modern research institutes such as those they had seen in Europe and the United States, what obstacles did Russian scientists encounter? Beginning in the Tsarist era, how did they attempt to improve upon the German or English models? How did they protect their autonomy while they were turning increasingly to the state for financing? What kind of ideological conflicts did they face? Were these different from those that American scientists faced? And what of the impact of geopolitics (e.g., the Cold War) on their research? In other words, what was the social, political and economic context for Russian and Soviet science, and how does that compare with science elsewhere?

In a seminar entitled "From the Periodic Table to Chernobyl," I explored questions such as these by using institutional histories and biographies. A comparison of the lives of the chemist Vladimir Ipatieff and the biogeophysicist Vladimir Vernadsky was the basis of discussion over several weeks. The discussions turned on the challenges of doing research in the Tsarist era owing to lack of financial support and political interference. The men were of different social background and political views (Ipatieff had occasion to dine with Tsar Nicholas; Vernadsky was much more sympathetic to growing calls for a constitutional monarchy), so we also considered the importance of social and political factors for scientific activity. One could equally well use the biography of the mathematician Sophia Kovalevskaya. Since Vernadsky and Ipatieff had careers that stretched long into the Soviet period, this provided an opportunity to study the impact of the Russian Revolution on the continuing efforts of scientists to expand the institutional foundations for their research.

The Soviet Union was a nation committed to rapid modernization and the embrace of the most recent achievements of science and technology — not unlike other nations. Expanding institutional history to include specific large-scale projects also opens the door of Russian and Soviet science to students. Take hydroelectricity, the atomic bomb, and space as three examples. The efforts of China, the USSR, the U. S., Egypt and Brazil to build huge hydropower stations for electricity, irrigation, and various social purposes provide a basis for fruitful comparisons. How did the Soviet programs for the Volga River basin and those in the U. S. on the Columbia River or the Tennessee Valley differ, from the structures themselves to the persons forcefully relocated ahead of inundating water? Are there any lessons to be learned from Soviet engineers on the Enisei River and Chinese hydrologists at the Three Gorges Dam (after all, many of the Chinese specialists were trained in the former USSR)?

What of the atomic bomb projects of Nazi Germany, the United States, and the USSR? The concepts of morality of weapons of mass destruction; of the social responsibility of scientists and of national security versus academic freedom; the genesis of the cold war; the role of espionage; and so on are welcome topics of consideration. I often use the autobiography of Andrei Sakharov to good end. His life covers the entire Soviet period, and his official ostracism bears frightening comparison with the treatment of J. Robert Oppenheimer in the U. S.

The development of nuclear power and the Chernobyl disaster can also serve as units of study in courses — or even an entire semester-long course. What were the historical roots of the Chernobyl disaster? Are French and American reactors safer? (A leading Soviet engineer worried about the siting of reactors near major cities and suggested building all new ones in Siberia, so I cannot help asking, why hasn’t Vice President Cheney offered up Wyoming as the site for all of the reactors the Bush administration wishes to see built?) Regarding space, again, students learn a great deal thinking about the advantages and disadvantages of doing research in the closed Soviet system and the open U. S. system, and how each system gave rise to the rocket designs and manned and unmanned programs they did. Similarly, what of the geopolitical and ideological pressures behind the space programs?

In Revolutionary Dreams, Richard Stites explores the utopian and dystopian ideas that flourished in the USSR in the first years of the revolution. In many of them, the notion of science and technology as panacea is central. How did this view of science change under Stalin, Khruzhchev, Brezhnev and Gorbachev? Indeed, it is important to draw the students’ attention to the impact of the country’s leadership on scientific activity. That is, rather than considering institutions, projects, and biographies one can adopt a
more traditional decade-by-decade historical approach.\textsuperscript{7}

Of course, we must consider the uniqueness of the Russian and Soviet experience as well. Ideological interference, interference in personnel appointments, control over publication and foreign travel by security organs and so on distinguish Soviet science. The best-known example is that of Trofim Lysenko, the quack scientist who dominated Soviet biology, nearly halting the development of genetics for three decades. Stalinist ideologues promoted an official philosophy of science, dialectical materialism, which had a stultifying effect on fields of chemistry and physics as well. Dialectical materialism is difficult to treat in a week, let alone a semester, but bears discussion.\textsuperscript{8} The economic desiderata of Soviet economic development programs and Communist Party control over personnel policy and over censorship also require consideration.

Of course, ideological interference is not limited to the USSR. The case of science under the Third Reich has been studied extensively. I use a small text to examine this interference in comparison with the USSR.\textsuperscript{9} But comparisons with, say, the U. S. are also fruitful. What of ongoing debates over fetal tissue and stem cell research? The persistence of creation science? The Tuskegee syphilis experiment? Human subject research as part of the atomic energy apparatus?

The problem of language can also be solved. Students who do not read Russian can still write term papers that are meaningful to them – and therefore to us – using a variety of primary sources available in translation. They include the weekly \emph{Current Digest of the Soviet Press} (1948–), which published articles gleaned largely from the central Soviet press on a variety of topics including science and technology; \emph{Foreign Broadcast Information Service} (a C. I. A. monthly translation publication with a healthy dose of S and T articles); various publications from Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty; and the collected articles and speeches of leading scientists and officials. A final word: as for basic textbooks Loren Graham’s \emph{Science in Russia and the Soviet Union} (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993) works well.\textsuperscript{10} On the environment, one can select chapters from Douglas Weiner’s \emph{A Little Corner of Freedom}, now available in paperback. Some students will even enjoy hearing Tom Lehrer sing about Nikolai Ivanovich Lobacheskii, a song that is a good entry into discussion about non-Euclidean geometry, and from there into the social history of Alexander Fridmann, a little known Russian meteorologist who first proposed equations describing a non-static universe that led Einstein to abandon the cosmological constant he employed initially in the general theory of relativity.

There is of course a much richer literature than mentioned in this short piece. I do not intend to slight any one, but only offer suggestions for readings with which I have experience. For further ideas on teaching the history of Russian and Soviet science, contact the authors mentioned in this discussion and look closely at the rich bibliographies in their publications. They are a collegial group whose interests will suggest other approaches.

References

1 V. N. Ipatieff, \emph{The Life of a Chemist}, trans. V. Haensel and M. Dolinin (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1946) and Kendall Bailes, \emph{Science and Russian Culture in an Age of Revolutions: V.I. Vernadsky and His Scientific School}, (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1990). See also Anne Hibner Koblitz, \emph{A Convergence of Lives: Sofia Kovalevskaya: Scientist, Writer and Revolutionary} (Boston, Basel and Stuttgart: Birkhauser, 1983). Nathan Brooks’s work on Mendeleev will work well here, since Mendeleev, in spite of his obvious achievements, was excluded from the Russian Academy of Sciences by the Tsar and his advisers owing to the scientist’s liberal politics.


3 The literature on the German and U. S. atomic bomb projects is extensive (Mark Walker, David Cassidy, \emph{Uncertainty: The Life and Science of Werner Heisenberg} (New York: W. H. Freeman, 1992); Richard Rhodes, \emph{The Making of the Atomic Bomb} (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1986); Robert Jungk, \emph{Brighter Than a Thousand Suns: A Personal History of the Atomic Scientists}, trans. James Cleugh (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1958). David Holloway’s \emph{Stalin and the Bomb} (New Haven: Yale University, 1994) is excellent for teaching on the Soviet atomic bomb project. See also the PBS film, “Citizen Kurchatov,” on the head of the Soviet atomic bomb project.\textsuperscript{4}


5 To mention only a few texts: Paul Josephson, \emph{Red Atom} (New York: W. H. Freeman, 1999); David Marples, \emph{Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR} (New York: St. Martin’s Press, 1986); and Zhores Medvedev, \emph{The Legacy of Chernobyl} (New York: W. W. Norton, 1990). My favorite is the somewhat sensational, but certainly engaging Grigori Medvedev, \emph{The Truth About Chernobyl}, trans. Evelyn Rossiter (New York: Basic Books, 1991). There are a number of fine studies of nuclear energy in the United States, but I prefer to use Stephen Hilgartner, Richard C. Bell, and Rory O’Connor, \emph{Nukespeak} (New York: Penguin Books, 1983) for its many examples of nuclear absurdities that may be compared with the Chernobyl disaster on many levels, if not that of overall impact. See also Gabrielle Hecht, \emph{The Radiance of France: Nuclear Power and National Identity after World War II} (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1998) and Walker, footnote 3.

6 Here again there are a large number of documents in translation owing to the interest of the U. S. government in understanding the dimensions of the Soviet space program. For course texts consider Walter McDougall, \emph{The Heavens and the Earth: A Political History of the Space Age} (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997). Another possibility is Asif Siddiqi, \emph{Challenge to Apollo: The Soviet Union and the Space Race, 1945-1974} (Washington: National
Aeronautics and Space Administration, 2000), but its 1000-page length suggests careful gleaning.


10 See also Graham’s *What Have We Learned About Science and Technology from the Russian Experience?* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1998), with a series of chapters on such provocative topics as political participation in big technology projects and whether money or freedom is more important to the conduct of science.

The editor of the column “Innovations in Education” looks forward to your comments, essays, and opinions. The column is scheduled to appear twice a year, and the editor welcomes articles of 2,000 words maximum. Education is broadly construed to cover pre-college, undergraduate, and graduate instruction, as well as the full range of venues: publications, classroom, distance education, etc. The column editor is Paul Farber, Department of History, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331; tel.: 541-737-1273; fax: 541-737-1257; e-mail: pfarber@orst.edu.
News and Inquiries

Authors Wanted for New Series:
ABC-CLIO Handbooks in Science and Society
Editor: Mark A. Largent
Consulting Editors: Sally Gregory Kohlstedt and Paul Lawrence Farber

ABC-CLIO Publishers have announced a new series, “Handbooks in Science and Society,” that will help students and teachers integrate the history of science into the general history curriculum. It will provide readable and historically sophisticated narrative accounts of science and its social influences, primary source materials, biographical entries, glossaries, and bibliographic essays.

They are now soliciting proposals for individual volumes in the series. Four volumes are currently in contract: Science and Race (John Jackson and Nadine Weidman); Science and the Environment (Christian Young); Science and Gender (Suzanne Sheffield); and Science and Exploration (Michael Reidy, Gary Kroll, and Erik Conway). Please see the following list for information on the subjects sought: Science and Religion; Scientific Communication and Rhetoric; Science and Industry; Science and International Relations; Science, Imperialism, and Colonialism. Contact the series editor for details about proposal requirements and financial compensation at: Mark Largent, University of Puget Sound; e-mail: mlargent@ups.edu.

Cincinnati Observatory Center Needs Help!

This National Historic Landmark, the nation’s first professional observatory, is being restored. It is owned by the University of Cincinnati but operated by a private, non-profit organization whose mission is education, restoration and preservation. A brief outline of its history and current activities can be found at www.cincinnatiobservatory.org.

The Observatory has two historic scientific buildings with telescopes from 1842 and 1904, which are being used on a daily basis. Serving approximately 12,000 people a year, the custodians have begun a 1.6 million-dollar restoration program and as this is completed it will include an exhibit area of scientific instruments and documents dating to the foundation of the observatory in 1842.

The observatory contains many boxes – at least 35 – of documents tracing the activities of the institution dating back to when John Quincy Adams laid the foundation stone. There are many more significant treasures in the archives at the University of Cincinnati. There is no one on staff with time or expertise to help sort through these documents and offer advice as to what to keep, how to keep it and what to discard. The “museum” committee of the Board of Trustees is in the process of planning for The Astronomy Collection – a collection of artifacts and documents for public display which will show people how a nineteenth-century observatory functioned, and explain why astronomy was not only needed to regulate time and for navigation, but to show the many practical applications of its use as well.

The Board President, Dr. Juan Santamarina, is a History Professor at Dayton University and feels that there are at least two dissertations waiting to be researched within these holdings. The staff would welcome any inquiries and help from those knowledgeable and interested in the history of American astronomy or the history of science as they continue efforts to restore order and extract information from the collection.

Executive Order 13223 and the Presidential Records Act of 1978

The National Humanities Alliance has joined with library members to protest a November 1, 2001 executive order that virtually guts the Presidential Records Act of 1978. A letter sent to Stephen Horn (R-CA), Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Government Efficiency and Financial Management, highlights the changes in the PRA/1978 that the order sets in motion (the full letter may be viewed on the HSS Web site under “News”). In effect, while claiming to provide for orderly access to presidential materials, the order grants the present and former administrations far greater control over release of records, and even provides the families of deceased presidents power to block access.

Dissertations in the History of Medicine

As part of a project begun to supplement the Isis Cumulative Bibliography, Jonathon Erlen is conducting a monthly hand search of the hard copy of Dissertation Abstracts. As an offshoot of this ongoing project, he is maintaining part of a Web page on which he lists recent dissertations in the history of medicine and health care. He encourages all interested parties to look at the URL (http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/services/histmed/dissertations.html) and take advantage of this previously ignored resource of recent scholarship in the history of medicine.

Making of America (MOA; http://moa.umdl.umich.edu/) is a digital library of primary sources in American social history from the Antebellum period through Reconstruction. The collection is particularly strong in the subject areas of education, psychology, American history, sociology, religion, and science and technology. The book collection currently contains approximately 8,500 books with 19th-century imprints. Readers can view the full text of the works on the site.
Loren Graham, professor of the history of science at MIT, has donated approximately 800 books from his personal library in the history of science to the European University in St. Petersburg, a non-governmental university established in 1994. The European University is one of the strongest of the new educational institutions in Russia, and it has a distinguished faculty thoroughly at home in world scholarship. A number of the faculty have studied in Western Europe or North America, and almost all the faculty and students read English. Most of the books donated by Professor Graham are in the English language, and concern the general history of science, not the history of science in Russia (for which, of course, existing Russian libraries are very strong). It is hoped that with the help of this donation the European University will be able to establish a center in the history of science and education, headed by Daniel Alexandrov. Professor Graham has expressed the hope that members of the History of Science Society who have published books in the field will be willing to donate copies of their own works in order to strengthen the history of science library at the European University. To find out if the European University library contains copies of your books, please contact the university librarian, Ona Lapenaite, at her email address: ona@eu.spb.ru.

The Dibner Library

In October 1976, the Dibner Library of the History of Science and Technology opened its doors in what was known as the Museum of the History of Technology, now the National Museum of American History, Behring Center. The collection of 10,000 books and 1,600 manuscript groups came to Washington, DC, from the Burrey Library in Norwalk, Connecticut, and has grown to form one of the cornerstones of the Libraries’ collections. In October 2001, the Dibner Library celebrated a quarter century of providing vital primary sources to scholars, curators, and members of the scientific community by hosting a special symposium.

To mark this anniversary, the Smithsonian Institution Libraries (SIL), with the generous support of The Dibner Fund, held an afternoon symposium entitled “Exploring the Past, Shaping the Future: The Dibner Library of the History of Science and Technology at 25 Years.” The symposium began with a talk, “From Collector to Reader: Bern Dibner and History of Science Collections,” by the noted rare book dealer and scholar, Roger Gaskell. This was followed by a panel that debated issues concerning the course of contemporary research in the history of science and technology and discussed the potential impact of the Smithsonian Libraries’ collections on this scholarship.

SIL’s annual Dibner Library Lecture followed the symposium. Owen Gingerich, who is both a Professor of Astronomy and History of Science at Harvard University and Senior Astronomer Emeritus at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory delivered a talk entitled “Icons of Understanding: Celebrating Bern Dibner’s Heralds of Science,” which focused on one of the gems in the SIL collections. The Heralds of Science is a series of books, which collectively represent the most important contributions to the physical and biological sciences that have been issued since the beginning of printing.

Sciences and Empires Group

The Sciences and Empires Network is an “unmoderated” mail list operated by the “Sciences and Empires Group,” a Commission of the International Congress of the History of Science. The group itself was founded in conjunction with an international meeting held at UNESCO in Paris in April, 1990. The theme of that meeting was “Sciences and Empires: European Expansion and Scientific Development of Asia, Africa, America and Oceania.”

The group owes its continued existence to the energy of scholars in Europe, Asia, North America, and Latin America. Now more than a decade old, crucial support has come from the following individuals, among so many others, Patrick Petitjean, Catherine Jami, Anne Marie Moulin, Kapil Raj, Deepak Kumar, Venni Krishna, Roland Waast, Mic Worboys, and Silvia Figueirôa.

While open to all who are interested in science and empires, it is intended to serve as the major forum for discussions by historians; philosophers; and sociologists of science, technology, and medicine who study how these activities intersect with colonialism, imperialism, and postcolonialism. It will also serve as the group’s newsletter distribution list.

To subscribe to the mail list, go to: https://mail.lsit.ucsb.edu/mailman/listinfo.cgi/sciemp. If you have problems subscribing, or unsubscribing, contact: Michael A. Osborne, Associate Professor of History and Environmental Studies, Department of History, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-9410 USA; e-mail: osborne@history.ucsb.edu.

Darwin Books Destroyed in Fire

Tara Womersley

A fire in a 100-year-old building at Glasgow University is thought to have destroyed first edition works of Charles Darwin and caused £8 million of damage. It is estimated that books and equipment worth up to £3.5 million have been lost and the repairs to the Bower building, which housed one of Britain’s earliest biological laboratories, will cost up to £5 million. Items destroyed in the blaze included rare 19th-century botany books and it is feared that first editions of some of Darwin’s works, along with his manuscripts, were among them.
Notes from AAAS  
Amy Crumpton

The Archives of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has launched a new AAAS History and Archives Web site at http://archives.aaas.org. The site dynamically generates responses to search inquiries by selecting information from a relational database that includes data on people, meetings, documents, publications, awards, and descriptions of archive collections. The site is a work in progress, and comments and suggestions from HSS members on its usefulness and content are welcome.

For HSS members planning to attend the 2002 AAAS Annual Meeting in Boston, 14-19 February, several events may be of interest. Margaret Rossiter (Cornell University) has organized a symposium on “A New Look at Barbara McClintock and Rosalind Franklin,” for Friday, 15 February, 2:15 p.m.-3:45 p.m. On Saturday, 16 February, from 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, “Questioning Authorities: Lessons in Pursuing Oral Histories of Science,” a symposium organized by Amy Crumpton (AAAS) will be held. The AAAS Section on the History and Philosophy of Science will meet at a time still to be announced. To find out more about the upcoming AAAS meeting, including speakers for the symposia mentioned, please visit http://www.aaas.org/meetings/.

Changes at the MIT Archives. Early in February, 2002, the Institute Archives will begin a special one-year project to organize important research material in its collections. To free up staff to carry out this project in a concentrated time-frame, the reading room will be open to the public only two days a week February through May, and July through the following January. Specific days and hours for the reading room will be posted. For further information contact: Megan Sniffin-Marinoff; tel.: 617-253-5690; e-mail: msniffin@mit.edu; Web site: http://libraries.mit.edu/archives/.

History of Science, Technology, and Medicine in Germany, 1997-2000 (Weinheim: Wiley-VCH, 2001), 76 pp., published on behalf of the German National Committee IUHPS/DHS is still available. For your free copy please post your mailing address to christoph.meinel@psk.uni-regensburg.de.

Loren Graham, MIT

Loren Graham will give the George Sarton Award Lecture at the AAAS meeting in Boston on 15 February 2002, 1:30 p.m. - 2:15 p.m. The title of his talk is “Russian Basic Science: Changes Since the Collapse of the Soviet Union and the Impact of International Support.”

The History of Museums Group is inviting expressions of interest from scholars, museum professionals, and others regarding the creation of an association facilitating research and scholarly discussions on the history of museums, museum display, temporary exhibitions, and related topics. Purposes suggested for such an association include: 1) sponsoring periodic conferences; 2) sponsoring printed or Internet-based publications for disseminating information about published and archival sources useful for museum history research, other organizations' conferences or events of interest, and calls for papers; 3) enabling cross-disciplinary exchanges among scholars studying museums or similar collecting institutions associated with a range of fields including anthropology, art, natural history, and science and technology; 4) encouraging the identification and preservation of institutions' archival sources, as well as access to and permission to publish information from those sources for qualified researchers outside the institutions. At the moment they are collecting names for a survey of interested parties to plan their next steps. If you would like to contribute your thoughts to this effort, please send your name and postal and/or e-mail address to: Jeffrey Abt, Associate Professor, Department of Art and Art History, 150 Art Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202 (e-mail: j_abt@wayne.edu) or Annie V. F. Storr, Consultant, Museum Projects in Public Service, 8411 Queen Armes Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20910 (e-mail: avfstorr@aol.com).

Some participants in the September 2001 Conference “Unifying Nature Past and Present” exploring Lake Alice on the University of Florida Campus. 1 to r: Anne Harrington, Betty Smocovitis, Thomas Soderqvist, Helge Kragh, Silvan Schweber.
President Ron Numbers called the HSS Council meeting to order at 1 p.m. on Thursday, November 8, 2001 at the annual meeting at the Adam’s Mark Hotel in Denver. Thirteen members of Council were present, along with the Executive Committee and several committee chairs and visitors who reported to Council on various matters. After calling the meeting to order, President Numbers welcomed Mike Sokal, the Vice President elect and Karen Oslund, the new managing editor of Isis.

President Numbers reported on several serious issues facing the Society. Because of the decline in the U.S. stock market, the HSS endowment lost about $500,000 or 13% of our assets on paper. This loss reduces the Society’s revenue considerably and consequently its ability to fund various activities. Numbers then informed Council of Steve Wagner’s resignation as editor of the Current Bibliography and reported that a search was underway for a new CB editor. In further bad news, he reported that attendance at this year’s meeting was down in the aftermath of the events of September 11 and because some members were honoring a boycott of the Adam’s Mark chain. Executive Director Jay Malone added that if we fall below the 800 room nights that we contracted with the hotel, we would be liable to a fine of $17,000 plus the cost of empty rooms. In light of this possibility, the Executive Committee had decided to pick up some rooms with funds from the Boyer and Hellman endowments and make these rooms available to graduate students. President Numbers also noted that the Society is working on creating fellowships for minority students to help give them an entree into the field.

Secretary Margaret Oslor gained unanimous approval of the minutes from last year’s Council meeting. She then sought approval for the change to the statutes recommended by the Nominating Committee. Alan Shapiro moved that “Council approve the recommended change to the statutes so that the Nominating Committee will consist of two members from Council and three from the Society at large.” Pam Mack seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Editor Margaret Rossiter reported on the state of the Society’s publications. Isis will be available online starting with the March 2002 issue. Online access will be open to anyone until December 2002, after which the online edition will be available only to subscribers. Rossiter announced that Joy Harvey has been appointed as interim editor for the CB and hopes to get the 2000 CB into camera-ready form by February 1. There followed considerable discussion around the table about the implications of the delay in getting the CB out and of our search for a new, permanent editor.

Karen Reeds, as chair of the Committee on Publications, then gave her report. She described the history of the problems with the CB and the current state of the search for a new editor. She also reported on the search for a new Society Editor. At the moment there are two serious candidates and a preliminary application deadline of 1 February 2002.

Treasurer Marc Rothenberg distributed the Treasurer’s report, the auditor’s report, and a report on the state of our endowment. The auditor reported that the HSS was in total compliance with regulations governing the NSF grant. As reported earlier, our endowment has dropped by about 13%. We are looking for recovery in the coming year, but we must be careful about expenditures.

As far as Fiscal Year 2003 is concerned, Rothenberg will rewrite the budget before the next Council meeting in hopes that a market recovery will enable us to reduce the draw on the endowment. He sought and received approval of the budget at this meeting, with the understanding that it may be revised.

One problem engendered by the loss of revenue is funding for the prizes. Rothenberg reported that the Women’s Prize and the Derek Price Prize are in trouble. The Council discussed ways to secure the finances for these prizes.

Rothenberg then presented a statement of the Society’s investment policy to Council. Adam Apt, a professional broker and also member of HSS, explained the report to Council, which then approved it.

Julie Noblitt, from the journals department at the University of Chicago Press, reported that our membership numbers are improving, despite increases in both individual and institutional rates for subscribing to Isis. Isis is still a good value: it has one of the lowest price per page of academic journals, and subscribers will now have access to JSTOR files of Isis along with their subscription.

Executive Director Jay Malone reported on several important activities in which his office is involved. There have been some changes in the office staff. Roger Turner has replaced Carson Burrintgon. The HSS Guide is scheduled to be available in printed form before June 30, 2002. Delays have resulted because of difficulties with the developers of the Web site. Council agreed to support the Committee on Meetings and Programs’ plan to establish one hi-tech audiovisual room for meetings. As part of the report on the Executive Office, President Numbers announced that the time has arrived for reviews of both the Executive Office and Malone. A committee chaired by incoming President John Servos will conduct this evaluation and will be exploring alternative arrangements for the office.

The Committee on Meetings and Programs has confirmed site selection for several years down the road. Council approved the selection of Cambridge, Mass. and Austin, Texas for the meetings in 2003 and 2004, respectively. Some discussion ensued about President Numbers’ suggestion that some future meeting take place in Mexico City. Council approved of COMP continuing to explore this possibility.

Kathy Olesko then reported that we have no continued relationship with the U.S. National Committee of the IUHPS. Various people around the table noted that none of the nominations for officers were from the U.S., the U.K., or European countries that have traditional history of science. Keith Benson noted that the meeting in Mexico City this past summer was not representative of people doing history of science in Latin America. Bruce Seely observed that the next meeting, in four years, would be in Beijing.

Keith Benson, representing the Committee on Research and the Profession, reported on CORP’s efforts to reach out to members of underrepresented minorities in the intellectual community, an area that the Dibner Fund has expressed interest in funding. After considerable discussion around the table, President Numbers reported
that there is a reconstituted Development Committee under the chairmanship of Judith Goodstein that will meet with Benson to discuss how to approach this issue of underrepresented minorities.

Rich Kremer reported that the Committee on Education’s summer workshop at Oregon State University’s marine biological station at Newport was a great success and that they hope to do it again next year. In the report from the Women’s Caucus, Pamela Mack noted the success of their fundraising drive for the Women’s Prize.

Delegate reports followed. As delegate to Section L of the AAAS, Phil Sloan told Council that an effort is underway to revitalize linkages between AAAS and HSS. He wants to see more proposals to Section L from HSS and reminded the group that proposals for the February 2003 meeting must be in by April. Bruce Cole is the new chair of the National Endowment for the Humanities, which has had a budget increase of $4 million.

Bruce Seely, representing the NSF, thanked members of HSS for reviewing grant proposals. He noted that the new travel grant for graduate students, independent scholars, and junior scholars had been approved. He advised both applicants and reviewers to emphasize both the substance of the proposal and its impact equally. He noted that this year’s budget is in flux. He reminded Council that NSF does not support history of medicine per se, as that falls under the NIH, although proposals that touch on medicine are fine. He also reported that the ad for his replacement would be posted soon.

At the end of the meeting, Vice President John Servos expressed his thanks and the gratitude of the whole Council to Ron Numbers for his excellent leadership over the past two years. The meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

HSS Business Meeting
Margaret J. Osler (Secretary), University of Calgary

Secretary Margaret Osler sought and received approval of the minutes of last year’s meeting. She then received approval of a change to the statutes already approved by the Council. This change modifies the composition of the Nominating Committee so that it now consists of two members from Council and three from the membership at large.

The Vice President, Editor, Treasurer, and Executive Director basically repeated the reports they had given to Council. The Treasurer’s report, including a recommendation for a temporary increase in the draw from the Endowment to cover a deficit in Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003, was approved.

Under New Business, HSS member Ernie Hook expressed objections to the fact that some people were smoking at one of the social events at the meeting. He moved that a recommendation be made to the Committee on Meetings and Programs to prevent hotel managers from taking the initiative to allow smoking at such events. The motion passed unanimously. Hook also raised the question of whether it would be possible to distribute abstracts of papers at the annual meeting. The group expressed its thanks to President Ron Numbers for a job well done and welcomed John Servos as incoming President and Mike Sokal as incoming Vice President. The meeting was adjourned at 8:40 a.m.
**AWARDS, HONORS, AND APPOINTMENTS**

Andreas Daum has been awarded a John F. Kennedy Memorial Fellowship at the Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies at Harvard University for the academic year 2001-2002. He was previously at the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C.

The Forum for History of Human Science (an interest group within the History of Science Society) is pleased to announce the winner of the 2001 Award for the best Article in the History of Human Science. The winner is Jorge Canizares Esguerra, who was awarded the best article award for the following article: “New World, New Stars: Patriotic Astrology and the Invention of Spanish and Creole Bodies in Colonial Spanish America, 1600-1650,” American Historical Review 104 (February 1999), 33-68.

Mark Harrison (Wellcome Trust Senior Research Fellow and Acting Director of the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, Oxford) has been appointed Reader in the History of Medicine at the University of Oxford. The post carries with it the Directorship of the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine.

David A. Hounshell (Carnegie Mellon), Barbara Herrnstein Smith and Vassiliki (Betty) Smocovitis (University of Florida) were recently elected fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) for Section (L), History and Philosophy of Science. The AAAS annually honors those of its members whose efforts on behalf of the advancement of science and engineering are scientifically or socially distinguished.

Manfred Laubichler, Ph.D. in Evolutionary Biology from Yale and Ph.D. in History forthcoming (delayed by Gerry Geison’s untimely death) from Princeton, joined the interdisciplinary Biology and Society Program in the Biology Department at Arizona State University last fall. He is helping to develop a graduate program in the history and philosophy of biology and conceptual foundations of biology.

Jane Maienschein (Professor of Philosophy and Biology, Arizona State University) has been named a Regents’ Professor beginning in 2002. She directs the Biology and Society Program, and with Manfred Laubichler and Stephen Pyne, is developing a new interdisciplinary graduate program.

Massimo Mazzotti has been awarded the Kenneth O. May Post-doctoral Fellowship in the History of Mathematics for the year 2001-2002 at the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology of the University of Toronto. Dr. Mazzotti works on the history of Italian mathematics, science and technology and is writing a biography of the eighteenth-century mathematician Maria Agnesi.

The Historical Astronomy Division of the American Astronomical Society has selected Donald E. Osterbrock (Director Emeritus of the Lick Observatory, University of California) as its 2002 LeRoy Doggett Lecturer. Professor Osterbrock will deliver his lecture at the AAS meeting in Washington D.C. in January.

Ronald Rainger (Texas Tech University) recently received the President’s Excellence in Teaching Award for 2000-2001.

Edmund Russell (University of Virginia) won the 2001 Forum for the History of Science in America Prize for “The Strange Career of DDT: Experts, Federal Capacity, and Environmentalism in World War II,” Technology and Culture 40 (1999): 770-796. The prize, awarded to a scholar within ten years of the Ph.D., was for the best article on the history of science in America published from 1998-2000.

**HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY ANNUAL AWARDS**

**10 NOVEMBER 2001, DENVER, COLORADO**

**Sarton Medal.** The highest award of the History of Science Society, the Sarton Medal is presented to an outstanding historian of science from the international scholarly community. Daniel J. Kevles (Yale University).

**Pfizer Prize.** Sponsored by the Pfizer Pharmaceutical Company, this award recognizes an outstanding book that deals with the history of science and makes a substantial contribution to scholarship in the history of science. John Heilbron (Oxford University), The Sun in the Church: Cathedrals as Solar Observatories (Harvard University Press).

**Watson Davis and Helen Miles Davis Prize.** Named in honor of the longtime director of Science Service and his wife, this prize honors the best book in the history of science directed to a wide public. Nancy Tomes (SUNY, Stonybrook), The Gospel of Germs: Men, Women and the Microbe in American Life (Harvard University Press).

**Ida and Henry Schuman Prize.** For an original prize essay by a graduate student on the history of science and its cultural influences, Joshua Buhs (University of Pennsylvania) “The Fire Ant Wars: Nature and Science in the Pesticide Controversies of the Late Twentieth Century.”

**History of Women in Science Prize.** Awarded to an outstanding book or article on the history of women in science. Charlotte Furth (University of Southern California), A Flourishing Yin: Chinese Medical History, 960-1665 (University of California Press).

**Derek Price Award.** Named in honor of historian Derek J. DeSolla Price, this award is given to an outstanding article published in Isis, the leading journal in the history of science. Mary Henninger-Voss (Princeton University), “Working Machines and Noble Mechanics: Guadobaldo del Monte and the Translation of Knowledge.”

**Joseph H. Hazen Education Prize.** Named in honor of a tireless supporter of the history of science, this prize recognizes an individual who makes outstanding contributions to education in the history of science. Stephen G. Brush (University of Maryland).
The American Meteorological Society (AMS) invites applications for a 2002/2003 AMS Graduate Fellowship in the History of Science, to be awarded to a student wishing to complete a dissertation on the history of the atmospheric, or related oceanic or hydrologic sciences. The award carries a $15,000 stipend and will support one year of dissertation research. An effort will be made to place the student into a mentoring relationship with an AMS member at an appropriate institution. To apply, candidates must submit: a cover letter with vita; official transcripts from undergraduate and graduate institutions; a typewritten, detailed description of the dissertation topic and proposed research plan (10 page maximum); and three letters of recommendation (including one from your dissertation advisor). Application packages must be postmarked by 15 February 2002 and sent to: AMS, Attn: Fellowship/Scholarship Program, 45 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108-3693. Questions may be directed to Donna Fernandez, Fellowship and Scholarship Coordinator or Stephanie Armstrong, Director of Development, AMS Headquarters; tel.: 617-227-2426 ext. 246 or 235; e-mail: dfernand@ametsoc.org or armstrong@ametsoc.org. Further information on the 2002/2003 fellowships and scholarships can be found online at http://www.ametsoc.org/AMS (scroll down to Scholarships/Fellowships).

The American Philosophical Society Library Resident Research Fellowships, 2002 – 2003. The American Philosophical Society Library accepts applications for short, residential fellowships for conducting research in its collections. The fellowships are open to both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals who are holders of the Ph.D. or the equivalent, Ph.D. candidates who have passed their preliminary exams, and independent scholars. Applicants in any relevant field of scholarship may apply. The stipend is $2,000 per month, and the term of the fellowship is a minimum of one month and a maximum of three, taken between 1 June 2002 and 31 May 2003. Fellows are expected to be in residence for four consecutive weeks during the period of their award. Address applications or inquiries to: Library Resident Research Fellowships, American Philosophical Society Library, 105 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, PA 19106-3386; tel.: 215-440-3400. Applications must be received by 1 March 2002.

The 2002 Christine Mirzayan Internship Program of the National Academies, Washington, D.C. is designed to engage graduate and postdoctoral science, engineering, medical, veterinary, business, and law students in science and technology policy and to familiarize them with the interactions among science, technology, and government. There are two sessions each year: January (12 weeks) and June (10 weeks). To apply, candidates should submit the application and reference forms available on-line at national-academies.org/internship. The deadline for receipt of materials for the June program is 1 March 2002. Additional questions should be directed to: internship@nas.edu.

Friends of the UW-Madison Libraries Grants-in-Aid offer a minimum of four grants-in-aid annually, each one month in duration, for research in the humanities in any field appropriate to the collections. Awards are $1,000 each. Generally, applicants must have the Ph.D. or be able to demonstrate a record of solid intellectual accomplishment. Foreign scholars and graduate students who have completed all requirements except the dissertation are also eligible. The grantee is expected to be in residence during the term of the award, which may be taken up at any time during the year. Completed applications are due 1 March 2002. For more specific information and application forms, please write to: Friends of the UW-Madison Libraries Award Committee, 976 Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison Madison, WI 53706. Or contact John Tortorice at: tel.: 608-265-2505; fax: 608-265-2754; e-mail: jjtortorice@library.wisc.edu.

The Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin announces two postdoctoral fellowships for up to two years, beginning 1 October 2002. Projects related to the history of theory formation in the life sciences or to the history of model organisms are particularly welcome. Outstanding junior scholars (Ph.D. awarded no earlier than 1997) are invited to apply. Fellowships are endowed with a monthly stipend of 3,600 DM/Euro 1,840.65 (fellows from abroad). Women are especially encouraged to apply. Qualifications being equal, precedence will be given to candidates with disabilities. Candidates are requested to send a curriculum vitae, publication list, research prospectus (maximum 1000 words), and two letters of recommendation no later than 28 February 2002 to: Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Abt. III, Wilhelmstrasse 44, D-10117 Berlin, Germany.

Each year the New York Academy of Medicine offers the Paul Klemperer Fellowship to support work in history as it relates to medicine, the biomedical sciences, and health. The Klemperer Fellowship supports research using the Academy Library as a historical resource. It is intended specifically for a scholar in residence in the collections of the Academy Library. The Klemperer Fellowship provides a stipend of up to $5,000 to support travel, lodging and incidental expenses for a flexible period between 1 June 2002 and 31 May 2003. Applications must be received by the Academy by 4 February 2002; candidates will be informed of the results by 31 May 2002. More information on the fellowship programs is available at www.nyam.org/history/libfell.html. Requests for further information should be addressed to: Office of the Associate Librarian for Historical Collections and Programs, New York Academy of Medicine, 1216 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10029; tel.: 212-822-7310; e-mail: history@nyam.org.
Pennsylvania State University. The Science, Medicine, and Technology in Culture Program invites applications for a 2-year postdoctoral NSF Fellowship in residence beginning fall 2002. Field of expertise is open. The postdoc will teach one course per semester; he or she will also serve as a co-organizer (along with two faculty members) of an international workshop on gender and science to be held spring 2004. Candidates must have completed their Ph.D. by fall 2002. The award carries with it a $30,000 per year stipend plus benefits. Interested candidates should send curriculum vitae, a brief statement of research and teaching interests (2-3 pages), one dissertation chapter or article, and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Londa Schiebinger, Edwin E. Sparks Professor, Department of History, 311 Weaver, Penn State University, University Park, PA 16802; e-mail: LLS10@psu.edu. Review of applications will begin 1 February 2002 and continue until the position is filled. EOE/AA.

Rice University and the Center for the Study of Cultures announce the establishment of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship Program designed to encourage interdisciplinary scholarship and teaching. Two postdoctoral fellows will be selected for a two-year appointment beginning 1 July 2002 at a stipend of $38,000 per year. The application deadline is 1 March 2002. For further information, visit the HSS Web site at www.hssonline.org.

Smithsonian Institution Libraries 2003 Resident Scholar Programs in Special Collections: The Dibner Library Resident Scholar Program, supported by The Dibner Fund for research in the Dibner Library of the History of Science and Technology. Baird Society Resident Scholar Program, supported by the Smithsonian Institution Libraries Spencer Baird Society, for research in other Special Collections located in Washington, DC, or New York City. For application materials and more information, please visit the Web site at http://www.sil.si.edu or write to Smithsonian Institution Libraries Resident Scholar Programs, NMAH 1041 MRC 672, Washington, DC 20560-0672; tel.: 202-357-1568; e-mail: libmail@sil.si.edu. Stipends of $2,500 per month for up to six months. Application deadline is 1 March 2002.

University of Chicago. The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation has awarded funding for a new program of University Post-Doctoral Fellowships. The Department of Philosophy together with the Committee on Conceptual and Historical Studies of Science (CHSS) seek candidates for this fellowship in the areas of the philosophy or history and philosophy of the natural sciences and/or mathematics. This is a possible appointment. The recipient of this Postdoctoral Fellowship will have received his or her Ph.D. within the five academic years previous to the first year of the award. The recipient will teach two quarter-length courses of his or her devising per year at the undergraduate or beginning graduate level. The recipient will strongly be encouraged to pursue his or her research interests while at the University. Women and minorities are urged to apply. An application should include a curriculum vitae, 3 letters of reference, and a sample of recent writing (these not returnable). Completed applications must be received by 1 February 2002, and should be sent to: Mellon Search Committee, Fishbein Center, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th St., Chicago, IL. 60637. E0/AAE.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Directorate for International Programs announces the Women’s International Science Collaboration (WISC) Program for 2001-2003. Supported by the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF), this program aims to increase the participation of women in international scientific research by helping establish new research partnerships with colleagues in Central/Eastern Europe, Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union, Near East, Middle East, Pacific, Africa, the Americas, and Asia. Small grants ($4,000-$5,000) will provide travel and living support for a U.S. scientist and, when appropriate, a co-PI to visit a partner country to develop a research program. Men and women scientists who have their Ph.D. or equivalent research experience are eligible to apply. Applicants who have received their doctoral degrees within the past six years will receive special consideration, as will scientists applying to work with colleagues in less frequently represented countries and regions. With the exception of applications involving the Americas, applications from male co-PIs must be accompanied by an application from a female co-PI as part of a U.S. research team. Male and female graduate students (Ph.D. candidates) are also eligible to apply, if they will be conducting research in an established Ph.D. program in the U.S. and will be traveling with their Ph.D. advisor and will serve as co-PI on future proposals. (Male graduate students will need a female co-PI) Applicants must be citizens or permanent residents. For further information, please visit the NSF Web site (http://www.nsf.gov), or contact one of the AAAS administrators listed below. Two competitions will be held, with application deadlines of 15 January 2002 and 15 July 2002. Approximately 40 awards will be made in each competition.

-Central and Eastern Europe, Newly Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union: Karen Grill; e-mail: kgrill@aaas.org.
-East Asia and Pacific: Suteera Nagavajara; tel.: 202-326-6496; e-mail: snagavaj@aaas.org.
-Africa, Middle East, Near East, and South Asia: Alan Bornbusch; tel.: 202-326-6651; e-mail: abornbus@aaas.org.
-Americas and Caribbean: Marina Ratchford; tel.: 202-326-6490; e-mail: mratchfo@aaas.org.

Or, please write to (AAAS contact), WISC Travel Grant, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Directorate for International Programs, 1200 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

The Society for the History of Natural History announces the establishment of the annual Alwyne Wheeler Bursary to support travel by scholars under age 30 to annual meetings of the SHNH, normally held each Spring. The award will include up to £100 (or equivalent) for travel, plus conference registration. Preference will be for applicants who contribute a paper or other presentation at the meeting. Bursary recipients will be invited to submit a paper to the Society’s journal, Archives of Natural History. Application deadlines are sixty days prior to the meeting. Applicants need not be members of the society. Application forms, notes for guidance, and a diary of meetings are available through the society’s Web site (www.shnh.org), and from the SHNH Secretary: c/o The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, England SW7 5BD; e-mail: kmw@nhm.ac.uk.
Graduate students in the United States and Canada are invited to enter the American Association for the History of Medicine Shryock Medal Essay Contest. The award is given for an outstanding, unpublished essay by a single author on any topic in the history of medicine. The essay must be the result of original research or show an unusual appreciation and understanding of problems in the history of medicine. The winner will be invited to attend the 2002 meeting of the Association, 25-28 April in Kansas City, MO, where the medal will be conferred. Reasonable travel expenses for the winner will be provided, as will a two-year complimentary membership in the AAHM. If the Shryock Medal Committee also selects an essay for honorable mention, its author will receive a two-year complimentary membership in the AAHM. Students must be enrolled in a graduate program at the time of submission. (Students who are currently eligible for the Association’s Osler Medal competition for medical students are not eligible for the Shryock Medal). Essays must be postmarked no later than 1 February 2002. Interested students must obtain guidelines from the Shryock Medal Committee chair, Susan L. Smith, Ph.D., Department of History, University of Alberta, 2-28 Tory Building, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2H4; e-mail: susan.l.smith@ualberta.ca.

The Annals of Science Prize is offered each year to the author of an original unpublished essay in the history of science or technology, which is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. The prize, supported by Taylor and Francis, is intended for those who have been awarded their doctorate within the past four years, and for doctoral students. Essays should be submitted to the Editor in a form suitable for publication in Annals of Science (see the journal’s style guide at http://www.tandf.co.uk), and may be in English, French, or German. Essays should be between 6,000 and 9,500 words in length, including footnotes. The winning essay will be published in the journal, and its author will be awarded US$500. Papers should be submitted by 1 September 2002, and the winner will be notified by 31 December 2002. The Editor’s decision is final.

SSHM 2002 Prize Essay Competitions. The Society for the Social History of Medicine (SSHM) invites submissions for its two 2002 Prize Essay Competitions. These prizes will be awarded to the best original, unpublished essays in the social history of medicine submitted to each competition as judged by the SSHM’s assessment panel. The 2002 essay competition is open to post-doctoral scholars and faculty who obtained their Ph.D. or equivalent qualification after 31 December 1996. The 2002 student essay competition is open to students in full or part-time education. Each prizewinner will be awarded £300, and his or her entry may also be published in the journal, Social History of Medicine. Further details and entry forms can be downloaded from the SSHM’s Web site http://www.sshm.org. Alternatively, please contact: David Cantor, Division of Cancer Prevention, National Cancer Institute, Executive Plaza North, Suite 2025, 6130 Executive Boulevard, Bethesda MD 20892-7309, USA; e-mail: competition@sshm.org. The deadline for entries is 31 December 2002.

For a list of HSS prize winners in 2001, please turn to page 12.

Jobs

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

Full Professor 17th and 18th Century History of Science. The California Institute of Technology seeks applications for a full professor in the history of science during the 17th and 18th centuries. The successful applicant will have a record of publications in the social and institutional history of science during this period, strong teaching experience, and will be able to interact fruitfully with colleagues working on technical aspects of science history and other members of an interdisciplinary division. Send letter of application, curriculum vitae and three letters of reference to Jed Buchwald, Chair, History of Science Search Committee, Caltech 228-77, Pasadena, CA 91125. Deadline: 1 February 2002. Caltech is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer. Women, minorities, veterans, and disabled persons are encouraged to apply.

Professor of the History and Philosophy of Science, ETH Zurich. The holder of this chair will be responsible for teaching the history and philosophy of science to students from all departments of ETH Zurich. He/she will be expected to pursue original research projects and to participate in the activities of the Department of Humanities, Social and Political Sciences. The person appointed should be able to teach and research the fundamental dimensions of the historical development of the natural sciences and their various social connections. Please submit your application together with a curriculum vitae and a list of publications to the President of ETH Zurich, Professor O. Kubler, ETH Zentrum, CH-8092 Zurich, no later than 31 January 2002. The ETHEZ specifically encourages female candidates to apply with a view towards increasing the proportion of female professors.

Franklin & Marshall College. Applications are invited for an entry-level two-year visiting faculty appointment in the program on Science, Technology and Society, beginning in August, 2002. The successful candidate will teach courses in environmental studies, the history and philosophy of science (possibly including bioethics or the history of medicine), and his or her field of expertise. A Ph.D. at or near completion, an ongoing program of research, and some teaching experience are required. Please send a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, graduate and undergraduate transcripts, and three letters of recommendation to: Roger D. K. Thomas, Chair, Program on Science, Technology and Society, Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, PA 17604-3003; tel.: 717-291-4135; fax: 717-291-4186; email: r.thomas@email.fandm.edu; Web site: http://www.fandm.edu/. Application deadline: 1 February 2002. Franklin & Marshall College is a highly selective, private liberal arts college with a demonstrated commitment to cultural pluralism through the hiring of women and minorities. EOE/AA.
Producing and Consuming Natures. American Society for Environmental History. 20–23 March 2002. Denver, Colorado. The conference will explore the various ways humans have historically drawn nature into their lives – through working and imagining, devouring and debating, transforming and transporting. Papers will explore the human history of nature as symbol as well as substance, in popular culture, consumption, production, and extraction. Panelists will also engage a diversity of views about what nature is or should be, within or across cultures. For further information, including program and hotels, see the ASEH Web site at: www2.h-net.msu.edu/~environ.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Midwest Junto for the History of Science will be held 5–7 April 2002, at Iowa State University. The program committee invites proposal abstracts of no more than 100–150 words on papers related to any aspect of the history of science, technology, or medicine. The deadline for submissions is 1 March 2002. Graduate students are especially encouraged to participate; as is traditional for the Junto, lodging for graduate-student presenters will be partially subsidized. For more information, please contact Amy Bix, History Department, 633 Ross Hall, Iowa State University, Ames IA 50011; tel.: 515-294-0122; fax: 515-294-6390; e-mail: abix@iastate.edu.

Sciences in the Carolingian World. The history of medieval science will be represented at the 37th International Congress on Medieval Studies, 2–5 May 2002, Kalamazoo, Michigan. These sessions will include papers on (1) “The Scriptoria of Fulda and Lorsch: Computus and Historical Writing,” by Richard Corradini; (2) “Christian and Imperial Contexts of Carolingian Geography,” by Natalia Lozovsky; (3) “The Latin Adaptation of Alexander of Tralles’ Therapeutica in Carolingian MSS,” by Faith Wallis; (4) “Walahfrid Strabo’s Study of Computus,” by Wesley Stevens; (5) “Criteria of Justification in Carolingian Astronomy,” by Stephen McCluskey; (6) “Computus versus Astronomy?,” by Bruce Eastwood. Inquiries about these sessions can be sent to the organizer, Bruce Eastwood (email: bseast01@uky.edu).

On 17–18 May 2002, York University in Toronto Canada will host a conference on “Figural Vocabularies of Gender in Nineteenth-Century Science.” Speakers include Barbara Gates, Jan Golinski, Sally Gregory Kohlstedt, Anne Secord, James Secord, Suzanne LeMay Sheffield, Jonathan Smith, and Jennifer Tucker. With sessions on “Visual Innovations,” “Scientific Illustration,” “Configuring Families,” and “Displaying Nature,” the central focus of the conference is the relationship between visuality and language in 19th-century science and gender. Registration is $20 CDN; on-campus accommodation may be available. For conference brochure and registration information, please e-mail jstuart@yorku.ca with the subject header “Figural Vocabularies Conference.”

Experimental Arcades: The Materiality of Time Relations in Life Sciences, Art, and Technology (1830–1930). A conference organized by the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science (Dept. III), Berlin, to be held at Bauhaus University, Weimar (Germany), 24–25 May 2002. This conference will focus on the problem of time. Its topic will be the exteriority of time with special reference to those realms of the life sciences (physiology, psychology etc.), of art (painting, literature), and of technology (photography, cinema, but also the clock industry) that developed during the period 1830–1930 around the “experimentalization of life.” Thus, the question will not be how the human perception of time has historically changed (or not changed). The question will be how time is literally made, constructed, produced. For more details on these topics, point your browser to http://www.mpiwg-berlin.de/exp/tagungen/weimar2002/index_e.html.

The Canadian Society for the History of Science (CSHPS) is holding its annual conference at the University of Toronto, Ontario on 24–26 May 2002. The meeting will be held in association with the Canadian Association for the History of Nursing. The congress theme will be Boundaries: Geographies, Genres, Gender. Contact: Alison Li, CSHM Program Committee, 67 Westholme Avenue, Toronto, ON M6P 3B9; e-mail: alisonli@interlog.com.

The Canadian Society for the History and Philosophy of Science (CSHPS) is holding its annual conference at the University of Toronto, 26–28 May 2002. The program committee invites historians, philosophers and other scholars of the social sciences and humanities to submit paper, panel or session proposals. The proposals and papers may be in English or French, and should have a title, a brief abstract of 150 to 250 words, and the complete information for correspondence. Proposals must be received by 31 January 2002 and may be sent by e-mail, fax or post to one of the members of the program committee. Further information can be found at the Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada Web site: http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r20430/schps_toronto_2002/. Program Committee: Ernst Hamm, Science and Technology Studies, School of Analytic Studies and Information Technology, Atkinson Faculty, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, ON M3J 1P3 Canada; tel.: +1-416-736-2100, x20223; fax: +1-416-736-5188; e-mail: ehamm@yorku.ca. Alan Richardson, Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy, University of British Columbia, 1866 Main Mall E370, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1 Canada; tel.: +1-604-822-3967; fax: +1-604-822-8782; e-mail: alaran@interchange.ubc.ca. Jean-François Auger, Centre interuniversitaire de recherche sur la science et la technologie, Université du Québec à Montréal, CP 8888, Succ. Centre-ville, Montréal, Québec H3C 3P8 Canada; tel.: +1-514-987-3000, x7942; fax: +1-514-987-7726; e-mail: auger.jean-francois@uqam.ca.
Philosophy and History of Science Meeting of the South Cone Cigüas de Lindia (Sao Paulo State, Brazil), 27-30 May 2002. A general meeting on philosophy and history of science will be held in Brazil (South America). The conference is sponsored by the Association for Philosophy and History of Science of the South Cone (APHIC). Its aim is to promote a stronger interchange of ideas between Latin-American researchers (especially Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, the countries that constitute the so-called South Cone). Philosophers and historians of science of other countries are welcome. The official languages of the conference are Spanish and Portuguese, but presentation of papers in English and French will also be accepted. Additional information (in Spanish and Portuguese) can be found at http://ghtc.ifi.unicamp.br/afhic/3Enc-esp.htm [Spanish]. Roberto de Andrade Martins Group of History and Theory of Science State University of Campinas (Unicamp), Brazil http://www.ifi.unicamp.br/~ghtc/.

Karl Popper 2002 Centenary Congress. Wednesday, 3 July 2002 – Sunday, 7 July 2002. Meetings will be held at the campus and in the main building of the University of Vienna, and in the City Hall (Rathaus), which is adjacent to the University main building. The work of the Congress will be arranged in seven sections: 1) Philosophy of the physical sciences; 2) Philosophy of the biological sciences; 3) Philosophy of the social sciences; 4) Moral & political philosophy; 5) Logic & scientific method; 6) Epistemology & metaphysics; and 7) Life & times of Karl Popper. Invited lectures and symposia are planned for all sections. Contributed papers relevant to Popper’s work will be invited in all sections (though papers tackling problems appropriate to more than one section will be welcome). Full details of the form in which abstracts are to be submitted is provided in the official Call for Papers (see URL below). All abstracts will be refereed. Letters of acceptance will be mailed not later than 1 April 2002. The Congress languages are English and German. For more information, please contact Gerhard Budin at the University of Vienna, Department for Philosophy of Science, Sensengasse 8/10, A-1090 Vienna (fax: +43-1-4277-9476), preferably by e-mail: karlpopper2002.econ@univie.ac.at. The Congress Web site is situated at http://www.univie.ac.at/karlpopper2002.

Tropical Views & Visions: Images of the Tropical World. 12-13 July 2002, National Maritime Museum, London, UK. This interdisciplinary conference is devoted to the ways in which the tropics have been imagined and experienced by travelers over the last three centuries, with particular emphasis on the circulation of images, commodities and exotic species around the world via maritime routes. It embraces comparative studies of different localities, focusing principally on visual representations of tropical landscapes – in paintings, sketches, maps, charts and texts. The conference is convened by Professor Felix Driver and Dr. Luciana Martins in the Department of Geography at Royal Holloway, University of London and Dr. Nigel Rigby and Dr. Margarettte Lincoln in the Centre for Research, National Maritime Museum. Visit http://www.gg.rhl.ac.uk/tropics/Conference.htm for details. Further information is available from Janet Norton, Research Administrator, National Maritime Museum, Park Row, London SE10 9NF; tel: (44)(0)2083126716; e-mail: research@mmm.ac.uk.

VI Latin-American Congress of History of Science and Technology. From 25-28 September 2002, in Rosario, Republic of Argentina. For more information contact: Professor Carlos D. Galles; e-mail: V1Congr@fceia.unr.edu.ar; Web site: http://www.fceia.unr.edu.ar/V1CongresoSLHCT/.

Independent Scholars 2002: The Sixth Biennial Conference of the National Coalition of Independent Scholars. Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC. 4-5 October 2002. Call for papers from independent scholars of all disciplines and nations. Please send an abstract of 250-300 words for a 20-minute presentation for a general audience to the program chair: Alicia Galvan, P.O. Box 15764, San Antonio, TX 78212-8964; e-mail: azgscholar@hotmail.com. Deadline: 1 March 2002. Participants will be notified by mid-May. For information about the National Coalition of Independent Scholars, go to www.ncis.org or write NCIS, P.O. Box 5743, Berkeley, CA 94705.

The Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society invites paper proposals for a conference, “The Technological Fix,” 4-5 October 2002, which will consider technologies and technological strategies intended to address a wide variety of needs and problems in 20th century America. The conference will take place at the Hagley Museum and Library in Wilmington, Delaware. Papers may discuss “fixes” that have worked, failed or were never implemented, or efforts to solve problems that earlier technologies created. Proposals are due by 15 February 2002 and should include an abstract of no more than 500 words and a brief curriculum vitae. Funds may be available to support travel to the conference by speakers. Please direct proposals and queries to: Dr. Roger Horowitz, Associate Director, Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society, Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; fax: 302-655-3188; e-mail: rh@udel.edu.

The annual Sixteenth Century Studies Conference will take place in San Antonio, Texas, 24-27 October 2002. Papers on all topics of early modern history of science and medicine are invited. We welcome papers, suggestions for sessions, or sessions already organized around a specific topic. Title and a brief abstract should be submitted not later than 1 March 2002 to: Gerhild Scholz Williams, Department of German, Box 1104, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130, USA; e-mail: gerhild_williams@aismail.wustl.edu.

The Chemical Heritage Foundation (CHF) and the American Society for Information Science and Technology (ASIS&T) are pleased to announce the Second Conference on the History and Heritage of Scientific and Technical Information Systems, to be held 15-17 November 2002, in Philadelphia. Emphasis for this conference will be on the period from the Second World War up through the early 1990s, including the infrastructure created by digitization, the Internet, and the World Wide Web. Conference organizers are looking for in-depth historical analyses of these developments and how they have affected the practice of science both nationally and internationally. The conference will be held immediately prior to the annual meeting of ASIS&T in Philadelphia. It will take place at the Chemical Heritage Foundation, 315 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106. The proceedings will be published in print and on the continued on p. 18
Web. A limited number of scholarships will be available for the presentation of papers in order to help cover the costs of attending the conference. Presenters from abroad and North American graduate students will have preference. Such applicants should have drafts of their papers ready by 15 May 2002. Abstracts, papers, and applications for scholarships should be addressed to: HHSTIS2 Program Committee Chemical Heritage Foundation 315 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, PA 19106. Questions and comments should be sent to HHSTIS2@chemheritage.org.

Workshop “Cultural History of Heredity II: Eighteenth to Nineteenth Centuries” at the Max-Planck-Institute for the History of Science, 10-12 January 2003. Organizers: Staffan Müller-Wille, Peter Mclaughlin, Wolfgang Lefèvre, Hans-Jörg Rheinberger. Deadline for Paper Proposals: 31 January 2002. Scholars from a wide variety of disciplines, including historians of art and literature, medicine, law, or economics, are invited to submit paper proposals. This workshop is part of a series of workshops forming the backbone of a long-term research project on the cultural history of heredity that aims to uncover the technical, juridical, medical, and scientific practices in which the knowledge of inheritance was historically anchored in different epochs and to understand the genesis of today’s naturalistic concept of heredity. For further information see call for papers at http://www.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de/HEREDITY/CALL.html or e-mail to smuewi@mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de.

Time to Plan Symposia for AAAS Meetings 2003. Your colleagues on Section L on the History and Philosophy of Science of the AAAS encourage you to plan and submit proposals for 90 or 180-minute symposia on the history of science for the meetings in Denver, 13-18 February 2003. Here is an opportunity to emphasize the importance of history of science as a discipline among other sciences and policy fields, and to discuss topics with a diverse audience. The deadline for submissions is Monday, 18 March 2002. Details about format and the submission process are on the Association Web site at http://www.aaas.org.

Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, 10-13 August 2003. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation is now accepting paper proposals for presentation at our annual meeting in 2003, hosted by the Philadelphia Chapter, in cooperation with the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Natural Sciences. Since the theme of the meeting is “The Quest for Knowledge: Lewis in Philadelphia,” we especially encourage submission of papers that explore the history of Philadelphia, its place in the new nation or examine the history of science in the early republic. Full papers should not exceed 1/2 hour in length when presented. Use of audiovisuals is encouraged. Papers will be reviewed according to: appropriateness to the meeting focus, quality, originality, clarity, and adequacy of references to related work. Each abstract should contain the following information: title of the paper and the subject category in which the paper should be reviewed; name, affiliation, mailing address of the author, e-mail address of the author; and abstract of 200-300 words and a brief biography (100 words). Deadline for abstract: 4 February 2002. Those selected receive full meeting registration free of charge. Submit proposals and any questions to papers@lewisandclarkphilai.org, or mail to: Philadelphia Chapter, LCTHF, P.O. Box 54803, Philadelphia, PA 19148, ATTN: Program Committee.

A Call For Proposals Regarding a New Site For the HSS Executive Office

The History of Science Society seeks proposals for a site for its Executive Office, with occupancy to begin on 1 January 2004. The Executive Office is the main administrative office of the Society. Presently located on the campus of the University of Washington, with which the Society has a contract that expires at the end of 2003, the Executive Office coordinates all day-to-day Society business, all annual HSS functions, and all activities that involve the Society in scholarly pursuits on the national and international level. Its activities include supervision of preparations for the HSS annual meeting and the Philosophy of Science Association’s biennial meeting, management of the HSS Web site, production of the HSS Newsletter and occasional publications such as the HSS Guide to the Profession, maintenance of the Society’s records, oversight of HSS programs that support graduate student travel and post-doctoral fellowships, and preparation of materials for meetings of the HSS Executive Committee and Council. The Office is supervised by an Executive Director who is a salaried employee of the History of Science Society. At present, the Executive Director is assisted by a full-time Web site specialist and two part-time employees who are graduate students at the University of Washington.

The University of Washington has generously provided the Society with office space, two years’ funding for one part-time graduate assistant, and other forms of support; the Society wishes to secure similarly favorable terms under any new contract. The Society is not, however, committed to replicating the exact terms and arrangements of its existing contract and would welcome creative proposals from potential hosts, including institutions that lack a graduate program in the history of science.

Responsibility for the search is in the hands of a committee consisting of the President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Society. Inquiries and proposals should be directed to John W. Servos, President, History of Science Society, Department of History, Amherst College, Amherst, MA 01002; e-mail: jwservos@amherst.edu. Closing date for proposals is 15 April 2002.

HSS Endowment Drive

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

At the same time, the Hazen family has challenged members of the History of Science Society to match this generous contribution. Please consider making a substantial contribution to your Society, especially since this is the first Society-wide endowment campaign since the late 1980s. Contributions may be sent to the HSS Executive Office, Box 351330, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.
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Prior to the publication of each *Newsletter*, the HSS Executive office receives from the *Ibis* Editorial Office a list of books received by that office for potential review. This list appears here quarterly; it is not compiled from the annual *Current Bibliography*. You may also view this list and prior lists online at http://www.hsssonline.org/society/isis/mf_isis.html.

**Ibis Books Received**


Adams, Tracey L. *A Dentist and a Gentleman: Gender and the Rise of Dentistry in Ontario*. ix + 236 pp., illus., references, index. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. $45.00 (cloth). ISBN#: 0802048269.


The Command of Light: Rowland’s School of Physics and the Spectrum

George Kean Sweetnam

Henry Augustus Rowland (1848–1901) was one of the most important figures in the founding of modern physics in the United States. A principal founder and first president of the American Physical Society, he is best known for his invention of the concave spectral grating for which he won a gold medal and grand prize at the 1890 Paris Exposition. A graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in civil engineering, Rowland was professor of physics at Johns Hopkins University, where he had the principal part in forming the first school of American physicists to be professionally trained in the United States.

Using Rowland’s papers and those of his colleagues and students, George Kean Sweetnam has written the first scholarly exposition of his work.

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Nominating Committee, Gregg Mitman, University of Wisconsin, Department of History and Medicine, 1420 Medical Sciences Center, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706-1510, USA.


Committee on Finances, Marc Rothenberg, Smithsonian Institution, A&I 2188, 900 Jefferson Drive SW, Washington, DC 20560-0429, USA. Office phone: 202-357-1421; Office fax: 202-786-2878; josephhren@airmail.net.

Women's Caucus, Pamela Mack, Co-chair, Clemson University, Department of History, Clemson, SC 29634-0527, USA. Office phone: 864-656-5356; Office fax: 864-656-1015; pammack@clemson.edu. Sylvia W. McGrath, Co-chair, Stephen F. Austin State University, Box 13013, Department of History, Nacogdoches, TX 75962-0001, USA. Office phone: 936-468-2452; Office fax: 936-468-278; smcgrath@sfasu.edu.

North American Committee, Dibner Visiting Historians of Science Program, Karen A. Rader, Sarah Lawrence College, Science, Technology and Society, One Mead Way, Bronxville, NY 10708-5999, USA. Office phone: 914.395.2223; Office fax: 914.395.2662; krader@slc.edu.

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HSS STATUTES

III. Officers

Ballots: The Nominating Committee, consisting of two members of the Council and three other members of the Society, shall select a list of candidates for the positions of President and Vice-President of the Society.

The Nominating Committee may access the RLG Web site, and the RLG has assigned us "Y6.Gl9" as a "User Name" and "HSSDEMO" as a "Password."

REMINDER: The Isis Bibliography from 1975 to the present is available online with the Research Libraries Group (RLG). Members of the Society may access the RLG Web site, and the History of Science and Technology Database (HST) through the HSS homepage http://www.hssonline.org.
The HSS Nominating Committee, Gregg Mitman (chair), Liba Taub, Jan Golinski, Janet Browne, and Robert Westman, has produced an excellent slate of candidates for the 2002 election. The following members have agreed to be nominated for HSS offices, to begin service in 2003. The slate is published before the election as required by HSS statutes (please see page 23 for a copy of the permanent statute).

### Council Nominees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridie J. Andrews</td>
<td>Harvard University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angela N. Creager</td>
<td>Princeton University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ronald E. Doel</td>
<td>Oregon State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard V. Lightman</td>
<td>York University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lynn K. Nyhart</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael A. Osborne</td>
<td>University of California, Santa Barbara</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katherine A. Pandora</td>
<td>University of Oklahoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jessica G. Riskin</td>
<td>MIT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jole R. Shackelford</td>
<td>University of Minnesota</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heinrich Von Staden</td>
<td>Institute for Advanced Study</td>
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<td></td>
<td>School of Historical Studies</td>
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### Nominating Committee - At Large

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keith R. Benson</td>
<td>University of Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Graham Burnett</td>
<td>Princeton University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline C. Hannaway</td>
<td>NIH Historical Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marilyn B. Ogilvie</td>
<td>University of Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicolas Rasmussen</td>
<td>University of New South Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Terrall</td>
<td>UCLA</td>
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</table>

### Nominating Committee - From Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Katharine Park</td>
<td>Harvard University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen Parshall</td>
<td>University of Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip J. Pauly</td>
<td>Rutgers University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret L. Schabas</td>
<td>York University</td>
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</tbody>
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