Vol. 39, No. 4 October 2010

Newsletter

of the History of Science Society

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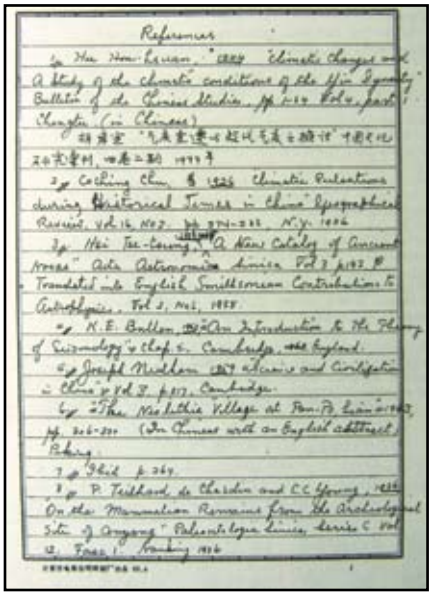

Fig.1

A page of references from the draft of Zhu Kezhen's Climatic Changes (1972).

Zhu Kezhen and His Contributions to the History of Science in China

by Liu Dun, Institute for the History of Natural Science Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing

Zhu Kezhen (竺可桢); also Chu Co-Ching and [Wade Giles] Chu K'o-chen, (1890–1974) was from Shangyu in Zhejiang Province. In 1910 he went to the United States to study agronomy and meteorology at the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois. After completing his studies there in 1913, he went to Harvard University where, five years later, he received his PhD in meteorology. On his return to China he began teaching and editing at Wuhan, Nanjing, Shanghai and Tianjin, and, beginning in 1920, he served as chair of the Department of Meteorology at Nanjing University. In 1928 he joined the Academia Sinica, and founded China's first Institute of Meteorology (in Nanjing). In 1936 he became President of Zhejiang University, and, after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Zhu became Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS). As early as the 1920s he had taken an interest in the history of the science, and he wrote more than thirty papers on the history of astronomy, climatology, geography, and on historiographical issues on the history of science in ancient China. He paid special attention to collating and analyzing China's ancient scientific legacy. His masterpiece, "A Preliminary Study on the Climatic Changes in the Past 5000 Years in China," is an extraordinary example of "using the past to serve the present." Partly due to this paper, Zhu is considered a pioneer of the long-term study of phenology.

Zhu was a crucial figure in the planning and organization of the history of science in the People's Republic of China. His article, "Why Study the History of China's Ancient Science," published in the *People's Daily* on August 27, 1954, was a sign that the history of science in China was entering a new phase of systematic organization. In

Continued on Page 2

Zhu Kezhen, Cont.

February of 1956 Zhu chaired a consultative meeting of experts that discussed the formulation of a plan for developing the history of science as a discipline. In September of that year he led a delegation to the VIIIth International Congress for the History of Science in Florence and Milan, Italy, where New China was accepted as a member of the International Union of the History of Science (now the Division of the History of Science and Technology of the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science) during the Congress.

Fig. 2
Zhu Kezhen addressing opening ceremony at the VIII International Congress for the History of Science in Florence and Milan, Italy, in 1956.

As a result of this acceptance, on 3 September 1956 a Chinese delegation participated for the first time in an international meeting on the history of science. Figure 2 shows Zhu Kezhen addressing the opening ceremony. Seated at the platform and recognizable in the picture are, according to Zhu's handwritten notes, from left to right: Raymond Klibansky (Canada), William-Henri Schopfer (President), Roberto Almagià (Italy), and Fritz Bodenheimer (Israel). In fact, Schopfer's nationality was Swiss, and he served two consecutive terms as second vice-president of the International Union of the History of Science. The other figures in the photograph remain to be identified.

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History of Science Society

Executive Office (new address, effective 16 Aug 10)

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

Editorial Policies, Advertising and Submissions

The *History of Science Society Newsletter* is published in January, April, July, and October, and sent to all individual members of the Society.

The *Newsletter* is edited and published in the Executive Office. The format and editorial policies are determined by the Executive Director in consultation with the Committee on Publications and the Society Editor. All advertising copy must be submitted in electronic form. Advertisements are accepted on a space-available basis only, and the Society reserves the right not to print a submission. The rates are as follows: Full page (7 x 9.25"), $625; Horizontal or Vertical Half page (7 x 4.6"), $375; Quarter page (3.5 x 4.6"), $225. The deadline for insertion orders is six weeks prior to the month of publication and should be sent to the attention of the HSS Executive Office. The deadline for news, announcements, and job/fellowship/ prize listings is firm: Six weeks prior to the month of publication. Long items (feature stories) should be submitted eight weeks prior to the month of publication. Please send all material to the attention of the executive office: info@hssonline.org.

Notes from the Inside

Greetings from Notre Dame!

We have landed at the University of Notre Dame du Lac…for the most part. The Executive Office currently occupies a temporary space in the Hesburgh Library, in room 1201, until our rooms in Geddes Hall become available later this year. For those wishing to contact us, the address at Geddes Hall (on our website and in the *Newsletter*), as well as our phone number, will work for our current location. We plan to move into our new space on 6 December and will then transfer the remaining files from Florida to Notre Dame. The transition has been smoothed considerably by the helpful people at Notre Dame, so much so that when my son and I boarded the elevator in the library recently and bumped into Father Hesburgh (the legendary president *emeritus* of Notre Dame), who still maintains an office on the floor above us, we were able to answer his question of "How are we treating you?" with "Quite well."

Because the annual meeting is nigh, we have tried to move quickly in setting up the office. I have hired a new Society Coordinator, Greg Macklem (see the *Newsletter* announcement about Greg) to succeed Virginia Hessels as the "person who wears all the hats." Virginia was kind enough to spend a weekend here in South Bend recently and to show Greg the many details of the job. Two graduate students have also joined us: John Cirilli (history of science) and Manuela Fernández Pinto (philosophy of science). Manuela has been coordinating the travel grants and volunteers for the conference, and John has already mastered web postings and is helping to proofread the *Newsletter*, the conference program and other publications. We are lucky to be able to draw on the talents of Greg, Manuela, and John, a happy byproduct of the flourishing HPS program here at Notre Dame. I experienced this vibrancy when I attended the first colloquium of the semester (the students had chosen to focus on Ludwik Fleck's *Genesis and Development of a Scientific Fact*) and was surrounded by 30 faculty, students, and friends of the discipline, still another sign of the deep interest here in the history and philosophy of science.

We are adjusting to our move from Florida to the Upper Midwest. Even though Autumn has not yet arrived as I write this, the trees are beginning to show color and, for the first time in their lives, I sent my children to school in September wearing jackets, a harbinger of the winter to come. I am eager to begin this new chapter in HSS's future.

Thank you for your membership in the HSS.

- Jay Malone
HSS Executive Director

News and Inquiries

HSS Early Renewal Discount

The University of Chicago Press has announced a promotion whereby you can renew your HSS membership with a 15% discount. This offer is valid until 31 October 2010, and will be honored whether you renew online, by e-mail, or by phone (Go to <**https://subfill.uchicago.edu/JournalPUBS/WebForm2.aspx?webpub=isis**> and enter promotion HSS11 (email: **subscriptions@press.uchicago.edu**) or order by phone Monday through Friday, 8 am to 5 pm Central Time by calling (773) 753-3347 or toll-free in U.S. and Canada (877) 705-1878—mention the promotion when you phone). If you have already renewed your membership just prior to this offer, you will be receiving a refund equal to 15% of your subscription. Thank you for your support of the History of Science Society.

Greg Macklem: HSS's New Society Coordinator

In conjunction with the move to Notre Dame, the HSS now has a new coordinator, who succeeds Ms. Virginia Hessels. He is Gregory Macklem, an alumnus of the University of Michigan. Greg, as he likes to be called, earned his bachelor of science in mathematics and biology (a double major) in 1993, followed by his teacher certification a year later, also at Michigan. From 1994 to 2002 he taught mathematics and biology to secondary school students, while also serving as a coach, both for the Academic Decathlon team and for the volleyball team (the type of coaching for which one must master the art of back-and-forth—excellent preparation for the Executive Office). He won numerous awards as a teacher, including the Milken National Educator Award in 2001. He entered the graduate program in the history and philosophy of science at Notre Dame in 2002 and from 2006 to 2010, he served as the acting director of the undergraduate program in Science, Technology and Values at Notre Dame, performing those duties, as one faculty member described it, in "simply spectacular" fashion. Greg not only brings to his work a keen interest in the profession, he also possesses the tools to help the office run efficiently. And because he remains passionate about education, Greg will help us to reach out to the wider community, and I plan to involve him in our Committee on Education. You will see Greg at the annual meeting—please pause and offer him a hearty welcome to the Executive Office (and then inform him that we are out of coffee).

Newton's *Principia* First Edition (1687) Census

A new census of extant copies of the first edition of Isaac Newton's *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (1687) is being prepared. This census is seeking any information on copies that are/were either owned by private collectors or located in obscure places (e.g. little known libraries not integrated into Worldcat, ESTC, KVK, etc). Contacts: Mordechai Feingold (California Institute of Technology) **feingold@hss.caltech.edu** and Andrej Svorencik (University of Amsterdam) **a.svorencik@uva.nl**

Joel Hewett Appointment

Joel Hewett, the Kranzberg Graduate Fellow in the School of History, Technology and Society at Georgia Tech, has been appointed to work as a researcher in the division of Policy and Research for President Obama's National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling.

Lijing Jiang awarded FHSAsia Travel Prize

Congratulations to Lijing Jiang of Arizona State University, who has received a Travel Prize from the Forum for the History of Science in Asia (FHSAsia) —a newly forming interest group in the HSS. Well done!

Further Information: **www.history.ubc.ca/fhsa/**

FHSAsia

The Forum for the History of Science in Asia (FHSAsia) will hold its inaugural brownbag meeting at HSS Montréal. Everyone interested in the history of science in Asia, broadly construed, is invited to join us on Friday, November 5, 2010, 12:00 to 1:15 in the Été des Indiens Room.

As a newly formed interest group within HSS, FHSAsia aims to connect scholars of Asia and to highlight relevant papers and events at annual meetings. In the near future we hope to sponsor sessions, to host distinguished lectures, to organize roundtables on issues of professional development, and to recognize publicly the exciting new work our members are producing. We encourage broad participation and extend a special invitation to international presenters, junior scholars, and historians who want to "think with" science in Asia but have not yet ventured into the field.

Come meet like-minded scholars, exchange ideas and resources, and help us plan future activities. We will be explaining new features of our website, introducing our officers, and establishing our agenda for the coming year. In the meantime, please register at **http://www.history.ubc.ca/fhsa/** for the latest FHSAsia updates, announcements, and discussions. See you in Montréal!

Social History of Medicine Seeks New Book Reviews Editor

Social History of Medicine seeks a new book reviews editor to join Graham Mooney and Pratik Chakrabarti (co-editors) and Ruth Biddiss (assistant editor), starting January 2011. The new book reviews editor will succeed Anna Crozier, who is relocating to China. *Social History of Medicine* has a lively review section with about 90 reviews per year. Standard reviews run at about 700 words, focus reviews and reviews of edited collections at about 1000. We are looking for an experienced, efficient and well-established medical historian who can work as part of a team and who will ensure editorial cohesion. Experts in all areas of history of medicine and/or time-periods will be considered. Applicants are asked to send a C.V. and a statement of interest to the Chair of the Society, Dr. Lutz Sauerteig, Centre for the History of Medicine and Disease, Wolfson Research Institute, Durham University, Queen's Campus, Stockton-on-Tees TS17 6BH, UK (email: **l.d.sauerteig@durham.ac.uk**).

Deutsches Museum in Munich: Scholar-in-Residence Program

The Deutsches Museum in Munich solicits applications to its Scholar-in-Residence program, for periods of either 6 or 12 months, with an application deadline of 17 October 2010. This program is international and interdisciplinary, and welcomes applications from scholars at all stages of their careers, from pre-doctoral to senior scholars. The Deutsches Museum is one of the world's premier museums of science and technology and has extensive library, archives, and collections resources. It operates its own Research Institute and has close ties to the history of science and technology programs in the three universities in Munich (Munich Center for the History of Science and Technology).

Further information: **www.deutsches-museum.de/en/research/scholar-in-residence/**

PACHS Fellowships

The Philadelphia Area Center for History of Science offers Dissertation Research Fellowships (one month, with a $2,000 stipend) and Dissertation Writing Fellowships (nine months, with a $23,000 stipend) for doctoral candidates whose projects are concerned with the history of science, technology or medicine.

The one-month fellowships are intended for students wishing to use the collections of two or more of the Center's member institutions, which include some of the premier repositories of primary source materials in the United States, and the nine-month fellowships for students wishing to participate in our interdisciplinary community of scholars while completing research and writing their dissertations. Applications must be submitted online by 10 January 2011. For more information on the Center's fellowships, resources for research, events and activities, see **www.pachs.net**.

National Library of Medicine Announces "History of Medicine Finding Aids Consortium"

The History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) is pleased to announce the release of its prototype History of Medicine Finding Aids Consortium (**www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/consortium/index.html**), a search-and-discovery tool for archival resources in the health sciences that are described by finding aids and held by various institutions throughout the United States. A finding aid is a tool created by archivists to provide contextual information about collections, oftentimes with detailed inventories to help researchers locate relevant materials.

NLM is the world's largest medical library and a component of the National Institutes of Health. The resource crawls existing web content managed by several partner institutions, provides keyword search functionality, and provides results organized by holding institution. Links point to the holding institution's websites. Formats indexed consist of HTML, PDF, and Encoded Archival Description XML. The project does not include content held in bibliographic utilities or other database-type information. Crawls are conducted monthly to ensure that the information is current and to capture new content as it is released.

NLM's History of Medicine Division invites libraries, archives and museums possessing archival materials related to the history of medicine and health sciences in their collections to join this consortium. For more information about the project or requests to join the Consortium, please contact John P. Rees, Archivist and Digital Resources Manager, NLM, at **reesj@nlm.nih.gov**.

Call for Papers: *The Journal of Microbiology and Antimicrobials* (JMA)

JMA will cover all areas of gene expression and regulation, signaling and communication, stress responses, secretion, differentiation and development, cell cycles, ultrastructure microbial ecology, non-pathogenic plant-microbe interactions, population genetics, community structures and interactions, biodegradation and bioremediation, biodiversity and evolution (systems biology, genomics and proteomics, metabolomics, metagenomics, synthetic microbiology, bioinformatics, gene transfer, chromosomes and extrachromosomal DNA), mechanisms of human, animal and plant pathogenesis, virulence and virulence factors, cellular microbiology, infections and immunity, antibiotic-resistance mechanisms, metabolic pathways and their regulation, bioenergetics and transport, synthesis of macromolecules, microbiology and antimicrobials. The journal welcomes the submission of manuscripts that meet the general criteria of significance and scientific excellence in this subject area, and will publish:

- Original articles in basic and applied research
- Case studies
- Critical reviews, surveys, opinions, commentaries and essays

We invite you to submit your manuscript(s) to **papers.jma@gmail.com** for publication. Our objective is to inform authors of the decision regarding their manuscript(s) within four weeks of submission. Following acceptance, a paper will normally be published in the next issue. Instruction for authors and other details are available on our website: **www.academicjournals.org/JMA/Instruction.htm**. JMA is an Open Access Journal. One key request of researchers across the world is unrestricted access to research publications.

Call for Papers: *The Journal of Medical Genetics and Genomics* (JMGG)

JMGG will cover all areas of genetics and genomics. The journal welcomes the submission of manuscripts that meet the general criteria of significance and scientific excellence in this subject area, and will publish:

- Original articles in basic and applied research
- Case studies
- Critical reviews, surveys, opinions, commentaries and essays

We invite you to submit your manuscript(s) to **jmgg.manuscripts@gmail.com** for publication. Our objective is to inform authors of the decision on their manuscript(s) within four weeks of submission. Following acceptance, a paper will normally be published in the next issue. Instruction for authors and other details are available on our website: **www.academicjournals.org/JMGG/Instruction.htm**. JMGG is an Open Access Journal.

New Publication: *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics*

Eugenic thought and practice swept the world from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century in a remarkable transnational phenomenon. Eugenics informed social and scientific policy across the political spectrum, from liberal welfare measures in emerging social-democratic states to feminist ambitions for birth control, from public health campaigns to totalitarian dreams of the "perfectibility of man." This book dispels for uninitiated readers the automatic and apparently exclusive link between eugenics and the Holocaust. It is the first world history of eugenics and an indispensable core text for both teaching and research. Eugenics accumulated generations of interest as experts attempted to connect biology, human capacity, and policy. Eugenics has addressed and continues to address questions of race, class, gender and sex, evolution, governance, nationalism, disability, and the social implications of science. In the current climate, in which the human genome project, stem cell research, and new reproductive technologies have proven so controversial, the history of eugenics has much to teach us about the relationships among scientific research, technology, and human ethical decision-making.

About the Author(s): Alison Bashford is Professor of Modern History at the University of Sydney. She has published widely on the modern history of science and medicine, including *Purity and Pollution and Imperial Hygiene*, and has co-edited *Contagion, Isolation, and Medicine at the Border*. Philippa Levine is the Mary Helen Thompson Centennial Professor in the Humanities at the University of Texas at Austin. Her books include *Prostitution, Race and Politics: Policing Venereal Disease in the British Empire*, and *The British Empire, Sunrise to Sunset*.

The Metropolitan New York Section Lectures for 2010–2011

The Metropolitan Section Lectures for 2010–2011 will be:

- Oct 27, 2010: Ruth Schwartz Cowan, "Climbing Up the Slippery Slope: Mandated Genetic Screening on the Island of Cyprus"
- Dec 1, 2010: Peder Anker, "History of Spaceship Earth Science"
- Jan 26, 2011: Marwa Elshakry, "Golden Ages in the History of Science: Arabic Sciences in Question"
- Feb 23, 2011: Spencer Weart, "The Evolution of Nuclear Fear, 1900–2010"
- Mar 30, 2011: Gideon Manning, "Descartes the Medical Philosopher"
- Apr 27, 2011: Giora Hon, "The history of the concept of symmetry: A case of evolution or revolution?"
- May 19, 2011: Will Andrewes, "MAKING TIME: Astronomy, cartography, and the art and science of finding time"

Locations are TBA. Updates will be posted on **http://nychistoryofscience.org/**

Latest Batch of Recent Doctoral Dissertations from Dissertation Abstracts

The latest batches of recent worldwide doctoral dissertations pertaining to the broad scope of the history of science and the medical humanities are available at: **www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/histmed/researchresources/dissertations/index_html**.

Announcing The Bubble Chamber: Where History and Philosophy of Science Meets Society and Public Policy

"The Bubble Chamber," is a new blog where historians and philosophers of science will discuss contemporary issues of science and society through the lenses of historical context and critical analysis. Founded by the University of Toronto's Science Policy Working Group, "The Bubble Chamber" is for those interested in a critical assessment of science in society and its development, regulation, and trajectory: **www.thebubblechamber.org**.

The 2010 Balzan Prizewinners

At the Corriere della Sera Foundation in Milan, Dr. Salvatore Veca, Chairman of the Balzan General Prize Committee, together with the President of the Balzan "Prize" Foundation, Ambassador Bruno Bottai, announced the names of the 2010 Balzan Prizewinners: Carlo Ginzburg (Italy), Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, for European History, 1400–1700 (including the British Isles), Manfred Brauneck (Germany), University of Hamburg, for the History of Theatre in All Its Aspects, Shinya Yamanaka (Japan/USA), Institute for Integrated Cell-Material Sciences at Kyoto University, for Stem Cells: Biology and Potential Applications, and Jacob Palis (Brazil), Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada (IMPA), Rio de Janeiro for Mathematics (Pure or Applied). This year's prize was one million Swiss Francs (approx. €760,000, $980,000, £638,000) for each of the four subjects.

Professor Veca, who is also President of the General Prize Committee, announced that the 2011 Balzan Prizes will be in the following fields: Ancient History (The Græco-Roman World), Enlightenment Studies, Theoretical Biology and Bioinformatics, and The Early Universe (from Planck-time to the first galaxies). The amount of each of the four 2011 Balzan Prizes will be 750.000 Swiss Francs (approx. €577,000, $740,000, £470,000). The award fields vary each year and can relate to either a specific or an interdisciplinary field, and look to go beyond the traditional subjects both in the humanities (literature, the moral sciences and the arts) and in the sciences (medicine and the physical, mathematical and natural sciences), so as to give priority to innovative research. Half of the amount received by the winner of each of the four prizes must be destined for research work, preferably involving young scholars and researchers.

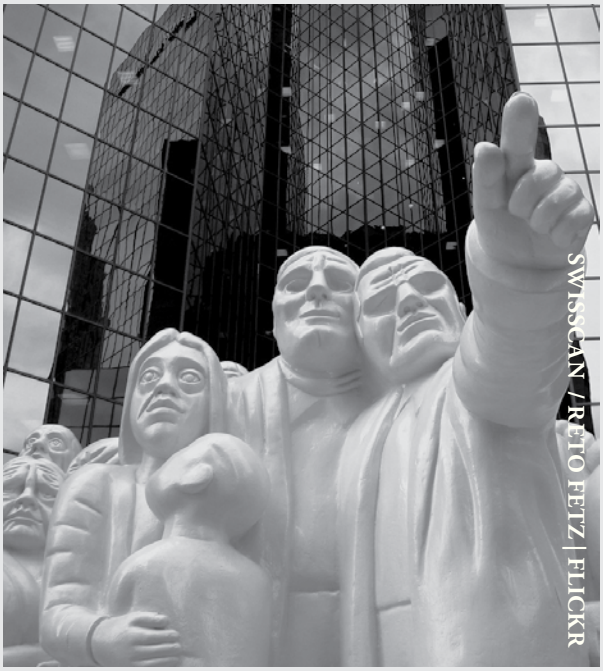
The public announcement, under the auspices of the City of Milan, was followed by a lecture by Paolo Rossi Monti, 2009 Balzan Prize for the History of Science, entitled "La scienza e la sua storia" (science and its history). The International Balzan Foundation, founded in 1957, operates through two different institutions. The International Balzan Foundation (chaired in Milan by Ambassador Bruno Bottai) selects the subjects to be awarded and the candidates through its General Prize Committee. The Balzan Foundation "Fund" (chaired in Zurich by Achille Casanova) administers the estate left by Eugenio Balzan. Further information and pictures of the Prizewinners are available on **www.balzan.org**.

One Woman's Labor: Judith Leavitt's Academic Contributions and Influence on the Profession—A Conference Celebrating Her Life and Legacy

A conference in honor of Judy Leavitt was held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, on 1–2 October 2010. The following description touches on her contributions to the history of science and medicine.

In the last three decades, Professor Judy Leavitt has pursued an ambitious and far-reaching research program on the social history of childbirth, fatherhood, and Typhoid Mary. Her book, *Brought*

to Bed: Childbearing in America, 1750-1950, transformed the history of childbirth. Hailed as "the most authoritative medical historical text on the subject in America" and as "a book for men as well as women," this volume sensitively and elegantly explores the trade-offs and decisions that informed the movement of birth from the home to the hospital. Her next book, *Typhoid Mary: Captive to the Public's Health*, received similar accolades, as has her most recent monograph, *Make Room for Daddy: the Journey from the Waiting Room to the Birthing Room*. Using fathers' first-hand accounts from letters, journals, and personal interviews, Judy charts the changing experiences and expectations of expectant fathers from the 1940s to the 1980s. Sensitive to both power and privilege, she explores the increasing involvement of fathers as well as the medical inequalities and the impact(s) of race and class. Even the reviewer for the *Wall Street Journal* (no friend to the women and gender studies movement) praised the book as "illuminating, engaging, and fascinating." Above all, Dr. Leavitt has inspired generations of undergraduate, graduate, and medical students as a teacher, as a mentor, and as a role model. Her commitment to evidence, her investment in clarity of expression and argument and her sense of the human dimensions of historical events and actors have all influenced her students and colleagues.



Join us in Montréal, 4–7 November for the 2010 annual conference. We will be meeting with our colleagues in the Philosophy of Science Association.

Member News

Judy Leavitt was honored at a conference this 1–2 October 2010. Titled "One Woman's Labor: Judith Leavitt's Academic Contributions and Influence on the Profession," the conference was held at the Pyle Center, University of Wisconsin Madison (see an overview under News and Reviews).

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Greg Macklem has been appointed as the new Coordinator of the History of Science Society. A member of the HSS since 2002, Greg brings many talents, as well as a passion for teaching, to the Executive Office (see more under News and Reviews).

In Memoriam

Margaret J. Osler (1942–2010)

Margaret J. Osler passed away on 15 Sept 2010, shortly after being diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. Maggie–as she was called by everyone but her mother–served as the HSS Secretary from 2001 until her death. She was a devoted officer and member throughout her many years of service, filling stints on the HSS Council, as well as on numerous committees, giving literally thousands of hours of service to the HSS. She brought both irreverence and high academic standards to officers' meetings, insisting on close textual readings and encouraging everyone to sing old labor songs (a byproduct, she would tell us, of being raised by lefty, intellectual parents who were so enamored with socialism that their only daughter's middle name, Jo, was a tribute to Joseph Stalin).

Born in New York in 1942, Maggie's birth saw many complications and she almost lost her mother. Maggie's story about this episode, of how her father–some would say miraculously–was able to save her mother, is a vivid depiction of the tension between faith and reason. Her family moved to Baltimore while she was still a child, and it was in Baltimore that, as a young student, she exhibited her highly-developed sense of right and wrong, even picketing businesses that refused to serve African-Americans–a risky proposition for a young woman during the civil rights era in Baltimore. She excelled as a student and attended Swarthmore College, a place that she loved. After graduating in 1963, she entered graduate school at Indiana University, in Bloomington, Indiana, where she worked with Sam Westfall. After graduating in 1968 with her PhD in the history and philosophy of science, she struggled to find her place, but after brief stints at Wake Forest University, Harvey Mudd College, Oregon State University and driving a cab, she settled happily at the University of Calgary in 1975, in Alberta, Canada, where she worked until her death. During her scholarly career, she became one of the world's experts on the work of Pierre Gassendi and on the early modern period. Her latest book, *Reconfiguring the World: Nature, God, and Human Understanding from the Middle Ages to Early Modern Europe* was just published by Johns Hopkins University Press.

Maggie loved life, finding humor (and anti-Semitic plots) in almost every imaginable circumstance (as well as many that defied imagination). Her irrepressible sense of humor, her forthright nature, and her acute understanding of humanity allowed her to form friendships with a stunningly broad range of individuals, bringing together the most unlikely of suspects. She was a fierce defender of those whom she liked and these friends have suffered an irreparable loss.

An overview of her life and work can be found at **arts.ucalgary.ca/news/dr-margaret-osler-fondly-remembered**. A memorial service has been planned for 20 November 2010, in Calgary.

Maggie had no immediate family members. Her cousin, Joan Crespi, will be receiving condolence cards on behalf of the Osler family. Her address is: 424 Westend Avenue Apt. 9F, New York NY 10024 US. A scholarship fund in Maggie's name is being set up at the University of Calgary.

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Lawrence Badash (1934–2010)

Lawrence (Larry) Badash passed away on 23 August 2010 following a diagnosis of late stage pancreatic cancer. He received his BS in physics at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1956 and completed his PhD in History of Science at Yale in 1964. In 1966, he began his career at UCSB, where his work focused on the history of physics and specifically that of nuclear physics and weaponry. He retired in 2002 after 36 years of service. In addition to serving on several HSS committees, he was an enthusiastic mountaineer and a member of the Sierra Club. His daughter, Lisa Dale Jones, his son, Bruce Badash, and Nancy Hofbauer, his companion and soul-mate, survive him. A celebration of Larry's life was scheduled to be held on October 3 at 1 pm (or 1300 hours, as he would say) at the UCSB Faculty Club.

For more information: **www.history.ucsb.edu/news/news.php?news_id=113**

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David L. Hull (1935–2010)

David Hull, an influential philosopher of science, died on 11 August 2010. He was 75. Dr. Hull spent his career understanding how science, especially biology, works. Born in Burnside, Ill., the son of a John Deere tractor salesman, Hull graduated from Illinois Wesleyan University in 1960 and earned his PhD at Indiana University in 1964, where he learned to look at scientific questions from both philosophical and historical perspectives. "David was not just interested in the philosophy side but in the whole history and development of science," said Michael Ruse, of Florida State University. A memorial service is being planned for October.

For more information:
www.northwestern.edu/newscenter/stories/2010/08/david-hull-philosophy-obituary.html

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John E. Murdoch (1927–2010)

John Murdoch passed away on 16 September at the age of 83. An expert in ancient Greek and medieval Latin science and philosophy, he received his PhD in Philosophy at the University of Wisconsin in 1957, with a minor field in the History of Science. Following teaching stints at both Harvard and Princeton Universities, he joined Harvard's History of Science department in 1963, which he served twice as department chair (1966–1971, 1974–5). He won the History of Science Society's George Sarton medal in 2009 in honor of his long and distinguished career. He is survived by his wife Monika Asztalos, who will be glad to receive letters at:

Döbelnsgatan 63, 113
52 Stockholm, Sweden

For more information:
www.thecrimson.com/article/2010/9/20/murdoch-schiefsky-history-science/

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Please send notices of members who have passed away to **infomanager@hssonline.org**.

How the Cold War Transformed Science

Francis Bacon Conference: California Institute of Technology, 7–9 May 2010

Matthew Shindell, University of California, San Diego

For any time period, characterizing the effects of political or social context on the knowledge produced is neither a straightforward nor an uncontentious affair. This problem is particularly messy for the second half of the 20th century, the full legacy of which remains unsettled. Nonetheless, this was the task given to the thirteen participants of this spring's Francis Bacon Conference: How the Cold War Transformed Science. The University of California, San Diego's Naomi Oreskes organized the conference, which was sponsored by the California Institute of Technology, where Oreskes is in residence as the recipient of the Institute's 2008 Francis Bacon Prize. Oreskes and John Krige (Georgia Institute of Technology) framed the proceedings of the conference.

In her opening remarks, Oreskes encouraged the group not to shy away from making strong claims relating the context of Cold War science to its content. Such hesitancy has caused what Oreskes termed "the miasma problem": although we readily describe the context within which mid- to late-20th century science was practiced, we stop short of drawing any causal lines. This seems ironic inasmuch as we work with the historical presumption that the demands, desires, and expectations of patrons and of society at large must have impacts on science. "Such impacts are to be expected," said Oreskes, "and it is the historian's job to determine what they are and how they came to be." Oreskes went on to suggest that the group could address the question of the Cold War's impacts by examining changes in the structure(s) of science and in the foci of research agendas–including the question of who was setting these agendas, as well as how and why–paying primary attention to the content of scientific research activity. She also suggested that we should inform our discussions of the choices made by scientists during the Cold War with a consideration of what constraints might have been placed upon the available choices.

Krige asked the participants to think about science and technology in a global framework, by de-centering the nation state, dissolving boundaries, and treating those lines that we do draw upon the Cold War world map as "porous membranes permitting a two-way flow of the stuff of knowledge." Because national actors are embedded in networks of relationships that are not confined to individual nations, we cannot ignore the continuous movements of people and knowledge across national boundaries. In order to study these movements during the Cold War, Krige encouraged the group to consider the American and Soviet competition for leadership in science and technology. While competing with one another over leadership, both the United States and the Soviet Union had to remain involved in international dialogue. Even the highly secure National Labs, established by the US Atomic Energy Commission, could not have remained relevant had they not maintained their connection to a global network of visitors and collaborators; their story demonstrates the inseparability of knowledge production and circulation in ways that defy the traditional center-periphery model.

For the group as a whole, Krige advocated not just producing a collection or collage of histories of Cold War science and technology in particular labs or nations, but highlighting wherever possible the interconnectedness of those histories. About half of the remaining papers did go beyond American borders to explore the effects of the Cold War on science and technology in the Soviet Union and China. Sonja Schmid, Asif Siddiqi, and Elena Aronova respectively took on Soviet nuclear science and reactor engineering, Soviet lunar rocket development, and the emergence of a distinctly Soviet brand of science studies. Taken together, these papers demonstrated deficiencies in existing distinctions between science and technology, characterizations of the differences between East and West, as well as images of the oppressed Soviet scientist, engineer, or philosopher. Pushing this

exploration beyond the two Cold War "Superpowers," Zuoyue Wang and Sigrid Schmalzer explored how the Cold War context allowed simultaneously the flowering of self-reliant science in China and the strengthening of transnationalism in Chinese science.

Regarding causal agency, eight major themes emerged from the two-day discussion. First among these was the issue of funding. Although it is obvious that funding plays an important role in the directions that research takes (and doesn't take), the group agreed that this was a non-trivial issue that still needs more emphasis in the historiography of Cold War science. Opportunities (and opportunism), by no means unrelated to funding but not necessarily dependent upon it, also topped the list. Several of the papers presented at the conference discussed episodes in which scientists or engineers seemed to take advantage of the Cold War context in order to undertake projects that might not otherwise have been possible. These ranged from the development of large-scale radar equipment, as described in the paper by David Kaiser and Benjamin Wilson, to the use of isotopic tracers in the biological sciences and their stable isotope counterparts in the geological sciences, as described in separate contributions by Angela Creager and myself.

The third theme, which also overlapped with the first two (in a way perhaps indicating that we are dealing with a causal "web" rather than a set of discreet causes), was *materiel*. Isotopes and the equipment used to study them became available as a result of the Cold War pressure to find peaceful applications for nuclear research, were promoted by scientists who jumped at the opportunity to nudge scientific practice in particular directions, and in addition became affordable to universities *via* Cold War research contracts. Erik Conway's discussion of NASA's development of space-based earth science research platforms also demonstrated the interplay among these three causal factors.

On a less tangible level, the group also indicated that work on Cold War science should look more seriously at the metaphors employed in discussing science and technology in the Cold War. These metaphors may have structured the ways in which actors thought about what they were doing. George Reisch's paper, for example, demonstrated how the metaphors and tactics devised in McCarthyist attacks on Communism remain at work in today's anti-evolution campaigns. Metaphors also led to a discussion of the different ways of thinking that proliferated during the Cold War–one prevalent example being systems theory. Beyond metaphors and ways of thinking, the group also pointed to the metaphor makers themselves–those who occupied the mediating roles of managers during the Cold War. These managers often belonged to two or more camps–be they scientific, political, or otherwise–and often moved, at least in their own view, unproblematically between arenas that our analyses have tended to treat as distinct.

The final theme, intensification, was one of the most common themes in all of the papers presented in Pasadena. In every case, historians found pre-Cold War antecedents to the scientific and technological developments they described. But they also saw the Cold War as an accelerating force that selectively stimulated some existing trends, often at the expense of others. Exactly how and why some trends accelerated while others withered on the vine will be a question for each participant to endeavor to answer as the conference's task carries over into the edited volume to be published in the near future.

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Conversing in a Cyberspace Community: The Growth of HPS Blogging

By Jaipreet Virdi, University of Toronto

In the October 2008 issue of the HSS *Newsletter*, Ben Cohen, lecturer at University of Virginia and blogger laureate at The World's Fair, remarked that historians who blog invariably find themselves somewhere along the Ayers-Onuf spectrum: they become either idealists contributing to and influencing public conversation or realists providing novel contributions to the history of science. We should consider all blogs and all blogging, Cohen declared, within the extremes of this spectrum. He argued, moreover, that blogging not only can serve pedagogical ends by supplementing teaching and research on history of science topics, but that it can also provide a forum for lively conversation outside of the "insiders' box" of journals and conferences.

Following the publication of Cohen's article, established history and philosophy of science (HPS) bloggers carried on the conversation, discussing how blogs can be part of a broader dialogue and interchange on the role of history of science in society. Will Thomas described his blog, Etherwave Propaganda, as a "laboratory of scholarship, an experiment to create a sustainable alternative scholarly culture to the one with which we are familiar." Blogs, Thomas argued, can co-exist with mainstream culture while remaining faithful to their academic roots, providing an outreach to the public by extending scholarship's useful functions: articulation, speculation, recovery, and criticism. Historian of science Michael Robinson discussed the personal dimensions of blogging and how the looser conventions of blog writing have contributed to, and perhaps strengthened, his skills as a writer. John Lynch questioned whether there was a readership for HPS blogs and other online writings by historians of sciences. Bora Zivkovic, the blog Chance and Necessity, John Wilkins and Brian Switek, along with other Sciblings (bloggers on the scienceblogs community), conversed on the value of history of science for the public.

Clearly, there's been an ongoing conversation on the blogosphere since Cohen's article. Several academics have jumped on the blogging bandwagon for an opportunity to participate in, or at least to examine, non-traditional aspects of scholarship, some providing in-depth critical analyses on HPS issues and scholarship, others discussing the perils of graduate school and teaching, and still others focusing on technical subjects specific to particular scientific fields. The growth of HPS blogs led Michael D. Barton from The Dispersal of Darwin to discuss his experience as a blogger at the HSS Annual Meeting in Phoenix last November and to compile "The BIG List of History of Science Blogs and Twitter," with over 100 listings, and more added weekly. Most HPS bloggers post regularly or semi-regularly and many are featured on The Giant's Shoulders, a monthly blog carnival for science and history of science posts. The recent addition of the "Toronto Blog Collective" and the immediate success of two new collaborative blogs, Whewell's Ghost and The Bubble Chamber are further indications of the pedagogical aspects of HPS blogging. Does the growth of HPS blogs, however, necessarily translate into a viable online community or necessarily provide sufficient evidence of readership and public engagement with HPS scholarship? Is there a blogging community for history of science? Furthermore, how often do readers participate in these conversations?

I pondered these questions briefly on my blog, From the Hands of Quacks, as I compiled a list of history of medicine blogs to share with others. While it was evident there was an increase in HPS blogs and in the quality and content of posts, there was no clear indication whether historians were actually reading these sites or whether scientists were blogging on history of science more or less often than historians. Shortly thereafter, I launched an informal survey on Blogs, Blogging and Readership in order to determine whether being a blogger was a prerequisite

for inclusion in the HPS cyberspace community and to uncover some details on readership. The survey had two parts, Part A for bloggers and Part B for readers of blogs, and the URL spread through the H-net listerv, Twitter, blogs and word of mouth. In two weeks, 70 individuals responded to Part A, 36 to Part B.

For Part A, out of 70 respondents, 44 considered themselves members of a community, either internally within their departments or institutions and/or within the wider blogging community. Several respondents remarked that they had "regular" readers and that they had met one another away from keyboard (e.g. at ScienceOnline conferences). A few commented on an "illusion of scholarship," one remarking that blogging "by no means necessarily fosters a more constructive historiography," although the medium does possess some potential to do precisely that, which may by itself promote a community dynamic. Others were more skeptical about the notion of "community," asking "what does 'community'" mean? They suggested that people overuse the word in order to create a vague sense of "significance and coherence" and that the term doesn't really apply to such a large and varied group employing a wide range of technologies. Mutual acknowledgement, outreach and discourse among bloggers based on a shared conversation, however, were sometimes enough to achieve recognition, or at least a confirmed "status" within the blogosphere, as was participation in dialogue. An overwhelming 70% of bloggers surveyed claimed that they actively strove to foster dialogue in their blogs by asking questions, by encouraging comments, or by composing proactive posts, as well as by utilizing social media networks (e.g. Twitter, Facebook). Is it possible, one responder queried, that HPS blogs have really "solidified a community in…2010?"

Part B addressed whether blog readers were engaging in the same conversation as bloggers. Graduate students made up the largest group (40%) of respondents, followed by non-academics (28.6%) and assistant professors (11.4%). Over half participated in online dialogue with blogs by commenting on posts, by emailing suggestions, or by posting remarks on Twitter and/or Facebook. I asked what sorts of posts readers were interested in and the top four were: original articles (77.1%), research progress updates (68.6%), links to articles (62.9%), and book reviews (51.4%). Is this any different from the contents of an academic journal? While respondents viewed blogs as an avenue for "academics to engage actively with the general public" by providing a bridge between public participation and historical scholarship—ideally, even a forum for discussing (recently) published journal articles and literature—this feature was often missing in blogs as bloggers sometimes posted content *sans* critical analysis. Readers also called for more commentary on contemporary issues of science, politics, and society. The bottom line was that readers viewed HPS blogs as a way to augment historical scholarship for general public consumption.

It is evident there is a community of bloggers and readers participating actively in engaging histories of science. I doubt that blogs will supplant traditional scholarship (e.g. peer-reviewed journals), but as a blogger, I am open to their ability to stimulate conversations not available in traditional fora. Blogs create a new aspect of scholarly culture, an amiable digital ivory tower spearheaded by the open-access movement, a movement that presents fresh opportunities to educate or to influence public participation. Blogs are also paving the way for new careers for HPS scholars (e.g. as "Content Curators" who seek out and organize content specifically for the Internet). If we take blogs seriously as intellectual products, they can solidify many engaging aspects of HPS narratives, enhancing—rather than diminishing—the traditions and identities of history of science for non-historians.

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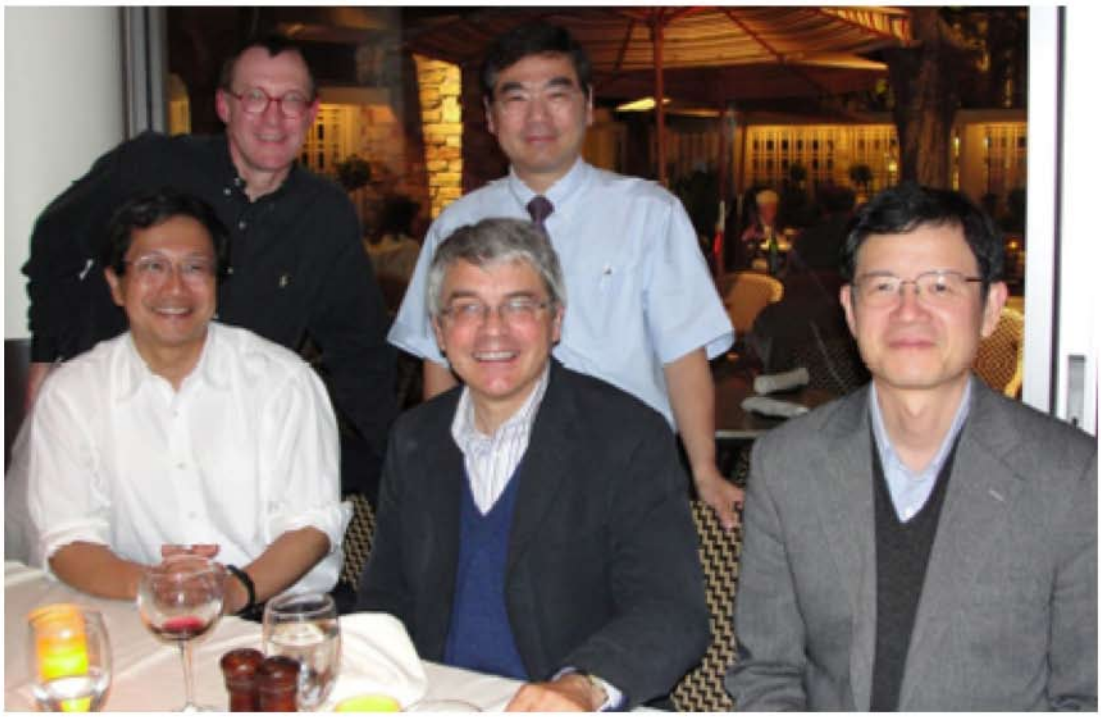
Jai blogs regularly on From the Hands of Quacks, covering topics related to her dissertation on 19th century aural surgery in London, relevant HPS issues, the history of medicine, and grad school. She thanks Michael Barton for his helpful suggestions and her fellow bloggers and tweeps for many inspiring conversations. Full results of the survey are available on her blog.

D. Kim Foundation for the History of Science and Technology in East Asia



Back row from left to right: Stuart W. Leslie, Dong-Won Kim, Front row from left to right: Shigehisa Kuriyama, Christopher Cullen, Takehiko Hashimoto

The D. Kim Foundation for the History of Science and Technology in East Asia is pleased to announce several annual fellowship awards and grants for 2010-2011. Established in 2008 the D. Kim Foundation is dedicated to furthering the study of the history of science and technology in East Asia since the start of the 20th century.

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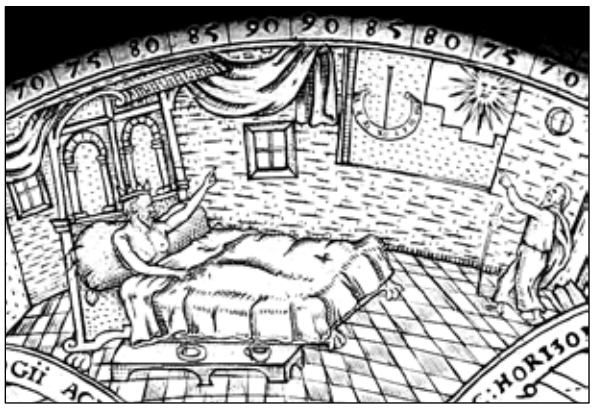

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"Multiple Ways to Salvation": Tenure and Teaching-Intensive Appointments

For the full article, go to http://www.aaup.org/AAUP/newsroom/2010PRS/teachingintensive.htm

Over the US's Labor Day weekend, the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) released a new report on academic labor. "Tenure and Teaching-Intensive Appointments" argues that institutions that employ teaching-intensive faculty should hire them and evaluate their teaching through the rigorous system of peer review known as the tenure system. As the report notes, tenure was designed as a "big tent" to unite faculty of diverse interests and professional responsibilities. It was not designed as a merit badge for research-intensive faculty or as a fence to exclude those with teaching-intensive commitments. As E. Gordon Gee, the highest-paid university president in the United States, puts it, campus employers must preserve "multiple ways to salvation" within the tenure system—even at research-intensive institutions.

Before 1970, as today, most full-time faculty appointments were teaching-intensive. Nearly all full-time teaching-intensive positions were on the tenure track. Most faculty who spent the bulk of their time teaching were also campus and professional citizens—with clear roles in shared governance and access to support for research or professional activities. Today, campus employers have shunted the majority of teaching-intensive positions outside of the tenure system. This has in most cases entailed a dramatic shift from "teaching-intensive" appointments to "teaching-only" appointments. As a result, many faculty are now barred from participation in scholarly and institutional governance activities, and have only tenuous relationships to campus and disciplinary peers.

The seismic shift from "teaching-intensive" faculty within the big tent of tenure to "teaching-only" faculty outside of it has a direct impact on student retention and achievement, as a growing body of evidence clearly demonstrates. "American students deserve the same professionalism in their classrooms that they expect from physicians and police officers," says Marc Bousquet, co-chair of the AAUP's Committee on Contingency and the Profession, which produced the new report. "In 1970, most undergraduates took nearly all of their classes from tenure-eligible faculty, most with terminal degrees in their fields. This fall, however, at many institutions, a first-year student is more likely to drop out than ever to meet a tenure-track professor." The boom in non-tenure-track—and often "part-time"—faculty jobs puts faculty, like many other American workers, in an increasingly insecure and precarious position. "The public should be outraged by the deplorable working conditions imposed on many college teachers," says Mayra Besosa, co-chair of the AAUP committee. "These working conditions are in violation of basic human rights articulated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—for example, the rights to equal pay for equal work, to just and favorable conditions of work, and to protection against unemployment."

The central question we have to face in connection with this historic change is clear: Should more classroom teaching be done by faculty supported by the rigorous peer scrutiny of the tenure system? Most of the evidence says yes, and a host of diverse voices agree. This view brings together students, faculty, and legislators, the AAUP, and even many administrators. Campuses across the country have taken bold steps to stabilize the crumbling faculty infrastructure. Concerned legislators and some academic administrators have joined faculty associations in calling for dramatic reductions in the reliance on contingent appointments, commonly urging a maximum of 25 percent.

Read the report, which was approved by the Committee on Contingency and the Profession. Or visit the AAUP website to learn more about its work on contingent faculty appointments. The American Association of University Professors is a nonprofit charitable and educational organization that promotes academic freedom by supporting tenure, academic due process, shared governance and standards of quality in higher education. The AAUP has over 48,000 members at colleges and universities throughout the United States.

Zhu Kezhen, Cont.

At the VIIIth ICHS Zhu Kezhen presented a paper on "The Origin of Twenty-Eight Mansions in Astronomy," which was a favorite topic that he had pursued for the past twelve years. In his diary for April 14, 1944, Zhu outlined the essential features of this research (Figure 3).

Following the Congress, the Chinese delegation visited the Institute of Computing Technology of the Italian Academy of Sciences. At that time, the electronic computer was the latest in scientific equipment. Zhu wrote at the top of the picture shown in Figure 4: "The machine in use at the Rome Institute of Computing Science is an electronic digital computer by the Ferranti Company in the United States [Regarding this Zhu was incorrect; Ferranti was a British firm. - ed]. The director of the institute is Prof. Mauro Picone and the engineer who guided us is named Vacca." At the bottom of the picture those present are indicated by Zhu himself, from left to right, as: Li Yan (member of the Chinese delegation, historian of mathematics), Zhu Kezhen, Liu Xianzhou (member of the Chinese delegation, mechanical expert), Mme Regard, Dr. Vacca.

On the back of the photograph (Fig. 5), Zhu wrote that the picture was taken on September 17, 1956, and that Vacca's father had been to China to study the history of science. In fact, Dr. Vacca's father was Professor Giovanni Vacca (1872–1953), originally a mathematician but also a scholar fascinated by the history of mathematics and politics. In 1898 he started to study Chinese culture and to learn the language. G. Vacca lived in Chengdu, China, from 1907 to 1908. In 1910 he received his doctorate in Chinese studies from the University of Florence, and the following year he was offered a position teaching Chinese literature at the University of Rome; in 1922 he returned to Florence where he accepted the chair for History and Geography of East Asia at the University.

Thanks to Zhu Kezhen's planning and guidance, the Chinese Academy of Sciences established the Research Office for the History of Natural Science on January 1, 1957; in 1975 this became the Institute for the History of Natural Science. Two and a half years later, in 1959, Zhu led a Chinese delegation (Figure 6) to attend a

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Fig. 3
Zhu Kezhen's diary entry for April 14, 1944.

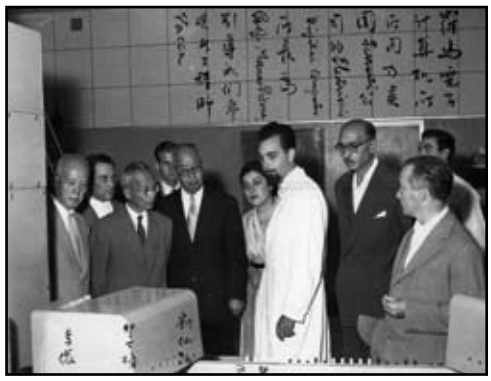

Fig. 4
Notated photograph of Zhu Kezhen showing the electronic computer at the Rome Institute of Computing Science.

Fig. 5
Back side of photo in Figure 4.

Zhu Kezhen, Cont.

national conference relating to the history of science and technology in the Soviet Union.

One of the delegation's aims was to learn about developing the history of science at the state level from their Russian comrade-colleagues. The Soviet Institute was in a building of the Polytechnical Museum in the center of Moscow—Новая площадь 3 (which is still the museum's address). The Chinese delegation came to Moscow by invitation of the USSR Academy in order to facilitate contacts in the history of science and technology between the two countries. The Chinese delegation also participated in the Plenum of the Soviet National Committee of the Historian and Philosophers of Science and Technology (27 May to 1 June 1959).

To commemorate the life and achievements of Professor Zhu Kezhen, the founder of modern China's history of science endeavours, the Institute for the History of Natural Science, CAS, has established the Zhu Kezhen History of Science Visiting Professorship, as well as the Zhu Kezhen Award for outstanding original scholarship in the history of science, technology or medicine in East Asia, awarded once every three years by the International Society for the History of East Asian Science, Technology, and Medicine (ISHEASTM).

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All photos reproduced in this essay are published here courtesy of Mrs. Zhu Song, Professor Zhu Kezhen's daughter. The author also appreciates Professors Joseph Dauben and Serguei Demidov for their valuable comments.

Fig. 6
At the front door to the building in Moscow housing the Institute for the History of Science and Technology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, June 4, 1959. From left to right: Li Yan (historian of mathematics), Nikoli Aleksandrovich Figurovskii (A historian of chemistry, he was at that time the director of the USSR Institute), Zhu Kezhen (Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, head of China's delegation), Xi Zezong (historian of astronomy), and an unidentified Russian colleague.

We hope to see you in Montréal for the 2010 Conference, 4-7 November.

Registration information is available at hssonline.org.