



FORUM FOR HISTORY OF HUMAN SCIENCE NEWSLETTER

Volume 13, Number 2

Winter 2002

OUR WEBSITE IS NOW ...

www.fhhs.org

Notes from the Chair

It's Good, But Is It Human Science?

Paul Jerome Croce

A major focus of our attention in the history of the human sciences is the assessment of the rise of these fields in the last century and a half. Certainly there were inquiries into the same subject matter before that time—human science in general has had a long past, but a short history—but this recent period is our central concern. There has been a great flourishing of understanding about how anthropology, economics, psychology, sociology, and other systematic inquiries into human behavior rose up in the boundaries between humanistic questions and scientific methods. These new fields were a reflection of growing hopes to bring more understanding and control to human affairs, and in turn, they contributed to those processes.

A recent, wonderful addition to the literature is *The Transformation of Psychology: Influences of 19th-Century Philosophy, Technology, and Natural Science*, edited by *cont p. 3*

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Dissertation Competition—see p. 3

Announcing the new

**FHHS/JHBS John C. Burnham
Early Career Award**

Deadline extended to 30 April 2000

The Forum for History of Human Science and the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* encourage researchers early in their careers to send in papers for the annual Early Career Award. The JHBS will publish the winning paper with a notice about its award, and the publisher will provide the author of the paper an honorarium of US\$500.

Here are the guidelines for the award:

1. The award is for scholars in the history of human sciences who do not hold tenured university positions (or equivalent). FHHS encourages graduate students and independent scholars to send in their work.
 2. Preference will be given to members of the FHHS.
 3. Preference will be given to papers submitted to the annual meeting of the History of Science Society, especially those with FHHS sponsorship. The FHHS will also review other papers delivered at the HSS meeting for possible award nomination. All papers dealing with the human sciences are welcome.
 4. By March 31 of each year (April 30 in the year 2002), three copies of the paper and of the candidate's vita should be sent to the Chair of the FHHS for delivery to the Early Career Award Prize Committee. The paper must meet the publishing guidelines of the JHBS; for conference papers, this generally includes revision and expansion to create an article-length paper.
 5. The committee will acknowledge receipt of applications and confirm the applicants' eligibility by April 30 (in 2002, two weeks later).
 6. The nominee for the award will be announced at the annual History of Science Society meeting.
- cont p. 2*

Forum for the History of Human Science

Founded 1988

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Burnham Early Career Award, cont. from p. 1

7. FHHS will send the paper, with notice of its nomination, to the JHBS by December.
8. If there are no appropriate submissions in any given year, no award will be given.
9. The paper, with FHHS endorsement, will go through regular refereeing by the JHBS.
10. Once the paper is accepted by the editors of the JHBS, it will be published on their timetable and the publisher will announce the award and issue the honorarium.

Send papers by April 30, 2002, to Paul
Jerome Croce, Box 8274, Stetson University, 421
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The Winner of the 2001 FHHS Article Prize is ...

Jorge Canizares-Esguerra, "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.

Official Citation: The Forum for History of
Human Science is pleased to award its essay prize for
2001 to Jorge Canizares-Esguerra for his essay "New
World, New Stars: Patriotic Astrology and the
Invention of Spanish and Creole Bodies in Colonial
Spanish America, 1600-1650," published in the
American Historical Review in 1999. The essay,
distinguished by its breadth of learning and originality
of interpretation, shows how the settlers of Spanish
America drew upon European traditions of theology,
astrology, and astronomy to create novel explanations
for racial differences, which justified the hierarchical
order of their settlements. These schemes of racialized
physiology developed by Spanish colonial
intellectuals have not received scholarly attention
because they had virtually no impact on later
European models of scientific racism, but they
provide significant insights into the mindset of the
ruling class during the early modern period. In his
essay, Canizares makes a distinctive contribution to
the history of ideas about human differences--an
exposition of the exploited possibilities of elaboration
of seventeenth-century scientific notions--and also
enriches the history of colonialism, showing the
relationship between colonies and metropolises to have
been far more complex than we have been accustomed
to believe. —Submitted by the 2001 Article Prize
Committee: Henrika Kuklick (chair), James Capshew,
and Deborah Coon.

2002 FHHS Dissertation Award

Call for Submissions

The Forum for History of Human Science (an interest group affiliated with the History of Science Society) invites submissions for its Dissertation Award, which is awarded every other year for the best recent dissertation on some aspect of the history of the human sciences. The prize, to which a \$100 monetary award is attached, alternates annually in rotation with the Forum's prize for the best published article. The winner of the 2002 Dissertation Prize will be announced at the 2002 History of Science Society meeting, which will be held 7-10 November 2002 in Milwaukee WI. Winners are publicized in the *FHHS Newsletter* and in newsletters and journals of several other organizations (among them HSS and Cheiron).

Entries are encouraged from authors in any discipline, as long as the work is related to the history of the human sciences, broadly construed. To be eligible, the dissertation must have been filed within the three years previous to the year of the award (that is during the years 1999-2001, inclusive, for the prize awarded in autumn 2002). Three copies of entries must be received by June 1, 2002, and must be submitted in to:

Nadine Weidman
Secretary/Treasurer of FHHS
138 Woburn St.,
Medford, MA 02155
email: weidman@fas.harvard.edu

Pedagogy, by Mark Solovey

The pedagogy column is on vacation, this edition of the newsletter. However, those interested in teaching courses in areas related to the Forum should take a look at our organization's website, www.fhhs.org, particularly the link "E-Syllabi."

We plan to continue gathering and disseminating material on teaching in our field. If you would like to contribute to this project, we invite you to send a syllabus, accompanied by a brief discussion of the audience for the course

Notes from the Chair, continued from p. 1

Christopher D. Green, Marlene Shore, and Thomas Teo, which I had the pleasure to read and to review for *Isis*. The essays in this collection provide a good illustration of our job as historians in telling stories of the work and influence of practitioners in the human sciences. In addition, these essays evaluate and critique the path that early psychologists followed, reporting on the historical actors, but also raising questions about their perspectives. As historians of the human sciences, we brush close to the human sciences themselves, and indeed, some of our methods are similar. But our task is fundamentally different. As historians, we raise critical questions about the human sciences we study, to show how the fields were constructed and to encourage continued reflections on their purposes.

So the work we do is not itself human science, but our ongoing job is to watch those fields; scrutinize their assumptions, behaviors, values, and influences; and sometimes critique them. This work has always been especially valuable in times of stress. During these days of terror, war, and marketplace convulsions, our work may be particularly important to our students and our readers who will want to know how the scholars and pundits within the human sciences gain their insights about the human behaviors that shape our cultural worlds. While we set our sights on these goals as teachers and writers, the Forum is working this year to support new work in the field with the John C. Burnham Early Career Award—named for one of our most distinguished members—and the Dissertation Prize. And the Forum will also encourage scholarship in history of human science by organizing sessions at the next History of Science Society meeting in Milwaukee from November 7 to 10, 2002.

and any other information that would be helpful in understanding the context of the course. Alternatively, you might want to present an essay on teaching innovations (or problems). Send us news of your particularly useful technique or even your gripes.

Direct material on pedagogy to Mark Solovey, solovey@asu.edu

Reports from HSS-Denver

Back in 1988 the founding members of the Forum for History of Human Science stated that a major purpose of the new organization was to promote scholarship in history of social and behavioral sciences, within the History of Science Society and in general. So, for more than dozen years, the Forum has been sponsoring sessions at annual HSS meetings. The results have been very impressive. For instance, a rough count of the panels at the November meeting in Denver, using a fairly strict notion of human science, shows that at least thirteen (up to a fifth of the total) are devoted to subject areas that we promote. HSS programs committees have recently been limiting the Forum to only one officially sponsored session (noted as such in the printed program); in spite of this restriction, we look on with satisfaction as our intellectual empire expands. We encourage our members and like-minded scholars to continue the good work at HSS (website www.hssonline.org).

The following reports from the Denver meeting include two sent in by John Brooks, one by Paul Croce, and finally a fairly extensive account of the official FHHS-sponsored session.

The panel "**Practicing the Human Sciences in Fin-de-Siècle France**" brought together three rising scholars whose research is focused on the human sciences in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century France. In her paper on "Durkheim, Philosophers, and the Moral Guidance of the French Public," **Daniela Barberis** discussed the contest between the new field of sociology and established philosophy over the moral instruction to be offered in the philosophy class of the lycée. Emile Durkheim challenged the philosophical approach to ethics and proposed an instruction based on social facts. Barberis argued that although Durkheim sought to expand sociology at the expense of philosophy, by taking the argument into the philosophers' domain, he effectively continued the connection between sociology and philosophy he was trying to sever.

In "When Natural Space meets Social Theory: The Circulation of Friedrich Ratzel's

Models of Space in French Sociology, History, and Human Geography around 1900," **Iris Schroeder** argued that Ratzel's approach to geography was a powerful influence on the human sciences in France. This influence took several forms, from appropriation in the case of geographer Vidal de la Blache to counter-model in the case of sociologist Emile Durkheim. By the time historian Lucien Febvre discussed Ratzel in his essay "The Earth and Human Evolution," Ratzel had been so thoroughly adopted that Febvre could misread Ratzel as an anti-hero while ignoring the ways in which the German had influenced his own intellectual development.

Finally, **Katherine Norris** examined the ways in which a specific problem crystallized French hopes for the human sciences and anxieties for the future in "Dangerous Minds? The Science of Children's Lies in *Fin-de-siècle* France." Norris argued that the phenomenon of lying in children became a challenge and an opportunity for psychologists at the end of the nineteenth century, because it posed a problem allegedly capable of scientific investigation and it addressed French concerns about the moral health of its youth. Norris demonstrated how a variety of approaches and disciplines competed for the right to diagnose and explain children's lying. In his comment, John Brooks addressed the ways in which each of the papers dealt with issues of interdisciplinarity. Each paper presented a situation in which disciplinary boundaries were either indistinct or consciously crossed as individuals sought simultaneously to appropriate insights from others and to distinguish their own approach within the emerging human sciences. — Reported by John I Brooks III.

The panel "**Psychiatry, Psychology, and Cultural History**" focused on the ways in which specific contexts influenced the development of human sciences. In "Time, Psychology, and Telegraphy: The Technological Context of the Reaction Time Experiment, 1860-1880," **Henning Schmidgen** discussed how the specific network of telegraphic companies, instrument makers, and customers influenced both the nature of the equipment and the way in which the problem of reaction time was conceived.

Kenton Kroker, in "Dreams and Rapid Eye Movement as Experimental Objects in American Psychology," posed the problem of how a phenomenon such as REM, which is observable by the naked eye, could remain unobserved over fifty years of sleep research until its discovery in the 1950s. Kroker argued that, in order for REM to become observable, both the setting of experimentation on sleep and the instrumentation used to document it had to evolve in highly specific ways that eventually made it possible to focus on the phenomenon that would be described as REM.

In "The Bobby Franks Murder: Leopold-Loeb and American Psychiatry in the 1920s," **Simon Bantz** showed how both prosecution and defense used psychiatry to bolster their arguments in one of the most celebrated cases of the twentieth century. Psychiatrists, for their part, saw the case as an opportunity to legitimate their discipline. Bantz also argued that personal, family, and political considerations influenced the kinds of psychiatric arguments deployed on either side.—Reported by John I. Brooks III.

The session "Science Off the Beaten Path: Vampires, Spirits, and Physiological Sciences" raised issues of ongoing significance for historians of human science. **Massimo Mazzotti** gave a paper on "The Natural History of Vampires" in which he discussed the shift from folk-knowledge treatment of vampire reports in the Austrian Empire of the eighteenth century to more systematic, rational, medical interpretations. Because the trend was toward dismissing suggestions that there could be events apart from nature, the history of vampires reveals a mindset that scientific psychology would come to presuppose.

Then came **Paul J. Croce**, "In Search of William James's Medical Thesis: Physiological Science and Water-Cure Therapies." That 1869 study of the physiological effects of cold has traditionally been treated as an insignificant way station toward his completion of a degree in medicine that James never explicitly used. However, the topic of the thesis was also a central concern of water-cure therapies, which James himself frequented before and after his medical education. Both strands of his medical study and

practice—the mainstream and the sectarian—shaped his tendency to view psychology in both scientific and humanist ways.

The third paper was by **Sofie Lachapelle**, "When Faith Was Not Enough: The Scientific Study of the Afterlife in France, 1880-1910." She discussed the "scientific spiritists" who looked for naturalistic proof for the existence of the soul and its life after death. In their respect for the authority of late nineteenth-century science and their inquiry into the mental functions of the soul their work paralleled the emerging trends in scientific psychology; but of course, they did not adopt the naturalistic perspectives that came to predominate in professional medical and psychological circles. These three papers all wrestled with questions about the boundaries between material and non-material aspects of nature, which would become central concerns of the human sciences.—Reported by Paul Jerome Croce.

"Manufacturing 'Culture': The Culture Concept in Mid-Twentieth Century Social Sciences" was this year's session sponsored by the Forum for the History of Human Science; it was organized by **Debbie Weinstein**. At the last minute **John Carson** was prevented from attending and providing the comment, so **John Gilkeson** did double duty as chair and commentator. **Jamie Cohen-Cole** began the panel with "Defining Culture: The Intellectual and Institutional Unification Project of Cold-War Social Science." Just before, during, and shortly after World War II, the work of some social scientists at Harvard focused on the possibility that a unified understanding of basic theoretical problems in the social sciences might offer ways to improve society itself, in the first instance to promote national unity. **Talcott Parsons**, **Clyde Kluckhohn**, and others critically reviewed the terminology, processes of abstraction, and observational methodologies that help the social scientist find the "ethos" or "values"—the basic social entities that cause patterns of behavior to occur. These scholars were motivated by their belief that the survival and advancement of human society depended on social science, not only for national self-understanding but for the understanding of foreign cultures as well.

In "Coordinating Science' for the New World Order: Physical and Cultural Anthropologists in the Postwar United States," Joy Rohde told how American anthropologists emerged from their World-War-II work, convinced that their "culture concept," based on enlightened cultural relativism, would provide a scientific foundation to guide new international organizations in their promotion of world peace. Rohde gave an extensive discussion of the AAA's "Statement on Human Rights" and the anthropologists' related debates whether the "scientific approach" could be perfectly consistent with "moralistic endeavors." This internal controversy may have diminished the influence they had on later UN and UNESCO statements, where "culture" did displace "race" and "nation," but not in the way that the culture-concept anthropologists had envisioned.

Debbie Weinstein, "Diagnosing Culture and Family in the History of Family Therapy," ventured well into the 1960s, to trace a movement that shifted from individual treatment to family therapy, where family was understood as the mediator between the individual and the culture. In this sense "culture" could even represent something quite pathological: teenage hoodlums, depressed slums, anti-Semitic groups, etc. The family therapists, rebels against psychoanalysis, appropriated the culture-concept in their effort of conserve the nuclear family.

John Gilkeson commented, setting the culture-concept against broad movements in history of anthropology, whose influence he finds to be key, even outside of anthropology. Then the four panelists settled into a round table to field many questions from the fairly large audience of 30-40.

Recent Books

A quick survey of active Forum members produced this rich list of recently published books. For more on these publications, see the "News and Noteworthy Books" link on the Forum website, www.fhhs.org; or consult the publishers' websites.
Continued, next column

Recent Books, cont.

Peder Anker, *Imperial Ecology: Environmental Order in the British Empire, 1895-1945*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2002. (Anker won the 2000 FHHS Dissertation Award.)

Jorge Canizares-Esguerra, *How to Write the History of the New World: Histories, Epistemologies, and Identities in the Eighteenth-Century Atlantic World*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2001. (This book won the Prize in Atlantic History, as well as the John Edwin Fagg Prize, from the American Historical Association in 2001. Canizares-Esguerra also won the 2001 FHHS Article Award, as noted elsewhere in this newsletter.)

Christopher D. Green, Marlene Shore, & Thomas Teo (Editors). *The Transformation of Psychology: Influences of 19th-Century Philosophy, Technology, and Natural Science*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2001.

John P. Jackson Jr., *Social Scientists for Social Justice: Making the Case against Segregation*. New York: New York University Press, 2001.

Kathleen Jones, *Taming the Troublesome Child: American Families, Child Guidance, and the Limits of Psychiatric Authority*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1999. (Soon to appear in paperback.)

Mark S. Micale & Paul F. Lerner (Editors), *Traumatic Pasts: History, Psychiatry, and Trauma in the Modern Age, 1870-1930*. Cambridge Studies in the History of Medicine. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001. (Lerner won the 1998 FHHS Dissertation Award.)

Henry L. Minton, *Departing from Deviance: A History of Homosexual Rights and Emancipatory Science in America*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2001.

Robert W. Rieber & David K. Robinson (Editors), *Wilhelm Wundt in History: The Making of a Scientific Psychology*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2001.

Irina Sirotkina, *Diagnosing Literary Genius: A Cultural History of Psychiatry in Russia, 1880-1930*. Series: Medicine and Culture. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002.

George W. Stocking, Jr., *Delimiting Anthropology: Occasional Inquiries and Reflections*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2001. (Sixteen essays by this author.)

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

ESHHS to meet in
Barcelona, 14-18 August 2002

CALL FOR PAPERS

The **European Society for the History of the Human Sciences** (ESHHS, formerly known as Cheiron Europe) will hold its next annual meeting in Barcelona, Spain, on 14-18 August 2002. Consult their website for details: psychology.dur.ac.uk/eshhs/content.htm. There is probably still time to submit papers, and there is certainly time to make plans to attend. Papers, posters, or symposia may deal with any aspect of the history of the human sciences or with related issues. Contributions on any of the following issues would be particularly welcome: boundary work, historiography, the history of psychological objects, psychological schools, applied psychology, the development of the human sciences in their national context, and the history of psychology in Spain. In addition, plans are in hand for a symposium on Martin Kusch's work on the Würzburg School.

Those wishing to submit a contribution to a paper session or a poster should submit a 500-750 word abstract (plus brief bibliography) in English. All submissions must be received by 15 APRIL 2002. Please send a copy to each of the three members of the program committee:

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Cheiron meeting in
Eugene, Oregon
26-30 June 2002

Cheiron: The International Society for the History of Behavioral and Social Sciences will meet at University of Oregon 26-30 June. The deadline for submissions has closed (14 January), and the program will soon be announced. The website is www.psych.yorku.ca/orgs/cheiron/ and there should also soon be information there on how to register to attend the meeting. Local arrangements chair is **Ellen Herman**; chair of the program committee is **Hans Pols**. The plenary address will be delivered by **Robert Nye**, Oregon State University, Corvallis.

Annual Meeting of the AAHM 2002
25-28 April, in Kansas City, Missouri

The **American Association for the History of Medicine** is North America's oldest continuously functioning scholarly organization devoted to the study of all aspects of the history of the health professions, disease, public health, and related subjects. It is comprised of professional historians, practicing health professionals, librarians and archivists in the history of the health sciences, graduate students and students actively seeking professional degrees. Its annual meetings occur each spring and include, over a two and a half-day period, a wealth of workshops, plenary sessions, and competitively peer-reviewed scholarly papers. This year, the meeting is hosted by the History and Philosophy of Medicine at the University of Kansas Medical Center. For program and registration information, see the website: www.kumc.edu/aahm/

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Meetings, continued from previous page

Social Science History Association meets 24-27 October 2002

The Social Science History Association will hold its 27th Annual Meeting, October 24-27, 2002, at the Millennium Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. The meeting will include a number of reflective presidential and thematic sessions related to its theme, "International Perspectives on Social Science History: Thinking Globally, Researching Locally, Working Cooperatively." Panel proposals will be handled electronically. Notification of acceptance or rejection of proposals will occur by April 15, 2002, or soon thereafter. All accepted participants on the 2002 SSHA Program will be required to pre-register for the conference, and to join SSHA (if not already members). For information, contact 2002 Program Committee Co-Chairs George Alter and Ellen Dwyer (email: ssha2002@indiana.edu), or see the website: www.ssha.org/ssha2002/#cifp

Midwest Junto at Ames, Iowa 5-7 April 2002

The Midwest Junto For History of Science will meet this year, its 45th annual meeting, at Iowa State University, Ames. The group meets every year, at approximately the same time of year. Graduate students are especially encouraged to present their work at the Junto; they receive partial subsidy of expenses. For information on this meeting, and on the location of future ones, contact the organization's executive secretary, Amy Bix, History Department, 633 Ross Hall, Iowa State University, Ames IA 50011; telephone 515-294-0122; email: abix@iastate.edu

Minutes of FHHS Business Meeting Denver, 10 November 2001

The annual business meeting of the Forum for the History of Human Science was called to order by the Chair, Paul J. Croce, at 12:10 p.m. MST in the Colorado Room of the Adam's Mark Hotel in Denver, Colorado, on 10 November 2001. In attendance at the meeting were Croce; Nadine Weidman (Treasurer-Corresponding Secretary); Hans Pols (Vice-Chair); John Jackson (Representative); David Robinson (Website Editor); Danielle Barberis; John Brooks; Juliet Burba; John Burnham; James Capshaw; Hamilton Cravens; Ray Fancher; Olivier Martin; Tania Munz; Katharine Norris; Susan Lanzoni; Harro Maas; Lisa Osbeck; Ina Schroeder; Hank Stamm; Debbie Weinstein; and Richard von Mayrhauser (Recording Secretary). After welcoming members new and old, the Chair Croce asked for a motion that the minutes of last year's meeting be approved. Brooks moved, Robinson seconded, and motion passed by acclamation.

The Treasurer-Corresponding Secretary (elect), Nadine Weidman, reported that the Forum's finances are in excellent shape. This year we collected \$406.12 in revenue and incurred \$168.72 in expenses (with \$150-\$200 in expenses for the last issue of the newsletter outstanding). The current balance of the organization is \$1380.07. The membership list includes 122 active, dues-paying members. 75 were dropped from the membership rolls for non-payment of dues. Weidman reminded that dues renewals must now be sent to her. Brooks moved a vote of thanks to David Valone for his lengthy and excellent service in the position that Weidman now assumes; von Mayrhauser seconded, and the motion passed by acclamation.

The Article Prize Committee (Riki Kuklick, James Capshaw, Deborah Coon) reported that the winner of this biennial award is Jorge Canizares Esguerra for his article "New World, New Stars: Patriotic Astrology and the Invention of Spanish and Creole Bodies in Colonial Spanish America, 1600-1650," which was published in the *American Historical Review* 104/1 (February 1999): 33-68. Croce circulated the committee's report and added that the article provided a "fascinating discussion of racial physiology in the seventeenth century." Pols moved that the Forum send its thanks to the committee; Brooks seconded, and the motion passed by acclamation.

The Dissertation Prize Committee (Nadine Weidman and Hans Pols) reported on the upcoming competition. Robinson asked for clarification about the date of completion of the dissertation and qualification for consideration. Croce clarified that dissertations must have been completed within the previous three years for consideration. Weidman said she had been asked whether a dissertation might be considered that had been corrected or revised. Weidman said she believed minor corrections to be permissible. Robinson said that dissertations should be submitted as filed at the degree-granting university. Croce

Minutes, continued from previous page

requested that a third person agree to serve on the Dissertation Committee and Robinson agreed to serve. [At present, Weidman and Pols no longer serve on the committee; Robinson agreed to chair this committee, and Forum officers will appoint other members, in time for the competition.]

Croce asked Fancher to report on the new \$500.00 cash prize, which shall be known as the *Forum/Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* Early Career Award. Fancher said that credit was due to the European Society for the History of the Human Sciences, who, when negotiating affiliation with John Wiley Press, requested the establishment of such a prize for itself. Wiley decided in the meantime to establish the same for FHHS and the Cheiron Society. Fancher moved a vote of thanks to ESHHS and Wiley (and, after Croce requested that the motion include a vote of thanks to Fancher), Robinson seconded and the motion passed by acclamation.

Croce asked Jackson to report on the creation of an *Isis* reader, comprising articles in the history of human science. The University of Chicago Press has turned down the proposal, due to UCP's decision to participate in JSTOR, the online website that provides access to journal articles. The Press's thinking is that instructors and others will download articles to make custom readers, which would detract from the sales of any broadly-defined history of human science reader. On more narrow and saleable topics, however, the Press would be interested and has asked Jackson to prepare a reader on the topic of racial issues in science. Cravens suggested that the Forum explore the publication of an *Isis* reader dealing with the scientific treatment of gender and ethnicity, as these topics remain "hot" in the academic marketplace. Cravens suggested that a reader on race and ethnicity could raise substantial money for the Forum, as our historians are the most suited to discuss these issues. Croce asked how Cravens's proposed reader would conflict with Jackson's. Jackson responded that the reader on race was already being processed. Cravens reminded that there are more articles in journals other than *Isis* and *Osiris*. Croce asked who would serve as editor of such an expanded reader. The sense of the assembled was that, first, Jackson should complete the reader *Isis* has approved. Robinson moved a vote of thanks to Jackson for his work; Burba seconded and motion passed by acclamation. Croce reported that Henrika Kuklick has received approval from the University of Pennsylvania Press to be general editor for a series of monographs on the history of human science.

Croce announced the session the Forum was sponsoring (later the same afternoon), Weinstein, who organized the session, "Manufacturing Culture": The Culture Concept in Mid-Twentieth Century Social Sciences,²⁹ briefly described it. Pols moved a vote of thanks to Weinstein; von Mayrhauser seconded; motion passed by acclamation. Croce asked those in attendance to talk up possible sessions for FHHS to sponsor next year. Fancher

asked for clarification of the sponsorship process. Pols explained that sometimes the History of Science Society allowed the Forum to sponsor only one session; sometimes more than one.

Croce asked for a report from Fancher, the editor of the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*. He informed the meeting that FHHS members may receive a 15% discount off the subscription price of *JHBS* and that discounts could be handled via email. Fancher reminded about the Early Career Prize and called for submissions and other input. Croce reported for Michael Sokal, editor of *History of Psychology*, who could not attend the Forum's Business Meeting. Croce also moved a vote of thanks to Fancher and Sokal; von Mayrhauser seconded and motion passed by acclamation.

Croce opened the floor for nominations for election to four officer positions. For Vice-Chair, Fancher nominated Pols, who was elected by acclamation. For Treasurer-Corresponding Secretary, Weidman, who had already agreed to serve, was elected by acclamation. For Recording Secretary, Croce asked von Mayrhauser if he would stand for re-election; von Mayrhauser agreed and was elected by acclamation. Representative Three of the Forum Council, Croce asked Jackson if he would stand for re-election; Jackson deferred, suggesting that "fresh blood" always was a good idea. Croce and Robinson clarified the duties of the Representative, to diversify decision-making and ensure outreach. Munz nominated Burba; Jackson seconded. Burba nominated Munz; Pols seconded. Munz withdrew from nomination. Burba was elected by acclamation. Croce asked for volunteers to serve as editor of the *FHHS Newsletter*. Robinson agreed to serve for one year. Von Mayrhauser moved a vote of thanks to Kathleen Jones for her excellent work as *Newsletter* editor; Robinson seconded and the motion passed by acclamation. Croce asked Pols if he would continue as Website Editor, which service he began when Robinson was out of the country. Pols agreed and was elected by acclamation.

Concluding the meeting, Croce asked for ideas and suggestions for future panels. Brooks notified member of a French organization that was interested in sponsoring a meeting on Franco-American ties in human science. The meeting was adjourned at 1:18. Minutes submitted by Richard von Mayrhauser, Recording Secretary.

NEWS OF FORUM MEMBERS

Margaret Schabas (formerly at York University) has taken a new position as Professor of Philosophy, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. Her new email address is schabas@interchange.ubc.ca

Ian Lubek is part of an HIV/AIDS Action Project in Cambodia. Click on the link "research reports" at www.ankorwatngo.com

AHAP Grants

We received the following information from Dorothy Grulich, Senior Archives Associate of the Archives of the History of American Psychology. That important institution is offering a new grant for graduates students, to joining their *J. R. Kantor Research Fellowship* for recent Ph.D.'s. Here is the announcement:

Paul T. Mountjoy Graduate Research Grant

The Archives of the History of American Psychology is pleased to announce the availability of a new travel grant program. The Paul T. Mountjoy Graduate Research Grant provides up to \$1,000,00 in travel assistance for graduate student research at the Archives of the History of American Psychology at The University of Akron. The grant is offered in honor of Paul T. Mountjoy, Ph.D. (1924-2001) and made possible by the generous support of the Foundation for Behavioral Resources.

Graduate students in any discipline are welcome to apply as long as they are enrolled in a doctoral program of study. Applicants are expected to utilize the resources of the Archives of the History of American Psychology in support of a program of research and scholarship in the history of psychology. Founded in 1965, the Archives of the History of American Psychology promotes research in the history of psychology by collecting, cataloguing, and preserving original source material. Holdings include records of organizations, papers of individual psychologists, psychological instruments and apparatus, films, photographs, and books.

Applications and information on AHAP grants programs are available online under the link "News and Current Events" at www.uakron.edu/ahap or by contacting the Archives (see below). The deadline for receipt of proposals is April 30, 2002. Selection of the recipient will be announced by July 1, 2002. Funds must be used within 12 months of receiving the grant.

Address inquiries and applications to:

Archives of the History of American Psychology
The University of Akron
Polsky Building LL10-A
225 S. Main Street
Akron, OH 44325-4302
(330) 972-7285

MORE NEWS OF FORUM MEMBERS (actually only of one member)

Hans Pols has won the Early Career Award of the European Association for the History of the Human Sciences. The article for which he won this award has been published as: Hans Pols, "Divergences in American psychiatry during the Depression: Somatic psychiatry, community mental hygiene, and social reconstruction," *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* 37 (2001)4: 369-388.

On ESHHS, see: psychology.dur.ac.uk/eshhs/

Hans Pols has also been appointed Lecturer at the Unit for History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Sydney. His new address will be:

Unit for Hist. and Philosophy of Science
F07 Carslaw Building
University of Sydney
Sydney, NSW 2006 Australia
Email: hanspols@zonnnet.nl

From your editor, Dave Robinson

As many readers will surely have noticed, this is my first newsletter for the Forum. Though not a founding member, I have been active for a while, having constructed the first version of our website. I did some newsletters in the past, but that was back in the days before PC's (when we still used hot-wax paste-up and all that).

Although I still have a lot to learn about my computer, the exercise has certainly taught me a lot about the Forum, about the large world of history of human science, and about the kindness of my colleagues, who have sent me such interesting information. I am telling you this to interest you in becoming the next newsletter editor—to be appointed next fall.

I also want to add a personal note of congratulations to Hans Pols (see announcements immediately above). He has been a stalwart of many fine organizations, certainly this one.