



*Martinus Veltman (age 68) celebrates the occasion of receiving the Nobel Prize prior to the official ceremony. Credit: University of Utrecht, courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives, Veltman Collection.*

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## A Hero of History of Science: Niels Bohr's Chinese Translator

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Ge Ge, a Professor at the Graduate School at the East-China Petroleum Institute in Beijing, has devoted his energies to translating all of Niels Bohr's works into Chinese. Born in 1922 and trained as a physicist, Ge Ge was long fascinated by Bohr's discoveries and philosophy. In the early 1960s on his own initiative he undertook to translate some of Bohr's writings for the benefit of Chinese-speaking people. Unfortunately in the stormy politics of the time Bohr came to be seen as a reactionary, and Prof. Ge was required to publish a personal disagreement with Bohr. The result was that he got still more curious about what Bohr really intended. He went on to translate two more books, but these had to await publication until after the Cultural Revolution. During those years Ge Ge, like other university teachers, was compelled to do hard physical labor.

After the Cultural Revolution Prof. Ge resumed teaching and encountered no further political problems. But funds were lack-

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## Niels Bohr Library Will Microfilm Brittle Books

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The AIP History Center's Niels Bohr Library has received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to microfilm and preserve approximately 2,000 brittle volumes from its collection of 18,000 books. The publications to be filmed are seminal works on the ideas and discoveries that created modern physics and astronomy, including the discovery of the electron, relativity, quantum physics and the expanding universe; successive editions of the standard textbooks that introduced these ideas to generations of students; and a variety of related works. The project will begin in January 2002 and will take about a year and a half to complete. The NEH is providing \$120,850, which the American Institute of Physics and the Friends of the Center for History of Physics will match with \$50,872 in staff time and overhead costs.

In addition to comprehensive coverage of the major figures and concepts in the physical science revolution in Europe and America, the library has extensive pamphlet holdings on important scientific controversies (for example, a premier collection on the relativity/anti-relativity disputes of the 1920s) and a variety of equipment catalogs, lab manuals, popularizations of science and other ephemeral publications. About two-thirds of the Library's book collection, and all of the titles selected for this project, were printed between 1850 and 1950—a time when even textbook publishers often used paper with a high acid content, so that the pages oxidize and eventually fall apart. Some of the publications to be microfilmed can no longer be handled even gently without risk of breaking into fragments.

Microfilming remains the accepted standard for long-term preservation of written materials. There are many problems with digitization, including unresolved questions about the longevity of magnetic media and of the software to read it. The materials that will be microfilmed as part of the project will not be destroyed, but will be returned to the shelf as filming is completed. We will continue our program of safeguarding such materials in buffering boxes or envelopes (see this Newsletter, Fall 1998, [www.aip.org/history/fall98/preserv.htm](http://www.aip.org/history/fall98/preserv.htm)), but that will not guarantee longevity as well as

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*(A Hero of History of Science, continued from page 1)*

ing, and he was able to publish only the first two volumes of Bohr's Collected Works in Chinese, using local funds. Meanwhile further volumes of Bohr's works were published. Prepared by the Niels Bohr Archive in Copenhagen and with the Archive's director as General Editor, the Collected Works are now up to volume 10 with volume 11, the last, forthcoming. Fortunately, Prof. Ge was allowed to make three extended trips to visit the Niels Bohr Archive in Denmark, and found a variety of private foundations willing to support his work. He continues indefatigably, despite age and faltering eyesight, completing the Chinese translation of each volume of the Collected Works even before the original gets into print. Meanwhile he has trained himself as a historian of science, publishing extensive commentaries on Bohr's thought and related issues.

Prof. Ge finds Bohr's world of ideas so intricate that he is wary of losing the thread if he takes even a short break from his translation work. Yet he has retained his

broad cultural interests, which include Chinese poetry, Chinese art, and the Beijing opera. He is also a copious producer of carved Chinese signature seals.



*Ge Ge, devoted translator of Niels Bohr's works into Chinese, looking at one of his volumes shortly after receiving the prestigious Danish Order of the Dannebrog.*

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## The International Union of History and Philosophy of Science Approves Resolutions on Preserving the Records of Modern Science

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At a meeting in Brussels in December 2000, the Commission on Bibliography and Documentation, Division of History of Science of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science (IUHPS) appointed a committee to draft resolutions for preserving the historically valuable paper and electronic records of modern science and making them accessible to researchers. The committee was composed of Joseph Anderson, American Institute of Physics (chair); Fabienne Meyers, International Union for Pure and Applied Chemistry; and Giovanni Paoloni, Scuola Speciale per Archivisti e Bibliotecari, Rome; and it was assisted by the Commission president, Rod Home, University of Melbourne; and in-coming president, Peter Harper, National Cataloging Unit for the Archives of Contemporary Scientists, UK.

The committee's resolutions provide a basic framework for preserving the records of scientific organizations and the papers of leading scientists internationally. They were approved by the General Assembly of the Division of History of Science of the IUHPS at the XXI International Congress of History of Science at its meeting in Mexico City this past July, and they have been forwarded to the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) for action. The resolutions are as follows:

### PRESERVING THE RECORDS OF MODERN SCIENCE

#### INTRODUCTION:

##### *I. THE RECORDS OF ICSU/MEMBER UNIONS:*

Resolved that ICSU and each of the member organizations formally recognize its responsibility for maintaining its records and take the following steps to insure that they are appropriately cared for:

1. Identify and assess the current condition of the organization's inactive records, including official materials that may be in the possession of individual officers and former officers.
2. Prepare a brief report on the findings of the assessment.
3. Send a copy of the report to the IUHPS Commission on Bibliography and Documentation.
4. If not already provided for, develop plans to preserve the records by 1) establishing its own professionally-run archives, 2) transferring them to an independent archival repository, or 3) taking other measures to insure that the records are preserved and made accessible to scholars.

The Council is pleased to note that three international scientific unions have made formal agreements with major science archives to preserve their records on an ongoing basis and have already transferred material to the archives (see below for a list of the unions and the archives). Placing historically valuable Council and member organization records in major archival institutions, where they will be maintained according to modern conservation standards and made accessible to the scholarly community, is an appropriate and cost-effective way to insure that the records are available in the future to the organizations themselves and to others and that their history will be permanently preserved.

The Commission is willing to provide advice in conducting records assessments, helping to identify independent archives which may be willing to act as the official repositories, and other related activities. In negotiating with independent archives, the unions need to consider providing financial support to help cover the costs of maintaining their records. The following international scientific unions have transferred inactive records to independent archives:

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry: records are held by the Beckman Center of the Chemical Heritage Foundation, Philadelphia, PA, USA.

International Union of Pure and Applied Physics: records are held by the Center for History of Science, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, Sweden.

International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics: records are held by the Center for History of Physics, American Institute of Physics, College Park, MD, USA.

## II. OTHER PAPERS AND RECORDS:

Resolved that ICSU alert the international scientific community to the importance, for the sake of both present accountability and future historical research, of preserving proper archival records of scientific work; and recommend that the budgets of all significant scientific projects should include a small margin to cover the cost of such archiving.

The unpublished papers of scientists who have made significant contributions to modern science should be preserved at the institution with which they were most closely associated. It is here that scholars will first seek a scientist's papers, and here that they will find administrative records of the institution, papers of colleagues, and related materials which will provide a well-rounded view of the scientist's work and the atmosphere in which it was effected. If the home institution does not have an archives program, scientists should contact their national history of science organization, national library, local or national archives, or other similar organization for advice and referrals on how to preserve personal papers.

Science organizations are responsible for their organizational records, and they should support professional archival programs to insure that historically valuable records are permanently pre-

served. Organizations that are unable to maintain their own archival programs should negotiate with existing public or private archives to care for their records.

## A SPECIAL NOTE ON ELECTRONIC RECORDS:

In the past two decades electronic records in a variety of formats—e-mail, World Wide Web pages, data files, etc.—have become a very important means of creating, storing and exchanging information, especially in science. Electronic records are as important as traditional paper files in documenting modern science, and historically valuable electronic records should be saved permanently. Several national archives and international bodies are currently working to develop solutions to the preservation problems that these records present, and it seems likely that effective long-term systems will be available within the next few years. In the meantime, electronic records along with their accompanying metadata should be preserved on the server or, if storage space is a problem, downloaded to optical disk or magnetic tape. Saving only paper printouts of electronic records destroys contextual information and is not adequate for the historical record.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Additional information on preserving the papers of scientists and the records of science organizations, along with links to many international history of science programs and resources, is available on the Web sites of the American Institute of Physics Center for History of Physics (for preservation, visit [www.aip.org/history/source.htm](http://www.aip.org/history/source.htm) and for resources, visit [www.aip.org/history/web-link.htm](http://www.aip.org/history/web-link.htm)) and CASE - Cooperation on Archives and Science in Europe ([www.bath.ac.uk/ncuacs/case.htm](http://www.bath.ac.uk/ncuacs/case.htm)).

*(Niels Bohr Library Will Microfilm Brittle Books, continued from page 1)*

microfilm. Furthermore, the Library does not loan its printed materials, whereas the microfilms will be readily available to all by simple mail loan.

The volumes to be filmed were selected for their historical importance and their need to be reformatted because of advanced brittle decay. The project also contributes to a nationwide effort to preserve the country's most significant research materials and to make history of science sources more readily available.

The Niels Bohr Library's project represents the first systematic effort to microfilm a historical collection of physics books and pamphlets. The Library's book catalog is available online (see the link from our Web page at [www.aip.org/history](http://www.aip.org/history)).



*The Lehrbuch der Elektrochemie by Max Le Blanc (Leipzig, Verlag Oskar Leiner, 1921), held together with a ribbon.*

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## Center's Grants-in-Aid Foster Study of Diverse Topics

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For more than a decade, the Center for History of Physics has given small Grants-in-Aid to historians. The recipients have used the funds to carry out research on a wide variety of topics relating to the history of physics and allied fields such as astronomy and geophysics. Since we last reported on this program (this *Newsletter*, Fall 1998), the AIP Center has awarded more than two dozen grants to scholars ranging from beginning graduate students to senior faculty. The grants are popular with researchers, for they are awarded twice yearly and are easy to apply for and use.

The awards given in the past three years reveal some features of current history of science. Interest in the lives of scientists, whether as individuals or collectively, continues to a fair degree. One previous Grant-in-Aid recipient, David DeVorkin, published a biography of astronomer Henry Norris Russell (Princeton University Press, 2000). While interest in traditional areas such as cosmology and relativity theory continues, many historians are looking beyond the traditional spheres of physics to its allied fields. For example, the growing attention to geophysics, which we noted in 1998, remains strong. Some topics, such as the history of global warming research or weather prediction, are especially relevant to current events and policy discussions.

Another continuing trend is that some scholars are studying not only the history of specific areas of scientific research, but also the development of the tools and techniques used by scientists. By considering the development of the electron microscopes, radiocarbon dating and large telescopes, grant recipients reflect an overall historiographical trend to treat the emergence of scientific communities and the experimental techniques that help define them.

The intersection of money, power, politics, and science throughout the Cold War era also remains a crucial area of historical investigation. Projects of this type tend to be wide-ranging in scope, and require scholars to weave threads of political history, foreign policy, and the history of science into a plausible and coherent story. Examining the history of "Cold War Science," broadly defined, remains an important activity for historians. It also helps illustrate a contribution that historians of science and technology can make to the larger history community. Somewhat related to this is a concentration of topics with a significant international component. Almost a third of the scholars receiving aid were interested in subjects largely situated outside of the United States (and a number of the scholars were themselves from other countries).

The AIP Center's Grants-in-Aid are given only to reimburse expenses such as travel. Each year a few grants of some \$1,500-\$2,500 each are given along with a dozen more in the range \$200-\$1,500. The majority of researchers use their grants to visit the Niels Bohr Library, where they examine the archival collections, but also often discover valuable material in the book collection

and the finding aids to collections in other repositories. In return, the History Center benefits from the Grants-in-Aid program. Some scholars use their grants to conduct oral history interviews and copies are usually deposited in the Library for other scholars to use. A few grants have been awarded to preserve documentation, such as microfilming. In addition, the frequent visits of historians to the Center help staff to remain informed about what colleagues are working on.

In the three years since our last report, the following Grants-in-Aid were awarded. To Daniel Alexandrov: the Loffe-Ehrenfest circle and Russian physics; Alexis De Grieff: the International Center for Theoretical Physics at Trieste; Ron Doel: relations between science and foreign policy; Igor Drovenikov: oral histories with Russian physicists; Luis Ferreira: reception of the theory of general relativity; Gregory Good: geomagnetic research in Alaska; Gennady Gorelik: research on Academician A. Shalnikov and the lives of Lev Landau and George Gamow; Jacob Hamblin: marine geophysics; Kristine C. Harper: development of numerical weather prediction models; Nestor Herran: early development of radiocarbon dating; Jeremiah James: Linus Pauling's Bond Valence Program; Shaul Katzir: history of piezoelectricity; Dong-Won Kim: Yoshio Nishina and Cambridge University; Sang Hyun Kim: global warming research in Britain; John Krige: the Ford Foundation's support of physics; Tanya Levin: research on Russian geophysicists; W. Patrick McCray: history of telescopes in postwar America; Cyrus Mody: history of scanning probe microscopes; Abigail O'Sullivan: research on Nobel Laureates; Gerhard Rammer: the Göttingen Institutes of Physics; Maria Rentetzi: the life of Marietta Blau; Christopher J. Smeenk: early universe cosmology; Earle Williams: microfilming of C.T.R. Wilson's notebooks; Ivan Zavidonov: history of space physics. (For a list of interviews received from Grant-in-Aid participants this past year, see the Oral History list on p. 8.)

Persons wishing to apply for a Grant-in-Aid should either be working toward a graduate degree in the history of science (in which case they should include a letter of reference from their thesis adviser), or show a record of publication in the field. To apply, send a vitae, a letter of no more than two pages describing your research project, and a brief budget showing the expenses for which support is requested to: Spencer Weart, Center for History of Physics, American Institute of Physics, One Physics Ellipse, College Park, MD 20740, or e-mail [sweart@aip.org](mailto:sweart@aip.org). For more information, see [www.aip.org/history/web-grnt.htm](http://www.aip.org/history/web-grnt.htm). Deadlines are June 30 and December 31 of each year.

The world little knows how many of the thoughts and theories which have passed through the mind of a scientific investigator have been crushed in silence and secrecy by his own severe criticism and adverse examination; that in the most successful instances not a tenth of the suggestions, the hopes, the wishes, the preliminary conclusions have been realized.

—Michael Faraday

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## The History of Science Archive at the Museum of Astronomy, Rio de Janeiro

by Alfredo Tiomno Tolmasquim, Information and Documentation Coordinator, History of Science Archive, Museum of Astronomy

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New approaches in the history of science—increasing interest in comparative studies, scientific colonialism, the reception of scientific theories, the creation of research networks and more—have shed a new light on scientific archives in countries on the periphery of scientific research. Their value goes beyond the preservation of national memory, contributing to the study of the complex mechanisms involved in the production and reproduction of scientific knowledge. This is particularly the case for the History of Science Archive at the Museum of Astronomy and Related Sciences in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which has made invaluable contributions to the work of many researchers from Brazil and other countries.



*Einstein's visit to the National Observatory, Rio de Janeiro, in 1925. Photo courtesy of Alfredo Tolmasquim.*

Unlike memorialization projects, which aim to preserve the documentation accumulated by a given scientific institution over the years, the History of Science Archive is a documentation center responsible for permanently acquiring new archives, preserving them, making them available for consultation, and developing joint projects with other scientific institutions for the preservation of their historic archives. The History of Science Archive is just part of one of the lines of research undertaken by the Museum of Astronomy, dedicated to the history of the exact sciences and natural history and studies on the preservation of documental archives of scientists.

The archive covers the areas of physics, astronomy, chemistry, and mathematics, and also preserves documents from other areas of knowledge and scientific institutions. It currently includes 30 records series and collections totalling around 1,300 linear meters of documents; 8,000 iconographic pieces; and 450 hours of recorded oral and video tape. Examples include documents relating to the Brazilian National Observatory (originally the Imperial Observatory), set



*Members of the British and the Brazilian Commissions to observe the Solar eclipse in Passa Quatro, Brazil, 1912. Included are Arthur Eddington and Charles Davidson, renowned British astronomers. Standing, last line, L-R, Pierre Leux, Rodolpho Hess, Alyntho Aguirre, Leslie Andrews. Standing, middle line, L-R, Domingos Fernandes da Costa, H. Lee, Alix Lemos, Charles Davidson, Marc Ferrez (behind), Melan Stefanick, Arthur Eddington, J.J. Atkinson, Ferreira da Silva. Sitting, L-R, Gualter Soares, Henrique Carlos Morize, James H. Northington, Henrique Morize, Jaromir Kraliceck, Mario de Souza, Augusto Sarcasoaux. Photo Credit: Gazeta de Noticias, courtesy Alfredo Tolmasquim.*

up in 1827; the Brazilian Center for Physics Research, founded in 1949; the Brazilian Physics Society, created in 1965, as well as scientists like the astronomers Luis Cruls (1848-1908) and Henrique Morize (1860-1930), the physicists Jacques Danon (1924-1989) and Bernhard Gross (1905 - ), and the mathematician Leopoldo Nachbin (1922-1993).

After organizing a set of documents, the History of Science Archive publishes its inventory, including a biography of the scientist or a history of the institution; information on the formation of the archive; the way it was organized and a description of the folders and indices. More than a tool for researchers to use in their studies, the inventory has also come to the attention of scientists and their kin, which then led to the acquisition of new archives.

The History of Science Archive has recently been involved in making a computer-based database of the archive available for



*Symposium New Techniques of Research in Physics, in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1952. L-R: Isidor Rabi (6th), Richard Gans, Antonio Cardoso (Rector of the Sao Paulo University), Eugene Wigner and Sergio Benedetti. Photo courtesy of Alfredo Tolmasquim.*

access online, thanks to financial support from the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies of Harvard University. Further information about the History of Science Archive and its holdings may be found at [www.mast.br](http://www.mast.br) (in Portuguese). The address is History of Science Archive, Rua General Bruce, 586 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, 20.921-030 Brazil; phone: (5521) 258 04531, or send an e-mail to [arquivohc@bol.com.br](mailto:arquivohc@bol.com.br).



The AMS Library interior after renovation, showing (L-R) Philip Thompson (AMS President 1964-1965), AMS staff member Alice Kelly, Alfred Blackader (AMS President), and Philip Church (maker of the mantel clock). Photo courtesy of the American Meteorological Society.

## The Library and Archives at the American Meteorological Society

by Jinny Nathans, Archivist, American Meteorological Society

The Charles F. Brooks Library at the American Meteorological Society Headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts serves as the repository for AMS publications from the founding of the Society in 1919 to the present. Its mission is to collect and maintain the official records of the AMS, to maintain the publications and records of its precursor organization, and to act as the repository for the archival and personal collections currently in its holdings. The Library serves as a resource for qualified scholarly research and for the regular activities of the AMS; library resources support the current publication and editorial activities of the Society and the research needs of its members.

The collections of the American Meteorological Society came together from a number of donors and by a circuitous route. In 1919, AMS founding member Charles Franklin Brooks established an AMS Collection of books and periodicals which were placed on deposit in the Clark University Library in Worcester, Massachusetts. Brooks strengthened and developed the collection through 1931 and it remained in Worcester until 1951. From 1931 through 1957, Brooks also devoted much energy to developing the library at the Blue Hill Observatory, already an impressive and significant collection of material begun in 1884 by the observatory's founder, Abbott Lawrence Rotch.

Meanwhile, in 1946, at Boston's AMS Headquarters on Joy Street, the records of Carl Gustav Rossby's University Meteorological Committee had been placed on deposit, joining a fledgling book collection begun by then Executive Director Kenneth

Spengler. The original AMS Library Collection begun by Brooks was transferred from Clark University to the Blue Hill Observatory between 1951 and 1954 (specialized climatological material went to the newly established Ward Collection at Harvard's Institute of Geophysical Exploration). Following shortly on Brooks's retirement and death in 1958, the Blue Hill Library was dispersed between the Gordon McKay Library at Harvard University and the AMS. Much of the Blue Hill-related archives and manuscript material had already gone to Harvard repositories—the Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments, the Harvard University Archives, and the Houghton Library. Boston's Metropolitan District Commission also has a large collection of historical photographs and records from the Blue Hill Observatory.

Following the 1960 move of the AMS Headquarters to 45 Beacon Street in Boston, the Charles Franklin Brooks Library was established in a comfortable reading room on the second floor of the newly renovated building. Today the library holds complete runs of all AMS publications, including monographs, conference proceedings, and preprints, while the core of the historical collections remains the Blue Hill material, including C.F. Brooks's rolltop desk, some files (most of Brooks's papers are held by the Harvard University Archives), and photographs.

Starting in 1995, work began on assessing and processing the materials in the library. The book collection was weeded to select and preserve specialized and unique historical volumes. Archival collections were processed and finding aids were created. Collections processed include the records of the **New England Meteorological Society**, a predecessor of the AMS, from 1884 through 1896, the papers of **Abbot Lawrence Rotch**, and the **Jabez Dow Observations**, dating from 1802. Exhibits were also prepared based on the newly processed materials, including one documenting the activities of the New England Meteorological Society. Another exhibit commemorates Carl Gustav Rossby, who, among other achievements in a long and distinguished career, organized the first university level meteorologi-



International Balloon Ascensions at Strassburg, July 4, 1901, from an album in the Blue Hill Collection. Photo courtesy of the American Meteorological Society.

cal program in the United States at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was a founder of the geophysical journal *Tellus*.

Today, work continues on the processing and preservation of the AMS archival collections, while an initiative is underway to convert current paper finding aids to the EAD (Encoded Archival Description) format and to create future collection information in Web-ready EAD. Work is also going forward to create exhibits highlighting historical materials on the AMS Web site so that the history of the atmospheric sciences and its resources can be made more accessible.

For more information on the AMS Library and Archives, please contact Jinny Nathans, 45 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02118, phone: 617-227-2426 x213, e-mail: [jnathans@ametsoc.org](mailto:jnathans@ametsoc.org).



AMS Headquarters at 45 Beacon Street, exterior after renovation. Photo courtesy of the American Meteorological Society.

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## Commission on the History of Meteorology

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A Commission on History of Meteorology (CHM) was established this summer in Mexico City at the XXIst International Congress of History of Science, within the Division of History of Science (DHS) of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science (IUHPS). In its Constitution the new Commission lists the following aims: a) to promote the scholarly study of the history of meteorology, climatology, and related sciences including their social and cultural aspects; b) to facilitate international cooperation and communication among historians, philosophers, and scientists; c) to organize symposia at the International Congresses of History of Science, to sponsor or cosponsor other meetings of similar character, and to disseminate the proceedings of these meetings; d) to promote identification, collection, preservation, and access to historical materials; e) to encourage the compilation of international historical bibliography; and f) to support the broader goals of the DHS, IUHPS, and ICSU (International Council of Scientific Unions).

Readers are invited to visit the new Web site of the CHM at [www.colby.edu/ichm](http://www.colby.edu/ichm). It includes the constitution, membership lists, announcements and abstracts. If relevant to your interests, consider joining (for free) by completing the interactive membership form. Any ideas for meetings, sessions, outings, or other projects are most welcome. The Web site can be used for communicating your activities.

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## Recent Acquisitions of the Niels Bohr Library

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The following report describes the rich variety of historical materials preserved during the past year in the Niels Bohr Library. But this is not all that the AIP History Center helps to preserve, nor even the most important part. Center staff continually work to place records and papers of important scientists at their home institutions' archives or another appropriate repository.

### Manuscript Materials

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In 1999 the University of Alaska, Fairbanks was a recipient of a Grants to Archives award from the Friends of the Center for History of Physics to process the papers of the eminent geophysicist **Sydney Chapman**. Some of this funding helped reproduce the collection on microfiche for wider distribution—especially useful here in view of the University's remote location. We now have a copy of microfiche in the Niels Bohr Library. Excluded from the filming were the photographs, audio-visual materials, reprints and books. See the description on p. 19.

Our unique collection of student notebooks has continued to grow. **Paul F. Zweifel** sent us some from courses at Duke Uni-

versity and the University of North Carolina during the years of 1949-1980 (1.5 lin. ft.). From **Maurice Griffel** we received a collection of his student notebooks (1940-1948) taken from lectures at the University of Michigan by **George Uhlenbeck**, and **Enrico Fermi** lectures at the University of Chicago (.5 lin. ft.). Meanwhile **George Rideout** provided the annual addition to the **Gravity Research Foundation** records, comprised of the entries and winners of the 2001 Essay Contest (.5 lin. ft.). We received the papers of astronomer **Hugh Johnson** pertaining to his work at Lockheed Space and Missile Company as well as his own research in x-ray astronomy covering the years 1946-1999 (4.25 lin. ft.). The Scripps Institution of Oceanography sent us some technical reports separated from the **William A. Nierenberg** papers there, most of which came out of the JASON project and span the years 1977-1999 (.75 lin. ft.). **Lawrence Cranberg** sent us some documents relating to an article in *Physics Today* on **Robert Oppenheimer** and the history of the Superconducting Super Collider, from 2000 (.5 lin. ft.). **Albert J. Miller**, a former student of **Robert Resnick**, donated a copy of four notebooks that were the preliminary text and notes for Resnick and David Halliday's textbook *Physics for Students of Science and Engineering* used at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institution prior to publication. They date from 1957-1958 (.5 lin. ft.).

From AIP Member Societies, the past year brought another addition to the records of the **American Vacuum Society**, which includes records and photographs for the year 2000 (1 lin. ft.). A new collection has been created by the **American Astronomical Society's Division on Dynamical Astronomy**. DDA Archives Committee Member **James Hilton** brought in records and photographs that document the group's founding and ongoing activities from 1969-1999 (5.0 lin. ft.).

Some interesting additions to our Miscellaneous Physics collections have come our way. **Finn Aaserud** of the **Niels Bohr Institute** in Copenhagen sent us copies of the manuscript for the satirical Faust, *eine Historie* (written in 1932 by a group of young physicists there, and illustrated by **George Gamow**), 23 pp., and three volumes of the *Journal of Jocular Physics* (1935, 1945, 1955), first published on the 50<sup>th</sup> birthday of Niels Bohr. Selected papers (55 pp.) of **Gian Carlo Wick** (dated 1933-1945) were sent to us by **Erasmus Recami**. They are photocopies of documents from the Wick Archive, Scuola Normale Superiore in Pisa, Italy, and include correspondence with Emilio Segrè, Werner Heisenberg, Niels Bohr, Arnold Sommerfeld, and others. **N. M. Sretenova** donated a copy of an 82 page paper titled "Postmodern Science in the Historical Context of Postmodern World" (1998) on the Einstein-Bohr debate. A photocopy of a one-page manuscript by **Albert Einstein** on his unified field theory (ca. 1945) was donated by **Z. W. Zink**. We also received a copy of a dissertation from **Michel Pinault** (the University of Paris Pantheon-Sorbonne) on **Frédéric Joliot**, reproduced on four microfiche.

## Manuscript Biographies and Institutional Histories

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From **Roy S. Clarke, Jr.** we received a copy of a talk he gave to the Meteoritical Society 2000 Annual Meeting titled "**Frederick C. Leonard**: Before He Knew Meteorites" (15 pp.). Biographical materials on **John Aloysius O'Keefe** were donated by **David Rubincam** (1938-2000; 73 pp.) and **Bernard Chovitz** (2000; 6 pp.). An autobiography of **George R. Ringo Jr.** titled "A Letter to my Grandchildren" (2000; 153 pp.) was received from the author. **Arnold Perlmutter** sent us a copy of his manuscript "**Marietta Blau's Work After World War II**" (2000; 44 pp.). **Elizabeth W. Moore** donated her autobiography, "A Career in Crystallography" (172 pp.). A biography of **Peter Pringsheim** was sent to us by **Dr. Valentin Wehefritz** (1999; 79 pp.). We received **Elizabeth N. Shor's** biography of **Victor Vacquier** entitled "Profile of a Magnetician" (9 pp.). **John Clauser** donated a copy of his talk from the 2000 Quantum [Un]speakables Conference in Commemoration of **John S. Bell** on the early history of Bell's Theorem (24 pp.).

## Book Donations

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The Niels Bohr Library's book collection was greatly expanded this year thanks to the generous donation of several hundred of the late **Joseph Weber's** books given by his wife, **Virginia Trimble**, including many hard-to-find items (such as conference

proceedings) on general relativity. We also received a number of books from the libraries of **J. N. Gadel** presented by **Mrs. M. S. Gadel**, **Serge Korff** donated by **Mrs. R. B. Mendell**, and **Arthur Ginzburg** from **Hana N. Ginzburg**. For other book donations, we would also like to thank **Marjorie Friedman Axler**, **Edward Cliver**, **Jeff Hecht**, **Toyoki Koga**, **C. R. K. Murty**, **Ray Serway**, and **Gail Troutman**.

## Photographs

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The online searchable database for the Emilio Segrè Visual Archives now contains more than 3,100 images of physicists from our collection of over 25,000, with more being added every month. This year the Visual Archives was notably enhanced by two sizeable and well-described collections of photographs, which include pictures of **Werner Heisenberg**, **T. D. Lee**, **Leon Lederman**, **Aage Bohr**, **Glen Seaborg**, **Wolfgang Pauli**, **Val Fitch**, **Norman Ramsey**, **Martinus Veltman**, and many other eminent physicists. One collection was donated by **J. D. Jackson** of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and the other by **Norton M. Hintz** of the Tate Laboratory of Physics. We have also received excellent donations from the **American Astronomical Society** and *Physics Today*, both drawing on photos received for their published obituaries, as well as from **Donald D. Clayton**, **Malcolm Tarlton**, **Carson Todd**, **Martijn Veltman**, and the **Niels Bohr Library and Archives (Copenhagen)**. The comprehensive collection of portraits of physicist Nobel Prize winners was kept up-to-date with donations from **Alan J. Heeger**, **Jack Kilby** and **Herbert Kroemer**.

## Oral History Interviews

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A large number of oral history interviews were received during the past year. Most are still being processed—that is, transcribed, edited by the interviewer, sent to the person interviewed for corrections, and retyped. Eventually nearly all will be cataloged in our online International Catalog of Sources and open for scholarly use at the Niels Bohr Library. The following interviews were conducted by Patrick McCray, our Postdoctoral Historian: **Helmut Abt**, **Roger Angel**, **Robert Fugate**, **Richard Garwin**, **Goetz Oertel**, and **Robert Park**. Center Director Spencer Weart interviewed **Wallace Broecker** and **James Hansen**. Interviews received from recipients of the Center's Grant-in-Aid awards included: **Bert Bolin**, **Leo Clarke**, **George Haltiner**, **Willard Sam Houston, Jr.**, **Edward Lorenz**, **Thomas Malone**, and **Paul Wolff**, all conducted by Kristine Harper; **Angela Camacho**, **Gordon Feldman**, **Luis Quirogo**, and **Dennis Sciama** by Alexis DeGreiff; and separate interviews (on different topics) of **Charles Misner** by Luis Ferreira and Christopher Smeenk. (For the Grants-in-Aid program, see the article on page 4.)

Alexei Kojevnikov is editing interviews of **David Bohm** conducted in 1986-87 by Maurice Wilkins, who has kindly released them to us. Other interviews deposited in the Niels Bohr Library were: **Herbert L. Anderson** conducted by Lillian Hoddeson and Alison Kerr; **Oren Anderson** and **Robert Green** by Henry

Bass; **P.W. Anderson** by Shivaji Sonhi, Piers Coleman and Premal Chandra; **William Baker** and **Eugene Kovach** by Ronald Doel; **Bart J. Bok** by David DeVorkin; **Basil Hiley** by Alexei Kojevnikov; **James D. Franson**, **Yanhua Shih** and **Morton Rubin** by Joan Bromberg; **Yuri Galperin** by David Stern; **Nathaniel C. Gerson** by Fae Korsmo; **Kenneth N. Stevens** by Melanie Matthies, and **Theodor Heuter** by Charles Schmid.

## Other Audio-Visual Materials

In order to better preserve the extensive audio materials we make available to scholars, it has become necessary to ask for two business days advance notice for use of these items.

Some unusual audio-visual materials were donated during the last year. **Gerald and Katherine Kron** sent us their home movies of AAS and IAU gatherings from the 1950s and 1960s. From **E. Leonard Jossem** we received a videotape of a colloquium given by **Arnold Arons** in 1988 on physics education at Ohio State University.

Audio tape recordings of a symposium held at the U.S. Naval Observatory in 1977 commemorating the **100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the discovery of the satellites of Mars** was received from **James Hilton**. The **American Physical Society** donated audio tapes of a session at the March 2001 Annual Meeting on the **History of Electronic Structure Theory in Atoms**.

## Finding Aids

Our most recently acquired finding aids include quite a few from repositories that completed processing collections with the help of our Grants to Archives. McMaster University Library, Divi-

sion of Special Collections in Hamilton, Ontario in Canada sent us the finding aid to the papers of **Henry George Thode**. We received the finding aid to the papers of **Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin** from the Bodleian Library at Oxford University, UK, and Churchill College Archives Centre in Cambridge contributed the **Sir John McGregor Hill** papers finding aid. Also from the UK, the finding aid to the **Sir Brian Hilton Flowers** papers came from the Imperial College of Science and Technology Archives in London. From Sweden's Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien in Stockholm we received the finding aid for the records of the **International Union of Pure and Applied Physics**.

Closer to home, we received the finding aid to the **Joseph Ford** papers from the Georgia Institute of Technology Library, the product of a grant awarded last year. The Western Historical Collections at the University of Colorado sent us finding aids to the papers of **Albert A. Bartlett**, **William Duane**, **Bernhard Haurwitz**, and **Oliver Clarence Lester**. Another 2000 grant awardee, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts, sent us finding aids to the papers of **Nicholas Fofonoff**, **John Hersey**, **Charles Hollister**, **John Meacham Hunt**, **Columbus Iselin**, **Raymond Montgomery**, and **William Von Arx**.

In our own collections, we have completed finding aids for the following: Records of the **American Physical Society Directed Energy Study**; papers of **F. Barton Hoag**, **Hugh Johnson**, **Earle Hesse Kennard**, **David Knapp**, **Fritz Reiche**, **Brian Schwartz**, and **Paul F. Zweifel Notebooks**.

We continue to add finding aids online with Encoded Archival Descriptions... for the full set visit [www.aip.org/history/ead/findingaids.html](http://www.aip.org/history/ead/findingaids.html)

## Physics History Finding Aids Web Site Reaches Milestone

In September, the Physics History Finding Aids Web site hosted by AIP reached a major milestone in its one-year existence with the addition of its 100<sup>th</sup> item, the Finding Aid to the Papers of Léon Brillouin. All 100 may be used online at [www.aip.org/history/ead/findingaids.html](http://www.aip.org/history/ead/findingaids.html).

The Physics History Finding Aids Web Site is a jointly searchable set of Web-based documents with detailed descriptions of the contents of archival collections of interest to historians of science (physics, astronomy, and geophysics). It is the culmination of work provided by a rapidly growing consortium of archival institutions. Initially funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the original consortium consisted of the AIP Center for History of Physics and nine other leading archival institutions (see this *Newsletter*, Fall 2000, [www.aip.org/history/newsletter/fall2000/findaid.html](http://www.aip.org/history/newsletter/fall2000/findaid.html)). Since the grant period expired the consortium has been

joined by the Library of Congress, University of Chicago, University of Pittsburgh, Georgia Institute of Technology, and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.

Wishing to add new finding aids, we are actively seeking more members for the consortium. One method we will use is to create an online input form. Archivists who possess no prior knowledge of the standard (yet complex) markup language used to create online finding aids will be able to use the form to submit finding aid data.

Meanwhile we are adding a new section to the AIP History Newsletter to keep readers abreast of recently digitized finding aids.

The new "Documentation Digitized" section joins our "Documentation Preserved" section in the back pages with a list of additions to the Finding Aids Web site (pg.22 in this issue). We welcome feedback from archivists and historians about improvements or suggestions for additional materials suitable for inclusion.



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## Recent Publications of Interest

Compiled by Martha Keyes

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This is our usual compilation of some (by no means all) recently published articles on the history of modern physics, astronomy, geophysics and allied fields. Note that these bibliographies have been posted on our Web site since 1994, and you can search the full text of all of them (along with our annual book bibliography, recent Catalog of Sources entries, exhibit materials, etc.) by clicking on the "Search" icon on our Home page ([www.aip.org/history](http://www.aip.org/history)). You can specify to search the entire AIP site or the History Center only.

**American Journal of Physics**, vol. **69**, no. 3 (March 2001) features Joseph F. Mulligan, "Emil Wiechert (1861-1928): Esteemed Seismologist, Forgotten Physicist," 277-287. Vol. **69**, no. 4 (April 2001) includes Willis E. Lamb, Jr., "Super Classical Quantum Mechanics: The Best Interpretation of Nonrelativistic Quantum Mechanics," 413-422. Vol. **69**, no. 8 (August 2001) includes F. E. Irons, "Poincaré's 1911-12 Proof of Quantum Discontinuity Interpreted as Applying to Atoms," 879-884.

**Annalen der Physik**, vol. **10**, nos. 1-2 (2001) is Part II of a special issue commemorating the quantum theory centenary. Articles in this issue include D. E. Pritchard, A. D. Cronin, S. Gupta, and D. A. Komorowski, "Atomic Optics: Old Ideas, Current Technology and New Results," 35-54; J. I. Friedman, "The Discovery of Quarks," 109-121; K. Kleinknecht, "Violation of Matter-Antimatter Symmetry," 133-150; M. Eckert, "The Emergence of Quantum Schools: Munich, Göttingen and Copenhagen as New Centers of Atomic Theory," 151-162; D. Herschbach, "Molecular Beams Entwined with Quantum Theory: A Bouquet for Max Planck," 163-176; and J. S. Rigden, "The Quantization of the Atom in Three Acts," 177-186.

**Archive for History of Exact Sciences**, vol. **55**, no. 3 (2001) features J. Earman, "Lambda: The Constant That Refuses to Die," 189-220. Vol. **55**, no. 5 (2001) includes A. Dahan Dalmedico, "History and Epistemology of Models: Meteorology (1946-1963) as a Case Study," 395-422.

**Astronomy**, vol. **29**, no. 4 (April 2001) includes Jim Schefter, "When Yuri Took Flight," 36-41. Vol. **29**, no. 5 (May 2001) features Richard Jakiel, "The Man Who Tracked Nebulae [E. E. Barnard]," 52-57. Vol. **29**, no. 6 (June 2001) includes Robert Zimmerman, "Inside-Out Cosmology," 38-43. Vol. **29**, no. 9 (September 2001) features Adam Frank, "Probing the Birth of Starlight," 38-44; and Rosemary Sullivant, "On the Road with John Dobson," 68-71.

**Astronomy & Geophysics**, vol. **42**, no. 1 (February 2001) includes Peter D. Hingley, "The First Photographic Eclipse?," 18-22. Vol. **42**, no. 2 (April 2001) features Agustín Udías, "Serving God and Science," 23-24.

**Centaurus**, vol. **43**, no. 1 (2001) features Helge Kragh, "Before Quantum Chemistry: Erich Hückel and the Physics-Chemistry Interface," 1-16. Vol. **43**, no. 2 (2001) features Michael A. Day, "Oppenheimer on the Nature of Science," 73-112.

**CERN Courier**, vol. **41**, no. 2 (March 2001) includes Keith Olive and Misha Shifman, "Glimpses of Superhistory," 19-21. Vol. **41**, no. 4 (May 2001) features Jack Steinberger, "When the Bubble Chamber First Burst Onto the Scene," 24-28. Vol. **41**, no. 6 (July/August 2001) includes [Editors] "Super Proton Synchrotron Marks Its 25<sup>th</sup> Birthday," 24-26.

**Foundations of Physics**, vol. **31**, no. 4 (April 2001) is a special issue in celebration of Martin C. Gutzwiller's 75<sup>th</sup> birthday. Articles in this issue include Daniel Kleppner and John B. Delos, "Beyond Quantum Mechanics: Insights from the Work of Martin Gutzwiller," 593-612; and John S. Briggs and Jan M. Rost, "On the Derivation of the Time-Dependent Equation of Schrödinger," 693-712. Vol. **31**, no. 5 (May 2001) features Marco Mamone Capria, "On the Conventionality of Simultaneity in Special Relativity," 775-818.

**Historical Studies in the Physical and Biological Sciences**, vol. **31**, part 2 (2001) includes Bernadette Bensaude-Vincent, "The Construction of a Discipline: Materials Science in the United States," 223-248; and Elizabeth Paris, "Lords of the Ring: The Fight to Build the First U.S. Electron-Positron Collider," 355-380.

**History and Technology**, vol. **17**, no. 2 (2000) features Ivan Vladimirovich Zavidonov, "Sputniks, Explorers and Propaganda: The Discovery of the Earth's Radiation Belts," 99-124; and Edward Jones-Imhotep, "Disciplining Technology: Electronic Reliability, Cold-War Military Culture and the Topside Ionogram," 125-175.

**Journal for the History of Astronomy**, vol. **32**, no. 106 (February 2001) features Barbara J. Becker, "Visionary Memories: William Huggins and the Origins of Astrophysics," 43-62. Vol.



*Fermilab (NAL) picnic, Maroon Lake, July 5, 1972. L-R: Norman Ramsey, Harvard, President of U.R.A.; Val Fitch, Princeton; Robert R. Wilson, Director, Fermilab. Photo by J.D. Jackson, courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives, Jackson Collection.*

**32**, no. 107 (May 2001) includes Donald E. Osterbrock, "Herman Zanstra, Donald H. Menzel, and the Zanstra Method of Nebular Astrophysics," 93-108.

**Journal of Astronomical History and Heritage**, vol. **4**, no. 1 (June 2001) includes Nidhal Guessoun and Karim Meziane, "Visibility of the Thin Lunar Crest: The Sociology of an Astronomical Problem (A Case Study)," 1-14; David W. Hughes, "Six Stages in the History of the Astronomical Unit," 15-28; Wayne Orchiston, "The English Equatorial Mounting and the History of the Fletcher Telescope," 29-42; and Luisa Pigatto Valeria Zanini, "Spectroscopic Observations of the 1874 Transit of Venus: The Italian Party at Muddapur, Eastern India," 43-58.

**Mercury**, vol. **30**, no. 2 (March/April 2001) includes William Sheehan, "The Historic Hunt for Moons," 23-27. Vol. **30**, no. 3 (May/June 2001) features Donald E. Osterbrock, "Astronomer for All Seasons: Heber D. Curtis," 24-31.

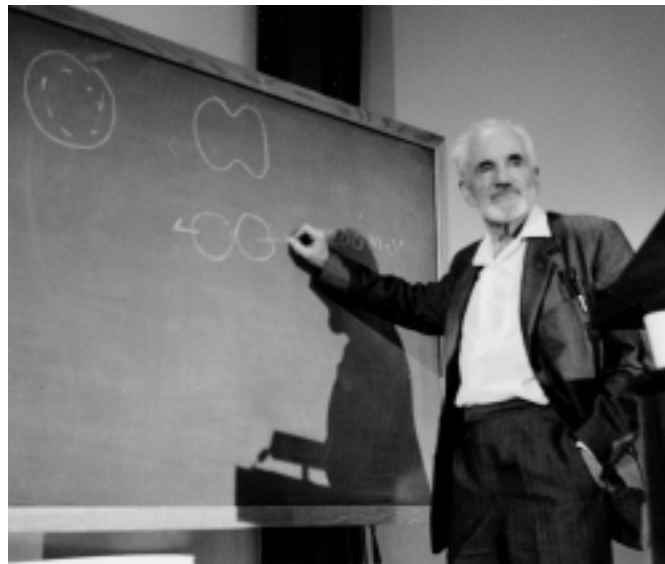
**Minerva**, vol. **38**, no. 4 (2000) features Peter J. Westwick, "Secret Science: A Classified Community in the National Laboratories," 363-391; and Jacob Darwin Hamblin, "Visions of International Scientific Cooperation: The Case of Oceanic Science, 1920-1955," 393-423.

**Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London**, vol. **55**, no. 1 (January 2001) is a special millennium issue. Articles in this issue include Sir Alan Cook, "Time and the Royal Society," 9-27; Brian J. Ford, "The Royal Society and the Microscope," 29-49; Raymond Hide, "Zenographic Longitude Systems and Jupiter's Differential Rotation," 69-79; G. E. Fogg, "The Royal Society and the South Seas," 81-103; Sir John Meurig Thomas, "Predictions," 105-117; and Sir Alan Cook, "Centenary of the NPL," 147-160. Vol. **55**, no. 2 (May 2001) features I. Grattan-Guinness, "The Contributions of J.J. Sylvester, F.R.S., to Mechanics and Mathematical Physics," 253-265; Rajinder Singh and Falk Riess, "The 1930 Nobel Prize for Physics: A Close Decision?," 267-283; and B. Bleaney, "Derek Ainslie Jackson (1906-1982): Some Recollections of a Great European Spectroscopist," 285-287.

**Notices of the American Mathematical Society**, vol. **48**, no. 1 (January 2001) includes Aubert Daigneault and Arturo Sangalli, "Einstein's Static Universe: An Idea Whose Time Has Come Back?," 9-16. Vol. **48**, no. 8 (September 2001) features G. I. Barenblatt, "George Keith Batchelor (1920-2000) and David George Crighton (1942-2000) Applied Mathematicians," 800-806.

**Physics in Perspective**, vol. **3**, no. 1 (March 2001) features R. V. Pound, "Weighing Photons, II," 4-51; B. Bederson, "SEDs at Los Alamos: A Personal Memoir," 52-75; L. Badash, "Nuclear Winter: Scientists in the Political Arena," 76-105; and W. L. Reiter, "Stefan Meyer: Pioneer of Radioactivity," 106-127. Vol. **3**, no. 2 (June 2001) includes Joseph F. Mulligan, "The Aether and Heinrich Hertz's The Principles of Mechanics Presented in a New Form," 136-164; Kostas Gavroglu, "From Defiant Youth to Conformist Adulthood: The Sad Story of Liquid Helium," 165-188; Klaus Hentschel and Gerhard Rammer, "Physicists at the University of Göttingen, 1945-1955," 189-209; and Kent W. Staley, "Lost

*Otto Frisch at a blackboard. Photo by Norton M. Hintz, courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives, Hintz Collection.*



Origins of the Third Generation of Quarks: Theory, Philosophy, and Experiment," 210-229.

**Physics Today**, vol. **54**, no. 5 (May 2001) includes Peter Grünberg, "Layered Magnetic Structures: History, Highlights, Applications," 31-37. Vol. **54**, no. 6 (June 2001) features Joseph Rotblat, "The Early Days of Pugwash," 50-55. Vol. **54**, no. 7 (July 2001) includes Donald G. McDonald, "The Nobel Laureate [Bardeen] Versus the Graduate Student [Josephson]," 46-51. Vol. **54**, no. 8 (August 2001) features Alex E. S. Green, "A Physicist with the Air Force in World War II [Green]," 40-44.

**Sky & Telescope**, vol. **102**, no. 1 (July 2001) includes Richard P. Binzel, "A New Century for Asteroids," 44-51. Vol. **102**, no. 3 (September 2001) features Carolyn Collins Petersen, "The Universe Through Gravity's Lens," 32-39; and Sergey Maslikov, "Amateur Astronomy in Russia: Past, Present, and Future," 66-73.

**Social Studies of Science**, vol. **31**, no. 2 (April 2001) is a special issue on science and the Cold War. Articles in this issue include David K. van Keuren, "Cold War Science in Black and White: U.S. Intelligence Gathering and Its Scientific Cover at the Naval Research Laboratory, 1948-62," 207-229; and John Cloud, "Imaging the World in a Barrel: CORONA and the Clandestine Convergence of the Earth Sciences," 231-251.

**Studies in History and Philosophy of Modern Physics**, vol. **32B**, no. 1 (March 2001) features Michel Ghins and Tim Budden, "The Principle of Equivalence," 33-51; and James Mattingly, "The Replication of Hertz's Cathode Ray Experiments," 53-75. Vol. **32B**, no. 2 (June 2001) includes Henk W. De Regt, "Spacetime Visualisation and the Intelligibility of Physical Theories," 243-265; and Stephan Hartmann, "Effective Field Theories, Reductionism and Scientific Explanation," 267-304.

**Technology and Culture**, vol. **42**, no. 1 (January 2001) includes J. Samuel Walker, "Regulating against Nuclear Terrorism: The

Domestic Safeguards Issue, 1970-1979," 107-132. Vol. **42**, no. 2 (April 2001) features Stuart W. Leslie, "Regional Disadvantage: Replicating Silicon Valley in New York's Capital Region," 236-264; and W. Patrick McCray, "What Makes a Failure? Designing a New National Telescope, 1975-1984," 265-291.

#### Others:

Leo Beranek, "Roots of the Internet: A Personal History," **Massachusetts Historical Review**, vol. **2** (2000): 55-75; Anna Binnie, "Australia's Atomic Conspiracy Theory," **Australasian Science**, vol. **22**, no. 7 (August 2001): 29-31; David Colley, "Deadly Accuracy," **American Heritage of Invention & Technology**, vol. **16**, no. 4 (Spring 2001): 44-50; Nicole de Messières, "Libby and the Interdisciplinary Aspect of Radiocarbon Dating," **Radiocarbon**, vol. **43**, no. 1 (2001): 1-5; V. L. Ginzburg, "About Some Unscrupulous Historians of Physics," **VIET: Voprosy Istorii Estestvoznaniia i Tekhniki [Problems in the History of Science and Technology]** [in Russian] no. **4** (2000): 5-14; David Goodstein, "In Defense of Robert Andrews Millikan," **American Scientist**, vol. **89**, no. 1 (2001): 54-60; G. A. Goncharov and L. D. Ryabev, "The Development of the First Soviet Atomic Bomb," **Physics—Uspekhi**, vol. **44**, no. 1 (January 2001): 71-93; Gerald Holton, "Henri Poincaré, Marcel Duchamp and Innovation in Science and Art," **Leonardo**, vol. **34**, no. 2 (2001): 127-134; Scott G. Knowles and Stuart W. Leslie, "'Industrial Versailles': Eero Saarinen's Corporate Campuses for GM, IBM, and AT&T," **Isis**, vol. **92**, no. 1 (March 2001): 1-33; Stephen M. Maurer, "Idea Man [Fritz Zwicky]," **Beamline**, vol. **31**, no. 1 (Winter 2001): 21-27; Nadia Robotti and Massimiliano Badino, "Max Planck and the 'Constants of Nature'," **Annals of Science**, vol. **58**, no. 2 (April 2001): 137-162; Silvan S. Schweber, "J. Robert Oppenheimer: Proteus Unbound," **Physics World**, vol. **14**, no. 2 (February 2001): 39-46; Klaus B. Stauber, "Tying the Knot: Skill, Judgement and Authority in the 1870s Leipzig Spiritistic Experiments [including Karl Zöllner]," **British Journal for the History of Science**, vol. **34**, no. 120 (March 2001): 67-79; Reimund Torge, "Otto Lummer, Fritz Reiche, Mieczyslaw Wolfke und 'Die Lehre von der Bildentstehung im Mikroskop von Ernst Abbe'," **Jenaer Jahrbuch zur Technik- und Industriegeschichte**, vol. **2** (2000): 24-48; and J. Lamar Worzel, "Tracing the Origins of the Lamont Geological Observatory," **Eos**, vol. **81**, no. 46 (14 November 2000): 549-550, 553.

*Our freedom to doubt was born out of a struggle against authority in the early days of science. It was a very deep and strong struggle. It is our responsibility as scientists to proclaim the value of this freedom; to teach how doubt is not to be feared but welcomed and discussed; and to demand this freedom as our duty to all coming generations.*

—Richard Feynman



*Frederick Seitz, then head of the University of Illinois Physics Department, 1962, at the annual departmental picnic. Photo by J.D. Jackson, courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives, Jackson Collection.*

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## Other News of Interest

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The full text of all announcements and meetings can be found on our Web site:  
[www.aip.org/history/announcements.htm](http://www.aip.org/history/announcements.htm)

■ A **Commission for the History of Geophysics and Cosmical Physics** has been founded under the leadership of the internationally well-known physicist Professor Dr. Hans-Jürgen Treder, formerly director of the Einstein-Laboratory for Theoretical Physics. The Commission published a journal entitled "Contributions for the History of Geophysics and Cosmical Physics," which is open to all authors. It is a discussion forum for the interdisciplinary discussion of problems in history and philosophy of geosciences and its sub-disciplines, including solar-terrestrial physics and its special problems in development and history. The Commission welcomes comments, suggestions from all colleagues. Visit the Web site <http://huhu.franken.de/history-geophysics/english.html>, or e-mail: E-mail: HansGaab@t-online.de, or Geomoppel@t-online.de.

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## MEETINGS

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■ The 2002 Annual Meeting of the **American Historical Association** will be held **January 3 - 6, 2002** in San Francisco, California. The conference theme will be "Frontiers." The idea of the frontier has long been an imaginative source for American historians. We seek to extend its reach in a host of new directions, both spatial and theoretical. We have in mind the exploration of intellectual as well as geographical and physical frontiers; disciplinary frontiers are no more or less imaginary than those

involving mountains or rivers. We see frontiers as evoking intellectual imaginings and explorings as well as a spatial awareness of surroundings and borders, and believe this topic will add greatly to our understanding of human effort and aspiration. For additional information, contact: The American Historical Association, 400 A Street SE, Washington, DC 20003-3889, or phone (202) 544-2422, fax: (202) 544-8307, e-mail: [aha@theaha.org](mailto:aha@theaha.org), or visit [www.theaha.org/annual/01mtng/2002cfp.htm](http://www.theaha.org/annual/01mtng/2002cfp.htm).

■ The **Fourth European Social Science History Conference (ESSHC)**, to be held in Hague, Netherlands **February 27 - March 2, 2002**, aims at bringing together scholars interested in explaining historical phenomena using the methods of the social sciences. The conference welcomes papers and sessions on any topic and any historical period. For more information, write: European Social Science History Conference 2002, c/o International Institute of Social History, Cruquiusweg 31, 1019, AT Amsterdam, Netherlands. Tel: +31.20.66 858 66. Fax: +31.20.66 541 81, E-mail: [esshc@iisg.nl](mailto:esshc@iisg.nl), or see [www.iisg.nl/esshc](http://www.iisg.nl/esshc).

■ The American Society for Environmental History's conference on "**Producing and Consuming Natures**" will be held **March 20 - 23, 2002** in Denver, Colorado. The conference seeks to explore the various ways humans have historically drawn nature into their lives—through working and imagining, devouring and debating, transforming and transporting it. For more information, contact Christopher Sellers, Department of History, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794, Tel.: (631) 632-7514 (office), or (631) 367-7330 (home), E-mail: [csellers@notes.cc.sunysb.edu](mailto:csellers@notes.cc.sunysb.edu).

■ The **Canadian Society for History and Philosophy of Science (CSHPS)** is holding its annual conference at the University of Toronto **May 26-28, 2002**. Proposals for papers or workshops are due **January 31, 2002**. For more information, please visit [www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r20430/schps\\_toronto\\_2002](http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r20430/schps_toronto_2002).

■ A conference on "**Technotopias: Texts, Identities, and Technological Cultures**" will be held **July 10-12 2002** in Glasgow, United Kingdom. Technotopias aims to investigate the complex historical and contemporary interplay between the humanities and technology. Firstly, Technotopias aims to reflect upon the place of the arts within modern academia; secondly, to investigate the complex historical and contemporary interplay between the humanities and technology; and finally, to address the impact of these relationships upon the formation of physical and cultural identities. Submission deadline: **December 31, 2001**. For more information, write: Technotopias Organising Committee, Dept of English Studies, University of Strathclyde, Livingstone Tower, 26 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XH, UK, e-mail: [technotopias@strath.ac.uk](mailto:technotopias@strath.ac.uk) or visit [www.strath.ac.uk/ecloga/technotopiascfp2.htm](http://www.strath.ac.uk/ecloga/technotopiascfp2.htm).

■ The Fourth International Conference of the **Commission on the History of Modern Chemistry (CHMC)** of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science will take place at the Chemical Heritage Foundation in Philadelphia

**October 3 - 5, 2002**. The topic is "Industrial-Academic Relationships in the Chemical and Molecular Sciences" and the general theme is the interactions between the chemical and molecular sciences, technologies, and related industries since 1900. For more information, write: CHMC Program Committee, Chemical Heritage Foundation, 315 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106, e-mail: [CHMC2002@chemheritage.org](mailto:CHMC2002@chemheritage.org) or visit [www.chemheritage.org/HistoricalServices/2002chmc.htm](http://www.chemheritage.org/HistoricalServices/2002chmc.htm).

■ The **Second Conference on the History and Heritage of Scientific and Technical Information Systems** will be held in Philadelphia on **November 15-17, 2002**. Emphasis will be on the period from the Second World War up through the early 1990s, including the infrastructure created by digitization, the Internet, and the World Wide Web. Conference organizers are looking for in-depth historical analyses of these developments and how they have affected the practice of science (nationally and internationally). Scholars from a wide range of disciplines are encouraged to submit abstracts of 500-1000 words based on the themes listed above. Deadline for abstracts is **October 15, 2001**. Papers are due **June 30, 2002 (May 15** if you are applying for a scholarship). For more information, e-mail: [HHSTIS2@chemheritage.org](mailto:HHSTIS2@chemheritage.org); write HHSTIS2 Program Committee Chemical Heritage Foundation, 315 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106; or visit [www.chemheritage.org](http://www.chemheritage.org).

■ An interdisciplinary session on **historical people and events in aeronomy and geomagnetism** will be held in **August, 2003** in Sapporo, Japan. The session seeks to describe and explore the varied and powerful history of aeronomy, geomagnetism and related disciplines by considering many aspects of this development during past decades. Papers and posters are welcome for biographical studies, history of institutions and research programs, specific topics in the geophysical work. Deadline for abstracts: **December 2002**. For more information, contact Wilfried Schröder by e-mail: [Geomoppel@t-online.de](mailto:Geomoppel@t-online.de).

## *GRANTS & FELLOWSHIPS*

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■ The AIP Center for History of Physics offers Grants-in-Aid and Grants to Archives for History of Modern Physics and Allied Fields. For more information, visit [www.aip.org/history/web-grnt.htm](http://www.aip.org/history/web-grnt.htm).

■ The Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences announces a special emphasis on Research Opportunity Awards (ROAs). ROAs are a component of the Research in Undergraduate Institutions (RUI) program, and they enable faculty members at predominantly undergraduate institutions to pursue research as visiting scientists with NSF-supported investigators at other institutions. The Cross-Directorate Activities Program in SBE has set aside funds specifically for this special emphasis and is accepting ROA supplement requests according to the guidelines in the RUI Program Announcement, NSF 00-144 ([www.nsf.gov/cgi-bin/getpub?nsf00144](http://www.nsf.gov/cgi-bin/getpub?nsf00144)). The next deadline is **January 15, 2002**. For additional information, visit [www.fsc.edu/grantctr/nsfnews.htm](http://www.fsc.edu/grantctr/nsfnews.htm).



*John Bell (left) and Martinus Veltman (age 42) discussing physics at CERN. Credit: CERN, courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives, Veltman Collection.*

as the work is related to the history of human sciences, broadly construed. To be eligible, the article must have been published within three years. For more information, contact: Dr. Henrika Kuklick, Department of History and Sociology of Science, University of Pennsylvania, Logan Hall, Suite 303, 249 South 36th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6304. For more information about the Forum for History of Human Science consult [www.majbill.vt.edu/history/jones/fhhs/fhhs.htm](http://www.majbill.vt.edu/history/jones/fhhs/fhhs.htm).

■ The **National Science Foundation** has issued a new announcement for proposals, titled, “Societal Dimensions of Engineering, Science and Technology: Ethics and Values Studies, and Research on Science and Technology.” The announcement number is NSF97-28. Target dates for proposal submission are **February 1** and **August 1**, yearly. You can get the new program guidelines electronically by sending an e-mail to

[stisserve@nsf.gov](mailto:stisserve@nsf.gov). In the text of the message, write “get nsf9728.txt” and you will be sent a copy. For general information about how to get NSF materials, send a separate e-mail and in the text write “get nsf9564.txt.” The NSF Home Page address is [www.nsf.gov](http://www.nsf.gov). SDEST is a program in the Division of Social, Behavioral and Economic Research in the NSF Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences and is online at [www.nsf.gov/sbe/ses/sdest/start.htm](http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/ses/sdest/start.htm). On that page you can click on the announcement number and for a general page of suggestions for applicants. You can find further information on Directorate and Division programs by going up the WWW address chain.

■ Each year, the **Bakken Library and Museum** in Minneapolis offers visiting research fellowships for the purpose of facilitating scholarly research in its collection of books, journals, manuscripts, prints, and instruments. The focus of the Bakken’s collection is on the history of electricity and magnetism and their applications in the life sciences and medicine. Significant holdings include the writings of natural philosophers, scientists, physicians, electro-therapists, and electrophysiologists of the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Related materials include mesmerism and animal magnetism, 19<sup>th</sup>-century ephemera concerning alternative electromedical therapies, and trade catalogues. The instrument collection includes electrostatic generators, magneto-electric generators, induction coils, physiological instruments, recording devices, and accessories. The fellowship is a maximum of \$1,300 and is to be used to help defray the expenses of travel, subsistence, and other direct costs of conducting research at the Bakken. The minimum period of residence is one week. **The next deadline is February 15, 2002.** For further details and application guidelines, please contact Elizabeth Ihrig, Librarian, The Bakken Library and Museum, 3537 Zenith Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55416, USA (telephone: 612-926-

■ The **Andrew W. Mellon Travel Fellowship Program** is intended to assist scholars at both pre-doctoral and post-doctoral levels. The program is designed to provide travel expenses and a reasonable per diem to researchers who reside outside the central Oklahoma area, and who have well-defined research projects that can be served by the holdings of the History of Science Collections. Support is available for qualifying projects for periods ranging from two to eight weeks. It is expected that pre-doctoral applicants will be graduate students actively engaged in projects for the M.A. thesis or Ph.D. dissertation that are formally approved at the student’s home institution. Although there is no limitation on the subject field of investigation, applicants must demonstrate the utility of materials in the History of Science Collections. Fellowship projects can be scheduled at any part of the year during which the Collections are available. For information, please contact: The Andrew W. Mellon Travel Fellowship Program, The University of Oklahoma, Bizzell Library, 401 West Brooks, Room 521, Norman, OK 73019; E-mail: [mogilvie@ou.edu](mailto:mogilvie@ou.edu), [kmagruder@ou.edu](mailto:kmagruder@ou.edu); Web site: <http://libraries.ou.edu/depts/histscience/mellon/index.html>. To preserve the timeliness of travel fellowships, proposals will be evaluated three times each year, with deadlines for submission **October 15**, **February 15**, and **May 15**.

■ The **Forum for History of Human Science (FHHS)** invites submissions for its Article Award, which is awarded every other year for the best recent article on some aspect of the history of the human sciences. The prize, which is a non-monetary honor, alternates annually with the Forum’s prize for best doctoral dissertation. Winners are publicized in the FHHS Newsletter and in newsletters and journals of several other organizations (among them the HSS and Cheiron Newsletters). Entries are encouraged from authors in any discipline, as long

3878, x 227; fax: 612-927-7265; e-mail: [ihrig@thebakken.org](mailto:ihrig@thebakken.org), or visit the Web site at [www.thebakken.org](http://www.thebakken.org).

■ The Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society, Hagley Museum and Library offers fellowships sponsored by the H. B. du Pont Memorial Fund, with a maximum stipend of \$1500 per month. Applicants must be from out-of-state, degree candidates and seeking support for two to six months. In addition, there are Grants-in-Aid. Short term Grants-in-Aid support visits to Hagley for research in the imprint, manuscript, pictorial, and artifact collections. They are designed to assist researchers with travel and living expenses while using the collections. Stipends are for a minimum of two weeks and a maximum of eight weeks at no more than \$1000 per month. Application deadlines: **October 31**, **March 31**, and **June 30**. For more information on these or other fellowship programs and an application packet, write: Dr. Philip Scranton, Director, Center for the History of Business Technology, and Society, Hagley Museum and Library, PO Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; Phone: 302-658-2400; Fax: 302-655-3188; E-mail: [crl@strauss.udel.edu](mailto:crl@strauss.udel.edu).

■ The Society for the Social History of Medicine (SSHM) invites submissions for its two 2001 Prize Essay Competitions. These prizes will be awarded to the best original, unpublished essays in the social history of medicine submitted to each competition as judged by the SSHM's assessment panel. The 2001 essay competition is open to post-doctoral scholars and faculty who obtained their Ph.D. or equivalent qualification after December 31, 1995. The 2001 student essay competition is open to students in full or part-time education. Each prize winner will be awarded £300, and his or her entry may also be published in the journal, *Social History of Medicine*. Further details and entry forms can be found online at [www.sshm.org](http://www.sshm.org), or contact the membership secretary: David Cantor, Bldg 31 Rm 2B09 MSC 2092, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892-2092; E-mail: [competition@sshm.org](mailto:competition@sshm.org). The deadline for entries is **December 31, 2001**.

■ The Singer Prize, of up to £300, is awarded by the British Society for the History of Science (BSHS) every two years to the writer of an unpublished essay based in original research into any aspect of the history of science, technology or medicine. The Prize is intended for younger scholars or recent entrants into the profession. The Prize may be awarded to the writer of one outstanding essay, or may be divided between two or more entrants. Candidates must be registered for a postgraduate degree course or have completed such in the last two years. Entry is by no way limited to British nationals. For further information about the Singer Prize or BSHS and its activities, contact: Paula Gould, BSHS Media Officer; Tel/Fax: 01244 680044; E-mail: [Paula.Gould@absw.org.uk](mailto:Paula.Gould@absw.org.uk); Web site: [www.man.ac.uk/Science\\_Engineering/CHSTM/bshs/bshssin2.htm](http://www.man.ac.uk/Science_Engineering/CHSTM/bshs/bshssin2.htm).

■ U.S. Energy Secretary Bill Richardson has established a new Energy Department fellowship that will take a look at more than five decades of nuclear history. The "Glenn T. Seaborg

Fellowship in Nuclear History" will focus on the atomic age, from its birth to the present, and is intended to provide quality scholarship for broad public distribution. "This fellowship will allow students to spend an academic year in Washington D.C. helping the Energy Department write the definitive history of this era," Secretary Richardson said, "This will be a story written for people—not historians—and it will help remind everyone of the sacrifices and strides made during this era." Dr. Seaborg, who died last year, was a Manhattan Project pioneer, Nobel Laureate, head of the Atomic Energy Commission, presidential advisor, University of California-Berkeley chancellor and respected science educator. The Seaborg Fellowship is open to all recent American History majors currently enrolled in a doctorate program in the United States. Fellows will receive stipend reimbursement for round-trip transportation between Washington D.C., and their home or campus. The fellowship is for one academic year. To learn more, please contact Chief Historian Skip Gosling, U.S. Department of Energy, Room 7E-054 Forestall Building, 1000 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, D.C. 20585; e-mail: [skip.gosling@hq.doe.gov](mailto:skip.gosling@hq.doe.gov).

■ The Smithsonian Institution Libraries are offering two Resident Scholar Programs in Special Collections, 2003. The first is The Dibner Library Resident Scholar Program, for research in the Dibner Library of the History of Science and Technology. Studies include the physical sciences and technology from Classical Greece to the 19th century, including mathematics, astronomy, classical natural philosophy, theoretical physics (up to early 20th century), experimental physics (especially electricity and magnetism), engineering technology, and scientific apparatus and instruments. The second is the Baird Society Resident Scholar Program for research in other Special Collections located in Washington, DC or New York City, using printed materials on world's fairs; manufacturer's commercial trade catalogs; air and space history (ballooning, rocketry, and aviation); and European and American decorative arts, architecture, and design. Either program provides stipends of \$2,500 per month for up to six months from January 1 to December 31, 2003. Application deadline is **March 1, 2002**. For application materials and more information write to Smithsonian Institution Libraries Resident Scholar Programs, Washington, DC 20560-0672 (tel: 202-357-1568). E-mail: [libmail@sil.si.edu](mailto:libmail@sil.si.edu) or visit [www.sil.si.edu](http://www.sil.si.edu).

*Exposing students to the history of science may not always make them friends of science but the exposure offers a better basis for decision than fear or ignorance. In order to survive, mankind cannot know too much.*

—William R. Shea

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## Documentation Preserved

Compiled by Katherine Hayes

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This is our regular survey of archives and other repositories that gives information on materials of interest to historians and others. Many of these are new deposits not yet processed, but we also include collections that were accessioned years ago but not previously reported here. Some have restricted access. Please contact the repository for further information.

Items published in this Newsletter since 1994 are posted on our Web site, where you can search the full text of all of them (along with our book and journal bibliographies, exhibit materials, etc.) by clicking on the "Search" icon on our Home page ([www.aip.org/history](http://www.aip.org/history)). You can specify whether to search the entire AIP site or the History Center only.

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CHURCHILL COLLEGE. ARCHIVES CENTRE. CAMBRIDGE CD3 OD5, ENGLAND, UK (CONTACT: ARCHIVIST)

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Papers of **R. V. (Reginald Victor) Jones, 1911-1997**. Attended Wadham College, Oxford, where he began developing new infrared detectors in the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, and took his doctorate in 1934. From January 1936 he worked at the Clarendon on the development of an airborne infrared detector which could be mounted on night fighters. After the project was terminated, he was attached to the intelligence services to investigate the German application of science to air warfare. Jones proceeded to play a vital role during the Second World War in identifying and counteracting German weapons developments. He later became Chair of Natural Philosophy at the University of Aberdeen (1946-1981). Jones was elected FRS in 1965. The high esteem in which Jones was held was demonstrated in 1993 when the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) established the R.V. Jones Intelligence Award in his honor. The papers have been divided into twelve sections: biographical (1928-1997); Second World War; University of Aberdeen (1946-1981); scientific research; defense and intelligence; science-related interests; visits and conferences; societies and organizations; publications; lectures and broadcasts; correspondence; and non-textual material. Jones's Second World War papers are of particular interest and include several boxes of original wartime documents such as Air Scientific Intelligence reports. There is also very considerable material relating to the historical treatment of the war focusing on such topics as Farm Hall and on individuals such as Sir Henry Tizard and Lord Cherwell. The publications section includes manuscript and typescript drafts for

books, articles, obituaries, reviews and letters to newspapers, covering the period 1945-1997. There is a particularly substantial accumulation of material relating to Jones's two major books - *Most Secret War* (1978), his best-selling account of his scientific intelligence work during the Second World War, and its follow-up *Reflections on Intelligence* (1989). Non-textual material consists largely of slides relating to the Second World War, research interests and the history of science. 1928-1998.

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NATIONAL CATALOGUING UNIT FOR THE ARCHIVES OF CONTEMPORARY SCIENTISTS. BATH, ENGLAND, UK (CONTACT: PETER HARPER)

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Papers of **Francis William Aston, 1877-1945**. Nobel Laureate in Chemistry. This small group of papers includes research notebooks, 1911-1913; reports from his wartime work at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, 1917-1919; and records of his service as President of the Commission on Atoms of the International Union of Chemistry, 1935-1945. Unprocessed.

Papers of **P. H. Fowler**. Physicist. Unprocessed.

Papers of **A. E. Kempton**. Physicist. Principally undergraduate notebooks and later notes on work by others (including Schrödinger's lectures at Dublin in 1944), early lecture notes and a typescript set of notes of lectures delivered at Los Alamos in 1943. Unprocessed.

Papers of **Dame Kathleen Lonsdale, 1903-1971**. Crystallographer. Fellow of the Royal Society. Two sections have been listed so far, Visits and conferences and Publications, lectures and broadcasts. The former covers Lonsdale's foreign and domestic travel (1943-1971). Lonsdale's religious interests are also reflected in this section through her participation in the late 1960s at conferences on science and religion organized by St George's House, Windsor Castle. Publications, lectures and broadcasts



Edwin L. Goldwasser, left, and T.D. Lee, right, on board excursion boat, Lac Lemman. "Rochester" Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1958. Credit: Photo by J.D. Jackson, courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives, Jackson Collection.



*Ken Bainbridge and daughter, at the Harvard Physics Picnic, 1950. Photo by Norton M. Hintz, courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives, Hintz Collection.*

are an extensive section which largely covers the period 1942-1971, although there is a small amount of earlier material. The majority of Lonsdale's drafts and notes relate to her scientific research, but her concern with educational, ethical and religious issues is also documented. The publications material consists of drafts of books, articles, obituaries, book reviews and letters to newspapers, with the most substantial sequences relating to two unpublished books co-authored by Lonsdale on the 'thermal expansion of solids' and 'human stones'. In addition to a main sequence of lecture drafts for the period 1945-1970, there are two significant accumulations of lecture notes, frequently written on small pieces of notepaper, on the backs of social invitations and in numerous pocket notebooks. 1942-1971. Unprocessed.

Papers of **H. (Harold) Miller, 1909-1995**. Medical physics. Graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge in 1931; received a Ph.D. in 1935. Joined Electrical and Musical Industries (EMI) in 1934, where he did fundamental research and was part of the team that established the first successful system for commercial television transmission. Because of his pacifist beliefs, he was appointed to work as a physicist in the Sheffield National Centre for Radiotherapy in 1942. This led to his work in medical physics after the war in the new National Health Service. He became chief physicist for the independent Regional Dept. of

Medical Physics. This interesting collection brings together papers relating to his early career at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge and the E.M.I. Research Laboratories, with substantial documentation relating to his later career in medical physics at Sheffield. Listing of three sections is now complete: a major medical physics section which presents Miller's topic folders in such subject areas as radiation hazards, radiation protection, radiotherapy and the history of radiology; a lectures and publications section; and a societies and organizations section which includes both professional bodies and the Day Care Unit at Weston Park Hospital, Sheffield. Unprocessed.

Papers of **S. K. Runcorn, 1922-1995**. Geophysicist; FRS. Full and comprehensive collection covering Runcorn's whole career from school to death. Includes research, visits and conferences, lecture drafts and correspondence (1947-1988). Visits and notes include very frequent trips to the U.S. (1956 to 1988), Committee on Space Research (COSPAR), Royal Society and committee information, NATO Advanced Study Institute, American Geophysical Union, European Science Foundation, International Council of Scientific Unions, National Science Foundation, International Astronomical Union, International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, the Royal Society, Royal Astronomical Society, University of Newcastle, and the European Union of Geophysics. Also includes undergraduate and graduate notebooks, pocket diaries, prizes, Bruce Babbit file, research on Mars, magnetism of the moon, and super heavy elements. Ca. 1947-1988. Approx. 57 lin. feet. Unprocessed.

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UNIVERSITY OF BATH. LIBRARY. CLAVERTON DOWN, BA2 7AY, ENGLAND. (CONTACT: LIBRARIAN)

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Papers of **Leonard A. Rotherham, 1913-2001**. Attended University College, London (M. Sc.1935). Rotherham was elected FRS in 1963 and became a Founder Fellow of the Fellowship of Engineering in 1976. He was President of the Institution of Metallurgists, 1964 and the Institute of Metals, 1965. He served on the Defense Scientific Advisory Council, 1967-1977; the Central Advisory Council for Science and Technology, 1968-1970; and the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development, 1976-1981. There is a small amount of biographical material, including correspondence and papers concerning Rotherham's appointments at Brown-Firth, the UK Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) and the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB), his membership in professional societies and organizations; and photographs, 1957-1967. There are notebooks from his years as undergraduate and postgraduate student at University College, London; off-prints of his published papers, 1942-1967; and correspondence and papers relating to the British Fast Reactor Project, 1975-1976. There is a good record of lectures, speeches and talks given by Rotherham. Conferences and meetings attended by Rotherham are documented, 1956-1969, including two Royal Society Discussion Meetings, on heavy section steel structures and advanced methods of energy conversion, which he organized and chaired in 1964 and 1965. Service on a number of advisory bodies is also documented, especially the University Grants Committee Technology Sub-Committee,



*Aage Bohr at Roskilde, Denmark, June, 1972. Photo by Norton M. Hintz, courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives, Hintz Collection.*

ten years from 1961, and the Central Advisory Council for Science and Technology, 1968-1970. The surviving correspondence is not extensive but covers the period 1952-1990. 1932-1996.

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**KUNGL. SVENSKA VETENSKAPSAKADEMIEN. STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.**  
(CONTACT: ARCHIVIST)

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Records of the **International Union of Pure and Applied Physics**. The International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP) was founded in 1922. One of the organization's main purposes is to strive for scientific exchange in physics. This is done through international conferences and financial support to conferences arranged by other organizations. The IUPAP works to improve the possibilities for scientists to travel across borders despite political obstacles. Another of the IUPAP's purposes is to determine units and symbols. The organization is governed by the General Assembly which has its meetings every three years. The majority of the documents in the archive are created by, or have been received by the Gothenburg secretariat and for that reason mirror IUPAP's activities from the Gothenburg secretariat's perspective. There are two exceptions: the Quebec secretariat, which has existed both previous to and parallel with the Gothenburg secretariat, and Transfermium, which is a working group for IUPAP and IUPAC. Included are minutes from Council meetings (1972-1999); correspondence, general reports (1923-1999); essays on IUPAP's activities (1922-1992); news bulletins (1973-1998); printed matter (1965-1990); Presidents' correspondence, commission correspondence (1972-1999); correspondence with liaison members (1947-1999); conference

materials (1984-1999); General Assemblies minutes and reports (1975-1999); auditors' report and financial statements (1965-1998); Transfermium's correspondence (1975-1993). Prominently represented are: Robert Barber, D. Allan Bromley, Pierre Fleury, Wolfgang Heinicke, Larkin Kerwin, John R. Klauder, Rene Turlay. 1922-1999. 8 meters.

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**DUKE UNIVERSITY. ARCHIVES. 341 PERKINS LIBRARY, DUKE UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, NC 27706, USA (CONTACT: WILLIAM KING)**

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Records of **Duke University, Department of Physics, Fritz London Memorial Award Committee**. The award is given every 2-3 years for outstanding research in low temperature physics. It was first presented in 1957. Contains correspondence, by-laws, conference listings, and other papers of committee members relating to the establishment of the award and the selection of winners. 1957-ongoing. 2.5 lin. ft.

Papers of **Lloyd R. Fortney, 1936-1999**. Physicist. Professor of Physics, Duke University, 1964-1999. His fields of interest were experimental high energy physics, instrumentation and data acquisition, microelectronics applications, and software development. Primarily records pertaining to grants awarded for research in high-energy physics. The files consist of correspondence, proposals, reports, personnel and financial data, and other materials. Granting agencies represented include the Atomic Energy Commission, 1965-1975, 1978; the National Science Foundation, ca. 1968-1976; and the Dept. of Energy, 1979-1994. Also included are records of a series of collaborative bubble

chamber studies carried out at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (BC63, 67, and 72/73), circa 1975-1984. The records document developments in the automated acquisition and analysis of data in high-energy physics research. Also included are Physics Dept. minutes, memoranda, reports, and related records, circa 1990-1998. 1964-1998. 2.5 lin. ft. Personnel records are closed except by permission. Departmental records are closed for 25 years from date of origin except by permission in writing from the office of origin and the University Archivist.

Papers of **Robert C. (Coleman) Richardson, 1937-** Physicist (low temperature physics). Ph.D. (physics) from Duke University in 1966. Assistant professor - professor, 1967-1987; F. R. Newman Professor of Physics from 1987 and director of Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics, Cornell University from 1990. Co-winner of the 1996 Nobel Prize in physics for work in low temperature physics. Member of the Board of Trustees of Duke University from 1997. Five laboratory notebooks containing data from Richardson's research into the properties of helium isotope He<sup>3</sup>. 1962-1967. 0.4 lin. ft. (1 box).

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY. HOUGHTON LIBRARY. CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138, USA (CONTACT: LESLIE MORRIS)

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Letters to Elizabeth Lowell Putnam (Mrs. William Lowell Putnam) and William Lowell Putnam, from the papers of **Percival Lowell, 1855-1916**. Astronomer; founder of an observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona. Known especially for his interest in Mars and his theory of the 'canals' of Mars. Autograph and typed letters and photographs. 1876-1916. 180 letters.

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MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. INSTITUTE ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. M.I.T. LIBRARIES, RM. 14N-118, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139, USA (CONTACT: MEGAN SNIFFIN-MARINOFF)

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Records of **Science for the People**. The group known as Science for the People originated at the January 1969 meeting of the American Physical Society. (The group's original name was Scientists for Social and Political Action.) The organization's national office was in Boston; regional chapters and groups focused on special topics formed across the U.S. The collection documents the activities of a group of scientists and students involved in educational and political work, critical of the scientific establishment, and controversial scientific topics that were addressed in the 1970s and 1980s. The collection consists of correspondence, newsletters, flyers, articles, clippings, pamphlets, magazines, slides, microfilm, recordings, and photographs. The collection documents specific topics, such as sociobiology, Vietnam, nuclear power, and genetic engineering. 1969-1992. 8 lin. ft.



John and Abigail Van Vleck. Photo by Norton M. Hintz, courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives, Hintz Collection.

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UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA. ELMER E. RASMUSON LIBRARY. ARCHIVES, MANUSCRIPTS, AND HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS. FAIRBANKS, AK 99775, USA (CONTACT: SUSAN GRIGG)

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Papers of **Sydney Chapman, 1888-1970**. Physicist (geophysics, physics of the upper atmosphere). On the mathematics and natural philosophy faculty at the University of Manchester (1919-1924); and Imperial College, London (1924-1926); on the natural philosophy faculty at Oxford University (1946-1953); member of research staff, High Altitude Observatory, Boulder, Colorado from 1955; on geophysics faculty of the University of Alaska and Advisory Scientific Director of its Geophysical Institute from 1955. The correspondence includes both incoming and outgoing and indicates the wide range of Chapman's personal and professional activities. The International Geophysical Year files reflect his role as head of the Special Committee and his involvement in all aspects of planning and implementing the IGY scientific and technical investigations. The lecture notes include his teaching lectures, primarily in geomagnetism, lectures delivered to professional organizations, and talks presented to community and civic organizations. Also included are a wide range of graphic materials, photographs, lantern slides, and diagrams used to illustrate his lectures. The book drafts are manuscripts in preparation of one unidentified book co-authored with Nagata; *Solar-Terrestrial Physics: an Account of the Wave and Particle Radiations from the Quiet and Active Sun, of the Consequent Terrestrial Phenomena* with Syun-Ichi Akasofu; and the classic *The Mathematical Theory of Non-uniform Gases* with T. G. Cowling. The biographical materials include correspondence, honors and awards, and a copy of the festschrift presented on the occasion of his 80th birthday. The series of reprints is believed to include a copy of everything Chapman published as well as drafts of works never published, and works of interest by others, most notably by Julius Bartels and Carl Stormer. The

scientific data consist primarily of barometric pressure readings from various observatories. Major topics include: auroras, barometric pressure, geomagnetism, history of physics, and the IGY. Major correspondents: Syun-Ichi Akasofu, Julius Bartels, Thomas George Cowling, Peter Calvin Kendall, James Van Allen, Ernest H. Vestine. 1860-1972. 123 boxes (ca. 60 lin. ft.).

*The Chapman Collection has been reproduced on microfiche with assistance from the Friends of the Center for History of Physics. Not included on the fiches are photographs, audio-visual materials, reprints and books.*

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO. ARCHIVES OF THE SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO MAIL CODE C-075-C. LA JOLLA, CA 92093-0175, USA (CONTACT: DEBORAH DAY)

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**Oceanography. The Making of a Science: People, Institutions and Discovery.** The collection consists of videotape recordings of a program on the history of oceanography sponsored by the Office of Naval Research in cooperation with the H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment. The collection has two components: video tapes of colloquia and video tapes of interviews with oceanographers. Colloquia were held at University of Washington, University of Miami Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Texas A&M University, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and at Washington, D.C. Interviews were conducted with forty-five ocean scientists. Several of the institutions that participated in colloquia hold copies of the video tapes; the master set is at the Heinz Center in Washington, D.C. 2000. 110 video tapes (60 min. ea.).

Papers of **Edwin L. (Lee) Hamilton, 1914-1998.** Geophysicist. Hamilton spent most of his career at the Navy Electronics Laboratory in San Diego, Calif. The papers include subject files, memoranda, research notebooks, manuscripts of publications, photographs and other material documenting his career. The collection includes correspondence exchanged with Robert S. Dietz, Harry Hess, Gordon MacDonald, H. William Menard, and others. Hamilton participated in the Scripps Institution of Oceanography MidPac Expedition, and papers include documentation of the expedition. 1933-1995. 2 cu. ft.

Addition to the papers of **William Aaron Nierenberg, 1919-2000.** Physicist and oceanographer. Nierenberg received his B.S. from the City College of New York in 1939 and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in physics from Columbia in 1942 and 1947. He was a research scientist with the Manhattan Project from 1942 to 1945. He was an instructor in physics at Columbia,



*Ben Mottelson(L) tutors Norton Hintz(R) at Los Alamos, July, 1968. Photo by Norton M. Hintz, courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives, Hintz Collection.*

1946-1948, and assistant professor at the University of Michigan, 1948-1950 when he joined the faculty of the University of California in Berkeley. He served as Director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography from 1965 to 1986 and as Director of the Hudson Laboratories, Columbia, 1953-1954. He served on numerous scientific advisory boards to the U. S. Government and NATO. These are the papers that were transferred to SIO Archives from his office after his death. They include correspondence, manuscripts of publications, travel files, calendars and other papers documenting his research and work during the last decades of his life, after his retirement from the directorship of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. 1987-2001. 34 cu. ft.

Oral history interview with **Ellen Clark Revelle, 1910-** . Includes audio tapes and a transcript of interviews conducted with Ellen Clark Revelle, widow of oceanographer Roger Revelle. The interview covers her long association with the Scripps Institution of Oceanography and her husband's efforts to found the University of California, San Diego. She recalls her wartime experiences in Washington, DC while her husband was serving in the Navy, the California Loyalty Oath Controversy of 1951, and other events in her life. 1998. Sound recording: 6 cassettes (ca. 60-90 minutes each). Transcript: 175 pp. Interview conducted by Judith Morgan in 1998.

Papers of **Margaret King Robinson, 1906-**. Oceanographer, Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The collection includes correspondence, class notes, publications and speeches, data and photographs of oceanographer Margaret King Robinson, who served as director of the Bathythermograph (BT) Unit at Scripps Institution of Oceanography from 1947 until her retirement. 1947-1974. 3 cu. ft.

Photographs from the **Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Marine Physical Laboratory**. The Marine Physical Laboratory was established in 1946 as a successor of the University of California, Division of War Research (UCDWR). This collection comprises the central photographic negative, print, and 35mm slide files of the Marine Physical Laboratory and the indexes that describe them. The collection includes images of instruments designed by MPL scientists, original figures and photographs for MPL reports, and photographs of some expeditions. Each negative is labeled with a negative number keyed to the index which includes a caption, the name of the individual who ordered the image, and the date of the image. 1950-1986. 12 cu. ft.

Oral history interview with **Fred Noel Spiess, 1919-**. Marine physicist. University of California, Berkeley AB 1941, Ph.D. (physics) 1951; Harvard University, MS, 1946. Submariner, U.S. Navy, 1941-1956, Deputy Oceanographer of the Navy, 1969-1974; Nuclear Engineer, Knolls Atomic Power Lab, Schenectady, NY, 1951-1952; Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UCSD: Associate Research Physicist to Research Geophysicist University of California Marine Physical Laboratory (MPL), 1952-1961; Director MPL, 1958-1980; Professor of Oceanography, 1961-present; Chairman, Department of Oceanography, 1963-1964; Acting Director to Director, SIO, 1961-1965; Associate Director, SIO, 1965-1980, Director, UC Institute of Marine Resources, 1980-1985; Liaison Scientist, Office of Naval Research, London, 1974-1975. The collection consists of audio tapes and a transcript of interviews conducted by Chris Henke in 1999. Spiess recalls his education at UC Berkeley, his submarine service during the war, his career at the Marine Physical Laboratory at La Jolla after the war, and his long service at Scripps. Spiess discusses instruments, research priorities, and colleagues. 1999. Transcript: 81 pp. 4 sound cassettes (ca. 60 min. ea.).

Records of the **Acoustic Tomography of the Ocean Climate Project, University of California, San Diego, Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics**. The La Jolla branch of the University of California Institute of Geophysics was established in 1959. The collection consists of files documenting the Acoustic Thermometry of the Ocean Climate (ATOC) project initiated by Walter Munk and administered by Peter Worcester. The collection includes correspondence,

technical files, and records documenting permit hearings and project reviews. The collection also includes a substantial number of audio and video recordings documenting media coverage of the project, which used ocean acoustic tomography (OAT) to document climate change and attracted controversy when biologists and the public questioned the effect of sound signals on marine mammals. 1990-1998. 16 cu. ft. Collection has restrictions.

Papers of **Robert W. (Robert William) Young, 1908-**. Physicist (acoustics). Served as head of the Listening Section, University of California Division of War Research (UCDWR) from 1941-1946. He worked on underwater ambient and ship noise and sound propagation connected with sonar and the detection of enemy submarines under NDRC contracts. He joined the Navy Electronics Laboratory in 1946 where he worked until his retirement in 1977. These papers consist largely of copies of UCDWR listening section reports, some correspondence, and Young's wartime photo album. 1942-1945. 1 cu. ft.



*Leon Lederman. Photo taken near Nikko, Japan, May 1984, during a meeting of the Joint U.S.-Japan Committee of High Energy Physicists. Photo by J.D. Jackson, courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives, Jackson Collection.*

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## Documentation Digitized

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This is a list of finding aids digitized and posted on the Physics History Finding Aids Web site (see article, p. 9). All may be searched together at the site, [www.aip.org/history/ead/findingaids.html](http://www.aip.org/history/ead/findingaids.html). Links to each of the individual finding aids listed here may be found in the online version of this article, [www.aip.org/history/newsletter/fall2001/docdigitized.html](http://www.aip.org/history/newsletter/fall2001/docdigitized.html)

### AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS

American Association of Physics Teachers. David L. Webster Records, 1930-1958  
American Astronomical Society Records, 1895-1988  
American Institute of Physics. Office of the Director. Henry A. Barton Records, 1931-1964  
American Institute of Physics. Office of the Director. Elmer Hutchisson Records, 1948-1966 (bulk 1957-1964)  
American Physical Society Records, 1899-1987  
Léon Brillouin Papers, 1877-1972  
Karl Kelchner Darrow Papers, 1872-1978  
Homer Levi Dodge Papers, 1852-1994 (bulk 1910-1960)  
Samuel A. Goudsmit Papers, 1921-1979  
J. Barton Hoag Papers, 1914-1963 (bulk 1917-1962)  
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics Records, 1922-2000 (bulk 1955-1998)  
Lew Kowarski Papers, 1907-1981 (bulk 1930-1981)  
William F. Meggers Papers, 1917-1966  
Thomas Corwin Mendenhall Papers, 1869-1951  
Nancy Grace Roman Papers, 1931-1993 (bulk 1950-1980)  
Brian Schwartz Papers, 1966-1977  
J. H. Van Vleck Papers, 1853-1981 (bulk 1920-1980)

### CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

John A. Anderson Papers, 1914-1951  
Caltech Synchrotron Laboratory Records, 1949-1970  
Max Delbrück Papers, 1906-1981  
Lee A. DuBridge Papers, 1932-1986  
Paul Sophus Epstein Papers, 1911-1966  
Richard Phillips Feynman Papers, 1933-1988  
William A. Fowler Papers, 1917-1994  
Jesse L. Greenstein Papers, 1923-1992  
George E. Hale Papers, 1882-1938  
Charles Christian Lauritsen Papers, 1927-1977 (bulk 1946-1973)  
Thomas Lauritsen Papers, 1922-1974  
Robert B. Leighton Papers, 1938-1988  
Robert Andrews Millikan Papers, 1847-1953  
Owens Valley Radio Observatory Records, 1956-1967  
Clair C. Patterson Papers, 1937-1995  
Charles F. Richter Papers, 1913-1984  
Richard Chace Tolman Papers, 1735-1958  
Theodore von Kármán Papers, 1871-1963  
Robert L. Walker Papers, 1937-1994



*Margrethe (wife of Niels Bohr) and Aage Bohr at the Bohr summer home, Tisvilde, Denmark, July, 1972. Photo by Norton M. Hintz, courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives, Hintz Collection.*

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### HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Percy Williams Bridgman Papers, 1905-1982  
Harvey Brooks Papers, 1930s-1980s  
Cambridge Electron Accelerator Records, 1952-1974  
Annie Jump Cannon Papers, 1863-1978  
Leo Goldberg Papers, 1933-1987  
Frederick V. Hunt Papers, 1927-1970  
Edwin Crawford Kemble Papers, 1913-1983  
George B. Kistiakowsky Papers, ca. 1928-1982 (inclusive)  
Donald Howard Menzel Papers, 1931-1986 (inclusive)  
Anthony Oettinger Papers, 1955-1973 (inclusive)  
Psycho-Acoustic Laboratory Records, 1940-1972 (inclusive)  
Radio Research Laboratory Records, 1942-1946  
Stanley Smith Stevens Papers, 1931-1973 (inclusive)  
Underwater Sound Laboratory Records, 1941-1949

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Vannevar Bush Papers, 1901-1974 (bulk 1932-1955)  
J. Robert Oppenheimer Papers, 1921-1980 (bulk 1947-1967)  
I. I. Rabi Papers, 1899-1989 (bulk 1945-1968)  
John Von Neumann Papers, 1912-1993 (bulk 1935-1957)

### MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Francis Bitter Papers, 1925-1967  
Jule Gregory Charney Papers, 1936-1981  
Bernard Taub Feld Papers, 1943-1990

High Voltage Engineering Corporation Records, 1933-1969  
Albert Gordon Hill Papers, 1943-1981  
International Polymode Program Records, 1973-1981  
Mid-Ocean Dynamics Experiment Records, 1970-1976  
Philip McCord Morse Papers, 1927-1980  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Office of the President. Records, 1930-1959  
Robert Jemison Van de Graaff Papers, 1928-1948  
Norbert Wiener Papers, 1898-1966

### NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Robert J. Cashman Papers, 1906-1988  
Henry Crew Papers, 1833-1975  
Paul E. Klopsteg Papers, 1905-1991

### RICE UNIVERSITY

William V. Houston Papers, 1925-1968 (bulk 1941-1968)  
F. Curtis Michel Papers, 1951-1981 (bulk 1963-1974)

### UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA-FAIRBANKS

Sydney Chapman Papers, 1860-1972

### UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Samuel King Allison Papers, 1920-1965 (inclusive)  
Association of Cambridge Scientists Records, 1945-1946 (inclusive)  
Association of Los Alamos Scientists Records, 1945-1948 (inclusive)  
Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists Records, 1945-1952 (inclusive)  
Association of Pasadena Scientists Records, 1945-1946 (inclusive)  
Association of Scientists for Atomic Education Records, 1945-1948 (inclusive)  
Atomic Scientists Miscellaneous Records, 1945-1964 (inclusive)  
Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists Records, 1946-1952 (inclusive)  
Henry Gordon Gale Papers, 1889-1948 (inclusive)  
Michael Polanyi Papers, 1900-1975 (inclusive)  
Joseph H. Rush Papers, 1945-1948 (inclusive)  
University of Chicago Innominates / X-Club Records, 1917-1982 (inclusive)  
University of Chicago Presidents' Records, 1889-1925 (inclusive)

University of Chicago Tuesday Club Records, 1943-1988 (inclusive)

### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Argonne Universities Association Archives Records, 1945-1982  
Peter Axel Papers, 1933-1983  
John Bardeen Papers, 1910-1991  
Sidney A. Bowhill Papers, 1942-1985  
Ladislav Goldstein Papers, 1947-1972  
P. Gerald Kruger Papers, 1937-1970  
F. Wheeler Loomis Papers, 1920-1976  
Eugene Rabinowitch Papers, 1924-1973  
Frederick Seitz Papers, 1935-1965  
Joseph T. Tykociner Papers, 1877-1969  
Albert Wattenberg Papers, 1941-1996

### UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Mission Engineering Records, 1962-1980  
Project Manager Mission Records, 1963-1984  
University of Iowa. Dept. of Physics and Astronomy. James Van Allen. Records, 1951-1987  
James A. Van Allen Papers, 1938-1990

### UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS-AUSTIN

Maurice Ewing Papers, 1912, 1925-1974



**Mystery Photo:** This photo was donated to the AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives by Dr. Carson Todd. We can identify Einstein, but need help with figuring out who the other gentlemen are, what occasion this could have been, and where it took place. Please write AIP ESVA, One Physics Ellipse, College Park, MD 20740, or e-mail [photos@aip.org](mailto:photos@aip.org).

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## Center for History of Physics Newsletter

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