



*A visible skylight photometer, in the hands of Judy Steinacher for this 1967 photo. This portable version followed an earlier design from HAO veteran Jack Evans that was used in the 1940s to help identify appropriate sites to conduct research on the solar corona, including the Sacramento Peak Observatory at Sunspot, New Mexico. Courtesy of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research.*

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## Resources for History at the National Center for Atmospheric Research

by Diane Rabson, Archivist

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Conceived during the Cold War and created on the heels of the International Geophysical Year, the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) began work in 1960 under contract to the National Science Foundation. Using a model common among federally-funded research and development centers such as astronomical observatories and high-energy particle accelerators, it has been managed by the University

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## New Web Exhibits Probe Moments of Discovery

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The intimate details of a scientific discovery hold a special fascination for the public, and still more for science students and scientists themselves. To help everyone understand better how science gets done, the Center for History of Physics presents a major addition to its award-winning Web site. Two separate units, *The Discovery of Fission* and *A Pulsar Discovery*, dig deep into important discoveries, using the scientists' own words. A special appeal is made to physics teachers with detailed Teachers' Guides and supplementary materials, suggesting how the units can be used in the classroom. The units can be seen online at [www.aip.org/history/mod](http://www.aip.org/history/mod).

*The Discovery of Fission* is a narrative incorporating more than two dozen excerpts from the Niels Bohr Library's matchless collection of oral history interviews and tape recordings. As visitors read the text they can listen to the actual voices of Ernest Rutherford, Niels Bohr, Otto Hahn, John Wheeler, Otto Frisch, Enrico Fermi and others as they describe how uranium fission was discovered, debated in the physics community, confirmed and put to work. Alongside the text are photographs and diagrams to provide faces and explanations. The discovery is presented chiefly as a social process involving many scientists, embedded in its momentous historical context.

*A Pulsar Discovery* centers on an extraordinary tape recording. When a pair of young astronomers set out to make their first observation, they ran a voice channel on their tape recorder, accidentally catching their hesitations and excitement as they realized that they had made the first observation of a pulsar in visible light. These actual moments of discovery are framed in a lively narrative by Phil Morrison, including excerpts from interviews with the astronomers. The discovery is presented chiefly as an intellectual process, in which we see scientists struggling through unexpected problems to find what they are looking for, then working to convince themselves that it is not an artifact of wishful thinking. Again, photographs and diagrams provide a rich visual context.

Teachers' Guides, prepared by the noted secondary-school physics teacher Arthur Eisenkraft, explain how the units can be used in the classroom or for individual study. The many suggested questions show how each unit can be used to enhance second-

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ary-school or beginning college physics instruction, as well as how each can illuminate both the social and the intellectual process of discovery. Supplementary materials include copies of original scientific papers and documents, bibliographies and Web links.

The exhibits are based on modules employing tape recordings and slides developed by the Center for History of Physics under a National Science Foundation grant in the 1980s. Of four modules created and tested in classrooms, these two proved highly successful, winning praise from teachers and students. Unfortunately, economic factors made it impossible to market them broadly. Thanks to the Web, after extensive reformatting and updating, the units can now be provided free to everyone.



A CD-ROM containing both units is available at cost for those whose internet connection makes listening to the voices too slow, or who want the units in a more portable format. The CD-ROM may be bought for \$12.00 from Moments of Discovery, Center for History of Physics, American Institute of Physics, One Physics Ellipse, College Park, MD 20740 U.S. (you can also order online with a credit card from the exhibit Web site). The original units were developed by Joan Warnow with Lillian Hoddeson, Spencer Weart and Charles Weiner; the Web adaptation was edited and enhanced by Patrick McCray and designed by Linda Wooliever.



### Field Work Gets Underway for Physicists in Industry Project

Field work on the AIP History Center's new Project to Document the History of Physicists in Industry got underway this spring. In March, project director Joe Anderson and project historian Tom Lassman spent several days at the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center conducting interviews with senior scientists, R&D managers, and information professionals. We have since scheduled or completed interviews with scientists and others at Corning, Eastman Kodak, General Electric, Lucent Technologies, and Xerox. We will include 15 companies in the three-year study. For information on the project's goals and work plan, see the Fall 2002 issue of the AIP History Newsletter (online at [www.aip.org/history/newsletter/fall2002/industry.htm](http://www.aip.org/history/newsletter/fall2002/industry.htm)).



*Above:* AIP staff members Tom Lassman and Joe Anderson with IBM physicist James Wynne (L-R) in front of the Thomas J. Watson Research Center.



*Left:* Tom Lassman interviewing IBM scientist and new Brookhaven National Laboratory director Praveen Chaudhari.

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## Stirrings of Religion in the Soviet H-bomb Lab

by Gennady Gorelik, Center for Philosophy and History of Science, Boston University

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The brain-drain of Russian scientists to the West in recent years has had consequences for historians of Russian science too. Occupied with writing a biography of Andrei Sakharov, I discovered that many of his colleagues and friends were to be found in the United States. Most of them arrived as elderly family members following their children, but in any event five university classmates of Sakharov now live in the US. The AIP Center for History of Physics helped me to launch my oral history program in Russia back in 1991, and five years later I was happy to get another grant-in-aid to do Russian history in America.

On a visit to Charleston, South Carolina, I interviewed a particularly interesting colleague of Sakharov, Dr. Matest Agrest. The two physicists met in 1950 at the “Installation,” a small monastery town in the Volga region, which was expunged from Soviet maps for half a century after 1946. This was where a special laboratory created a hydrogen bomb.

I wanted to corroborate something in Sakharov’s memoirs, just a few sentences but intriguing ones: “The mathematics group was headed by Matest Agrest, a disabled war veteran and a businesslike, if rather eccentric, person. I was a regular visitor at the cottage his large family occupied. Agrest’s father, a tall, striking old man, reminded me of the Jews in Rembrandt’s paintings. They were both deeply religious. Agrest was before long forced to quit the Installation, because he allegedly had relatives living in Israel. At the time, we all, including myself, saw this as a sufficient reason for dismissal. All I could do for him was to let him and his family use my empty Moscow apartment until he found other employment....”

Talking with Dr. Agrest in 1996, I discovered that some dramatic tales lurked behind this paragraph. It was a most abrupt turn on his tortuous life path when he was ordered to leave the Installation in 24 hours. Agrest had no idea of his supposed relatives in Israel, the officials never bothered to explain the reason for the order, and it was a disaster for his family, with elderly parents and four children including a newborn. So Sakharov “came as an angel” when he offered a shelter for the Agrests. Since then Agrest has cherished a note Sakharov handed him in 1950 with the Moscow address (this note may be seen at the Web exhibit on Sakharov I wrote for the Center, [www.aip.org/history/sakharov/cosmresp.htm#Agrest](http://www.aip.org/history/sakharov/cosmresp.htm#Agrest).)

The most probable reason for the expulsion order was that Agrest had recently had his newborn son circumcised according to Judaic law. Agrest was a religious Jew who had graduated from

a Yeshiva in Ukraine before he entered the mathematical department of Leningrad University. Agrest didn’t announce the *bris*, but pediatric care was mandatory in the USSR, and the very first physical exam of the baby revealed the fact, which seemed most curious in the militantly atheistic Soviet society, and all the more so under the special KGB security regime at the Installation. It looked like a revolt against the triumphant ideology of state atheism.

Besides Sakharov, Agrest’s teacher Igor Tamm and Nikolai Bogolyubov went to speak to the administration on his behalf. They only managed to extend “24 hours” to a week. I was

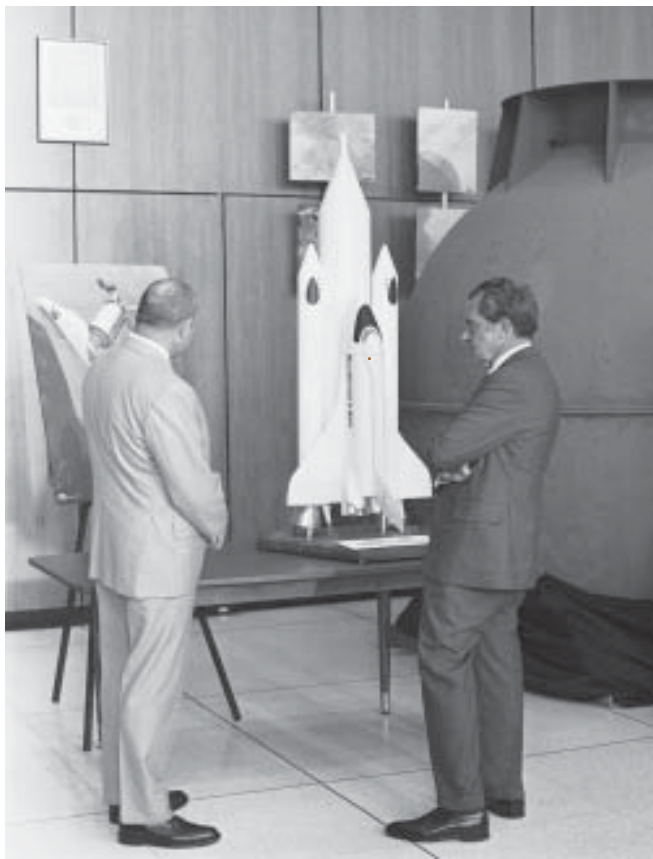
especially surprised to hear how warmly Agrest mentioned the name of Bogolyubov. This prominent mathematician had a reputation of excessive loyalty to the Soviet authorities, and the absence of Jews among his disciples was eloquent (by contrast to the norm in Soviet physics and mathematics). Only after the collapse of the Soviet Union did evidence emerge that Bogolyubov was an Orthodox Christian, the son of an Orthodox theologian and priest.

*Note from Andrei Sakharov giving the address of his Moscow apartment to the dissident Matest Agrest when he needed a place to stay.*

An accident had already helped Agrest uncover the unusual background of his colleague. One day Agrest went to Bogolyubov’s home to discuss their mathematical affairs. When Agrest came near a partly open door he heard the sounds of a radio broadcast and was astonished to realize it was in Hebrew! Bogolyubov had learned some Hebrew as part of his Christian education at home. The Judaist and the Orthodox Christian had discovered something in common, so important that they established a kind of secret seminar at the top-secret nuclear lab to discuss the philosophy of theology. Neither Sakharov nor Tamm were invited to the seminar, since they both appeared to be complete atheists.

*If one were to get one’s picture of science history solely from the published literature, it would be like watching a football match from high up in an airplane. One would observe masses of people moving to and fro, but would have no inkling of the struggle and sweat on the field—of what it is to be an athlete.*

—Robert P. Crease



*Robert Thompson (left), Manager of the Space Shuttle Office, shows President Nixon (right) a model prototype for the space shuttle during a tour of the Johnson Space Flight Center, March 20, 1974. Photo courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration's (NARA) Archives II facility in College Park, Maryland, Nixon Presidential Materials, Still Photo Collection #E2474-10.*

## Science Resources in the Nixon Presidential Materials

by David J. Mengel, Supervisory Archivist

One of the most exciting scientific accomplishments of the twentieth century occurred during the Presidency of Richard M. Nixon. Almost everyone old enough can remember where they were on July 29, 1969, when Apollo 11 landed. While the moon landings are the most widely remembered scientific accomplishments of the Nixon administration, his records also include information on the development of the joint US-USSR Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, the Skylab missions, telecommunications, Super Sonic Transport (SST) airplanes and the Space Shuttle. With the exploration of space came a new awareness of environmental issues during the Nixon years, as evidenced by the passage of legislation such as the Environmental Protection Act of 1970. The energy crisis of 1973-74 pushed forward the development of solar energy, Project Independence, the Alaskan pipeline, and the use of nuclear energy for power and propulsion.

Several textual collections within the Nixon materials provide excellent overviews of science issues. The White House Spe-

cial Files contain the records of the President's key advisors, including H.R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman, Charles Colson and John Dean. Among the White House Central Files (WHCF) there are several subject categories relating to science, including Outer Space (OS) and Sciences (SC), which includes the subtopics of earth science, exploration, cartography, meteorology, engineering, oceanography and physical science. Perhaps the most detailed collection of science related documents within the WHCF is the office files of Edward E. David, Science Advisor to the President and Director of the Office of Science and Technology (OST). This collection includes 45 cubic feet of files discussing budget issues, energy, environment, the National Science Foundation (NSF), oil, and space, just to name a few.

Due to the circumstances surrounding President Nixon's resignation, Congress passed the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act (PRMPA). This act seized all materials created during the Presidency of Richard Nixon and deposited them with the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) for storage, processing and review. There are approximately 46 million pages in the Nixon Presidential Materials Collection. Of these, approximately 7 million pages have been processed for use by researchers. The archival collection also includes 3,700 hours of the Nixon White House tapes, 500,000 photographic images, 700 hours of film, 4,000 hours of video recordings and 4,469 audio recordings; all these collections contain science related information. Finding aids for all publicly available collections are available through the Nixon Presidential Materials Staff, on the Internet at [www.archives.gov/nixon/about\\_nixon/historical\\_materials.html](http://www.archives.gov/nixon/about_nixon/historical_materials.html), or in the main research complex at the NARA's Archives II facility in College Park, Maryland.

Researchers should be aware that some documents may be restricted by processing guidelines which prohibit release of certain types of information due to sensitive subject matter. Sensitive topics include National Security Information, Personal/Privacy restrictions, Presidential Recordings and Materials Act (PRMPA) restrictions and violation of federal statutes.

For more information on the Nixon Presidential materials, researchers can view our Web site at [www.archives.gov/nixon](http://www.archives.gov/nixon), contact us by phone at (301) 837-3290, or send an e-mail to [nixon@nara.gov](mailto:nixon@nara.gov).



*Glynn Lunney (left), Technical Director of the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, shows President Nixon (right) a model of the Apollo and Soyuz spacecraft docked during a tour of the Johnson Space Flight Center, March 20, 1974. Dr. James C. Fletcher (middle),*

*Administrator of NASA, watches from the background. Photo courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration's (NARA) Archives II facility in College Park, Maryland, Nixon Presidential Materials, Still Photo Collection #E2469-18.*

## New Information on an Old Photo

*This photo of Niels Bohr has often been reproduced. Recently we heard from University of Colorado physicist Albert Bartlett (well-known for his work in environmental protection and education among other areas) who filled us in on the story behind the picture:*

The photo [Al writes] shows Bohr on “Sawyer’s Hill,” which was the original ski hill at Los Alamos. In the photo, he is using his ski poles to climb uphill to the left. I am 90% sure that this photo was taken by John P. Miller of Los Alamos. John and I worked in adjacent laboratories in the chemistry building.... John was a great outdoors person and did lots of hiking and skiing.

Sawyer’s Hill was several miles west of the west gate at Los Alamos. The hill was prepared for skiing by volunteers, and I was one of a group of volunteers who went there in the summer and fall on Sundays to cut trees and clear brush. A couple of enterprising GIs lashed together an automobile engine and some hardware to drive a very primitive rope tow. In the background, over Bohr’s head, you can see the return rope going down the slope.

The rope tow was quite irregular in its operation and it frequently broke down. When it was down, most of the skiers sat around in the sun and moaned about their inability to ski because the tow was down. Bohr never complained. He just pointed his skis up the hill, dug in his poles and went to the top on his own. Then he skied down. He did this several times.... The photo was probably taken during the time the rope tow was not operating. You see very few other people on the slope, which would have been crowded had the tow been in operation.... I remember being so struck by all of the younger people who would not ski when the tow was not operating while the older Niels Bohr climbed the hill on his own in order to continue his skiing.



*Courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives.*

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## Physics Translations Database

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A number of key articles by important physicists have been translated into English (and sometimes from English to other languages), but the results are scattered through many books and journals. The Physics-Astronomy-Math Division of the Special Libraries Association is creating a database to help students and historians locate these useful materials. The starting point is information compiled in *Resources for the History of Physics*, edited by Stephen G. Brush (University Press of New England, 1972), now long out of print, and other items are being added. The Web data will be expanded from those in the 1972 book; for example, the site will include full journal titles (and abbreviated titles), ISBN/ISSN where available, and page numbers for translations which appear in books. Because of the need for quality control (e.g., the use of name authority control), only a limited number of people will input data, but the production Web site will solicit comments and suggestions of other translations to be added. A preliminary search design

may be seen at <http://rama.grainger.uiuc.edu/PAMTranslations> where a number of items are already to be found (click the “search” button with nothing entered in the boxes to see the whole list).

The database will be searchable by title, surname, source title, and publication year, and there will be an authority file for author. The entries will indicate whether an item is a translation or a translation of a translation. Like the book, the database will include translations into languages other than English, though English will be the principal language. Eventually the database is to be expanded to include fields related to physics, such as geophysics, biophysics, mathematics, and chemistry. At this point there is no timeframe for project completion. Comments and suggestions on the project are welcomed; also, volunteers are needed to help input data. Please send comments and offers of assistance to [rmichael@northwestern.edu](mailto:rmichael@northwestern.edu).

*(Resources for History at NCAR, continued from page 1)*

Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR), a consortium of universities that offer Ph.D. programs in the atmospheric sciences.

From the beginning, NCAR was envisioned as a place for basic scientific research on the atmosphere to be conducted in an interdisciplinary manner, centralizing the requisite large-scale facilities—aircraft, high-performance computers, instrumentation development and fabrication—that no single university meteorological department could provide. The initial permanent scientific staff was small, and most research was aggregated under the aegis of a single division, the “Laboratory for Atmospheric Science.” Today NCAR boasts several scientific divisions for research in atmospheric chemistry, climate and global dynamics, mesoscale and microscale meteorology, aircraft hazards mitigation, solar physics and societal impacts.

In 1984, during a time of concern among historians about the preservation of postwar American science, the NCAR Archives was established through the efforts of Spencer Weart and Joan Warnow of the AIP Center for History of Physics, George Platzman of the University of Chicago, and others. The mission of the Archives continues to be maintenance of the institutional records management program as well as identification and collection of historic records. The Archives became a full-time operation in 1999.

Two oral history programs were begun in 1986. One program, the **AMS Tape-Recorded Interview Project (TRIP)**, is supported



*Walter Orr Roberts, NCAR's first director, talks in the late 1960's with I.M. Pei, architect for NCAR's flagship building, the Mesa Laboratory in Boulder, Colorado. Photograph courtesy of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research.*

by the American Meteorological Society and managed at NCAR. AMS-TRIP interviews are conducted nationally and internationally; scientists interview scientists. Sixty-six interviews have been completed to date including eminent figures such as Horace Byers, Joseph Smagorinsky, Susan Solomon, George Cressman and Norman Phillips.

The **UCAR/NCAR Oral History Project** was also established in the mid-1980s to capture the history of NCAR and UCAR. In addition to individual interviews, mainly conducted with the founding generation at NCAR, Archives staff have conducted group interviews about important field programs such as the National Hail Research Experiment in the 1970s and the Kuwait Oil Fires Project (sampling smoke after the Gulf War), as well as interviews with scientists, engineers, and pilots who were involved with NCAR's Lockheed Electra research aircraft, which was recently retired. Audiotapes and/or transcripts are available for both projects; please see [www.ucar.edu/archives](http://www.ucar.edu/archives) and click on the links below “Oral History Collections.”

In addition to managing finance and contract records, the Archives collects the personal papers of NCAR scientists; records of divisions, sections and offices; records of field programs; records of the computing facility; UCAR administrative records; and documentation of the design and construction of our flagship building, the Mesa Laboratory, by I.M. Pei in the 1960s. (For security reasons, after September 11, 2001, drawings and plans of the Mesa Laboratory are no longer available for public research.)

Our largest single collection, records of the **NCAR Director's Office (600 cu. ft.)**, ranges from 1976 to the present. This collection is inventoried, but can only be used with permission of the Director's Office.

Other major collections include the papers of **Philip Duncan Thompson (50 cu. ft.)**, the first associate director of NCAR, who enjoyed an important career in the Air Force working on numerical weather prediction prior to assuming his post at NCAR in 1960. Thompson was responsible for helping develop the intellectual mission of the new lab and recruiting the early scientific team. This collection is processed, and an exhaustive finding aid is almost complete. Oral histories with Thompson are transcribed and available for research.

The papers of **Warren M. Washington (15 cu. ft.)**, an African-American scientist who began his career in 1963 at NCAR modeling the general circulation of the atmosphere, include voluminous correspondence. They document his years of developing ever more sophisticated climate models, as well as directing the activities of the Climate and Global Dynamics Division. Dr. Washington's efforts to mentor young scientists and students of color are reflected in this collection. Currently he is a Senior Scientist at NCAR and serves as President of the National Science Board. This collection is mostly processed, and a finding aid is being developed. Oral histories of Washington are transcribed but only partially edited.

The papers of postwar scientific ballooning pioneer **Vincent E. Lally (10 cu. ft.)** showcase his innovative designs for zero-pressure and super-pressure balloons for use in programs such as the Global Atlantic Research Program (GARP), the Tropospheric Wind Earth Radio Location Experiment (TWERLE), and others. Lally was the first director of the National Scientific Balloon Facility at Palestine, Texas (now a NASA facility), and a Southern Hemisphere ballooning facility in Christchurch, New Zealand. This collection is rich in published papers, but photographs and correspondence as well as personal notebooks and balloon logs help fill in the details. A finding aid is being developed. An oral history of Lally is transcribed and available for research.

The Archives is undertaking an exciting new initiative to collect and document the numerous scientific instruments developed and used in field projects since 1962. Through photographs, films, technical reports, drawings, contract records, project records and detailed oral histories, we in the Archives hope to create a comprehensive catalog of NCAR instrumentation to better describe and understand the observational mission of the lab. Although many instruments are very large, sited on remote platforms such as buoys, or used once and then recycled, there are still a great many records about instruments available in various machine shops and in the files of engineers and scientists.

Not all NCAR instruments are meteorological. The High Altitude Observatory—NCAR's solar physics division—has been in operation since 1940, when then-Harvard graduate student Walter Orr Roberts (later the first director of NCAR) set up a coronagraph in Climax, Colorado, to monitor coronal activity during the Second World War. Later part of the University of Colorado, HAO merged with NCAR in the 1960s. Documentation of HAO's coronagraphs, polarimeters and solar seismological instruments will help showcase the division's work over the years. The Archives holds a large collection of HAO records from 1940, including lab notebooks, drawings and specifications, correspondence, photographs, films and project records. Along with the Thompson papers, the **HAO collection (45 cu. ft.)** offers a unique look at the early years of NCAR.

For further information about the Archives, see [www.ucar.edu/archives](http://www.ucar.edu/archives) or contact Diane Rabson, Archivist ([rabson@ucar.edu](mailto:rabson@ucar.edu)) or Nicolle Alida, Archives Assistant ([alida@ucar.edu](mailto:alida@ucar.edu)). Write: NCAR Archives, PO Box 3000, Boulder, CO 80307-3000, phone 303-497-8508, Fax 303-497-8523



*In the early days of NCAR, researchers decided that their top priority for a facility was a place for scientific ballooning, ranking above even an aircraft facility. Balloons have been used for studies of everything from weather to the origin of the universe. Photographs courtesy of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research.*

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## Other News of Interest

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*The full text of all announcements and meetings, including those that did not make the publishing deadline, can be found on our Web site: [www.aip.org/history/announcements.htm](http://www.aip.org/history/announcements.htm).*

**Guide to the History of Science.** The History of Science Society maintains a guide to people and programs at [www.hssonline.org/guide](http://www.hssonline.org/guide).

**History of Physics Syllabi on the Internet - Call for Syllabi.** As an aid to teaching and studying the history of physics, and as an introduction to the vast literature in the field, the AIP Center for History of Physics has put together a collection of syllabi. With the kind permission of their authors, sample syllabi are online at [www.aip.org/history/syllabi](http://www.aip.org/history/syllabi). They feature courses taught at a variety of universities, including “Scientific Revolu-

tion,” “History of Modern Physics,” “Nuclear Age,” “Science after WWII,” and “Historical Experimentation.” If you are teaching a course on the history of physics or related science such as astronomy, please visit the site and send your comments. And please send a copy of your syllabus or reading list, in any paper or electronic format, to W. Patrick McCray and Spencer Weart, [chp@aip.org](mailto:chp@aip.org).

The Newsletter of the **Historical Astronomy Division of the American Astronomical Society** for February 2003 is available online at the HAD Web site. You can see it at: [www.aas.org/had/HADN63.pdf](http://www.aas.org/had/HADN63.pdf). The HAD covers both history of astronomy and astronomical science uses of history. It sponsors sessions at AAS meetings, and aids and encourages other activities of value to history of astronomy.



*Otto Hahn and Lise Meitner from Schöpfer des neuen Weltbildes: grosse Physiker unserer Zeit. Hans Hartmann. Bonn: Athenäum-Verlag, 1952, one of the brittle books being microfilmed for the Niels Bohr Library. Courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives.*

**Cushing Prize in History and Foundations of Physics.** The annual prize of \$1,000 honoring Cushing and his contributions to the history and philosophy of physics will be awarded for significant new work by younger scholars in the history and philosophical foundations of modern physics. For more information, please visit [www.nd.edu/~cushpriz/Nomination.htm](http://www.nd.edu/~cushpriz/Nomination.htm).

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. 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, please visit: [www.bshs.org.uk/prizes](http://www.bshs.org.uk/prizes), or contact: Paula Gould, BSHS Media Officer by e-mail at [Paula.Gould@absw.org.uk](mailto:Paula.Gould@absw.org.uk), or phone/fax: 01244 680044.

**NASA History: News and Notes is published quarterly by the NASA History Division.** You can receive NASA History: News and Notes via e-mail or read it online. For more information, please visit <http://history.nasa.gov/listserv.html>.

**Centenary of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO) in 2003.** In 2003, SIO will celebrate the arrival of the Berkeley zoologist W.E. Ritter in San Diego in 1903. Ritter's first summer in extreme Southern California was spent, with a few students, occupying the boathouse of the Hotel Del Coronado (which may still be seen as a high-class restaurant) as a marine biological station. From this, on another site to the north in La Jolla, grew the Scripps Institute of Oceanography. There is a year-long series of events. For information, please visit <http://scripps100.ucsd.edu/>.

## *MEETINGS*

**The Sixth Biennial History of Astronomy Workshop, June 19-22, 2003** at the University of Notre Dame in Indiana. The Biennial History of Astronomy Workshops typically attract about 60-65 scholars interested in the history of astronomy. For more information, please visit [www.nd.edu/~histast4](http://www.nd.edu/~histast4).

**Historical Dimensions of the Relationship between Space and Culture, June 10 - 12 June, 2003** in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Organized by IGU's Study Group on the Cultural Approach in Geography, the conference will be held in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish. Abstracts of the papers may be written in these four languages. For more information, please e-mail [geogcult@igeo.ufjr.br](mailto:geogcult@igeo.ufjr.br) or visit <http://acd.ufjr.br/~geogcult2003>.

**People and Events in Aeronomy, Geomagnetism, and Geophysics: Session of the International Union for Geodesy and Geophysics, June 30 - July 11, 2003** in Sapporo, Japan. Organized by: International Union for Geodesy and Geophysics. This interdisciplinary session seeks to describe and explore the varied and substantial history of aeronomy, geomagnetism, and related disciplines by considering many aspects of their historical development during the past decades. For more information, write Wilfried Schröder, Hechelstrasse 8, D-28777, Bremen, Germany, or e-mail: [Geomoppel@t-online.de](mailto:Geomoppel@t-online.de).

**From Beaufort to Bjerknes and Beyond: Critical Perspectives on Observing, Analyzing and Predicting Weather and Climate, July 5-9, 2004** at the Polling Monastery in Weilheim, Germany. The International Commission on History of Meteorology (ICHM) announces First Call for Papers. Proposals for critical, historically-informed papers and sessions on understanding, predicting, and controlling weather and climate may be sent to any member of the program committee: Cornelia Lüdecke: [C.Luedecke@lrz.uni-muenchen.de](mailto:C.Luedecke@lrz.uni-muenchen.de), Jim Fleming: [jrflemin@colby.edu](mailto:jrflemin@colby.edu), Tsukahara Togo: [eug@cs.cla.kobe-u.ac.jp](mailto:eug@cs.cla.kobe-u.ac.jp), or Vladimir Jankovic: [vladimir.jankovic@man.ac.uk](mailto:vladimir.jankovic@man.ac.uk). Questions regarding local arrangements should be sent to Cornelia Lüdecke: [C.Luedecke@lrz.uni-muenchen.de](mailto:C.Luedecke@lrz.uni-muenchen.de) or Hans Volkert: [Hans.Volkert@dlr.de](mailto:Hans.Volkert@dlr.de). The conference is sponsored by the International Commission on History of Meteorology (ICHM). We are seeking co-sponsors interested in supporting student travel and other needs, or in hosting a reception or exhibition. Please check [www.meteohistory.org](http://www.meteohistory.org) for conference updates.

**VII International Congress on the History of Oceanography: International Collaboration in the Research of the World Ocean, September 8-14, 2003**, Kaliningrad, Russia. Please visit [www.vitiaz.ru/congress/en/index.html](http://www.vitiaz.ru/congress/en/index.html) for details, or contact: James R. Fleming STS Program Colby College 5881 Mayflower Hill Waterville, ME 04901 USA, or e-mail: [jrflemin@colby.edu](mailto:jrflemin@colby.edu) or FAX: (207) 872-3074.

**Discovering the Nanoscale, October 10-12, 2003**, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany. For more information, contact Alfred Nordmann by e-mail: [Nordmann@phil.tu-darmstadt.de](mailto:Nordmann@phil.tu-darmstadt.de).

**History of Science Society's 2003 Annual Meeting, November 20-23, 2003** in Cambridge, MA, United States. Please visit [www.hssonline.org/meeting/mf\\_annual.html](http://www.hssonline.org/meeting/mf_annual.html) for more information.

**22nd International Congress of History of Science, July 2005** in Beijing, China. Please visit <http://2005bj.ihns.ac.cn/> for additional information.

## GRANTS & FELLOWSHIPS

**AIP Center for History of Physics offers Grants to Archives for History of Modern Physics and Allied Fields. Deadline: July 1, 2003.** For more information, please visit [www.aip.org/history/grntann.htm](http://www.aip.org/history/grntann.htm), or write to: Joe Anderson, Center for History of Physics, American Institute of Physics, One Physics Ellipse, College Park, MD 20740; or e-mail: [rja@aip.org](mailto:rja@aip.org).

**AIP Center for History of Physics offers Grants-in-Aid for History of Modern Physics and Allied Fields** (Astronomy, Geophysics, etc.). **New deadlines are April 15 and November 15** of each year. For more information, please visit [www.aip.org/history/web-grnt.htm](http://www.aip.org/history/web-grnt.htm).

**Chemical Heritage Foundation** offers travel grants for research at the Beckman Center for the History of Chemistry, the Othmer Library and its associated facilities. Applicants are also encouraged to explore other resources in the Philadelphia area including the University of Pennsylvania and the American Philosophical Society. **Deadline: August 1** for grants used October-December. For more information, please visit [www.chemheritage.org](http://www.chemheritage.org), e-mail: [travelgrants@chemheritage.org](mailto:travelgrants@chemheritage.org) or write to: CHF Travel Grants, Chemical Heritage Foundation, 315 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106, or call 215-925-2222 x 271.

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. For more 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); or visit: <http://libraries.ou.edu/depts/histscience/mellon/index.html>. Proposals are evaluated three times each year, with **deadlines** for submission **October 15, February 15, and May 15**.

**The National Science Foundation** has issued a new announcement for proposals, titled, "**Societal Dimensions of Engineering, Science and Technology (SDEST): 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 [stisservice@nsf.gov](mailto:stisservice@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, visit [www.nsf.gov](http://www.nsf.gov) or send a separate e-mail and in the text write "get nsf9564.txt." SDEST is a program in the Division of Social, Behavioral and Economic Research in the NSF Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences ([www.nsf.gov:80/sbe/ses/sdest/start.htm](http://www.nsf.gov:80/sbe/ses/sdest/start.htm)).

**Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society, Hagley Museum and Library.** Sponsored by the H. B. du Pont Memorial Fund, these fellowships offer a maximum stipend of \$1500 per month. 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. Application **deadlines: March 31, June 30, and October 31**. For further information, please visit [www.hagley.lib.de.us/center.html](http://www.hagley.lib.de.us/center.html), e-mail: [crl@strauss.udel.edu](mailto:crl@strauss.udel.edu) or write to 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; or fax: 302-655-3188.

The **American Philosophical Society** offers grants for research. For more information, please visit [www.amphilsoc.org](http://www.amphilsoc.org), or write: Committee on Research, American Philosophical Society, 104 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, PA, 19106. You may also e-mail inquiries to [eroach@amphilsoc.org](mailto:eroach@amphilsoc.org); please include a postal address.

The **Center for History of Science at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences** announces that a new stipend will be offered to scholars interested in doing archival research in the historical archives of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. Two

*If we act only for ourselves, to neglect the study of history is not prudent. If we are entrusted with the care of others it is not just.*

—Samuel Johnson

periods of one month will be available to two different scholars annually. The stipends are planned to cover travel to Stockholm and accommodation, and some allowance for increased costs of living. Office space will be provided at the Center for History of Science. For further information, contact the Center for History of Science, Kunsliga Betenskapsakadmién, Box 50005, S-104 05 Stockholm, Sweden; or e-mail: [centrum@cfvh.kva.se](mailto:centrum@cfvh.kva.se).

The **University of Wyoming**, through its International Archive of Economic Geology, announces the availability of the **Bernard L. Majewski Research Fellowship**. The fellowship provides a \$2,500 stipend in support of research of archival collections at the University's American Heritage Center—a repository that has made an extensive effort to gather papers of important scientists from around the United States. Contact Matthew Grafel, University of Wyoming, International Archive of Economic Geology, PO Box 3924, Laramie, Wyoming 82071-3924; Phone 307-766-3704 or 307-766-6506.

**California Institute of Technology** Maurice A. Biot Archives Fund and other funds provided by the Archives offer research assistance up to \$1000 to use the collections of the Archives of the California Institute of Technology. Applications will be accepted from students working towards a graduate degree or from established scholars. Graduate students must have completed one year of study prior to receiving a grant-in-aid. For the Biot award, preference will be given to those working in the history of technology, especially in the fields of aeronautics, applied mechanics and geophysics. For further information on holdings and on-line resources, please consult the Archives' Web page: [www.caltech.edu/~archives](http://www.caltech.edu/~archives) or write to: Archivist, 015A-74, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125. The application **deadline is June 30 and December 31 of each year.**

**The Bakken Library and Museum** offers Research Travel Grants. 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 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries. Related materials include mesmerism and animal magnetism, 19th-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. See the Bakken Web site online (<http://thebakken.org>) for more details of the collections. Grants up to a maximum of \$500 (domestic) and \$750 (foreign) are to be used to help to 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 July 1, 2003.** For further details, please contact Elizabeth Ihrig, Librarian, The Bakken Library and Museum, 3537 Zenith Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55416, USA (telephone: 612-926-3878, extension 227; fax: 612-927-7265; e-mail: [ihrig@thebakken.org](mailto:ihrig@thebakken.org); or visit: [www.thebakken.org](http://www.thebakken.org)).

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## Recent Publications of Interest

*Compiled by W. Patrick McCray*

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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)). Use the drop-down menu to limit search to the History Center site. If you get too many hits, you can limit your search to our bibliographies by entering "Recent publications" (in quotes) in the refine-query box on the results page.

**Annals of Science**, vol. **59**, no. 4 (October 2002) includes Deborah Jean Warner, "Political Geodesy: the Army, the Air Force, and the World Geodetic System of 1960," 391-408; Alexei Kojevnikov, "The Last Century of Physics," 419-422.

**The British Journal for the History of Science**, vol. **35**, part 4 (December 2002) includes Alistair Sponsel, "Constructing a 'Revolution in Science': the Campaign to Promote a Favourable Reception for the 1919 Solar Eclipse Experiments," 439-468.

**Centaurus**, vol. **44**, no. 1-2 (2002) includes H. Kragh, "The Victorian Theory of Everything," 32-114; H. Konno, "Ritz's Discovery of the Lyman Series before 1913 and Lyman's Indifference to the Bohr Theory," 127-139.

**CERN Courier**, vol. **42**, no. 7 (September 2002) includes Richard Dalitz, "Paul Dirac: A Genius in the History of Physics," 15-18. Vol. **42**, no. 9 (November 2002) includes Nina Byers, "Physicists and the Decision to Drop the Bomb," 25-31. Vol. **42**, no. 10 (December 2002) includes Ray Davis, "Memories of a Nobel Laureate," 15-18.

**Historical Studies in the Physical and Biological Sciences**, vol. **33**, part 1 (2002) includes José M. Sánchez-Ron, "International Relations in Spanish Physics from 1900 to the Cold War," 3-32; Alexis De Greiff, "The Tale of Two Peripheries: The Creation of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste," 33-60; Kenji Ito, "Values of 'Pure Science': Nishina Yoshio's Wartime Discourse Between Nationalism and Physics, 1940-1945," 61-86; Abha Sur, "Scientism and Social Justice: Meghnad Saha's Critique of the State of Science in India," 87-106; Dong-Won Kim, "The Conflict Between the Image and Role of Physics in South Korea," 107-130; David Kaiser, "Cold War Requisitions, Scientific Manpower, and the Production of American Physicists After World War II," 131-160; Alexei Kojevnikov, "David Bohm and Collective Movement," 161-192.

**History of Science**, vol. 40, part 4, no. 130 (December 2002) includes Stephan Mason, "Galileo's Scientific Discoveries, Cosmological Confrontations, and the Aftermath," 377-406; A. Rupert Hall, "Pitfalls in the Editing of Newton's Papers," 407-424; Michael Hoskin, "Caroline Herschel: Assistant Astronomer or Astronomical Assistant?," 425-444.

**History and Technology**, vol. 18, no. 3 (2002) includes Cathryn Carson, "Nuclear Energy Development in Postwar West Germany: Struggles over Cooperation in the Federal Republic's First Reactor Station," 233-270.

**Journal of Astronomical History and Heritage**, vol. 5, no. 2 (December 2002) includes Ronald A. Bracewell, "The Discovery of Strong Extragalactic Polarization Using the Parkes Radio Telescope," 107-114; Bjørn Ragnvald Petterson, "Christopher Hansteen and the First Observatory at the University of Oslo, 1815-28," 123-134; Paul D. Shankland and W. Orchiston, "Nineteenth Century Astronomy at the U.S. Naval Academy," 165-180.

**Journal for the History of Astronomy**, vol. 33, part 4, no. 113 (November 2002) includes Paul Charbonneau, "The Rise and Fall of the First Solar Cycle Model," 351-372.

**Osiris**, vol. 17, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ser. (2002) includes Jessica Wang, "Scientists and the Problem of the Public in Cold War America, 1945-1960," 323-350.

**Science in Context**, vol. 15, no. 2 (June 2002), a special issue on science in the Soviet Union, includes Alexei Kojevnikov, "The Great War, the Russian Civil War, and the Invention of Big Science," 239-276; Konstantin Ivanov, "Science after Stalin: Forging a New Image of Soviet Science," 317-338.

**Sky & Telescope**, vol. 105, no. 1 (January 2003) includes Nick Kanas, "From Ptolemy to the Renaissance: How Classical Astronomy Survived the Dark Ages," 50-69.

**Social Studies of Science**, vol. 32, no. 3 (June 2002) includes Mark Winskel, "Autonomy's End: Nuclear Power and the Privatization of the British Electricity Supply Industry," 439-468.

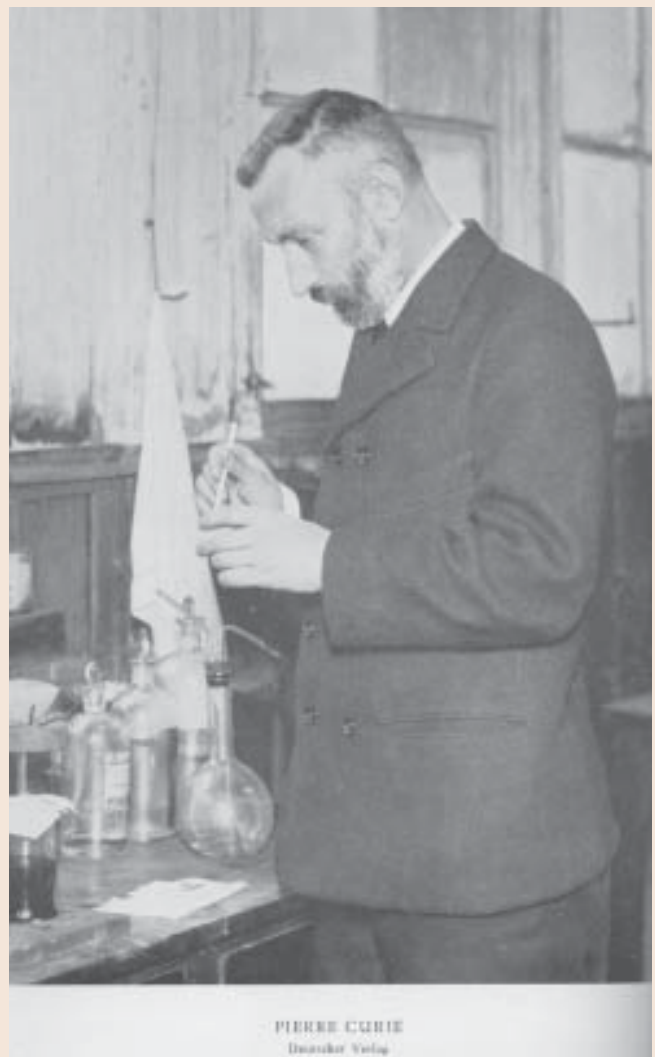
**Studies in History and Philosophy of Modern Physics**, vol. 34B, no. 1 (March 2003) includes Sherrilyn Roush, "Copernicus, Kant, and the Anthropic Cosmological Principles," 5-36; Jochen Büttner, Jürgen Renn and Matthias Schemmel, "Exploring the Limits of Classical Physics: Planck, Einstein, and the Structure of a Scientific Revolution," 37-60.

**Physics in Perspective**, vol. 4, no. 3 includes A. Simões, "Dirac's Claim and the Chemists," 253-266; J. Jenkins, "G.E.M. Jauncey and the Compton Effect," 320-332; J. Teichmann, M. Eckert, S. Wolff, "[The Physical Tourist:] Physicists and Physics in Munich," 333-359. Vol. 4, no. 4 (December 2002) includes E.D. Hoffleit, "Pioneering Women in the Spectral Classification on

Stars," 370-398; R. Singh, "C.V. Raman and the Discovery of the Raman Effect," 399-420; D.C. Cassidy, "New Light on Copenhagen and the German Nuclear Project," 447-455.

**Physics Today**, vol. 56, no. 2 (February 2003) includes Kurt Gottfried and J. David Jackson, "Mozart and Quantum Mechanics: An Appreciation of Victor Weisskopf," 43-47. Vol. 56, no. 1 (January 2003) includes Juan G. Roederer, "Early Cosmic-Ray Research in Argentina," 32-37. Vol. 56, no. 3 (March 2003) includes Lynne Osman Eilkin, "Rosalind Franklin and the Double Helix," 42-49.

**Physics World**, vol. 15, no. 12 (December 2002) includes Mark McCartney, "William Thomson: king of Victorian physics," 25-30. Vol. 16, no. 1 (January 2003) includes Gary Taubes, "Carlo Rubbia and the Discovery of the W and Z," 23-28.



*From our brittle books collection. Pierre Curie from Schöpfer des neuen Weltbildes: grosse Physiker unserer Zeit. Courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives.*

# Friends of the Center for History of Physics

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## Documentation Preserved

Compiled by Katherine A. Hayes

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Note the NEW FORMAT for our regular survey of archives and other repositories with information for historians and others. When the Center for History of Physics began its work some three decades ago, preserving a collection of papers of a modern physicist or astronomer was so unusual that each event merited its own article in our Newsletter. Success in preserving materials has now reached the point where it has become too costly to print extensive details—especially as the information may now be made conveniently available on the Web—so we publish here only brief summaries. Full paragraph-length descriptions for each collection are available three ways:

1. This column is published in its full extended form, as in previous years, as part of our online Newsletter, at

[www.aip.org/history/newsletter/spring2003/docpres-spring03.htm](http://www.aip.org/history/newsletter/spring2003/docpres-spring03.htm)

2. On request, **WE WILL BE GLAD TO SEND YOU GRATIS A COPY OF THE FULL INFORMATION** by regular mail or e-mail.

3. The information on each individual collection may be found by searching for the name of the person or institution in our online International Catalog of Sources for History of Physics and Allied Sciences, at [www.aip.org/history/icos](http://www.aip.org/history/icos).

Many of the following are new deposits not yet processed, but we also include collections that were accessioned years ago but not previously reported here. **In many cases restrictions apply, so please contact the repository for information on access.**

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE. ARCHIVES. 119-129 BARRY STREET, CARLTON, VIC 3053, AUSTRALIA (CONTACT: ARCHIVIST)

Papers of **Geoffrey Ivan Opat, 1935-**. Ca. 1950-2002. Collection is unprocessed; recently transferred to repository. Ca. 40 lin. meters.

GLENBOW MUSEUM. ARCHIVES. 130-9TH AVE. S.E., CALGARY, ALBERTA T2G 0P3, CANADA (CONTACT: ARCHIVIST)

Records of the **Canadian Society of Exploration Geophysicists**. Collection not fully processed. 14 meters, 170 photographs, 14 audio cassettes.

NIELS BOHR ARCHIVE. BLEGDAMSVEJ 17, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK (CONTACT: FINN AASERUD)

Addition to the papers of **Aage Bohr, 1922-**. 1950-1993. Unprocessed. 19 boxes.

DEUTSCHES MUSEUM. MUSEUMSINSEL 1, 80306, MUNICH, GERMANY (CONTACT: ARCHIVIST)

Papers of **Ernst Mach, 1838-1916**. Includes publications; correspondence (approximately 2,700 letters); manuscripts; notebooks; and photographs (approximately 950).

*The history of scientific thought... is the history of the manifestation of a new geological factor...*  
—V.I. Vernadsky

### First Results from New UK Survey

You will find a larger than usual number of collections—19 in all—reported from the United Kingdom in this issue. Most of these records represent the first returns from a new survey of archival repositories in the UK that we are sponsoring jointly with the National Cataloguing Unit for the Archives of Contemporary Scientists, University of Bath. We're very pleased with the good results obtained thus far, and we're looking forward to carrying new reports from the survey in subsequent newsletters.

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON. KING'S COLLEGE ARCHIVES. STRAND, LONDON WC2R 2LS, ENGLAND (CONTACT: ARCHIVIST)

Records of **King's College (University of London). Maxwell Society**. 1939-1970. 2 boxes.

Records of **King's College (University of London). Dept. of Physics**. [1890]-1984. 31 boxes.

Records of the **A-level physical science course, Nuffield Foundation, Science Teaching Project**. 45 boxes, 1 file.

Records of **physics A- and O-level, Nuffield Foundation, Science Teaching Project**. 17 boxes.

Papers of **Kenneth Dudley Outteridge, 1923-1989**. 1950-[1988]. 24 boxes.

Papers of **George Randall Wilkinson, 1927-1989**. 20 boxes, 4 boxes of slides.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.  
EGHAM HILL, EGHAM, SURREY, ENGLAND (CONTACT: ARCHIVIST)

Papers of **Ivor Blashka Hart, 1889-**. 1930-1962. One box.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. THE LIBRARY. CAMBRIDGE CB2 1TP, ENGLAND  
(CONTACT: ARCHIVIST)

Papers of **Sir Fred Hoyle, 1915-2001**. [1920-1999]. 10 filing cabinets.

Notebooks of **W. B. (William Blair) Morton, 1868-1949**. 1889-  
1892. 14 notebooks.

Papers of **M. H. A. (Maxwell Herman Alexander) Newman, 1897-1984**. 1916-1984. 4 boxes.

Notebooks of **Stephen Parkinson, 1823-1889**. [1845- ]. 19 note-  
books.

Papers of **Robert Peirson, 1821-1891**. 1854-1890. 50 boxes.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. ARCHIVE. GOWER STREET, LONDON  
WC1E 6BT, ENGLAND

Papers of **Dame Kathleen Lonsdale, 1903-1971**. Ca. 1914-1989.  
110 boxes.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM. LIBRARY. INFORMATION SERVICES,  
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DEPT., EDGBASTON CAMPUS, BIRMINGHAM,  
ENGLAND (CONTACT: ARCHIVIST)

Papers of **W. E. (William Ernest) Burcham, 1913-**. 1951-1998.  
1 box.

Papers of **J. H. (John Henry) Poynting, 1852-1914**. 1833-1952.  
1 box.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH. LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES.  
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND (CONTACT: ARCHIVIST)

**Crawford Library and Archives of the Royal Observatory,  
Edinburgh**. [1870-1989] 35.5 lin. meters.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. LIBRARY. DEPT. OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
AND ARCHIVES. KING'S COLLEGE. ABERDEEN AB 9 ZUB, SCOTLAND  
(CONTACT: ARCHIVIST)

Papers of **James Paton, fl. 1928-1973**. Ca. 1920s-1970s. 33 boxes.

Papers of **Charles Thomson Rees Wilson, 1869-1959**. Ca. 1890-  
1959. 27 boxes.

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY. INFORMATION SERVICES. TREVITHICK RESOURCE  
CENTRE. P.O. BOX 430, CARDIFF CF10 3XT, WALES (CONTACT:  
ARCHIVIST)

Correspondence between **Fred Hoyle and N. C. (Nalin  
Chandra) Wickramasinghe, 1939-**



*From our brittle books collection Louis de Broglie from  
Schöpfer des neuen Weltbildes: grosse Physiker unserer  
Zeit. Courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives.*

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. INSTITUTE ARCHIVES. 1201  
EAST CALIFORNIA BLVD. (MAIL CODE 015A-74), PASADENA, CA  
91125, USA (CONTACT: JUDITH GOODSTEIN OR SHELLEY IRWIN)

Oral history interview with **Seymour Benzer, 1921-**. Interview  
conducted by Heidi Aspaturian between Sept. 1990 and Feb.  
1991. Transcript: 139 pp. (11 sessions).

Addition to the papers of **Samuel Epstein, 1919-2001**. Par-  
tially processed. 43 boxes.

Oral history interview with **Peter Goldreich, 1939-**. Interview  
conducted by Shirley K. Cohen in 1998. Transcript: 103 pp. (5  
sessions).

Addition to the papers of **George Ellery Hale, 1868-1938**. Con-  
sists of a diary written by Hale from the year 1901, with tran-  
scription by the donor, Professor Wallace Sargent.

Addition to the papers of **G. W. (George William) Housner,  
1910-**. Collection is unprocessed. 54 lin. ft.; 51 boxes and col-  
lection of engineering apparatus.

**George W. Housner Rare Book Collection**. Approx. 270 volumes.

Addition to the papers of **Charles Christian Lauritsen, 1892-  
1968**. 1927-1977. 0.5 lin. ft. (1 box of photographs)



*From our brittle books collection. Max Planck from Schöpfer des neuen Weltbildes: grosse Physiker unserer Zeit. Courtesy AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives.*

Papers of **G. (Gerry) Neugebauer, 1932-**. Includes photographic images. (21 boxes). Materials relating to LIGO (Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory) closed until 2015. 10 lin. ft.

Addition to the manuscript collection of **Palomar Observatory**. 1936-1949. Partially processed. 2 lin. ft.

Oral history interview with **John H. Schwarz, 1941-**. Interview conducted by Sara Lippincott in 2000. Transcript: 94 pp. (2 sessions).

Oral history interview with **Eugene M. Shoemaker, 1928-1997**. Interview conducted by Shirley K. Cohen in 1995 as the first installment of an oral history that was never completed due to Shoemaker's untimely death. Transcript: 21 pp.

Addition to the papers of **Gerald Joseph Wasserburg, 1927-**. Partially processed and incomplete. 91 lin. ft.

Oral history interview with **Rainer Weiss**. Interview conducted by Shirley K. Cohen in 2000. Transcript: 54 pp.

Oral history interview with **J. A. (James Adolph) Westphal, 1930-**. Interview conducted by Shirley K. Cohen in 1998. Transcript: 199 pp. (6 sessions).

Oral history interview with **Ward Whaling, 1923-**. Interview conducted by Shelley Erwin in 1999. Transcript: 106 pp. (4 sessions).

Papers of **Victor Wouk, 1919-**. Partially processed and incomplete. 27 lin. ft. (28 boxes).

Oral history interview with **Harold Zirin, 1929-**. Interview conducted by Shirley K. Cohen in 1998. Transcript: 82 pp. (3 sessions).

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON. LIBRARY OF THE OBSERVATORIES. 813 SANTA BARBARA STREET, PASADENA, CA 91101, USA (CONTACT: LIBRARIAN)

**Carnegie photographic plate collection. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Observatories.** 1890s-1990s. 100,000 photographic imaging plates.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. RARE BOOK AND MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY. NEW YORK, NY 10027, USA (CONTACT: CURATOR)

Papers of **C. S. (Chien-shiung), 1912-1997**. 1946-1985. Collection is unprocessed. 10 record cartons.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY. CARL A. KROCH LIBRARY. DIVISION OF RARE AND MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS. UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES 2B CARL A. KROCH LIBRARY, ITHACA, NY 14853, USA (CONTACT: ELAINE ENGST)

Papers of **Robert R. Wilson, 1914-2000**. 1936-2000. 12.3 cu. ft.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES. BRYAN HALL 201 BLOOMINGTON, IN 47405-1214. USA (CONTACT: PHILIP BANTIN OR DINA KELLAMS)

Papers of **Robert d'Escourt Atkinson, 1898-1982**. 1893-1981. Finding aid completed. 7.4 cu. ft.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH/UNIVERSITY CORPORATION FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH. ARCHIVES. PO BOX 3000, BOULDER, CO 80307-3000, USA (CONTACT: DIANE RABSON)

Papers of **Vincent Edward Lally, 1922-**. 10 cu. ft.

Records of the **High Altitude Observatory (HAO)**. Ca. 1940-1990s. 45 cu. ft.

Records of the **Atmospheric Technology Division**. Ca. 1960s-1990s. 25 cu. ft.

OBERLIN COLLEGE. ARCHIVES. 420 MUDD CENTER, OBERLIN, OH 44074, USA (CONTACT: ROLAND BAUMANN)

Papers of **David L. Anderson, 1919-1996**. 1937-1994. 17.95 lin. ft.

Records of the **Oberlin College Dept. of Physics**. 1873-1994. 11 lin. ft.

**Lloyd William Taylor (1893-1948) and Esther Bliss Taylor Papers**. 1904-1980. 9.4 lin. ft.

Papers of **Robert E. Warner, 1931-**. 1959-2002. 0.3 lin. ft.

Papers of **Robert Weinstock, 1919-**. 1942-2000. 3.8 lin. ft.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY. DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. STANFORD, CA 94305, USA (CONTACT: JEAN DEKEN)

Papers of **Alexander L. Fetter, 1937-**. 1971-1991. 9 lin. ft.

Addition to the papers of **Theodore H. Geballe, 1920-**. 1970-1990. 8.25 lin. ft.

Papers of **A. B. C. Walker, 1936-2001**. Ca. 1983-2000. Collection is unprocessed. 18 lin. ft.

UNITED STATES. DEPT. OF ENERGY. GERMANTOWN, MD 20874, USA (CONTACT: ARCHIVIST)

Records of the **U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Secretariat**. 1958-1966. May include some classified documents. 129 cu. ft.

Central files of the **United States Dept. of Energy, Office of General Counsel**. 1947-1992. May include some classified documents. 438 cu. ft.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY. THE BANCROFT LIBRARY. BERKELEY, CA 94720-6000, USA (CONTACT: DAVID FARRELL)

Papers of **Walter D. Knight, 1919-2000**. 1950-1997. 38 lin. ft.

Addition to the records of the **University of California, Berkeley Dept. of Physics**. Ca. 1920-2002. 58 lin. ft.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. THE JOSEPH REGENSTEIN LIBRARY. DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. 1100 EAST 57TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637, USA (CONTACT: ARCHIVIST)

Addition to the papers of **S. (Subrahmanyan) Chandrasekhar, 1910-1995**. 1927-1999. 53 lin. ft.

Papers of **Morrel H. Cohen, 1927-**. 1957-1985. 104.25 lin. ft.

Papers of **Ugo Fano, 1912-2001**. Ca. 1960s-1980s. 10 lin. ft.

Papers of **Lawrence H. (Lawrence Herman) Lanzl, 1921-2001**. Ca. 1940s-1990s. 34.25 lin. ft.

Papers of **Peter Meyer, 1920-2002**. 1948-1989. 65 lin. ft.

Papers of **Robert L. (Robert Leroy) Platzman, 1918-1973**. 1944-1952. 0.1 lin. ft.

Papers of **Robert Green Sachs, 1916-1999**. 1947-1999. 16.5 lin. ft.

Papers of **David N. Schramm, 1945-1997**. 1967-1997. 61.75 lin. ft.

Addition to the papers of **John A. (John Alexander) Simpson, 1916-2000**. 1940-1988. 432 lin. ft.

Papers of **Francis Test**. Ca. 1920s-1950s. 0.5 lin. ft.

Papers of **M. (Marvin) Wilkening, 1918-**. 1940-1992. 0.5 lin. ft.

The Technology of Power Reactors by **Walter H. (Walter Henry) Zinn, 1906-2000**. 1952. 0.1 lin. ft.

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE LIBRARY. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DEPT. 181 S. COLLEGE AVE., NEWARK, DE 19717, USA (CONTACT: TIMOTHY MURRAY)

Papers of **K. W. (Karl Wolfgang) Böer, 1926-**. Ca. 1962-1992. 127 lin. ft.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. BENTLEY HISTORICAL LIBRARY, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48109-2113, USA (CONTACT: NANCY BARTLETT)

Papers of **Lawrence W. (Lawrence William) Jones, 1925-**. 1953-2001. Finding aid completed. 5.0 lin. ft. and 1 oversize folder.

Records of the **University of Michigan Dept. of Physics**. 1873-2002. Finding aid completed. 9.5 linear ft. and 1 oversize folder.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY. LIBRARIES. UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES. CAMPUS BOX 1061, ONE BROOKINGS DRIVE, ST. LOUIS, MO 63130-4899, USA

Addition to the papers of **E. T. (Edwin T.) Jaynes, 1922-1998**. Ca. 1950-1995. Papers are unprocessed. 15 cu. ft.

Addition to the papers of **Alexander Langsdorf, Jr., 1912-1996**. 1930-1983. Transferred from Fermilab. Finding aid completed. 4 boxes.

*Because we live in an age that demands miracles and grand simplifications, I would have thought that the study of history deserved a fairly high place in anybody's curriculum.... Against the vivid cries and promises of transcendence, we have little else with which to preserve and extend the work of civilization except the voices of experience.*

—Lewis Lapham

This *Newsletter* is a biannual publication of the Center for History of Physics, American Institute of Physics, One Physics Ellipse, College Park, MD 20740; phone 301-209-3165; Fax 301-209-0882; e-mail [chp@aip.org](mailto:chp@aip.org) or [nbl@aip.org](mailto:nbl@aip.org). Editor: Spencer R. Weart. The *Newsletter* reports activities of the Center and Niels Bohr Library, and other information on work in the history of physics and allied fields. Any opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of the American Institute of Physics or its Member Societies. This *Newsletter* is available on request without charge, but we welcome donations (tax-deductible) to the Friends of the AIP Center for History of Physics ([www.aip.org/history/friends.htm](http://www.aip.org/history/friends.htm)). The *Newsletter* is posted on the Web at [www.aip.org/history/web-news.htm](http://www.aip.org/history/web-news.htm).

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Spring 2003

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