



FORUM FOR HISTORY OF HUMAN SCIENCE Newsletter

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<http://www.fhhs.org>

Fall 2006

Notes from the Chair

The Forum exists for one purpose, and one purpose only: to encourage and reward excellence in our chosen field of specialization within the history of science, the history of the human sciences. As a formally constituted interest group of the History of Science Society, we meet once a year, at the History of Science Society's annual meeting in the fall, to conduct our formal business. We will have our meeting Saturday, November 4, 2006 at the noon hour. Please be there.

There was a long period of time, more or less from when the preliminary HSS program was distributed in July until the permanent one was distributed just a little while ago, when the Forum for the History of the Human Sciences did not exist, at least on the HSS Program. Somehow our "traditional" Saturday mid-day meeting, so successful and noted last year with Professor George W. Stocking inaugurating our Distinguished Lecturer series, and such a large audience (over 100 people in attendance), was a non-event, and our choice for Distinguished Lecturer for this year, Professor Jill Morawski, had been hijacked and moved to the Friday noon meeting of that other worthy forum, the Forum for the History of American Science. The minute I noticed this (back in July) I called the HSS office and was assured that this would be changed on the final program. Why not on the preliminary program was never explained to me, and of course a large number of you contacted me to ask why (and how) our worthy organization had disappeared. (Of course we will never know how many people will not attend Jill's talk this year at our meeting, which is correctly listed in the final program as Saturday (see page 45 of your final program).) (Of course – and I had repeated asked for our business meeting to be listed *either* the distinguished lecture – the powers that be did the reverse; in fairness, I was asked if I wanted to flip that, so that the business meeting would come first, which we all think is a great idea, but it seemed to me that the Gods had done enough to us, and I let it stay, hoping to diminish as much as possible any confusion.

Then of course we were able to get a Forum sponsored session, "Popularizing the Human Sciences in Twentieth Century America" [and only one this year]

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FHHS Distinguished Lecture in the Human Sciences Morawski to Speak at HSS

Forum for the History of Human Science announces its Second Annual Distinguished Lecture to be held at noon on Saturday November 4th in Vancouver at the joint meeting of the History of Science Society and the Philosophy of Science Association.

Professor Jill Morawski will speak on "Experimenter, Heal Thyself: Relational Problems in the Psychology Laboratory"

Jill Morawski is Director of the Center for Humanities and Professor of Psychology at Wesleyan University. Her book *Painting Feminism: Reconstructing Psychology: Notes on a Limited Science* (Duchigan, 1994) won the William James Book Award from the American Psychological Association. Her recent work has discussed the role of gender in twentieth-century psychological theory and practices of experimental psychology.

FHHS Sponsored Session Popularizing the Human Sciences in Twentieth Century America

This panel explores the boundaries and intersections between the human sciences—particularly anthropology and psychology—and their popularization by scientists and laymen. Many historians and sociologists have criticized the traditional assumption that elite science "filters down" to a popular audience, losing rigor and becoming diluted in the process. They have suggested instead that popularizers and the public, far from passive transmitters or recipients of scientific knowledge, actively appropriate it for their own purposes. The three papers on this panel argue that the history of the human sciences offers productive sites for the interrogation of the traditional assumption and for the development of these new models of popularization. The three presenters focus on psychologists and anthropologists working as popularizers, presenting to the public advice about psychology, racial mixing, and offering a new image of human nature as innately violent. Each paper illuminates the close connections between scientists and popularizers, even the overlapping of these categories; the use of a variety of media and literary tropes to shape public perception (radio, serialized fiction, travelogue, narratives of discovery); the contravention of the traditional elite/popularizer hierarchy; as laymen and journalists ascended to positions of power in making scientific knowledge; and the role of audiences and consumers in constructing and shaping what popularizers produced. This session promises to shed new light on the power of popularization to shape public perception of the human sciences, even to shape the content of these sciences themselves, and to examine the processes by which popularizers gain the credibility to speak as authorities.

Benjamin Harris "Psychology for the Masses: John B. Watson and "Psychoanalytic Theory" on the Radio (1931-1932)," Tracy Teslow, "Reviews of Race Mixing Transmissions: Pathology, and Popular Anthropology," Nadine Weidman, "Popularizing the Anatomy of Man: Dart, Artery, and the Killer Instinct," John C. Burnham, commentary.

FHHS Officers

2006 Annual Meeting Announcements

Chair

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History of Science Society conference

Vancouver

Saturday, November 4

Following the Noon lecture by Professor Morawski

Vice-Chair

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2005 Minutes

2006 Agenda

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The 2005 meeting of HSS in Minneapolis was the first time that FHHS featured a distinguished speaker—George Stockett, who spoke on anthropology and anthropologists after WW II. Because of the crowd and the excitement, the annual business meeting was very short. The election of officers went as follows: for **Vice-Chair** (John Carson, elected to a two-year term); for **Recording Secretary** (Ellen Hernan, elected to a two-year term); for **Treasurer-Corresponding Secretary** (Nadine Weidman, re-elected to a two-year term); and for **Representative One** (Ted Porter, elected to a three-year term). Since John Carson was at the time serving a term as **Representative Three**, we elected Jill Morawski to finish that term (which expires in 2007). We created a new position, **International Representative**, and elected Hans Pols to a three-year term. In the meantime we have checked the records to find that, at our business meeting in 2004, Elizabeth Lunbeck and Ted Porter were appointed FHHS representatives to the editorial board of the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*. Assuming that they serve a three-year term, we will replace (or re-appoint) them at the 2007 meeting.

The 2006 FHHS business meeting in Vancouver will be will a brief one, on Saturday, November 4, 12:00 noon to 12:30, when we will then hear our distinguished speaker, Jill Morawski, give her talk, "Experimentier, Heil Thyself: Relational Problems in the Psychology Laboratory?" Both events are scheduled for the "Regency A" room of the Hyatt, the conference hotel (check the final program just to be sure).

The following officers must be elected at the 2006 business meeting: **Chair** (two-year term); and **Representative Two** (three-year term, currently held by Daniela Barberis).

Since the Chair is up for election this year, please give all your nominations to our Vice-Chair, John Carson, jcarson@umich.edu

Self-nominations are encouraged. Please consider serving.

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Forum for History of Human Science

an interest group within the History of Science Society
affiliated with *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*

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FHHS Awards for 2006

John C. Burnham Early Career Award

The Forum for History of Human Science is delighted to announce that the 2006 dissertation prize will be jointly awarded to Jamie Nace Cohen-Cole and Dana Jean Simmons. Cohen-Cole is the author of "Thinking About Thinking in Cold War America," Princeton University, 2003. Dana Jean Simmons is the author of "Minimal Frenchmen: Science and Standards of Living, 1840-1960," University of Chicago, 2004. Both dissertations display such an exceptional level of creativity, imagination, and ambitious historical analysis that the prize committee decided to make a joint award this year.

Jamie Nace Cohen-Cole, "Thinking About Thinking in Cold War America," Princeton University, 2003.

Cohen-Cole approaches some of the broadest themes in the modern history of the human sciences. This dissertation explains the sudden emergence of strikingly different notions of human nature and mentation during the Cold War, breaking with extant understandings of the rise of cognitive psychology. His study shows cybernetics and computer technologies to be less important to this development than some historians have claimed; instead, he demonstrates how the on-the-ground psychology of postwar America dynamically and subconsciously informed the development of cognitive models of the person. By keeping the focus on very particular intellectual communities, including the Harvard Department of Social Relations and the Harvard Center for Cognitive Studies, he traces in detail the institutional dimensions of thinking about thinking and uncovers how the ideals of scientific reflexivity and interdisciplinary introduced novel perspectives on a field that is generally held to have evolved through mechanistic theory and experimental findings. The resulting study illuminates how conceptions of mind were attached to diverse public and intellectual projects at a time of national mobilization and international ideological struggle.

Dana Jean Simmons, "Minimal Frenchmen: Science and Standards of Living, 1840-1960," University of Chicago, 2004.

"Minimal Frenchmen" offers a strikingly original interpretation of the historical origins of constructs often taken to be unproblematic: minimum standards of life. Simmons examines minimum standards for food, air, and wages in France over an extended period of modernization, locating their origins in research on nutrition, housing, and labor. She draws on ideas in chemistry, medicine, and architecture and illuminates the significance that the categories of ration, prison cell, and budget had for new forms of government. Her main argument—that the stories of "minimal Frenchmen" belong to the history of political economy—approaches the phenomenon of consumption from the bottom up rather than concentrating on accumulation, leisure, or the

Forum for the History of the Human Sciences announces Michael John Pettit as the 2006 winner of the John C. Burnham Early Career Award for his essay, "The Unwary Purchaser: Consumer Psychology and the Regulation of Commerce in Modern America."

The topic of deception in the marketplace, the chief topic of Michael John Pettit's work, offers a fascinating gallery of rogues along with the legal, bureaucratic, and scientific actors who worked to try to identify, classify, and suppress public dishonesty. Pettit focuses on the United States from the Civil War to the Great Depression, a distinct period, he suggests, during which new forms of deception and new strategies of control were linked to a vast expansion of commercial culture. Ranging through an impressive variety of sources, his paper examines the legal effort in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century to protect consumers from products that were marketed in such a way as to create confusion with a better-established product. In fact, however, as he persuasively argues, this was mostly about protecting established brands against upstarts and imitations. The paper also investigates the marketing of psychology, which came before the courts peddling objective methods for determining when consumers were being misled. However, as Pettit explains, judges generally rejected this form of expertise, preferring their own untutored ability to recognize a deceptive product over the pretensions of science. In Pettit's hands, this rebuff of legal psychology becomes a revealing episode in the history of social science in the public domain, suggesting the limits to the authority of experts before a professional public.

2006 Burnham Award Committee:

John Carson, Theodore Porter (chair), and Nadine Weidman

emergence and expansion of the middle class. This work suggests the centrality of human science, economically marginal populations, and regulation to consumption, one of the most defining features of western modernity and one more typically associated with autonomy and abundance than with dependence and scarcity. "Minimal Frenchmen" shows how needs once believed to be irreducibly minimal and determined by nature actually evolved as subjects of social consensus and mobilization, a process in which the human sciences played key roles.

2006 FHHS Dissertation Award Committee:

Ellen Herman (chair), Jill Moravcsik, and David Robinson

Call for Papers Cheiron / ESHHS First Joint Meeting

Conference Review
ESHHS
Oslo, 9. - 11. August, 2006

The International Society for the History of Behavioral and Social Sciences
and

the European Society for the History of the Human Science
June 25 to 29, 2007
University College, Dublin, Ireland

Papers, posters, symposia, or workshops may deal with any aspect of the history of the behavioral, human, and social sciences or with related historiographic and methodological issues. All submissions must conform to the length limitations listed below (references, tables, etc. may be appended). To facilitate blind review by the program committee, please include a cover page indicating: a) title; b) the author's name and affiliation; c) the author's email address, mailing address, and phone number; and d) audio/visual needs. Reviewing will be by the six-member Program Committee.

Deadline: Submissions must be received by January 11, 2007, and must be sent electronically as an attachment in MSWord (doc) or .rtf format. Please contact one of the Program Co-Chairs if you are unable to submit electronically.

Papers: Submit a 700-800 word abstract plus short bibliography. Papers must be original, i.e., not previously presented at other conferences or published.

Posters: Submit a 300 – 400 word abstract.

Symposia: Submit a 300-word abstract describing the symposium as a whole, and a 500-700 word abstract plus short bibliography from each of the participants. A cover letter should include the names and institutional affiliations of each of the participants, which should not be revealed in the abstracts.

Workshops: Contact one of the program Co-Chairs.

A limited number of travel awards will be available to students, retired faculty, and scholars from countries with “low value” currencies who are presenting papers or posters. Please indicate if you wish to be considered for an award.

Local Host: Adrian Brock, University College, Dublin

For information regarding local arrangements, see the websites below or write to:
cheiron_ahbs@ucl.ac.uk

Program submissions should be sent to *both* of the Program Committee Co-Chairs:

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The European Society for the History of the Human Science held its 25th annual meeting at the University of Oslo in a beautifully restored neo-classical disputation hall a short walk from the waterfront and across the street from the national theater where Ibsen played. About three dozen papers were presented, and while this brief review cannot hope to cover all of them, I do hope to tease out a few themes that emerged in the course of the three-day meeting.

Although heavily weighted toward the history of psychology, mercifully few papers addressed Wundt and his students. When the students were addressed, it was on their own terms and their work in particular national contexts. **Karl Teigen** (*Oslo*) discussed three Scandinavian experimental psychologists in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and their encounters with spiritualism and the occult, each in markedly different configurations in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. **Mike Sokal** (*Wrocławer Polytechnic Inst.*) showed us how J. M. Cattell's who's who of *American Men in Science* was entirely unscientific, although it certainly was experimental. Several presenters discussed attempts to reconcile man and nature. In the case of T. H. Huxley, no reconciliation was possible. It was all out war as humanity struggled to civilize itself in opposition to nature, but nature insidiously crept back into civilized realms. Huxley considered human beings to be combatants against nature, not part of it, with morality being the great example of our ability to transcend nature. Yet maintaining the boundary between human and natural was a constant battle, a chess match, as Huxley put it in one place, or like a gardener, as he put it in another: the gardener wrests a bit of nature from the wild, imposing on it civilization, order, and beauty. But the gardener then faces a constant battle against entropy and re-naturalization by means of bugs, weeds, and so forth. **Roger Smith** (*Russian Academy of Sciences*) puzzled out a riot of mixed metaphors in *Alman's Place in Nature* (1863) and Huxley's Oxford Romanes lecture on “Evolution and Ethics” (1893).

Peder Anker (*Oslo*) suggested that a good-faith effort at reconciliation occurred a century later in “environmental psychology.” Anker situated Herbert Bayer's World Geo-Graphic Atlas in the context of mid-twentieth-century ecological design (open spaces instead of frames in advertising; Colorado's Aspen Institute as an attempt to bring people and nature into harmony). It was Bayer who first created graphical representations of such atlas topics as population growth and emigration, consciously employing Goethe's theory of color harmony

ESHHS, continued

in order to evoke specific moods in the reader. Never copyrighted or sold, Bayer gifted copies of his atlas as patronage items and in so doing revolutionized atlas-making. Anker's paper is forthcoming in the January 2007 issue of *Environmental History*.

Irina Sirotkina (*Russian Anthology of Sirenas*) emphasized modern dance as the refinement of natural human movement. A corrective technique to ballet, which came to be seen as entirely artificial, modern dance attempted to cultivate one's natural body mechanics while permitting a broader range of movement and greater expression of feeling. At the same time the individual dancer cultivated himself or herself through the act of performance. She illustrated her point by turning a few pirouettes herself.

In addition to the artistic view of the self as performance, as Sirotkina described, several scholars described the self as a process of development. **Zsuzsanna Vajda** (*Sziget*) historicized a recent trend in educational psychology of rejecting Piaget's model of child development. Recent investigation into the early childhood acquisition of cognition, emotion, and attachment has led to a model that suggests that children process information much like adults do, and there is little that parents can do, either for better or for worse, to alter the developmental process. Vajda argued that this perception is due not to increased empirical data, as scientists claim, but to the changing social role of children who are now more engaged with adult society than they used to be. One questioner suggested that the perception is less of children as little adults, than of adults as large children, who still need to cultivate and develop themselves.

Long before early childhood education, the American Social Science Research Council took an interest in the cultivation of the self for purposes of domination. **Dennis Bryson** (*Bilkent Univ., Ankara*) explored the SSRC's committee on personality and culture, which sponsored annual conferences at Hanover, New Hampshire, in the 1920s and 1930s in an attempt to construct a grand unified human science from what were then multiple isolated disciplines. Directed by post-Boazian anthropologists (Benedict, Mead, Sapir), the committee on personality and culture attempted to trace the process of personality development, and how an individual personality emerged from a person's "inner force" and subsequently was shaped through knowable external factors of culture.

Greg Eghigian (*Penn State Univ.*) and **Rund Abma** (*Utrecht*) led a panel discussion on *The Self as Scientific and Political Project*, forthcoming as an *Osiris* volume in 2007. Out of this scientific and political project emerged the American mental hygiene movement, whose beginning **Hans Pols** (*Sydney*) located in military psychology. In the early 1940s, when the war was not going well for the American side, psychologists developed a program of rest and recreation to help soldiers cope with loss and trauma. It turned out that a single week of R & R, with sleep, hot food, and a shower, was sufficient to keep eighty percent of the soldiers going. In 1945 it was psychologists again who managed the demobilization of fifteen million soldiers and instituted mental health maintenance organizations designed to detect signs of impending delinquency or neurosis. Eghigian explained that the premise of this project was the idea that individuals could be known, developed, and managed. As such, human beings came to be seen as resources like

any other, and the "self" became a project both for the individual to work on and for governments to develop and control. **Jim Capshew** (*Indiana*) epitomized the discussion with a postcard depicting a skull tipped back and a man tinkering under the hood, captioned "If you are not working on yourself, then you are not working."

ESHHS President **Annette Milberger** (*Barrhaven*) continued her work on Emilio Mirra's mass psychology; here the psychology of revolution and war. Mirra, too, was interested in developmental processes, emphasizing those that were generated within over external factors of culture. "Asian as a living being is continuously developing. Following the rhythm of his inner changes, he transforms his creations." In the 1930s Mirra attempted to establish psychological laws that could predict radical social change - revolution - and to find technical solutions to human unhappiness. Psychology, Mirra believed, was best learned not in the isolated laboratory but by observing human conflict. **Enrique Latrante** (*Madrid*) answered Mülberger's paper with an instructive lecture on the contingency of scientific institutions not only on political and social stability but even on the positive financial support of government institutions. Drawing on the unpublished correspondence of Mirra, José Germain, and Edouard Claparède who organized the Eleventh International Congress of Psychology, scheduled for Madrid in September of 1936, Latrante discussed "the congress that never was." In January 1936 a ministry of the Spanish government pledged to fund the congress, but new elections that spring, leading to two new governments and the dismissal of the republican president, cast that funding in doubt. By June, a month before the outbreak of violence, Germain and Claparède decided it would be prudent to postpone the meeting. Weeks later it was cancelled altogether. Mirra did not agree, writing an irritated letter to Claparède that "small personal miseries" should cause the conference to fail. Psychologists could have learned more, he said, in a week watching the defense of Madrid than in years of laboratory research.

On the topic of government funding and the manipulating of science **Sandra Schrujfer** (*Utrecht*) picked up where Dennis Bryson left off, with the SSRC in Europe at the height of the Cold War. Both the Social Science Research Foundation and the Ford Foundation have been exposed recently as fronts for the American CIA. These American foundations established the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology in 1966 and then funded particular kinds of research for the express purpose of co-opting left-leaning European intellectuals and artists away from communism.

It is not only governments that manipulate research. On the occasion of ESHHS's silver jubilee, **Annette Mülberger** conducted a retrospective of the Society, which included a fair amount of soul searching about the ways North Americans have dominated the historiography of the human sciences. Initially founded as Cheiron-Europe, as if a colony of the mother institution in the APA, within a few years the Europeans emancipated themselves and changed the name to its current designation. Subsequently, Europeans have sought to develop their own research programs, methodologies, and critical standards. While some specific personal connections have been formed across the Atlantic, there is no strong institutional bond between the two Cheirons. Forging such an institutional bond is the express purpose of next summer's joint meeting in Dublin.

History of Economics Society Book Award

The 2006 Joseph J. Spengler Book Prize of the History of Economics Society is awarded to Harro Maas of the University of Amsterdam for his monograph *William Stanley Jevons and the Making of Modern Economics*, published by the Cambridge University Press in 2005.

This book is remarkable in at least three distinct ways. First, it deals with the full range of Jevons's varied intellectual interests, including for example his early studies of cloud formation and his work on the theory and mechanization of logical reasoning. Second, it demonstrates that Jevons's work in the diverse fields he chose to explore is united by common methodological principles and a consistent vision of appropriate scientific procedure. Third, the broad intellectual context of nineteenth century thought against which Jevons's work must be seen and evaluated is fully and carefully rendered. Thus, the book is much more than a study of Jevons's economic thought, yet economics plays a central role. This is because the analysis of economic phenomena became in the nineteenth century the arena in which were contested fundamental issues concerning the mind-body distinction and the validity of intuition as a source of knowledge additional to observation. For Jevons (in opposition to John Stuart Mill) only observation counted. Explanation of observed regularity was ideally obtained by proposing a coherent mechanical analogue that accounted for this regularity in a parsimonious way. Observational error was of course to be expected, so that underlying functional relations could be observed only probabilistically. Jevons did not imply that such an analogue represented absolute truth, but it was all that could be attained by scientific observation and reasoning. Such a methodological attitude pervaded his statistical analysis of economic time series. Similarly, his famous analysis of the balancing of marginal disutility of labor against the marginal utility of the product is to be regarded as analogous to the unconscious physical balancing of a weight scale, not something known directly by introspection or necessarily governed by conscious calculation. He looked to recent developments in "psychophysiology" to provide evidence on the functional relationships involved here, being influenced on this by the work of Richard Jennings.

Jevons's mechanical analogues have affinity to the more recent concept of economic models and it is perhaps here rather than in his use of marginal analysis per

News of Members

John Benjafield, *A History of Psychology*, 2nd. ed. (Toronto: Oxford Univ. Press, 2005); *Cognition*, 3rd. ed. (Toronto: Oxford Univ. Press, 2007 in press).

Hamilton Cravens (*Penn State Univ.*), was recently selected as Distinguished Scholar in Arts and Humanities by his University's Center for Excellence in the Arts and Humanities, which gives him the fall 2006 semester free of normal teaching duties, and he has also been appointed as the Fulbright-Dow Distinguished Chair at the Roosevelt Study Center, Middleburg, the Netherlands, for the spring, 2007 semester. He will use this year's leave to work on a book on changing notions and events with respect to race in post-Reconstruction America, focusing in particular on popular culture, science, and politics and the law.

Greg Eghigian (*Penn State Univ.*), "From Munitus: The East German ()bserved," in *Socialist Modern*, ed. K. Perce and P. Betts (Univ. of Michigan Press, forthcoming).

Ben Harris (*Univ. of New Hampshire*) presented a paper on "Teaching 'Great Psychologists' to Non-Psychology Majors" at the annual meeting of the Association for Psychological Science in May 2006.

Sarah Igo (*Univ. of Pennsylvania*) has just received the President's Book Award of the Social Science History Association for her forthcoming book with Harvard University Press, *The Averaged American: Surveys, Citizens and the Making of a Mass Public* (January 2007). The prize "rewards an especially meritorious first work . . . and is judged on the criteria of scholarly significance, interdisciplinary reach, and methodological innovativeness, within the broad category of monographs analyzing past structures and events and change over time."

Jefferson Poolley (*Milwaukee College*) defended his dissertation at Columbia Univ. on "An Accident of Memory: Edward Shils, Paul Lazarsfeld and the History of American Mass Communication Research" in May 2006.

Dorothy Ross (*Yale Univ.*), "Are We a Nation? The Conjunction of Nationhood and Race in the United States, 1850-76," *Modern Intellectual History* 2 (Nov. 2005): 327-60.

Floyd Rudmin (*Univ. of Toronto*) won the 2005 Otto Klineberg Award of the SPSSI for his essay "Debate in Science: The Case of Acculturation."

Margaret Schabas (*Univ. of British Columbia*), *The Natural Origins of Economics* (University of Chicago Press, 2005).

se that he is most clearly a harbinger of developments in 20th century economics. Evidently there is much to debate but Harro Maas's book will be essential reading for anyone interested in Jevons, economic methodology, or the emergence of neoclassical economics.

Prize Committee: Steve Harniss, Christina Marraczo, Joe Persky, John Winkler (Chair)

New Graduate Program in Vienna

Notes from the Chair

Continued from page 1

In October 2006 a new doctoral program, "The Sciences in Historical Context," was launched at the University of Vienna, Austria. The program is based on a cooperative arrangement among five university faculties: Historical and Cultural Studies, Philosophy/Education, Mathematics, Physics, and Life Sciences. The aims of the program are: to offer a structured interdisciplinary curriculum in History and Philosophy of Science with the collaboration of international visitors, and to make possible the joint supervision of dissertations by historians/historians and philosophers of science and natural scientists/mathematicians. Initial funding has been granted by the University of Vienna on a competitive basis with international peer review to finance twelve doctoral students for three years. Speaker of the program is FHHHS member Mitchell Ash, and a number of the proposed Ph.D. projects are relevant to the history of the human sciences, for example: "Consciousness and Free Will: Physiology in 19th-century Vienna and its sociocultural impacts (Bernhard Bolech); "Psychiatry in Vienna between Humanity, Knowledge and Administration: The Lower Austrian asylum "Am Steinhof" in the first third of the 20th century" (Sophie Ledebur); and "Mach's Future Science: Simulation and the first-person perspective in science" (John Michael).

which the Program Committee placed right after the Forum meeting. Thus Forum members will have the choice of attending the traditional no-host lunch with the Distinguished Lecturer or attending what appears to be a terrific sponsored session, with Benjamin Harris, Tracy Teslow, and Nadine Weidman giving fascinating papers and John C. Burnham officiating and commenting. Perhaps in future years decisions like these by the powers that be will not happen. We shall see.

So, on Saturday, November 4, 2006, please come to the Forum meeting. The business meeting starts promptly at noon; we will elect a slate of officers, present the awards to this year's prize winners for the John C. Burnham Early Career Award and the Dissertation Award, have a brief report from me and any other officers, and then move smartly towards Jill Morawski's lecture, "Experimentier, Heil Thyself: Relational Problems in the Psychology Laboratory". We end our meeting at 1:15. We meet in the Hyatt, Regency A. Our sponsored session is in Regency B at 1:30.

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Benefit to Members
J H B S

For more than three decades, the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* has served as the premier forum for the dissemination of noteworthy scholarly research related to the evolution of the behavioral and social sciences. Among the benefits of FHHHS formal affiliation with the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* is the opportunity for members to subscribe to the journal at a 15% discount off the regular personal rate. The 2005 subscription rates for FHHHS members are

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Thanks very much for your help and support of the Forum for the History of the Human Sciences.

Hann Cravens

Call for Submissions

Journal of the History of Ideas

The *Journal of the History of Ideas*, the premier international journal of intellectual history, has a particular interest in the history of the human sciences as well as the history of science generally.

The *JHI* invites article submissions from FHHHS members.

Now in its 67th year, the *JHI* is under a new editorial regime, based at the University of Pennsylvania. For details and submission guidelines see:

<http://www.HistoryOfIdeas.org>