

mephistos 25

Schedule of Events:

FRIDAY

7:00–8:30 **Opening remarks**
Keynote address by Soraya de Chadarevian

SATURDAY

8:15–9:00 **Breakfast**

9:00–10:50 **Aging, eating, safeguarding:**
(Hi)stories of “Health”
Commentator: Beth Bromely

The Thin Rats Bury the Fat Rats: Origins of the Research on
Caloric Restriction and Longevity, 1925-1946
// Hyung Wook Park

Graeco-Egyptian Uterine Amulets: An Argument for Revised
Interpretation of Function as Based on the Inscriptions
// Kate Marino

“Trying to Educate Children with Half-Starved Bodies”:
School Foodservice and Malnutrition in the United States,
1918-1946
// Andrew Ruis

Futures, Histories, and Predictions in Anti-Aging Medicine
// Courtney Mykytyn

SATURDAY

11:00–12:50 Who makes what science? The political economy of science and technology in the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries

Commentator: Lino Camprubi

Political science at the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques in the first decades of the Third Republic

// Thierry Artzner

The Emergence of Modern Science and the National Movement in Colonial India

// Subhasis Sahoo

Every Week We Find a New Devil: The Crusade for Credible Energy Information and Analysis, 1973-1982

// Lee Vinsel

Engaging the public in nanotechnology?: Contestation and ambiguities of public engagement in nanotechnology research, and implications for the social studies of nanotechnology

// Brice Laurent

12:50–1:30 Lunch (provided for all who RSVP)

SATURDAY

**1:50–3:20 What Lies Between? Constructing &
Complicating the Boundaries of Sex &
Rationality**
Commentator: Tamara Black

The Ovidian Alchemical Hermaphrodite
// Jessica Luther

Gendering the X and Y: Gender Ideology in Sex Chromosome
Research
// Sarah Richardson

Wild boy and prodigy in the wake of a rational century
// Jennifer Mack

Correcting Biology?: Intersex and the Sexed Body
// Tamara Popowski

SATURDAY

3:30-5:20

**Medicalized Subjects:
From Hearth to Hospital
Commentator: Rene Almeling**

Housekeeping a Cure:
Domestic Medicine in Twentieth Century America
// Bridget D. Collins

The Soul is in the Heart:
Ischemic Heart Disease and the Cultural Transformation of
the African-American Body, 1929-1958
// Pablo Gomez

Pharmaceutical 'Correction' for the Restoration of the 'Will':
Medicalized Subjectivities, Mediascapes and Late Capitalism
// Donavan Rocher

American Women's Hospitals, the Armenian Genocide, and
Internationalism
// Jaffa Panken

SUNDAY

8:15–9:00 Breakfast

**9:00–10:50 Seeing Double: Competing Claims for the
Production of Scientific Knowledge
Commentator: Gustavo Garza**

The Visual Culture of Opium in British India,
circa 1750-1912

// Hope Marie Childers

Visual Representation in Classical Archaeology, 19th-20th c

// Stefanie Klamm

Trials and Tribulations:

Bias and Objectivity in Evidence-based Medicine

// Kirstin Borgerson

Beyond Bohr:

investigating Heisenberg's response to the EPR paper

// Elise M. Crull

SUNDAY

**11:00–12:50 Tensions Within and Without:
Socio-Political Struggles and Competing
Explanations in Science and Technology**
Commentator: Joseph Hwang

India Calling:
Orientalism in Contemporary Indian Call Center Discourse
// Tabitha Hart

How a Rule becomes a Law:
Ohm's Law and the Unity of Nature, 1827-1849
// Kalil Oldham

The problem of change in Darwinian mechanics:
An Aristotelian critique through evo-devo explanation of
Morphospace
// Laura Nuño de la Rosa García

Activism or Appeasement? Linus Pauling, Edward Teller, and
the Battle for Cold War Science
// Paul Rubinson

12:50–1:00 Final Remarks

Hyung Wook Park

Program in the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine

University of Minnesota

The Thin Rats Bury the Fat Rats: Origins of the Research on Caloric Restriction and Longevity, 1925-1946

The influence of low-calorie diets upon longevity has become a highly significant biomedical research topic. This paper reveals how Clive M. McCay, a professor of animal husbandry of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, initially observed the phenomenon and contributed to making it a highly productive cross-disciplinary research subject from 1925 to 1946. During the 1920s and the early 1930s, he noticed that trout and rats which had been fed reduced-calorie diets lived longer than other animals with normal diets. This research was a product of his institutional environment—animal husbandry and agriculture—which, as Charles Rosenberg, Diane Paul, and other historians have shown, provided a stimulus for several important developments in American biology, such as the discovery of vitamins and the introduction of Mendel’s laws. Indeed, as a scientist in a state-funded institution, McCay tried to devise a method to increase the lifespan of cows and trout because they were of particular interest to the farmers and breeders in New York State. Interestingly, the scope of his research and its influence were dramatically expanded beyond the domain of agriculture and New York State after 1936. The first factor in this expansion was the Rockefeller Foundation’s support of his research. Warren Weaver, head of the Natural Science Division of the Foundation, regarded it as a promising project that fit well with a new Rockefeller program, focused on cross-disciplinary investigations on biological phenomena. With Rockefeller funding, McCay could expand his program with the cooperation of biochemists, biophysicists, pathologists, dentists, and experimental psychologists, who, through their various approaches, tried to find the reasons why low-calorie diets retarded aging and increased longevity. The second factor in the dispersion of McCay’s research was its incorporation into the new science of aging, gerontology, established during the 1930s and 1940s when the changing social mores and economic circumstances compelled reconsideration of age as well as gender and race. McCay was a founding member of the Gerontological Society of America and interacted with biomedical scientists, who showed a deep interest in his

Aging, eating, safeguarding: (Hi)stories of “Health”

Saturday, 9:00 – 10:50

research and tried to cooperate with him. He was also on the panel of the Gerontology Study Section within the National Institutes of Health, which offered funding as well as a forum for interdisciplinary discussion for researchers on aging. Finally, McCay became a major supplier of aged rats which enabled researchers in many different disciplines to study aging, just as C. C. Little promoted mammalian genetics and cancer research with his mice, as Karen Rader has shown. This paper thus explores a much neglected topic, the history of gerontology, by analyzing how this substantial expansion of a research program occurred, which was originally a small local project for a state's agriculture and animal husbandry. It will be also shown that this expanding network of scientists was due not simply to the practical utility or inherent "correctness" of McCay's work but must also be credited to its broad applicability to various research problems and expertise as well as his efforts of making human connections during the contemporary changes in institutions and funding priorities.

Aging, eating, safeguarding: (Hi)stories of "Health"
Saturday, 9:00 – 10:50

Kate Marino

Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World
Brown University

Graeco-Egyptian Uterine Amulets: An Argument for Revised Interpretation of Function as Based on the Inscriptions

This paper is part of a larger project concerning the function of Graeco-Egyptian uterine amulets. The theory advanced in the literature thus far is that they were talismans used to protect infants and mothers during child birth. Through a joint investigation into their inscriptions and iconography the study concludes that this was not their function. Rather, they were used to ensure the health of the uterus in states outside of pregnancy and parturition.

This paper assesses the function of the amulets via their inscriptions, which can be classified into four categories: those dealing with abnormal pathologies, threats, blood, and lastly those which parallel inscriptions on other classes of medico-magical amulets. In the examination of these inscriptions I draw on evidence from the magical papyri, other medical amulets and the ancient medical handbooks. I demonstrate that neither the language of the inscriptions, the material of the stones nor the iconography of the pieces are appropriate for birth amulets. Having eliminated this possibility I present an interpretation of the inscriptions explaining what uterine conditions they address if not parturition, concluding that the most common condition is prolapses of the uterus followed by distention and haemorrhage. Although these ailments may impact on fertility, I emphasize that no direct plea for increased fertility or safe childbirth is found upon any member of this class of amulet.

The question of women's health in the ancient world is one that is seldom addressed beyond the questions of fertility and child-birth. By attempting to understand what these inscriptions actually say, rather than projecting our own expectations onto them, as has been the case with earlier interpretations, we can gain a more accurate picture of how ancient women approached the question of their health outside of the great, but relatively rare, medical events in a woman's life such as childbirth.

Agng, eating, safeguarding: (Hi)stories of "Health"
Saturday, 9:00 – 10:50

Andrew Ruis

Department of the History of Science

University of Wisconsin, Madison

“Trying to Educate Children with Half-Starved Bodies”: School Foodservice and Malnutrition in the United States, 1918-1946

Childhood malnutrition was one of the most prevalent medical and public health concerns of the 20th century. In the United States, as infant mortality declined and infectious diseases became increasingly controllable, malnutrition gained a visibility it didn't have before. Often vaguely defined, it was a category of disease, a symptom of disease, a disease itself, and a risk factor for the contraction of infectious diseases.

During World War I, when military medical examiners rejected over a third of the enlistees as physically unfit for service, many decried the wretched state of the nation's youths and perceived a crisis of fitness that severely threatened the future of the United States. Thus in the 1920s, eugenics-oriented reformers and the passage of the Sheppard-Towner Act brought money and attention to mothers and children and bolstered preventive health programs such as well baby clinics, milk dispensaries, classroom weighing and measuring, nutrition classes, and school foodservice. By the 1940s, however, only school foodservice was thriving, the other programs either discontinued or radically reduced.

There is little historical work on the problem of malnutrition in twentieth-century America, and even less on school foodservice as a public health initiative. This paper will argue that school foodservice programs expanded in direct response to widespread malnutrition for two reasons: (1) they did not require the separation of malnourished children from healthy children, which the American Medical Association had succeeded in establishing that only physicians could do; and (2) there were compelling economic arguments in favor of school foodservice programs; they utilized an increasingly vast agricultural surplus and increased educational efficiency by improving the ability of students to work throughout the school day.

**Ageing, eating, safeguarding: (Hi)stories of “Health”
Saturday, 9:00 – 10:50**

Courtney Mykytyn

Department of Anthropology

University of Southern California

Futures, Histories, and Predictions in Anti-Aging Medicine

Anti-aging medicine posits dramatic claims for the future; its realization demands reconceptualizing our relationships with aging, medicine, disease, and biomedicine. Predictions from researchers and practitioners regarding the success of anti-aging medicine are intertwined with the ‘buyability’ factor of the public and research funders. The stakes of predicting are high and involve not only the careers and reputations of researchers and practitioners but also scientific monies, pharmaceutical development and, should this endeavor prove successful, society at large. This presentation will address a sort of anthropology of predicting – an analysis not on the efficacy or feasibility of any particular prediction but rather how predictions have come to matter, be strategized and operationalized for anti-aging medicine. Arguing that predicting banks upon a particular imagination of the future, this paper will discuss its driving moral assertions. An imagined future is deeply rooted in the work and discourse of today and so draws upon and influences the perceived moral obligations for biomedicine. Additionally, since portraits of the future are compelled by contemporary perceptions, the histories that ground them are significant. For anti-aging medicine, historical trajectories of both longevity increases and techno-knowledge are critical and often contested bases for predictions. Analyzing anti-aging medicine predictions expose social, moral, and scientific mechanisms that work to legitimize and undermine anti-aging endeavors.

**Aging, eating, safeguarding: (Hi)stories of “Health”
Saturday, 9:00 – 10:50**

Thierry Artzner

Committee on Social Thought and the Fishbein Center for the History of Science and
Medicine
University of Chicago

**Political science at the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques in the first
decades of the Third Republic**

The elaboration of a scientific knowledge of politics and the possibility of scientific politics were central concerns to the political thinkers of most denominations in the nineteenth century. The creation of the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques by liberals in January 1872 offers a distinctive example of the relation between science and politics in the first decades of the Third Republic.

In particular, I claim that there was a shift in the epistemological foundations of political science in the first decades of the Third Republic: whilst political science had mainly taken mathematics and physics as a model, the political scientists of the Ecole Libre took biology as their model.

What were the reasons and the implications of this shift? In order to ground their claim that there could be a science of politics based on history, the creators of the Ecole Libre argued that the recent developments of biology and geology showed that there could be a science of the past.

I study the scientific and political context in which the school was created and suggest that it is important to study the history of scientific ideas to understand how the notions of political science evolved at the end of the 19th century in France. These ideas are in turn relevant to the present because the Ecole Libre's notion of political science has shaped a great deal of contemporary politics, in particular technocracy.

**Who makes what science? The political economy of science and technology
in the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries**
Saturday, 11:00 – 12:50

Subhasis Sahoo

Department of Humanities and Social Sciences (H&SS)

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, India

The Emergence of Modern Science and the National Movement in Colonial India

Sociologists and Historians have studied the role of modern science in India as a means of social change. Modern science was institutionalized in India during the colonial period (particularly by 1900 and the first quarter of the twentieth century). The late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century truly constituted a period of “renaissance” in arts, literature and science. It was a period of cultural and intellectual ferment, which threw up remarkable individual scientists like M L Sarkar (1869), P C Ray (1892) and P N Bose (1891) who dedicated themselves to build up a progressive self-reliant Independent India. The paper narrates the emergence of modern science in colonial India where one finds a ‘cultural encounter’ between East and the West resulting in the establishment of a few scientific societies and institutions in the country. The paper focuses on the Asiatic Society of Calcutta (1784), the Literary Society of Bombay (1805), the Bethune Society of Madras (1851) and specialized scientific societies like The Alighrah Scientific Society (1864) to conclude that modern science evolved more as a cultural activity than a purely economic one during colonial rule. Thus colonial rule fashioned for us a structure of society with an inadequate scientific and technological infrastructure which, weakly linked to our production structure. The link between the two was mediated by the economy of the metropolitan country. The urge, the struggle to build a strong scientific and technological structure linked to our national needs of production has been an inalienable part of our national awakening and independence movement. The paper revolves around the central question i.e. why did modern science fructify in this particular cultural zone (India) under colonial rule so rapidly during late nineteenth century?

Who makes what science? The political economy of science and technology in the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries

Saturday, 11:00 – 12:50

Lee Vinsel

Department of History

Carnegie Mellon University

Every Week We Find a New Devil: The Crusade for Credible Energy Information and Analysis, 1975-1982

This paper examines the creation in 1977 of the Energy Information Administration (EIA), a government statistical agency charged with collecting and forecasting trustworthy energy data. Before the energy crises of the 1970s, the government received the majority of its energy information from trade organizations like the American Petroleum Institute and the American Gas Association. As long lines began forming at gas stations and petroleum companies started raking in alleged “windfall” profits, legislators, particularly Congressman John Dingell (D-Michigan) and Senator Henry M. Jackson (D-Washington), began questioning the wisdom of relying exclusively on industry-supplied data.

Borrowing from sociological theories, this paper first examines how the Task Force that was mandated to create and staff the new federal agency attempted to manufacture “trust” by creating a “credible” institution. Personality, institutional structures, scientific methodology, technology, morality, and academic discipline all interacted in establishing the new agency and defining both its mission and its methodologies. The paper then turns to the early days of the EIA and focuses on its attempts to hire prestigious staff and thereby maintain “credibility” in the face of major institutional constraints. The federal employees authorized to hire the new administrators believed in a technocratic vision that valued objectivity and scientific training. Yet as they attempted to build a trustworthy organization, they were constantly undermined by manifold constraints, including limited resources, complaints from industry, and pressures from an intergovernmental group, the Professional Audit Review Team, that was charged with overseeing the EIA’s work. The paper concludes by suggesting how the EIA’s mission was further attenuated when the burgeoning ethos of neo-liberalism came to the fore under the Reagan Administration.

Who makes what science? The political economy of science and technology in the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries
Saturday, 11:00 – 12:50

Brice Laurent

Direction des Corps Techniques de l'Etat

Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris, France

Engaging the public in nanotechnology?: Contestation and ambiguities of public engagement in nanotechnology research, and implications for the social studies of nanotechnology

With different scales and meanings across countries, research programs have started to stress the need to engage the public in nanotechnology developments. In France, major nano-biotechnology and nanoelectronics research projects have been led from the late 90s in Grenoble, a city in the French Alps. Their impacts have been addressed through public engagement mechanisms organized or supported by local officials, but rejected by activists who oppose nanotechnology research through various forms of demonstrations and intense text writing.

From the example of Grenoble, this paper explores the different meanings given to “public engagement” in nanotechnology and the ambiguities of its use. Drawing on a growing literature on public engagement in science and technology, I focus on two axis of analysis, namely the *framing* of the issues at stake and the *localization* of the level of public decision, and show that none of them is straightforward in the case of nanotechnology. In Grenoble, while activists see nanotechnology as a part of a global program toward a surveillance society they reject, scientists and officials frame nanotechnology social issues as problems of impacts of definite products. Public engagement mechanisms tend to reproduce the latter vision. Moreover, in a context where nanotechnology projects are embedded in pre-existing organizational settings and research activities, with connection to national and European research policies, the localization of the level of the public decision that public engagement is supposed to influence is problematic.

This case study suggests possible directions for the social studies of nanotechnology. In particular, I argue that a reflexive and constructivist analysis of public engagement is needed, first to look at contestation movements in a richer way than through the public perception framework, and second, to ensure that public engagement

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Saturday, 11:00 – 12:50

will contribute to democratize the decision-making process rather than broadening existing gaps between different understandings of nanotechnology-related social concerns.

**Who makes what science? The political economy of science and technology
in the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries
Saturday, 11:00 – 12:50**

Jessica Luther

Department of History

University of Texas at Austin

The Ovidian Alchemical Hermaphrodite

When one thinks of science, one often imagines ideas of progression and modernity. Yet, the history of science illustrates that in so far as science strives for the future, it also dips graciously into the past. This abstract proposes a paper that will focus on how early modern alchemists looked back to classical and medieval ideas of the hermaphrodite in order to explain and justify their scientific search for the philosopher's stones, the ultimate alchemical product.

For alchemists to create the stones, God's knowledge had to be passed directly to them. For that to be possible, the male alchemist's body had to be worn down until his inner womb could be exposed (there is ample evidence of these beliefs from the writings and images of seventeenth-century alchemists; also referred to by Thomas Laqueur as the idea of the "one-sexed body"). God would impregnate the alchemist with His knowledge. Once the alchemist had that knowledge, he could create the philosopher's stones. The belief in the ability of the alchemist's body to morph from male into female and take on the form of the hermaphrodite had its roots in the story of Hermaphroditus told by Ovid, the early imperial Roman poet, in the *Metamorphoses*. It was Ovid who added the element of metamorphosis to the hermaphrodite myth: it was not simply that Hermaphroditus was born with both sets of sexual organs, but rather that he was a man who merged with a woman. This version of the story was reproduced multiple times throughout Europe starting in the twelfth century and was appropriated by early modern alchemists in order to justify how their bodies were capable of metamorphosis. By studying why Ovid's story was useful to alchemists, we better understand how the conjunction of beliefs from the past and about the future intersected with early modern notions of religion and the body to create scientific alchemical ideas.

What Lies Between?

Constructing & Complicating the Boundaries of Sex & Rationality

Saturday, 1:30 – 3:20

Sarah Richardson

Program in Modern Thought and Literature
Stanford University

Gendering the X and Y: Gender Ideology in Sex Chromosome Research

Sex chromosome literature is rich with examples of the gendering of the X and Y chromosomes. For example, the X takes the feminine pronoun “she” and is described as the “big sister” of the Y, the “sexy” chromosome, and the “silent” chromosome (Graves 2002). The Y is a “he” and assigned masculine qualities – macho, active, clever, wily, dominant, and also degenerate, lazy, and hyperactive (Burgoyne 1998; Dowd 2005). Adhering to the image of X and Y as female and male, the metaphor of “sex wars” is common in descriptions of the biology and evolution of the X and Y. For example, the sex chromosome chapter in Matt Ridley’s *Genome* (1999) is entitled “Conflict” and asserts that the X and Y, like females and males, exist in antagonistic struggle and “no longer have each other’s interest at heart” (111). The X and Y, he contends, explain at a genetic level “why relations between the human sexes are such a minefield” (115).

This paper documents the gendering of the X and Y chromosomes as feminine and masculine, respectively, and analyzes the influence of the gendering of the X and Y in sex chromosome research. I argue that metaphors of the feminine X and the masculine Y, which occur throughout the scientific literature on sex chromosomes as well as in popular accounts, help form the background of expectation in sex chromosome research and influence its outcome. The paper presents two detailed case studies of areas in which the gendering of the X and Y chromosomes as female and male has distorted genetic reasoning: the now-discredited Y chromosome “supermale” theories that claimed that multiple Y chromosomes cause high male aggression and the misdirected focus on the Y chromosome rather than the X to locate genes involved in male reproduction.

What Lies Between?

Constructing & Complicating the Boundaries of Sex & Rationality

Saturday, 1:30 – 3:20

Jennifer Mack

Committee on Conceptual and Historical Studies of Science

University of Chicago

Wild boy and prodigy in the wake of a rational century

In 1800 a wild boy living in a forest near Aveyron, France, was captured. He quickly became an object of fascination for thinkers wishing to study human reason divorced from its social habitat. Itard, a physician and a student of Philippe Pinel, took on the task of educating and studying the wild boy, as recorded in *Reports on the Savage of Aveyron* (1807). Thirty years later, another educator published an account of his experiment with an exceedingly unusual subject: Henri Mondeux, an isolated child who tended sheep and had taught himself to perform feats of mental calculation that astounded provincial audiences and some of the leading mathematical minds of the day, including Augustin Cauchy, to whom he was presented at a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences.

The second of these two public sensations has been ignored by historians, but reactions to Mondeux illustrate the Enlightenment picture of the rational mind as quintessentially the calculating mind, per Lorraine Daston, as well as the disruption of this equation—the conviction, in many who observed Mondeux, that reason after all does not mirror arithmetic. Likewise Itard’s study shows a turning point on reason. Initially an adherent of Condillac’s psychology, Itard attempted to instill ideas in his pupil by the addition and subtraction of sensations. Itard’s systematic methods have been taken to inaugurate the science of developmental psychology; less discussed but more remarkable is his decision to abandon the project because his subject proved precociously sensual. What had begun as a study of “natural man” turned into a pathological case, and it suggested that reason did not develop from sensation. Thus the linking of reason to sensation and to calculation, à la Condillac, unravels in these two accounts, to be superseded later in the century by the modern, monolithic notion of intelligence.

What Lies Between?

Constructing & Complicating the Boundaries of Sex & Rationality

Saturday, 1:30 – 3:20

Tamara Popowski

University of New South Wales, Australia

Correcting Biology?: Intersex and the Sexed Body

The notion of the ‘sexed body’ and its apparently enduring facticity has long served as motivation for (and refuge from) various interpretive strategies, each of which has promised to deliver a more accurate interpretation or understanding of that same body than the last. More recently however, there has been an increasingly determined effort by some cultural theorists and biologists to question the very authority of that sexed body as any kind of guarantee against those shifting speculations. An emerging focus on intersex conditions for instance, has prompted some serious interrogation of the divide between male and female bodies, and perhaps even more provocatively, on just how we might revisit the well-trodden notion of difference altogether- the difference between Nature and Culture, between past and present, cause and effect, self and other.

In this paper I will examine the ways in which intersex has been defined variously by biologists, historians, medical practitioners and by intersex activists; what might be the implications of these various definitions for how we approach embodiment and difference? What strange assumptions about the body does defining intersex as the possession of ambiguous genitalia rely on, for example? What might be the difficulties that stem from claiming that intersexuals inhabit bodies whose sexual development is incomplete or excessive? Or that intersex is a socially constructed category that reminds us of the diversity of sex that exists in Nature? What can we say about bodies that don’t ‘discover’ what we might conventionally think of as the ‘truth’ about themselves until later in their lives, or who have been surgically treated with or without their consent? Indeed, what are the sometimes unsettling ethical consequences of thinking about the body in the ways that I will propose here?

What Lies Between?

Constructing & Complicating the Boundaries of Sex & Rationality

Saturday, 1:30 – 3:20

Bridget D. Collins

Department of the History of Science

University of Wisconsin, Madison

Housekeeping a Cure: Domestic Medicine in Twentieth Century America

The traditional account of domestic medicine in the United States is that in the nineteenth century Americans treated most illnesses in the home, but the rise of the hospital and other medical institutions moved treatment increasingly out of the domestic sphere and into the public one. This has led some historians to make a zero-sum argument and assume that domestic medicine declined as scientific medicine increased in authority. In this paper I examine the case of tuberculosis, the second greatest killer of Americans at the turn of the twentieth century, in order to understand the persistence of domestic medicine into the twentieth century. Tuberculosis is a useful case study because family members treated the overwhelming majority of tuberculosis patients in their own homes and countless others employed preventive measures against the disease. I begin with expert advice, especially from physicians and the field of home economics, and add to this a patient and caregiver perspective obtained through public health nursing reports. In addition to an analysis of the tuberculous sickroom I also include a discussion of one of the most visible products of the domestic medicine market: the sleeping porch. Through these examples I hope to challenge our framing of medical history, explore an understudied aspect of the history of tuberculosis, and elucidate the role of the home in our perceptions of disease and health.

Medicalized Subjects: From Hearth to Hospital

Saturday, 3:30 – 5:20

Pablo Gomez

Department of History

Vanderbilt University

The Soul is in the Heart: Ischemic Heart Disease and the Cultural Transformation of the African-American Body, 1929-1958

The history of coronary disease offers us an opportunity to evaluate the way in which human groups appropriate discourses of disease and intertwine them in the creation of social and cultural hierarchies. At the dawn of the XX century, ischemic heart diseases were considered patrimony of educated, active, hard working and successful, although neurotic, sectors of the American population. However, by the end of the 1950s, coronary disease origins had been metamorphosed and linked to inappropriate diet, tobacco consumption and sedentary life styles. Importantly, at the same time physicians linked ischemic heart disease to “bad” life style choices, they connected it to an African-American genetic heritage. The processes involved in the development of contemporary concepts of coronary disease etiology incorporated a complex amalgamation of cultural and social circumstances and went beyond the merely “scientific” and medical. Even though they are imagined, concepts such as race and disease have demonstrable effects in the material realm in which at least part of the life of human beings take place. This paper is an examination of the way in which ideas of ischemic heart disease’s etiology were transformed in the discourse of the American medical world of the mid twentieth century. African-American’s ischemic cardiac diseases were invisible at the dawn of the 1930s. Physicians considered these conditions patrimony of White urban communities. Twenty years later, African Americans had become rightful bearers of the *angina pectoris* curse. Two dialectic events were concomitantly developed around such transformation. From being an illness of the competitive, successful, highly intelligent American elites of the 1930s, heart ischemia became, by the mid 1950s, the disease of a “primitive,” “filthy” African-American population. I aim to evaluate the development of such transformation in the medical discourse, and the relationship of its components with contemporary socio-political circumstances.

Medicalized Subjects: From Hearth to Hospital
Saturday, 3:30 – 5:20

Donavan Rocher

Joint Doctoral Program in Communication Studies

Concordia University, Canada

Pharmaceutical 'Correction' for the Restoration of the 'Will': Medicalized Subjectivities, Mediascapes and Late Capitalism

The prevailing psychiatric stance is that depression is a medical disease (Kramer 2005); however, a growing minority of psychiatrists are beginning to promote the idea that depression is a condition arising from both biological and social factors in the hopes of exposing the reductionism of the medical model (Blazer 2005, Healy 2005). The recent scandals of the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) in the treatment of depression have been one of many impetuses for this debate. SSRIs are also being promoted for a number of conditions that have also been medicalized (i.e. panic disorder, premenstrual syndrome, obsessive compulsive disorder). How are the theories and scientific discourses concerning depression also influencing how other conditions, that are also considered 'anomalies of the will' (Valverde 1998), such as alcoholism and obesity now being described? What pharmaceutical innovations are being promoted that will utilize the success of our understanding about ourselves as neurochemical beings (Rose 2001), for their promotion to the public? For example, the recent FDA approval of Campral for the treatment of alcoholism.

This project intends to explore how individual 'will' is being reconceptualized in late capitalism. Moreover, how a multitude of threads (self-help literature, medical journals, media reports, pharmaceutical drug advertisements) have coalesced in the popularization of 'anomalies of the will' as imbalances in the neurotransmitter system. By exposing and unpacking the factors that have been the underpinnings for these understandings of the pharmaceutical restoration of the 'will', it is possible to articulate how these conditions are being understood and problematize the biological reductionism in this body of knowledge. Following in the methodological fashion of Michel Foucault, this project will attempt to articulate a genealogy of the different discourses that are the basis for contemporary interpretations pertaining to individual 'will' in late capitalism.

Medicalized Subjects: From Hearth to Hospital
Saturday, 3:30 – 5:20

Jaffa Panken

History Department

University of Pennsylvania

American Women's Hospitals, the Armenian Genocide, and Internationalism

In 1917, the Medical Women's National Association established the American Women's Hospitals, an organization that ran all-women's volunteer hospitals to aid civilians and showcase the abilities of women physicians. Beginning in March of 1919, the AWH founded medical services in the Near East to deal with fallout of international war, the collapse of two empires, and genocide. The AWH physicians were assigned to different areas; some controlled by the Turks, others by the Armenians, still others by the Greeks or Soviets. Most of these hospitals served large populations of Armenian orphans and refugees who lived crowded together in utter squalor without enough food, clean water, or sanitary facilities. Such desperate conditions allowed epidemics of typhus, whooping cough, and other contagious illnesses to spread rapidly and kept the hospitals brimming with needy patients.

The AWH was a transitional organization, one that straddled the divide between the medical missions of the 19th century and the secular relief programs of the 20th century. Many of the AWH medical professionals were born to missionaries or missionaries themselves. On the other hand, the AWH promoted itself as entirely secular and claimed to treat all patients without regard to religion. This paper will consider the AWH within the context of international human rights work in conjunction with a historiography of medical missionary work.

What began as a response to exclusion became an international network of American women physicians providing necessary medical care in war-torn areas. Before the Great War, women physicians may have considered professionalism as their driving objective. Some AWH physicians found their role as relief worker to be more vital than their professional disenfranchisement. The AWH was not just a step towards full inclusion, but a story all on its own. The women physicians who ran the AWH were more than feminists fighting for equality; they were proto-international humanitarians.

Medicalized Subjects: From Hearth to Hospital
Saturday, 3:30 – 5:20

Hope Marie Childers

Art History Department

University of California, Los Angeles

The Visual Culture of Opium in British India, circa 1750-1912

My paper examines selected opium-related visual images produced in British India, circa 1750-1912—a period during which the substance served as a major source of income for the British Empire. Such imagery—by both European and Indian artists—cuts across several disciplinary categories, and includes illustrations created for the nascent scientific fields of Botany, Chemistry, and Medicine, as well as those which focus on cultivation, production and distribution of the drug. I argue that such representations can reveal the complex manner in which emerging colonial sciences influenced—and in turn were shaped by—various imperial and local discourses. How did depictions of opium cultivation, production, and consumption participate in and contribute to the discourses of colonial governance and trade, science, and medicine? Who made such images, and for what purpose? From intriguing medicinal plant, to major revenue source, and to public health menace and social evil, the very *idea* of opium was inflected by a range of popular, scientific and governmental impulses, and the visual culture surrounding the drug is correspondingly rich in meaning. I hope to bring into relief not only the dialogic nature of knowledge-production and dissemination that characterized the British colonial project in India, but also the role played by visual images within these intersecting discourses. What were the original intentions in creating the images, for whom were they intended, and what representational conventions do they follow? Through which circuits of exchange have these images traveled subsequently, and why have some popular images endured more than others? Finally, how are today's attitudes of opium shaped by the trajectories laid by colonial-era artists?

Seeing Double:

Competing Claims for the Production of Scientific Knowledge

Sunday, 9:00 – 10:50

Stefanie Klamm

Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin, Germany

Visual Representation in Classical Archaeology, 19th-20th c

In the mid-nineteenth century when classical archaeology began to shape itself as an academic institution, the new photographic technology offered itself as a practicable means for the reproduction of objects. Other instruments of replication and reproduction were at the same time both proven and available; drawings, prints and plaster casts were used until the 20th century. It becomes clear that the choice of illustrative techniques depended not only on the status of the technical development but had specific epistemological reasons.

The paper is part of a project that analyses the direct and indirect consequences of this rivalry of media for the formation of knowledge in the archaeological discipline. It is based on case studies in the different contexts of archaeological practice, comparing published photographs or institutional picture libraries with numerous, although disparate, academic texts that accompanied discussions on the use and application of reproductive visual media for the demonstration of scholarly arguments.

An important point in the analysed area the paper wants to illuminate is the relationship between drawing and photography. Drawings have always been one of the main working instruments of archaeologists. Although photography was applied quickly after its invention for archaeological purposes, drawings were still in use equally and for a long time. The methodological differences between drawings and photography therefore determined the argument about images in the discipline right from the beginning – a point which has been overlooked often.

The main aim is to explore the communication between scholars, draftsmen and photographers, in order to differentiate and explain the different contexts of pictures in a certain scientific field. The paper will focus on early German archaeology, which can be compared to archaeological research in other European countries.

Seeing Double:

Competing Claims for the Production of Scientific Knowledge

Sunday, 9:00 – 10:50

Kirstin Borgerson

Department of Philosophy

University of Toronto, Canada

Trials and Tribulations: Bias and Objectivity in Evidence-based Medicine

The evidence-based medicine (EBM) movement of the past decade and a half advanced the radical suggestion that the practice of medicine should shift from a reliance on authority, intuition and clinical experience to a basis in research evidence. At the core of this movement is the ‘evidence hierarchy,’ which organizes and ranks available clinical research evidence on medical treatments. Despite attempts to claim that this hierarchy is ‘self-evident,’ it is undoubtedly the product of a variety of political, practical and epistemological assumptions. In this paper, I investigate the central assumption underlying the hierarchy of evidence, namely that evidence derived from research methodologies ranked higher on the hierarchy is more *objective* than evidence below.

Objectivity is regularly used to signify “everything from empirical reliability to procedural correctness to emotional detachment.” Heather Douglas has recently identified eight distinct senses of objectivity in common use. I draw upon her careful catalogue in order to characterize the sense(s) of objectivity implicitly and explicitly assumed by proponents of EBM in the design of the evidence hierarchy of medical treatments. These are (1) *detached* objectivity and (2) *procedural* objectivity. I raise some concerns about the potential dangers of relying exclusively on these senses of objectivity, particularly in terms of their inability to address the influence of unidentified social values on science. I argue that an over-reliance on procedural objectivity has led proponents of EBM to the false belief that methodology alone (narrowly construed) can secure objectivity, and also to the related and even more problematic belief that guidelines produced on the basis of the evidence hierarchy provide an objective basis for medical decisions. Finally, I draw upon philosopher of science Helen Longino’s comprehensive account of contextual objectivity in order to suggest ways in which greater attention to *interactive* objectivity might improve EBM.

Seeing Double:

Competing Claims for the Production of Scientific Knowledge

Sunday, 9:00 – 10:50

Elise M. Crull

History and Philosophy of Science

University of Notre Dame

Beyond Bohr: investigating Heisenberg's response to the EPR paper

Philosophers and historians of science have long been engaged in discussing the importance of the 1935 Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen paper arguing for the incompleteness of quantum theory, and Bohr's immediate response to this critique. Very few scholars are aware, however, of a response to the EPR paper written by Heisenberg in Leipzig at the same time Bohr was crafting his more famous response in Copenhagen.

Heisenberg's July 1935 paper "*Ist eine deterministische Ergänzung der Quantenmechanik möglich?*" is fascinating not only in its historical significance as a defense of quantum mechanics quite different from Bohr's, but furthermore demands attention owing to its rich philosophical implications. Specifically, Heisenberg's response does not focus on the *Gedankenexperiment* presented by EPR; rather, Heisenberg frames his defense of the completeness of quantum mechanics in terms of the more difficult conceptual question concerning the placement of the "Cut" between classical descriptions of physical processes and quantum mechanical descriptions. In doing so, Heisenberg proposes what appears to be the first inklings of a contextualized hidden-variables interpretation of quantum mechanics—an interpretation historically attributed to suggestions presented by David Bohm over fifteen years later.

In my talk, I will present a synopsis of this largely neglected response to the EPR paper, highlighting the differences between Heisenberg's argument and Bohr's more famous one. I will also discuss Heisenberg's novel contextualized hidden-variables interpretation of quantum mechanics.

Seeing Double:

Competing Claims for the Production of Scientific Knowledge

Sunday, 9:00 – 10:50

Tabitha Hart

Department of Communication

University of Washington

India Calling: Orientalism in Contemporary Indian Call Center Discourse

India is a popular destination for outsourcing ("The Indo-American dream: Coming of age with call center jobs", 2006; , *NASSCOM-McKinsey report 2002: Strategies to achieve the Indian IT industry's aspiration*, 2002) and has approximately 44% of the global offshoring market, with the United States its primary client. (Schaaf, 2005) Outsourcing from the United States to India is projected to increase considerably in the future: by 2015 1.65 million service jobs from the United States will have gone to India, (Bidwai, 2005) a considerable portion of which will be in call centers. (*NASSCOM-McKinsey report 2002: Strategies to achieve the Indian IT industry's aspiration*, 2002) An apt symbol of the globalization of our post-Cold War era, India's call centers could not exist without the decentralization, internationalism, and technological developments which have led to their growth (Maitra & Sangha, 2005; Tharoor, 2006). And, just as globalization has a problematic neo-colonialist strain (Johnson, 2004; Pilger, 2002), so too do India's outsourced call centers, as this paper shows. Given the economic significance of Indian BPO to the United States and the usefulness of the late Edward Said's *Orientalism* (1994) for understanding the colonialist aspects of West-East relationships, this research paper reveals themes of Orientalism inherent in contemporary Indian call center discourse as it is created in printed North American news. Through a textual analysis of 60 news articles from sources such as *The Economist*, *Forbes*, *Fortune*, *Newsweek*, *People*, and *The Wall Street Journal*, this study discovered and describes four oppressive themes of call center discourse in the data: Indian Call Center workers are portrayed as (1) a threat to American workers; (2) a danger to American clients; (3) strange or problematic "Others;" and (4) exploitable "cyber coolies." Implications include the perpetuation of an Orientalist North American perception of India.

Tensions Within and Without: Socio-Political Struggles and Competing Explanations in Science and Technology

Sunday, 11:00 – 12:50

Kalil Oldham

Department of History

University of California, Berkeley

How a Rule becomes a Law: Ohm's Law and the Unity of Nature, 1827-1849

German schoolteacher Georg Simon Ohm published a foundational treatise on the electric circuit in 1827. Over the next twenty years his work was extended and critiqued by German university physicists such as Gustav Fechner, Wilhelm Weber, and Gustav Kirchhoff. These men aimed to place Ohm's work on secure experimental footing *and* to connect it to the coalescing science of electromagnetism. These critiques culminated in 1849 with Kirchhoff's re-derivation of Ohm's Law on the basis of French electrostatic theory. In this paper I argue that work on Ohm's Law – on electrical conduction and electrodynamics – by Fechner, Weber, and Kirchhoff in the 1830s and 1840s exhibits their concern with establishing the proper hierarchy within scientific explanation of empirical rules and fundamental laws, their commitment to unifying natural laws, and their eagerness to employ analogies between disparate fields of physics.

Private letters and published papers show that Kirchhoff and his colleagues sought to incorporate Ohm's Law into a larger electromagnetic theory in order to buttress their own research, to augment the status of the law, *and* to play a part in the increasingly rapid unification of the field. Their commitment to unification is apparent in their consistent use of mathematical analogies between the theories of heat and electricity and their regular speculation on the common underlying causes of these phenomena. Personal and professional connections ran deep within this small circle of German theorists. In fact, it was Weber's electrodynamics that Kirchhoff used as the basis for his 1849 paper on Ohm and electrostatics. Weber adopted his own understanding of electricity from Fechner while the two were colleagues at Leipzig. And Fechner had devoted much of the 1830s to experimental confirmations of Ohm's Law. Each of these physicists subscribed to a different set of assumptions about realism, physical explanation, the unity of nature, and the purpose of science. This episode provides a rare concrete example of the tension between contrasting views, which characterized German theoretical physics well into the twentieth century; this tension continues to play an important role in contemporary discussions of science.

Tensions Within and Without: Socio-Political Struggles and Competing Explanations in Science and Technology

Sunday, 11:00 – 12:50

Laura Nuño de la Rosa García
School of Philosophy
Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

The problem of change in Darwinian mechanics: An Aristotelian critique through evo-devo explanation of morphospace

The Aristotelian notion of movement is often said to have been overcome by the two great revolutions that inaugurated modern scientific thought: Newtonian physics and Darwinian biology. Aristotle's metaphysical framework was fundamentally developed within biology, which is often ignored when interpreting his philosophy from the *Physics*. In particular, he conceived movement as covering both motion (*kinésis*) and change (*metabolé*) developing the former in analogy with the latter: light bodies move up and the heavy ones down towards their natural place just like an embryo changes (i.e. actualises its essential potentiality) towards its natural mature stage. The success of Classical mechanics lays on the rupture of this essential linkage between motion and change, thus avoiding reference to essences and potentialities on the foundation of mechanics. Interestingly the Darwinian account of evolutionary change, I shall argue, was based on an analogous conceptual turn. The parallelism between the Newtonian revolution in physics and Darwinian evolutionary biology becomes explicit in the Malthusian population growth model. Paraphrasing the first of Newton's laws, its biological counterpart could be expressed as follows: *every biological population remains the same and perseveres in its state of exponential growth, unless it is compelled to change that state by the forces of natural selection impressed upon it*. Within this formulation, like in mechanics, an external force becomes responsible for changes in evolution; in turn, Natural history assumes the role of *kinematics* (restricted to the description of the geometry of evolution) and Selection theory becomes the counterpart of *dynamics* (in charge of explaining its causes). In doing so, Darwin (ignoring biological essences and potentialities) committed the opposite move made by Aristotle, i.e. to explain evolutionary *change* with the conceptual apparatus that succeed explaining physical *motion*. However, the Aristotelian notion of change re-emerges today within current alternatives to Darwinian externalist accounts of evolutionary change. In particular, the evo-devo analysis of morphospace implicitly recovers the old Aristotelian dialectics between essences and

Tensions Within and Without: Socio-Political Struggles and Competing Explanations in Science and Technology
Sunday, 11:00 – 12:50

potentialities. Developmental *change* reappears intertwined with evolutionary *motion* in the form of the evolutionary actualisation of a restricted number of morphological possibilities.

Tensions Within and Without: Socio-Political Struggles and Competing Explanations in Science and Technology
Sunday, 11:00 – 12:50

Paul Rubinson

Department of History

University of Texas at Austin

Activism or Appeasement? Linus Pauling, Edward Teller, and the Battle for Cold War Science

After the successful development of thermonuclear weapons in 1954, American scientists began to reassess their role in the Cold War. As the arms race continued to escalate, nuclear weapons dominated U.S. politics, economy, and even culture. Seen as the indispensable guardians of nuclear knowledge, scientists were essential to U.S. national security during the Cold War. As a consequence, American Cold War science was not an objective, isolated endeavor, but rather a contested form of expertise that was mobilized in the name of national security.

Two scientists took vastly different approaches to shaping the roles of science and scientists during the thermonuclear age. Linus Pauling, the Nobel Prize-winning chemist, used a massive grassroots campaign to mobilize scientists as a force for disarmament. Pauling secured the names of over 10,000 scientists for a petition to stop tests, indicating widespread support. Letters from Pauling's personal papers, however, reveal that many other scientists bristled at this politicization of science. Meanwhile, physicist Edward Teller, the so-called Father of the H-bomb, exploited his personal connections to secure for scientists and nuclear weapons a prized place within the national security state. By molding the composition of science advisory panels, personally appealing to military figures, and even influencing the selection of government science awards, Teller helped strengthen science's relationship with the military-industrial complex. The rivalry between these two men, I argue, played out as a battle for public opinion, but on a deeper level the two waged a war that, in the end, influenced the direction of U.S. nuclear policy and redefined the concept of science within a Cold War context.

Tensions Within and Without: Socio-Political Struggles and Competing Explanations in Science and Technology
Sunday, 11:00 – 12:50

Sponsors:

Southern California Colloquium in the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine

The Colloquium is housed within the History Department at UCLA. Its goal is to provide a quarterly, one day event for graduate students and faculty in the region where new and cutting-edge approaches are discussed. Our perspective is global, and we hope to explore all the regions of the world. Within the next five to ten years the colloquium aims to cover science, medicine and technology as seen in every age and area.

Department of History

The UCLA Department of History is a community of scholars who seek to understand the past and strive to introduce students to the process of historical thinking. It is one of the most highly acclaimed History departments in the nation, with a faculty internationally renowned as teachers and scholars. It is also the largest History department in the United States, with over 70 permanent faculty members, 1,500 undergraduate majors and almost 200 graduate students in residence. With course offerings and graduate training that cover much of the globe, from the ancient world to the present, the department offers the foundation of a broad-based education for an informed citizenry. The department enthusiastically welcomes the 2007 MEPHISTOS Conference to UCLA as part of its support for our outstanding program in the History of Science.

History of Science Field, Department of History

The History of Science Program at UCLA offers graduate students the opportunity to work with leading scholars in the history of science, medicine, and technology.

Graduate School of Education and Information Studies

The Graduate School of Education and Information Studies includes a number of faculty and many students in both of those departments with training and/or interests in science, math, and technology studies. The School welcomes Mephistos to the UCLA campus.

Division of Social Sciences

In the fields of study in the Social Sciences--anthropology, geography, communications, history, political science, sociology, economics, and study of ethnic heritage--faculty and students seek to understand the forces that act on us as individuals and groups in an increasingly complex world. Research and teaching in the Social Sciences bring to life the intellectual and human diversity that are prominent in world cultures--in the political workings of our governments, in creating a new appreciation of history, and in understanding the social nature of the human experience. Students learn exciting and diverse methods of social and environmental analysis, such as archaeology, statistics, game theory, remote sensing and imagery, textual analysis, ethnography, geographic information systems, field work, and ecology.

UCLA History of Medicine

The study of the History of Medicine at UCLA is an interdisciplinary program that encompasses the activities of faculty and staff from History, Neurobiology, Pediatrics, Psychiatry, Public Health, the Biomedical Library, and the Center for Society and Genetics. Our work in the history of medicine includes teaching, research, print and online publications; the development of oral history and archival collections at the Biomedical Library; the offering of prizes for student work; and the sponsorship of the Medical Classics series, an annual series of scholarly lectures designed to enhance appreciation of the links between medical work of the past, and today's basic research, clinical practice, and humanist scholarship. On November 16-17, 2007, we will present a special conference on the History of the Hospital, "The Architecture of Healing", to commemorate the opening of the new UCLA Hospital.

Center for European and Eurasian Studies

The Center for European and Eurasian Studies (CEES) provides a pan-European perspective for scholars and students from a wide range of disciplines. By promoting multidisciplinary teaching and research and disseminating knowledge about Europe and Eurasia, CEES strives to make the study of European and Eurasian languages, cultures, and societies a fundamental part of graduate and undergraduate education at UCLA and beyond.

Center for the Study of Women

UCLA Center for the Study of Women is an organized research unit dedicated to the study of women and gender. Its mission is to reach across disciplines to foster a community of scholars studying women and gender. To further this goal, the Center provides research funds for faculty, affiliated scholars, and students. It also provides opportunities for researchers to share knowledge by sponsoring conferences, roundtables, public lectures, and working groups; by publishing a monthly web/PDF newsletter; and by providing funding graduate students, faculty, and research scholars. Subscribers to the Center's listserv receive weekly updates on events, research projects, calls for papers, and funding opportunities.

Center for 17th and 18th Century Studies

The Center, a member of the UCLA Humanities Consortium, provides a forum for the discussion of central issues in the field of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century studies. It organizes academic programs, bringing together scholars from the area, the nation, and the world, with the goal of encouraging research in the period from 1600 to 1800. It seeks to enlarge the Clark Library's holdings in this period in order to enhance research opportunities. Its publications program is dedicated to making the results of its conferences known to the larger scholarly public. It provides resident fellowships and scholarships to support of research in early modern studies and other areas central to the Clark's collections. And it offers a variety of public programs, including chamber music concerts.

Center for Society and Genetics

From our food and medicine to our sexuality and emotions, the avalanche of new findings in genetics requires us to rethink our views about what it means to be human, to form social bonds, and to live in society. Focusing attention on both the opportunities and the challenges this situation presents, the Center for Society and Genetics aims to make these possibilities explicit and to help work towards a society that understands, discusses, and makes informed decisions about issues in human genetics.

Center for International Science, Technology and Cultural Policy

The Center for International Science, Technology, & Cultural Policy facilitates interdisciplinary research on the influences of government policy on the development of the arts and sciences and their commercial and noncommercial expressions, including technology, the media, fashion/design and other uses of the nation's knowledge capital. These areas, though substantively diverse, have a common reliance on public policies that support the development and productivity of highly creative individuals and the transfer of what is produced in more basic science, art, and other parts of culture into commercial applications.

Our goal is to improve the basis for policy decisions by conducting and supporting solid empirical research designed to examine alternative policy models. To understand systems of innovation and their translation into commerce sufficiently, we need to compare systems across countries, as well as across substantive areas within the same country. Transfer of innovations both within the arts or science in which they occur and to commercial application frequently involves personal actions and social networks of the creators of the new knowledge. Rigorous policy research on these topics requires discipline-based, but also interdisciplinary, research teams that are informed by social-science theory. The Center promotes dissemination of policy research to governments seeking to make more empirically informed policy decisions.

The Center sponsors the monthly Innovation Workshop in which scholars present work in progress dealing with positive or policy issues concerning science and technology as well as innovation in the arts, media, and design

Division of Humanities

Students and faculty in the Humanities explore those large and profound issues that affect all human beings -- questions of meaning, ethical and aesthetic value, expression, belief, and the human spirit. The Humanities examine the cultural traditions that have made us who we are and explore who we can be.

Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies

The UCLA Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies (CMRS) promotes interdisciplinary and cross-cultural studies of the period from Late Antiquity to the middle of the seventeenth century. CMRS sponsors and co-sponsors lectures, seminars, and conferences, and hosts visiting professors, post-doctoral scholars, and other visiting researchers. The journal *Viator* is edited and published annually by CMRS, as is the graduate-student journal, *Comitatus*. A range of books and monographs have also been published under the Center's aegis. CMRS assists scholars, students, and the larger community to acquire a deeper understanding of issues rooted in the past that continue to resonate in our contemporary world.

Department of Sociology

Located in Los Angeles, the city that the world watches to detect the shape of the future, UCLA Sociology sets the discipline's pace. Our internationally-renowned faculty spans the entire disciplinary gamut, from conversation analysis and ethnomethodology on one end, to mathematical sociology on the other, and with virtually every other major specialty represented. We study any number of topics, from the past (18th century China) to the future (the internet); from here (Los Angeles) to there (Eastern and Western Europe; southeast Asia; Latin America); from the smallest-scale (two people in conversation) to the largest (world empires). Committed to methodological diversity, we boast the largest contingent of ethnographers of any department, working in friendly co-existence with a very sophisticated group of quantitative researchers. We conduct sociological research in a myriad of ways, whether through direct observation, archival work, recording of naturally occurring data, large-scale sample surveys, experiments, or secondary data analysis.

Department of Philosophy

"Philosopher," translated from the Greek, literally means "lover of wisdom." The term has come to mean someone who seeks knowledge, enlightenment, and truth. The Department of Philosophy at UCLA emphasizes the great historical traditions of Western philosophers, applying the methods of rigorous philosophical analysis to a broad range of current philosophical problems.

Department of Anthropology

Anthropology, the broadest of the social sciences, is the study of humankind. One of the strengths of anthropology as a discipline is its "holistic" or integrative approach; it links the life sciences and the humanities and has strong ties with disciplines ranging from biology and psychology to linguistics, political science, and the fine arts. Anthropological study is appropriate for people with a wide variety of interests: human cultures and civilizations both present and past, human and animal behavior, particular regions of the world such as Africa, Asia, Latin America, Oceania, etc. Established in 1941, the department grew to prominence immediately after World War II and has consistently ranked among the top ten departments in the country, both for the distinction of its faculty and the quality of its teaching. Many faculty members actively engage in research and teaching in two or more fields, and many hold joint appointments in other departments and schools at UCLA.

Neuroscience History Archive

The Neuroscience History Archives (NHA) promotes the advancement and diffusion of knowledge about the history and sociocultural aspects of neuroscience. Through the identification, collection, and preservation of primary source material of twentieth century American neuroscience, the NHA seeks to create a documentary heritage for future generations that will represent the ideas, actions, and accomplishments of the discipline's antecedent practitioners.

Graduate Division

The Graduate Division oversees graduate recruitment and admissions, including the recruitment of a diverse student body, fellowships, teaching and research assistantships and other graduate student support, and the maintenance of high quality standards in all UCLA graduate programs. They serve as an advocate for graduate education at UCLA and links UCLA's graduate community to the larger university and to graduate education in all parts of the world. Through a variety of outreach and academic support programs, the Graduate Division nurtures the student diversity that has enhanced UCLA's academic reputation. For fellowships and financial aid information visit, www.gdnet.ucla.edu.

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