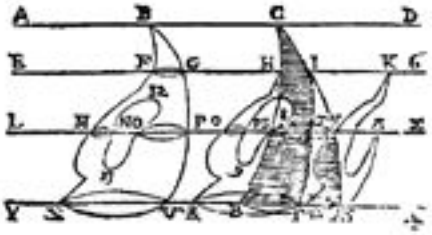
BULLETIN

CSHPM  SCHPM

November/Novembre 2010 Number/le numéro 47

WHAT'S INSIDE

Canadian Society for History
and Philosophy of Mathematics

Société canadienne d'histoire et
de philosophie des mathématiques

ISSN 0835-5924

ABOUT THE SOCIETY

Founded in 1974, the Canadian Society for the History and Philosophy of Mathematics / Société canadienne d'histoire et de philosophie des mathématiques (CSHPM/SCHPM) promotes research and teaching in the history and philosophy of mathematics. Officers of the Society are:

President: **Jean-Pierre Marquis**, Université de Montréal, Montréal, QC H3C 3J7, CA, jean-pierre.marquis@umontreal.ca
Vice-President: **Glen Van Brummelen**, Quest University, Squamish, BC V8B 0N8, CA, gvb@questu.ca
Secretary: **Patricia Allaire**, 148-18 60 Ave., Flushing, NY 11355, USA, PatAllaire@gmail.com
Treasurer: **Dirk Schlimm**, McGill University, Montréal, QC H3A 2T7, CA, dirk.schlimm@mcgill.ca
Past President: **Duncan J. Melville**, St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY 13617, USA, dmelville@stlawu.edu

Members of Council

Francine Abeles, Kean University, Union, NJ 07083, USA, fabeles@kean.edu
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Adrian Rice, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, VA 23005, USA, arice4@rmc.edu
Sylvia Svitak, Queensborough Comm. Coll., CUNY, Bayside, NY 11364, USA, Ssvitak@qcc.cuny.edu

The Society's Web Page (www.cshpm.org) is maintained by **Michael Molinsky**, University of Maine at Farmington, Farmington, ME 04938, USA, michael.molinsky@maine.edu. The Proceedings of the Annual Meeting are edited by **Antonella Cupillari**, Penn State Erie, The Behrend College, Erie, PA 16563, USA, axc5@psu.edu. The Society's Archives are managed by **Michael Molinsky** (see above). **Tom Archibald**, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, V5A 1S6, CA, tarchi@math.sfu.ca, serves as CMS Liaison.

New Members are most cordially welcome; please contact the Secretary.

From the President

It is with great pleasure and excitement that I write my first report as President of the Society. It is an honor for me to follow in the steps of Duncan Melville, who I want to thank for his energetic and efficient work. The Society is in terrific shape and I am confident that it will develop and continue to be dynamic and ever more present on the intellectual scene. History and philosophy of mathematics are, by now, vibrant fields, and I have recently witnessed the expressed desire by members of the international community for a rapprochement between these fields. In this respect, the Canadian Society has served as a model for more than forty years now, and I will certainly do my best to strengthen and consolidate the dialogue and collaboration between both disciplines.

The last annual meeting of the society was held in conjunction with the meeting of the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences at Concordia University in Montreal, on May 29 to May 31. We had a varied and strong program. Despite the fact that one had to use a compass to find the rooms where the meeting was taking place, our sessions were very well attended. A special session on Mathematics and the Liberal Arts, with this year's keynote speaker Hardy Grant, who delivered a beautiful and entertaining talk, entitled *Mathematics and the Liberal Arts: The Beginnings*, attracted a large and attentive audience. No less than 37 talks were presented in the general session and 6 talks were given in the special session, for a grand total of 43 talks. (Since this is a society for the history of mathematics, I have to record numbers at some point. As for the philosophy, I will get back to that later. ...) I want to thank Sylvia Svitak, who organized the special session, and Patricia Allaire, who organized the general session. Thanks also to Greg Lavers, the local organizer, for his work (and I want to underline that he is not to be held responsible for the choice of rooms ...).

As usual, both the Executive Council Meeting and AGM of the society were held at the meeting. New officers were elected and I would like to welcome them: Glen Van Brummelen is the new Vice-President and Dirk Schlimm is now the treasurer. Dirk is replacing Nathan Sidoli who, as you know, now has a permanent position in Japan. I want to express my gratitude to Nathan who has done a wonderful job over the years.

I also want to thank Rob Bradley, Tom Drucker and Greg Lavers, the members of the nominating committee, for their work.

Our next meeting will be a joint meeting with the British Society for the History of Mathematics and will take place in Dublin, Ireland. Adrian Rice will act as the liaison between the societies. I thank him for taking on this task. For those who would like to present a paper at the meeting, the call for papers is already available on the website of the society. The deadline for submissions is March 1, 2011.

Meanwhile, there are many meetings taking place around the world in which many of our members will certainly participate. Some of you might be back in Montreal in November for the meetings of the History of Science Society and the Philosophy of Science Association. I should point out that although there are quite a few sessions on the history of mathematics in the History of Science Society meeting, there are none in philosophy of mathematics at the Philosophy of science session. I personally believe that this is a shame, and I can only speculate as to why this is so. Kenneth Manders will be giving a talk on Descartes' Early Algebra at the History of Science meeting. The winter meeting of the CMS will be held on December 4 to December 6 at UBC in Vancouver with a session on History and Philosophy of Mathematics. Immediately after, there will be, on December 9 to 11 in Brussels, the first international meeting of the association for the philosophy of mathematical practice. Two of our members, Tom Archibald and Dirk Schlimm, are among the invited speakers. Following our own meeting next summer, the 14th Congress of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science will be on July 19 to July 26 in Nancy.

Jean-Pierre Marquis

Sanford L. Segal (1937–2010)

Sanford L. (Sandy) Segal, an analytic number theorist at the University of Rochester, best known by historians of mathematics for his book *Mathematicians under the Nazis* and related work, died on May 7 shortly after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage and stroke.

Sandy was born in Troy, NY, on October 11, 1937. He had an excellent liberal arts education, first at the Albany Academy, a private high school, where one of his teachers, James Colton, who taught classics, stimulated his interest in history, and later at Wesleyan University. He graduated from Wesleyan with Honors in Mathematics and High Honors in Classical Civilization and was a member of Sigma Xi and of Phi Beta Kappa. He read very widely and would frequently suggest books he had read that he thought others might find interesting. He took a quite sociological approach to the history and philosophy of mathematics: he was a social constructivist philosophically, and he believed that mathematical discoveries were strongly influenced by the culture surrounding the mathematician.

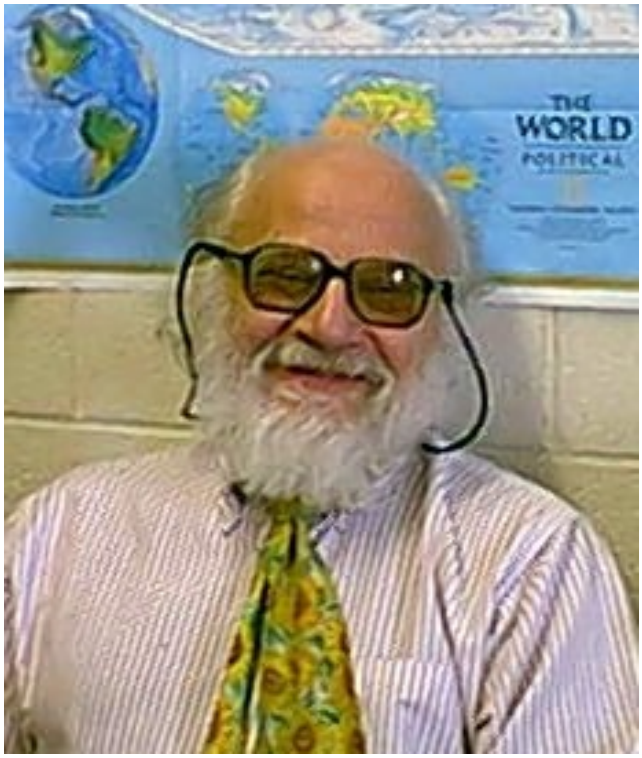

Figure 1: Sandy Segal (1937-2010)

Sandy started graduate work at the University of Chicago and continued at the University of Colorado at Boulder, where he wrote his thesis, "The Error Term in the Formula for the Average Value of the Euler Phi Function" under the supervision of Sarvadaman Chowla, finishing in 1963. He took a position at the University of Rochester that fall, where he remained for his academic career, except for assorted sabbatical or other visits to institutions abroad.

The Fifth BSHM/CSHPM Joint Conference

Trinity College, Dublin
15-17 July 2011

This meeting follows four very successful joint meetings held in Oxford (1997), Toronto (1999), Cambridge (2004) and Montreal (2007), all of which were characterised by very lively and thought-provoking papers presented in a spirit of considerable enthusiasm. In common with these meetings, the Fifth BSHM/CSHPM Joint Conference will feature contributions from members of both societies, covering a larger number of themes than is normally possible in one meeting.

Founded by Queen Elizabeth I in 1592, Trinity College Dublin is the oldest institution of higher education in Ireland. Located in the heart of Dublin city centre, just a short walk from the river Liffey, its 47-acre campus features many attractive buildings dating mainly from the 18th and 19th centuries. Alumni include Jonathan Swift, Bram Stoker and Oscar Wilde, as well as mathematicians such as George Salmon, John Graves and William Rowan Hamilton.

Members are invited to present papers on any subject relating to the history of mathematics, its use in the teaching of mathematics, the philosophy of mathematics, or a related topic. If you wish to present a paper, please send a title and abstract to one of the joint organisers – Tony Mann (BSHM) A.Mann@gre.ac.uk or Adrian Rice (CSHPM) arice4@rmc.edu – as soon as possible, and no later than 1 March 2011.

The conference will start on the morning of Friday 15 July 2011 and will finish on the afternoon of Sunday 17 July 2011. The programme will be available from mid-March 2011 on the websites of both the BSHM (www.bshm.org) and the CSHPM (www.cshpm.org).

A separate registration form accompanies this announcement and should be sent by post to Tony Mann (BSHM) at the address given below. Dublin, and Trinity College in particular, is a very popular conference venue so variations of accommodation arrangements may be difficult to arrange. Any such requests must be made well in advance, preferably at the time of registering.

Enquiries about registration and accommodation should be addressed to: **Tony Mann, Department of Mathematical Sciences, University of Greenwich, Old Royal Naval College, Park Row, London SE 10 9LS, UK.** (A.Mann@gre.ac.uk).

Most of Sandy's early work (and the theses of his five Ph.D. students) was in analytic number theory or complex analysis, totaling approximately 35 articles over the course of his career—including one jointly with Erdös—but his interest in history of mathematics was present from the start. As Sandy noted in his Preface to *Mathematicians under the Nazis*, "When still a graduate student, I discovered by chance and to my fascinated horror that a prominent and distinguished German mathematician had been, as a mathematician, a propagandist for Nazi ideology. At that time, I thought that at some time I would want to investigate this further."

Starting in 1978 with an article for the *Mathematical Intelligencer*, "Riemann's Continuous Nondifferentiable Function Continued," Sandy began publishing what would become seven articles in the history of mathematics. Sandy's work in the history of mathematics centered around German mathematicians, an interest perhaps initiated by a Fulbright scholarship to study in Mainz immediately after finishing his undergraduate degree and continued with a Fulbright research fellowship in Vienna two years after coming to the University of Rochester. A fellowship from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in 1988 allowed him to begin the research on *Mathematicians under the Nazis*.

He recently published a translation, *History of Mathematics: Highways and Byways*, of *Routes et Dédales* by Amy Dahan-Dalmedico and Jeanne Peiffer. He also gave talks at three AMS-MAA special sessions on the history of mathematics at the joint mathematics meetings in 1991, 1999, and 2007 (and numerous invited talks elsewhere), and participated in several electronic discussion groups devoted to the history of mathematics. Beyond this formal work in the history of mathematics, he was fascinated to learn the historical development of whatever he was working on. For example, as the reviewer of Sandy's graduate text, *Nine Introductions in Complex Analysis* (published in 1981), noted, an important part of the textbook consists of notes, including historic material and informal discussions and analyses of the important ideas developed.

Sandy was very involved in the Mathematical Association of America, serving on numerous committees and editorial boards (as well as several AMS committees). He was on its Committee on History of Mathematics from 1998 to 2004, serving as its chair for the first half of this period. During this time, along with Victor Katz, he was responsible for the establishment of the online journal *Convergence: Where Mathematics, History, and Teaching Interact* (which has now become part of *Loci*). At the time of his death Sandy was serving on the ad hoc Centennial History Subcommittee (as part of the planning for the MAA Centennial in 2015).

Beyond his activities in the history of mathematics, Sandy was an advocate for the inclusion of women and minorities in mathematics, very active in governance at the University of Rochester (serving as chair of the mathematics department from 1979 to 1987 and many terms on the University Senate), involved in the mathematical education of pre-service and inservice teachers, and, with his wife Rima, very involved in the Rochester Friends Meeting. (Sandy was raised as a Jew, but, while never renouncing Judaism, he joined the Society of Friends in 1982 and was a regular participant both of the Rochester Meeting and the New York Yearly Meeting.) His historical interests were evident there as well: the "Memorial Minute" written by the Rochester Friends Meeting notes, "Friends remember with awe his carefully prepared series on *Quaker Crosscurrents*, the history of New York Yearly Meeting."

As a senior, I babysat for the Segals' elder son, and the Segals included me in family activities, including taking me to my first Quaker meetings. I was not the only person so befriended by them: they hosted a range of Fresh Air Fund children and International Exchange students, many of whom remained life-long friends. To Sandy I owe my involvement in the MAA: he nominated me for membership in the Committee on the Teaching of Undergraduate Mathematics, which led me to a wide range of involvement and the opportunity to get to know many faculty around the country who shared my interests and concerns. Again, this was typical of Sandy—he was concerned that young female mathematicians tended to "hide their light under a basket" and he encouraged us to participate more fully in the mathematical community.

I first got to know Sandy when I was assigned to be his advisee as a junior mathematics major. I remember his office, with the blackboard covered with

jottings from the three or four different projects he was currently working on, some in number theory, some in complex analysis. When I asked a question about transcendental numbers, he invited me to participate in the graduate seminar he was running on the topic, where I gave my first mathematics talk (on the irrationality of e, the starting point of the seminar). Very much following the style of his undergraduate mentor, Nobby (Norman Oliver Brown), Sandy was always happy to pursue whatever intellectual path a conversation wandered toward—history, sociology, psychology, religion. I had been quite disappointed when I started college, expecting to find an intellectual community among my fellow students, but Sandy and a few other mathematics faculty members at Rochester did provide that kind of community. I always looked forward to the evening at national meetings when Sandy and I would get together for dinner, sometimes with other friends, sometimes just the two of us, for the completely freewheeling conversation—I never knew where it would go, but I knew I would enjoy the trip.

Bonnie Gold

Joint AMS/MAA Meetings in New Orleans

A number of events in history and philosophy of mathematics have been planned for the Joint Mathematics Meetings, to be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 6–9, 2011. More information can be found on the MAA or AMS websites: www.maa.org or www.ams.org.

- Thursday, 6 January, 8:00–10:50 and 14:15–18:05, and Friday, 7 January, 8:00–11:50 (co-sponsored by ICHM) and 13:00–15:50: AMS-MAA Special Session on History of Mathematics, organized by Sloan Despeaux, Craig Fraser, and Deborah Kent. (NOTE: This year, this session is being held on the **first two days** of the meeting instead of on the last two days.)
- Thursday, 6 January, 8:00–10:50: 3rd MAA General Contributed Papers Session, organized by Kristen Meyer and Thomas R. Hagedorn, is devoted to history of mathematics.
- Thursday, 6 January, 9:00–11:00, and Saturday, 8 January, 9:00–11:00: MAA Minicourse on "The Mathematics of Islam and Its Use in the Teaching of Mathematics," organized by Victor J. Katz. (NOTE: You must preregister for this course.)
- Thursday, 6 January, 14:15–16:15, and Saturday, 8 January, 14:15–16:15: MAA Minicourse on "Learning Discrete Mathematics Via Historical Projects," organized by Jerry M. Lodder, Guran Bezhanishvili, David J. Pengelley, and Janet H. Barnett. (NOTE: You must preregister for this course.)
- Thursday, 6 January, 14:45–15:15: "Life in the Trenches with Alice—The Early Years," by Mary Gray, during AWM Schafer Minisymposium.
- Thursday, 6 January, 17:30–19:15: HOM SIGMAA Reception, Business Meeting, and Guest Lecture, "The Special Role of Cyphering Books in the Early History of Mathematics Education in North America," by Ken Clements and Nerida F. Ellerton.
- Friday, 7 January, 10:35–11:55: MAA Panel Discussion on "Writing the History of the MAA's First 100 Years," organized by Victor J. Katz, Janet Beery, and Warren Page, with panelists Mary Gray, David Zitarelli, and Carol Mead.
- Friday, 7 January, 13:00–16:15: MAA Session on "Treasures from the Past: Using Primary Sources in the Classroom," organized by Amy Shell-Gellasch, Danny Otero, and David J. Pengelley.
- Saturday, 8 January, 8:30–10:40: AMS Session on History of Mathematics.
- Saturday, 8 January, 13:00–17:30: MAA Session on "Philosophy of Mathematics in Teaching and Learning," organized by Dan Sloughter and Martin Flashman. See the list of talks in the Announcements column.
- Saturday, 8 January, 13:00–13:40 and 14:40–15:20: "Poetry in Sanskrit Mathematics," by Toke Knudsen; "Jesse Douglas, Norman Levinson, and Anti-Semitism at MIT in the 1930s," by Reuben Hersh; "Tales from the Underground: Polish Mathematics during World War II," by Emelie Kenney; and "Treatment of and Trouble with Zero in Three Centuries of American Arithmetic," by Deepak Basyal, during first MAA Session on Humanistic Mathematics.

- Saturday, 8 January, 18:00–19:15: POM SIGMAA Business Meeting and Guest Lecture, "Will the Real Philosophy of Mathematics Please Stand Up," by Keith Devlin.

Web Review: Facebook

Facebook is the world's largest social networking website, with one of every fourteen of the world's people holding accounts. After providing one's email address and birthdate, a Facebooker can share as much information with as many people as he desires. An individual's Facebook Profile page contains a section for biographical and other personal Info and a section called a Wall, on which the person and her friends can share news: updates on one's activities, links to websites, photos, and the like. A Facebook user also has a Home page, on which is consolidated news from all of the friends with which the individual has connected, the corporate and organizational sites a person "likes," and social, professional, or advocacy groups to which a person belongs. Facebook is free, but ads targeted to the perceived interests of the user appear on the right side of each page. *The Social Network*, a film in current release, purports to tell the story of Facebook's creation and rise to dominance.

I joined the site in April 2009. Like most people, I use Facebook to reconnect with high school and college friends, to keep in closer contact with current friends (including about a half-dozen CSHPM members), and to receive updates on my local community and wider interests. Even though I do not play any of the multiuser games such as FarmVille for which Facebook is notorious, I still find the site to be a mix of information I would otherwise not know and a significant time sink. Perhaps because Facebook users are something of an addicted audience, businesses are increasingly using the site to gather "fans" and market their products. For instance, my news feed tells me about the latest sale at Ikea as well as behind-the-scenes secrets from "Dancing with the Stars."

How is Facebook being used to promote the history and philosophy of mathematics? There are about a half-dozen groups which were formed to study for college history of mathematics classes and a version of the Wikipedia entry for "history of math." There is also a page that shares announcements about Novembertagung, the European conference for doctoral students and young researchers in the history of mathematics. The largest group for history of mathematics on Facebook (at 92 members) is operated by our colleagues in the BSHM, particularly site creator Mark McCartney. About once a month, meeting announcements, other events, and significant dates are shared with members and with people who stop by after using a search engine. Facebook also has a page for "Philosophy of Mathematics" which is operated anonymously. It has 93 people who "like" the page, but no new posts have been added since May 2009.

As with any Internet marketing, updating a page frequently and with novelty is a challenge. I created a page for the book Peggy Kidwell, Dave Roberts, and I wrote together, *Tools of American Mathematics Teaching, 1800-2000*. For the most part, though, I ran out of ideas after linking to the book's page at Johns Hopkins University Press and to online exhibits related to objects used in mathematics teaching. I am only adding content a couple of times a year. Meanwhile, a few spammers have located the page to advertise their own weight loss and other schemes, and I apparently cannot delete those unwelcome posts. So, Facebook provides intriguing possibilities for raising the profile of our discipline, but we have not yet reached a critical mass of participants to initiate and maintain thoughtful discussions with students and the general public.

Amy Ackerberg-Hastings

Announcements

Congratulations to Janet Beery, who was awarded the MAA Southern California-Nevada section's certificate of meritorious service!

Charlotte Simmons is now Chair of the Department of Mathematics and Statistics at the University of Central Oklahoma.

Bob Stein reports: After nearly 40 years at Cal State San Bernardino, I have at last seen the light (yes, in winter it's gray) and love living in Portland. My first professional effort here was to revise my book, written with Laura Wallace, *Mathematics for Teachers, an Exploratory Approach* (Dubuque, IA: Kendall-Hunt, 2009). Earlier versions have been used successfully at

CALL FOR PAPERS
APPEL DE COMMUNICATIONS

Canadian Society for History and Philosophy of Mathematics
Société canadienne de l'histoire et de la philosophie des mathématiques

and / et

British Society for History of Mathematics
Société britannique d'histoire des mathématiques

5th Joint Meeting
Trinity College Dublin
Ireland
July 15-17, 2011

In 2011, the CSHPM will be holding its Fifth Joint Meeting with the British Society for the History of Mathematics. The meeting will be held Friday through Sunday, July 15-17, 2011, at Trinity College Dublin, Ireland.

Members are invited to present papers on any subject relating to the history of mathematics, its use in the teaching of mathematics, the philosophy of mathematics, or a related topic. Talks in either English or French are welcome.

Please send your title and abstract by March 1, 2011 to:

5ième réunion mixte
Trinity College Dublin
Irlande
15-17 juillet 2011

La SCHPM et la Société brittanique d'histoire des mathématiques se joindront en 2011 pour leur cinquiéme réunion conjointe. Elle aura lieu entre vendredi, le 15 juillet et dimanche, le 17 juillet 2011 à Trinity College Dublin, Irlande.

Les membres de la SCHPM sont invités à présenter une communication sur n'importe quel sujet de l'histoire des mathématiques, son application à l'enseignement des mathématiques, de la philosophie des mathématiques, ou d'un sujet apparenté. Les présentations en anglais ou en français sont acceptées.

Veuillez, SVP, envoyer le titre de votre communication, ainsi qu'un bref résumé avant le 1er mars 2011 à:

Professor Adrian Rice
Department of Mathematics
Randolph-Macon College
USA
Tel: (804) 752-7230
Fax: (804) 752-7230

Cal State San Bernardino for years. The focus of the book is on the mathematics itself, but it uses history of mathematics more than most books in the field. I also continue as Chair of the Americas Section of HPM (History and Pedagogy of Mathematics). (See the meeting report in this issue.) Finally, I will be working with the Park City Mathematics Project in the coming year (or more) helping to get mathematics articles by secondary school teachers ready for publication. I will need help reviewing these articles. I will be especially grateful for help from people with strong backgrounds in probability and statistics as well as in mathematics education. If you are interested, please contact me at *bstein@csusb.edu*.

Israel Kleiner has made available the reference list in history of mathematics that he has been compiling for many years. It is posted on the CSHPM website, and Israel invites suggestions for updating the list as well as corrections of errors. A potential long-term project is to use the list as a springboard for reorganizing the current "Links" menu into a repository for electronic and print resources. Contact Mike Molinsky to volunteer for that project. Israel can be reached at *kleiner@rogers.com*, and Mike's email address is *michael.molinsky@maine.edu*. Thanks to Hardy Grant for suggesting to Israel that the list could be of wider interest.

Graham Carr (Concordia) will become President of the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences in March 2011, succeeding Noreen Golfman.

BSHM seeks nominations for the 2011 Neumann Book Prize, for a book in English (including translations) dealing with the history of mathematics, aimed at a broad audience and published in 2009 or later. Individuals may send nominations to Martin Campbell-Kelly, *m.campbell-kelly@warwick.ac.uk*. Reviel Netz and William Noel were awarded the 2009 Neumann Prize for *The Archimedes Codex*; presentation of the prize will occur at the BSHM's joint meeting with Gresham College on early mathematics, 6 May 2011, in London.

Peter Rowlett of BSHM is soliciting 400-word articles on historical mathematics that had an unexpected impact either historically or on the modern world. His hope is that the project will be useful to colleagues needing to defend their discipline and will provide BSHM an opportunity to increase interest, awareness, and knowledge of the history of mathematics among a wider community. To volunteer for the initiative, contact Peter at *p.rowlett@bham.ac.uk*.

Members are reminded to visit *Convergence*, the MAA's free online journal on the history of mathematics and its use in teaching, mathdl.maa.org/mathDL/46/. Articles and classroom activities featuring grades 8–16 mathematics are solicited. Recent additions to the site include: Randy Schwartz, "Combining Strands of Many Colors: Episodes from Medieval Islam for the Mathematics Classroom," with 5 classroom modules for elementary statistics, finite math, calculus, and linear algebra; and Ximena Catepillan and Waclaw Szymanski, "Maya Calendar Conversions," in which students learn how to convert Maya Long Count dates found on stones in the Yucatán to Calendar Round dates. Indices to all 7 annual volumes and a Calendar of upcoming math history events are also available.

The ORESME Reading Group met on October 8–9, 2010, at Xavier University in Cincinnati, OH, to read two papers of Ernst E. Kummer, in which he laid out his theory of "ideal complex numbers" ("Zur Theorie der complexen Zahlen," *Monatsber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* (1846): 87-96; "Über die Zerlegung der aus Wurzeln der Einheit gebildeten complexen Zahlen in ihre Primfactoren," *Jour. für Math.* (Crelle) 35 (1847): 327-367). These two papers (in their original German), together with the English translation of the first (from D. E. Smith's *Source Book*) served as the group's primary sources. ORESMistes Kevin Kirby (N. Kentucky) and Danny Otero (Xavier), with the assistance of Esmerald Nastase (Xavier) also worked to prepare an English version of the second paper. Secondary sources included two articles by Harold M. Edwards from *Arch. History Exact. Sci.*, chapter 4 of Edwards's *Fermat's Last Theorem* (Springer, 1977), and Barry Mazur's book review of Kummer's collected works (AMS *Bulletin* 83, no. 5 (1977): 976-988). The group met for dinner and a first reading session at The View in Cincinnati on Friday evening and reassembled for breakfast and a second reading session on Saturday. For information on future meetings, please contact Danny Otero (*otero@xavier.edu* or 513-745-2012) or Dan Curtin (*curtin@nku.edu*).

Michel Serfati announces the first semester program for the annual seminar on Epistemology and His-

tory of Mathematical Ideas, held Wednesdays at 2:00 pm at the Institut Henri Poincaré in Paris. The emphasis is on Descartes' mathematics, philosophy, and physics: Olivia Chevalier-Chandeigne (Université Paris Ouest Nanterre la Défense), "Les *Regulae*: à source de l'esprit 'algébrique' de la méthode cartésienne," and Michel Serfati (IREM-Université Paris VII), "L'ordre et la mesure dans *les Regulae*: la constitution de la science moderne chez Descartes" on October 20; Michel Serfati, "Les compas cartésiens et le développement de la pensée mathématique du jeune Descartes" on November 17; Michel Blay (CAPHES-CNRS), "Descartes entre infini et indéfini" on December 1; Jens Høyrup (Roskilde), "Progrès graduel vers le symbolisme algébrique dans la tradition d'abaque? Peut-être, mais progré malgré les acteurs, 1300–1500," and Michel Serfati, "Descartes et la constitution de l'écriture symbolique mathématique" on December 8; and Jean Paul Allouche (Université Paris VI), "Qu'est-ce qu'une suite 'compliquée?" on January 19. There will also be a program honoring Ivor Grattan-Guinness on January 26, 2011, with the following presentations: Christian Gilain (Paris VI), "L'analyse mathématique 1750–1850 : quelques réflexions"; Catherine Goldstein (Paris VI), "Charles Hermite et les fondements de l'analyse arithmétique algébrique"; Ivor Grattan-Guinness (Middlesex), "A New-Old Formulation of Arithmetic"; Marcel Guillaume (Clermont-Ferrand), "Théorie des ensembles : de passeurs de Cantor à von Neumann"; and Michel Serfati, "Lebesgue sur Hermite et les *démonstrations dites élémentaires'* de la transcendance de e et π (1932)." See www.irem.univ-paris-diderot.fr/sections/epistemologie.

The ARITHMOS reading group met at Western Connecticut State University in Danbury, Connecticut, October 23–24. The topic of discussion was Chapter 4 of L'Hospital's *Analyse des infiniment petits*, which explains some of the tweets which have recently appeared from Rob Bradley's Twitter account. For information on future meetings, see www.arithmos.org.

The Forum for the History of the Mathematical Sciences (FoHoMS) again held a luncheon, sponsored by the Legacy of R. L. Moore Project, during the 2010 History of Science Society Annual Meeting in Montréal, QC, November 4–7. History of mathematics on the HSS program included: a session on "Community and Isolation in the Ancient Sciences," with participation by Alexander Jones, Daryn Lehoux, and Serafina Cuomo; a session on "Embedding the History of Mathematics in the History of Science," organized by Peter Pesic and chaired by Karen Parshall (sponsored by FoHoMS); a session on "History of Mathematics: New Perspectives from the Far East: China, Japan, and Vietnam," organized by Joseph Dauben; and sessions on "Rethinking the Emergence of Islamic Science," "The War of Guns and Mathematicis: Military-Scientific Collaborations and Methods in Ballistics from Euler to World War II" (including talks by Alan Gluchoff and Deborah Kent), "Early Modern Mathematics," "Mathematics in the 20th Century," and "Computers as Scientific Instruments: Technologies: Scientific Practices, and Social Structures." Other individual talks of interest included William Deringer, "Enumerating Mischiefs: The Mathematics and Politics of Financial Prediction During the 1720 South Sea Bubble"; Florin Stefan Morar, "What History of Discoveries/Inventions: The Case of Leibniz's Calculating Machine"; Thomas Pashby, "Projective Geometry and the Origins of the Dirac Equation"; Tim Nicolaije, "Maths and the City: Positioning the Teaching of Elementary Mathematics in 17th-Century Amsterdam"; and Kevin Lambert, "Imperialism and Mathematics." Additionally, the newly formed Forum for the History of Science in Asia held its inaugural brownbag meeting during HSS. For updates on the activities of this interest group, see www.history.ubc.ca/fhsa/.

Alexander Jones, Christine Proust, and John Steele organized a conference on "A Mathematician's Journeys: Otto Neugebauer Between History and Practice of the Exact Sciences" at New York University, November 12–13, 2010. 2010 marks the twentieth anniversary of Otto Neugebauer's death. Neugebauer, more than any other scholar of recent times, shaped the way we perceive and study ancient science. Less known among historians of science but just as important is his role in the contemporary mathematical community. Though he only coauthored a single mathematical paper not on a historical subject, Neugebauer's career was at the heart of the mathematical life during the period before, during and after World War II. While tracing the ancient transmission of the mathematical sciences, Neugebauer was himself part of a modern stage of these processes, and his career as much as his scholarship responded to his conviction that mathematical reason-

ing was a phenomenon unlimited by nationality, language, or culture. The meeting, hosted by the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World and the Courant Institute at NYU, aimed to cast new light on the many facets of Neugebauer's career, his impact on the history and practice of mathematics, and the ways in which his legacy has been preserved or transformed in recent decades, looking ahead to the directions in which the study of the history of science will head in the twenty-first century. See sites.google.com/site/neugebauerconference2010/.

Tom Archibald (SFU), Alan Richardson (UBC), and Glen Van Brummelen (Quest) are organizing a special session on History and Philosophy of Mathematics at the 2010 Winter Meeting of the Canadian Mathematical Society, held at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, December 4–6. Speakers include: Tom Archibald, J. L. Berggren, James Evans, Deborah Kent, Menolly Lysne, Josipa Petrunić, Robert Thomas, and Glen Van Brummelen. See cms.math.ca/Events/winter10/abs/hpm.html.

Jerry M. Lodder, Guran Bezhanishvili, David J. Pengelley, and Janet H. Barnett will offer a MAA minicourse on teaching discrete mathematics and related courses using student projects based on primary historical sources at the Joint Mathematics Meetings (JMM) in New Orleans, 6–9 January 2011. They would be delighted to see you there. The minicourse is aimed at introducing curricular modules in discrete mathematics, combinatorics, logic, abstract algebra, and computer science based entirely on primary historical source material, developed by an interdisciplinary team of mathematics and computer science faculty at New Mexico State University and Colorado State University at Pueblo, with support from the National Science Foundation. The historical source material includes works by Archimedes, Bernoulli, Boole, Cantor, Cauchy, Cayley, Dedekind, Euclid, Euler, Fermat, Frege, Goedel, Hamilton, Henkin, Huntington, Lagrange, Leibniz, Pascal, Peano, Peirce, Post, Russell, Shannon, Turing, Veblen, Venn, von Neumann, Whitehead, and Wittgenstein. The first session will discuss the pedagogy behind this approach, give a brief outline of the projects that have been developed, and provide snapshots and initial hands-on participant work with four chosen projects. In the second session, the four projects will be examined in detail, including group discussions and more hands-on activity. Several faculty members who have tested the projects with students at various other institutions are expected to describe their experiences. These projects, and the organizers' philosophy in teaching with historical sources, can be found on the web at www.cs.nmsu.edu/historical-projects/.

Dan Sloughter and Martin Flashman are organizing an MAA Session on "Philosophy of Mathematics in Teaching in Learning" during JMM, 6–9 January 2011. Scheduled speakers include: Martin E. Flashman (Humboldt State), "Square Roots: Adding Philosophical Contexts and Issues to Enhance Understanding"; Whitney Johnson (UMCP) and Bill Rosenthal (LaGuardia CC, CUNY), "Precalculus from an Ontological Perspective"; Tom Drucker (Wisconsin-Whitewater), "Putting Content into a Fictionalist Account of Mathematics for Non-Mathematicians"; Sheila K. Miller (USMA), "On the Value of Doubt and Discomfort"; Jeff Buechner (Rutgers-Newark and CUNY Grad. Ctr.), "Mathematical Understanding and Philosophies of Mathematics"; Ruggero Ferro (Verona), "Abstraction and Objectivity in Mathematics"; James R. Henderson (Pittsburgh-Titusville), "Causation and Explanation in Mathematics"; Andy D. Martin (Kentucky State), "Claims Become Theorems, But Who Decides?"; Firooz Khosraviyani (Texas A&M Intl.), Terutake Abe (South Texas), and Juan J. Arellano (Texas A&M Intl.), "Definitions in Their Developmental Stages: What Should We Call Them?"

Colin McKinney is organizing a special session on history of mathematics at the Spring 2011 AMS Central Section Meeting on March 18–20, 2011, at the University of Iowa in Iowa City, IA. A combination of 20- and 40-minute talks are anticipated, depending on interest levels and speaker preferences. If you are interested in submitting an abstract, please contact Colin via email, *cmckinney@bumail.bradley.edu*. The AMS deadline for abstract submission is January 24, 2011.

Fred Rickey (USMA) and Jim Tattersall (Providence) are organizing a Special Session on History and Philosophy of Mathematics for the AMS Eastern Section meeting on April 9–10, 2011, at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Massachusetts. Scheduled speakers include: Fran Abeles (Kean); Amy Ackerberg-Hastings (UMUC); Chris

Baltus (SUNY Oswego); Jennifer Beineke (W. New Eng.); Tom Drucker (Wisconsin-Whitewater); Hardy Grant (York); Toke Knudsen (SUNY Oneonta); Duncan Melville (St. Lawrence); Andrew Perry (Springfield); Fred Rickey (USMA); Dave Roberts (Prince George's CC); Shai Simonson (Stonehill); Jim Tattersall (Providence); and Paul Wolfson (West Chester).

Robert Bradley (Adelphi) will deliver the invited address, "From Differentials to Limits: Fleeting Flirtations and Lingering Loyalties," to the MAA New Jersey Section Spring Meeting, to be held at Middlesex County College in Edison, New Jersey, on April 10, 2010, while Karen Parshall (UVA) will deliver the invited address, "The Internationalization of Mathematics in a World of Nations, 1800–1960," to the MAA Ohio Section Spring Meeting in Kent, Ohio, on April 16–17, 2010.

The Center for the History of Physics at the American Institute of Physics is organizing a multi-day conference for graduate students and early career scholars interested in the history of the physical sciences to be held in Summer 2011 in Washington, DC. If you are interested in learning more, please contact Amy Fisher, *afisher@aip.org*.

A new census of extant copies of the first edition of Isaac Newton's *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (1687) is being prepared. This census is seeking any information on copies that are/were either owned by private collectors or located in obscure places (e.g., little known libraries not integrated into Worldcat, ESTC, KVK, etc.). Contact Mordechai Feingold, *feingold@hss.caltech.edu*, or Andrej Svorencik, *a.svorencik@uva.nl*.

The first issue of *HOPOS: The Journal of the International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science* is scheduled to appear in Spring 2011 in print and electronic formats from the University of Chicago Press. The editors invite submission of article-length manuscripts of the highest-quality scholarship on the history of philosophical discussions about science. The history of philosophy of science is broadly construed to include topics in the history of related disciplines, in all time periods and all geographical areas, using diverse methodologies. The journal aims to provide an outlet for interdisciplinary work, increase the already unusually high level of participation of international scholars in the history of the philosophy of science, raise the level of work in the history of philosophy of science by publishing scholarship that helps to explain the links among philosophy, science, and mathematics, along with the social, economic, and political context, which is indispensable for a genuine understanding of the history of philosophy. HOPOS scholarship is firmly concerned with situating philosophical understandings of science within the broader historical and philosophical settings in which they were developed, and against the backdrop of mainstream issues in philosophical thought, covering epistemological, methodological, metaphysical, and moral issues relevant to the growth of our knowledge of the world and human nature. The journal does not limit submissions to HOPOS members. Scholars from all related disciplines are encouraged to submit to the journal. The length of articles is flexible, and all articles published in HOPOS are peer reviewed.[1] The program for the 2010 HOPOS meeting, which was held June 24–27 in Budapest, is available at the conference's website.[2]

The *Journal of Humanistic Mathematics* will also debut in 2011. This new journal will explore mathematics as a human endeavor. Particular emphasis will be given to aesthetic, historical, literary, pedagogical, philosophical, psychological, and sociological aspects, providing a broad platform for academic and informal discussions about the practice of mathematics. The editors seek research articles in education, philosophy, sociology, or history of mathematics; reflective essays, opinion pieces, and informal works that intend to spark discussion about mathematics; and explorations of the interface between mathematics and the wider humanities, such as poems and short stories. See journal-of-humanistic-mathematics.org.

Princeton Global Science (www.princetonglobalscience.org) is a new initiative of Princeton University Press highlighting the work of PUP authors in addressing the great scientific and technological issues alive in the world today. On the first and fifteenth of each month, the blog accessible from the site will feature a recent PUP author, book, series, or other publication that delivers an important message on scientific research, science policy, or the connection between science and culture. The site also announces

[1] See www.journals.uchicago.edu/toc/hopos/ for further information and author instructions.

[2] See www.hopos2010.ceu.hu/.

events, awards, and other publishing news. The aims of the site are to increase scientific literacy and to unite the variety of PUP publications on science, history of science, and science and public policy in one location.

The latest newsletter of the International History, Philosophy, and Science Teaching group (IHPST) is available online at www.ihpst.org/newsletters.html.

The Inter-Union Commission for the History of Astronomy has re-launched its newsletter, which can be found at www.dhstweb.org.

Brepols Publishers announces the first issue of *Almagest*, a new international journal for the history of scientific ideas.[3] The first issue contained a brief article by Roger Hahn on "Laplace's Private Religious Discomfort."

The Bibliografía Histórica sobre la Ciencia y la Técnica en España (Historical Bibliography on Science and Technology in Spain) has been updated under the direction of María Luz López Terrada and Julia Osca Lluch and funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation. The database brings together the largest number of works in the history of science published in Spain or by Spanish authors, including local or regional research that may not appear in international databases. The interface of the database has also been improved. Access is free, at www.ihmc.uv-csic.es/buscador.php.

The Philadelphia Area Center for History of Science offers Dissertation Research Fellowships (one month, with a $2,000 stipend) and Dissertation Writing Fellowships (nine months, with a $23,000 stipend) for doctoral candidates whose projects are concerned with the history of science, technology or medicine. The one-month fellowships are intended for students wishing to use the collections of two or more of the Center's member institutions, which include some of the premier repositories of primary source materials in the United States, and the nine-month fellowships are for students wishing to participate in our interdisciplinary community of scholars while completing research and writing their dissertations. Applications must be submitted online by 10 January 2011. For more information on the Center's fellowships, resources for research, events and activities, see www.pachs.net.

The American Philosophical Society Library offers research fellowships of 1–3 months for scholars and Ph.D. candidates. The Library's collections are notable for their depth in the History of Science, Medicine, and Technology and in Intellectual History, including physics and quantum mechanics and astronomy. The stipend is $2,000 per month, and degreed independent scholars are encouraged to apply. Awardees may take their fellowships at any time between 1 June 2011 and 31 May 2012. Applications are due 1 March 2011 through the Society's website.[4]

The History of Mathematics Special Interest Group of the MAA (HOM SIGMAA) is pleased to announce its eighth annual student writing contest. This contest promotes undergraduate interest and research in the history of mathematics. The contest is open to all undergraduates, whether or not they are enrolled in a history of mathematics course. Submission details can be found at www.homsigmaa.org. Direct questions to Amy Shell-Gellasch, *shella@beloit.edu*. The submission deadline is March 31, 2011.

AGM of CSHPM/SCHPM

The Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Society for History and Philosophy of Mathematics took place at Concordia University, Montreal, QC, on May 30, 2010. The meeting, with 44 members in attendance, was called to order at 12:40 pm by Duncan Melville, President.

Agenda for the General Meeting

- Approval of Agenda
- Approval of Minutes of 2009 AGM
- Treasurer's Report
- Secretary's Report, including report of Nominating Committee
- *Proceedings* Editor's Report
- *Bulletin* Editor's Report
- Webmaster's Report
- Archivist's Report
- 2011 Meeting

[3] See www.brepols.net/Pages/Home.aspx.

[4] See www.amphilsoc.org/grants/resident.

- Future Meetings
- Other Business

1. a) The agenda for the general meeting was approved. b) The President expressed thanks to the other officers, the session organizers (Sylvia Svitak and Patricia Allaire), the local organizer (Greg Lavers), and the nominating committee (Rob Bradley, Tom Drucker, and Greg Lavers).
2. **Motion:** To approve the minutes of the 2009 Annual General Meeting as printed in the November 2009 *Bulletin*. **Carried unanimously.**

   The meeting was interrupted so that the representatives of FedCan could address the members. The representatives noted that SHRCC received $3 million in unrestricted funds that will be allocated for funding of new scholars. They also reported that the budget will be very "tough" in 2011. A discussion of strategic planning is beginning. Members are asked to watch the web site for discussion of the document. There is a new "program subculture," that will allow for small grants and is a transformation of how SHRCC distributes funds. There is a new membership renewal tool available to the participating societies.

   The meeting was resumed at 1:10 pm.
3. a) Nathan Sidoli sent word referring the membership to the May 2010 *Bulletin* for the Treasurer's Report. b) Robert Thomas suggested that excess funds be moved into the May Fund so that they might earn interest. Duncan noted, however, that we do need to keep a fair amount of liquidity in order to pay the bills for journal subscriptions, etc., which come in at unpredictable times. Perhaps the incoming Treasurer will investigate. c) David Bellhouse noted that, because we are considered a business, we would have to have a large amount available should we wish to invest.
4. The Secretary, Patricia Allaire, provided comparative membership data for 2009 and 2010 as well as the results of the 2010 Council election. Please refer to the CSHPM Executive Council Minutes in this issue of the *Bulletin* for this data and the Secretary's comments. All of those on the Council slate as proposed by the Nominating Committee were elected.
5. *Proceedings* Editor, Antonella Cupillari, sent word that the deadline for contributions to the 2010 volume will be September 30, 2010. The Editor strongly requests that the deadline be honored. Those wishing to submit to the *Proceedings* are reminded that Society membership is required. The Editor suggested that contributors be requested to limit their submissions to roughly correspond to the paper presented. The membership agreed to a limit of 25 pages per submission.

   Antonella's University, Penn State-Erie, will no longer pay postage for the *Proceedings*. It was suggested that the *Proceedings* going to recipients in Canada be sent in bulk to a member in Canada for forwarding to the individual recipients. Antonella goes to Toronto frequently and could deliver the box by hand, should the volunteer be in that city. Even if mailing of the box is required, this step will probably save money and will eliminate the problem of having to complete a customs form for each volume. The Secretary will provide mailing labels and CSHPM will reimburse all other expenses. Greg Lavers, although not in Toronto, volunteered to receive and forward the *Proceedings*. David Bellhouse said that he believes mailing within Ontario may be done for free via the inter-university system; George Styan used this method with another society years ago.
6. a) *Bulletin* Content Editor, Amy Ackerberg-Hastings, reported that the added role of the Production Editor has worked well. b) Amy would like to formalize the editorial policy in order to deal more easily with unsuitable contributions. c) Bonnie Gold will write a tribute to Sanford Segal. However, she would like help, either in the form of a co-author or of people who can provide information on the historical side of Segal's work. d) October 1 and April 1 are the submission deadlines for the November and May issues of the *Bulletin*.
7. a) The Webmaster, Mike Molinsky, regrets that because of time constraints, he has been unable to implement some of the new features he has planned for the web site. However, he has been able to do all the required maintenance of the web site. b) He will post the Expense Form to the website when he receives it from the Secretary. c) He plans that by the time of the next election, he will have a simple arrangement for web based voting. The cooperation of his university will be needed to implement such a system. d) Tom Drucker re-

marked on how helpful the web site was in preparing for the meeting and thanked Mike for his work.

8. As Archivist, Mike Molinsky noted that he has compiled an updated version of the by-laws, which is now posted on the web site.
9. In 2011, we will meet jointly with BSHM, July 15–17 at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. Adrian Rice will be the liaison. The Call for Papers will be on our website shortly. There will be no special session theme.
10. In 2012, we will meet with Congress (the Learneds) at Waterloo, somewhere between May 26 and June 2. The topic for the Special Session will be "Mathematics and Computer Science." Session organizers will be sought at a later date.

    In 2013, Congress will meet in Victoria. Not knowing where CMS will be meeting that year makes it impossible to make a decision about our meeting place at this time. a) The question was raised as to how we will make that decision. Tom Archibald is our liaison to CMS. He will be asked to try to obtain early information as to time and location. b) Rob Bradley mentioned a motion from 2003 with regard to the timing of our meetings with CMS. Duncan recalled that the motion included a provision for reconsideration. c) There is now a History session at the winter meeting of CMS, which helps to maintain our presence with that society.

    2014 is the next ICM meeting. If that meeting is in Canada, our decision about a location may be influenced. Congress will meet in Brock that year.
11. Rob Bradley updated the members on Ed Sandifer's recuperation.
12. Robert Thomas noted that there is an obituary of Joong Fang, the founder of *Philosophia Mathematica*, in that journal.
13. David Orenstein suggested that we try to involve more high school teachers of mathematics in the society.
14. Rob Bradley announced that the Euler Society will meet at Adelphi University, Garden City, NY, July 19–21, 2010.
15. Pat expressed thanks to Duncan for his service as President.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:50 pm.

Patricia Allaire, Secretary

HPM Americas Section at Caltech

The Americas Section of the International Study Group on the Relations Between History and Pedagogy of Mathematics held a second meeting for 2010 at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, CA, on October 23–24. Forty-three registrants participated in two days packed with seventeen talks on all aspects of the history of mathematics, the pedagogy of mathematics, and the history of the pedagogy of mathematics. Additionally, most of Saturday afternoon was devoted to examining about a dozen rare mathematics books from the vaults of the Huntington Library. Attendees also toured the exhibit, "Beautiful Science: Ideas that Changed the World," that draws upon the Huntington's acquisition of the Burndy Library, before being set loose to explore the gardens and art gallery. Shirley and Harry Gray hosted a reception at their home Saturday evening.

The meeting was especially strong in practical advice on incorporating history into mathematics classrooms. For example, Patricia Baggett and Andrzej Ehrenfeucht reported on their use of GoogleBooks for student research in a graduate education course, while Shuhua An and Zhonghe Wu described their efforts to train K-8 teachers in history of mathematics. Maria Zack and Christine Latulippe both shared their experiences with implementing history of mathematics in a variety of mathematics and education classrooms, providing a number of sample activities. Barnabas Hughes demonstrated an activity on discovering figurate numbers, while Marty Bonsague had the audience using wooden cubes and linguine in a kinesthetic approach to the Pythagorean Theorem and the cubic equation.

Ken Clements, in joint work with Nerida Ellerton, reminded the audience of the pervasiveness of ciphering or copy books in colonial mathematics education, while Deepak Basyal described the use of cipher (zero) in a selection of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century American textbooks. Emily Redman presented "Extracting Math from Science: A Historical Perspective on Mathematics Education Reform Efforts in 20th-century US." Fred Rickey traced the teaching of calculus as it moved into secondary education.

David Dennis introduced the podcasts available on

his website, "Mathematical Intentions."[5] Tom Apostol showed his video, "Early History of Mathematics," which is useful for encouraging students to start talking about deeper mathematical and historical concepts. Colin McKinney presented "Adelphea: Archytas' Kindred Subjects and Echoes in Plato and Eutocius." Jim Tattersall showed "How to Multiply Two Numbers Without a Calculator," while Stacy Langton explained "Tschirnhaus's Method of Elimination." Harriet Lord investigated Henri Lebesgue's research into arc length and surface area, and James T. Smith built upon Roman Sznajder's presentation at the March 2010 meeting by discussing Alfred Tarski's biography and contributions.

Section officers Bob Stein, David L. Roberts, and Amy Ackerberg-Hastings served as meeting organizers and session chairs, with local arrangements by Mordechai Feingold and Fran Tise, Shirley Gray, and Janet Beery. The Americas Section will next meet at American University in Washington, DC, the weekend of March 11–13, 2011. The conference will include a visit to the Artemas Martin Collection of Mathematical Texts. To be added to an email list and receive information about future meetings, please contact Dave Roberts, *robertsdl@aol.com*. Information about the Section may also be found at www.hpm-americas.org.

Amy Ackerberg-Hastings

ESU6 in Vienna

It was my great pleasure to attend the 6th European Summer University (ESU6) on History and Epistemology in Mathematics Education. It was held July 19–23, 2010, at the Vienna University of Technology in Austria. I have attended four of the previous five meetings. I looked forward to meeting colleagues from previous meetings and to making new connections at this meeting. Most days consisted of a plenary lecture, two working sessions separated by a lunch break, and shorter oral presentations in the evening. On Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday the program went on until 8:00 pm. The full program can be found at bacchus.unvie.ac.at/summeruniversity/.

The meeting opened Monday with the first plenary, given by Uffe Jankvist, entitled "An Implementation of Two Historical Modules: Outcomes and Perspectives." I then attended workshops on the use of historical approaches in calculus and logarithms. In the evening, I attended 3 half-hour oral presentations on the use of history in the classroom. Tuesday's plenary was given by Michael Fried and entitled "History of Mathematics in Mathematics Education." Fried continued Jankvist's discussion on whether History of Mathematics should be regarded as a means or an end. In Jan Van Maanen's workshop called "Teacher as Researcher," I was given the opportunity to meet educators from Europe and to compare our approaches to the use of history in the classroom. In the afternoon, I attended a workshop by Alain Bernard on a new approach to the work of Diophantus. That same evening I gave my first PowerPoint presentation on "The Use of Original Sources in an Undergraduate History of Mathematics Class."

Wednesday began with a plenary entitled "Practical Geometries in Islamic Countries," given by Marc Moyon. I was particularly interested in the use of geometry to solve inheritance problems involving land. This was followed by a panel discussion on "The History of Mathematics in School Textbooks." Four panelists presented a wide spectrum of texts from their countries. Following lunch, a large group of us visited the Haus der Mathematik on the other side of town. That evening, a reception was given for the group by the mayor at the Rathaus.

Thursday's plenary, entitled "The Use of Original Sources in the Classroom-Empirical Research Findings," was given by Michael Glaubitz and eagerly awaited by the group. Using a sample of 250 students, he presented a comparison of conventional, genetic, and hermeneutic approaches to a unit on quadratic equations. His results confirmed the superiority of the latter method. This plenary was followed by another on the interdisciplinary roles played by the physical and mathematical sciences. Another panel discussion on pre-service teacher training followed. In the afternoon a workshop on "the conception of curves in the years 1630" and oral presentations on teacher training were attended. Friday morning began with a plenary on the history of ICMI given by Fulvia Furinghetti. Snezana Lawrence then gave a workshop on "Digitizing the Past Mathematics by the Future Mathematicians." The closing summarized the meeting and gave everyone an opportunity to make suggestions for fu-

[5] See www.quadrivium.info.

ture meetings. Most agreed that the days' programs were much too long but that much had been accomplished. I look forward to seeing my colleagues at the next meeting in Barcelona in 2014.

James F. Kiernan

Executive Council Meeting CSHPM /SCHPM

The meeting of the Executive Council of CSHPM /SCHPM took place at Concordia University, Montreal, QC, on May 29, 2010. The following members were present: Francine Abeles, Amy Ackerberg-Hastings, Patricia Allaire, Antonella Cupillari, Greg Lavers, Jean-Pierre Marquis, Duncan Melville, Mike Molinsky, and Sylvia Svitak. Duncan Melville, President, called the meeting to order at 12:05 pm.

Treasurer's Report: Via email, Nathan Sidoli referred the Council to the Treasurer's Report in the May 2010 *Bulletin*. He noted that balances are skewed because of the timing of journal bills.

Secretary's Report: Patricia Allaire provided election results. 37 electronic and 4 paper ballots were received prior to the meeting, and 2 ballots were received at the meeting. Elected were:

President: Jean-Pierre Marquis (42)
Vice-President: Glen Van Brummelen (43)
Secretary: Patricia Allaire (43)
Treasurer: Dirk Schlimm (42)

Councilor: Francine Abeles (43)
Councilor: Gregory Lavers (42)
Councilor: Adrian Rice (43)
Councilor: Sylvia Svitak (42)

Pat asked that the incoming treasurer investigate the possibility of using PayPal for member payments. Because she is a US resident and CSHPM is Canadian-based, she is not able to work on this. She provided comparative membership data for 2009 and 2010:

Members:	**2009**	**2010**
Total	182	187
By Pay Method		
$Can	45	43
$US	95	94
BSHM	33	32
Complimentary	1	9
CSHPS	6	9
By Status		
Active	148	133
Retiree	36	33
Student	7	9
Developing nation	4	3
Student Associate	0	8
New	8	23
Reciprocal Memberships		
To BSHM	49	43
To CSHPS	22	23
Journal Subscriptions		
Historia	79	79
Philosophia	40	40
Proceedings	78	77
Paid	52	50
Complimentary	25	26
Federation	1	1
Bulletin		
Electronic	104	127
Paper	78	60
Donations		
# Donors	29	27
Amount	$763.50	$731.50

"Payment method" provides a rough approximation of nationality, although members from outside the US and Canada usually pay in $US. The number of Student Associates includes the finalists in the HOM SIGMAA writing contest. We are making progress with the number of members accepting electronic delivery of the *Bulletin*. It has been more difficult to work out this matter with the reciprocal members from BSHM and CSHPS. Donations are sometimes provided in the form of retirees preferring to pay for their complimentary *Proceedings*.

***Proceedings* Editor's Report:** Antonella Cupillari announced that the deadline for contributions to the 2010 *Proceedings* will be September 30, 2010. She strongly requests that the deadline be honored. The

Editor also suggested that contributors be requested to limit their submissions to roughly correspond to the paper presented. The Council will recommend a page limit of 25 pages to the membership at the AGM.

Penn State-Erie will no longer pay postage for the *Proceedings*. It was suggested that the *Proceedings* addressed to recipients in Canada instead be sent in bulk to a member in Canada for forwarding to the individual recipients. Antonella goes to Toronto frequently and could deliver the box by hand, should the volunteer be in that city. Even if mailing of the box is required, this step will probably save money and will eliminate the problem of having to complete a customs form for each envelope. We will ask for a volunteer at the AGM.

***Bulletin* Editor's Report:** Content Editor Amy Ackerberg-Hastings reported that the added role of the Production Editor has worked well. Amy would like to formalize the editorial policy in order to deal more easily with unsuitable contributions. She announced that Bonnie Gold will write a tribute to Sanford Segal. However, Bonnie would like help, either in the form of a co-author or people who can provide information on the historical side of Segal's work.

Webmaster's Report: Mike Molinsky regrets that, because of time constraints, he has been unable to implement some of the new features he has planned for the web site. However, he has been able to do all of the required maintenance of the web site. He will post the Expense Form to the website when he receives it from the Secretary. He plans to have a simple arrangement for web based voting by the time of the next election. However, the cooperation of his university will be needed to implement such a system.

Archivist's Report: Mike Molinsky reported that he has compiled an updated version of the by-laws, which is now posted on the web site. Pat noted that she submits an updated list of the Secretary's responsibilities to the Archivist each year to provide for smooth transition whenever a new Secretary takes over. She suggests that other officers consider doing likewise. Similarly, Sylvia and Pat, who were this year's session organizers, plan to submit to the Archivist a list of helpful hints (of things they learned the hard way) for possible use by future organizers.

2011 Meeting: In 2011, we will meet, jointly with BSHM, July 15–17 at Trinity College Dublin, Ireland. Adrian Rice will be the liaison. The Call for Papers will be on our web site shortly. In the past, when we have met outside Canada, we have still received funds from the Canadian Federation for travel reimbursement.

2012 and Later Meetings: In 2012, we will meet with HSSFC (the Learneds) at Waterloo. The suggested topic for the Special Session is "Mathematics and Computer Science." Session organizers will be sought at a later date. In 2013, HSSFC will meet in Victoria. Not knowing where CMS will be meeting that year makes it impossible to make a decision at this time about where to hold our meeting. 2014 is the next ICM meeting. If the ICM meeting is in Canada, that may influence our decision about a location. HSSFC will meet in Brock that year.

Other Business: There will be a meeting of the International Statistics Institute in 2013.

The agenda for the Annual General Meeting was planned.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:45 pm.

Patricia Allaire, Secretary

UCL Workshop

Explaining mathematics, historicizing it, and indicating the worth of social context were all themes that arose at the workshop, entitled "What does it mean to do philosophy, history and sociology of mathematics in the 21st century?", hosted by the Department of Science and Technology Studies at University College London on July 30, 2010.

More than 70 participants gathered for the workshop, which was composed of nine papers delivered by historians, philosophers, and sociologists of mathematics. The aim of the workshop was to foster a cross-disciplinary discussion about the future of the philosophy, history and sociology of mathematics and to outline a set of central questions and concerns that continue to occupy philosophers, historians and sociologists of mathematics.

Organized as part of Josipa Petrunić's one-year postdoctoral fellowship in the History, Philosophy and Sociology of Mathematics (funded by the Economics and

Social Sciences Research Council in Great Britain), this event was jointly funded and supported by the British Society for the History of Mathematics and the British Society for the Philosophy of Science.

The nine papers included contributions by the following experts: Marcus Giaquanto (UCL), Donald Gillies (UCL), Ivor Grattan-Guinness (Middlesex), Jeremy Gray (Open University), Herbert Mehrtens (Technische Universitat), Marie-José Durand-Richard (SPHERE-REHSEIS), Snezana Lawrence (Bath Spa), Mary Leng (Liverpool), and Josipa Petrunić (UCL).

Approximately twenty percent of the audience was composed of practicing mathematicians and statisticians from University College London's Faculty of Mathematics and Physical Sciences. Judging by the number of participants, as well as the number of questions raised during the event, the workshop was a resounding success. For an overview of the workshop, photos from the event, and abstracts of the papers delivered, please visit the website at www.ucl.ac.uk/sts/sts-publication-news/ under the directory 2010_08_maths_conference.

Josipa G. Petrunié

Joong Fang (1923–2010)

Seeing that philosophy of mathematics could do with a journal, Joong Fang began the conveniently named *Philosophia Mathematica* in 1964, editing and publishing it through series I (volumes 1–18) and II (volumes 1–6) to 1991. At that date he pleaded age and infirmity and passed both functions on to Robert Thomas, who connected the journal to CSHPM. So insistent was Fang in the early 1990s that he was at death's door that an obituary notice (below) was sought. His life was written up in the journal *Modern Logic*, then edited by Society member Irving Anellis (freely available at projecteuclid.org/euclid.rml/1204834967). As the obituary by Anellis in the June 2010 issue of *Philosophia Mathematica* indicates, Fang went on to survive a house fire and write several more books before dying on February 16, 2010. He left a son and daughter living in Europe. The following paragraph contains the vita Fang provided in a letter to Robert Thomas on August 8, 1994, with some abbreviations expanded.

Born Pyungyang, (North) Korea, on March 30, 1923 (a Japanese colonial up to 1945; US citizen, 1963-). Attended colleges and universities, 1939–60, in Korea, Japan, USA, Germany, and France (M.A., Yale, 1950; Dr. Phil., University of Mainz, 1957), studying mathematics and physics first, then philosophy (of Kant in particular). Taught mathematics, 1945–8, 1957–70 (and philosophy, 1967–70); philosophy 1970–3, 74–90, in Korea, USA, and Germany, ending as emeritus professor of philosophy at Old Dominion University. A "lifelong apprentice"; his *Wanderjahre* for mathematics and human sciences (philosophy, sociology, history, psychology, logic, economics, politics, etc.) or generally philosophia mathematics "at large," publishing some 30 books (or 40 if he lives to 1996/7) in English, German, Japanese, Korean; over 300 papers (including his reviews of books and papers in seven languages). Possibly worth mentioning: he gave a fairly satisfactory answer, via a sociology of mathematics, to the so-called "Needham question" in 1975 and, in more detail, in 1988 and 1994.

Fang claimed as his greatest achievement the invention of sociology of mathematics, on which he published a book in 1975. The mainspring of this activity was the question framed in the West by Joseph Needham (1900–1995): What was it about Europe that led to science, but did not lead to science in India and China when logically and technically it could have? Fang's 1970 books on Hilbert and Bourbaki were also noteworthy.

Robert Thomas

From the Archivist

Over the past few months, I have been adding meeting programs and abstracts from the 1974–1984 annual meetings to the Archives section of the CSHPM website (www.cshpm.org). We are still missing the programs for the 1977 and 1979 meetings (although I was able to find a list of speakers and titles for the 1977 meeting). The archives also do not include the abstracts of the talks at the 1975, 1977, 1979, 1983, or 1984 meetings. I would greatly appreciate any assistance in filling these gaps.

With the exception of the most current issue, all previous editions of the *Bulletin* are available in the website

archives. The *Bulletin* archive also contains a small collection of society newsletters from 1976 to 1984 that predate the creation of the *Bulletin*; whether or not this collection is complete is unclear, since these newsletters were not numbered and did not appear on a regular schedule.

My future plans (which I will try to accomplish, as Tom Lehrer would say, during my "copious free time") include compiling a list of all Special Session topics from the annual meetings. I welcome suggestions for any other additions to the archives that members would find useful.

Mike Molinsky

10 Years of PASHoM

When they concluded their year's activities last spring, members of the Philadelphia Area Seminar on History of Mathematics (PASHoM) were startled to realize that they had been at it for ten years. Back in the last century, David Zitarelli (Temple), Paul Wolfson (West Chester), and Tom Bartlow (Villanova) would encounter one another at the AMS/MAA history sessions and ask, "Why don't we ever talk at home?" Finally, in the fall of 1999, Paul and David arranged lectures at their respective universities. In January 2000, they and several others met at Villanova and organized a group to encourage one another in their research in history of mathematics and to provide a forum for progress reports on that research.

PASHoM has evolved in several unanticipated ways. Offering a friendly ear and mutual encouragement has appealed to history of math researchers from a wider geographic area than expected; several of the regular attendees come from 60 to 100 miles away. There are occasional visitors from the Washington, DC, and New York City vicinities. Interest in learning about the history of mathematics has attracted mathematicians who do not themselves do research in history of mathematics, and even a physician and a law professor (who does conduct HoM research). PASHoM has been a forum for local members to report on work in progress, but it has been a delightful surprise that many distinguished historians of mathematics from around the country, and the world, have been glad to lecture to the organization when they are in Philadelphia for research or are passing through; some have gone out of their way to take advantage of the sympathetic ear offered. One has said, "Yours is my favorite place to give a talk, for the discussion that follows is so deep and consequential for me."

PASHoM meetings begin at 6:00 p.m. with a light supper and casual conversation about mathematics, history, current events, personal stories, and the like. This is followed by a lecture and discussion of the talk. At first the supper was deli sandwiches, but after a while Tom Bartlow let his culinary ambitions be known and he was retained as regular chef. (He is paid exactly what the speakers are paid—nothing.)

The roster for 2010-2011 is as follows: Karen Parshall (UVA), "Algebra: Creating New Mathematical Entities in Victorian Britain" on 16 September; Betty Mayfield (Hood), "Women, Mathematics, Euler, and Undergraduates" on 21 October; John W. Dawson (Penn St.-York), "The Role of Alternative Proofs in Mathematics" on 18 November; Paul Wolfson (West Chester) on 9 December; Eugene Boman (Penn State-Harrisburg) on 20 January; Alan Gluchoff (Villanova) on 17 February; Florence Fasanelli (AAAS) on 17 March; and TBA on 14 April.

Tom Bartlow

Book Review: Logicomix

As I was preparing my talk for the annual meeting this summer in Montreal, I consulted Andrew Irvine of the University of British Columbia on the subject of what I was going to say about Bertrand Russell. In addition to offering comments, Irvine directed my attention to a 2009 graphic novel entitled *Logicomix*. It was written by Apostolos Doxiadis and Christos H. Papadimitriou. The former may be familiar as the author of *Uncle Petros and Goldbach's Conjecture*, while the latter is the author of a novel about Turing in addition to being a computer scientist widely known for his work on computational complexity. The text is illustrated by the husband-and-wife team of Alecos Papadatos and Annie di Donna. It was originally written in English and translated into Greek, with an impressive record of sales in both languages. In addition to its being described as a "#1 New York Times

Bestseller," it has won a variety of awards.

The purpose of the book is at least two-fold. It is a study of the early years and development of Bertrand Russell. It is also the story of some ideas involving mathematics and logic. The authors are careful to disown accuracy with regard to biographical details, but they do claim to have tried to be accurate about the ideas they are seeking to communicate. It is tempting to argue that if one takes care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves, but if one lets the pence go their own way, it may be difficult to recover the pounds.

The book introduces quite a variety of mathematicians among the characters, including Alfred North Whitehead, Frege, Cantor, Gauss, Mittag-Leffler, Hermite, Minkowski, Klein, Dedekind, Poincaré, Gödel, and von Neumann, while even more are brought to the reader's attention in the notes provided at the back of the book. Many of these mathematicians make only cameo appearances, but the figures that make more prolonged appearances are almost invariably associated with some mental disturbance. Frege is shown railing against the Jews, and Cantor is depicted as more proud of his Biblical "scholarship" than of the theory of transfinite numbers. Other characters, such as Wittgenstein, fit into the authors' theme of the mixture of mathematics and madness.

This theme emerges in the first case out of Russell's childhood and the mixture of terrors and discipline which he encountered. In fact, much of Russell's later life is described in this book in terms of working his way out of the terrors associated with madness in his family and surroundings. It is not surprising that one of the main sources on Russell's life of which the authors make use is Ray Monk's biography, in which the second volume is subtitled *The Ghost of Madness*.

In addition to exploring the story of Russell, the book also describes its own composition. The computer scientist among the authors is, at first, not inclined to accept the hypothesis about the connection between madness and mathematics. The connection is drawn especially with regard to those looking for a foundation of mathematics. Other practicing mathematicians are not equally liable to madness, but they are also less likely to change the mathematical landscape.

It would be easy to point out the number of ways in which the authors play fast and loose with the facts of mathematical history and biography, while the quotations they provide are only loosely accurate. Encounters are concocted that never took place, and some of the style is designed to suit the genre of graphic novel rather than that of a scholarly article. For example, the discussion of contrasting styles of German and French mathematics in Paris at the time of the Congress in 1900 dissolves into a fight involving upsetting tables and everything short of throwing pies. The art has been described as not quite so bad as the standard of graphic novels, but it is probably safest to simply note that there is bound to be an element of caricature in almost every portrait.

One feature that reminds the readers that the authors are Greek is the way in which the text itself concludes with a production of Aeschylus' *The Eumenides*. That is the third part of the *Oresteia*, looking at the consequences for Orestes of his having taken his mother's life after she was responsible for the death of her husband Agamemnon. The analogy suggested is that, just as Athena in the play creates the democratic institutions of Athens as a way of warding off the emotional terrors of the Furies, so the democratic rationality of Alan Turing wards off the terrors associated with the Third Reich. One might also think that mathematics serves as a way of averting certain kinds of madness, although the issue of the relationship between mathematics and madness remains unresolved.

The setting for most of Russell's narrative is a lecture he is giving in the United States in 1939. There are pacifist protesters in front of the building where he is due to speak who are trying to guarantee that he joins them rather than give his scheduled address. Instead, he encourages them to come in to hear what he has to say about the role of logic in human affairs. By the end of his talk, he has demonstrated the number of occasions on which logic has not succeeded in keeping its practitioners even sane, much less able to solve problems. Nevertheless, he offers to the audience, protesters and otherwise, the notion that not using logic has even worse results.

There is no shortage of movies, plays, and books pointing to the relationship between mathematics and madness. It is not clear that *Logicomix* offers much new to that discussion, although the documentation of the early life of Russell suggests whence his terrors

came. There is some discussion of the mathematics underlying issues of foundations, e.g., Russell's paradox. Still, the genre of graphic novel may not be a particularly effective way of communicating mathematics, as the artist may try for more pictures than the point needs. Readers of this newsletter are not likely to need this book as a means of introducing ideas about the foundations of mathematics. Such readers may, however, find entertaining the business of dealing with mathematical lives and psyches in the form of a graphic novel.

Tom Drucker

Quotations in Context

"Descartes commanded the future from his study more than Napoleon from the throne."

The statement above is often misattributed to American physician and author Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809–1894). It can instead be traced to the writings of his son, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. (1841–1935), from a book published several years before the son's appointment to the United States Supreme Court.

In 1900, a revised English edition of Montesquieu's *The Spirit of the Laws* was reprinted by the D. Appleton and Company publishing house in New York City. This edition contained an introduction written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., who at that time was Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

The introduction begins on a rather odd note by appearing to dismiss the importance and relevance of *The Spirit of the Laws*:

> The greatest works of intellect soon lose all but their historical significance. The science of one generation is refuted or outgeneralized by the science of the next; the philosophy of one century is taken up or transcended by the philosophy of a later one.... Montesquieu was a man of science and at the same time a man of the world. As a man of science he wrote an epoch-making book. And just because and in so far as his book was a work of science and epoch-making, it is as dead as the classics.

Holmes does emphasize that *The Spirit of the Laws* contains enough wit to make it "fresh and pleasant reading" and that "one might read that work happily enough simply as literature." But to be truly appreciated as a work of genius, Holmes argues that the writings of Montesquieu should be read not by the young for instruction, but rather as "one of the last achievements of a studious life."

After a short biography of Montesquieu, the introduction states, "It would be out of place to offer an analysis of a book which is before the reader," which is immediately followed by an analysis of the book before the reader. Montesquieu's depiction of Rome is described as "fable uncritically accepted," his anthropology as "anecdotic," and his analysis of separation of powers in England as "a fiction invented by him." Having roundly condemned the actual content of the work, Holmes returns to praise by emphasizing the book's importance to what came after it:

> There is not space even to point out how many seeds it sowed. Montesquieu is a precursor, to repeat the word, in so many ways.... His book had a dazzling success at the moment, and since then probably has done as much to remodel the world as any product of the eighteenth century.

It is at this point in the introduction that the subject of this column finally appears, although the actual quotation in the text is only peripherally about Descartes:

> And this was the work of a lonely scholar sitting in a library. Like Descartes or Kant, he commanded the future from his study more than Napoleon from his throne.

It is not clear when or by whom Kant and Montesquieu were first excised, but the revised version that only mentions Descartes has proved extremely popular in collections of mathematical quotations. It is only in works focusing on the writings and career of Justice Holmes that the complete quotation still appears.

Mike Molinsky

New Members

Congratulations to the following new members who have joined the Society since our last *Bulletin*. We look forward to your contributions.

Nick Ball
Parkville, MD
USA

Michael Cuffaro
The University of Western Ontario
London, ON
Canada

Alexandra Cusano
Trumbull, CT
USA

Bradley Fulk
Weston, MD
USA

Alex Koo
Toronto, ON
Canada

William Lindgren
Slippery Rock University
Slippery Rock, PA
USA

Menolly Lysne
North Vancouver, BC
Canada

Jennifer L. Nielsen
Polo, MO
USA

Palmer Rampell
Palm Beach, FL
USA

Danielle Rubenstein
Levittown, NY
USA

Emil Sargsyan
Bloomington, IL
USA

Marjorie Senechal
Smith College
Northampton, MA
USA

Katherine Skosnik
Delta, BC
Canada

Stefanie Streck
Ellicott City, MD
USA

John B. Thoo
Yuba College
Marysville, CA
USA

Parzhad Torfeh-Nezhad
Montreal, QC
Canada

Theodore R. Widom
Montreal, QC
Canada

From the Editor

In addition to regular announcements and news, we have a considerable amount of end-of-year business associated with this issue of the *Bulletin*. The 2011 membership renewal form will be inserted into the pages for those of you who receive the CSHPM newsletter on paper, while Pat Allaire will email the form and informational letter to those of you wishing electronic delivery. Remember that there is a strict deadline for subscribing to the journals affiliated with CSHPM.

Tony Mann has also provided a Booking Form for reserving accommodations at our joint meeting with BSHM at Trinity College Dublin, July 15–17, 2011. Since summer is a busy conference and tourist time in Ireland, please return the form to Tony as soon as possible, preferably no later than March 15, 2011. Again, the paper edition of the *Bulletin* will feature this form as an insert on brightly-colored paper. There will be a separate file sent with the electronic edition, so make sure to open ALL of the attachments that arrive in your inbox from Pat Allaire and/or Mike Molinsky. Alas, those of you who receive the *Bulletin* in electronic form are responsible for procuring your own brightly-colored paper.

The deadline for contributions to the May 2011 is-

sue of the *Bulletin* is April 1, 2011. I can be reached at *aackerbe@verizon.net*. The content of our newsletter generally consists of Society reports, meeting reports from a variety of organizations of interest to the history and philosophy of mathematics, personal and professional news from members, informative or thought-provoking column-style articles that increase our understanding of the history or philosophy of mathematics, and photos. Tom Drucker has suggested we might publish a memorial to Constance Reid; I would welcome a volunteer to analyze her influence or to collect anecdotes about her life and career. If there are others of interest to our Society who have passed away recently, please let me know.

Amy Ackerberg-Hastings

About the Bulletin

The *Bulletin* is published each May and November by a team of 3 volunteers: Content Editor Amy Ackerberg-Hastings (aackerbe@verizon.net), Layout Editor Eisso Atzema (atzema@math.umaine.edu), and Production Editor Maria Zack (Maria-Zack@pointloma.edu). Material without a byline or other attribution has been written by the editors. Les pages sont chaleureusement ouvertes aux textes soumis en français. Comments and suggestions are welcome and can be directed to any of the editors; submissions should be sent to Amy Ackerberg-Hastings at the above email address, or by postal mail to 5908 Halsey Road, Rockville, MD 20851, USA.

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