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The Artist in His Studio; -
Alexander 1912- Cn Liberman
2021-09-09

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preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. Honourable Conquests - A. J. Smithers 1998-11-12

The origin of the Corps of Royal Engineers, now affectionately known as The Sappers but then as the King's Military Engineers, has been traced as far as 1414, though it was not until 1716 that a permanent officer corps of engineers was established by the Board of Ordnance with the title Corps of Engineers.. Being part of the Regular Army it is hardly surprising that the Corps should be associated in the public mind with such tasks as building roads, bridges and defensive works or breaching those of the enemy and scant attention was hitherto been paid to the remarkable achievements of the Corps in times of peace. In Honourable Conquests A.J. Smithers sets out to redress that balance. Britain having acquired an Empire, more by accident than design, it fell to the lot of the Army, first in India and later in

other parts of the Empire, to act in the role of unofficial Colonial Policemen As well we all know, the policemen's lot is not a happy one, so the ingenious Engineers found better ways to pass the time, thereby leaving behind them some remarkable testimonies, not only to their professional skills but to their very considerable contribution to the welfare of mankind- in India, in Canada, in Australia and other parts of the Empire. It is to such men as General Pasley Colonel By, General Cotton and Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, truly great men now all but forgotten, on whom Smithers turns his narrative skill and wry humour in this fascinating book. As the completion of the Channel Tunnel approaches, his penultimate chapter concerning the involvement of the Royal Engineers with that project over a hundred years ago will be of particularly topical interest.

The French Railway Museum - Henri Olivier 1991

British Radio and Television Pioneers - David W. Kraeuter 1993

Cites the patents of 29 inventors that relate to radio and television, in chronological order, so that the development of their careers can be traced. Also includes patents in electricity and telegraphy that prepared the way for radio, and Marconi's British patents. Covers to 1955. No subject index. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

The Reporter who Would be King - Arthur Lubow 1992

A biography of the most recognizable face during the turn of the century describes how a generation of writers tried to emulate Richard Harding Davis in their writing and explores why this quintessential incarnation of Victorian life passed into obscurity.

Joseph Black - J. Graeme Fyffe 1992

Gendered Spaces - Daphne Spain 2000-11-09

In hundreds of businesses, secretaries -- usually women --

do clerical work in "open floor" settings while managers -- usually men -- work and make decisions behind closed doors. According to Daphne Spain, this arrangement is but one example of the ways in which physical segregation has reinforced women's inequality. In this important new book, Spain shows how the physical and symbolic barriers that separate women and men in the office, at home, and at school block women's access to the socially valued knowledge that enhances status. Spain looks at first at how nonindustrial societies have separated or integrated men and women. Focusing then on one major advanced industrial society, the United States, Spain examines changes in spatial arrangements that have taken place since the mid-nineteenth century and considers the ways in which women's status is associated with those changes. As divisions within the middle-class home have diminished, for example, women have gained the right to vote and

control property. At colleges and universities, the progressive integration of the sexes has given women students greater access to resources and thus more career options. In the workplace, however, the traditional patterns of segregation still predominate. Illustrated with floor plans and apt pictures of homes, schools, and work sites, and replete with historical examples, Gendered Spaces exposes the previously invisible spaces in which daily gender segregation has occurred -- and still occurs.

The Rickover Effect -

Theodore Rockwell 2002

Originally published:
[Annapolis, Md.]: Naval
Institute Press, c1992.

Bibliography of Publications

- George Washington
University. Human Resources
Research Office 1960

UNIVERSAL MAN - GORN

MICHAEL H 1992-07-17
Schriever (USAF, ret.), the
father of the USAF ballistic
missile program; and Dr.
William Pickering, former

director of the Jet Propulsion
Laboratory

Angle of Attack - Mike Gray
1994-06-01

As the world observes the 25th anniversary of the first man on the moon, this exciting book tells the gripping story of the engineers who answered President Kennedy's challenge and devoted their lives to accomplishing the impossible. "A fascinating book . . . about what Americans can achieve with vision and teamwork".-- Buzz Aldrin.

Frank Lloyd Wright - Meryle
Secret 2014-07-09

The widely admired biographer of Bernard Berenson ("A triumph"—Washington Post; "A perfect riot"—Michael Holroyd; "Astonishing"—London Sunday Times) and of Kenneth Clark ("Splendid, enthralling"—The Wall Street Journal) gives us now a complete and complex portrait of an American titan, Frank Lloyd Wright. Meryle Secret shows us Frank Lloyd Wright in full scale—the brilliant, outrageous, fascinating man; the giant who changed modern architecture;

the standard-bearer for the new, quintessentially American vision, the artist who never, during a seventy-year career, abandoned his principles of design; the radical, the Bohemian—the visionary who was one of the central figures of the twentieth-century American culture, society and politics. Meryle Secrest is the first biographer to have full access to the Frank Lloyd Wright Archives. Her life of the architect, more than five years' work and illustrated with 121 photographs, is a stunning feat of biographical narrative, sustained analysis and passionate insight. With her extraordinary grasp of the man and his art, she gives us Frank Lloyd Wright close up—a creature of boundless energy and indomitable appetite for experience, a man whose limitless belief in his own rightness carried him through bankruptcy, arrest, fire, divorce, and years of social ostracism. A riveting portrait of a genius.

After Mountains and Sea -
Helen Frankenthaler

2003-07-01

In 1952, at the age of 23, Helen Frankenthaler created her legendary painting *Mountains and Sea*. She poured thinned-down pigment directly onto unprimed canvas to be absorbed into its fibers. This large painting, the first in which Frankenthaler used her soak-stain technique, synthesized the influences that had informed her work to that point and announces her arrival as a mature artist. Published to accompany a 1998 exhibition at the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York, this book focuses on *Mountains and Sea* and other groundbreaking paintings of Frankenthaler's early career. In this period, Frankenthaler drew upon Cubism, the abstractions of Arshile Gorky and, especially, those of Jackson Pollock, whose radical technique inspired her to reject easel painting. Frankenthaler herself became associated with the second generation of the New York School and her unique method and experimental use of materials

influenced her contemporaries and subsequent generations of artists.

The Hatred of Music - Pascal Quignard 2016-03-28

Throughout Pascal Quignard's distinguished literary career, music has been a recurring obsession. As a musician he organized the International Festival of Baroque Opera and Theatre at Versailles in the early 1990s, and thus was instrumental in the rediscovery of much forgotten classical music. Yet in 1994 he abruptly renounced all musical activities. *The Hatred of Music* is Quignard's masterful exploration of the power of music and what history reveals about the dangers it poses. From prehistoric chants to challenging contemporary compositions, Quignard reflects on music of all kinds and eras. He draws on vast cultural knowledge—the Bible, Greek mythology, early modern history, modern philosophy, the Holocaust, and more—to develop ten accessible treatises on music. In each of these small masterpieces the author

exposes music's potential to manipulate, to mesmerize, to domesticate. Especially disturbing is his scrutiny of the role music played in the concentration camps of Nazi Germany. Quignard's provocative book takes on particular relevance today, as we find ourselves surrounded by music as never before in history.

The Definition of a Profession - JoAnne Brown 1992-08-17

In the early twentieth century, a small group of psychologists built a profession upon the new social technology of intelligence testing. They imagined the human mind as quantifiable, defining their new enterprise through analogies to the better established scientific professions of medicine and engineering. Offering a fresh interpretation of this controversial movement, JoAnne Brown reveals how this group created their professional sphere by semantically linking it to historical systems of cultural authority. She maintains that at the same time psychologists

participated in a form of Progressivism, which she defines as a political culture founded on the technical exploitation of human intelligence as a "new" natural resource. This book addresses the early days of the mental testing enterprise, including its introduction into the educational system. Moreover, it examines the processes of social change that construct, and are constructed by, shared and contested cultural vocabularies. Brown argues that language is an integral part of social and political experience, and its forms and uses can be specified historically. The historical and theoretical implications will interest scholars in the fields of history, politics, psychology, sociology of knowledge, history and philosophy of social science, and sociolinguistics.

The Geography of Science - Harold Dorn 1991

John von Neumann: The Scientific Genius Who Pioneered the Modern Computer, Game Theory,

Nuclear Deterrence, and Much More - Norman Macrae
2019-07-31

John von Neumann was a Jewish refugee from Hungary — considered a “genius” like fellow Hungarians Leo Szilard, Eugene Wigner and Edward Teller — who played key roles developing the A-bomb at Los Alamos during World War II. As a mathematician at Princeton’s Institute for Advanced Study (where Einstein was also a professor), von Neumann was a leader in the development of early computers. Later, he developed the new field of game theory in economics and became a top nuclear arms policy adviser to the Truman and Eisenhower administrations. “I always thought [von Neumann’s] brain indicated that he belonged to a new species, an evolution beyond man. Macrae shows us in a lively way how this brain was nurtured and then left its great imprint on the world.” — Hans A. Bethe, Cornell University “The book makes for utterly captivating reading. Von Neumann was, of course,

one of this century's geniuses, and it is surprising that we have had to wait so long... for a fully fleshed and sympathetic biography of the man. But now, happily, we have one. Macrae nicely delineates the cultural, familial, and educational environment from which von Neumann sprang and sketches the mathematical and scientific environment in which he flourished. It's no small task to render a genius like von Neumann in ordinary language, yet Macrae manages the trick, providing more than a glimpse of what von Neumann accomplished intellectually without expecting the reader to have a Ph.D. in mathematics. Beyond that, he captures von Neumann's qualities of temperament, mind, and personality, including his effortless wit and humor. And [Macrae] frames and accounts for von Neumann's politics in ways that even critics of them, among whom I include myself, will find provocative and illuminating." — Daniel J. Kevles, California Institute of Technology "A lively portrait of

the hugely consequential nonmathematician-physicist-et al., whose genius has left an enduring impress on our thought, technology, society, and culture. A double salute to Steve White, who started this grand book designed for us avid, nonmathematical readers, and to Norman Macrae, who brought it to a triumphant conclusion." — Robert K. Merton, Columbia University "The first full-scale biography of this polymath, who was born Jewish in Hungary in 1903 and died Roman Catholic in the United States at the age of 53. And Mr. Macrae has some great stories to tell... Mr. Macrae's biography has rescued a lot of good science gossip from probable extinction, and has introduced many of us to the life story of a man we ought to know better." — Ed Regis, The New York Times "A nice and fascinating picture of a genius who was active in so many domains." —Zentralblatt MATH "Biographer Macrae takes a 'viewspaperman' approach which stresses the context and

personalities associated with von Neumann's remarkable life, rather than attempting to give a detailed scholarly analysis of von Neumann's papers. The resulting book is a highly entertaining account that is difficult to put down." — Journal of Mathematical Psychology "A full and intimate biography of 'the man who consciously and deliberately set mankind moving along the road that led us into the Age of Computers.'" — Freeman Dyson, Princeton, NJ "It is good to have a biography of one of the most important mathematicians of the twentieth century, even if it is a biography that focuses much more on the man than on the mathematics." — Fernando Q. Gouvêa, Mathematical Association of America "Based on much research, his own and that of others (especially of Stephen White), Macrae has written a valuable biography of this remarkable genius of our century, without the opacity of technical (mathematical) dimensions that are part of the hero's intellectual

contributions to humanity. Interesting, informative, illuminating, and insightful." — Choice Review "Macrae paints a highly readable, humanizing portrait of a man whose legacy still influences and shapes modern science and knowledge." — Resonance, Journal of Science Education "In this affectionate, humanizing biography, former Economist editor Macrae limns a prescient pragmatist who actively fought against fascism and who advocated a policy of nuclear deterrence because he foresaw that Stalin's Soviet Union would rapidly acquire the bomb and develop rocketry... Macrae makes [von Neumann's] contributions accessible to the lay reader, and also discusses von Neumann's relationships with two long-suffering wives, his political differences with Einstein and the cancer that killed him." — Publishers Weekly "Macrae's life of the great mathematician shows dramatically what proper care and feeding can do for an unusually capacious mind." —

John Wilkes, Los Angeles Times
Catalog of Publications -
1998-05

Righteous Pilgrim - Tom H.
Watkins 1990

Recounts the life of the
longest-serving U.S. Interior
Secretary, chronicling his role
in the New Deal

The Maze of Ingenuity - Arnold
Pacey 1976

From cathedrals to star wars,
Arnold Pacey looks at the
interaction of technologies and
society over the last thousand
years and uses that survey to
argue for a more humane form
of future technological
development.

Unseen Cosmos - Francis
Graham-Smith 2013-11-07

Radio telescopes have
transformed our understanding
of the Universe. Pulsars,
quasars, Big Bang cosmology:
all are discoveries of the new
science of radio astronomy.
Here, Francis Graham-Smith
describes the birth,
development, and maturity of
radio astronomy, from the first
discovery of cosmic radio
waves to its present role as a

major part of modern
astronomy. Radio is part of the
electromagnetic spectrum,
covering infra-red, visible light,
ultraviolet, X-rays, and gamma-
rays, and Graham-Smith
explains why it is that radio
waves give us a unique view of
the Universe. Tracing the
development of radio
telescopes he shows how each
new idea in observing
techniques has led to new
discoveries, and looks at the
ways in which radio waves are
generated in the various
cosmic sources, relating this to
the radio world of mobile
phones, radio and television
channels, wireless computer
connections, and remote car
locks. Today a new generation
of radio telescopes promises to
extend our understanding of
the Universe into further, as
yet unknown, fields. Huge new
radio telescopes are being
built, such as the Atacama
Large Millimetre Array
(ALMA), Low Frequency Array
for Radioastronomy (LOFAR),
and the Square Kilometre
Array (SKA). Radio telescopes
on spacecraft such as the

Cosmic Microwave Explorer (COBE) and Planck are tracing in minute detail the faint but universal radio signal from the expanding early Universe. Graham-Smith shares the excitement of discovering the wonders of the radio universe, and the possibilities promised by the new age of giant radio telescopes.

Ecocide in the USSR - Murray Feshbach 1993-07-21

A dissection of the Soviet Union's legacy of health and environmental disaster, this book examines a former country of 103 cities - home to 70 million people - where the air is unfit to breathe and pollution fouls 75 percent of the water.

The Right Tools for the Job - Adele E. Clarke 2014-07-14

This volume examines scientific practice through studies of research tools in an array of twentieth-century life sciences. The contributors draw upon and extend the multidisciplinary perspectives in current science studies to understand the processes through which scientific

researchers constructed the right--and, in some cases, the wrong--tools for the job. The articles portray the crafting or accessing of specific materials, techniques, instruments, models, funds, and work arrangements involved in doing scientific work. They demonstrate the historical and local contingencies of scientific problem construction and solving by highlighting the articulation between the tools and jobs. Indeed, the very "rightness" of the tools is contingently constructed, maintained, lost, and refashioned. The cases examined include evolutionary biology laboratory systems (James R. Griesemer), the plasmid prep procedure in molecular biology (Kathleen Jordan and Michael Lynch), models in the human ecology of African pastoralists (Peter Taylor), the micromanometer in metabolic studies (Frederic L. Holmes), genetics research and the role played by Planaria (Gregg Mitman and Anne Fausto-Sterling) and by corn (Barbara A. Kimmelman),

quantitative data in field biology (Yrj Haila), taxidermy in natural history (Susan Leigh Star), technical standardization in bacteriology (Patricia Peck Gossell), and the discipline of immunology as the tool for stabilizing conceptual definitions in the field (Peter Keating, Alberto Cambrosio, and Michael Mackenzie). Originally published in 1992. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Books and Manuscripts of the Bakken - Bakken Library

of Electricity in Life 1992
The Bakken collection records the historical role of electricity and magnetism in the life sciences and medicine. ...impressive. --MEDICAL HISTORY

Medicine in America - James H. Cassedy 1991-09
How did the challenge and the timetable of America's westward expansion affect American medical practice? What have the principles and obligations of American democracy brought to the character of American medicine? How have America's geography and climate, as well as its racial and economic diversity, led to differing outlooks on health and medicine? *Medicine in America* James Cassedy explores America's medical "distinctiveness" and follows medical and health-related matters from colonial times to the present. Through four chronological chapters, Cassedy focuses on broad aspects of the American medical scene: the work and ideas of the "orthodox"

physician and the formation of America's medical establishment; non establishment health activities, including self-medication, therapeutic sects, and organized movements to promote nutrition and fitness; the health-related sciences, along with their institutions and accomplishments; governmental involvement in medical care, licensing, research, sanitation, and public health; and the varying "health environments" of rural, small town, urban, and transient populations. As he examines events in the context of political, social, economic, industrial, and other historical realities, Cassidy shows the rise of orthodox medicine in the United States through its increasing professionalization and the establishment of medical institutions. He follows the expanding role of government in the advancement and regulation of health care, and the explosion of public health problems that accompanied urbanization. He also explores how regional,

racial, social, and economic differences determined access to healthcare. Medicine in America is a valuable introduction that links the history of medicine, health, and disease in the United States to the larger events in U.S. social history.

Turning on Water with a Shovel - James R. Kluger 1992
Elwood Mead (1858-1936), an engineer who pioneered western water law and development, worked tirelessly for over fifty years to ensure that water went to its best use. Ever the idealist, Mead consistently held to his nineteenth-century view of agrarian life based on the individual farmer living on a small, irrigated plot. This account of Mead's public life describes his key role in creating water policy and overseeing reclamation projects. His career spanned the history of irrigation from the first corporate ditch enterprises in Colorado in the 1880s through the construction of Hoover Dam a half-century later. In all his endeavors,

whether serving as state engineer in Wyoming, investigating irrigation use for the Department of Agriculture, developing model rural communities in Australia and California, of administering the Bureau of Reclamation, Mead always sought to give the benefits of water to small farmers and average citizens. One of Mead's greatest achievements - the construction of Hoover Dam - was completed just as he died, and Lake Mead is named for him.

Talking Heads - Alan Bennett
2020-05-12

Theebok edition of Alan Bennett's celebrated monologues 'Alan Bennett's Talking Heads is pretty much the best thing ever.' David Sedaris Alan Bennett sealed his reputation as the master of observation with Talking Heads, a series of twelve groundbreaking monologues, originally filmed for BBC Television, starring Patricia Routledge, Thora Hird, Maggie Smith, Julie Walters, Stephanie Cole, Eileen Atkins, David

Haig, Penelope Wilton and Alan Bennett himself. Uplifting, deeply moving, full of humanity and wit, they remain essential, glorious reading.

The Unreasonable Man -
Richard Raxworthy 1989

Feminine Ingenuity - Anne L.
MacDonald 2010-12-15

"Written with clarity and a lively eye both for detail and for the progress of feminism in the United States." SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE In this fascinating study of American women inventors, historian Anne Macdonald shows how creative, resourceful, and entrepreneurial women helped to shatter the ancient stereotypes of mechanically inept womanhood. In presenting their stories, Anne Macdonald's thorough research in patent archives and her engaging use of period magazine, journals, lectures, records from major fairs and expositions, and interviews, have made her book nothing less than an overall history of the women's movement in

America.

The Historical Development of Science and Technology in Nigeria - Gloria Thomas-Emeagwali 1992

Areas discussed in this text include traditional methods of food processing, cassava-processing technology in the contemporary period, textile technology, and pedagogy and science teaching in Nigeria. There is also a specific focus on gender and technology. The text concentrates on the historical dimension but approaches the subject in the context of multidisciplinary interpretation.

The Laboratory Revolution in Medicine - Andrew

Cunningham 2002-07-11
Essays by leading researchers on the nature and genesis of laboratory medicine.

The Sky My Kingdom - Hanna Reitsch 2009-03-30

The memoir of the female aviator who became Hitler's favorite pilot. *The Sky My Kingdom* is the fascinating autobiography of the famous World War II test pilot Hanna Reitsch. As the war progressed,

Reitsch was invited to fly many of Germany's latest—and increasingly desperate—designs, including the rocket-propelled Messerschmitt Me 163 Komet and several larger bombers, on which she tested various mechanisms for cutting barrage balloon cables. After crashing on her fifth Me 163 flight, she was badly injured but insisted on writing her report before falling unconscious and spending five months in the hospital. Eventually, she became Adolf Hitler's favorite pilot. Reitsch was one of only two women awarded the Iron Cross First Class during World War II, and the only woman awarded the Luftwaffe Combined Pilot and Observer Badge with Diamonds. She survived many accidents and was badly injured several times. In the last days of the war, Reitsch was asked to fly her companion, Col. Gen. Robert Ritter von Greim, into Berlin to meet with Hitler. The city was already surrounded by Red Army troops, who had made

significant progress into the downtown area when they arrived, landing on a city street and traveling to the Führerbunker. The aircraft she used was the justly famous Fieseler Storch, already well known for the exploit that rescued Mussolini, only adding to the legend of both Reitsch and that aircraft. She is said to have overheard Hitler laying out plans for Nazi commanders to join together in mass suicide when it was obvious that the war was over. She also hoped to fly out propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels' six children, who had been staying in the bunker since April 22 with their parents, but neither Joseph nor Magda Goebbels would allow it. She managed to escape Berlin herself, on April 29, by flying out through heavy Russian anti-aircraft fire. She was a devoted and idealistic Nazi who adored Adolf Hitler and refused to believe the reports of concentration camps and torture. Not until much later would she say that she had been "disgusted" by what she witnessed in the Third

Reich. She was held for eighteen months by the American military after the war, interrogated, and subsequently released—ultimately to become a champion glider pilot, as gliders were the only craft German citizens were allowed to fly. Hers is a story that arguably stands as unique in the great drama of World War II.

Science and the Past -

Sheridan Bowman 1991

Ceramics - Glass - Metalwork -

Tracing to source - Questions

of chronology - Fakes -

Computerising the collections.

The Maxwellians - Bruce J.

Hunt 2005

James Clerk Maxwell published

the Treatise on Electricity and

Magnetism in 1873. At his

death, six years later, his

theory of the electromagnetic

field was neither well

understood nor widely

accepted. By the mid-1890s,

however, it was regarded as

one of the most fundamental

and fruitful of all physical

theories. Bruce J. Hunt

examines the joint work of a

group of young British physicists--G. F. FitzGerald, Oliver Heaviside, and Oliver Lodge--along with a key German contributor, Heinrich Hertz. It was these "Maxwellians" who transformed the fertile but half-finished ideas presented in the Treatise into the concise and powerful system now known as "Maxwell's theory."

An Introduction to Radio Astronomy - Bernard F. Burke
2010

This well-established, graduate-level textbook is a thorough introduction to radio telescopes and techniques for students and researchers new to the subject.

Late for the Sky - David Lavery
1992

"The chapter titles are intriguing: "To Hear Us Talk"; "Due Back on the Planet Earth: Toward a Definition of Spaciness"; "Departure of the Body Snatchers; or, the Confessions of a Carbon Chauvinist"; "Infinite Presumption"; "The Simulator"; and "The Abandoned Earth." Through these chapters and

through "Probes" with titles such as "Gnosticism in the Cult Film" and "Space Boosters: The Marketing of Unearthliness," Lavery seeks to track the path of what Arendt calls the "twofold flight from the Earth into the universe and from the world into self"--a flight that in our time, and especially in America, would seem to have attained escape velocity."--
BOOK JACKET.

The American Environment -
Lary M. Dilsaver 1992

In recent decades, historical geographers have left study of nature-culture interactions to others, most notably to environmental historians. This collection, written specially for this volume, reveals a renewed commitment by, and a rapidly accelerating research agenda for, historical geographers interested in environmental issues. Following an introductory literature review, each case study explores either the direct unplanned impact of humans on the natural environment or the deliberate management policies designed to shape that impact. 'From

their stronghold of applied historical geography, the contributors to this volume demonstrate the utility of the historical approach in the study and management of the environment. It hopefully signals a renewed interest in the field by workers whose lineage is from the human side of the continuum.' --Stanley W. Trimble, from the preface.

A Different Sort of Time - Jack S. Goldstein 1992

Jerrold Zacharias (1905-1986) was a physicist well placed by historical circumstance to take a central part in the development of American science, science policy, and science education. In a clear, nontechnical account, Jack Goldstein tells the story of this entrepreneurial American scientist who played an essential part in experiments important to the development of quantum mechanics, who later became an advisor to the government during much of the Cold War period, and whose leadership in educational reform resulted in the restructuring of the entire

American high school science curriculum. Zacharias lived at a time when an individual with imagination and courage could make a difference, whether at the forefront of science or in matters of public policy. He believed that every citizen, even those with modest scientific sophistication and knowledge, could learn to think like a scientist. Now, at a time when the issues of science education and science literacy are again of compelling national interest, his ideas merit close attention. Goldstein describes Zacharias's coming of scientific age in the early 1930s, as a member of I. I. Rabi's group at Columbia, and examines the leading role he played during World War II at MIT's Radiation Laboratory and at the Manhattan Project. From about 1955 on, Goldstein observes, Zacharias made significant contributions to science education in physics, chemistry, biology, and mathematics at the primary, secondary, and college levels. As a result of his initiatives, science and mathematics

curriculum development flourished in a number of third-world countries. Jack S. Goldstein is Professor of Physics at Brandeis University. Under Western Skies - Donald Worster 1992

ns explore our environmental history, uncover the role of nature and the land in the western past, and examine the West as the world's first multicultural society.

Harold F. Silver - Leonard J. Arrington 1992

Inventors such as Harold Farnes Silver can be counted among the few souls who reshape their time and place. Silver belongs in the company of such figures as Cyrus McCormick and fellow Utah natives John Moses Browning and Philo Farnsworth, for he created machines that transformed whole industries. An entrepreneur as well, he built corporations on the foundation of his inventions. He then shared his success and business acumen through civic service that strengthened the communities with which he was affiliated, especially

Denver, Colorado, where he made his home. During World War II, as owner of a still fledgling business, he piloted the effort that brought inland shipyards hundreds of miles from the ocean to the city by the Rocky Mountains. As a philanthropist and as an organizer or participant in countless causes and business organizations, he left a rare legacy of public service through private means in Denver and elsewhere. Mastery of mechanical invention made Harold Silver's business and civic achievements possible. He was born into a family of mechanical engineers, craftsmen in iron and steel. Their trade was with mines, smelters, farms, and food factories, businesses whose products were the mainstays of the western economy. Sugar, from sugar beets, and coal were among the most important of those products. In the twentieth century new technology continued to alter farms and mines, but as midcentury approached, coal mines and sugar factories still

employed many antiquated labor-intensive methods. Mechanization, chemistry, and automation had only begun to redefine the nature of work and production in these industries. Harold Silver had an unequalled role in creating the machinery that accelerated that process. He invented new means of receiving and processing sugar beets and extracting sugar from them, dramatically reducing labor needs and increasing production capabilities. Having revolutionized the sugar beet business, he then created a new way of obtaining sugar from its other major source, sugar cane. His influence on coal mining was perhaps even more important, earning him a place among America's

greatest inventors. Silver's continuous coal miner, a toothed monster of a machine, tore out coal by the wall, moved it from the mining face, and loaded it for transport to the surface. It replaced back-breaking hand labor by miners, integrated the various tasks of several less-efficient machines, and made coal mining safer, less expensive, and more productive. Harold Silver faced a fair share of controversy and hardship along his road to achievement and success. From his youth in Salt Lake City as part of a polygamous and broken Mormon family to his own permanent break with his youngest son, episodes of personal tragedy as well as joy and public accomplishment shaped a life that has received insufficient notice.