



History of Meteorology

volume 2, 2005

James R. Fleming, editor

with a special section on

Diversity in the Global Reconstruction and Representation of Weather and Climate: East, South, West, North

Selected Papers from the ICHM Symposium
at the International Congress of History of Science, Beijing, China, July 2005

edited by Louis K. McNally III and Christian Rohr

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Introduction

The second volume of *History of Meteorology* comes with a name change and incorporates the first issue, published in 2004 under the more pedestrian title, *Proceedings of the ICHM*. A new ISSN assigned by the U.S. Library of Congress appears on the masthead. Since we seek to reach both historians and scientists interested in history, I am happy to report that the journal is being indexed and abstracted by both *Isis Current Bibliography of the History of Science* (from which citations are posted online on the RLG History of Science and Technology database) and *Meteorological and Geostrophysical Abstracts*. Both are the best at what they do. I hope this might help encourage you to consider publishing in *History of Meteorology* in the future.

Ten articles appear in this issue, including a selection of papers presented at the ICHM symposium at the International Congress of History of Science in Beijing in 2005. The authors represent a wide variety of disciplines and nine different nations. This fulfills another goal of the ICHM—to seek global and international perspectives.

Anders Persson has given us a history of misunderstandings of the Coriolis Effect to 1885, tracing his subject back to Newton and indicating that since then confusion still reigns. Youngsin Chun and Sang-woon Jeon have provided important insights into 15th-century meteorological instruments in Korea, the *Chugugi*, *Supyo*, and *Punggi*, or rain gauge, watermark, and anemoscope—deemed national treasures and world-class scientific inventions.

Louis K. McNally III and Christian Rohr served as guest editors for a special section of eight papers from the ICHM symposium on “Diversity in the Global Reconstruction and Representation of Weather and Climate: East, South, West, North,” held in Beijing, China. This symposium investigated the interaction of the history of meteorology, broadly defined, with attempts to reconstruct past weather and climate events around the world, emphasizing contemporary social representations and assessments of social vulnerability. I refer you to this section of the journal for additional details.

At the conclusion of my term as President of the ICHM, I would like to thank the outgoing officers for their diligent service as we “invented” the Commission: Cornelia Lüdecke, vice-president; Jinny Nathans, treasurer; Kristine Harper, secretary; and Roy Goodman, council member. I also offer my best wishes to the new officers: Cornelia Lüdecke, president; Vladimir Jankovic, vice-president; and Doria Grimes, secretary-treasurer. The Commission is in good hands, and it needs the inspiration and support of its current 238 members from 45 nations.

The web site of the ICHM contains announcements, a directory of members, a list of goals, the bylaws, an on-line membership form, an archive, and a growing list of links. I invite you to browse <http://www.meteohistory.org> and consider joining us in pursuit of “scholarship and friendship” in the history of meteorology, climatology, and related sciences.

James R. Fleming
Washington, DC

History of Meteorology

CALL FOR PAPERS

Papers on the history of meteorology, climatology, and related sciences are now being accepted for consideration in *History of Meteorology* 3 (2006). Articles should be based on original research and present a novel thesis. They must be engaging, clearly written, and fully documented, following the style guide below. All papers will be subject to peer review. Authors are reminded that international and interdisciplinary perspectives are encouraged and articles should engage social, cultural, and/or intellectual themes and contexts. Because this is an electronic journal, it is possible to publish color illustrations and experiment with alternative media such as audio and video files and databases. Session conveners are invited to propose special sections or issues of the journal.

History of Meteorology has a stable URL at <http://meteohistory.org> and has been assigned ISSN 1555-5763 by the U.S. Library of Congress. It is currently being indexed by two leading services: *Isis Current Bibliography of the History of Science* (from which citations are posted online on the RLG History of Science and Technology database) and *Meteorological and Geostrophysical Abstracts*.

The deadline for submissions for volume three is 1 September 2006, but earlier notice is appreciated. Queries or manuscripts should be directed to the editor, James R. Fleming, e-mail jfleming@colby.edu

STYLE GUIDE

Manuscripts for *History of Meteorology* are to be submitted electronically to the editor in MS Word format (ask in advance about other formats). Before publication, authors must certify that their work is original and that all necessary permissions have been acquired.

Format

Paper size:	U.S. Letter
Margins:	1.0 inch on all sides
Headers and footers:	0.5 inch (left blank except for preliminary pagination)
Line spacing:	double
Font:	text: 12 point Times New Roman; captions: 11 point Times New Roman
Section headers:	Use of bold section headers is encouraged
Paper length:	Less than 10,000 words, including citations. Ask if your manuscript is longer than this.

Figures and Tables

Figures must be provided as separate image files (jpeg or tiff) with a resolution of at least 150 dpi. Both figures and tables must be mentioned in the text (e.g. Fig. 1) before their appearance in the paper. Figure captions appear below the figure in 11-point type with a hanging indent:

Fig. 1. Caption descriptive of the image but does not repeating what was said in the text of the paper. Image courtesy of (or by permission of) XXX.

Tables must be carefully formatted in advance by the author. Titles appear above the table in 11-point type:

Table 1. Title of table (hanging indent if it is a long title).

Citations

Citations may be either Endnotes, numbered sequentially, or References (Author date) listed alphabetically at the end of the paper. Any major style, consistently applied, is acceptable.

Each citation must provide name of author/editor, full title of the work, place, publisher, date, and page references.

Titles of books and journals are *italicized*, not underlined. Archival and manuscript material must contain a full description in the first citation.

Use of abbreviations (e.g. *Amer. J. Sci.*) is encouraged, as is the short reference format for subsequent citations of a text (e.g. Petterssen, *Weather Forecasting*, 12.).

Endnotes are not meant to be discursive.