GenHET newsletter

Issue 05 | October 2024

The GenHET Newsletter aims to bring together the GenHET community by providing a platform to share opportunities such as conferences and job openings, while raising awareness about gender and minority issues within High Energy Physics and beyond. By fostering reflection and dialogue, it seeks to promote positive change within the scientific community. The newsletter is planned to be published every four months.

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GENDER AND THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE

Historian Anna Cabanel specializes in the cultural history of science. She shares insights into her research on gender dynamics within scientific communities.

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GenHET MEETING

Summary of the GenHET meeting held at CERN on April 29-30, 2024, featuring interviews with two of the organizers, Céline Zwickel and Marija Tomašević.

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THEATRE AND SCIENCE

The play “La Forza Nascosta” describes advances in 20th-century physics through the eyes of four women scientists: Vera Cooper Rubin, Marietta Blau, Chien Shung Wu and Milla Baldo Ceolin.

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Gender and the history of science

Historian Anna Cabanel (KU Leuven) focuses her research on the cultural history of science, with a particular emphasis on gender dynamics and the patterns of inclusion and exclusion within scientific communities.

Could you tell us more about your research? My research aims to uncover how historical narratives have often marginalized certain voices, particularly those of female scientists. I work on recontextualizing these stories to highlight their contributions to scientific knowledge and the strategies women scientists developed to gain recognition, both individually and collectively, despite systemic barriers. For example, I researched the International Federation of University Women, founded in 1919, which was unique for being entirely women-led and for having a fellowship program exclusively run by and for women. I also examined the experiences of female Jewish scientists who were forced into exile in the 1930s and 40s, exploring how they faced dual discrimination—as Jews in a time of persecution and as women in a male-dominated scientific world.

My current project, *Global Academies*[1], expands this focus to investigate both supportive and restrictive mechanisms impacting access to science and academia for diverse minority groups, based on factors such as gender and ethnicity. Specifically, I am comparing two distinct scholarly communities—astronomy and history—in the US and France, spanning from 1930 to 1990[2], a period when science became increasingly globalized. I am examining how scientific societies in these fields shaped sociability and codes of conduct, and how these elements either supported or hindered minorities within these communities.

What initially drew you to study this aspect of history? I have always been drawn to issues of discrimination and the struggles women face across various aspects of life, not just in science. This interest was shaped by my upbringing and the books I read as a child, which often featured women confronting discrimination or fighting for equality. I have always been fascinated by forgotten stories and enjoyed uncovering figures that were not widely recognized.

Science has also long captivated me. Initially, I considered studying biology or oceanography but ultimately chose a different path. I realized I could combine my passions for history and science by focusing on the social history of science, particularly the role of women in scientific fields.

As I delved deeper into the history of science, I became increasingly intrigued by the social and cultural dynamics at play—who is recognized as a scientist, what opportunities are available to them, and how the community's image and codes influence who fits in. Women and individuals from less privileged backgrounds often lacked the strategies and codes needed to be fully integrated into the scientific community, which is what drives my research.

Can you share some of the most important discoveries from your research? A first signif-

[1] Global Academies — Cultural History since 1750 (kuleuven.be).

[2] Science for All vs Science for the Few? A Comparative Study of the Regulatory Roles of American and French Scholarly Societies (1930-1990) — Cultural History since 1750 (kuleuven.be)

icant point is the critical role that funding plays in shaping scientific inquiry. The sources of funding and decisions about who is deemed a legitimate scientist greatly influence which questions are explored and answered. While science is often portrayed as objective, it is, in fact, deeply influenced by who has the power to conduct research, which can limit the diversity of research questions and discoveries. Historically, women and other minorities have been systematically excluded from fellowships and grants. For example, during the interwar period, major fellowship programs like the Rockefeller Fellowship explicitly described the ideal candidate as male. Additionally, recommendation letters for grants are often worded differently for men and women, with men being described as brilliant and women as modest and hardworking. This difference in language can significantly affect who receives funding.

Another important discovery is the evolution of the concept of the "ideal scientist". There is substantial literature showing that different images or repertoires have existed over time for what constitutes an ideal scientist. Understanding these repertoires is crucial because they shape our current perceptions of scientists. For example, the image of the adventurous scientist conducting field experiments is often portrayed as very masculine. When women engage in fieldwork, it can clash with this strong, masculine image. This stereotype is not only tied to scientific endeavors but is also constructed through broader social and cultural narratives. Additionally, there is a persistent stereotype that women are too sensitive to be truly objective, despite historical evidence showing that highly objective work—like cataloging stars in astronomy or performing early computer calculations—was often done by women. Furthermore, the definition of a "good scientist" is heavily westernized, typically centered around Europe and North America. It is essential to include perspectives from the global South in these discussions.

My third point relates to inclusivity in science. It is systematically more challenging for people from underrepresented groups to participate in global scientific efforts. There is a long history of initiatives aimed at addressing this issue. For instance, the International Federation of University Women organized all-female conferences where women could speak, network, and feel more comfortable than in standard conferences. These specific environments and social structures are vital—not just for the content of the talks, but for everything that surrounds them. In a related context, early conferences of the International Astronomical Union included women's committees and focused on social activities, which were important for fostering collaborations among women, including both astronomers and the wives of astronomers. However, these initiatives might have also contributed to isolating women astronomers from the broader scientific community. Promoting diversity and inclusion requires involving everyone in the conversation. While all-female networks are invaluable, it is also crucial to include men in the discussion and to question traditional masculinity in science. The spectrum of masculinities is broad and extends beyond the stereotypical 'genius' image. Addressing these diverse masculinities can help create a more inclusive environment. It is essential to demonstrate that discussions about women in science benefit everyone, including men and other minorities. Intersectionality plays a key role here, and understanding these intersecting identities is crucial for achieving true inclusivity.

We as theoretical physicists often feel disconnected from the history of our own field, especially concerning female scientists and other minorities. What insights from your research do you think we should know or learn about? Firstly, it is crucial to recognize that the history of science is not merely a collection of ideas but also a record of who had the opportunity to contribute to those ideas. Understanding the mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion is valuable for contemporary theoretical physicists. Historically, the history of science has largely been the history of men of science, often overshadowing the contributions made by women. The way names are used in remembering plays a significant role in shaping how scientific contributions are remembered. For instance, in astronomy, stars are named after their discoverers; and in cases like Noether's theorem, the omission of a first name can contribute to the invisibility of women's contributions, often

leading to the false assumption that the work was done by men. There are currently many initiatives to highlight the stories of women who contributed to science, like Rosalind Franklin, who discovered the structure of DNA, or Eunice Foote, who discovered the greenhouse effect. Having role models available can be influential, showing that achieving success in science as a woman is possible.

However, while providing role models is important, they should also be seen as attainable examples. We need to avoid creating a 'great women of science' myth, sometimes referred to as Marie Curie Syndrome, as viewing her as an exceptional genius can imply that women who are not extraordinary can not be legitimate scientists. It is essential to recognize both extraordinary and everyday contributions, acknowledging the achievements of women and showing that they are part of a broader reality, not just exceptional cases. Marie Curie's fame illustrate this complexity. Her extraordinary accomplishments may have created a standard that pressures other women in science to match her level of achievement to gain recognition. Such an expectation can make it seem as though only extraordinary feats are worthy of acknowledgment, which can be both discouraging and unrealistic.

Are there any lessons from the history of female scientists that could be applied to today's efforts in promoting diversity in science? History is often referenced in conversations about the underrepresentation of women in science, with the assumption that this is a historical issue that will eventually resolve itself. However, despite more women entering fields like theoretical physics and other scientific disciplines, systemic barriers continue to hinder their advancement to positions of power and recognition. Historical analysis shows that these barriers are deeply rooted in social and cultural expectations about what science and scientists should be.

To effectively address these ongoing issues, it is crucial to understand the historical mechanisms that have contributed to them, rather than assuming the problem will resolve itself over time. We must critically examine and address the persistent barriers, explore how women have been portrayed historically, and understand how these portrayals continue to influence opportunities and recognition today. Implementing policies that promote equity in funding, mentorship programs, and support for work-life balance is essential. Additionally, studying the role of masculinities in scientific fields is equally important..

The history of female scientists is part of a broader narrative that also includes other minorities. The challenges faced by female scientists often extend to other groups based on factors like ethnicity, nationality, socioeconomic background, sexual orientation, gender beyond the conventional binary framework, and age. Understanding these intersectional aspects is vital for addressing diversity issues in a comprehensive way, not limited to gender alone.

Is there anything else you would like to share with our readers about your work or the importance of studying the history of female scientists? I would like to emphasize the importance of interdisciplinary dialogue—particularly collaboration between history, social sciences, and fields such as theoretical physics. Such cooperation can enhance our understanding of the dynamics within scientific fields and potentially lead to collective solutions.

For readers interested in exploring the topic further, Anna Cabanel has shared references, which are compiled on p. 11 of this newsletter.

GenHET meeting @CERN

Summary of the meeting

CERN hosted the latest edition of the GenHET conference from April 29th to April 30th. This edition was organized by Mariana Graña, Yolanda Lozano, Marija Tomašević, and Céline Zwikel. The workshop focused on string theory and gender issues in theoretical physics, providing an enriching platform for discussing key challenges and exploring solutions in the realm of Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) in hep-th. As is by now the signature format of the GenHET workshops, the two days featured a balanced mix of scientific and gender-focused sessions, together with newcomers to the format: a networking event, and panel discussion. We compiled the highlights of GenHET@CERN. All talks can be watched on the CERN platform or on the workshop website[3].

Gender Talks The gender-focused sessions featured three speakers who highlighted topics within the scope and current challenges in EDI, providing insights into gender disparities within physics.

Melissa Dancy, researcher in physics education at the Western Michigan University, presented a study of how individuals with intersecting identities of privilege within physics academia frequently undermine equity efforts. She offered recommendations for both these individuals and policymakers.

Marika Taylor, professor of theoretical physics at the University of Birmingham, presented an ongoing project that brings together sociological theory and empirical evidence (by physicists and practitioners) to guide future initiatives and policies to improve the marginalization and underrepresentation of women in physics. This collaborative project crystallised in a recently published book "Gender and Physics in the Academy", see recommended resources on page .

Lastly, Agnese Bissi, research scientist at the ICTP, presented a significant effort by a dedicated GenHET working group towards collecting and monitoring statistics on postdoctoral hirings.

Networking Event One of the novel activities conceived by the organisers was a networking event. Participants were gathered in small groups of PhD students, postdocs and permanent researchers, and were invited to discuss together various topics (EDI related issues, work/life balance, ...). The groups were shuffled every few minutes, to maximise the interactions between all participants. In the anonymous feedback form provided at the end of the meeting, the participants appreciated this unique opportunity to discuss diverse experiences in academia with colleagues at all career stages and backgrounds.

Quota Panel Yet another addition was a panel discussion. Tackling a lively debate in the HEP-th community, the panel discussed the need for and the effectiveness of quotas in recruitment processes. The panellists comprised Melania Coletta (representing CERN diversity office), Alejandra Castro (University of Cambridge), Jan de Boer (University of Amsterdam), Jan Louis (University of Hamburg) and Yosef Nir (Weizmann Institute). The discussions, moderated by Silvia Penati, focussed on the different experiences of the speakers and the policies they implement in their respective institutions.

Equity Workshop The meeting concluded by putting into practice the talk of Melissa Dancy via an equity workshop, co-led by Melissa Dancy and Charles Henderson (Western Michigan University). The workshop provided practical insights into implementing effective EDI strategies within departments. Attendees valued the session for highlighting common pitfalls and offering concrete suggestions.

At the end of the workshop, the organizers asked all participants to list the actions they could take to address gender inequality. Among the responses provided, many participants said they would pass on what they had learned during the conference and try to be on the lookout for inappropriate behavior, with the aim of making the

[3] https://indico.cern.ch/event/1360673/overview

atmosphere in their groups more welcoming. The workshop also raised participants' interest in the EDI measures implemented in their institutes.

We have interviewed Céline Zwikel (Perimeter Institute) and Marija Tomašević (University of Amsterdam), two members of the organizing team, to get their feedback on the meeting.

Interview of Céline Zwikel

What was your motivation to join the organizing team? I attended previous String Theory and Gender conferences. It was a very good experience, and I always took away so much from these events, especially statistics validating some of the feelings I had, as well as the opportunity to meet other scientists from minority groups to exchange on our experiences. So, when I was contacted to join the organizing team, I did not hesitate.

What were your initial expectations? Have they been met? I wanted to propose relevant and new gender topics, rather than repeating the same things we've heard before. I think we definitely achieved that goal as I learned a lot myself. I also aimed to create networking opportunities, especially for the younger generation.

What type of participants were you targeting and why? What did you do to encourage diverse participation? Our target was a broad and diverse group of participants, including those who might not have been previously involved in discussions about gender inequality. To encourage diverse participation, we tried to make it clear that these were problems that are relevant to the entire community, not just a subset. We also emphasised the importance of including young researchers by giving them the opportunity to present their work. We also wanted to involve senior people as they play a key role in hiring processes. The workshop attracted a very diverse group of participants, in particular there was a significant improvement in the male-to-female ratio, nearly fifty-fifty. It is really a positive sign of growing awareness and involvement in the community.

What aspects of the workshop did you find particularly successful? I think the workshop was a success, both in terms of participation and content. It felt like a growing part of the community is now engaged in the discussion, which was a key accomplishment. On a personal note, I learned a lot from Melissa Dancy's presentation and on various strategies to applying quotas.

How did the participants react to the content and format of the workshop? Were there any comments or suggestions that particularly struck you? The participants seemed to be extremely pleased by the content and format of the workshop, with many finding the updated statistics particularly enlightening. There was a general sense of surprise at how little progress had been made in the past 20 years. I was also happy to hear that the structured networking event was well-appreciated.

What advice would you give to others wishing to organize a similar event? I think they should definitely do it. It was such a rewarding experience. My only advice is that it is time-consuming, and minorities are often putting more work into EDI promoting platforms, so just be mindful of your time and energy invested in these endeavours.

Are there specific aspects you would like to stress in the newsletter? I gain a lot by

connecting with others who share the same values, particularly those who are committed to promoting equity, diversity and inclusion in high-energy physics. Building such a community is crucial for those who often feel isolated due to their minority status. So thanks for creating another way to keep the community connected!

Interview of Marija Tomašević

What was your motivation to join the organizing team? I was frustrated with the lack of consistent data on gender in physics and wanted to contribute to the ongoing effort to (at least) keep the statistics going. Without numbers, one cannot judge the quality of policies that have already been put in place.

What were your initial expectations? Have they been met? Lots of times these types of efforts lead to vague outcomes and no practical follow-ups. I was afraid of our workshop going in the same direction, but was pleasantly surprised by the efficiency of its conclusion, including some of Melissa's work and the networking event.

What type of participants were you targeting and why? What did you do to encourage diverse participation? Personally, I was targeting our male colleagues, especially those who could benefit the most from the discussion, and those who could contribute the most to the overall field (so, colleagues in positions of power). To attract participants, I was emphasizing that we will focus more on the practical side of things instead of purely educational/informational. By now, most of the physicists are aware that there is some sort of a problem in the field; they just do not know what to do about it themselves. By focusing on the practical implementation of gender policies and local changes, everyone can feel like a contributor.

What aspects of the workshop did you find particularly successful? I liked Marika's talk (who focused more on the strings community) and parts of the gender panel discussion, especially the parts by Jan de Boer and Alejandra Castro. They clearly went through some of the more low-hanging fruits of action already and can see what works and what does not. I believe it is important that we learn from people like that, with experience and willingness to continue pushing for further progress.

How did the participants react to the content and format of the workshop? Were there any comments or suggestions that particularly struck you? I only heard positive feedback, especially from some older male colleagues who were excited to start implementing some of the advised changes into their local environments. I was struck by several participants who had the same comment: "I had no idea it was still this bad."

What advice would you give to others wishing to organize a similar event? Although we tried focusing on the practical side, it was suboptimal, as there are many factors that one must cover and not enough time to think through all of the possible next steps. I would advise making any such future events more "hands-on", more personal, but also more practical: if there is one thing that physicists do not appreciate, it is the purposeless philosophy with no results in sight. We need a well-defined and structured problem which is solvable.

Are there specific aspects you would like to stress in the newsletter? I am very happy to hear that this newsletter is taking off – it is important to have a regular newsletter with up-to-date

information about statistics and possibilities for minorities, especially for younger researchers. As for our GenHET workshop, I think it was a good first step (especially after 2019) but I would like to see even more focused workshops. Hopefully this will happen.

You recently organised a workshop in Belgrade, could you tell us more about it? The aim of the workshop was to connect the international researchers with those in the greater Balkan area, and to (re)introduce the area to the outside researchers. I believe it was received well, I really liked the talks and the discussions, and I think most of the review and discussion sessions really were pedagogical enough for everyone to follow. This conference was the kick-off meeting for an annual Balkan event covering string theory in the broadest sense of the word. The meeting would rotate between different Balkan countries/cities, and should be an important way for our community to keep in touch with the leading experts in the field. For next year, we will have another meeting in Sofia.

"La Forza Nascosta" ("The Hidden Force")

> **"Perhaps here lies the essence of the profound reflection that has brought the Arts closer to Science, and at least one of today's possible approaches to communicating scientific knowledge through theater: the narration of the human endeavor behind every great discovery."**

Picture credits: Anna Parisi

This quote from Anna Ceresole's article "La dimensione scientifica del teatro" encapsulates the role theatre and more broadly the arts plays within Science. In the play "La Forza Nascosta" ("The Hidden Force"), that she co-created with colleagues from Turin INFN and Turin University, this idea is not only highlighted, but a group that is often overlooked is also brought to the forefront: women in the history of science. Following four key women of the 20th century physics (Marietta Blau, Chien-Shiung Wu, Milla Baldo Ceolin, and Vera Cooper Rubin), the play celebrates the importance of women's contributions to the advancement of fundamental research. Beyond just shedding light on their contributions, the purpose of these plays is to inspire. As Ceresole eloquently states:

> **"Its message aims to encourage all young people, especially women, to follow their interests, talents, and hearts in choosing their studies and life paths, through the strong emotion that art can recreate."**

The full article, in Italian, is accessible online at `http://ithaca.unisalento.it/nr-23_2024_B/articolo_IIp_04.pdf`. The play "La Forza Nascosta" ("The Hidden Force") was born from an idea of Anna Ceresole, Nora De Marco, Nadia Pastrone and Simonetta Marcello, and was performed around 50 times, including at CERN. A recording of the CERN performance can be found at `https://cds.cern.ch/record/2850505`, with English subtitles available. You can watch the trailer *here*. More information can be found on the official website `https://laforzanascosta.to.infn.it/`.

QuantumGuides:

A mentorship program in Theoretical High Energy Physics

The *QuantumGuides* mentoring programme is dedicated to supporting researchers across all career stages, from master's students to junior faculty, in the field of string theory, with a special focus on underrepresented groups. Despite significant strides in the field, diversity remains a central challenge. Many individuals struggle with feelings of non-belonging, imposter syndrome, and a lack of role models.

Launched in September 2022, *QuantumGuides* addresses these challenges by connecting mentees with mentors through monthly online meetings. This programme is open to all, with a special focus on underrepresented communities, providing them with the guidance and support they need to thrive.

The program is coordinated by Mariana Graña and Irene Valenzuela, with Michela Petrini as a consultant. The team includes Lara Anderson, José Calderón Infante, Anna Ceresole, Alvaro Herráez and many more researchers that you can find on the website.

After two years of running, the programme has received very positive feedback from participants, highlighting its impact on both personal and professional development. Here's what some of the mentees and mentors have to say.

> "Besides being helpful (hopefully) to the mentee, I find also interesting to reflect on our behavior as a community, triggered by the issues raised by the mentee."

> "[What I appreciated about the program is] the fact that I had the impression of making a difference for the mentee."

> "The regular meetings with someone who knows the field but is not a scientific colleague were very beneficial... The mentoring helped me to be more confident in these situations."

> "It was also a very helpful experience for me: most of the issues my mentee had were issues I still have. It was fulfilling to exchange with him."

> "The constant support from the mentor in different areas of my academic performance has been invaluable sharing advices and helping me to successfully organize different activities."

> "I have learned various aspects of my academic position that I had never thought about, and the meetings with my mentor have changed several ways of looking at the academic life."

> As an unexperienced researcher, I believe it is definitely useful to have a mentor to discuss the process of career development. Mentors are source of inspiration and encouragement for mentees. I learned to improve my communication skill and as an introvert, it was useful to practice socializing.

> It has being a magnificent experience [...] I particularly recommend this mentorship programme to any PhD student from any underrepresented group in string theory since this kind of advice is sometimes difficult to get, being part of a minority.

> This experience has been an important part of my PhD career, and because of that I hope to continue and learn about other perspectives that can help me in my academic journey.

> Thanks to the mentoring from my mentor, I was able to prepare well for a postdoc interview. I got the position after giving my interview.

You can help too!

This program has seen remarkable success, with mentor-mentee pairs nearly doubling in just one year. To continue growing and to accommodate the increasing global demand, the programme seeks more mentors. Your contribution can help the program build a robust structure that will enable to keep up with the growing number of mentee requests.

To apply or for more info see the program's website:
`https://sites.google.com/view/mentoring-program-string-th`.

Highlights from the Theory Community

Updates on the Postdocs Deadline Agreement

By Alejandra Castro - The Executive Committee of the Division of Particles and Fields of the American Physical Society has formed an ad hoc panel to re-examine the issue of a common deadline for theory post-doc offers. The panel is expected to make recommendations for the 2025/26 hiring season. The members of the panel evenly represent formal theory and phenomenology. It will also consider concerns of different geographic regions and academic/cultural schedules when formulating its recommendations.

The panel sent out a survey, which concluded on the 15th of September, asking for community input. It will also hold a virtual town hall meeting in at 5 pm CET on Friday 25th of October. During this town hall, the panel will present the survey results and there will be ample opportunity for everyone to provide input into this report. More information about the town hall meeting will be distributed by email in October.

If you have questions, comments, or suggestions, please contact the panel members at hetpostdocdeadline2024@gmail.com.

Conferences and events (diversity included)

Summer season sees major conferences bringing together researchers for fruitful exchanges of results and ideas. In addition to talks reserved for research updates, more and more often organizers dedicate a slot of the conference to EDI initiative. During the String Phenomenology conference (`https://indico.dfa.unipd.it/event/1051/`) in Padova, Italy, Prof. Marika Taylor was invited to give a presentation about "Diversity and Inclusion in Physics", her talk is available on the University database at this Video-link.

In May, the Sixth Conference of the Nordic Network for Diversity in Physics, NORNDiP, was hosted by the Institutt for fysikk og teknologi (UiB) in Bergen, Norway. The conference brought together researchers from various fields in Physics, as well as speakers on gender and diversity topics. You can check the interesting program at the conference Indico webpage `https://indico.cern.ch/event/1384666/overview`, where you can also find slides of the contributions.

In September, at the summer school "The fundamentals" in Split, Croatia, a session was dedicated to gender issues and aspects of equity in academia. Slides of the talks are available on the website of the school at `https://sites.google.com/view/thefundamentals/programme/public-and-diversity-talks`.

On November 12-13, 2024, *Kvinder i Fysik* and Niels Bohr Archive present a 2-day conference focusing on the role of women in the history of the Niels Bohr Insitute, you can find information about the event on `https://kvinderifysik.dk/2024/06/04/women-of-nbi/`.

New COST Action

This year a new COST Action started: "Fundamental Challenges in Theoretical Physics" `https://www.theory-challenges.eu`, PI Alessandro Sfondrini (Padua University, Italy). COST Networks are an important scheme for our community. You can register as a Network participant and receive information about calls for short term visitors grant or conferences sponsored by the network. Each participating Country has a scientific representative that you can also reach out to for more information. We refer to the web-page above for more details on the COST Action.

Recommended resources

Book: Gender and Physics in the Academy

- Meytal Eran-Jona, Pauline Leonard, Yosef Nir and Marika Taylor (eds.), *Gender and Physics in the Academy: Theory, Policy and Practice in European Perspective*, Bristol University Press, 2024.

Literature recommended by Anna Cabanel

- Rossiter, *Women scientists in America,* Johns Hopkins university press, 3 volumes: 1984, 1995, 2014.
- Rossiter, *The Matthew Matilda Effect in Science*, Social Studies of Science, 1993, 23(2), 325–341.
- Oreskes, *Objectivity or Heroism? On the Invisibility of Women in Science*, Osiris (Bruges), 1996, 11, 87–113.
- Bischof, *The 'Marie Curie Syndrome', The Role of Mentors and Romanticism Or Why Were There So Many Women in Radioactivity Research in Vienna*, Mojsejova, Stamhuis, & Štrbáňová (eds.); *Woman scholars and institutions: proceedings of the International Conference, Prague, June 8-11, 2003*, 2 vols., Prague: Studies in the History of Sciences and Humanities, Vol. 13, 2004, 639–658.
- Cabanel, *"How excellent... for a woman"?: The fellowship programme of the International Federation of University Women in the interwar period.*, Persona Studies, 2018, 4(1), 88–102.
- Cabanel, *A Woman in a "Man-Made World": Erzsébet Kol (1897-1980)*, Barany & Niskanen (eds.), *Gender, Embodiment, and the History of the Scholarly Persona: Incarnations and Contestations*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2021, 113–146.

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The Newsletter Team

This issue of the GenHET Newsletter has been produced and edited by Saskia Demulder, Camille Eloy, Alessandra Gnecchi and Valdo Tatitscheff. We took over after the amazing work of Alejandra Castro and Elli Pomoni, who curated the first issues in 2020. We aim at publishing three issues per year.
We welcome suggestions for articles, interviews or announcements at genhet.newsletter@gmail.com. Don’t hesitate to get in touch if you would like to become an editor.