Leopoldina
Nationale Akademie
der Wissenschaften

Curriculum Vitae Professor Dr Michael D. Gordin

Name: **Michael D. Gordin**

Research priorities: History of Modern Science, Russian History, Scientific Communication, Nuclear History

Michael D. Gordin is a US-American science historian and slavicist. He studies the history of modern science, with an emphasis on the institutions and infrastructure that lie beneath the production of knowledge. Most of his work falls in three categories, which together emphasize the importance of studying phenomena on the edges of major developments in order to illuminate what is typically taken as the mainstream.

Academic and professional career

since 2013	Professor of Modern and Contemporary History, Princeton University, Princeton, USA
2009 - 2013	Professor of the history of science, Princeton University, Princeton, USA
2007 - 2009	Professor of the history of science, Princeton University, Princeton, USA
2007 - 2008	Visiting scientist, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science (MPIWG), Berlin, Germany
2003 - 2007	Assistant professor of the history of science, Princeton University, Princeton, USA
2001 - 2005	Junior Fellow, Harvard Society of Fellows, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA
1992 - 2001	Study and PhD in history, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA

Functions in scientific societies and committees

since 2018	Member, Scientific Advisory board, NTM Journal of the History of Science, Technology and Medicine

since 2017 Member, Editorial Advisory Board, Interdisciplinary Science Reviews

since 2017 Director, Society o Fellows in the Liberal Arts, Princeton University, Princeton, USA

2014 - 2019 Chair, Editorial Advisory Board, Historical Studies in the Natural Sciences

2013 - 2017 Member, Publications Committee, History of Science Society, Notre Dame, USA

2012 - 2013 Founding Director, Fung Global Fellows Program, Princeton University, Princeton, USA

since 2009 Member, Editorial Advisory Board, Metascience

2008 - 2013 Member, Board of Directors, Philadelphia Area Center for the History of Science (PACHS), Philadelphia, USA

Project coordination, membership in collaborative projects

2019 - 2020 Project "The Perestroika of Global Science", Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (The Wilson Center), Washington D.C., USA

Honours and awarded memberships

2020 The Derek Price and Rod Webster Prize, History of Science Society, Notre Dame, USA

since 2019 Member of the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, Germany

2019 - 2020 Research Fellow, Kennan Institute, The Wilson Center, Washington D.C., USA

2015 - 2016 Fellow, Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

2011 Fellow, John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, New York City, USA

2011 Graduate Mentoring Award, Princeton University, Princeton, USA

2007 Roy G. Neville Prize, Chemical Heritage Foundation, Philadelphia, USA

2002 Basic Prize in the History of Science, History of Science Society, Notre Dame, USA

Research priorities

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First, he has published three books and many articles that explore the unique development of modern science within Slavic-dominated spaces, ranging from Prague to Vladivostok, but

concentrating on European Russia. In conventional accounts of the history of science, the Russian case is either ignored (with partial exceptions like D. I. Mendeleev and his periodic system of chemical elements) or treated as pathological (as in the case of T. D. Lysenko's campaign against Mendelian genetics). When analyzed transnationally, these cases help illuminate general characteristics that are shared with "Western" science.

Second, he continues to research scientific communication, particularly the effects of language choice on the development of science. As he has documented in Scientific Babel (2015), the striking dominance of global English in communication in the natural sciences is a recent phenomenon, and represents a transformation in the underlying organization of global knowledge-production. He also maintains an interest in the history of constructed languages (Plansprachen).

Finally, he works on the boundary debates between what counts as science and what as pseudoscience, as rational and irrational, and how these arguments trace the boundaries of sociological communities within the sciences.