Call for Manuscript Reviewers

for *The American Biology Teacher*

If you are interested in becoming a manuscript reviewer for *ABT,* please send the information below to Bill Leonard at leonard@clemson.edu. We especially need K-12 teachers. Thank you in advance for your contribution to biology education.

Name, position, institution, postal address, and e-mail address.

Also, please identify the areas listed below in which you are comfortable reviewing manuscripts:

- **Grade Levels:** elementary and middle, high school, two-year college, or four-year college
- **Teaching Strategies:** inquiry, lab, field, reading, media, computer, discussion, and group.
- **Content Areas:** such as botany, microbiology, invertebrates, vertebrates, entomology, health & medicine, A & P, parasitology, aquatic biology, genetics, biotechnology, marine biology, cell biology, evolution, biodiversity, systematics, ecology, environmental biology, population biology, behavior, nature of science, ethics, equity, STS or technology. Please be as specific as possible.

Discovery of Penicillin

The recent article on *Antibiotic Resistance* by Richard Stein in *ABT* (August 2011) attributes a rather astounding achievement to Louis Pasteur—the discovery of penicillin in 1928. This achievement is all the more significant considering it occurred over three decades after Pasteur's death in 1895. Although Pasteur left an impressive legacy of scientific contributions in several fields—crystallography, bacteriology, germ theory, and vaccination—his work in posthumous discovery science is not well documented.

A more conventional account would credit the discovery of penicillin ("mould juice") to Sir Alexander Fleming and his untidy lab work. Interestingly enough, Pasteur's passing and Fleming's accidental discovery occurred on the same date—September 28th; two events separated by exactly 33 years.

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