



What Happened at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia?

The history of the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia is, quoting from its Web site at <www.collphyphil.org/library_hist.htm>, accessed on April 5, 2006:

“The Historical Medical Library of the College is one of the world’s premier research collections in the history of medicine. The unique holdings of the library include 411 incunables (books printed before 1501), an extensive collection of manuscripts and archives, and a comprehensive collection of 19th and early 20th-century medical journals. Through the Wood Institute for the History of Medicine, the Library’s collections are highlighted in lectures, fellowships, and programs.”

Likewise at <www.collphyphil.org/erics/Libhist.htm>, accessed the same day:

“Established in 1788, the College Library was Philadelphia’s central medical library for over 150 years, serving its medical schools, hospitals, physicians and other health professionals. Today, it is an independent research library devoted to the history of medicine and serves hundreds of scholars, health professionals, students and popular writers each year.

“Among the first items acquired by the College was the founding book of modern pathology, *De sedibus et causis morborum* [*On the Seats and Causes of Disease*] by Giambattista Morgagni, published in Venice in 1761. Morgagni presented this copy to Philadelphian John Morgan when Morgan visited him in Padua,

Italy. Morgan — a founding member of the College of Physicians and the person most responsible for the establish[ment] of the nation’s first medical school at the University of Pennsylvania — later donated it to the College. Regarded as the latest in medical knowledge even twenty-seven years after it was published, *De sedibus* is now a medical classic and the seed from which the College’s magnificent rare book collection has grown.

“The College’s collection of early printed books includes more than four hundred incunables, or editions printed before 1501. Thanks to a recent grant from the William Penn Foundation, we can claim that ours is the best-cataloged incunable collection in the world. Among our more than 12,000 other rare books are the majority of editions that laid the basis of modern biomedicine — including one of the world’s best copies of William Harvey’s *De motu cordis* [*On the Motion of the Heart*] (1628) which first described the circulation of the blood, and two copies of *De humani corporis fabrica* [*On the Fabric of the Human Body*] (1543) by Andreas Vesalius, which was responsible for the later development of both modern anatomy and modern medical illustration.

“In addition to its rare books and nineteenth- and twentieth-century collections, the College Library is notable for its manuscripts and archives. Within this collection are the College’s own archives, the archives of other Philadelphia medical institutions, and letters, case books, and student notebooks that document the personal life and professional practice of doctors in the Philadelphia region and around the world. Among our most important manuscript collections are the bulk of extant letters written by S. Weir Mitchell — Civil War surgeon, neurologist, physiologist, novelist, and leading member of the College for more than fifty years.

"The College Library also owns several collections of printed books associated with individual Fellows. The Lewis collections, donated by College President Samuel Lewis over several decades in the nineteenth century, consist of several thousand books, many of them rare, whose acquisition clearly established the singular importance of the College Library. Most recently, forensic psychiatrist Robert L. Sadoff donated the Sadoff Library of Legal Medicine and Forensic Psychiatry to the College. Before arriving at the College in 2002, Dr. Sadoff's four thousand volumes comprised the world's largest private collection of books and pamphlets on these topics.

"Care of the collections has always been of great concern to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. We recently installed a state-of-the-art climate control system in the library stacks, and several recent grants and gifts have been applied to an extensive preservation and restoration program."

But the message accessed on August 25, 2006, at www.collphyphil.org/library.asp is: "Hours: The Library is open to College Fellows and the public by confirmed appointment only. To schedule an appointment please call the Historical Reference Desk at 215-563-3737, ext. 297 or email libref@collphyphil.org. Please leave your name, telephone/email, topic and preferred date. We will get back with you to confirm a date and time."

In a nutshell, this means that the Library is closed, unstaffed, not being managed, and not offering reference services. Its collection is essentially unavailable and unattended. The problem appears to be nothing but money — or lack of it. The College of Physicians is nearly broke. Our colleague, Ed Morman, then Director of the Library, wrote to ALHHS-L on Monday, February 13, 2006:

"I'm sorry to report that due to severe financial difficulties, management of the College of Physicians has decided, as of today, to eliminate my position as well as that of Richard Fraser, our archivist and chief reference librarian. Richard has already left the building. I have been asked to clean out my office by Wednesday."

This is a tragedy that may eventually face us all, just as it recently faced Ed. We had best be prepared, both as individuals with personal financial needs to meet and as professionals with culture itself to protect.

Reports of the ALHHS Annual Meeting, May 3-4, 2006 Halifax, Nova Scotia

Steering Committee Meeting Minutes

Wednesday, May 3, 2006, 4:00-6:00 p.m.

Executive Boardroom, Delta Barrington Hotel

Present: Toby Appel (At-Large), Pat Gallagher (Secretary/Treasurer), Steve Greenberg (Program Chair), Eric Luft (Publications Committee Chair), Ed Morman (Invited Guest), Steve Novak (At-Large), Tim Pennycuff (At-Large), Susan Rishworth (At-Large), Christine Ruggere (At-Large), Micaela Sullivan-Fowler (President-Elect), Lilla Vekerdy (President).

Meeting was called to order by Lilla Vekerdy at 4:13 p.m.

Lilla Vekerdy called for approval of the minutes from the Birmingham Steering Committee meeting, as published in *The Watermark*, 28, 3 (Summer 2005). Pat Gallagher moved to approve the minutes. Eric Luft seconded. The minutes were approved.

Secretary/Treasurer's Report: Pat Gallagher reported that we have eleven new members and nine lapsed members. Five advertisers have not yet renewed; one officially dropped his ad; one asked for a new invoice. After the meeting, Pat Gallagher will send the names of those non-renewals to Eric Luft so that those ads will be eliminated from *The Watermark*. Micaela Sullivan-Fowler discussed the transfer of the duties to Pat Gallagher and reported that it had gone smoothly. Pat Gallagher reported that we now have a credit card, which will facilitate paying for our meeting expenses over the next two years (considering the international currencies issues). There was a discussion of the membership list and the listserv list. Pat Gallagher and Eric Luft reported that both lists have been weeded and that the listserv is current as of April 2006. Micaela Sullivan-Fowler reported on the arrangements for dinner on May 2, 2006. It is unclear as to whether we will make a slight profit or loss, as we are dependent upon the exchange rate of U.S.-Canadian dollars. We also have an 18% gratuity and a 15% exchange fee to pay at the restaurant. The financial report follows:

Financial Report: September 2005 – May 15, 2006

<u>Date</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Outgo</u>
9/1/05	Beginning balance	19468.07	
9/1/05	Watermark (Summer)		550.46
9/12/05	Deposit	60	
9/26/05	Deposit	160	
10/4/05	Deposit	70	
11/6/05	Check #1061 (Office Supplies)		133.04
11/15/05	Deposit	375	
12/9/05	Deposit	356	
12/30/05	Deposit	453	
1/10/06	Check #1062 (Watermark Fall		543.81
1/18/06	Check #1063 (Watermark Winter)		662.09
1/27/06	Deposit	486	
2/9/06	Deposit	311	
2/27/06	Account Analysis Charge (Canadian Check)		2
2/27/06	Check #1050 (Meeting Mailing)		123.54
3/3/06	Check #1064 (Postage Supplies; Membership Mailings)		40.11
3/8/06	Deposit	1519	
3/15/06	Check #1065 (Award/Tiffany & Co.)		159
3/31/06	Deposit	3601	
4/27/06	Credit Card Payment (Name Badges)		19.81
4/28/06	Deposit	833	
4/28/06	Check Card (Name Badges)		19.81
5/4/06	Check Card (Chef's Room - Halifax)		2607.37
5/8/06	Check #1066 (Dinner Refund)		40
5/8/06	Check Card (Chef's Room – Halifax)		221.53
5/15/06	Check #1067 (Program Payment)		1456
	Subtotal	27692.07	6578.57
	Total	21113.50	

For the Halifax Meeting:

Income: \$4,190.00

Outgo: \$4,384.90

Balance: (\$194.90)

Nominating Committee Report: Lilla Vekerdy presented the slate of two Steering Committee nominees. There was discussion of the fact that the Bylaws still do not reflect the single slate issue, which the membership asked to be changed last year. The Steering Committee discussed possible verbiage and procedures. The Bylaws change will be presented to the membership and will be sent to them in writing at a later date. The motion was moved for approval by Tim Pennycuff and seconded by Micaela Sullivan-Fowler. The motion was approved.

Local Arrangements Report: Micaela Sullivan-Fowler reported that she took over from Elaine Challacombe, who has been ill. Micaela worked with Peter Twohig from the AAHM. There were some problems with the hotel, which she was able to resolve. Thanks are due to Micaela's students, who assisted in the mailing; but mailing costs were a bit higher than last year. Dinner arrangements were all done by phone. Lilla Vekerdy thanked Micaela, for taking on issues at the last moment, and Steve Greenberg, who also thanked Pat Gallagher and Ursula Ellis.

Publications Committee Report: Eric Luft reported: "Since the last time we met, I have put out five issues of the *Watermark*, Spring 2005 - Spring 2006, the most recent of which was mailed on April 27, 2006. Since Fall 2005 each issue has been 28 pages, up from

20 in Spring 2005 and earlier, and 24 in Summer 2005. I am treating 28 pages now as a minimum, and will push it to 32 as soon as I am assured of a steady enough and big enough stream of incoming material. In that connection, I want especially to thank Steve Greenberg, the *Watermark's* Book Review Editor, for his excellent work.

"The total cost for these five issues was \$2842.02, i.e., an average of \$568.40 per issue.

"Compare this figure with that for the two issues I compiled as Interim Editor, whose costs were reported at our 2005 meeting by Suzanne Porter: a total of \$1395.35, i.e., an average of \$697.68 per issue. So, each of the last five issues cost on average \$129.28 less than the two before that.

"For the most recent five issues, the total costs for printing, supplies, and labor were \$1819.90, i.e., an average of \$363.98 per issue; and the total costs for postage were \$1022.12, i.e., an average of \$204.42 per issue.

"Compare these figures with those for the two issues in Suzanne's 2005 report: total costs for printing, supplies, and labor were \$1311.35, i.e., an average of \$655.68 per issue; and total costs for postage were \$84.00, i.e., an average of \$42.00 per issue.

"Clearly it's cheaper to print the *Watermark* in Syracuse than in North Carolina. That's good. But Suzanne had the advantage of being able to use some institutional funds for postage. I have no such advantage. That's bad.

"In order to save postage costs, I intend to mail the next Directory in the same envelope with the next *Watermark*.

"The next Directory will appear this summer. I had intended it to be done by now, but I was too busy in March and April. Pat Gallagher delivered all the necessary information to me in good time in March, so the delay is entirely my fault.

"The last Directory, Summer 2004, was generally well received in its new, smaller format, but I also got some good constructive feedback from several ALHHS members. I have taken these comments seriously. For example, the next Directory will be printed on heavier paper (28 lb. instead of 24 lb.) and the cover images will be more benign."


Archivists Report: None. Pat Gallagher reported that Archivist Richard Fraser did not renew his membership. Eric Luft has not been able to send copies of *The Watermark* to College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Ed Morman said to mail copies of *The Watermark* to Library Director Andrea Kenyon. Steve Greenberg reported his discussions with Todd Savitt, that the AAHM archives are also there, and that the AAHM is paying \$1000 per year to house that collection there. Ed Morman said it is important to remove the collection from CPP; he recommended that the Steering Committee accept bids for the papers, and make the announcement at the business meeting tomorrow. Micaela Sullivan-Fowler asked if we should make a proposal. Lilla Vekerdy reviewed possible locations for the archives: NLM (which would have to be asked); the American Philosophical Society (which is in Philadelphia, and would need to be approached). There was discussion about naming an archivist, either permanent or interim. Steve Novak suggested moving the ALHHS archives from CPP to NLM as soon as possible. Eric Luft so moved. Christine Ruggere seconded. The motion passed unanimously. The President will seek a new Archivist for the organization.

Ed Morman reported to the Steering Committee on the situation that caused the multiple job losses at College of Physicians of Philadelphia. The College was drawing too heavily on its endowment, and paying salaries that were too high. There may be a transfer of the College collections to another institution (still under discussion). Lilla Vekerdy reported that Russell Maulitz has been asked to form a task force to help decide what will be done with the CPP collections.

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New Business: Micaela Sullivan-Fowler announced her platform as President. She would like to review formally the purpose of our organization and research ways in which the membership can programmatically help each other to avoid more closings like that at CPP. ALHHS needs to use the listserv and our programs to make the organization relevant, just as we are having to make our collections relevant.

Steve Novak moved to adjourn. Eric Luft seconded. Unanimously approved. Adjourned at 4:54 p.m.

Program and Business Meeting Minutes

The annual ALHHS program was successfully presented on Thursday, May 4, 2006, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The full schedule of events appeared on page 54 of the Spring 2006 *Watermark*.

The annual Business Meeting was called to order at 12:15 p.m., May 4, 2006, at Dalhousie University.

President Lilla Vekerdy asked for a motion that the minutes from the 2005 Business Meeting, as published in *The Watermark*, 28, 3 (Summer 2005): 45-50, be approved. Ed Morman so moved. Stephen Greenberg seconded. The minutes were approved.

Membership is slightly up to 170 members.

Treasurer's Report: Pat Gallagher reported that there was \$21,203.02 in the checking account as of March 31, 2006. There is advertising revenue of \$1440 and meeting revenue (so far) of \$4042. Costs are still pending. The audit by Elaine Challacombe verified the accuracy of the accounts. The account activity report is included above in the Steering Committee minutes. Some advertisers have not yet renewed. Those who have not renewed by May 10, 2006 will be removed from the advertising list.

Nominating Committee Report: Lilla Vekerdy reported that of 170 ballots sent to the membership, 50 were returned. Two Members-At-Large were elected to the Steering Committee: Tim Pennycuff and Toby Appel.

Bylaws change: The Bylaws change to confirm a single slate election was finalized by the Steering Committee. New wording will go to the membership for final confirmation.

Local Arrangements Report: Micaela Sullivan-Fowler thanked her committee members and the staff at the restaurant, and announced that Christopher Lyons will be the Local Arrangements Chair for Montréal. She also thanked Steve Greenberg for his work as Program Chair.

Publications Committee Report: Eric Luft distributed copies of the report that he had given to the Steering Committee yesterday.

Archives Report: Lilla Vekerdy reported that the Steering Committee discussed this topic at length and decided to ask NLM to take the Archives. Lilla approached Paul Theerman, who has agreed to take the collection and to become the new Archivist.

Lilla Vekerdy asked for assistance for Chris Lyons as the next Local Arrangements Chair. She introduced Micaela Sullivan-Fowler, the new President.

The Publications Award was presented *in absentia* to Michael A. Flannery for his 2004 book, *Civil War Pharmacy: A History of Drugs, Drug Supply and Provision, and Therapeutics for the Union and Confederacy* (ISBN 0789015021). Paul Theerman, Chair of the Award Committee, presented the award to Mike by mail, as Mike was unable to attend this meeting. The Committee consisted of Lisa Mix, Tim Pennycuff, and Paul Theerman.

Mike posted this message on ALHHS-L on May 8, 2006: "I'm sorry I could not be there in person to accept the ALHHS publications awards, but now that the meeting is over and you're settling in to the normal routine let me take this opportunity to send this sincere note of thanks and appreciation for the honor. It is always especially gratifying to be acknowledged by one's peers. The fine Tiffany piece rests proudly in my office. Warmest regards to you all!"

Old Business: Jodi Koste asked for further discussion of the Archives problem. She would like to request bids. She is concerned with access to the Archives. One of her concerns was that a new collection might allow the contents of the Archives to circulate. She asked where the AAHM archives will reside. Steve Greenberg will be in touch with the AAHM about this. Ed Morman has advised the AAHM and the ALHHS to remove their Archives from the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Paul Theerman regards this

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as an ongoing discussion; and that if the organization decides to move its Archives elsewhere, that's fine. Steve Novak commented on the urgency of the situation. Toby Appel proposed more Steering Committee discussion. Eric Luft commented again on the urgency of the situation, as per Ed Morman. Ed commented that it is not extremely urgent. The Archives should be moved, soon, but not tomorrow, and he feels NLM is a secure location. Kathy Donahue asked if a letter has been sent to the College to inform them that we are moving the Archives. Jodi Koste thinks it is about six record boxes. Steve Novak moved that we move the Archives on a temporary basis to the Medical College of Virginia; seconded by Eric Luft. The vote passed but was not unanimous. Steve Novak moved that Jodi Koste be named Interim Archivist. Paul Theerman agreed to step down until further decision has been

made. Steve Greenberg asked about the size of the AAHM archives. Jodi Koste said they were large and unwieldy, and that she probably could not accommodate them. Ynez O'Neill has a report on the archives which she can provide.

Kathy Donahue asked if there was further discussion about having the Directory online. Steve Greenberg asked if there was a way to password it, so that it would remain a benefit of membership. Eric Luft commented on the ability to update it regularly, and asked if Pat Gallagher would be able to update it. Pat Gallagher said no. There was discussion about the viability of making the directory password protected. Paul Theerman mentioned that there is already an online Directory of History of Medicine Collections maintained by Crystal Smith of NLM.

Steve Greenberg moved to adjourn. Eric Luft seconded. Adjourned at 12:56.

Patricia E. Gallagher
Secretary/Treasurer

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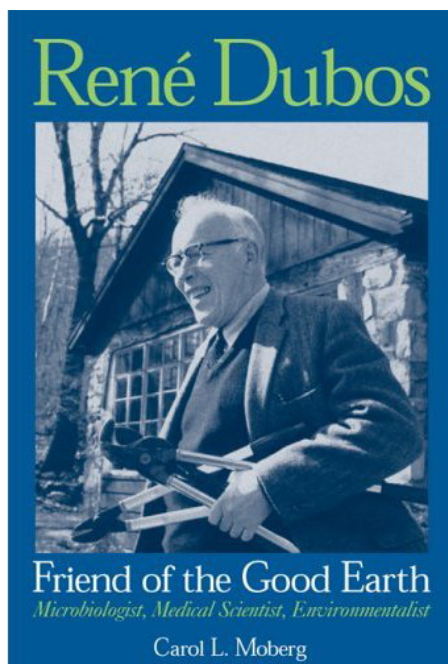
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Book Reviews



Carol L. Moberg.
*René Dubos,
Friend of the
Good Earth:
Microbiologist,
Medical Scientist,
Environmentalist.*
Washington,
D.C.: ASM Press,
2005. xi + 260
pages, portrait, 24
cm. \$29.95. ISBN
9781555813406.

If you are ex-
pecting a juicy
tell-all, in which
all the faults and

foibles of Dr. René Dubos and his friends are discussed in lurid detail, this is probably not the book for you. Though certainly this is a biography, you will get little more information about the private life of the man than you might find in a standard institutional biography. The beauty of this book is the detail about Dubos's research: his motivations, the goals of his studies, and finally, the actual scientific method he used to approach these complex, interesting problems.

Dubos started his career as a soil microbiologist, a field that was just developing in the 1920s. He had recently emigrated to the United States, drawn by a sense of adventure and a desire to experience the New World. After receiving his Ph.D. from Rutgers, he received an appointment at the Rockefeller University, where he was encouraged to use his unique knowledge on research into treatments for lobar pneumonia. This work would eventually lead to the discovery of the antibiotics thyrothricin, tyrocidine, and gramicidin.

Dubos's health (he had contracted rheumatic fever as a child, and suffered his entire life from its complications) and that of his first wife (Marie Louis Dubos, who also suffered from the complications of rheumatic fever and died of tuberculosis complications at age 44) influenced his next major research project. In 1944, he established a tuberculosis laboratory at the Rockefeller University, work which led to the publication of his groundbreaking book *The White Plague*,

written with his second wife, Jean, herself a victim of tuberculosis.

Throughout his work, Dubos emphasized the connection between medicine and the environment. As his work in antibiotics was hailed, he warned that antibiotics were not, in fact, a miracle cure. He cautioned physicians that eventually a new host of diseases would develop and that antibiotics themselves would create these multi-drug-resistant conditions. He understood that bacteria (and viruses) have the ability to transform themselves in nature and create new organisms that would resist the available cures. It was this interest in "health as creative adaptation" that led to his involvement in the burgeoning ecology movement of the 1960s and beyond.

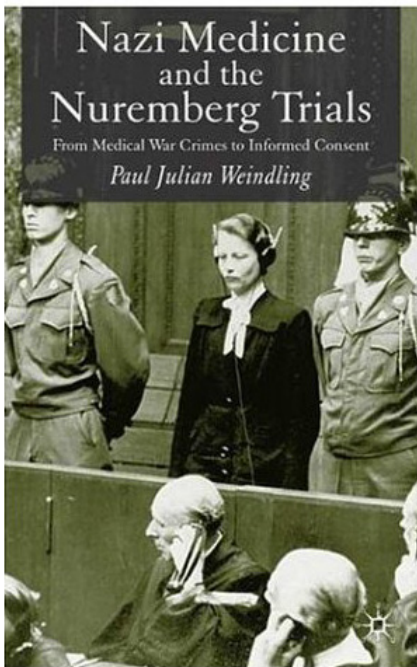
One of the major strengths of this book is the detailed description of the work that went on in the laboratories at the Rockefeller University. For any researcher interested in the scientific process, this work provides a readable, detailed account of the way experiments were conducted, the limitations the scientists faced, and the goals they were hoping to achieve. The author also attempts to link the events of the day to the goals behind the research — Why was tuberculosis of such major concern to Dubos and his associates? — and demonstrates the dangers inherent in the research that was being undertaken. (One researcher recalled "getting a mouthful" of the tubercule bacilli during one particular experiment).

Dubos' messages in the areas of health and the environment are relevant to this day. Even though multi-drug-resistant strains of tuberculosis have brought that disease back into the public culture, how many of us have encountered individuals, lay as well as physicians, who advocate antibiotics with little thought to the long-term effects on the patient? Dubos knew that there were, in fact, no "miracle cures" and that every disease intervention would have an effect on the environment, and on health and disease.

This is a book that I believe has a place in any historical collection. The price (\$29.95) puts it well into the budget of any collection. It provides so much insight into the scientific processes of the day, and into the work of this important and influential scientist, that it is an invaluable resource. Though I went into this review with almost no knowledge of Dubos's work — (Like anyone who grew up in the age of ecology, I

had heard about *So Human an Animal* and “Think globally, act locally”) — I emerged from my reading amazed at the mind that was René Dubos, and at his humane efforts to improve the human world through an educated use of its resources.

Patricia E. Gallagher
New York Academy of Medicine



Paul Julian Weindling. *Nazi Medicine and the Nuremberg Trials: From Medical War Crimes to Informed Consent*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004. xii + 482 pages, 23 cm. \$85.00. ISBN 140393911X cloth. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2006. 496 pages, 22 cm. \$29.95. ISBN 023050700X paperback.

Medical research today occurs in a highly regulated environment greatly concerned with the safety of human subjects. Institutional review boards — administrative bodies established to protect the rights and welfare of human research subjects recruited to participate in research activities conducted under the auspices of the particular institution with which each is affiliated — have the responsibility for oversight of human experimentation. One of their purposes is to ensure that informed consent is handled properly. This practice developed in reaction to the German experiments conducted during World War II and from the subsequent Doctors' Trial held at Nuremberg. From that trial, the Nuremberg Code — a set of ten principles — was established. The development of these principles is explored in Weindling's book.

Weindling set out to write three books on the German medical atrocities of the late nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. The first two titles are *Health, Race,*

and German Politics Between National Unification and Nazism, 1870-1945 and *Epidemics and Genocide in Eastern Europe, 1890-1945*. This third book completes Weindling's “informal” trilogy. In this volume, Weindling explores the “forced experiments and medical atrocities” conducted by the Germans during World War II. He also discusses the international community's response during and after the war. The volume is organized in three parts: Exhuming Nazi Medicine, Medicine on Trial, and Aftermath.

I. Exhuming Nazi Medicine

Weindling tells every side of this complicated story: the perpetrators, the victims, the role of the international community, the judges, prosecutors, and witnesses. He begins during World War II with different German stories. He recounts the stories of several German doctors and scientists, particularly those who accepted the Nazi leadership and became a part of the regime. The stories of the concentration camp prisoners (or “rabbits” as they called themselves) and their children who were subjected to inhumane medical experiments are also told. The rabbits did protest their treatment at the hands of Nazi doctors using every means possible. At Ravensbrück, where sulphonamide and bone transplantation experiments were undertaken, subjects refused to attend the hospital for further experiments. Others contacted the International Committee of the Red Cross, resisted, and sabotaged German experiments. All of this was to little avail. The Red Cross and German physicians and scientists are noted for their failure to “halt or condemn experiments on camp prisoners” — experiments that were later “depicted as ‘brutal and ruthless.’” Weindling also discusses war research conducted in North America, particularly in aviation medicine. American and Canadian subjects, he explains, were given to understand what was expected of them. So, while some believe “American standards on consent in military medical research were wildly inconsistent” (p. 23), informed consent was required and given.

II. Medicine on Trial

Weindling explains the historical context within which the formulation of what is now known as the Nuremberg Code was developed. He begins with the International Medical Tribunal (November 1945 until October 1946). This tribunal “had a crucial role in shifting Allied priorities from strategic exploitation of German medicine to its evaluation for criminal and ethical violations” (p. 93). The Doctors' Trial —

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held by an American military tribunal — began on December 9, 1946. The focus of the trial was the role of human subjects research in genocide.

Weindling crafted this book as a reference. Therefore, this section traces all the players: the prosecution team (Chief Prosecutor Telford Taylor, as well as James M. (“Jim”) McHaney and Alexander G. (“Sandy”) Hardy, who were Taylor’s deputies). The defendants were twenty-three leading German physicians and scientists charged with war crimes and crimes against humanity. He discusses the interrogations — “over 15,000 interrogations of over 2,250 individuals.” Once the context is set, Weindling takes the reader through the trial, detailing the prosecution’s strategy, the evidence of medical and scientific atrocities, and the counterattacks. Tables at the end of the book detail the characteristics of all involved.

III. Aftermath

After 139 days in court, the sentences in the Doctors’ Trial were handed down. They ranged from death by hanging to prison sentences to acquittal. Different motivations determined the aftermath of the trial. A limited understanding of the complexity of human experimentation to the Cold War, which required an input of scientific knowledge, are all acknowledged as factors in the outcome. Human experimentation is still fraught with uncertainty. In the United States, there are safeguards in place, yet the safety of experi-

mental subjects has been compromised (for example, the death of Ellen Roche in a clinical trial at Johns Hopkins University in 2001.) Further, now that the United States has actively engaged its military, the questions of medical ethics and the treatment of prisoners, particularly abusive interrogations, are timely.

Cynthia Kahn

Himmelfarb Health Sciences Library
 The George Washington University Medical Center



Collections, Exhibits, and Access

E-Resources at the Osler Library: Special Collections Databases, the Canadian Health Obituaries Index File, and the Bibliography of Canadian Health Sciences Periodicals

The Osler Library of the History of Medicine has always been more than Sir William Osler’s great collection of books in medical history. A few years after it opened in 1929 at McGill University in Montréal, the Library received a major archival treasure: Harvey Cushing’s files of the material that he collected for his 1925 biography of Sir William Osler. This contained more than 7,500 original letters or copies of Osler correspondence. Over the years the Library has continued to collect archives and other non-monographic items, such as almanacs and reprints. Finding this material has been a major problem as it has never been listed in the McGill Library Catalogue. Now three searchable databases have been created to help people find these elusive items. To further aid researchers, the Library has also created a bibliography of Canadian Health Science Periodicals and an index of Canadian obituaries. Usage figures show that these are popular with researchers, students, and genealogists.

The Osler Library now has about 150 archival fonds and collections of papers of doctors, medical students, and organizations. In Canadian archival parlance, “fonds” are the records created and used by an individual or organization, whereas “collections” are put together by someone else, such as a library or archives. We have tended to acquire archives with a McGill University, Montréal, or Canadian connection, but

there is also some international material. Amongst our more popular holdings are the Harvey Cushing Fonds mentioned above (P 417) and the William Osler Collection (P 100). Pioneer neurosurgeon and founder of the Montréal Neurological Institute Wilder Penfield (1891-1976) left behind over 80 meters of documents relating to his work and other interests, plus thousands of glass slides of his patients and research subjects (P 142). In the Mrs H.V. Bignell Fonds (P 40) there is a series of letters from the 1920s between a mother and Montréal pediatrician Alton Goldbloom about the health of her son. It gives one a good sense of both the nature of medical advice at the time and the tone in which it was sometimes delivered. In the *The Osler Library Archives Collection* database <www.health.library.mcgill.ca/osler/archives/index.htm>, the fonds and collections are described in accordance with the Rules for Archival Description, which provides information on the creator, size, scope, content and other relevant information. One can either search these or browse by titles, subjects or titles with abstracts, which may be the most useful way to get an overview of the holdings.

The Library recently bought a collection of close to 200 medical almanacs. Dating from 1841 to 1977, these ephemeral works were issued by reputable drug firms and patent medicine dealers to move their merchandise. As such they provide a fascinating look at popular medical beliefs and the changing techniques used to gain public confidence. This collection is especially noteworthy for the fact that two-thirds of it is Canadian. *The Osler Library Collection of Medical Almanacs* database <www.health.library.mcgill.ca/osler/almanacs/> has both search and browse capabilities. The Library also had reprints of over 2000 articles and other writings on medical history listed in *The Osler Library Reprints Collection* database <www.health.library.mcgill.ca/osler/reprints/Lnauth.cfm>. These are mostly on McGill or Canadian medical history. This is a good additional place to search for elusive items as they are not always indexed elsewhere.

The Osler Library has also created two reference tools to help researchers. Perhaps the most popular one is the *Canadian Health Obituaries Index File* <www.health.library.mcgill.ca/osler/cfstand/chobit.htm>. This is an index to death notices that appeared in a variety of Canadian medical journals between 1844 and 2000. The site lists the journals and dates indexed.

Given that this information is rarely indexed or listed elsewhere, this database has proven useful. Not surprisingly, genealogists are amongst our most enthusiastic users.

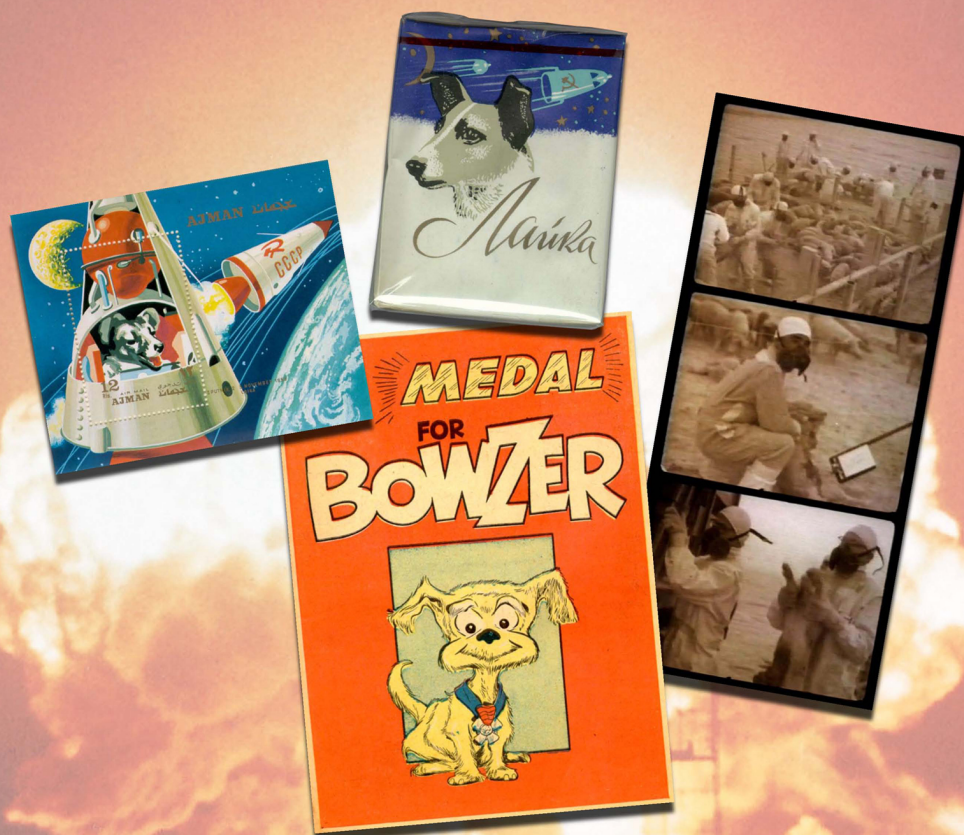
Emeritus Librarian David S. Crawford has compiled the online *Bibliography of Canadian Health Sciences Periodicals* <www.health.library.mcgill.ca/osler/canjournals/contents.htm>. This is an expansion of the *Annotated Bibliography of the Canadian Medical Periodicals, 1826-1975*, published in 1979.* The online bibliography lists 316 medical titles published between 1826 and 1975, 86 nursing titles from 1905 to 1980 and 60 dental titles from 1854 to 2002. There are also cross-references to title variations and some annotations about individual titles. The very useful “Chronological Table of Ontario Medical Periodicals” and “Chronological Table of Quebec Medical Periodicals” which appeared in the 1979 printed bibliography have been reproduced on the Web site. Since many of these journals have not been indexed, we hope that this bibliography will provide a means to identify relevant sources of information. The Library would be very happy to hear from anyone who discovers a title that should be included in the bibliography.

The sites listed above are directly accessible via the listed URLs or by searching by title in the McGill Library Catalogue <aleph.mcgill.ca/F/>. They are also linked to the Osler Library Web site <www.mcgill.ca/osler-library/> under “special collections.” Our Web site also has links to other useful information sources in the history of medicine. The Osler Library plans to extend its online content. We are currently contemplating a searchable index of Osler’s correspondence held in the Harvey Cushing Fonds, as well as a digital photo project. We hope that this helps to meet the continuing interest in Sir William Osler as well as to make our collections more accessible.

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* Charles G. Roland and Paul Potter, *Annotated Bibliography of Canadian Medical Periodicals, 1826-1975* (Toronto: Hannah Institute for the History of Medicine, 1975).

Animals as Cold Warriors: Missiles, Medicine, and Man's Best Friend



An Exhibition

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Monday through Friday

8:30 am to 5:00 pm

**The History of Medicine Division
The National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, Maryland**



Changing the Face in New Jersey

The New Brunswick Free Public Library displayed the national traveling exhibit, "Changing the Face of Medicine: Celebrating America's Women Physicians," in the Community Room of the Library from June 30 through August 10, 2006. The exhibit came to New Brunswick with the support of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) Libraries, the Women's Wellness Center of the Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital, and other medical libraries in the New Brunswick area.

The traveling exhibit is based on an exhibit created by the National Library of Medicine. The exhibit has been refined to two traveling versions of the larger display, and includes multimedia kiosks offering educational activities and a digital gallery. A videotape features interviews with women physicians of historic achievement. Among the doctors in the panel exhibit are: Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman in America to earn an M.D. degree; Mary Putnam Jacobi, a medical scientist who trained in Paris and was the first woman elected to the New York Academy of Medicine; Rebecca Lee Crumpler, the first African-American woman to earn an M.D. degree, Lori Arviso Alvord, the first Navajo woman to become a board certified surgeon; and Antonia Novello, the first woman and the first Hispanic Surgeon General of the United States.

Some of the library programs that accompanied the summer exhibit were a cocktail hour and preview of the exhibit in the Henry and Arline Schwartzman Courtyard of Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital on June 27. The honored guest was Gloria Bachmann, M.D., who was nominated as a National Library of Medicine "Local Legend" for New Jersey by Congressman Frank Pallone. Gail Sheehy, author of the best selling book, *Passages*, spoke at the event.

The exhibit opened at the New Brunswick Public Library with the performance, "A Lady Alone: Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D., First Woman Doctor in America," a one-woman show written by N. Lynn Eckhert, M.D., and performed on June 29 by Linda Gray Kelley. "A State of Health: New Jersey's Medical Heritage," a New Jersey based medical history exhibit, was also housed in the main lobby of the Library.

Curator and historian Karen Reeds spoke at the Library on July 26 about medicine in New Jersey. The clos-

ing program for the exhibit was held on Wednesday, August 9, in the Community Room. Local Legend Palma E. Formica, M.D., was the honored guest.

Tours of both exhibits were available in the afternoons throughout the summer courtesy of New Brunswick Health Science Technology High School students.

"Changing the Face of Medicine: Celebrating America's Women Physicians" has been made possible by the National Library of Medicine, the National Institutes of Health, the Office of Research on Women's Health, the National Medical Women's Association, and the American Library Association.

The exhibition Web site is <www.nlm.nih.gov/changingthefaceofmedicine/>. Information about Local Legends in New Jersey can be found at <www.nlm.nih.gov/locallegends/>.

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The National Museum of Health and Medicine Digitization Project

The National Museum of Health and Medicine (NMHM) of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology for the past year and a half has been working with Information Manufacturing Corporation (IMC) to scan its Medical Illustration Service (MIS) Library.

The MIS Library is one of the NMHM's largest collections, with 4,500 boxes of medical illustrations and photographs, and is unparalleled in its scope. The Library became the Department of Defense medical photograph library in the late 1940s, was transferred to the Museum in late 2004, and now houses millions of photographs from World War II through the 1990s, representing diseases and their effects on humans and animals. Included in the collection are rare illnesses such as smallpox and the Asian flu. Photographs from major wars show the evolution of military medicine, as well as the human cost of war.

The digitization of the MIS Library is being headed by the Museum's Archivist, Michael Rhode, and the Library's Chief, Tom Gaskins, in cooperation with IMC's Health Services Sector Program Manager, Anna Worrell, and team leader, Kathleen Stocker. Over 71,000 images have already been scanned and are currently almost completely catalogued and indexed by the contract's assistant archivists and technicians. Last year, three major groups of photographs were digitized: the Museum and Medical Arts Service (MAMAS) photographs taken by Museum staff during World War II in Europe and Asia; images from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) publication, *Atlas of Tropical and Extraordinary Diseases*; and historical portraits; along with a run of general photographs dating from 1985 to 1986. These images will be made available online within the next year, but are becoming available on request now.

This year the scanning includes 200,000 images dating from U.S. involvement in World War I in 1917 while also adding other military medical photographs from the Civil War, World War I, the Spanish-American War, the Vietnam War, and the Russo-Japanese War. Medical histories published by the U.S. government on the Civil War (six volumes of *The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion*), World War I (fifteen volumes of *The Army Medical Department in the World War*, and the Spanish-American

War (*The Use of the Roentgen Ray in the Late War with Spain*) will be completely digitized as well. Within the next year, the Museum and IMC will have created a major digital resource for researchers.

We also began digitization of one of the largest collections of embryologic material in the United States. The Museum's collections are a primary source for centralized research in developmental anatomy. Digital imaging of collections such as the Arey-Dapena slides and the Carnegie Collection of Embryology will aid in the reconstruction of embryo development models. The Arey-Dapena Pediatric Collection is a set of more than 7,000 lantern slides representing a wide variety of pathologies in both anatomical gross and histological images. The Carnegie Collection of Embryology focuses primarily on normal embryologic development in the first eight weeks. Collateral materials include photographs, plaster and acetate models, reprints, and curatorial information, which will be made available for research and education. Because of the limited lifespan of many of the artifacts (such as the acetate models, consisting of drawings of embryos on layers of transparent plastic, which can degrade over time) the digitization process is imperative if the collections are to be preserved for future use. Once digitized, they will be searchable by organ type or pathology.

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Web site <nmhm.washingtondc.museum/collections/archives/archives.html>



In the Flesh: The Monroe Dynasty

Three hundred years ago, Scottish army surgeon John Monroe (1670-1740) initiated a series of events that led to the establishment of a dynasty which, beginning with his son Alexander Monroe, changed the course of medical teaching and learning. Three men (father, son, and grandson), each called Alexander Monroe (*primus*, *secundus*, and *tertius*), consecutively held the Chair of Anatomy at the University of Edinburgh for 126 years.

The Medical Library of the University of Otago houses the Monro Collection of books and manuscripts, used and written by the Monros during their careers as students, and later, professors at the University of Edinburgh.

On September 4, 2006, an exhibition called "In the Flesh: The Monro Dynasty 1720-1846" begins at Special Collections, University of Otago Library. It contains a selection of books and manuscripts from the Monro Collection, most notably an impressive copy of Albinus's *Tabulae sceleti et musculorum humani* (1747), Vesalius's *On the Fabric of the Human Body* (1555), Valverde's *Vivae imagines partium corporis humani* (1572/79), and Monro primus's *Anatomy of Human Bones*, both printed and in manuscript form.

The exhibition affords a glimpse into the development of the thoughts and knowledge of these men, who influenced them, who offended them, and how their knowledge was transferred, disseminated, and appropriated. Indeed, the dynasty they represent not only reflects a male-dominated world of nepotism, but also reveals important discoveries in the fields of anatomy, surgery, and physiology, some of which remain valid today.

This exhibition was co-curated by Kate Thompson, Reference Librarian, and Emeritus Professor Douglass Taylor. Taylor's annotated bibliography of the *The Monro Collection in the Medical Library of the University of Otago* has proved invaluable in piecing together the life and times of the Monro dynasty (1720-1846).

The exhibition runs to December 1, 2006. For further enquiries, please contact:

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or Kate Thompson
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or visit them online at:
<www.library.otago.ac.nz/medical/index.html>




Apgar Papers at NLM

The National Library of Medicine's Profiles in Science Web site <www.profiles.nlm.nih.gov> has been enriched by the addition of the papers of Virginia Apgar, M.D., creator of the widely used Apgar Score to evaluate newborns. The Library has collaborated with the Mount Holyoke College Archives and Special Collections to digitize her papers and make them widely available. This brings to nineteen the number of notable scientists who have personal and professional records included in Profiles in Science. Earlier reports on NLM's Profiles in Science program appeared in the Fall 2005 and Spring 2006 issues of *The Watermark*.

In 1949, faced with unacceptably high newborn mortality rates in her hospital's maternity ward, Virginia Apgar (1909-1974), an anesthesiologist, set out to ensure that newborns in distress got the prompt attention they needed. Using the same signs that anesthesiologists monitor during and after surgery — muscle tone, heart rate, reflex irritability, color, and respiration — she developed a simple, rapid method for assessing the medical condition of newborns. Quickly adopted by obstetric teams, her method (now known as the Apgar Score) reduced infant mortality and laid the foundations of

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neonatology. Conveniently and coincidentally, her name provided an acronym for the criteria: A=Activity, P=Pulse, G=Grimace, A=Appearance, R=Respiration.

“Dr. Apgar brought enormous intelligence and energy to everything she did. Her newborn scoring method put neonatology on a firm scientific basis, and she made substantial contributions to anesthesiology and the study of birth defects. I personally found her a memorable and inspiring teacher,” said Donald A.B. Lindberg, M.D., Director of the National Library of Medicine.

Born on June 7, 1909, in Westfield, New Jersey, Apgar attended Mount Holyoke College, then received her M.D. from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1933. Although she completed a two-year surgical internship at New York’s Presbyterian Hospital, her mentor there discouraged her from pursuing a surgical career, noting that women surgeons rarely achieved financial success. Instead he recommended that she enter anesthesiology, then a new medical specialty. Apgar subsequently trained with anesthesiology pioneer Ralph Waters at the University of Wisconsin, and in 1938 returned to Presbyterian Hospital as the director of a new Division of Anesthesia. She transformed the anesthesia service during the next decade, establishing an anesthesiology education program and replacing nurse-anesthetists with physicians.

In 1949, Apgar was appointed a full professor of anesthesiology and stepped down as director of the Division of Anesthesia. Free of administrative duties, she continued to teach and devoted more time to research in obstetrical anesthesia. Within three years, she developed the Apgar scoring method, and started using score data from thousands of infants to assess the results of obstetric practices, types of maternal pain relief, and effects of resuscitation.

Apgar was a legendary clinical teacher, well known for her fierce dedication to patients of all ages. She kept basic resuscitation equipment with her at all times, both on and off duty, explaining, “Nobody, but nobody, is going to stop breathing on me!”

During a sabbatical year in 1958-1959, Apgar earned a Master of Public Health degree at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health. She accepted an offer from the National Foundation (NF) - March of Dimes to head its new Division of Congenital Malformations, and began a new career as the NF’s ambassador. She



was responsible for reviewing grant applications for studies in this area, raising public and professional awareness of birth defects and the research in progress, and encouraging support for the NF’s research efforts. Apgar traveled thousands of miles each year between 1960 and 1974, talking to members of NF local chapters and parent-teacher groups, speaking at professional conferences, giving interviews, appearing on television talk shows, and participating in NF fundraising events. Her efforts helped to double the NF’s annual income during her tenure. From 1965 to 1974 she also served on the clinical faculty at Cornell University School of Medicine, specializing in the study of birth defects.

The online exhibit features correspondence, published articles, photographs, lectures, and speeches from Apgar’s files. An introductory exhibit section places Apgar’s achievements in historical context.

Besides Apgar, the other eighteen physicians and scientists honored by Profiles in Science include Christian B. Anfinson, Oswald T. Avery, Julius Axelrod, Francis Crick, Donald S. Fredrickson, Edward D. Freis, Michael Heidelberger, C. Everett Koop, Joshua Lederberg,

Salvador E. Luria, Barbara McClintock, Marshall W. Nirenberg, Linus Pauling, Martin Rodbell, Florence R. Sabin, Wilbur A. Sawyer, Fred L. Soper, and Albert Szent-Gyorgyi.



William H. Sweet Collection at UCLA

UCLA's Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library, History and Special Collections has received the William H. Sweet, M.D., D.Sc. Collection of Papers, Books, Surgical Instruments, Stereotactic Devices and Memorabilia. The Collection comprises approximately 400 linear feet of manuscripts and 600 monographs.

William H. Sweet, M.D., D.Sc. (1910-2001) was Professor of Neurosurgery at Harvard Medical School and served most of his career at the Massachusetts General Hospital, culminating in his tenure as Chief of the Neurosurgical Service from 1961 to 1977. He served on the Board of Directors of the American Pain Society during its formative years and was a founding member of the International Association for the Study of Pain. His best-known contributions to neurosurgery were developing proton beam and neutron capture therapy for the treatment of brain tumors and establishing one of the first brain imaging laboratories. He pioneered the development of non-invasive treatments of trigeminal neuralgia and the use of cordotomy for the treatment of intractable pain. His work in the 1950s laid the foundation for the development of the neurostimulators used today to treat severe pain.

Donated by his widow, Elizabeth D. Sweet, the gift includes \$100,000 to support the costs of accessioning, processing, preserving, and cataloging the collection.

The UCLA Biomedical Library is also home to the John C. Liebeskind History of Pain Collection <www.library.ucla.edu/biomed/his/pain.html> and collections of the UCLA Neuroscience History Archives <www.neurosciencearchives.org>.

Cherry Dunham Williams has been named Archivist of the Sweet Collection and appointed Special Projects Librarian in the History and Special Collections Division of the UCLA Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library. Please address inquiries to her via e-mail at <cndw@library.ucla.edu>.

President Garfield's Vertebrae

The National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP), on the campus of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, hosts an exhibit from July 2 to September 19, 2006, to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the assassination of President James Abram Garfield in 1881.

Garfield died on September 19, 1881, not so much from his wound as from the inability of the best medical men of the time to find the bullet that Charles Guiteau fired into his back on July 2, 1881. To illustrate this point, the exhibit features three vertebrae removed from Garfield's body. A red plastic probe runs through them, marking the path of Guiteau's bullet.



Good Listening

Erlen Speaks on Twentieth-Century Medical Experimentation

Jonathon Erlen, Ph.D., of the University of Pittsburgh, a history of medicine scholar well-known among his fellow ALHHS members, presented the Eleventh Health Sciences Library Lecture at SUNY Upstate Medical University on March 3, 2006. John's talk was a 60-minute slide show, "Human Experimentation in Twentieth-Century American Medicine: Myths and Realities," followed by spirited discussion. His topics included Tuskegee, Willowbrook, and other less notorious but equally provocative instances of riding roughshod over the principle of informed consent. Attendees included medical doctors, librarians, and Ph.D.'s in several different fields.

This session was co-sponsored by the Health Sciences Library and the Upstate New York Colloquium for the History of Science and Medicine (UNYCHSM), an informal academic group founded in 2002 by Gwen Kay, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History at SUNY Oswego. More information about UNYCHSM can be found at its Web site, <www.gegensatzpress.com/unychsm.html>, and more about the Upstate Library Lecture Series at <www.upstate.edu/library/history/librarylectures.shtml>.

History of Women's Health

The Pennsylvania Hospital hosted a special one-day conference on April 5, 2006, to discuss "The History of Women's Health: From Franklin's Era to the Present." This program was free and open to the public.

Benjamin Franklin's interest in health-related topics led him, with Dr. Thomas Bond, to establish the Pennsylvania Hospital, which to this day remains a leading health care provider. For this conference, the Pennsylvania Hospital brought together historical scholars and medical practitioners to discuss topics such as immigrant and minority health care, breast cancer, social control of women's bodies, changes in obstetrics, pain management and the use of anesthesia, changing perceptions of breast feeding, and mental health care.

The program began with grand rounds at 7:30 a.m. The keynote speaker was Timothy Johnson, M.D., Bates Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children, Chair of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Professor of Women's Studies, and Research Scientist in the Center for Human Growth and Development, all at the University of Michigan. His talk was "The History of Womens' Health."

Session 1, "From Midwifery to the Birthing Suite: Changes in Childbirth from Colonial Times to Now," featured Susan Klepp, Ph.D., of Temple University, speaking on "Women in the Age of (Deborah) Franklin"; and Wanda Ronner, M.D., of the University of Pennsylvania, and Margaret Marsh, Ph.D., of Rutgers University, jointly presenting "'A Boon for the Barren Woman': Human IVF Research at the Free Hospital for Women, 1938-1944."

Session 2, "The Language of Mental Health: Psychological Changes and Women," consisted of one speaker, Debbie Kim, M.D., of the University of Pennsylvania, on "Women's Mental Health During the Reproductive Years."

Session 3, "Social Control of Women (Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, Pain Management and the Use of Anesthesia; Sexuality," had three speakers: Janet Golden, Ph.D., of Rutgers University, on "Discovering Fetal Alcohol Syndrome"; Jackie Wolf, Ph.D., of the University of Ohio, on "From Ether to Epidural: Obstetric Anesthesia in Social Context"; and Diana Reinhard, A.B.D., of Temple University, on "Protecting 'Bloom-

ing Womanhood': Gender and Sexuality in Medical Discussions of Puberty, 1870-1920."

Session 4, "Women and Cancer," had Susan Domchek, M.D., of the University of Pennsylvania, on "The Evolution of Breast Cancer Screening and Treatment in the Last Century"; and Mark Moore, Ph.D., Director of Psychological Services in the Joan Karnell Cancer Center at the Pennsylvania Hospital, on "Psychological Adjustment to Cancer."

Session 5, "Minority Health Care, Then and Now," featured Alan Kraut, Ph.D., of the American University, on "Women Immigrants and Health: An Historic Perspective."

For more information about Pennsylvania Hospital events, please contact the Hospital Archivist, Stacey Peebles, at 215-829-5434 or <peepless@pahosp.com>. She especially invites you to send two-page proposals by November 15, 2006, for the Second Annual History of Women's Health Conference on April 11, 2007.



Talks at the New York Academy of Medicine

The New York Academy of Medicine's Section on the History of Medicine and Public Health presented three important lectures in the spring of 2006.

On March 23, 2006, Janet Golden, Ph.D., Professor of History at Rutgers University, gave the Iago Galdston Lecture, "The Making of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome."

Drinking moderate amounts of alcohol during pregnancy was long considered harmless. But in recent decades growing concern with alcohol's potential adverse effects on the developing fetus transformed the entire issue. Women whose mothers enjoyed martinis while pregnant now lose sleep over consuming a bowl of rum raisin ice cream, and criminal defendants argue that their deeds are the inevitable consequence of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS). Golden's lecture investigated the rise of FAS; She claimed that the syndrome's definition was shaped in part by the struggle over abortion rights and the media frenzy over "crack" babies.

On April 26, Roger Gaskell spoke on "Recreating the Harveian Library of the London College of Physicians" as the Annual Friends of the Rare Book Room Lecture.

On the afternoon of September 4, 1666, with the Great Fire of London raging round St Paul's Cathedral, it was clear that the nearby College of Physicians was doomed. Librarian Christopher Merret managed to save a few books before he was beaten back by the flames; but most were lost. The library building, paid for by William Harvey, had recently been completed to designs by John Webb, a pupil of Inigo Jones. From the surviving architectural drawings we can visualize the building, while the printed catalogue, published in 1660, tells us the exact position on the shelf of every book and sets out the library rules. With these documents Gaskell brings back to life the first specialist medical library in England.

After taking a degree in biochemistry at Bristol University, Gaskell worked for London's most famous rare book dealers, including Bernard Quaritch Ltd. and Pickering and Chatto Ltd. He established Pickering and Chatto Publishers Ltd., now a successful independent business. In 1989 he founded his own business, Roger Gaskell Rare Books.

On May 17, Amy L. Fairchild, Ph.D., M.P.H., and Ronald Bayer, Ph.D., both from the Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University, gave the Lilianna Sauter Lecture, "The Searching Eyes of Government: Public Health Surveillance in Twentieth-Century America."

Public health surveillance has persistently called into question the appropriate limits of privacy. Although the inherent tension between surveillance and privacy has remained, the nature of the conflict changed dramatically over the course of the twentieth century, reflecting the radical transformation in the conception of privacy. This lecture traced those changes, from the 1890s through the 1960s, when privacy concerns were embedded in a medical and public health culture that was both paternalistic and authoritarian, through the 1970s and beyond, when challenges to the authority of medicine eroded the paternalistic authority of physicians and promoted the concept of patient autonomy. The "my body, my business" ideal in the clinical setting dovetailed with broader societal concerns about snoops, spies, and surveillance, setting the stage for a fundamental recasting of the politics of surveillance in the last decades of the twentieth century. The encounter over HIV represented the high water mark of patient participation in the politics of surveillance. But the democratization of privacy would also mark debates

about many different forms of surveillance, including monitoring cancer, immunization, and birth defects.

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Estes Lecture at Harvard

The Boston Medical Library and the Massachusetts Medical Society presented the Sixth Annual J. Worth Estes, M.D., History of Medicine Lecture on April 26, 2006, in the Carl Walter Amphitheatre, Harvard Medical School. The two speakers, James A. Welu, Director of the Worcester Art Museum, and Richard H. Glew, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Molecular Genetics, and Microbiology at the University of Massachusetts Medical School, spoke on "The Pathos of Bubonic Plague in Italy (1500-1800) Depicted Through Art."

Showing the response of the visual arts to the plague, this presentation highlighted works from thirty museums and private collections, drawn from contemporary documents, personal correspondence, medical treatises, chronicles, poetry, sermons, and biblical commentaries to reveal the everyday life and aspirations of those afflicted by the plague. The speakers interpreted the visual arts as one of the spiritual remedies of the plague, and provided a unique opportunity to experience Baroque paintings from great altarpieces, private homes, and public spaces, including hospitals.

Biomedical Research History Interest Group (BRHIG) Talks at the National Institutes of Health

On March 14, 2006, Dominique Tobbell, Ph.D. candidate in the Department of History and Sociology of Science, University of Pennsylvania, presented "Charitable Innovations: The Political Economy of Thalassemia Research and Drug Development in the United States, 1960-2000."

On April 24, 2006, John Swann, Ph.D., of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) History Office, spoke on "Reducing with Dynamite: Dinitrophenol in the Clinic and Marketplace in 1930s America." Swann examined pharmacological and therapeutic understandings of dinitrophenol, its proliferation for self-medication in the 1930s, and the regulatory response of the FDA to this powerful medicine.

On May 11, 2006, Philip Chen, Ph.D., former National Institutes of Health (NIH) Associate Director for Intramural Affairs, presented "NIH in the 1980s: Some Personal Perspectives." Chen discussed the period during which the NIH Office of Technology Transfer was established and reflected on other important events and changes that occurred at NIH in the 1980s.

For more information about BRHIG and upcoming events, please visit the BRHIG Web site at <www.nih.gov/sigs/brhig>.

Medical Classics at UCLA

UCLA Programs in Medical Classics is a series of free presentations designed to enhance an appreciation of the links among famous medical writings, clinical practice, basic research, and humanistic scholarship. Six times a year these meetings bring together a convivial group of individuals of scholarly tastes — both from the community and from UCLA faculty, students, and staff — for a lecture and an opportunity to discuss and examine texts and topics that embody the history of advances in medicine, as well as the relations of medicine to broader cultural settings. An abridged form of the classic text related to each of these lectures is distributed to those persons who request it in advance. Please visit our Web site at <www.library.ucla.edu/biomed/his/medicalclassics.html>.


The Winter-Spring "History of Medicine and the Neurosciences" series of Medical Classics is co-sponsored by the UCLA Neuroscience History Archives <www.neurosciencearchives.org>.

On March 7, 2006, Samuel H. Greenblatt, M.D., M.A., Professor of Clinical Neurosciences (Neurosurgery) at Brown University, spoke in this series on "Reinventing Neurosurgery: Harvey Cushing's Earliest Contributions to Successful Brain Surgery."

At the turn of the twentieth century, the outlook for the surgical practice that we now call neurosurgery was dismal. Mortality rates for brain tumor operations were

50% or more, and there were legitimate claims that the large majority of patients did not benefit from surgery, whether or not tumors could be located and removed. In retrospect, we can see that the primary reason for this unhappy state of affairs was postoperative brain herniations, either fatal brain shifts within the skull or "fungations" (extrusions) of brain tissue through the surgeons' scalp and skull openings, which led to fatal meningitis. At the time, no one knew that the solution to the problem was only a few years away, in the earliest research and clinical work of a promising young American surgeon named Harvey Cushing (1869-1939).

Among historians of neurosurgery, there is general agreement that three essential deve-




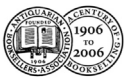

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lopments were needed to begin the modern era: anesthesia, antisepsis/asepsis, and knowledge of cerebral localization. William Macewen used all three when he did the first modern craniotomies in Glasgow in 1879. There is also general consensus that Cushing was the single most important figure in the ultimate success of neurosurgery. But these three developments had been available and in use for two decades before Cushing started, so exactly what did he do that was so crucial? Greenblatt's talk answered this question.

On April 11, 2006, Geneviève Aubert, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Neurology at the Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium, spoke on "Capturing Movement Disorders, from Drawing to Digital Image."

Movement disorders are neurological diseases characterized by distinctive static postures and deformities as well as a gamut of involuntary movements. For neurologists, reliance on visual observation remains an essential diagnostic step. Thus it is not surprising that medical communications concerning these neurological disorders have depended particularly on artistic, photographic, and cinematographic documents.

The starting point of Aubert's research was the discovery of the original nitrate films made by Arthur Van Gehuchten (1861-1914), Professor of Anatomy and Neurology at the Université Catholique de Louvain. Van Gehuchten was an *avant-garde* teacher, eager to adopt new visual aids. In 1905, he began to film neurological patients. He made extensive use of this technique to demonstrate clinical signs, illustrate neurological diseases, and document functional evolution following surgery. The unique collection of moving pictures he built for teaching purposes has miraculously survived, and serves as an important archive of neurological diseases and their manifestations prior to the advent of modern therapies. The original nitrate films (more than two hours) have been restored by the Royal Belgian Film Archive. They are the oldest Belgian films.

Besides Van Gehuchten's exceptional set of films, Aubert highlighted a few other iconographic documents in the field of neurological disorders. She discussed drawings, sculptures, photographs, and films illustrating chorea, dystonia, Parkinson's Disease, and parkinsonism — one of the most dramatic sequelae of encephalitis lethargica — along with key figures in these advances including Jean-Martin Charcot, Paul Richer, Karl Kleist, Ludo Van Bogaert, and Oliver Sacks.

On May 23, 2006, Stanley Finger, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology and Neuroscience at Washington University, St. Louis, presented "Benjamin Franklin and Medical Electricity."

Franklin was deeply involved with whether electricity might have medical utility. In this context, he conducted electrical experiments on people with palsies, especially those caused by strokes, to see if it could restore movement. During the 1750s, he recognized that it was not the miraculous cure it was hoped to be for the palsies and presented his findings in a letter to the Royal Society. He was much more successful, however, when it came to treating hysteria with electricity. He and Jan Ingenhousz were the first to propose trying cranial electricity with melancholics. Finger examined these and other facets of Franklin's "clinical trials" with medical electricity.



Lecture Series at the Washington University School of Medicine

The Bernard Becker Medical Library at Washington University School of Medicine sponsors "Historia Medica," a lecture series on the history of medicine. As part of this series, on April 3, 2006, Marjorie Lorch, Ph.D., of Birkbeck College, University of London, presented an Estelle Brodman Lecture on "Eighteenth Century Perspectives on Language, Mind and Brain from the Writings of Jonathan Swift."



Waring Lecture at the Medical University of South Carolina

Irving Kushner, M.D., was the Joseph I. Waring Lecturer at the Waring Library Society's annual meeting on April 27, 2006, in the auditorium of the Basic Sciences Building on the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) campus in Charleston. His topic was "The Salpêtrière Hospital, Charcot, and the Beginnings of Modern Rheumatology."

Dr. Kushner received his B.A. with honors from Columbia College of Columbia University in 1950 and his M.D. *cum laude* from Washington University in

1954. His postgraduate training included internship at Yale-New Haven Hospital, residency on the Harvard Service of the Boston City Hospital, and service as a Clinical Associate at the National Institutes of Health. He has been at Case Western Reserve University since 1958 and has been Professor of Medicine there since 1974. He served as Director of the Division of Rheumatology at MetroHealth Medical Center for fourteen years. He is a Master of the American College of Rheumatology, has been President of its Central Region, has served on many committees of the Arthritis Foundation, including its committee on Public Education, and has chaired its review panel for medical and scientific materials.

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Seminars at the National Library of Medicine History of Medicine Division

On March 10, 2006, Marcos Cueto, Ph.D., Professor in the Faculty of Public Health and Administration, Universidad Peruana "Cayetano Heredia," Lima, Peru, spoke at NLM about "Origins of the World Health Organization." His presentation examined the birth and early development of the World Health Organization (WHO) from 1945 to 1950. It analyzed the role played in this process by Brock Chisholm (WHO's first Director-General) and Andrija Stampar, a champion of European social medicine. It also examined the larger political environment during the emergence of the Cold War.

On March 28, 2006, Leslie J. Reagan, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History and Medicine at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, presented "When Abortion Was A Crime: The Case Of German Measles." German measles (rubella) had long been understood as a "nuisance" disease, but the 1941 discovery that German measles during pregnancy affected the fetus and could cause cataracts, blindness, deafness, heart defects, and mental retardation changed medical attitudes. As an epidemic hit the United States from 1963 to 1966, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the media warned the public of the dangers. Physicians around the world agreed that maternal rubella was an indication for a (legal) therapeutic abortion. This paper analyzed the eruption of an internal and religious conflict within medicine into state politics when state officials in California investigated the practices of highly reputable doctors.

On April 18, 2006, to celebrate the opening of the Joshua Lederberg Papers and the completion of the Joshua Lederberg Profiles in Science Web site <profiles.nlm.nih.gov/BB/>, Alexa T. McCray, Ph.D., Lecturer on Medicine, Harvard Medical School, former Director of the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, and former Project Director of Profiles in Science, offered a talk entitled "Joshua Lederberg: A Life in Science."

As an elementary school student, Lederberg already had scientific aspirations. While other children may have looked to sports or entertainment figures as their idols, Lederberg's idol was Albert Einstein. His most treasured gift at his coming of age ceremony (Bar

Mitzvah) was a chemistry textbook, and as a young teenager, he read, for him a pivotal book, Paul de Kruif's *Microbe Hunters*. Lederberg later not only conducted Nobel Prize winning research (his work on bacterial genetics), but also took seriously his responsibility as an educated citizen. For many years he wrote a column in the *Washington Post* that took on the scientific issues of the day and made them accessible to the public. Today he continues to be an ardent proponent of open access to scientific information. His insatiable appetite for scientific knowledge has taken him along byroads to artificial intelligence, exobiology, and, more recently, biotechnology.

On April 19, 2006, Matthew Warner Osborn, Reed-Smith Foundation Pre-Doctoral Fellow in the History Department at the University of California at Davis, spoke on "The Theater of Addiction: Delirium Tremens in Antebellum Philadelphia." American physicians described delirium tremens first at the Philadelphia Almshouse in 1815. The appearance of the disease in medical literature marked the emergence of a distinctly new framework for understanding the problem of alcohol abuse. Osborn described why Philadelphia physicians adopted the delirium tremens diagnosis when they did and explored connections between the changing medical conceptions of addiction and the antebellum popular culture of supernatural horror that haunted the victims of the disease.

On May 12, 2006, Marcel Bickel, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus of the History of Medicine at the University of Bern, Switzerland, spoke on "The Textbooks and Manuals of the History of Medicine, 1696-2000." Unlike other disciplines, out-of-date textbooks are of considerable value to medical history. Studies involving identification and autopsy have revealed almost 300 textbooks of the history of medicine, beginning with Le Clerc in 1696 up to the present, originating in twenty-six countries and written in fourteen languages. Such studies provide a mirror of the development of medical historiography over the last three centuries.

On May 18, 2006, as part of Asian-American History Month, Damon Ieremia Salesa, D.Phil, Assistant Professor of American Culture and History at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, presented "U.S. Naval Medicine Encounters Samoa."

Salesa explored medical practices as a type of colonial encounter during U.S. Navy rule in Samoa. He showed

particular interest the arrival of a new kind of medicine, emanating from colonial rule, in a place where traditional and religious medical practices were well established. His paper began with the transition to U.S. rule in 1900, and ended with the hugely transformative experience, for both U.S. personnel and Samoans, during World War II. Though he centered on Samoa, he also made connections and comparisons to Guam (also under U.S. naval rule), to the increasing role of international agencies in medicine, and to neighboring colonies, especially New Zealand Samoa.

On June 14, 2006, Christian Bonah, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of the History of Medicine at the Faculté de Médecine, Université Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, France, presented "'We Need for Digitalis Preparations What the State has Established for Serum Therapy ...' From Collecting Plants to International Standardization: The Strophantin Case, 1900-1935." Ever since Withering, treatment of heart disease has relied heavily upon the use of plant extracts from the foxglove. During the second half of the nineteenth century, scientists tried to identify the mechanisms of its pharmacological action on the heart. At the same time, another plant, strophanthus, an arrow poison of African origin, made its way into the official codex of cardiac therapeutic agents. Bonah examined the process of evaluation between the clinic, the laboratory, and the official regulators of a plant substance with powerful and desirable pharmacuetical effects.

On June 22, 2006, as part of Gay-Lesbian-Bisexual-Transgender Awareness Month, Alice Domurat Dreger, Ph.D., historian of medicine and bioethicist in the Program in Medical Humanities and Bioethics at Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine, spoke on "Why Changing Sex Is Easier than Changing Medicine: An Insider's History of Intersex Medical Reform."

This talk was based on a memoir in progress about the last decade of Dreger's work, much of which has been spent trying to improve how doctors treat children born with ambiguous bodies, especially those with intersex and other relatively infrequent sex variations. Dreger shared some of what she has learned about the similarities between sex and gender, about why surgeons are seduceable by history, and about the challenges of how to dress for a day of meetings that starts with women's studies scholars and ends with high-powered sub-specialist pediatricians.

On July 26, 2006, Ryan Shapiro, M.A., doctoral candidate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, presented "'And Then Came the Nuremberg Trials ...' A. C. Ivy and the Myth of the Nazi Ban on Vivisection."

Shortly after the Nazi seizure of power, Hermann Göring announced to the German people that "vivisection of animals of whatsoever species is prohibited in all parts of Prussian territory." No ban, in fact, went into effect. Nonetheless, the Nazi ban on vivisection, and its alleged consequences in the human experimentation laboratories of the concentration camps, became an enduring rhetorical weapon for American researchers combating antivivisectionists. Concentrating on eminent Chicago physiologist and drafter of the Nuremberg Code, Andrew Conway Ivy (1893-1978), this presentation explored National Socialist animal experimentation in law and practice, the genesis and propagation of the myth of the Nazi ban on vivisection, and Ivy's central position within the controversies over continued human and animal experimentation in the United States.

On August 15, 2006, Liping Bu, Ph.D., Professor of History at Alma College, spoke on "Public Health and Chinese Society from the 1930s to SARS."

The recently acquired Chinese Public Health Collection at NLM offers a unique trove of information about hygiene and public health education/propaganda in China. The collection contains more than 3000 items produced by local and central governments: posters, health newsletters and newspapers, paintings, pharmaceutical advertisements, calendars, games, puzzles, etc. Bu's talk used a selection of posters to discuss how the promotion of public health was closely tied to China's political, economic, and military engagements at particular times in recent Chinese history.

On September 20, 2006, Angela Belli, Ph.D., Professor of Literature at St. John's University in New York City, presented "The Art of Medicine On Stage: An Historical Perspective."

The physician-patient relationship has been depicted in plays created from earliest times to the present, including those of Sophocles, Shakespeare, and a number of modern playwrights. The focus in such works is often on the merits of empathy and "tender charity" in the treatment of physical and psychic disorders. Particularly in periods when scientific knowledge was se-

verely limited, a physician's ability to nurture a patient's wounded spirit has been foregrounded as a much-needed skill, capable of effecting a cure. A number of contemporary dramatists, cognizant of the intersecting strands of medical discourse, have taken as their subject the view frequently held by patients and supporting medical ethicists that as medical knowledge has advanced, the practice of nurturing the spirit has appeared to regress or even to have been lost. Responding to the issues of the times and emphasizing the need to recover the spirit of empathy as advanced in the dramas of their predecessors, modern playwrights have reaffirmed the essential humanistic perspective with which scientific practice must be infused to create an art of medicine.

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Witness Seminars and Other Talks at the Wellcome Trust Centre

The History of Twentieth-Century Medicine Group, convened by Dr. Till Tansey, assisted by Dr. Daphne Christie, Mrs. Lois Reynolds, and Mrs. Wendy Kutner, within The Wellcome Trust Centre for the History

of Medicine, was pleased to host the Witness Seminars for Spring and Summer 2006.

Witness Seminars are meetings to which individuals associated with a particular set of circumstances or events in recent medical history are invited to discuss, debate, agree, or disagree amongst themselves about their reminiscences in a chairman-led meeting. Practically a form of open peer-review, these meetings are recorded, transcribed, and edited for publication, as contributions to the literature of the recent history of medicine.

To date nearly forty Witness Seminars have been held, most of which have been published. Hard copies are available for purchase and electronic copies may be downloaded free of charge at <www.ucl.ac.uk/histmed/publications/wellcome-witnesses/witness-seminars.html>. Recent Witness Seminars were:

“The Early Development of Total Hip Replacement” on March 16, 2006. Advisers: Dr. Krishna Kunzru, Dr. Francis Neary.

“The Discovery, Use and Impact of Platinum Salts as Chemotherapy Agents for Cancer” on April 4, 2006. Advisers: Professor Paul Andrews, Dr. Anthony Woods.

“Medical Ethics Education in Britain 1963-1993” on May 9, 2006. Adviser: Dr. Michael Barr.

“Superbugs and Superdrugs: The History of MRSA” on July 11, 2006. Adviser: Professor Gordon Stewart.

Besides the Witness Seminars, the Wellcome has also offered many other talks and presentations in 2006. Among them were:

Jonathan Reinartz of the University of Birmingham presented “The Hospital’s Permeable Walls: Towards a History of Hospital Visiting in Nineteenth-Century Provincial England” on February 22, 2006.

Also on February 22, later in the afternoon, Professor Rosalie David, OBE, FRSA, KNH Professor of Biomedical Egyptology at the KNH Centre of Biomedical Egyptology, Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Manchester, spoke on “Ancient Egyptian Mummies: A Scientific Resource for Studying Life, Disease and Death.”

Dr. Martin Gorsky of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine presented “‘For the Treatment of Sick Persons of All Classes’: Change and Continuity in Britain’s Hospital Service, c. 1900-1970” on March 8, 2006.

The all-day “Health and Medicine in the Spanish Empire 1492-1700: Discourses, Practices and Representations” symposium on June 16, 2006, featured the following sessions:

- “The Charlatan’s Trial: An Italian Surgeon in the Court of King Philip II” by William Eamon of New Mexico State University.
- “Medicine and the querelle des femmes in Early Modern Spain” by Mónica Bolufer of the Universitat de València.
- “The Ideal Medical Practitioner in Rodrigo de Castro’s *Medicus-Politicus*” by Jon Arrizabalaga of CSIC-IMF, Barcelona.
- “Medical Pluralism in the Iberian Kingdoms: The Control of Extra-Academic Practitioners in Valencia” by María Luz López Terrada of CSIC-Valencia and the Instituto de Historia de la Ciencia y Documentación López Piñero.
- “Contested Medicine(s): From New World Medicines to Old World Medicine” by Antonio Barrera of Colgate University.
- “Healing Virtue: *Saludadores* versus Witches in Early Modern Spain” by María Tausiet of the IES Prado de Santo Domingo, Madrid.
- “La mayson pour distiller des eaües at El Escorial: Chemical Medicine in Philip II’s Court (1585-1603)” by Mar Rey Bueno of the Universidad de Madrid.
- “Madrid Hospitals and Welfare in the Context of the Hapsburg Empire, 1561-1700” by Teresa Huguet-Termes of the CEHIC-Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

For further information about Wellcome Trust Centre programs, please contact:

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Spring 2006 Meeting of the Medical History Society of New Jersey

The spring meeting of the Medical History Society of New Jersey (MHSNJ) was held on May 24, 2006, at the Nassau Club in Princeton. A. Lloyd Moote, Ph.D., Emeritus Professor of History at the University of Southern California, and his wife, Dorothy C. Moote, a medical microbiologist, delivered the 27th Annual Saffron Lecture, "The Healing Arts and Caregivers During the Great Plague of London: From Doctors to Quacks." The Mootes are co-authors of *The Great Plague: The Story of London's Most Deadly Year* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004).

MHSNJ past president, Frederick C. Skvara, M.D. displayed medical philately related to the program. Four speakers presented papers before the dinner and Saffron Lecture, as follows: George J. Hill, M.D., D.Litt., on "Master and Surgeon: Nautical Medicine in the 18th Century"; Evan Schwechter, M.D., on "Raul Hoffmann: The External Fixator in War and Peace"; Sandra Moss, M.D., M.A., on "'Ironclad Fever': A Jersey Surgeon on the Monitor *Passaic*"; and Daniel Greenfield, M.D., outgoing president of MHSNJ, on "Alien: The Odd History of Forensic Psychiatry."



Symposium at Indiana University

The Center on Philanthropy at Indiana University sponsored the symposium, "Health and Philanthropy: Leveraging Change," on August 24-25, 2006.

A distinguished group of experienced professionals from a broad cross-section of the health and philanthropy fields examined the intersection of health and philanthropy domestically and globally. Where could philanthropy be most effective? In solving pernicious problems, in addressing public policy issues, in championing education and prevention, in accelerating cures, in using technology to improve delivery, or in yet uncharted arenas?

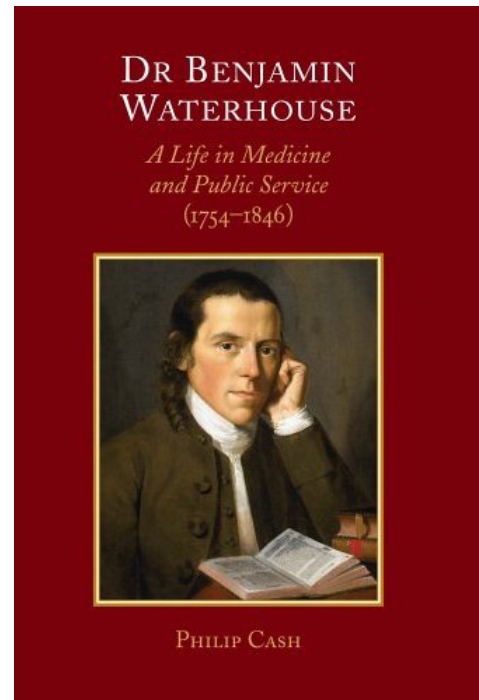
Keynote speakers included Ambassador Stephen Lewis, Special Envoy to the United Nations for HIV/AIDS in Africa and former Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations; Greg Simon, President, *FasterCures*, The Center for Accelerating Medical Solutions; Henrie Tread-

well, Director of Community Voices at Morehouse School of Medicine; and John Seffrin, Chief Executive Officer of the American Cancer Society. Daniel M. Fox, Ph.D., President of the Milbank Memorial Fund in New York City, presented "What Has Philanthropy Done Lately to Improve the Health of Americans?"



Book Signing at Countway

On June 15, 2006, in the Minot Room on the fifth floor of the Countway Library, Philip Cash, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus of History at Emmanuel College, spoke about Benjamin Waterhouse and then, in the Lahey Room,



also on the fifth floor, signed copies of his new book, *Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse: A Life in Medicine and Public Service (1754-1846)*. The event was sponsored by the Boston Medical Library.

Science History Publications published this as part of its blurb about the book: "Born in 1754, hailed in Great Britain and much of the United States, yet scorned by the medical and Brahmin establishments in Boston, Benjamin Waterhouse is one of the most important, controversial and colorful figures in American Medical history."



Miscellanea

Quiz Question

What is Arnold's reflex and who was Arnold? (Answer below on page 83.)

A Few Words from the Editor

Yes, this issue is late. I did something that I promised you all I would never do. I let the *The Watermark* get off schedule.

As most of you probably know, I resigned my position as Curator of Historical Collections at Upstate Medical University in August 2006. The transition to self-employment was much more complicated — not emotionally, but logistically — than I had ever imagined. Leaving a great job after nineteen years is a lot like a divorce — again, not emotionally, but logistically. Re-establishing my office in my home was a nightmare. Debris was everywhere. My wife and I could hardly walk around downstairs. I got behind in *everything*.

I hope to continue editing *The Watermark* indefinitely, i.e., as long as it remains fun to do and as long as the Steering Committee will put up with me. However, in connection with leaving Upstate, I transferred ownership of ALHHS-L, our private listserv, to Cynthia Kahn at George Washington University. Please e-mail her at <mlbcrk@gwumc.edu> about listserv matters and please send your posts to the list to <alhhs@hermes.gwu.edu>.



Nuland's Choices

Cynthia Kahn reports that Sherwin Nuland, M.D., the Yale surgeon and distinguished author, wrote a list in the April 1, 2006, *Wall Street Journal* recommending the five best books considered milestones in medicine. In his opinion, these five books are:

1. *The Interpretation of Dreams*, by Sigmund Freud (1899).
2. *The Double Helix*, by James Watson (1968).
3. *The Silent World of Doctor and Patient*, by Jay Katz (1984).
4. *Microbe Hunters*, by Paul de Kruif, (1926).
5. *The Merck Manual of Medical Information: Home Edition*, edited by Robert Berkow, Mark H. Beers, and Andrew J. Fletcher (1997).

Of course, this is only Dr. Nuland's opinion. Learned as he is, room for disagreement remains. If readers of *The Watermark* would like to suggest their own five

choices in this category, *The Watermark* would surely publish those lists. Please send them to <ericvdluft@verizon.net>. Here, for starters, is your Editor's list:

1. *Aequanimitas*, by William Osler (1904).
2. *Domestic Medicine*, by William Buchan (1769).
3. *A Treatise of the Scurvy*, by James Lind (1753).
4. *An Account of the Foxglove and Some of its Medical Uses*, by William Withering (1785).
5. *The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care*, by Benjamin Spock (1946).

Honorable mention: *An Account of the Bilious Remitting Yellow Fever, as it Appeared in the City of Philadelphia, in the Year 1793*, by Benjamin Rush (1794).



ACOG Fellowships

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) gives History Fellowships every year. We are always looking for qualified applicants, especially historians!

Each annual award carries a stipend of \$5000 to be used to defray expenses while spending a month using the ACOG historical collection, and/or any other relevant medical history collections in the Washington, DC area, to perform research into some area of American obstetric/gynecologic history.

Applications are accepted until October 1 (I usually let the deadline slip until the 15th). Application forms and more information on the History Fellowship can be found at the ACOG Web site <www.acog.org>. Click first on "Information," then on "History Library/Archives." For further information please contact:

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In the Wake of Katrina

John Erlen of the University of Pittsburgh reports: "Just an update on the New Orleans situation. I just talked to the history of medicine librarian at the Tulane School of Medicine. Her name is Susan Dorsey <sdorsey@tulane.edu>. Fortunately their fine history of medicine collection was not touched by the flood, though the first floor of the medical library is still in very bad shape. Charity Hospital, the major New Orleans hospital, is totally closed and will not be rebuilt. LSU school of Medicine is still closed and hoping to open late summer." The Medical Library Association (MLA) has up-to-date information at <www.mlanet.org/hurricane_katrina.html>.



Answer to Quiz Question: The vagus nerve is the tenth cranial, or pneumogastric, nerve. It arises from the medulla and connects with most of the thoracic and abdominal organs. Arnold's nerve is the auricular branch of the vagus nerve. In some people it lies very close to the inner surface of the ear canal. In about 2% of the otolaryngological patient population, and in a much smaller percentage of the general population, irritating the ear canal will cause coughing, gagging, or vomiting. That is Arnold's reflex.

Philipp Friedrich Arnold (1803-1890) received his M.D. from the University of Heidelberg in 1825 then spent his career in academic medicine as an anatomist, physiologist, and pathologist at Heidelberg, Zürich, Freiburg im Breisgau, Tübingen, and finally back at Heidelberg, specializing in the microscopic anatomy of the nervous system. Among his many works are: *Ueber den Ohrknoten, eine anatomisch-physiologische Abhandlung* (1828); *Anatomische und physiologische Untersuchungen über das Auge des Menschen* (1832); *Icones nervorum capitis* (1834); and *Handbuch der Anatomie des Menschen, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Physiologie und praktische Medizin*, 3 vols. (1843-1851).

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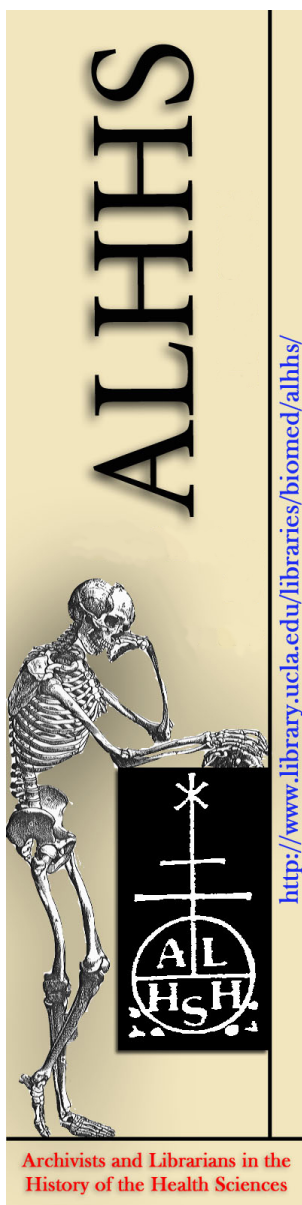


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The Watermark (ISSN 1553-7641) is the quarterly publication of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences (ALHHS). It was founded in 1976 to serve as the newsletter of the Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences, but changed its subtitle in 1992 when ALHHS changed its name. OCLC records are # 11902760 (1976-1992) and # 40676801 (1992-present). Copyright © 2006 by ALHHS. All rights reserved.

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