



Big Doings at the Lloyd: “Bringing Science, Art, and History to Life”

The Lloyd Library and Museum, in downtown Cincinnati, is a local and regional treasure. The Library was developed in the nineteenth century by the Lloyd brothers — John Uri, Curtis Gates, and Nelson Ashley to provide reference sources for Lloyd Brothers Pharmacists, Inc., one of the leading pharmaceutical companies of the period.

Today the scientific community worldwide recognizes the Library as a vital research center. The library holds, acquires, and provides access to both historic and current materials on pharmacy, botany, horticulture, herbal and alternative medicine, pharmacognosy, and related topics. Although its collections have a scientific focus, they also have relevance to humanities topics, such as visual arts and foreign languages through resources that feature botanical and natural history illustrations, original artworks, and travel literature, all revealing the convergence of science and art.

Lloyd Library and Museum Renovation Complete

A stunning transformation of the Lloyd Library's first floor has taken place. Terry-DeRees Associates, Hunt Builders Corporation, OstermanCron, and several area furniture restorers joined forces to bring the Lloyd into the twenty-first century with splashes of color, an imaginative botanical-themed carpet, modern lighting, updated wiring, new exhibit cases, efficient staff work stations, and a small art gallery for displays of hanging art.

The first major renovation since the Library was built in 1969 removed decades-old carpeting, replaced white walls with warm golds and greens, and provided the technological infrastructure needed for today's library applications. The conference room has been redesigned for a variety of functions — from art gallery, meeting space, and lecture venue to an inviting room for children's programming — the innovative and flexible area is now serviceable for a number of events and programs. The reading room shares space with exhibit areas for both changing rare book exhibits as well as permanent displays about the Lloyd brothers, their lives, business, and contributions to the community.

Completing the picture are lush reproductions of botanical illustrations from the Lloyd's collection, beautifully framed and professionally hung by Timothy Leslie at Fast Grip Fine Arts Services. We look forward to sharing this lovely space with the entire community. Please stop by for a visit — all are welcome!

Lloyd Resumes Children's Programs

From February to May 2007 the Lloyd presented its newest venture for children: Mother Nature's Story Time. Each Thursday from 3:00 to 3:30 p.m. children from age three to six and their parents could hear wonderful stories and songs inspired by Mother Nature and thus discover the beauty of our natural world through literature and music.

Mother Nature's Story Time emerged from the Lloyd's continuing goal to become a community resource of interest to all constituents of the general public. Following the success of our first children's program, Budding Artists, staff member Heather Newkirk pro-

posed in the spring of 2006 a reading program for younger children. She suggested beginning with a pilot program for an area day care center interested in participating. Emanuel Community Center in the nearby neighborhood of Over-the-Rhine was enthusiastic and delighted with the opportunity of a short field trip to the Lloyd and story time for its children. The Lloyd is pleased to partner with Emanuel, which proudly claims to have the longest running day care in Cincinnati and is committed to meeting the needs of this inner-city community. The partnership and pilot program were exceedingly successful. The Lloyd now welcomes the public to Mother Nature's Story Time and continues its relationship with Emanuel.

For this new venture, the Lloyd has begun purchasing current juvenile literature on botany, natural history, and zoology. These new resources complement our collection of nineteenth-century natural science books for children, who find particularly appealing these and the Library's other older books filled with imaginative, and sometimes fantastical, illustrations. Parents find the new contemporary children's collection perfect for encouraging early literacy and language while at the same time opening young minds to the wonders of the natural world.

The Lloyd is proud to add Mother Nature's Story Time to our Budding Artists and Changing Exhibits programs — and to our providing meeting space, hosting receptions, and sponsoring lectures — all of which have been successful in helping us meet our goal to be a community resource serving all segments of the population.

Lloyd Launches New Web Site

The Lloyd is proud to announce the launch of its completely redesigned and richly enhanced Web site: <www.lloydlibrary.org>. This new site reflects the Lloyd's recent renovation by incorporating warm greens and golds into its design. It also prominently displays the Library's new logo as well as its new tagline: "Bringing Science, Art, and History to Life." In general, the site opens more "windows" into the Lloyd's unique collections through the addition of several online exhibits and select images throughout its many pages. Highlights include:

Online exhibit: "Children's 19th Century Scientific Literature," featuring selections from some of the

more well-known authors or images from books that were particularly well illustrated. Images of the authors themselves have been provided when available. Most of this exhibit features the cover art from the books, but also demonstrates some of the artwork from inside pages, as well as some select text.

Redesigned online exhibits for "Mining the Lloyd" and "Plates of Fungi: Paintings by J. Augustus Knapp Commissioned by Curtis Gates Lloyd."

Online store with new items for purchase and availability of online payment.

Enhanced information about collections.

Streamlined history section for the Library, Lloyd Brothers Pharmacists, Inc., and the brothers' biographies.

More categories of research links.

More online databases.

New section for kids with changing monthly content, including fun activities, art pages, featured books, information about the Lloyd's children's programming, and more.



This new site is especially designed to be user-friendly, with increased emphasis on being a welcoming place for all sectors of the research community as well as the general public. Check it out!

Book Once Owned by Jean-Jacques Rousseau is Discovered at the Lloyd

Rousseau expert Takuya Kobayashi recently verified that Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the eighteenth-century French philosopher and writer, previously owned the Lloyd's copy of Dominique Chabrey's 1678 *Omnium Stirpium Sciagraphia et Icones*, an abridged edition of French botanist Jean Bauhin's three-volume *Historia Plantarum Universalis*. Kobayashi is a Japanese scholar who for the past four years has been working at the University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, on a doctoral dissertation in which he explores Rousseau's study of botany. He spent three days at the Lloyd in September 2006 examining the Chabrey, which includes Rousseau's signature on the title page as well as hundreds of annotations throughout in his handwriting.

Kobayashi also inspected many other books from the Lloyd collection known to have been in Rousseau's library. He commented that the Lloyd was one of the rare libraries where scholars could investigate not only a botanical book owned and annotated by Rousseau, but also many other titles within the context of Rousseau's study of botany at the same time. Kobayashi will devote a chapter of his doctoral dissertation to the book and will also write a paper on it for the journal *Annales de la Société Jean-Jacques Rousseau*.

This discovery added important new knowledge about Rousseau and the whereabouts of his library's contents. The 1678 Chabrey was known to have belonged to Rousseau at the time of his death, but its location was unknown until early in 2006 when the volume was brought down from the Lloyd's stacks. It has been at the Lloyd since at least 1893, but very little attention was given to the signature and annotations within before last year. According to Kobayashi, the book is one of only eight botanical books worldwide verified as having belonged to Rousseau. Two are in the United States (the other at Harvard), three in the United Kingdom, one in France, and two in private collections.

The book was on display from March 10 through May 31, 2007 in an exhibit called "In Rousseau's Own Hand — His Book, His Notes, and Botany," that featured the Chabrey along with a remarkable number of other botanical books from the Lloyd collection — titles known to have been in Rousseau's library at the time of his death, though not his personal copies — as well as some of Rousseau's herbaria specimens. On March 10 Kobayashi spoke on Rousseau's study of botany and Pierre Sotteau, Professor Emeritus of French at Miami University, spoke about the Chabrey.

Botanical Art Exhibit

The Lloyd's first exhibit of contemporary botanical art occurred from March 10 through June 30, 2007 with works by Charley, Edith, and Brett Harper of Cincinnati's Harper Studios on display in the Lloyd's newly remodeled conference room. The room was specially designed to accommodate a variety of activities and events, including extended exhibit space to hang works by contemporary artists. We are privileged that our inaugural exhibit featured botanicals by some of Cincinnati's most renowned artists.

Charley Harper (b. 1922), a modernist best known for his stylized wildlife prints, poster, and book illustrations that have enchanted Cincinnatians and art lovers since the 1940s, had expressed interest in exhibiting at the Lloyd, a place where past and current knowledge of his chosen subject matters are preserved in several hundred thousands of book and documents. In accord with his father's wishes, Brett Harper generously agreed to install the Lloyd's first hanging art exhibit, marking a historic moment for the library. At the opening, he presented informal gallery talks.

Grand Reopening

The Lloyd commemorated the Rousseau exhibit, the botanical art exhibit, and several other momentous developments at its grand reopening celebration on Saturday, March 10, 2007. This celebration of the total first floor renovation included lectures, gallery talks, special guests, exhibits, and a delicious array of hors d'oeuvres and wines.

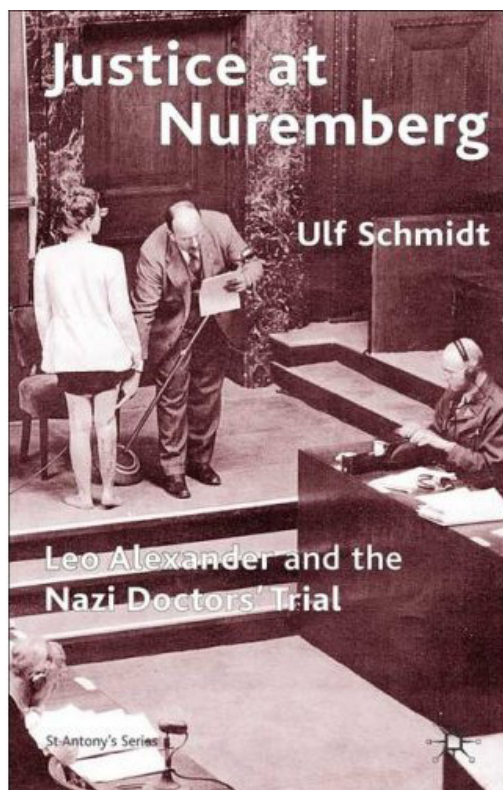
This event was one of the finest and most significant ever to be held at the Lloyd. The celebration was truly the manifestation of Lloyd's new tagline: "Bringing Science, Art and History to Life!"

Council on Botanical and Horticultural Libraries (CBHL) Conference

Resuming its conference activity, the Lloyd hosted the 39th annual meeting of the Council on Botanical and Horticultural Libraries (CBHL) June 5 through June 9, 2007. This meeting was open to all interested individuals, whether or not members of this organization. The local arrangements committee planned some wonderful activities including interesting tours, presentations, and lectures that featured the best of Cincinnati and offered information botanical, historical, and herbal. The conference theme was "Eclectic Cincinnati: Legacies, Legends, and the Lloyds."

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Book Reviews



Ulf Schmidt. *Justice at Nuremberg: Leo Alexander and the Nazi Doctors' Trial* (St. Anthony's Series). Houndsmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire, England; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004. xiv + 386 pages, ill., 23 cm. \$105.00 cloth. \$33.95 paperback (2006). ISBN 978-0-

333-92147-0 cloth. ISBN 978-0-230-00641-6 paperback (2006).

In the prologue to this book the author states, "this is not a biography in the conventional sense, one in which the subject remains the focus of the narrative at all times, but rather one that allows itself to be guided by the richness and diversity of the source material" (p. 14). One can be guided but the historian needs to know where he is going. This book is so confused in its narrative of events and glib in its facile conclusions that it calls into question the entire effort.

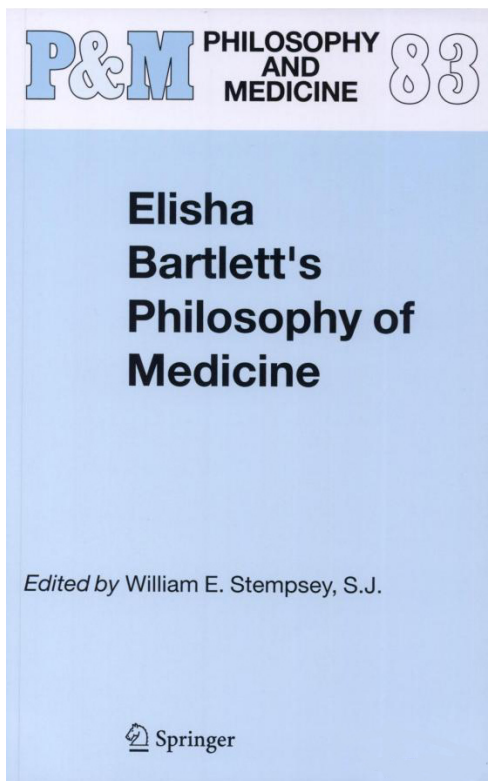
The subject of the book is the career of Leo Alexander, a Jewish physician who was recruited by the U.S. Army to act as an investigator in the discovery period preceding the "Doctors' Trial" at Nuremberg after World War II. Alexander had trained in neurology but completed his studies under Dr. Karl Kleist in Frankfurt, where he worked at the University and Municipal Clinic for the Mentally Ill. He accepted a year-long appointment at the Peiping Union Medical College in Beijing and sailed for China days before the Nazis assumed power in Germany. He took the warnings he received from home seriously and was fortunate to be able to obtain an appointment in America. When war came, he attempted to enlist in the American army and

was finally accepted and shipped over to England as a member of the medical corps. In May 1945 he was appointed to investigate and assess German neuropsychiatry during the war. He was to interview German doctors who were involved in this research. This brought him back to Kleist — a Nazi who had been dismissed from all his posts — and shortly thereafter to the infamous Ebensee death camp. The chaos of the period allowed Alexander to interpret his orders. He traveled widely and collected eyewitness accounts of many of the atrocities. He returned to America, then was recruited to be part of Telford Taylor's prosecution staff in November 1946 when it was deemed essential to have expert medical witnesses for the upcoming trials.

This is the outline of Alexander's career. The story, however, is not simple. Alexander is an undistinguished character in the drama of the "Doctors' Trial" and remains an enigma. Schmidt leaves hanging his early career and associations with institutions and personnel that would become an integral part of the Nazi killing machine ("... the issue highlights some of the inherent tensions and ambiguities in Alexander's personality ..."). Alexander's hopes that his work in China would "contribute to comparative 'racial psychiatry' and eugenics" is forgotten. The evolution of the person is never a task for Schmidt. Given that Alexander was not that distant in time or association from the events he was charged with investigating, it would have been informative to have more of him presented to the reader in a discussion of these difficult issues. After all, the book is supposed to be about Leo Alexander.

It may be compensation for this shortcoming that Schmidt packs the narrative with many extraneous facts. The reader is easily lost. At points even Schmidt is lost. The attempt to associate Alexander with the important work of Robert Jay Lifton leads him to contradict himself on pages 268 and 294 in assessing Alexander's "help" to Lifton. A quick check of Lifton's *The Nazi Doctors: Medical Killing and the Psychology of Genocide* reveals barely an acknowledgment of Alexander and he does not cite him at all in the 576-page text. This is more than an editorial quibble. But it is in keeping with the overall disorganized narrative and production standard of Schmidt's book: low-level of print quality for the illustrations and no maps.

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Elisha Bartlett. *Elisha Bartlett's Philosophy of Medicine*, edited by William E. Stempsey, S.J. (Philosophy and Medicine, Classics of Medical Ethics; 83). Dordrecht: Springer, 2005. x + 239 pages, 25 cm. \$129.00 cloth. \$201.00 e-book. ISBN 978-1-4020-3041-3 cloth. ISBN 978-1-4020-3042-0 e-book.

tative of the Lowell district in the Massachusetts legislature), physician, and a member of several medical faculties. Bartlett died on July 19, 1855. At his funeral, Holmes delivered one of the eulogies.

“Hardly any American physician was more widely known to his countrymen, or more favorably considered abroad, where his writings had carried his name” (p. 11).

Bartlett’s writings were numerous. He is best known for *An Essay on the Philosophy of Medical Science*. Stempsey provides a list of his most important works and a comprehensive bibliography of primary and secondary sources of works. The primary source materials are found at Brown University Library, Harvard University Libraries, the University of Rochester Library, and Yale University Library. This is an excellent resource for referring to and using these materials. The portion of book which lists his other writings is divided into sections with emphasis given to editorial work and translation, medical writing, medical exhortation, civic addresses, and even his poetry.

“The students looked quite inconsolable at your departure and the hotel seemed like a hearse-house, and on the whole you will find it hard to discover a place where you will be more warmly welcomed or more willingly relinquished either by your pupils or your colleagues” (p. 7).

The editor of this book, Stempsey, includes many quotes from Elisha Bartlett’s (1804-1855) correspondence throughout the Introduction. This particular quote, written by Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894) in 1839, describes Bartlett’s students when Bartlett left Hanover, New Hampshire, at the end of Dartmouth College’s term. It is warm and characterizes Bartlett as a prominent man, much admired by his students and colleagues. The book opens with a brief biography of Bartlett, followed by an overview of early nineteenth-century American medicine, the environment in which Bartlett was educated, practiced, and taught.

Typical of the time, Bartlett began his medical education as an apprentice. He “pursued studies with several distinguished physicians” (p. 4). In addition to his apprenticeship, Bartlett attended medical lectures in Boston and Providence, earning the M.D. at Brown University, then traveled to France, where he attended lectures, worked in the hospitals, and absorbed the French practice of medicine. He was a politician (twice mayor of Lowell, Massachusetts, and represen-

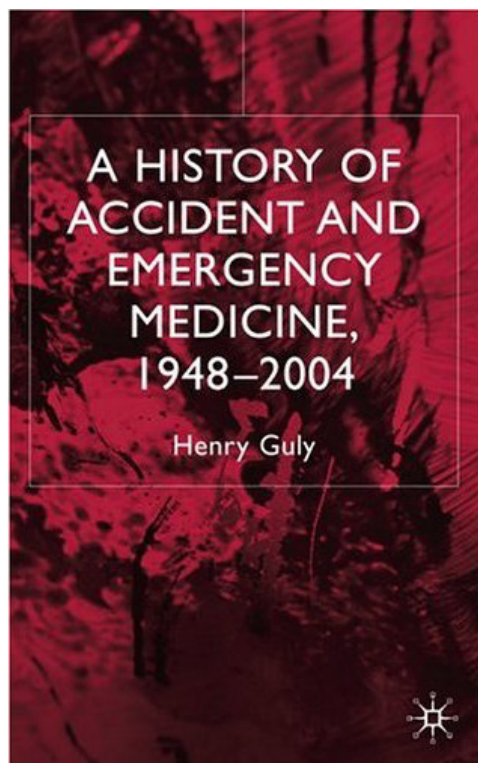
The story of nineteenth-century medicine begins with the Paris Clinical School. Many of the names from the Paris school are known to us today: Rene-Theophile-Hyacinthe Laënnec (1781-1826) and Pierre-Charles-Alexandre Louis (1787-1872), to name a few. Louis, who Stempsey says was Bartlett’s greatest inspiration, advocated “the ‘numerical method’ and rejected the formulation of hypotheses, holding that true science was but a summary of facts” (p. 14). This new philosophy of medicine, therefore, was constructed on observation and statistics.

An excellent example of Bartlett’s application of the Paris Clinical School methods is his book, *The History, Diagnosis and Treatment of Typhoid and Typhus Fever* (1842). Bartlett precisely and thoroughly described typhoid fever. His work “played an important role in enabling the differentiation of typhoid fever from typhus fever” (p. 33). His success is remarkable in that it came years before germ theory was known.

Bartlett applied the same meticulous standard in writing *An Essay on the Philosophy of Medical Science*. Part II of Stempsey’s work is a reproduction of the *Essay*. Bartlett developed six primary propositions for “Part First: Philosophy of Science” and another six for “Part Second: Philosophy of Medical Science.” The very arrangement of his essay is a testament to the organiza-

tion he was taught and applied from the Paris Clinical School. Bartlett's *Essay* is an exemplar of the system of medicine developed during his years as a student, teacher, and writer. He provided the best known description of medicine during his era. His writings, more than his teaching and medical care, have stood the test of time. Stempsey brings Bartlett and his works to the forefront of medical historical understanding, where they deserve to be.

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Henry R. Guly.
*A History of
Accident and
Emergency
Medicine,
1948-2004.*
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Basingstoke,
Hampshire,
England; New
York: Palgrave
Macmillan,
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ISBN 978-1-
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This 183-page
book of eleven
short chapters

and four appendices is primarily about the “battle” to get the specialty of emergency medicine recognized in Great Britain. Guly admits in the preface that the full history of this specialty in Britain has yet to be written.

What in the U.S. and Australia is called “emergency medicine” started as “casualty medicine” in Britain and became “accident and emergency medicine” (A&E) around 1962. Now the term “emergency medicine” is becoming widely used in the U.K. as well.

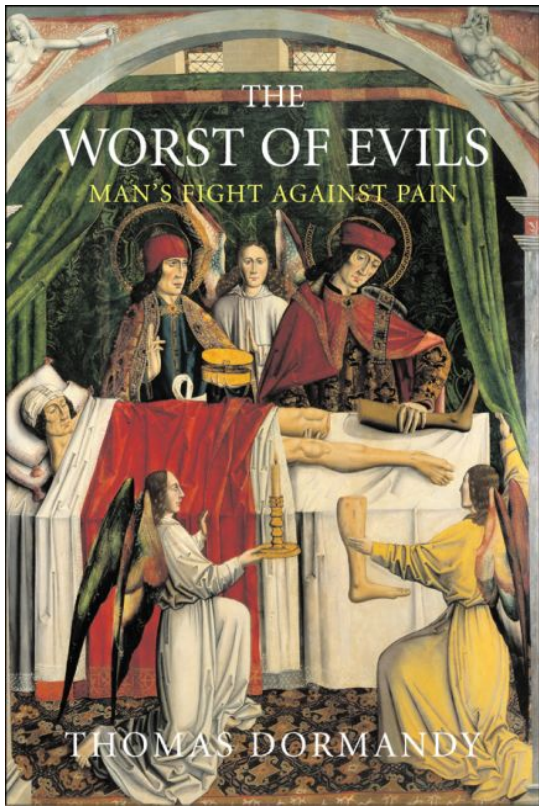
That there was a need for such a specialty is illustrated by the fact that A&E in the U.K. and emergency medicine in the U.S. and Australia developed at almost the same time — the 1960s. The American College of Emergency Physicians was formed in 1968 and in Australia the first full-time physician in charge of an emergency department was appointed in 1967.

Guly was introduced to the specialty as a medical student in 1971 and has been associated with the field ever since, serving at different times on the Casualty Surgeons Association and the British Association for A&E Medicine executive committees and the Board of the Faculty of A&E Medicine. He has thus observed the development of the specialty at close hand. His book is an insider's look aimed primarily at a professional audience in Britain.

The internalist approach can easily be garnered from the chapter titles: “Casualty Staffing Before Platt”; “Who Should Run A&E Departments?”; “The First Consultants”; “Senior Registrars and Training”; “How Many Consultants?”; “A Changing Specialty”; “Academic A&E, the Faculty and Changes of Name”; “Non-Consultant and Non-Training-Grade Doctors”; “Junior Staffing of A&E Departments”; “Primary Care in A&E”; and “Politics and the Future.” Guly assumes that the reader is familiar with the organization and structure of the British medical system and thus with titles such as: consultant, non-consultant, non-training-grade doctor, registrar, house officer, house surgeon, senior casualty officer, senior hospital medical officer, and so forth. He picked 1948 as the starting date because that was when the National Health Service was established in the U.K.

The chapters are well-written, concise, and well-documented. They achieve the objective defined by the author: to provide an insider's view of how the specialty of emergency medicine emerged, evolved, and established itself within the U.K. medical system. The book as a whole will be a good and necessary starting point for anyone who will want to write a broader, more contextualized, analytical, and maybe even more comparative history of the development of emergency medicine in the U.K.

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Thomas Dormandy. *The Worst of Evils: The Fight Against Pain*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2006. x + 547 pages, [16] pages of plates, ill., ports., 25 cm. \$35.00. ISBN 978-0-300-11322-8.

This book is an erudite, cleverly written account of pain and painkillers through the ages, from classical mythology through the development of medical analgesia and anaesthesia. Thomas Dormandy, a retired British clinical pathologist, is well grounded in all aspects of medical and surgical practice. His multifaceted interests revolve around the relationship between medicine and cultural and social history. His conviction that illness shapes lives, just as much as material circumstances, is a thread that characterizes much of his published work. His previous books, also good, have addressed such topics as the social and cultural history of tuberculosis and the ways in which aging affects artists.

Dormandy has an extensive knowledge of the drugs and techniques that have served over the years to fight pain or erase the memory of suffering. His command of literary sources is extraordinary, and he is adept at providing apt quotations, colorful references, and enlightening historical and literary anecdotes to personalize the story of pain. The book focuses primarily on the Western world, but touches lightly on Eastern practices as well.

Dormandy enlivens his serious, well-documented scholarship with a wry sense of humor and refreshingly outspoken opinions. He has deep-seated suspicions about the drug industry (p. 349), which erupt here and there, e.g., when he refers to it as “the gangsterdom

known as the international pharmaceutical industry” (p. 515). He deplores the weight of medical books that have become so unwieldy that they are difficult to use. Referring to *Bonica’s Management of Pain*, edited by John D. Loeser *et al.* (Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2001) he states, “The first edition of this multi-author textbook was groundbreaking. In its third edition, lifting the volume can cause a back injury. What practical purpose such tomes serve is a mystery” (p. 517). He believes that there is no fundamental difference between physical and mental pain (p. 412) and that despite dramatic and much-needed advances toward the conquest of physical discomfort, we cannot claim victory until we have also vanquished mental pain (p. 502). He loves dogs and is not a supporter of casual vivisection, quoting George Bernard Shaw, who raged against Pavlov and “Nobel prize-winning animal torturers” who mutilated dogs, cats, and other dumb creatures to prove what every schoolboy knew, that seeing food can induce salivation (p. 405). He discusses the gradual awakening to the sufferings of animals, women, and children in the nineteenth century, largely in response to the Romantic movement: “As the century progressed, the tide of public opinion moved in their favor. In the Romantic world-view, women, children and pets tended to join “hands/paws/hooves” (p. 291).

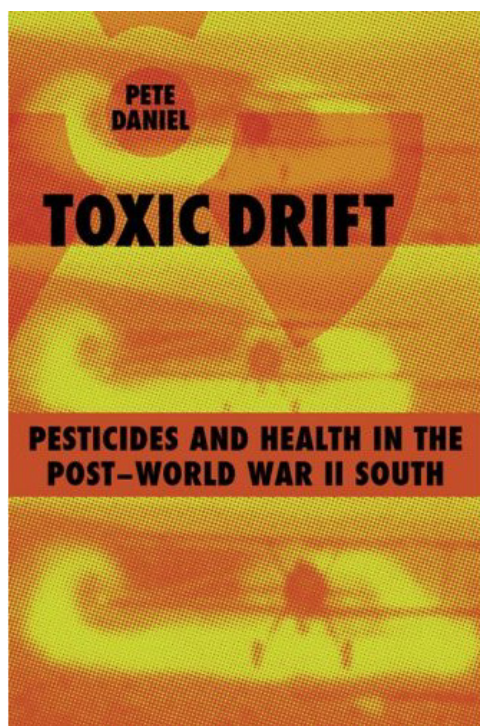
I had not previously thought of hemlock as an anesthetic, but, as Dormandy explains, Socrates’s famous deathbed statement (“Crito, we owe a cock to Aesculapius”) should be interpreted as meaning that they owe a debt to medical science for the painlessness of his suicide (p. 32). Other surprises abound. For example, James Young Simpson, a proponent of chloroform, snubbed ether and nitrous oxide by failing to mention either in his article, “Anaesthesia,” for the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (p. 269). Opium was grown domestically in England in the early nineteenth century in an attempt to meet huge demands by householders, who used it extensively for such everyday ailments as diarrhea (p. 250). The vivid descriptions of pre-anesthetic operations (pp. 168-181), drawn from first person accounts, are truly horrifying.

Because of the anecdotal nature of the narrative there is no strict chronological arrangement. Dormandy is prone to innumerable digressions on subjects that interest him (and his interests are legion). The historical, art historical, and literary asides are fascinating, but the story of anesthesia and analgesia disappears at times. An appendix containing a timeline of principal accom-

plishments and dates would help less confident readers get their bearings. Such readers may be well advised to use *The Worst of Evils* in tandem with the dry but informative timeline in Thomas E. Keys's *The History of Surgical Anesthesia* (Huntington, N.Y.: Krieger, 1978, reprint edition of 1945 original).

The volume is marred by more than a few misprints and misspelled words, apparently the result of letters and words being lopped off during word-processed editing. This is distracting. Yale University Press should take heed to be more careful in the future. But, all things considered, *The Worst of Evils* is an informative, sparkling read, and highly recommended.

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Pete Daniel.
*Toxic Drift:
Pesticides and
Health in the
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Following the story begun by Rachel Carson in her pioneering 1962 expose, *Silent Spring*, on the dangers of chemical pesticides, Pete Daniel presents a scathingly detailed account of the failure of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) of the USDA to protect both the American public and environment from the significant health dangers created by the misuse of a wide variety of chemical pesticides, from the end of World War II to 1970. Daniel, a curator at the Smithsonian National Museum of American History, whose earlier books

have won major awards from the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the Southern Historical Association, uses strikingly harsh language in condemning both ARS administrators and scientists for deliberately lying and covering up for the major chemical companies and agribusiness groups during these two and a half decades. Daniel bases his findings on an extensive use of primary sources, including Congressional records, court hearings at the state and federal levels, and numerous personal letters, housed in the National Archives, by ARS's administrators and Americans injured or killed by chemical pesticides.

While the book's title cites the post-World War II South, this study covers the entire United States, with cases of pesticides' harmful effects coming from California, Michigan, New York, and other regions; though the key focus is on the damage done in the Southern states. The author examines the misuse of three families of agricultural chemicals: chlorinated hydrocarbons (DDT), organophosphates (malathion) and herbicides. The major chemical companies had made huge profits selling chemical pesticides to the military during World War II. During peacetime these companies shifted to marketing these potentially lethal products to farmers to fight weeds and insects, disregarding the known public health hazards of such usage. This massive use of dangerous chemical pesticides, mostly by aerial spraying, over two plus decades, according to Daniel, has created a deadly toxic drift spread by wind currents to the entire world with significant harmful effects, e.g., Inuit women in Greenland having dangerously elevated levels of PCBs, DDT, and mercury in their breast milk.

After an initial chapter that provides an overview of the scope of damages done through abuses of chemical pesticides, 1945-1970, Daniel presents a series of riveting case examples. He tells the tragic story of Charles Lawler, who was accidentally sprayed with a malathion mixture of endrin and xylene in 1956 in Mississippi and slowly died from this incident over the following eleven years. Other stories tell of crop dusters who died after doing years of aerial spraying with these pesticides and the failure of labels provided by the chemical companies to protect the public from the potential poisoning effects of such products as chlorinated hydrocarbons, thallium paste, and vapon pest strips. Daniel presents a consistent pattern of abuse and neglect by ARS, which was responsible for testing

chemical pesticides' safety, approving product safety labels, and policing the marketplace to protect the public's health. He charges that ARS acted throughout this period in collusion with the big chemical companies, large agribusiness, and Southern politicians to cover up the recognized health dangers of the continued use of DDT, endrin, and other potentially fatal pesticides. While promising to conduct rigorous scientific studies on these chemical pesticides, the ARS administration failed to conduct this research and lied about non-existent results. ARS provided "scientific experts" whose testimonies protected the chemical companies from complaints from individuals harmed by pesticide use in their communities. ARS conducted massive pesticide spraying campaigns in the 1950s and 1960s over large sections of the United States, supposedly combating the dangers presented by fire ants, Dutch elm bark beetles, and the gypsy moth, while in reality causing numerous major fish kills, cattle losses, and long term health damage to the public living in the areas sprayed. ARS worked very closely with big chemical companies such as Shell, Vesicol, and Allied Chemical to ensure these companies' large profits from the sale of DDT, endrin, and other potentially deadly pesticides. Ignoring complaints against pesticides put forward by both the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Public Health Service (USPHS), ARS administrators lied to Congressional committees, decried Rachel Carson, fostered bad science, and did whatever they could to maintain their power over pesticides. Finally in 1969 a series of Congressional hearings revealed this ARS conspiracy, leading to the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1970.


Daniel warns that President George W. Bush has allowed EPA to return to the rogue policies of ARS, endangering both wildlife and the public's health. His strongly worded depiction of government failure to protect the health of the public and the environment will find a responsive chord with those concerned about environmental dangers worldwide.

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Collections, Exhibits, and Access


Ten-Year Strategic Plan Approved for History Center

Don Ivey, Manager of the Center for the History of Family Medicine (CHFM), reports that at the annual Board of Curators and American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) Foundation Board of Trustees meetings held November 16-19, 2006, a new ten-year strategic plan was approved to help guide the future operations and activities of the Center.

The plan is the result of nearly a year and a half of work by CHFM staff and the Board of Curators. It details goals to be achieved by the Center through 2016 in seven major areas: the Board of Curators; Collections; Communications; Development; Exhibiting; Personnel; and Research and Publications. The plan also provides specific steps for accomplishing each goal together with a timeline, and designates who will

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be responsible for accomplishing each step along the way. Following approval by the Board of Curators and the AAFP Foundation (AAFP/F) Board of Trustees, the plan was implemented beginning in January 2007.

Goals for the Center in 2007 include creating new traveling exhibits showcasing topics on the history of family medicine; creating and implementing ancillary policy and planning documents (an acquisitions and collecting plan, a collection management policy, and a code of ethics); beginning preparation of a future comprehensive guide to the Center's collections for eventual publication and inclusion on the Center's Web site; and establishing future marketing and development plans for the Center.

Housed at AAFP headquarters in Leawood, Kansas, and administered by the AAFP Foundation, CHFM serves as the principal resource center for the collection, conservation, exhibition, and study of materials relating to the history of family medicine in the United States.

For more information on the Center, please contact Center staff via telephone at 1-800-274-223 (ext. 4420 or 4422), via fax at 913-906-6095, via e-mail at [<chfm@aaafp.org>](mailto:chfm@aaafp.org), or visit our Web site at [<www.aaafoundation.org/historycenter.xml>](http://www.aaafoundation.org/historycenter.xml).

CHFM announces a new exhibit upcoming to celebrate both the sixtieth anniversary of the AAFP in 2007 and the fiftieth anniversary of the AAFP/F in 2008. The exhibit will be on display at the AAFP's Fifty-Ninth Annual Scientific Assembly this year in Chicago from October 3 to 6, 2007.

Entitled "The AAFP and AAFP/F: A Tribute to Excellence," this special joint exhibit will highlight each decade in the Academy's and Foundation's history. Photographs, artifacts, and other materials from the Center's library, archives, and museum collections will be featured in a special exhibit area that will be set up within the marketplace at the assembly.



Online Scultetus Exhibit

The Hardin Library for the Health Sciences at the University of Iowa recently digitized and made available on the Web the stunning illustrations from Johannes Scultetus's 1655 *Armamentarium chirurgicum*, one of the most important surgical works of the seventeenth century. Scultetus, born at Ulm on the Danube, was a pupil of Hieronymus Fabricius ab Aquapendente and Adriaan van de Spiegel at Padua and eventually settled in Ulm as the city physician after having practiced for a time in Padua and Vienna. This "arsenal of surgery" was published a decade after Scultetus' death by his nephew, Scultetus the Younger. The work is best known for its fascinating illustrations, including drawings of surgical instruments, bandaging and splinting, numerous operative procedures, and obstetrical delivery. The images can be viewed at: cdm.lib.uiowa.edu/cdm4/index_jmrbr.php?CISOROOT=/jmrbr.



Major European Collection Comes to Pittsburgh

Jonathon Erlen announces: "I have wonderful news for all scholars working in the area of the history of science, technology, and medicine for the second half of the twentieth century.

"The University of Pittsburgh Library System (ULS) over the coming summer months will receive from the Delegation of the European Commission to the U.S. the entire European Union depository collection — the most extensive collection of public European Community/EU documents and publications in North America — currently housed at the embassy in Washington, D.C. These primary resources, numbering well over a million individual items, will be housed in the Hillman Library on the University of Pittsburgh's main campus.

"ULS also will digitize a large portion of this collection and upload it onto the internet as part of Pitt's Archive of European Integration (AEI).

"The EU Archives contain a complete set of the publications of the EU institutions and agencies, as well as partial collections of relevant private commercial publishers, such international organizations as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Council of Europe, and European trade unions. Nearly all the documents published since 1973 are in English, while the earlier items are mostly in French.

"There are extensive holdings related to the history of science, technology, and medicine for the second half of the twentieth century.

"The chief contact person who will be overseeing the organization and access to these resources is Dr. Philip Wilkin <pwilkin@pitt.edu>, 412-648-7829. Please feel free to contact me <erlen@pitt.edu>, 648-8927, if you cannot reach him.

"Having only a very partial knowledge of the material housed in this fabulous resource I can assure you that there are a large number of doctoral dissertations and significant research projects to be found in this material. Please share the news of this great new resource of primary documents in the history of science, technology, and medicine with your colleagues and your students. Included in these holdings are materials on such major health-related topics as AIDS, avian flu, other signifi-

cant diseases, illegal drug control issues, environmental health issues, women's health issues, vital statistics, and many more. I hope this will lead many of you to visit Pitt to use this collection in the coming years. I will provide further details about access to this collection as they become available."

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NLM Online Exhibit: "Diseases of the Mind: Highlights of American Psychiatry Through 1900"

The National Library of Medicine History of Medicine Division is proud to announce the launch of its newest Web exhibit: "Diseases of the Mind: Highlights of American Psychiatry Through 1900" <www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/diseases/>.

Its six sections are:

"Introduction."

"Early Psychiatric Hospitals and Asylums."

"Benjamin Rush, M.D.: The Father of American Psychiatry."

"The 1840s: Early Professional Institutions & Lay Activism."

"19th-Century Psychiatrists of Note."

"19th-Century Psychiatric Debates."

The text was written and images selected primarily by our steadfast volunteer, Lucy Ozarin, M.D., who served as one of the first women psychiatrists in the U.S. Navy beginning back in 1936. She also worked for many years with the National Institutes of Mental Health before her retirement. We would like to thank her for all of the help she has given us over the past several years, and hope that you will enjoy the latest fruits of her labors!

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Good Listening

Medieval Medical Manuscripts in the Harleian Collection: A Symposium

The British Library at the Warburg Institute in London has organized a symposium, "Healing and the Harleian Collection: Medieval Medical Manuscripts Revealed," for Friday afternoon, July 6, 2007. Chaired by Prof. Charles Burnett and generously sponsored by the Wellcome Trust, the program consists of:

Laura Nuvoloni, "Medieval Medical Manuscripts in the Harleian Collection and Their Provenance."

Klaus-Dietrich Fischer, "A Mirror for Deaf Ears? A Medieval Mystery."

Peter Murray Jones, "Witnesses to Medieval Medical Practice."

Aoibheann Nic Dhonnchadha, "The Medical Texts in Harley 546: A Discussion of Their Sources."

Linda Ehrsam Voigts, "15th-Century English Banns Advertising the Services of an Itinerant Physician."



The Medieval Medical Harley Project was supported by a grant from the Wellcome Trust and focused on a group of 150 medieval medical manuscripts held in the Harleian Collection, one of the foundation collections of the British Library. The manuscripts include illustrated pharmacopoeial compilations from the late eleventh to the early thirteenth century (Harley 1585, 4986, and 5294), an illuminated copy of the *Ars Medicinae* datable to around 1300 (Harley 3140), the only extant complete copy of Jacques Despars's *Commentary on the Canon Medicine* by Avicenna with historiated initials (Harley 3799-3809), a rare copy of John Mirfield's *Breviarium Bartholomei* (Harley 3) and fifteenth-century translations of medical treatises in Hebrew and Irish (Harley, 546, 5680, and 5707). Also strong is the presence of translations of early medical texts in Old

English (Harley 585 and 6258B) and compilations of medical treatises and recipes in Middle English (Harley 1736, 2390, 2558, and 3542).

Currently the only available source of access to the manuscripts is the four-volume catalogue of the Harleian collection that was published between 1808 and 1812 and is partly written in Latin. The aim of the project is to provide the wider public with easier access to these manuscripts through the publication of new entries in the British Library online manuscript catalogue.

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History of Medicine Seminars at NLM

On February 7, 2007, Brenda Maddox spoke in the Natcher Auditorium on "Rosalind Franklin: The Dark Lady of DNA." Maddox, the prize-winning author of *Rosalind Franklin: The Dark Lady of DNA*, has also published biographies of Nora Joyce, D.H. Lawrence, Elizabeth Taylor, W.B. Yeats, and Dr. Ernest Jones.

During 1952, British chemist and crystallographer Franklin (1920-1958), working at King's College, took extraordinary X-ray diffraction photos of DNA, attempting to map its molecular structure by mathematically analyzing the diffraction patterns made by the X-rays. One of those photos and one of her unpublished research reports gave James Watson and Francis Crick the essential clues they needed to complete a correct theoretical model of DNA in 1953, a discovery which earned them a Nobel Prize in 1962. Franklin's key contributions to this seminal discovery were not acknowledged at the time, or for many years afterward. Watson and Crick had accessed her data without her knowledge, and she left the King's College lab and DNA work just as they were publishing their model. Just five years later she died of ovarian cancer. Her role in the discovery was largely unknown until Watson caricatured her as "Rosy" in his 1968 memoir, *The*

Double Helix. Maddox addressed this episode of Franklin's scientific career, exploring how she came to work on DNA, why she left that work after just two years to study virus structures, and why one estranged colleague called her the "dark lady."

The Rosalind Franklin Papers will soon be available on NLM's Profiles in Science at <profiles.nlm.nih.gov>. The online exhibit will feature correspondence, draft and published articles, laboratory notebooks, and photographs from the Rosalind Franklin collection at the Churchill Archives Centre, Cambridge University.

On February 21, 2007, Richard C. Sha, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Literature at the American University, spoke in the Lister Hill Auditorium on "A Physiology of the Imagination: Romanticism, Pathology, Transcendence."

From about 1750 to 1830, the imagination was relentlessly linked to all sorts of troublesome medical issues, including madness, nymphomania, and epilepsy. Sha sought to understand how poets like Keats and Shelley could hold such faith in the imagination as the means to transcendence. In fact, Shelley's physician warned the poet of the dangers of his overheated imagination. Rather than seeing the pathology of the imagination as antithetical to its powers of transcendence, the talk considered how disease gave the imagination undeniable somatic effects, that, if harnessed, could work for good as well as ill.

On February 26, 2007, LaSalle D. Leffall, Jr., M.D., spoke in the Lister Hill Auditorium on "No Boundaries: A Cancer Surgeon's Odyssey and the Contributions of African American Surgeons to Medicine." Dr. Leffall is an oncology surgeon and the first Charles R. Drew Professor of Surgery at the Howard University College of Medicine. His career spans over fifty years serving as a leading surgeon, educator, and cancer specialist. He has taught over 5000 medical students and more than 250 surgical residents during his career at Howard. He became the first African-American president of both the American College of Surgeons and the American Cancer Society, and serves as Chairman of the Board of the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation.

In a special presentation for Women's History Month, Julia Frank, M.D., Associate Professor of Psychiatry at George Washington University, spoke on "Leona Baumgartner and the New York Department of Public

Health: Déjà Vu All Over Again" on March 13, 2007, in the Lister Hill Auditorium. The challenges that faced state and municipal health departments from 1940 to 1965 closely resemble many on the current national agenda. Baumgartner, who headed the Bureau of Maternal Child Health and then became Commissioner of Health in New York City in this period, was a colorful, innovative, and rigorously scientific leader in the field. This presentation, based on an oral history that Baumgartner provided to the author in the 1970s, reviewed the interplay between the personality, professional training, and public health accomplishments of a remarkable woman in American medicine.

On March 26, 2007, in the Lister Hill Auditorium, the History of Medicine Division presented "Bringin' in da Spirit," a documentary film produced and directed by Rhonda L. Haynes. After a welcome by HMD Chief Elizabeth Fee, Haynes introduced her film. Dr. Yvonne T. Maddox, Deputy Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) at NIH, moderated; and Dr. Mary E. Fissell, Professor of History of Medicine at the Johns Hopkins University, provided historical commentary.

Through the use of first-person narrative and rare archival images, this documentary provided a moving glimpse of the women who have skillfully brought scores of children across the threshold of existence. Narrated by Phylicia Rashad, this evocative and passionate film celebrated women who have committed themselves to holistic answers amidst powerful misconceptions about the practice of midwifery and opposition from medical practitioners.

On April 17, 2007, Adriane Fugh-Berman, M.D., Associate Professor of Physiology and Biophysics, Georgetown University School of Medicine, spoke in the Lister Hill Auditorium on "Pursuing the Hormonal Fountain of Youth: 1889 to the Present." From testicular implants to hormone "replacement" therapy to compounded "bio-identical" hormone creams, estrogen and testosterone have been viewed as youth-restoring elixirs for more than a century. This talk explored the evolution — and in some cases, stagnation — of beliefs regarding the effects of hormones on the preservation of youth.

In the Lister Hill Auditorium on May 16, 2007, for Asian-American History Month, Marta E. Hanson, Ph.D., Graduate Student Coordinator at the Johns

Hopkins University School of Medicine History of Medicine Department, spoke on “The Case of SARS and Traditional Chinese Medicine.” Despite near daily coverage in the American press of the SARS epidemic from mid-March to the end of June 2003, one essential angle was never explored. The Western press focused on the viral cause of the epidemic and search for a vaccine, but it ignored the central role Chinese medical therapies played in the treatment of SARS patients. Problems with establishing protocols for randomized clinical trials for integrated SARS treatment can in large part be attributed to this conceptual divergence.

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Biomedical Research History Interest Group (BRHIG) Seminars at NIH

Arthur A. Daemmrich, Director of the Center for Contemporary History and Policy at the Chemical Heritage Foundation in Philadelphia, presented “International Harmonization of Clinical Trials: Historical Lessons and Prospects for the Regulatory Future” on February 13, 2007, in the Old Medical Board Room at the National Institutes of Health. His lecture was followed by a formal commentary by Marguerite (“Peg”) Barratt, Ph.D., Deputy Director of the NIH Clinical Research Policy Analysis and Coordination Program at the Office of Science Policy.

A series of meetings among national regulatory agencies and pharmaceutical industry trade groups in the United States, the European Union, and Japan over the course of the fifteen years have forged consensus on

technical standards for the pre-clinical and clinical tests of new pharmaceuticals. Pursuing a vision of global drug approvals, participants in this International Conference on Harmonization (ICH) hope to speed market approval of new, potentially life-saving therapies. Yet, the invention, testing, and marketing of new pharmaceuticals have reached a point of deep contention, with vociferous debates over which patients benefit from new drugs and what controls are in place to reduce conflicts of interest and ensure patient safety. With increasing frequency, industry, government regulators, physicians, and disease-based organizations present contrasting views of patients’ pre-disease health status, economic well-being, and geographical location (often as a proxy for access to health care infrastructure).

Daemmrich stated that a divide has become apparent, on the one hand, between “individualized” therapy and “global” patients, and on the other, between a rational economic drive for low-cost clinical trials and attention to ethics, equity, and health care infrastructures. His talk argued that differences in disease definition and distinctive roles for medical experts and government officials in advanced industrialized countries continue to play a determining role in how clinical trials are run and how their results are interpreted. Challenges to international harmonization are therefore twofold: from patients more interested in care than efficiency and from national medical cultures that resist technocratic standardization and harmonization. He concluded with an analysis of diverse constructions of patient identity and how these may shape the international harmonization process.

Author of *Pharmacopolitics: Drug Regulation in the United States and Germany* (University of North Carolina Press, 2004), Daemmrich has published widely on biotechnology policy and politics, the sociology of medicine, and pharmaceutical drug regulation. At the Chemical Heritage Foundation, he supervises projects on issues in innovation, globalization, risk, health, and environmental policy.

In the same venue on March 12, 2007, Dr. Dale C. Smith, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Medical History at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Maryland, presented “How Do You Do ‘Medical Science’? NIH and the Development of Clinical Research in the Mid-Twentieth Century.” Dr. Alan N. Schechter, Acting Director of the Office of NIH History and Chief of the Molecular

Medicine Branch, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), commented on Smith's paper.

NIH is the nation's premier medical institution, but it had its origins in the laboratory tradition rather than the clinical. As medicine searched for a clinical science in the twentieth century, NIH was called upon to move outside its origins and engage in an effort to contribute to medical science in the clinic. It did this in both intramural and extramural venues and through both actual research and support of research. Smith's paper recounted the internal origins of the Clinical Center and some of the challenges of intramural clinical research at NIH as well as the efforts of NIH in the extramural world through the provision of training grants, the general medicine study sections, and intellectual contributions to the development of clinical trials as a research tool in twentieth-century medicine.

Smith is the author of numerous papers and books on medical history, including a centennial history of the American Gastroenterological Association (1999). His professional interests include the history of graduate medical education, the history of infectious diseases, the history of surgery, and the problems of patient evacuation in military operations.

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Frank Stahnisch, M.Sc., M.D., Visiting Assistant Professor of Social Studies of Medicine at McGill University, spoke on "German-Speaking Emigrés Neuroscientists in North America: The Case of NIH Brain Research during the Post-War Period," on April 24, 2007, in the Old Medical Board Room.

With a view to the cultural contexts of scientific and professional practice, Stahnisch examined various effects of "emigration-induced knowledge change" in North American neurosciences since 1933. After many medical doctors and scientists had been driven into exile from German-speaking countries, the various relations between neurology, psychiatry, pathology, and experimental psychology were newly adjusted. This process, paralleled by the integration of differing communities of neuroscientists into pre-existing research cultures, translated into the gradual but most effective transformation of this field to become one of the most prolific areas of biomedical knowledge production. The founding of NIH in 1948 and the research conducted by NIMH since 1950 was part of the initial phase, when many émigrés doctors and scientists were relicensed and resumed their medical work. He drew on the multitude of individual biographies, institutional, and clinical histories, when tracing the involvement of German-speaking émigrés in various research programmes of this U.S. institution and aims at laying bare some of the contingencies, contexts, and structures in the development of post-war neuroscience.

Stahnisch received his doctoral degree in the history of medicine from the Free University of Berlin in 2001 with a dissertation on the notion of function and the experimental practice of the nineteenth century French physiologist François Magendie. He now works on theoretical issues of interdisciplinarity and the development of the neurosciences in the twentieth century.

Nathaniel C. Comfort, Ph.D., Associate Professor of the History of Medicine at the Johns Hopkins University, spoke on "The Dark Ages of Human Genetics: the Prehistory of the Human Genome Project" on May 15, 2007, in the Lipsett Amphitheater on the NIH campus. Eric D. Green, M.D., Ph.D., Scientific Director of the National Human Genome Research Institute, Chief of the Genome Technology Branch, and Director of the NIH Intramural Sequencing Center (NISC) <www.nisc.nih.gov/>, offered a formal commentary.

With the Human Genome Project, human genetics has

become the core discipline of biomedicine. Its origins are therefore of intrinsic interest for biomedical policy, ethics, and funding. Canonically, the field dates its origins to the 1950s, when a series of dramatic technical breakthroughs and a repudiation of sloppy, ideological, eugenics-driven human genetics combined to reorient human genetics toward disease. In contrast, Comfort showed that medical genetics predated the human genetic revolution of the 1950s, and that eugenics was the means by which some pioneering medical geneticists brought genetics into medicine. In short, not all eugenically motivated human genetics was bad-and not all medically oriented human genetics was free from taint.

Comfort wrote *The Tangled Field: Barbara McClintock's Search for the Patterns of Genetic Control* (Harvard University Press, 2001), edited *The Panda's Black Box: Opening Up the Intelligent Design Controversy* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007), and is lead investigator on the UCLA-Johns Hopkins Oral History of Human Genetics Archive Project. He is writing a book on the history of human genetics.

These presentations are co-sponsored by the Office of NIH History and the Biomedical Research History Interest Group (BRHIG). For more information about BRHIG and upcoming events, please visit the Web sites at <history.nih.gov/> or <www.nih.gov/sigs/brhig> or contact Dr. Buhm Soon Park <parkb@mail.nih.gov>.

Lectures at the New York Academy of Medicine

On February 15, 2007, Chris Feudtner, M.D., Ph.D., M.P.H., Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and attending physician and director of research for the Pediatric Advanced Care Team (PACT) and the Integrated Care Service (ICS) at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP), spoke at the New York Academy of Medicine on "Depicting Decisions: The History of Diabetes and the Daily Work of Care."

Over the course of the twentieth century, advances in medical therapy and technology transformed the lives of patients with diabetes mellitus. The sweep of change achieved by advances such as insulin and home blood glucose monitoring is remarkable, as these altered the risks and benefits of self-care tasks that medical science offered patients. Furthermore, as patients incorporated these changes into the daily work of diabetes care, they engaged in a less-noticed but more consistent process of interpreting their situations for themselves, and depicting the decisions they confronted in highly personal terms. Drawing on rich historical material from patients and physicians, Feudtner focused on this process of depicting decisions, and considered the many ways in which diabetes patients' changing interpretations and depictions have impacted their experiences.

Feudtner has published more than thirty articles on ethics, palliative, end-of-life care, and other pediatric health topics, and a book, *Bittersweet: Diabetes, Insulin, and the Transformation of Illness* (University of North Carolina Press, 2003).

On March 21, 2007, the NYAM Section on the History of Medicine and Public Health, and the Friends of the Rare Book Room, presented the Annual Friends of the Rare Book Room Lecture. Walton O. Schalick III, M.D., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Pediatrics and of History, Associate Director and Senior Fellow for Research at the Center for the Study of Ethics and Human Values at Washington University in St. Louis, spoke on "School Books, School Days: The Technology of Medical Books in Medieval Paris."

Today movies, books, television, music, and a robust "medical-industrial complex" evoke the power of medicine. But how did medicine establish that power in the wake of the invention of medical universities in the

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twelfth and thirteenth centuries? Schalick considered the growth of “book technologies” (the invention of the concordance, the use of tables, the standardization of texts) around the establishment of the medical school at the University of Paris and how that technology gave university physicians the power to reorganize the Parisian medical marketplace. In particular, he looked at the impact of such technologies on the pharmaceutical marketplace. The authority of literate physicians in competition with largely illiterate others established a basis for modern, academically oriented medicine.

Schalick has published widely on pediatrics, rehabilitation, medieval history, and history of disabilities and is the recipient of numerous awards for history. He is completing his first book, *Marketing Medicine*, which traces the origins of academic medicine and marketplace dynamics in thirteenth- and fourteenth-century France. His second monograph project encompasses a study of children with physical disabilities from 1800 to 1950 in Europe and the United States.

On April 26, 2007, Susan E. Lederer, Ph.D., Associate Professor in the Section of the History of Medicine in the Yale School of Medicine, and Associate Professor in History and African American Studies in Yale University, presented this year's Iago Galdston Lecture, “Bombs, Blood, and Bio-Markers: Medical Preparedness in Cold-War America.”

How do you prepare for a catastrophic attack on an American city? What steps should doctors and other health personnel take to assure the survival of American citizens in the face of such grave threats? This was the question that some physicians confronted in the face of President Truman's announcement in September 1949 that the Soviet Union had successfully detonated an atomic bomb. As surgeon Everett I. Evans noted in *JAMA* in 1950, a “Hiroshima-type bombing of an American city” would mean that physicians should expect to see several thousand burns and other traumatic casualties. Lederer considered how preparation for large scale attacks at the dawn of the atomic age influenced research and treatment of traumatic injuries and burns. She explored issues of medical preparedness for civilian attacks and assumptions about survivability in the face of political uncertainty.

Lederer has written on the history of animal and human experimentation, human radiation experiments, and codes of ethics for research. Her new book, *Flesh and*

Blood: A Cultural History of Transplantation and Transfusion in America, is forthcoming from Oxford University Press.

For more information about NYAM programs in the history of medicine, visit our Web site at <www.nyam.org/initiatives/im-histe.shtml>, write <history@nyam.org>, or contact Christian Warren at <cwarren@nyam.org> or 212-822-7314. Historical programs at NYAM are supported by the Friends of the Rare Book Room. To join the Friends, please contact Chris or download a membership form at <www.nyam.org/initiatives/docs/FRBR_Renewal.pdf>.

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Smallpox Lecture Series at the Wellcome

Dr. Sanjoy Bhattacharya organized the “Histories of the Global Eradication of Smallpox” lecture series for the second term of the 2006-2007 academic year at the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at University College London. Senior managerial and field personnel involved in the smallpox eradication program of the 1970s presented their own views of that historic campaign. By showcasing the participants' perspectives, this series offered original insights into one of the greatest public health achievements of the twentieth century as it unfolded across the globe.

March 28: Dr. Larry Brilliant (Executive Director, Google Foundation and Google.org, U.S.A.), “How We Eradicated Smallpox from India.”

April 4: Dr. Claudio do Amaral (Poliomyelitis National Eradication Programme Director and Smallpox Eradication Programme Director, Brazil), “Brazil’s Smallpox Eradication Programme, its Consequences and Further Developments.”

April 25: Dr. Isao Arita (Chairman, Agency for Cooperation in International Health, Japan), “The Successful Eradication of Smallpox and the Prospects for Disease Eradication Efforts in the 21st Century.”

May 2: Dr. Ciro A. de Quadros (President, CEO, and Director of International Programs, Albert B. Sabin Vaccine Institute (SVI), Washington D.C.), “The Last Challenge: The Horn of Africa.”

May 30: Dr. Donald A. Henderson (Professor of Medicine and Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, and Resident Scholar, Center for Biosecurity, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center), “The Global Eradication of Smallpox: Historical Perspectives and Future Prospects.”



Smithsonian Scholar Speaks at Columbia on Botanical Medicine

“Botanical Medicine in the Ancient World” was the topic of Alain Touwaide, Ph.D., on April 16, 2007, at the Hammer Health Sciences Center of the Columbia University Medical Center. Under the auspices of the Center for Bioethics at Columbia, the event was co-sponsored by the Rosenthal Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine and the Institute of Economic Botany of the New York Botanical Gardens.

Touwaide, Historian of Sciences in the Department of Botany at the Smithsonian Institution, is an international authority on the medicinal plants of antiquity. He obtained his doctorate in classics at the University of Louvain in 1981 and his “Habilitation à diriger des recherches” from the University of Toulouse in 1997. He has received numerous awards and fellowships and has taught at several universities in Spain, Italy, Belgium and France. His field research has been funded by the Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Filosofici (Naples) and the international scientific organization Earthwatch. In 2005, he obtained a grant from the National Insti-

tutes of Health for a four-year research project, “Medicinal Plants of Antiquity: A Computerized Database.” This project will digitize, index, and analyze ancient Greek therapeutic texts in both the original Greek and translation. His talk described his research, the digital library of ancient botanical texts that he is creating, and commented on the usefulness of this body of learning for modern medicine and science.



Obstetrical History Talks at UCLA

Jacqueline Wolf, Ph.D., Professor of Social Medicine at the Ohio State University College of Osteopathic Medicine, spoke on February 15, 2007, in the UCLA Faculty Center on “‘Powder and Lipstick Were on Just So’: The Ideal Woman, Perceptions of Labor Pain, and the Use of Obstetric Anesthesia.” The following day she presented “From Ether to Epidural: Obstetric Anesthesia in Social Context” for Ob/Gyn Grand Rounds at the UCLA Center for the Health Sciences.



Waring Lecture at the Medical University of South Carolina

The Waring Historical Library at the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC), Charleston, and the Waring Library Society presented their annual Joseph I. Waring Lecture April 12, 2007, in the Basic Sciences Auditorium. Michael R. McVaugh, Ph.D., William Smith Wells Professor of History at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, spoke on “Medieval Surgery: One Could Do Worse.”

McVaugh specializes in the history of medicine and science from the Middle Ages to the late seventeenth century and teaches courses in medieval history, the Scientific Revolution, “classical” science (1700-1950), and early modern medicine (1500-1700). Much of his published research concerns the growth of medical learning within university settings in the Middle Ages, particularly in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and the concomitant medicalization of European life. Since 1975 he has been a general editor of the collected Latin writings of one of the most famous medieval

physicians, Arnau de Vilanova. Recently he has given attention to medieval surgery and its place in the world of medieval learning; edited the last great surgical treatise of the Middle Ages, the *Inventarium* or *Chirurgia magna* of Guy de Chauliac; and worked on a general account of the development of medieval surgery.

For more information about this and other events please call the Waring Historical Library at 843-792-2288 or e-mail <waringhl@musc.edu>.

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Iowa Conference on Medical Writing

The University of Iowa Roy J. and Lucille A. Carver College of Medicine and the University of Iowa Press hosted a two-day conference, "The Examined Life: Writing and the Art of Medicine," April 24 and 25, 2007, in Iowa City. The program focused on the links between the science of medicine and the art of writing. The conference's Web site is <www.medicine.uiowa.edu/osac/examinedlife/index.htm>.

Conference goals included fostering collaboration and discussion on the role of creative writing in medical education and writing throughout a lifelong career as a physician; sharing initiatives to demonstrate the role of creative writing in patient care; and offering skill-building sessions on writing, editing, and publishing creative work. Keynote speakers were:

David Watts, M.D., a gastroenterologist; a classically trained musician; a television host and producer; author of four books of poetry and a collection of stories, *Bedside Manners*, published by Random House; executive producer of the video series, *Healing Words*; a medical instrument inventor; and a regular commentator on National Public Radio.

Maggie Conroy, M.F.A., a playwright, actor, and director.

Rachel Hadas, Ph.D., author of numerous books of poetry, essays, and translations, most recently *The River of Forgetfulness*, *Laws*, and *Indelible*, studied classics at Harvard University, poetry at Johns Hopkins, and comparative literature at Princeton University. Since 1981 she has taught in the English Department of Rutgers University, and has taught courses in literature and writing at both Columbia and Princeton. In addition she currently facilitates a seminar on Literature and Medicine at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey.

Ethan Canin, M.D., M.F.A., received his M.F.A. from the Iowa Writers' Workshop and his M.D. from Harvard Medical School. After an internal medicine residency at the University of California, San Francisco, he continued to practice medicine while writing *The Palace Thief*. He co-founded the Writers' Grotto in San Francisco and in 1998 joined the Iowa Writers' Workshop faculty. He is the author of two collections of stories, *Emperor of the Air* and *The Palace Thief*, and three novels, *Blue River*, *For Kings and Planets*, and *Carry Me Across the Water*. His work has appeared in *The New Yorker*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *Esquire*, and many other magazines, and has been the basis for a number of Hollywood movies.

The full program is online at <www.medicine.uiowa.edu/osac/examinedlife/program.htm>.



Countway Linnaeus Symposium and Boston Medical Library Polio Talk

In Boston on May 14, 2007, the Countway Library of Medicine hosted the Tercentenary Anniversary Celebration Linnaeus Symposium. The program was centered around evolving notions of taxonomy, medical and otherwise, from Linnaeus's time to present.

Karen Reeds, Ph.D., Guest Curator of "Linnaeus and America," American Swedish Historical Museum, Philadelphia, spoke on "Carolus Linnaeus, M.D., The Naturalist as Physician." Atul Butte, M.D., Ph.D. Assistant Professor, Stanford University School of Medicine, and Director, Center for Pediatric Bioinformatics, Lucile Packard Children's Hospital, San Jose, offered

“Taxonomizing Diseases: Exploring Genomic Noses Using Translational Bioinformatics.” James Hendler, Ph.D., Tetherless World Constellation Chair, Computer Science Department, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, presented “Taxonomy, Vocabulary, and Ontology: Linnaeus and the World Wide Web.” A reception followed.

The Boston Medical Library sponsored the Seventh Annual J. Worth Estes History of Medicine Lecture on May 10, 2007, in the Armenise Amphitheatre, Harvard Medical School. This year’s speaker was David M. Oshinsky, Ph.D., Jack S. Blanton Professor of History, University of Texas at Austin, and a specialist in twentieth-century American political and cultural history. Oshinsky won the 2006 Pulitzer Prize in the history category for his book, *Polio: An American Story* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2005). His Estes Lecture was “Polio: A Look Back at America’s Most Successful Public Health Campaign.”



Miscellanea

2008 AAHM Meeting Dates in Rochester

As President of the American Association for the History of Medicine, I feel that I must respond to the messages circulating on the ALHHS-L list concerning the dates for next year’s AAHM meeting in Rochester, New York. Having served on the Council for the past several years, as well as in the past, and having also served on local arrangements committees twice, I know how many difficulties there are in setting dates for our annual meetings. We are of course first of all dependent upon local conditions. We have to avoid conflicts with major events at the host institution and in the host city. Even several years out, e.g., certain dates may be unavailable at the meeting hotel that we choose because they have already booked another convention. There are also institutional events such as graduation ceremonies that can affect scheduling. We also try to avoid religious holidays. In the case of Rochester, we discovered that the May meeting dates originally selected were going to conflict with the dates set for the University’s commencement ceremonies. This would have created problems in our getting space, support, etc. from the University, which asked us to reschedule. AAHM

felt that it had to honor this request. Fortunately, we were able to amend our contract with the hotel to change the dates. However, there were no other hotel dates available in May. In selecting the April dates, we decided to avoid Easter and Passover, as Jodi Koste explained in her posting. Taking into account all of these factors left us with the April 9-13 dates as the only viable option.

As you know, there are various groups which meet with AAHM regularly or on a semi-regular basis, such as the ALHHS, the Medical Museums Association, the Sigerist Circle, the Osler Society, etc. Members of these groups may have other meetings that they attend which could conflict with the AAHM meeting. Book dealers have their own events. As has been noted in an earlier message, the dates for Rochester in 2008 conflict with the Antiquarian Book Fair in New York, which is most unfortunate.

Given local constraints and the possible conflicts with a variety of other meetings and events that may affect AAHM members and members of affiliated societies, it is simply not possible to take into account every possible factor that might impinge on those wishing to attend the AAHM meeting. There will inevitably be conflicts that we cannot avoid. For example, as Steve Greenberg points out, the original Rochester meeting dates would have conflicted with the MLA meeting. Some people have also expressed a concern about the weather in Rochester in mid-April. If we have to eliminate the entire month of April when meeting in the northern part of the country, this would place yet another constraint on meeting planners. I should note that AAHM has not infrequently met in April, and not always in warm climates.

I regret the confusion concerning the annual meeting dates for 2008. However, the new dates should not have come as a surprise at this time, as the change was announced much earlier (e.g., in the October 2006 AAHM newsletter, as Jodi has pointed out).

I want to emphasize that to my knowledge AAHM meeting dates have never been chosen to ignore or favor any particular group, association, etc. So long as we depend upon local hosts to invite us to meet and to do the bulk of the meeting planning and work, however, we must give local arrangements committees maximum flexibility in scheduling the meeting dates. These committees, as I know from my own experience, have

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enough limitations already with respect to available hotel dates, local institutional conflicts, city festivals or other events, etc., that I think it would be an unreasonable burden to ask them to also keep track of and take into account possible conflicts with meetings of interest to various types of historians, librarians, museum specialists, book dealers, publishers, etc. There are not that many weekends in April and May, and unfortunately this is a time of year when there are numerous other professional meetings, university commencements, and the Easter and Passover holidays.

I understand that some folks will not be happy with the choice of dates for any given meeting. Had the Rochester meeting conflicted with the MLA meeting, this would have caused concern for some members. Had we met over the Easter weekend or during Passover, this would have made other members unhappy. Some folks are not thrilled when our meeting dates fall during their university's final exams. There is just no way to please everyone every year. But I resent it when someone implies that the AAHM does not care about librarians, or doctors, or book dealers, or Martians, or whatever group one wishes to name. I have always found

the AAHM to be a very welcoming organization. The Association has always been glad to host the meetings of affiliated associations, and local arrangement committees have worked closely with the meeting planners from these groups to insure the success of their meetings.

I know that this is a long message, and I appreciate the patience of those who have stuck it out to read it in its entirety. But this is an important issue. As AAHM President, I could not remain silent and allow misunderstanding and innuendo to create the impression that AAHM does not care about certain groups of members. I know that there are always some folks who seem to look for conspiracies and ulterior motives whenever anything happens that they do not like. But I assure you that the choice of meeting dates for Rochester, and the change of dates, occurred for the reasons I outlined above, and there are no "hidden motives" involved. I hope this message will satisfy any concerns, but please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions or issues.

John Parascandola
AAHM President
e-mail <jparascandola@verizon.net>



Brodman Oral History at NLM

Estelle Brodman passed away on 1 March 1, 2007 at the age of 93. She had a long and distinguished career in medical librarianship and the history of medicine at such institutions as Columbia University, the Army Medical Library (predecessor of the National Library of Medicine), and the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis. She was always a major force in her dual professions, serving (among other things) as President of the Medical Library Association, winner of MLA's most distinguished awards, and namesake of MLA's Brodman Award for the Academic Librarian of the Year. In 1993 she won ALHHS's Lisabeth M. Holloway Award.

A fascinating oral history of Dr. Brodman is on deposit at NLM and available through the National Network of Libraries of Medicine's Regional Medical Libraries (NNLM/RML).

The Francis A. Countway Library Fellowship in the History of Medicine, 2007-2008

The Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine is pleased to offer an annual fellowship to support research in the history of medicine. Established in 1960 as a result of an alliance between the Boston Medical Library and the Harvard Medical Library, the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine is the largest academic medical library in the United States. The Countway Library maintains a collection of approximately 700,000 volumes. Its Center for the History of Medicine holds 250,000 books and journals published before 1920, including 802 incunabula. The department's printed holdings include one of the most complete medical periodical collections, an extensive collection of European medical texts issued between the fifteenth and twentieth centuries, and excellent holdings of pre-1800 English and pre-1900 American imprints. The book collection is strong in virtually every medical discipline and particularly rich in popular medicine, medical education, public health, Judaica, and travel accounts written by physicians. The Countway's collection of archives and manuscripts, approximately 20 million items, is the largest of its kind in the United States. The manuscript collection includes the personal and professional papers of many prominent American physicians, especially those who practiced and conducted research in the New England region or were associated with Harvard Medical School. The Countway Library also serves as the institutional archives for the Harvard Medical School, Harvard School of Dental Medicine, and the Harvard School of Public Health. The printed, manuscript, and archives holdings are complemented by an extensive print and photograph collection and the collections of the Warren Anatomical Museum. Established in 1847, the museum houses an exceptional collection of medical artifacts, pathological specimens, anatomical models, and instruments.

The Francis A. Countway Library Fellowship in the History of Medicine provides a stipend of up to \$5000 to support travel, lodging, and incidental expenses for a flexible period between June 1, 2007 and May 31, 2008. Besides conducting research, the

fellow submits a report on the results of his/her residency and may be asked to present a seminar or lecture at the Countway Library.

The two Countway History of Medicine Fellows for 2007-2008 are Shannon K. Withycombe, a graduate student in the history of science at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, who is writing her doctoral dissertation on "Bodies, Babies, and Blood: Meanings of Miscarriage in Nineteenth-Century America"; and Monica H. Green, Ph.D., Professor of History at Arizona State University, where she holds affiliate status in Women's Studies and Bioethics and teaches courses in women's health, medieval history, and the history of science and medicine. She has published extensively on the history of women's medicine in medieval Europe, and extends her interests to interdisciplinary, cross-cultural studies of women's health.

The Boston Medical Library's Abel Lawrence Peirson Fund provides support for this fellowship program.

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New Scholar-in Residence at the Medical Heritage Center, Ohio State University

The Medical Heritage Center at the Prior Health Sciences Library, The Ohio State University has an ongoing scholar-in-residence program. The scholar-in-residence whose term ended in 2007 was John C. Burnham, Ph.D., a specialist in the history of psychiatry.

The Center expects a new scholar to serve for a flexible time period between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008.

Founded in 1997 as a partnership effort between the Columbus Medical Association Foundation and the Ohio State University, the Medical Heritage Center collects, preserves, and promotes the rich health sciences history of central Ohio. Part of the institution's mission is to "provide an environment for the academic and clinical communities to study and research meaningful historical records for the education and understanding of the entire health community." The scholar-in-residency program is a key part of this mission.

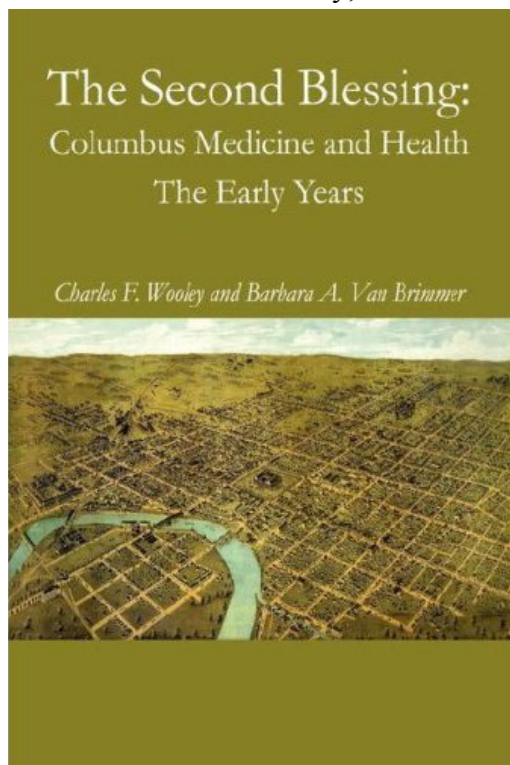
The Medical Heritage Center maintains a rare book, archival, artifact collection that speaks to the development of central Ohio's health science history. The collection is particularly rich in documenting innovation in the areas of medical education, dentistry, nursing, nuclear medicine, homeopathy, and surgery. The Nathaniel Coleman Rare Book collection contains over 10,000 volumes representing limited edition and one-of-a-kind references and prints dating back to 1555. The Center's archives include papers and memorabilia from regional and nationally recognized institutions, organizations, and luminaries such as William G. Myers, Ph.D., M.D.; Arthur G. James, M.D.; Charles Doan, M.D.; and Robert Zollinger, M.D. The artifacts collection represents medical equipment used as early as the 1800s, and ranges from those now perceived as quack devices to those that were truly innovations in their time.

Suitable potential scholars can come from a variety of backgrounds (e.g., students, clinician historians, Ph.D. historians) and each application is reviewed based upon the quality of the application and proposed use of historical collections. Preference is given to scholars whose research is directed toward local or regional medical historic issues. Use of the in-house archival and rare book collections is suggested, but the scholars' work is not limited to the collections of the Medical Heritage

Center. The intent to publish in nationally-known presses and peer-reviewed journals is highly essential. Scholars are expected to provide a midpoint and final report discussing the progress and result of the residency project. At least one presentation and publication is expected from a successful scholar residency.

The scholar-in-residence program provides a stipend of up to \$5000 to support the scholar's activities. This funding is from the Columbus Medical Association Foundation endowment for the Medical Heritage Center and can cover but is not limited to equipment, travel, support staff, and publication costs. Scholars also receive office space, basic office equipment, and extensive access to the collections of the Medical Heritage Center, as well as to the rich holdings of the Ohio State University and regional libraries.

As part of the celebration of the Medical Heritage Center's tenth anniversary, Charles F. Wooley, M.D.,



a former scholar-in-residence, presented the Annual James Warren Memorial Lecture, "The Second Blessing: Columbus Medicine and Health, The Early Years," on May 17, 2007. As co-author with the late Barbara A. Van Brimmer of the book of the same title

(ISBN 978-0-9788169-0-2), Wooley discussed its writing and content. *The Second Blessing* (South Egremont, Mass.: Science International Corporation, 2006) is over 500 pages long and richly illustrated.


For more information please contact Judith A. Wiener, M.A., M.L.I.S., Head Curator and Assistant Professor, Medical Heritage Center, <wiener.3@osu.edu> or 614-292-9273. The Center's Web site is <mhc.med.ohio-state.edu/>.

Dittrick Travel to Budapest and Vienna

The most recent Dittrick Medical Heritage Tour program went east, to Austria and Hungary, April 21-29, 2007. This unique tour featured the intriguing medical heritage of Budapest and Vienna. In Budapest, we were hosted by Dr. László Magyar, Director of the Semmelweis Museum, and in Vienna we were greeted by Dr. Manfred Skopec, director of the Museum of Medical History. A brochure containing the daily itinerary of this tour may be seen on the Dittrick Web site: <www.case.edu/artsci/dittrick/site2/news/travel/Vienna.html>. For further information, please call or e-mail Jim Edmonson: 216-368-6391 or <james.edmonson@case.edu>.

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Quiz Question

What do Mary Queen of Scots, actor Sir Laurence Olivier, composer Georg Friedrich Händel, naturalist Charles Darwin, physicist Sir Isaac Newton, socialists Sydney and Beatrice Webb, and poet John Milton all have in common with William Buchan, M.D., the author of *Domestic Medicine*?

(Answer below on page 55.)

Dissertation on Sexual Surgery

The Winter 2006-2007 *Watermark* reported that Deirdre Cooper Owens, a UCLA graduate student, had won the 2007 American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Fellowship in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology. Here is her description of her work:

Deirdre Cooper Owens's dissertation, "'Courageous Negro Servitors' and Laboring Irish Bodies: An Examination of Experimental Sexual Surgery in Antebellum America," seeks to locate the nexus between race and degradation concerning antebellum-era enslaved and Irish immigrant women living in the North, through an examination of nineteenth-century experimental sexual surgeries. A major component of her research project will focus on how the institution of slavery and the relocation of poor European women to urban centers helped to advance and legitimize the field of gynecology post-Civil War. She posits that while race and class are integral to understanding the ways in which physicians treated enslaved women during the antebellum era, poor Irish women in the North endured similar treatment by medical men due to their *otherness*.

Additionally, Cooper Owens proposes to demonstrate how such variables as slavery, immigration, race, class, and community normatives operated in idiosyncratic ways in the lives of both groups of women and the corps of physicians who examined and sometimes healed them through the use of untested surgical methods.

She has used archival sources at the National Library of Medicine at NIH, the Louise Darling Biomedical Library at UCLA, and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Library, where she serves as the 2007 ACOG Fellow and will be in residence during the summer.

Her work as a historian has been centered in the nineteenth century, but is expansive in terms of methodology. The UCLA doctoral candidate embraces theories concentrated in race and class and the role of the subaltern. Generally speaking, it is fair to say that these different strands are being woven together within this project towards a unitary goal: that of obtaining as close an understanding as possible of the ways in which experimental sexual surgeries worked for bondwomen, poor Irish immigrant women, and white male physicians during the antebellum era.

A Few Words from the Editor

As I write this I have just returned from the ALHHS meeting in Montréal. The weather was perfect the two days I was there (though Suzanne Porter told of having suffered a bit in it the weekend before). Montréal itself was as charming, diverse, and hospitable as I ever remember it — and my memories are fairly broad and substantial in that regard, given that I lived there for a year and a half when I was a young lad, spent a week at Expo 67, and still frequently make the four-hour drive from Syracuse.

As always, but especially this time, it felt wonderful to see old friends and meet new ones. I have said for many years and will continue to say that the best thing about ALHHS is its people. I wish you all could have been there.

Great praise belongs to Chris Lyons of McGill University for superb local arrangements, including the magnificent four-course banquet Wednesday evening at l'Auberge Bonaparte <www.bonaparte.ca/>. Seldom have “manly tears” been employed to such advantage (see the Winter 2006-2007 *Watermark*, page 4). Commendable also is the success of the Program Committee (Tim Pennycuff, Brooke Fox, Russell Johnson, and Suzanne Porter) in assembling six stimulating speakers for “Crouching Realia, Hidden Archives: Creating Access to Historical Medical Collections.” Kathy Donahue told how UCLA acquired 619 AIDS awareness posters from all over the world, digitized them, and put them on the Web at <digital.library.ucla.edu/aidsposters/>. Joan Echtenkamp Klein showed how the University of Virginia makes artifacts available in 3-D at <historical.hsl.virginia.edu/artifacts> for anyone with QuickTime 7 or better. Scott Grimwood revealed some of the difficulties in collecting and publicizing the farflung corporate archives of the Sisters of St. Mary. Newcomer Sarah Burge reported on Yale’s most recent preservation efforts for the Cushing/Whitney Library. Our special guest, Guy Cobolet, introduced us to the fantastic Web site of France’s largest medical library <www.bium.univ-paris5.fr/histmed/>. Finally, Lisa Mix expounded on the beautiful Japanese woodblock prints online at <www.library.ucsf.edu/collres/printtour/>. I hope that these speakers choose to publish expanded versions of their presentations in *The Watermark*.

We welcomed our new President-Elect, Lisa Mix, and Secretary/Treasurer, Brooke Fox.



Brooke assures me that she is this woman (above), whose story is told at <history.nih.gov/01Docs/about/BrookeFox.htm> and not this woman (below), who describes her budding career as a singer/songwriter at <www.brookefox.com>.



With such excellent people, bright minds, and exciting programs typifying ALHHS, I expect more and better content for *The Watermark* to continue to arrive as Microsoft Word attachments in my e-mail. Yes, that’s a big hint. Don’t hide your light under a bushel!

Call for Papers: Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science (SAHMS)

The Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science (SAHMS) invites paper proposals for its tenth annual meeting from February 29 to March 1, 2008 at the University of Florida, Gainesville.

SAHMS welcomes papers on the history of medicine and science, broadly construed to encompass historical, literary, anthropological, philosophical and sociological approaches to health care, including race and gender studies. While some sessions will relate to the American South, SAHMS is open to a wide range of topics. Past meetings have included presentations on ancient, medieval, modern European, African, and Asian themes. Scholars from all areas and disciplines are welcome. M.D. or Ph.D. students may submit works in progress and should indicate their graduate student status.

Participants may propose individual papers or panels of several papers on a particular theme.

In general each presenter is limited to twenty minutes, with additional time for questions and discussion. Please do not submit papers that have already been published, presented, or scheduled for presentation at another meeting. All participants are responsible for their own travel and registration costs.

Electronic submissions as e-mail attachments in Microsoft Word or other readily supportable format are

preferred (see e-mail below). Submit a one-page abstract of the paper (about 250 words) stating the general thesis, sources used, research findings, and general conclusions. Include a one-page *curriculum vitae* for each presenter with phone/fax numbers and e-mail addresses.

Proposals should be submitted by September 30, 2007. The program will be announced by November 1, 2007 on our Web site <www.sahms.net>. All attendees will be expected to register for the meeting.

Students note: SAHMS offers a limited number of modest travel grants for student presenters to attend the meeting. Those interested should submit to the Program Committee Chair (1) a letter justifying his or her request at the time of the paper submission and (2) a letter of support from a faculty member with whom he or she works (this may be e-mailed directly to the Program Chair). In no case does a travel grant exempt any student from paying the stated registration fee.

Please send proposals to the 2008 Program Committee Chair: Wendy J. Turner <wturner@aug.edu>, Department of History, Anthropology, and Philosophy, Augusta State University, 2500 Walton Way, Augusta, GA 30904-2200.



Answer to Quiz Question: They are all buried in Westminster Abbey.

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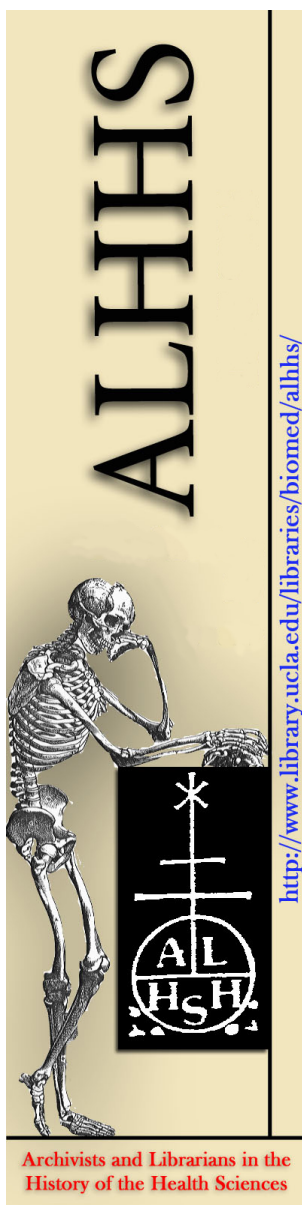


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The Watermark (ISSN 1553-7641) is the quarterly publication of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences (ALHHS). It was founded in 1976 to serve as the newsletter of the Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences, but changed its subtitle in 1992 when ALHHS changed its name. OCLC records are # 11902760 (1976-1992) and # 40676801 (1992-present). Copyright © 2007 by ALHHS. All rights reserved.

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The Watermark encourages submissions of news and stories about events, collections, catalogues, people, awards, grants, publications, and anything else of professional interest to the members of ALHHS. Please submit your contributions in a timely way to Eric Luft, preferably as e-mail attachments.

Information about membership in ALHHS is available from the Secretary/Treasurer: Brooke Fox, Archivist, Office of NIH History, Office of Intramural Research, National Institutes of Health, Building 31, Room 5B38, MSC 2092, Bethesda, MD 20892-2092. <foxbro@mail.nih.gov>. Phone: 301-451-4344 or 301-496-6610. Fax: 301-402-1434.

Submissions for the ALHHS Web site <www.alhhs.org> should be sent to the Chair of the Web Site Committee: Katharine E.S. Donahue, Head, History and Special Collections, Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library, UCLA, 12-077 CHS, Box 951798, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1798. <kdonahue@library.ucla.edu>. Phone: 310-825-6940. Fax: 310-825-0465.