



Reports of the ALHHS Annual Meeting, May 2-3, 2007 Montréal, Québec

Steering Committee Meeting Minutes

Called to order: May 2, 2007, 4:29 p.m., McGill University.

Present: Toby Appel (Member-At-Large), Judy Chelnick (Member-At-Large), Brooke Fox (Secretary/Treasurer Elect), Patricia Gallagher (Secretary/Treasurer), Stephen Greenberg (Invited Guest), Jodi Koste (Nominating Committee Chair and Acting Archivist), Eric Luft (Publications Committee Chair), Christopher Lyons (Local Arrangements Chair), Tim Pennycuff (Member-At-Large and Program Committee Chair), Christine Ruggere (Awards Committee Chair), Micaela Sullivan-Fowler (President).

Absent: Elaine Challacombe (Auditor and Nominating Committee Chair), Kathy Donahue (Web Site Committee Chair), Lisa Mix (President Elect), Garth Huston (Member-At-Large), Lilla Vekerdy (Past President).

Micaela asked for a motion to approve the minutes of 2006 as published in the Summer 2006 issue of *The Watermark*. Tim moved to approve, seconded by Christine. Motion passed unanimously.

President's Report: Micaela welcomed members. She gave thanks to Secretary-Treasurer Pat Gallagher; to Chris Lyons for Local Arrangements; to the Nominating Committee: Elaine Challacombe, Judy Chelnick, and Jodi Koste; to the Program Committee: Brooke

Fox, Russell Johnson, Suzanne Porter, and Tim Pennycuff; to Christine Ruggere for the Awards Committee; to Kathy Donahue and Russell Johnson for the Web Site Committee; to Cynthia Kahn for the listserv; and to Lisa Mix and Brooke Fox for joining the Steering Committee. She discussed some of the issues of the year: transferring ALHHS-L to Cynthia Kahn; aiding in logistics for the annual meeting; facilitating information on the Web site; and elections and registration (which were done primarily online.)

Secretary/Treasurer's Report: Pat Gallagher reported that the current amount in the checking account is \$25,369.54. The annual meeting brought in \$4,000; there should be some small profit after all the bills are paid. There are nine new members and seventeen lapsed members. We changed Lizabeth Holloway's status to honorary membership until 2015. There is a total of 174 members. Pat recommended moving some funds to a money market account. Christine Ruggere moved that \$10,000 be moved to a money market. Toby Appel seconded. The motion passed.

Auditor's Report: Elaine reported that the bank records appear in good order. She noted she did not have copies of invoices or checks deposited. As she did not ask for these records from the Treasurer, she does not feel that this is a problem; however, these records should be included for future audits.

Local arrangements for the 2007 meeting: Chris Lyons reported that McGill had provided rooms for the annual meeting free of charge. The dinner price was quite low, as the committee was able to get a very good deal from the restaurant, and wished it reflected in the minutes how cooperative and helpful the restau-

rant managers had been. He also got great help from AAHM. George Weisz from AAHM got the ALHHS agenda placed in the AAHM catalog of activities. Gifts will be given to students who assisted in the local arrangements process.

Acting Archivist's Report: Professional staff has not been replaced at College of Physicians of Philadelphia. As a result, the ALHHS collection is difficult to use. Jodi Koste located our deposit agreement (based on a bidding process at the time of deposit). To remove the collection from CPP, ALHHS must give thirty days notice to CPP. Jodi, the Acting Archivist, recommended that an RFP for housing for archives be solicited. She has items from the Archives in her possession. It was also recommended that the President write to Andrea Kenyon at CPP that ALHHS archives are owned by ALHHS, not CPP. Steve Greenberg recommended that ALHHS pay for Jodi to go to Philadelphia. Jodi recommended that ALHHS notify CPP that we would be withdrawing the collection. She would house it until an appropriate home for it could be found. She also offered to be on the committee to find a new repository. Eric Luft moved that we put out a call for an RFP. Tim Pennycuff seconded. Passed unanimously. Christine Ruggere moved that Jodi hold the records. Tim seconded. Passed unanimously. Tim moved to reimburse Jodi for the move. Eric seconded. Passed.

Nominating Committee Report: Jodi Koste reported (for Elizabeth Ihrig and Elaine Challacombe) the results of the last election: Lisa Mix (President), Brooke Fox (Secretary/Treasurer), Judy Chelnick and Garth Huston (Steering Committee Members). The election was done electronically. No problems were reported. Eight ballots were mailed to people not on the listserv. Thirty-five ballots were returned, only half of the number expected, based on previous elections. Perhaps reminder notices need to be sent out prior to the election deadline. Micaela suggested that biographical paragraphs should be included with the ballots. The Nominating Committee expressed concern about narrowing suggested individuals to a slate when they themselves are not elected.

Program Committee Report: Tim Pennycuff reported (for Suzanne Porter, Russell Johnson, and Brooke Fox) that the title of our program did not make it into the printed AAHM program. Tim and Suzanne will introduce the speakers.

Publications Committee: Eric presented the following:

Publications Annual Report, 2006-2007

Since the last time we met, I have put out three 28-page issues of *The Watermark*, Summer 2006 - Winter 2006-2007, the most recent of which was mailed on April 28, 2007. I am sorry that all three of these issues, and the Directory, appeared late, and that the Spring 2007 issue, which should already have appeared, will not be out until late May or early June.

The total cost for these three issues was **\$2168.36**, i.e., an average of **\$722.79** per issue, compared with an average of **\$568.40** per issue in 2005-2006.

For these three issues, the total costs for printing, supplies, and labor were **\$1242.58**, i.e., an average of **\$414.19** per issue; and the total costs for postage were **\$925.78**, i.e., an average of **\$308.60** per issue. These averages in 2005-2006 were **\$363.98** for printing, supplies, and labor and **\$204.42** for postage.

Printing, supplies, and labor costs rose **\$50.21** per issue, or **14%**. Given the rapid inflation in the costs of paper and gasoline, this increase is reasonable.

Postage costs rose **\$104.18** per issue, or **51%**. As we are dealing with the USPS, there is little we can do about this increase.

But, even though these postage figures are high, they seem higher than they really are, because ALHHS probably saved about \$100.00 by mailing the Directory in the same envelope with an issue of *The Watermark*.

If we include this adjustment, and estimate postage for *The Watermark* alone, without the Directory, we have approximately **\$825.78** total costs for postage, i.e., an average of **\$275.26** per issue. This represents a probable actual rise of only **\$70.84** per issue, or **35%**.

The 2006 Directory (230 copies) cost **\$1239.60** or **\$5.38** per copy. There were no postage costs, because the Directory was mailed in March 2007 with the Fall 2006 *Watermark*.

The 2004 Directory (175 copies) cost **\$1146.92**, or **\$6.55** per copy. But, deducting postage costs, the total is **\$863.36**, or **\$4.93** per copy.

The cost of producing the Directory rose only **\$0.45** per copy, or **9%**. Again, given inflation in the cost of paper, and given that it used a higher grade of paper in 2006 than in 2004, this increase is reasonable.

I want especially to thank Steve Greenberg, the *Watermark's* Book Review Editor, for his dependable excellence, Pat Gallagher for her fine work as Secretary/Treasurer, Micaela Sullivan-Fowler for moral support, and Jonathon Erlen and Debra Scarborough for their steady and interesting contributions.

Respectfully submitted,
Eric v.d. Luft, Ph.D., M.L.S.
Chair, Publications Committee, and
Editor, *The Watermark*

Discussion continued about the possibility of saving some money by allowing members to opt to receive only electronic copies of *The Watermark*. Christine moved to offer e-copies of *The Watermark* to members in lieu of paper. Eric seconded. Passed with one abstention. Those who do not "opt in" on their renewal form for 2008 would continue to receive hard copies. The membership will be advised that they will be able to opt for PDF only as of dues renewal in 2008.

Awards Committee Report: Christine Ruggere reported that Genevieve Miller is receiving the ALHHS Recognition of Merit Award. Jim Edmonson nominated her, and a Powerpoint about her will be shown at the luncheon.

Web Report: The Web site is up and well. Let Kathy Donahue know if there are any issues.

Listserv Report: No report.

2008 Meeting: Micaela reported that Christopher Hoolihan of the University of Rochester will chair the Local Arrangements Committee. A Program Committee needs to be set up for the Rochester meeting. Eric, who lives 80 miles from Rochester, offered to assist with local arrangements, if necessary.

New Business: Micaela asked if there is a local arrangements "Blue Book." Christine moved that a committee be formed to create one. Toby seconded.

Recruitment: Elaine Challacombe would like to work on recruitment for the organization. Christine Ruggere

moved that we form a Recruitment Committee with the Secretary/Treasurer as an ex-officio member. Tim Pennycuff seconded. Approved.

Listserv Issue: Rich Behles wants only business issues to appear on ALHHS-L, and all announcements and historical questions only on his CADUCEUS-L. Decision: ALHHS business (for the purposes of the list) is any professional question or discussion of interest to ALHHS members. We will talk to Cynthia Kahn, the listserv owner, about making an option of reply all to list and to poster.

Eric moved to adjourn. Passed at 5:47 p.m.



Program and Business Meeting Minutes

The annual ALHHS program was successfully presented on Thursday, May 3, 2006, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The full schedule of events appeared on pages 4-5 of the Winter 2006-2007 *Watermark*.

The annual Business Meeting was called to order at 12:10 p.m., May 3, 2007, at McGill University by President Micaela Sullivan-Fowler.

Steve Greenberg made a motion to approve the business meeting minutes from 2006. Steve Novak seconded. The minutes were approved.

Micaela Sullivan-Fowler presented the President's Report as above in the Steering Committee minutes. She also mentioned her essay on relevancy in the most recent issue of *The Watermark*. Recruitment and retention issues were then discussed.

Pat Gallagher presented the Secretary/Treasurer's Report as above in the Steering Committee minutes.

Elaine Challacombe presented the Auditor's Report as above in the Steering Committee minutes.

Local Arrangements Report: Chris Lyons thanked Micaela Sullivan-Fowler, Pat Gallagher, and the Program Committee. He reported the financial aspects of dinner, breakfast, and lunch. The restaurant allowed us to have

menu selection and to order drinks individually (which is not their usual policy). McGill provided free space for our meeting. The tours were also at no charge, and saved the cost of renting a bus. Costs were also saved on mailing the program and registration information. AAHM chair George Weisz was also very helpful.

Acting Archivist Jodi Koste reported that the Steering Committee voted that the collection would be moved from the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, that that she would store them for one year, and that an RFP would be issued to find a new permanent home.

Jodi Koste presented the Nominating Committee Report as above in the Steering Committee minutes and added that, because of the low turnout of returns; reminders would be issued next year. Lisa Mix and several others said they did not vote because it was uncontested. Michael North reported that he did not recall seeing the ballot.

Program Committee: Tim Pennycuff reported that the program would speak for itself.

Awards Committee: Christine Ruggere reported that the ALHHS Recognition of Merit Award is being presented to Genevieve Miller. A photo of the award was displayed. A Powerpoint by Jim Edmonson and Jennifer Nieves was presented about Ms. Miller's life. Ms. Miller sent her thanks for the award.

Eric Luft presented the *Watermark* Report as above in the Steering Committee minutes, invited speakers to provide their presentations as content for future *Watermarks*, and apologized for the lateness of recent issues. Costs for publication have gone up, due to costs of paper and gas. Postage costs have increased and will go up again. On membership renewal forms in November/December 2008, members will be allowed to opt out of a mailed, printed copy and receive an e-mailed PDF instead. Steve Greenberg commented on the book review process and encouraged new reviewers to step forward.

Web and Listserv Reports: Micaela reported that the Web site is in good shape, and that there was no listserv report.

2008 Meeting Report: Micaela announced that Christopher Hoolihan has agreed to be Local Arrangements Chair for the meeting. She asked for volunteers for the

Program Committee. Steve Greenberg reported that MLA dates may conflict with the ALHHS meeting.

New Business: Paul Theerman reminded the members that the Publication Award is due for next year, so please prepare applications. Micaela reported that she and Chris Lyons will begin work on a "Blue Book" for local arrangements. She also reported that a Membership Committee, chaired by Elaine Challacombe, will be formed.

In response to a question by Susan Rishworth about the status of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Howard Rootenberg reported that there has been no decision about the fate of the CPP Library. Toby Appel reported that the Mütter Museum is in good shape and that several individuals are working on the problem in Philadelphia.

Jodi Koste would like to survey other members about the policies in their libraries on the retention of print journals. She asked for NLM's policy. Elizabeth Fee reported that print is retained. Lucretia McClure asked if this group could be a clearinghouse for what is being digitized. Chris Lyons asked if MedHist was already doing this. Elaine Challacombe suggested that it be explored further and Eric Luft commented that this would be an excellent topic for *The Watermark*.

Paul Theerman reported on a film program tonight.

Steve Greenberg, seconded by Chris Lyons, moved to adjourn. The motion was passed unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 12:55 p.m.



Subsequently, in unprecedentedly rapid response, four people volunteered for the 2008 Program Committee: Toby Appel <toby.appel@yale.edu>, Russell Johnson <rjohnson@library.ucla.edu>, Stephen Novak <sen13@columbia.edu>, and Arlene Shaner <ashaner@nyam.org>. Arlene went to graduate school in Rochester. Russell has the experience of having done programming and can negotiate the Web presence. Stephen and Toby are knowledgeable and full of ideas.

"So," Micaela says, "everyone, thank you, and begin 'talking' amongst yourselves."

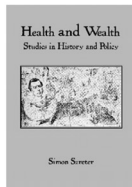
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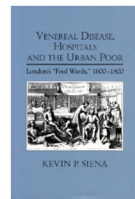
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Harvey & Descartes

THOMAS FUCHS

TRANSLATED BY MARJORIE GRENE

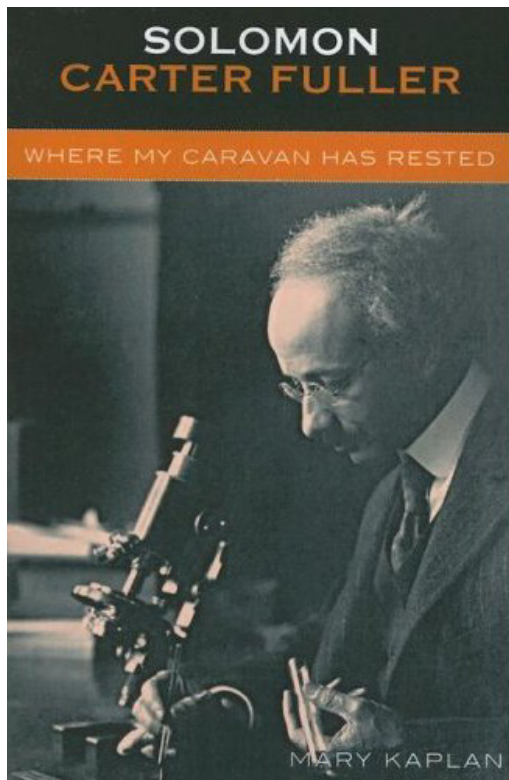
These two seventeenth-century scholars differed substantially in their beliefs: they both accepted the idea of circulation of the blood, but differed on the action of the heart. Fuchs traces the ways the opposing views were received, revised, rejected, or renewed in succeeding generations by medical writers in various parts of Europe.

274 pp., hbk, \$70 ~~\$52~~

ISBN-10: 1-58046-077-1

ISBN-13: 978-1-58046-077-4

Book Reviews



Mary Kaplan. *Solomon Carter Fuller: Where My Caravan Has Rested*. Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 2005. xvi + 104 pages, [16] pages of plates: ill., ports.; 23 cm. \$27.00. ISBN 978-0-7618-3265-2 (paperback).

This highly readable but

all-too-brief biography represents the first full-length treatment of the life of Solomon Carter Fuller (1872-1953), the neuropathologist who, in 1919, became America's first black psychiatrist. Maintaining an integrated clientele, he practiced mainly at his home in Framingham, Massachusetts, in Boston's western suburbs.

Liberian-born of American grandparents who had emigrated there in the 1850s after buying their way out of slavery, and whose family members became major governmental and educational leaders in Liberia, he came to the United States to study as an undergraduate at Livingston College in North Carolina. He received his medical degree from the Boston University (BU) School of Medicine, one of the few academic institutions that would then accept students of color. Due to his interest in neuropathology, he became an intern in the pathology lab at the Westboro Insane Hospital (later called Westborough State Hospital) in western Massachusetts, and was also named an instructor in pathology at the BU School of Medicine. A few years into the twentieth century he took a leave of absence to study in Germany (taking care to learn German), having been impressed by the quality of education and research there, and wanting to know more about Emil

Kraepelin's innovations in psychiatry. Kraepelin was a colleague of Alois Alzheimer, and Fuller became one of five students studying under Alzheimer. Fuller has another specific place in history: His translation, in 1912, of Alzheimer's 1907 case¹ marked the first English-language appearance of the article that describes the now eponymous disease. Fuller knew the full range of bigotry during his life in the United States, and his foray to Europe represented the only time in his life when he did not experience racial prejudice.

During his career, Fuller conducted research at Westborough, taught at BU, became a visiting neurologist at three hospitals, and consulted with such leading lights as Harvey Cushing. The personality that he manifested at home, however, seems to the modern eye to have been somewhat severe and unbending. His wife was the very noted and influential artist Meta Vaux Warrick (1877-1868), but he was not keen on her maintaining a high profile; nor was he, according to his eldest son's recollections, able to reconcile himself to the fact that his youngest son, Perry (who died of complications of AIDS around 1990), was gay.

Mary Kaplan, a social worker who is an instructor at the School of Aging Studies at the University of South Florida, had access to audiotapes that Fuller had made, and was able to interview his son. Though this book is a good first step, one awaits a much fuller and more nuanced biography, in which Fuller's life and work would be placed in much deeper context. Such events in his life as Freud's 1909 visit to Clark University (where they appeared together in a group photograph); his work training medical students in neuropsychiatry at Tuskegee in the early 1920s, about ten years before the Tuskegee Syphilis Study (1932-1972) and a year before his retirement; and the fact that he was the personal physician to G. Stanley Hall, Clark University's first president; are some of the many topics deserving much further study.

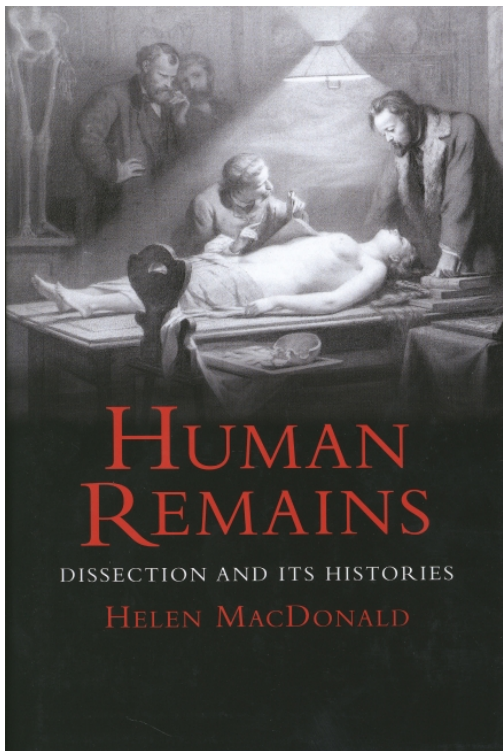
Kaplan is the co-author of a 2000 article in which she mentioned Fuller's research on "pernicious anemia in the insane, the effects of belladonna, chronic alcoholism, involuntional melancholia, and manic-depressive insanity,"² these topics are not explored in this biogra-

¹ C. Hamann, D. Gurwitz. "Auguste D and Alzheimer's Disease," *Lancet* 350, 9073 (July 26 1997): 297-298.

² Mary Kaplan, A.R. Henderson. "Solomon Carter Fuller, M.D. (1872-1953): American Pioneer in Alzheimer's Di-

phy. Although the author has provided very extensive chapter notes, the bibliography of works by Fuller is far from complete, and a stroll through Index Cat <indexcat.nlm.nih.gov> would have benefited it greatly.

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Helen MacDonald. *Human Remains: Dissection and Its Histories*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2005. xiv + 220 pages, ill., 24 cm. \$35.00. ISBN 978-0-300-11699-1.

MacDonald opens her book in present day London with the first public

human dissection since 1832 when Parliament passed the "Act for Regulating Schools of Anatomy," commonly known as the Anatomy Act, to halt the black market in human bodies. Dissection was previously part of the legal system and was considered additional punishment for convicted murderers following execution (Murder Act of 1752). In November 2002 in an abandoned brewery in London's East End, Dr. Gunther von Hagens performed an autopsy on Peter Meiss, who had willed his body to him. He was careful to advertise it as an autopsy, which unlike dissection, was not pro-

hibited by the Anatomy Act. Von Hagens has become known for his exhibition, *Body Worlds*, with 25 plastinated bodies and 175 body parts, that has been touring various countries since 1996. The exhibit, or exhibits, since there are several versions, are currently circulating in cities around the United States.

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The author moves back in time from this twenty-first-century dissection to nineteenth-century England and the British penal colony, Van Diemen's Land, (Tasmania) to explore dissection as a cultural activity rather than a way for surgeons to learn their craft. She examines the particulars of individual lives and reveals how dissection learned in England was conducted in a different setting. British surgeons in Tasmania had a ready supply of bodies, not only from convicted criminals and the poor who died unclaimed in hospital, but also from the native Aboriginal peoples.

The Tasmanian "Act for Regulating the Practice of Anatomy" was passed in 1869 and liberalized the earlier British Anatomy Act, which it had not chosen to adopt. Unlike in England, bodies of convicted murderers were still legally available for dissection. In addition, this act now made it legal for people to donate their bodies for anatomical examination but reduced the amount of time from 48 to 24 hours for relatives to claim a body before it became available for dissection. Due to distances and lack of communication, this effectively made it impossible for most families to claim their dead.

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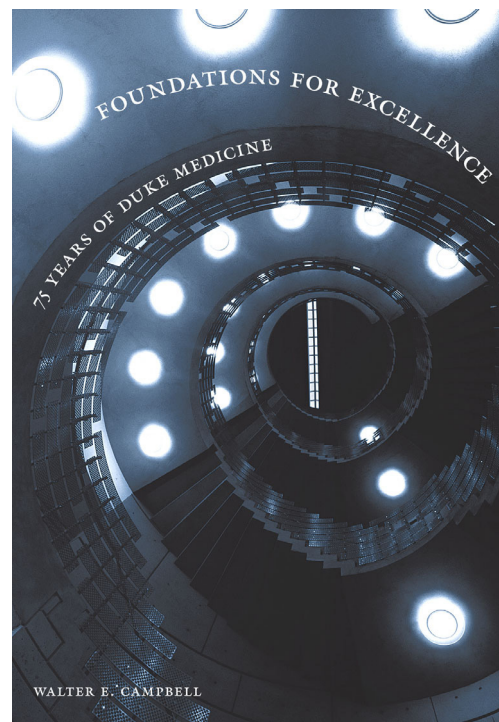
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In the central four chapters of her book MacDonald focuses on the stories of two individuals. She relates in detail the background and events leading up to the hanging of Mary McLauchlan, the first woman executed in the colony (1830). She was convicted of murdering her newborn bastard child and as a result was publicly dissected as well as used for private anatomical demonstrations by James Scott, Colonial Surgeon.

The second person to whom the author directs our attention is William “King Billy” Lanne(y), considered the last Tasmanian man (d. 1869). His wife, Truganini, was the last Tasmanian woman (d. 1876). The Aboriginal people in Van Diemen’s Land were thought to be different from those on the Australian mainland and their bodies were much sought after for comparative anatomy collections in Europe. Dr. William Crowther, one of the most successful Tasmanian medical men of this day, demanded the right to anatomize Lanne(y)’s body on behalf of London’s Royal College of Surgeons following his death from natural causes. Denied the right, he stole Lanne(y)’s skull, the whereabouts of which still remains a mystery, and set off an official governmental inquiry. Crowther was accused of tampering with the body while it was laid out in the Hobart Town General Hospital “dead house.”

In the final pages of her work, MacDonald recounts recent scandals that show how “medicine’s past suffuses its present” (p. 186). Despite the “Human Tissue Act of 1961” and the “Anatomy Act of 1984,” bodies have been regularly harvested without consent. In daily practice throughout Britain access to the dead is continually abused. Many medical personnel continue to believe and to perform as though they are entitled to make whatever use of the dead benefits the living. One of the instances the author cites occurred during the late 1980s and the 1990s. Children’s hearts in large numbers were removed during post-mortem examinations at the Royal Liverpool Children’s National Health Service Trust Hospital at Alder Hay and transferred to a research collection without the knowledge of their parents. “A ‘culture of expectation’ facilitated such bodily harvesting, which took place in routine ways” (p. 187). Bodies broken into constituent parts are treated like commodities with a high market value. MacDonald declares that the only way to understand these abuses and to determine how ultimately to deter these unlawful and unethical practices is “to take into account the culture that operates in dissecting rooms and anatomy theatres” (p. 189).

Suzanne Porter
Duke University



Walter E. Campbell.
Foundations for Excellence: 75 Years of Duke Medicine. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Medical Center Library, 2006. xvi + 462 pages, ill., ports., 25 cm. \$39.95. ISBN 978-0-9672946-4-9.

As is clear from the title, this work was undertaken as part of the celebration of Duke University Medical Center’s 75th anniversary in 2005.

Although arranged chronologically, it is not a strict retelling of how the Duke University School of Medicine and the Medical Center, or "Duke Medicine" as it is called throughout this book, evolved over time. The author seeks to do something more complex — and in many ways more interesting — than a simple start to finish account of how the school grew and changed over the years. Instead, Campbell examines "the individuals and groups who shaped Duke Medicine's relationships with the private and public institutions dedicated to improving the nation's health and medical care" by looking at the "interplay of Duke Medicine with The Duke Endowment, Duke University, the Duke family, and James B. Duke's corporate interests; with the nation's largest foundations, particularly the Rockefeller Foundation and its related philanthropies; with the Private Diagnostic Clinic at Duke; with the State of North Carolina; and with the United States Public Health Service, especially the National Institutes of Health" (p. 4). This approach is both a strength and a major weakness of the book.

The strength of this format is that the reader is given a look at some of the broader factors that have shaped health care institutions in this country. The themes shown include the use of outside foundations and private companies to fund research, as well as to build its psychiatry department; the interaction of a large university and its medical school; and how an institution functions within the cultural milieu in which it resides, in this case in the American South when separation of the races was a fact and the state held competing medical interests for the public health care dollar. These important factors are not always clear in many institutional histories and it is to Campbell's credit that he weaves these complex issues into the Duke story.

The weakness to this approach is that, since the chapters are arranged chronologically, the narrative jumps from one theme to the next within each chapter, and major players appear only to disappear again quickly until the next chapter. When a topic is reintroduced in a new time period, information is repeated to bring the reader back up to speed. If the book is read over a period of time, the reader can easily lose the thread of a particular topic as each theme is covered in turn. There are also some inconsistencies, such as the discussion on page 6 that notes that the original mission of DUMC was to provide well-trained general practitioners as quickly as possible for North Carolina, but that during the 1950s there was active debate on expanding that

mission to include research. The next page starts with: "Research became a significant part of Duke Medicine in 1937 ..." (p. 7). These statements are undoubtedly all true, but the context of the major developments at the medical center is lost in this approach.

Still, there is much to like in *Foundations for Excellence*. It is clear that Campbell worked closely with the Duke Library and Archives staff. He makes extensive use of primary sources, including extracts from oral history interviews done with many of the major players at Duke Medicine, as well as many photographs and documents from the DUMC Archives and many others. (The cover image is an especially nice choice.) Campbell is also a good storyteller. Once he starts discussing a theme, the narrative has a nice flow. He clearly knows the ins and outs of North Carolina history and politics and demonstrates many layers of interaction between the state and the medical center, for instance, his discussion of Willis Smith, Chairman of Duke's Board of Trustees and later U.S. Senator.


As this book makes clear, Duke University Medical Center is a unique institution that has played an important role in American medicine, especially in the South. Medical libraries that seek to document modern health care in this country should add this book to their collection.

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Collections, Exhibits, and Access

Recently Opened Collections at the Countway Center for the History of Medicine

The Center for the History of Medicine at the Countway Library at Harvard Medical School is pleased to announce the opening of several newly-processed manuscript collections to researchers. Recently opened collections include the papers of John Rock, Abraham Stone, Alan Guttmacher, Loretta McLaughlin, Anne Pappenheimer Forbes, Lydia Dawes, Ethel Dunham, Grete Bibring, Myrtelle Canavan, Irving Blank, and Theron Randolph. Recently processed institutional records include the records of Brigham and Women's Hospital and Boston Lying-In Hospital. Finding aids for these collections may be viewed on OASIS, Harvard's searchable online finding aid system at <oasis.harvard.edu>.



Alan Guttmacher attends an unidentified infant in the 1960s.

The John Rock Papers, the third collection in a series of processing projects completed by Countway staff over the past two years focusing on women's reproductive health, opened to researchers in February 2007. Rock collaborated with Gregory Pincus and Min-Chueh Chang during the 1950s in the clinical trials and development of oral contraceptives, commonly known as the birth control pill. Rock is also credited with Arthur Hertig and Miriam F. Menkin for completing the earliest human *in vitro* fertilization experiments in the United States in 1944. Rock, a Roman Catholic, gained notoriety for advocating the usage of birth control despite his religious beliefs. In late 2006, the Center for the History of Medicine also opened a corollary collection, the papers of Loretta McLaughlin, who wrote *The Pill, John Rock, and the Church: The Biography of a Revolution*. McLaughlin's collection includes several interviews with Rock and his colleagues and manuscripts of her biography of Rock.

In 2006, the Countway also opened the papers of two of Rock's contemporaries, Abraham Stone and Alan Guttmacher, who were instrumental in the expansion of the Planned Parenthood Federation in the United States and abroad. Stone was the director of the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau in New York City, a vice-president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, and a close colleague of Margaret Sanger. Alan Guttmacher served as President of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America from 1962 until his death in 1974. He was active in New York City at the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau before assuming the presidency of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

The Center for the History of Medicine also opened the papers of Irvin Blank and Theron Randolph to researchers in late 2006. The processing of the Irvin Blank Papers was made possible through generous support from Johnson and Johnson, Consumer and Personal Products Worldwide. Blank was a dermatologist who worked at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston and was considered the "father of moisturizers." His research primary focused on the pH of the skin, the effects of detergents on the skin, the development of the modern surgical scrub, and the identification of skin allergens. The Theron Randolph Papers were processed with financial support from the Randolph Archival Fund, organized by the Human Ecology Study Group. Randolph was an early allergist and one of the founders of the Clinical Ecology movement

whose research heavily focused on food allergens, clinical allergies, and preventive care.

Newly-processed collections from the Archives for Women in Medicine's holdings include the papers of Anne Pappenheimer Forbes, Lydia Dawes, Ethel Dunham, Myrtelle Canavan, and Grete Bibring.

Pappenheimer Forbes was an endocrinologist at Massachusetts General Hospital who worked closely with Fuller Albright in his laboratory. Forbes-Albright Syndrome bears their names. Dawes was the first child analyst and child psychiatrist at Children's Hospital, Boston. Dawes was analyzed in Vienna by Anna Freud during the 1930s. In Vienna and Boston, she studied with Ernst Kris, Edward Bibring, August Aichhorn, and Helene Deutch. Dunham was a children's health specialist, whose work focused on newborn and premature babies. As a result of her research, Dunham established national standards for the care of newborns in the United States. Canavan was a bacteriologist, pathologist, researcher, and curator of the Warren Anatomical Museum at Harvard Medical School. Her collection records some of the earliest work in the field of neuropathology. Bibring was a clinical professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School and, in 1961, the first woman to hold a full professorship and serve as head of a clinical department at this institution.

The Center for the History of Medicine also houses the archives of Brigham and Women's Hospital. This spring, the records of the Brigham and Women's Hospital and its precursor, the Boston Lying-In Hospital were made available to researchers. Both collections record the history of the institutions, and include building blueprints, medals, photographs, and other unique memorabilia capturing the Hospitals' history.

Please contact Reference Librarian Jack Eckert at <jeckert@hms.harvard.edu> about using these collections. Finding aids are available online through OASIS, Harvard's online finding aid database at <oasis.harvard.edu>.

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European Union Archives at Pitt

Introduction

The Delegation of the European Commission to the USA, Washington DC (in effect, the European Union's embassy to the USA) donated its entire library/archives collection — containing the complete “government document” collection since the 1950s — to the University Library System (ULS), University of Pittsburgh in 2007. This essay will provide:

1. Some background on the organization currently known as the European Union (EU).

2. A description of the entire EU government document collection which is publicly available, including the library/archives collection.
3. Specific areas of interest to those working in the history of medicine/public health fields.
4. Information on how to access this collection.

History of the European Union

The entity now called the European Union was known as the European Economic Community (EEC) from 1958 to 1967, the European Community (EC) from 1967 to 1993, and the European Union from 1993 to the present. Throughout this period, it has often been referred to as the Community.

The impetus for forming what is now the EU came from the experience of war in modern Europe, specifically from World War II, which devastated national economies and societies. Seeking methods to contain Germany in the future, integrationists were determined to control the raw materials of war. In 1951 integrationists created the European Coal and Steel Community, a common authority that controlled European coal and steel production. In the 1950s some attempts at further integration in the military and political fields failed, so European leaders focused on economic integration. This led to the formation in 1958 of the European Economic Community, the “Common Market” (based on the 1957 Treaty of Rome) which had the goals of merging national markets into a single economic market, developing common economic policies, and allowing the free movement of goods, capital, services, and people. In 1967, due to further consolidation, this entity became known as the European Community (EC).

By the 1980s, there had been slow progress in integration in the economic arena, in the form of a customs union and common economic policies (with relatively little progress in non-economic areas). But in the 1980s, increasing concern over Europe’s lack of economic and industrial competitiveness with the USA and Japan caused EC leaders to speed up progress toward economic integration. The Single European Act (1986) set a timetable for the creation of the Single Market in 1992. By 2001, twelve European nations had accepted a common currency, the euro. Since the 1980s, there has also been significant change in non-economic areas.

So exactly what is the EU? Basically, the EU is a supranational organization in which member states have voluntarily pooled their sovereignty — the term “europeanization” is often used to describe this process. Most important changes within the EU are made through treaties. The EU adopted major treaties in 1993, 1996, and 2001, and is in the process of formulating what will serve as a formal constitution. This integration process has produced a political entity with, among others, the following attributes or powers:

1. 490 million people, with a GDP of \$13.5 trillion.
2. A single market, with a single currency (the euro), with free movement of people, capital, goods, and services within the borders of the participating nations.
3. The power to enact laws which are directly binding on member states, organizations, and citizens.
4. A European Court of Justice which has the authority to settle legal disputes between member states, organizations and citizens — its rules are binding.
5. The EU and its member states are the largest single donor in international development aid.
6. The largest financial contributor to the UN (37%), (The USA’s contribution is 23%).
7. A significant world presence, especially in environmental affairs and developmental aid to third world countries.
8. Working integrally with NATO regarding matters of external security.

The following quote from *The European Union: A Guide for Americans* <www.eurunion.org/infores/euguide/euguide2007.pdf>, p. 5, describes the EU well:

“A United States of Europe? The European Union is often compared to the United States, and there are indeed some similarities in function and organization. The Member States of the EU have agreed to pool some of their sovereign powers for the sake of unity and promotion of shared values, just as American states did to create a federal republic. In the fields where national sovereignty has been pooled, such as trade, the EU negotiates directly with the United States and other countries on behalf of all the Member States. Thirteen Member States thus far have also joined together their monetary policy and adopted the euro as their currency. But there are also many differences. Unlike the American states, EU Member States retain their individual authority in many fields, such as

security and defense, although they now can take joint action in certain foreign and security policy areas. All U.S. laws require approval by both houses of Congress, while in the EU, some laws require approval only by the Council of the European Union and not the European Parliament. Finally, the EU operates according to the principle of “subsidiarity” — meaning that responsibility for issues for which the EU and Member States have oversight devolves to the lowest level at which it can be effectively addressed. The practical outcome is that the Union is granted jurisdiction only over those policies that can be handled more effectively at the EU level. In short, Europe is constructing its own unique model for unification, ensuring respect for the historical, cultural, and linguistic diversity of the European nations.”

Overview of EU Documentation and Archives

Since the 1950s, the EU has produced internal records — “government documents” — concerning its activities. The EU library/archives, housed during this period at the Delegation of the European Commission to the USA, Washington, DC, has a complete run of those records meant to be publicly available. This library/archive collection is what the EU Delegation recently donated to the ULS, and is the largest and the only complete collection in the Western Hemisphere. There are 56 other EU depository libraries in North America, listed at <www.eurunion.org/infores/library.htm>, which have more limited collections, not as comprehensive as the EU Delegation collection.

So, what does all this mean to someone who wants to access the records and documentation the EU has produced since the 1950s? Several points are relevant:

1. Much of the printed material prior to 1973 is in French, with post-1973 material available in English.
2. More documents have been produced during periods of greater activity and progress, hence there will be far more and a wider variety of documents available for the 1990s-on than for the prior period.
3. The authority of the EU over member states varies from subject to subject, and there will be more documents available for the areas where EU authority is the greatest.
4. Not all EU institutions have concurrent histories, for example, the European Parliament, which pre-

sently publishes a large number of documents, came into existence only in 1979.

This library/archives collection will be discussed in detail below, but first it is important to point out that much of the last twelve years or so of this collection is duplicated online. Around 1995-1996, European officials began placing documents on the main EU Web site “Europa: Gateway to the European Union” at <europa.eu/>; there are currently many thousand full-text documents available there. So, researchers should view the Europa Web site and the library/archives collection under discussion as complementary.

Highlights of the documentation published by the EU: Official Journal — published every working day in all official languages, this multi-series publication includes the authoritative text of all binding acts of EU law.

Annual reports of EU institutions, as well as dozens of annual reports on policy areas such as agriculture, competition policy, completing the internal market, transportation, and environmental issues. Numerous periodicals on various policy areas. Thousands of monographs and pamphlets.

This collection contains a significant amount of unique primary research material on many aspects of the recent history of public health and medicine including:

1. Many aspects of public health and health care.
2. Environmental and industrial health issues.
3. Regulations pertaining to the health care professions.
4. Legislation regulating drug and substance abuse issues.
5. A wide variety of social issues affecting health, medical technology and research issues, women’s health, global health concerns, health policies, specific diseases, biomedical ethics, and demographics.

Since the EU has been very involved in providing support for health care initiatives in many third world nations, there is a large amount of material pertaining to the health issues in a number of third world countries over the past fifty years. This is not an exhaustive list of the history of medicine/public health topics to be found in this great resource. The EU has significantly increased its authority over its member states during the last twenty years as well as expanded to include many

of the countries in the former Soviet bloc, so there are more materials available for the last twenty years.

Again, much of the recent documentation can be accessed at <europa.eu/>, while most of the pre-1995 material must be accessed physically.

Access to the EU Library/Archives Collection

Size of the library/archives collection:

Over 3,000 linear shelf feet of paper documents.
120 feet of microfiche.
30 microfilms.

Cataloging access: All items in the collection, except for annual and serial titles, published up to 1990 are entered in a traditional paper card catalog, with author, subject, and title indexes. Items published from 1990 to about 2004 are recorded in an electronic access file, which also includes annual and serial titles from the 1950s to the present.

The ULS has already begun digitizing the older docu-

ments in the library/archives collection. The Archive of European Integration <aei.pitt.edu> already contains over 3600 of these documents, available free to all. Another 2050 have been digitized and will be uploaded soon. Long term, the ULS intends to digitize significant portions of this collection, not duplicating what is already at <europa.eu/>.

Daily access to the EU Archives will be overseen by the EU Collection Administrator, Phillip Wilkin, Ph.D., of Hillman Library. He can be reached at <pwilkin@pitt.edu> or 412-648-7829. For information about available housing near the University of Pittsburgh contact Jonathon Erlen, Ph.D. <erlen@pitt.edu> or 412-648-8927. The entire EU Archives should be on the shelves and ready for visiting scholars by November 1, 2007.

Hillman Library will make this collection available to patrons on a case-by-case basis beginning September 2, 2007. As of now, there is no designated reading room or space for users, so walk-in traffic cannot yet be accommodated.

Procedures for submitting requests and receiving responses are:

1. E-mail Phil Wilkin at <pwilkin@pitt.edu> with a thorough description of the nature of your request (place EU DELEGATION COLLECTION in the subject field of your e-mail), including the following information:
 - Subject or policy field: i.e., health policy (or subset), environment, etc.
 - Keywords: i.e., immunization, diseases, etc.
 - Chronological limits: i.e., materials covering only between 1960-1975.
 - Level of research: will your end product be undergraduate or graduate paper, Ph.D. academic research, etc.
 - Timeframe (how soon do you need to access this material?):
 - Phone number:
2. You will receive a response which might include any of the following: informing you whether the collection contains materials relevant to your request; asking for more information about your request; enquiring about an appointment to offer you physical access to the materials.

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“Anatomical Theatre” in Alabama

The Alabama Museum of the Health Sciences at the University of Alabama at Birmingham opened a special photographic exhibit, “Anatomical Theatre,” to coincide with the Reynolds Lecture on Thursday, September 6, 2007. Details are available via either <morbidanatomy.blogspot.com/2007/08/alabama-anyone.html> or <main.uab.edu/show.asp?durki=113648>.

If your institution might be interested in hosting this show next year, please contact the Curator:

Stefanie Rookis
Curator and Assistant Professor
Alabama Museum of the Health Sciences
UAB Lister Hill Library
phone 205-934-4475
e-mail <rookis@uab.edu>
Web site <www.uab.edu/historical/museum.htm>



Harvard Digitizes History of Contagious Diseases

A large-scale project to digitize and provide open access to resources in the history of contagious diseases is currently underway at Harvard University, drawing on resources at the Countway Library of Medicine as well as other libraries in the Harvard system. When the project is completed and its Web site is launched in 2008, you may find many full-text printed, manuscript, and visual items of interest. For a progress report on the contagion project, follow this link to the latest issue of *Harvard University Library Notes* <hul.harvard.edu/publications/hul_notes_1336/progressreport.html>.

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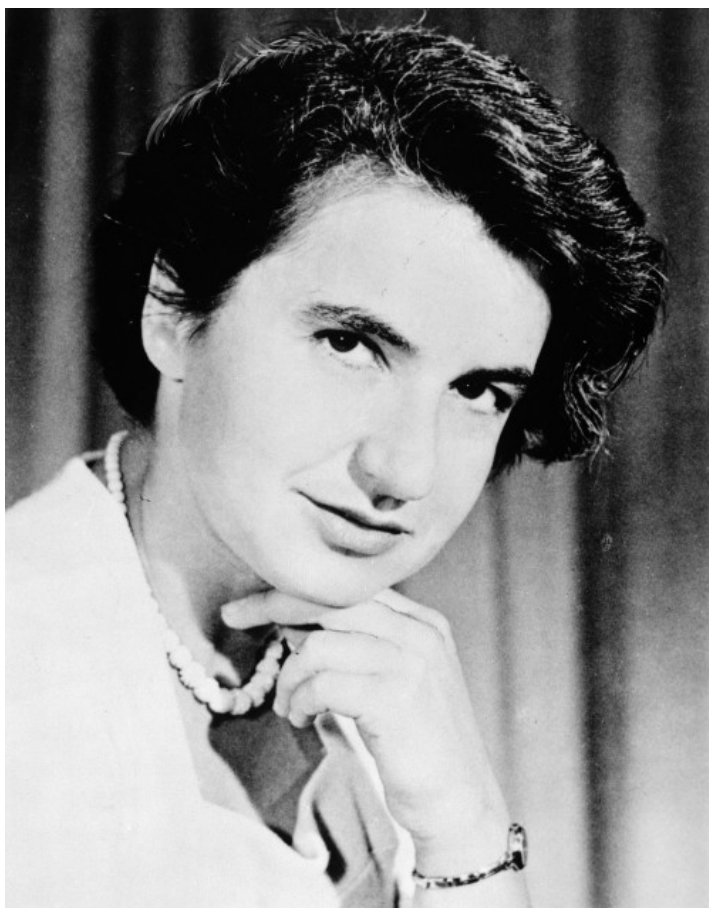
Online Translation of Key Surgical Text

Patricia Cunningham, DipAAM (Toronto), AIMI; and Robert Bendavid, M.D. (Manitoba), FACS, announce their online translation of Henri Fruchaud's *Anatomie chirurgicale des hernies de l'aine* (Paris: Doin, 1956), as *Surgical Anatomy of Hernias of the Groin*. Through the generosity of the American Hernia Society, they were able to realize their intention of making this important work available free of charge on the Internet to English-speaking surgeons and students. They believe that better teaching and mastery of the anatomy of the inguinal region are fundamental to improvement in surgical results (the rate of hernia recurrence after surgical repair has not significantly dropped in the fifty years since Fruchaud wrote).

To examine their book online and to consider making medical staff and students aware of its free availability and/or adding it to your electronic resources, please visit <www.americanherniasociety.org/education.cfm>. Citing the translators, who own the copyright, would be appreciated. A limited number of hard copies, printed at the University of Toronto Press, are available through <www.pandemonium.ca> to collectors and libraries.

For further information, please contact:

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298 Salem Avenue
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e-mail <wilypig@pathcom.com>



Rosalind Franklin Papers at the National Library of Medicine

An extensive selection from the papers of Rosalind Franklin have been added to the National Library of Medicine's Profiles in Science Web site: <www.nlm.nih.gov/news/press_releases/profiles_franklin_added07.html>. Franklin was the chemist and crystallographer who did groundbreaking work to shed light on the structure of DNA, but whose contribution to this research, because of both her gender and her untimely death, was overshadowed by that of Francis Crick and James Watson.

The online exhibit features correspondence, published articles, photos, lab notebooks, and reports from Franklin's files. An introductory exhibit section places her achievements in historical context. NLM, in collaboration with the Churchill Archives Center at Cambridge University, has digitized and made available over the World Wide Web a selection of the Franklin Papers for use by educators, researchers, and the public. This brings to twenty-one the number of notable researchers and public health officials whose personal and professional records are featured on the site.

Rosalind Elsie Franklin was born in London in 1920. She showed an early aptitude for mathematics and science, and chose to pursue a scientific career while still in high school. She majored in physical chemistry at Cambridge University, graduating in 1941. After a one-year research fellowship at Cambridge, she became an assistant research officer at the British Coal Utilization Research Association. There she conducted original research into the microstructure of different types of coals, to better account for variations in their permeability and other properties. In 1946 she took a research position at the Central Laboratory of the National Chemical Department in Paris, where she mastered X-ray crystallography, a technique for imaging molecular structures.

Franklin returned to England in 1951 to take a job at the now famous Randall Biophysics Unit at King's College, University of London. There she used X-ray diffraction to look at the structure of DNA, discovering that it could take two different forms, and coming close to determining its helical configuration. Misunderstandings and personality clashes kept her relatively isolated from her colleagues there. One colleague, Maurice Wilkins, was in regular contact with Watson and Crick at Cambridge, and showed them one of Franklin's X-ray diffraction photos, thus providing them crucial information about DNA structure.

In early 1953 Franklin left King's College for a more congenial post at Birkbeck College, University of London. At Birkbeck she assembled a talented research team and carried out X-ray diffraction studies of plant viruses, notably tobacco mosaic virus. Using samples contributed by virus laboratories in England, America, and Europe, she discovered how virus protein shells are structured and where their genetic material is located.

Also early in 1953, as Crick and Watson were struggling to build an accurate theoretical model of the DNA molecule, it was Franklin's meticulous X-ray diffraction photos and analysis that gave them crucial clues to DNA's structure, and allowed them to win the race for the double helix. Franklin did not know that a race was going on, or that Crick and Watson had access to her then-unpublished data.

In 1962, four years after Franklin's death from ovarian cancer, Crick and Watson received the Nobel Prize for their DNA model, still silent about Franklin's contributions. Watson's 1968 memoir, *The Double Helix*,

featured an unkind caricature of Franklin and provoked outraged protests from her friends, family, and colleagues. Since then she has been recognized and celebrated for her DNA research, even becoming a feminist icon for some. Yet the DNA story often obscures her other brilliant work.

“Rosalind Franklin was a gifted experimental scientist who greatly expanded the application of X-ray crystallography to molecular biology. Her X-ray diffraction studies were essential to modeling complex biological molecules such as DNA and virus proteins,” said NLM Director Donald A.B. Lindberg, M.D.

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Web Exhibits at the University of Virginia

The Historical Collections Department of the Claude Moore Health Sciences Library at the University of Virginia announces the opening of two new Web exhibits: “The Plague Book” and “Vaulted Treasures.”

“The Plague Book” <historical.hsl.virginia.edu/plague/> invites visitors to explore sixteenth-century medicine through a unique book of advice to combat the plague. Published under the auspices of Elizabeth I during a plague outbreak in England, *Orders thought Meete ...* presents a fascinating look at public health, epidemiology, and illness in the late sixteenth century. The book contains instructions for the queen’s emissaries in identifying towns struck by the plague and then directs them how to proceed with taxation, issues related to quarantine, and the handling of the clothing and bodies of those who died. It concludes with recipes for preparing medicines that would, purportedly, prevent the plague or cure it if already contracted.

Typed transcriptions, both in the vernacular and in modern English, accompany the text to aid comprehension. Over fifty plants suggested for use as preventives and curatives are linked with corresponding images, most in color from the Missouri Botanical Garden, and with instructive quotes from the 1633 edition of *The Herball* by John Gerard. Several essays on the site provide further context for the book.

“Vaulted Treasures” <historical.hsl.virginia.edu/treasures/> looks at some of the rare printed treasures published from 1493 to 1819 and kept in Historical Collections’ climate-controlled vault. Some are small pocket-sized volumes only a few inches tall. Others are massive. The largest weighs eighteen pounds and has a cover that exceeds four square feet. Some consist of only the written word. Others contain exquisite illustrations of the human body or fanciful landscapes.

Big or small, plain or fancy, the books and their authors all contribute to the history of medicine. They are reminders that the ideas and knowledge we take for granted in the twenty-first century have evolved over millennia. Physical symptoms in life have not always been directly correlated with physical findings in the body after death, and two centuries ago the now ubiquitous stethoscope so often draped around the physician’s neck did not exist.

Visitors to the site are invited to embark upon a journey into the vault to view more than fifty of Historical Collections’ most notable books and see how their authors over the years have documented their discoveries and concepts for contemporaries and for us.

For other Historical Collections Web exhibits, please see <www.healthsystem.virginia.edu/internet/library/historical/exhibits.cfm>.

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Good Listening

History of Medicine Seminars at NLM

On June 7, 2007, at the Natcher Conference Center, Building 45, Balcony B, NIH, Sarah Schulman and Jim Hubbard spoke on "United in Anger: A History of ACT UP" as part of a special GLBT Awareness Month program. In 1987, the AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power, better known as ACT UP, was formed to raise public consciousness about AIDS, the mysterious disease that had already claimed 20,000 lives in the United States. Responding to official inaction, ACT UP would pursue any path to create an awareness of AIDS and HIV. Schulman and Hubbard are working to document ACT UP's early activities by creating an oral history archive and by producing a documentary film.

On July 25, 2007, in the Lister Hill Auditorium, Building 38A, Marie Jenkins Schwartz, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History at the University of Rhode Island, spoke on "Birthing a Slave: Motherhood and Medicine in the Antebellum South." After America stopped importing slaves in 1808, slavery and the Southern way of life could continue only through babies born in bondage. Black women, however, proved an unruly force, distrustful of both slaveholders and their doctors. With their own healing traditions, enslaved women struggled to determine their own health in a system that neither understood nor respected their social circumstances, customs, and values. Competing approaches to reproductive health evolved on plantations, as both black women and white men sought to enhance the health of enslaved mothers.

On August 1, 2007, in the Lister Hill Visitors' Center, Building 38A, Kristen Ehrenberger, a doctoral student at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, spoke on "The Telescopic Body: Visualizations of Normal Anatomy and Social Pathology in Weimar Germany." Her presentation explored different modes of visibility (premodern, modern, postmodern) in medical science imagery in order to suggest a new concept, that of the "telescopic body." This form of representation situated individuals in relation to society from the level of the microscopic insides of a person's insides all the way up to the national level. It also considered ways of viewing the "normal" individual body as male and the "pathological" social body as female, in the context of public health goals in the Weimar Republic.

On August 21, 2007, also in the Lister Hill Visitors' Center, Rachel Core, a doctoral student in the Department of Sociology of the Johns Hopkins University, spoke on "Controlling TB to Boost Production: The Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association and China's First Five Year Plan." Her talk examined the role that public health posters and flyers disseminated by the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association from 1953 to 1955 played in controlling the spread of infectious disease. During this period, the public health message of private organizations was charged with nationalistic fervor in an attempt to improve literally the strength of the Chinese people. The seminar featured a series of posters from NLM's Chinese Public Health collection.

On August 29, 2007, also in the Lister Hill Visitors' Center, Courtney Fullilove, a doctoral candidate in the Department of History at Columbia University, spoke on "Sarsaparilla, Drug Discovery, and Intellectual Property Claims in Nineteenth-Century America." Sarsaparilla enjoyed runaway success as a nineteenth-century proprietary medicine, from its inclusion in the popular Swaim's Panacea to a subsequent proliferation of branded syrups. This presentation revisited the case of Swaim's Panacea and others as a study in drug development, considering the arguments of chemists, physicians, and apothecaries regarding the discovery and ownership of medicines.

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North Carolina Workshop on Disaster Planning

“Disaster Preparedness and Response for Medical Libraries,” sponsored by the Association of North Carolina Health and Science Libraries (ANCHASL), was held at the William F. Andrews Center for Medical Education, Raleigh, North Carolina, on June 15, 2007.

Medical librarians have a responsibility to provide a continuity of access to knowledge-based biomedical information to support health care before, during, and after disasters. Hurricanes, tornadoes, and flooding have caused significant damage to libraries in recent years. Other natural and manmade disasters are also a threat to the services provided by medical librarians. Although we can not predict when disasters will strike, we can prepare for them.

Disaster planning may reduce the loss of collections and resources, and facilitate the recovery process. Hospitals and medical centers are required to comply with standards for disaster preparedness. To support health care providers, medical librarians should also be ready to respond to moderate, major, and catastrophic disasters.

The one-day class provided training in writing library disaster plans, emergency preparedness, techniques for salvaging water damaged material, continuity of library services, and regional library disaster assistance. But there was no MLA continuing education credit for this instruction.

The speakers were:

Robert James, Associate Director of Access Services, Duke University Medical Center Library, on “Writing a Library Disaster Plan and Emergency Preparedness.”

Walter Cybulski, Preservation Librarian, National Library of Medicine, on “Salvaging Water Damaged Library Collections.”

Angie Santiago, President, Contingency Planning Association of the Carolinas, on “Service Continuity Planning for Medical Libraries.”

Dan Wilson, Assistant Director for Collection Management and Access Services, University of Virginia, Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, on “Southeastern/Atlantic Regional Medical Library Disaster Assistance.”

Founded in 1982, ANCHASL’s purpose is to promote excellence in health sciences information services; to foster resource sharing, information exchange, continuing education and the professional development of the membership; to provide a forum for cooperation, communication and the exchange of ideas; and to serve as a liaison to other organizations desiring input from ANCHASL members.

If you have questions about either this program or ANCHASL please contact ANCHASL President Robert James, Duke University Medical Center Library, 919-660-1157 or <robert.james@duke.edu>.



History of Biomedicine Lectures at the National Institutes of Health

On June 12, 2007, in Room 2C116, Building 10, NIH, Paul Theerman, Ph.D., Head of the Images and Archives Section of the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine, present “A Center for Documentation in the History of Medicine: The Role of NLM’s History of Medicine Division.” Deborah Ozga, Biomedical Librarian of the NIH Library and Chair of the NIH Institutional Repository Planning Group, provided a formal commentary.

A Center for Documentation in the History of Medicine would aim to be a national resource for primary sources in the history of medicine, in the areas of manuscripts and archives, prints and photographs, and audiovisuals and sound collections. Theerman discussed a range of projects that such a center could undertake, for instance: (1) a survey of significant figures and institutions in the history of medicine, and a concerted effort to place their papers in repositories; (2) a finding aid consortium, a project for shared finding aids in the history of medicine, as well as image and audiovisual consortiums; (3) a revitalized oral history program, including increased efforts to take in oral histories from other projects; (4) providing guidance and assistance to smaller repositories in processing their history of medicine collections, including producing EAD-based online finding aids for manuscript collections, and MARC-based records for still and moving images; and (5) assembling compendia of best practices in the administration of image and archive collections in the history

of medicine; providing training courses; and mounting symposia on pressing issues in images and archives of science, technology, and medicine.

On September 14, 2007, in Building 1, Wilson Hall, William F. Crowley, Jr., M.D., Professor of Medicine and Director of the Reproductive Endocrine Sciences Center at Harvard Medical School, and Chief of the Reproductive Endocrine Unit of the Department of Medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital, spoke on "Changing Models of Biomedical Medical Research or Interregnums are Tough for Young Investigators." His lecture was followed by the formal commentary of John I. Gallin, M.D., Director, NIH Clinical Center.

These presentations are co-sponsored by the Office of NIH History and the Biomedical Research History Interest Group (BRHIG). For more information about the BRHIG and upcoming events, please visit either <history.nih.gov> or <nih.gov/sigs/brhig>.



"Medicine in Context" Down Under

"Medicine in Context," the Tenth Biennial Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of the History of Medicine (ANZSHM) was held July 3-6, 2007, at the Australian National University, Canberra. For full details, please go to the conference Web site: <www.anzshmconf.com.au>.



International and Global Health Conference in Portugal

The United Nations and International and Global Health Conference was held July 10-12, 2007, at the Arrabida Convent, Portugal. The event was organized by Prof. Cristiana Bastos of the University of Lisbon, Dr. Sanjoy Bhattacharya of the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine, and Dr. Elizabeth Fee of the National Library of Medicine. It was sponsored by Fundacao Oriente (Portugal), the Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Lisbon, and the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at University College London.

During the past few years there has been a growing demand from scholars and practitioners of international health for deeper knowledge about the history of the main multilateral agencies, particularly United Nations bodies like the World Health Organization (WHO), in order to help clarify the future directions of a field that is undergoing remarkable transformations. In addition, a number of historians of medicine and public health have been moving beyond scholarly audiences and participating actively in discussions with policy makers. This meeting contributed to these developments by bringing together a worldwide group of leading historians of medicine and WHO officers (both current and retired). The conference had presentations by historians about the contributions made by United Nations agencies, particularly WHO, in fostering national, regional, and global health networks and programs. The meeting also facilitated discussion and critique of two draft publications arising from the "Global Health Histories Initiatives" launched by WHO, namely "Global Health: A History of the World Health Organization" and "WHO: The Third Ten Years, 1968-1978."

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Guelph Conference on History of Alcohol and Drugs

The University of Guelph, Ontario, History Department presented "Global Approaches: The Fourth International Conference on the History of Alcohol and Drugs," August 10-12, 2007. The conference attracted more than fifty speakers from Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

There were two keynote addresses: Robin Room, of the Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre in Australia and a recent winner of a lifetime achievement award from the American Public Health Association spoke on "'Justly Anxious Respecting the Moral and Material Consequences': The Proliferation of International Control Regimes for Psychoactive Substances." Zheng Yangwen of the University of Manchester, author of *The Social Life of Opium in China*, presented "The Many Biographies of Opium."

Further information about the conference, including the full program, is available at <www.uoguelph.ca/history/conference.shtml>.

The conference was co-funded by the History Department, the University of Guelph College of Arts, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, and the Alcohol and Drug History Society.



Nursing in the Vietnam War

The National Museum of Health and Medicine hosted a lecture and book-signing by Helen White on August 25, 2007, in the Russell Auditorium. White's book, *Lipstick and a Smile: One Nam Nurse Story*, contains artworks and commentary recounting her memories as an Army nurse during the Vietnam War and as a post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) survivor.

White sees her artwork as a way to describe not only her experiences, but also those of other combat nurses. She also uses it as a source for storytelling, particularly about the things she saw that cannot be described in words. White's message is one of resilience and optimism. As a survivor, she wishes to inspire hope in fellow veterans and those who currently serve our country.



Select pieces of White's artwork remained on display in the museum through Labor Day weekend. The program also featured a showing of the film, *Vietnam Nurses with Dana Delaney*. More information can be found at the museum's Web site: <www.nmhm.washingtondc.museum>.



Reynolds Medical History Society Program for 2007-2008

Jonathon Erlen, Ph.D., Secretary/Treasurer of the C.F. Reynolds Medical History Society at the University of Pittsburgh, announces the 2007-2008 schedule of meetings:

September 27, 2007, Stanley Finger, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Psychology, Washington University, "Benjamin Franklin and Medical Electricity."

November 1, 2007, the Fourteenth Annual Sylvan E. Stool History of Medicine Lecture: Lynne M. Dunphy, Ph.D., FNP, Routhier Endowed Chair of Practice and Professor of Nursing, University of Rhode Island, "The Steel Cocoon: Tales of the Doctors, Nurses and Patients of the Iron Lung, 1928-1955."

January 22, 2008, Rick Wool, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Pharmacology, University of Pittsburgh Medical School, "Cleopatra's Needle, Moriz Kaposi, and the Children of the Moon: Understanding Xeroderma Pigmentosum."

February 21, 2008, Gregory Anstead, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, "Southern History, Rats and Fleas: Murine Typhus in the United States."

April 3, 2008, the Twentieth Annual Mark M. Ravitch History of Medicine Lecture: Peter Warren, M.D., FRCPC, Professor of Medicine (ret.), University of Manitoba School of Medicine, "Too Shocking for Public Perusal: Public Accessibility to a Surgeon's Record."

All lectures are held in Lecture Room 5, Scaife Hall, University of Pittsburgh, at 6:00 p.m. Please refer all questions on the Reynolds Society and its programming to John Erlen at 412-648-8927 or <erlen@pitt.edu>.

EAHMH/SSHM Joint Conference in London: "Environment, Health, and History"

The European Association for the History of Medicine and Health (EAHMH) and the Society for the Social History of Medicine (SSHM) held a joint conference, "Environment, Health, and History," September 12-15, 2007, in the Brunei Gallery, Centre for History in Public Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London. SSHM also held its Annual General Meeting during the conference.

The three keynote speakers were Professor Christopher Hamlin, University of Notre Dame, on "Environment and Disease in Ireland, 1815-1852"; Professor Dieter Schott, Darmstadt University of Technology, on "The *Handbuch der Hygiene*: A Manual of Proto-Environmental Science in Germany of 1900?"; and Professor Chris Sellers, State University of New York at Stony Brook, on "Cross-Nationalizing the History of Industrial Hazard."

Further details of the conference are available at <www.lshtm.ac.uk/history/EAHMH.html> and the full program may be seen at <www.lshtm.ac.uk/history/EAHMH_programme_full_16.07.07.pdf>.

History of medicine scholars, librarians, and archivists may wish to consider joining SSHM. Membership benefits include subscription to the journal *Social History of Medicine*, three issues per year, and the full online archive of *Social History of Medicine*; subscription to "The Gazette," which contains information about professional events; reduced registration fees at Society conferences; 30 per cent off titles in the SSHM Routledge series; 20 per cent discount on selected Oxford University Press books; 25 per cent off titles in the Ashgate series, "History of Medicine in Context"; discounts on selected books from Manchester University Press; and financial assistance for student members for travel and conferences.

Details of how to join SSHM, and further information about membership benefits are available at <www.sshm.org> or from Dr. Lutz Sauerteig <competition@sshm.org>, Centre for the History of Medicine and Disease, Durham University, Queen's Campus, Wolfson Research Institute, University Boulevard, Stockton on Tees TS17 6BH, UK.

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Genetics Seminar at the National Museum of Health and Medicine

On September 6, 2007, the National Museum of Health and Medicine (NMHM) hosted “A Creative Spiral: Exploring the Genome through Technological Innovation and the Arts” in connection with the exhibit, “Gregor Mendel: Planting the Seeds of Genetics.” Besides Mendel’s pioneer work in genetics, the program celebrated as well the genius of William A. Dreyer, Ph.D., late Professor of Biology and the California Institute of Technology, inventor of the automated protein sequencer, and showed through a series of discussions how this pivotal technology led to a biotechnological revolution and a convergence of science and the arts. Also at this event, the Dreyer sequencer (below) was unveiled as a museum exhibit.



Participants included biochemist Maxine F. Singer, winner of the Mendel Medal; Dreyer’s widow, scientist and artist Janet Dreyer; Brandon King, Dreyer’s grand-

son and a developer of bioinformatics visualization and analysis software; Thomas G. West, author of *In the Mind’s Eye* and *Thinking Like Einstein*; and Lori Andrews, Professor of Law, Chicago-Kent University of Law, and author of the novel *Sequence*.

More information is online at nmhm.washingtondc.museum/news/Automated_Protein_Sequencer.html



Miscellanea

History of Medicine Blog

The Oregon Health and Science University (OHSU) Department of Historical Collections and Archives www.ohsu.edu/library/hom/ has its own blog at ohsu-hca.blogspot.com/. Overseen by Archivist and Senior Research Assistant Karen Lea Anderson Peterson peterska@ohsu.edu and designed and maintained by History of Medicine Librarian Sara Piasecki piasecki@ohsu.edu, the OHSU blog is an abundant source of interesting tidbits. Take a peek!



Fine Article on Historical Photographs

Felicia A. Reilly, Archivist of the Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology, suggests looking at Jeffrey Mifflin’s “fine article,” “Visual Archives in Perspective: Enlarging on Historical Medical Photographs,” in *The American Archivist* 70, 1 (Spring/Summer 2007): 32-69.



Quiz Question

Who among the following is *not* a famous figure in the history of medicine?

- A. Simon Forman
- B. Joseph Carey Merrick
- C. John Joseph Evers
- D. Nathan Smith Davis

(Answer below on page 83.)

A Few Words from the Editor

I am delighted to announce that Upstate Medical University has hired my successor as Curator of Historical Collections. Please welcome to our profession Elise Calvi. With her strong background in preservation, reference librarianship, and scholarship, the collection is in excellent hands. Among her first projects is to digitize to collection's lantern slides. Look for more news on this.

Because the Spring issue of *The Watermark* was late anyway, because I believed that this Summer issue would follow hard upon it and be on time, and because increasing postage costs are a problem, I decided to mail both issues together in order to save the treasury a few hundred dollars. I am sorry to have made you wait, and especially sorry if I made the wrong decision. Apparently I did, because the Summer issue turned out to be late too. As the wise Robbie Burns wrote: "In proving foresight may be vain: / The best laid schemes o' mice an' men, / Gang aft a-gley, / An' lea'e us nought but grief and pain, / For promis'd joy."



The Philadelphia Area Center for History of Science (PACHS)

The Philadelphia Area Center for History of Science (PACHS) is a consortium of eleven cultural and educational institutions: the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Franklin Institute, the Hagley Museum and Library, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Library Company of Philadelphia, Princeton University, the University of Pennsylvania, the Chemical Heritage Foundation, and the Wagner Free Institute of Science. These institutions hold rich, deep collections with millions of manuscript items, printed volumes, and artifacts of interest to historians of technology, medicine, and science.

PACHS is located on the second floor of 431 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, thus giving easy access to member institutions' collections as well as to local and regional mass transit. Researchers can read more about consortium members' collections and search online catalogs by following links at <www.pachs.net>.

Among its other benefits, PACHS offers, to graduate students who wish to use the collections at least two institutions in the PACHS consortium, short-term residential fellowships for conducting dissertation research in the history of medicine, science, or technology. These fellowships are funded by the U.S. National Science Foundation and are available to Ph.D. candidates who are either U.S. nationals or students at U.S. institutions.

The stipend is \$2000 per month for students who reside more than 75 miles from Philadelphia or \$1000 per month for students who reside closer. Fellows have offices at PACHS and are encouraged to participate in events at member institutions. Toward the end of their residence, fellows present an informal discussion of their work to an audience of local scholars and other PACHS fellows.

As PACHS facilitates fellows' access to collections, candidates must list in their applications the specific collections they wish to use. Accordingly, PACHS strongly encourages applicants to make inquiries to member institutions before applying, to determine the relevance of holdings to their projects.

Applications must include a project proposal, limited to 1500 words, describing the research project, how it will advance historical scholarship, and the relevance of specific PACHS members' collections to the project. A panel of independent distinguished scholars evaluates proposals based on their potential scholarly impact and their relevance to collections of PACHS member institutions.

For further information about PACHS dissertation fellowships, please contact: Bonnie T. Clause, Philadelphia Area Center for History of Science, 431 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106; phone 267-386-3489; e-mail <bclause@amphilsoc.org>.



Special Issues of *Journal of Archival Organization*

I would like to call your attention to the most recent issue of the *Journal of Archival Organization* (Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2, 2006), a special issue on the theme, "Archives and the Digital Library." This issue, which also

appears as a monograph under the same title, consists of articles written specifically for this volume. Robin Chandler of the California Digital Library (CDL) and William Landis, formerly of the CDL and currently description and metadata archivist at Yale University, served as guest editors of this important contribution to digital library development.

I also want to bring to your attention another special issue that is forthcoming: "Respect for Authority: Authority Control, Context Control, and Archival Description." *JAO* standards column editor Jean Dryden of the University of Toronto is the guest editor of this addition to the literature on archival and context authority in archival descriptive systems.

Between these two special issues is a general double issue of *JAO* (Vol. 4, Nos. 3-4, 2007), published in July, that features articles on barcoding archival collections at Penn State, blogging as an archival record, an examination of descriptive standards development and the individuals who were instrumental in that development, EAD implementation at the University of Maryland, a critique of search functions in EAD finding aid Web sites, and a look at collaboration as the foundation for successful digital projects. This issue also includes Dryden's provocative standards column on archival associations as standards-setting bodies and reviews of six recent books.

Information on these and other issues of *JAO*, including tables of contents and subscription information, is available at <www.haworthpressinc.com/store/product.asp?sku=j201>.

Caryn Radick, Associate Editor, and I are always looking for submissions and hope that you will consider *JAO*, a peer-reviewed scholarly journal, as a venue to disseminate your research. If you have any questions or comments, please let me know.

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Updated Medical Humanities Contact Information

A completely updated "directory" of people and programs in medical humanities fields is now online at <medhum.med.nyu.edu/directory.html>. This directory has been renamed "Medical Humanities Community: People and Programs" (MedHum Community). A free-text search program exists specifically for MedHum Community that allows searching for particular fields, people, institutions, etc. One can also search for the words "syllabus" or "syllabi," which will bring up individuals or institutions that have medical humanities syllabi online, to which the MedHum Community site links. This is in addition to the separate, older syllabus site online at <medhum.med.nyu.edu/syllabi.html>.

The updated MedHum Community site is undoubtedly incomplete — we plan to add and revise from time to time. To help in this process, please notify Felice Aull when there are changes to your listing.

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Literature, Arts, and Medicine Blog

Felice Aull's team wants to encourage your participation in a blog that they have established in relation to the Medical Humanities/Literature, Arts and Medicine Database site at the New York University School of Medicine. According to its Web site <medhum.med.nyu.edu/blog/>, the blog's purpose is "to promote communication and discussion among scholars, educators, and students working in interdisciplinary fields that utilize humanities, social sciences, and the arts to address current issues in medicine and bioscience."

If you are interested in contributing a commentary in any of the categories described, please contact Felice Aull as shown at the end of the preceding article. In addition, the blog has a sidebar listing regional events of interest. Let her know if anything in your region is coming up that would be appropriate to post. Comments on posted commentaries can be submitted directly at the blog site.



Dittrick off to Europe Again! This Time Belgium

Dittrick Medical Heritage Tours headed to Belgium for a curator's tour of medical museums in Bruges, Antwerp, and Ghent from September 29 to October 7, 2007.

With the help of Dr. René van Tiggelen, we prepared a full itinerary that featured many museums and collections. We began our tour in picturesque Bruges, which offered both a remarkable array of Flemish art as well as a rich medical heritage. General sightseeing included visiting the Groeninge Museum (of Flemish art), strolling Bruges' charming streets, and taking a canal tour. Medical sites included the St. John's Hospital and Memling Museum, where Chief Curator Eva Tahon presented the hospital's rich history to medieval times, as well as the religious art of Hans Memling (ca. 1430-1494).

A side trip to nearby Damme featured that town's St. John's Hospital Museum as presented by curator Mieke De Jonghe. From Bruges we proceeded to nearby Ghent, via Antwerp. In Antwerp we saw the Plantin-Moretus Museum, a printing and publishing house dating to 1549, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

In Ghent, Belgium's leading university town, we visited intriguing collections and museums. At the University of Ghent we toured the Museum of the History of Science with its director, Prof. Danny Seger, and the Museum of the History of Medicine, in a former Dominican convent, "Het Pand," with Prof. Michel Thierry and his associates. We traveled to the Hôpital à la Rose at Lessines, a hospital complex dating to 1242 and lovingly restored as a classed European Heritage site under the direction of Raphael

Debruyn, our host. Finally we returned to Ghent to visit the Dr. Guislain Museum (history of psychiatry, medical photography, and "outsider art").

For those of you who enjoy dark chocolate, Belgian beer, and Flemish art – and distinctive medical history collections and sites — this was a memorable trip!

The Dittrick Medical Heritage Tours, sponsored by Case Western Reserve University, now enjoy the co-sponsorship of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, home of our sister institution, the Mutter Museum.

For a beautiful color brochure of this tour, please visit the Dittrick Web site: <[www.case.edu/artsci/dittrick/site2/news/Belgium/CWRU Museums Belgium3.pdf](http://www.case.edu/artsci/dittrick/site2/news/Belgium/CWRU_Museums_Belgium3.pdf)>. If you have any questions about this tour or any other of the Dittrick tours, please contact Jim Edmonson.

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H. Richard Tyler Award Supports Neurology History Researchers

The American Academy of Neurology (AAN) established the H. Richard Tyler Award to encourage historical research using the AAN Library Collection at the Bernard Becker Medical Library at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis <becker.wustl.edu/>. Investigators of neurology related topics could receive up to \$1200 for research expenses. The award is open to AAN members and non-members. The next deadline to apply for the H. Richard Tyler Award is December 1, 2007.

Applicants must submit a proposal that includes a hypothesis for use, background, and the objectives of the


research. A curriculum vitae with a letter of reference also is required. Upon completion of the research, the award recipient must submit a final research paper as well as an evaluation of the use of the library collection.

The AAN Library Collection contains a wealth of publications on the general history of neurosciences, as well as in-depth coverage of such topics as:

- Development of neurosurgery.
- Harvey Cushing.
- Early French neurology (Charcot *et al.*)
- Thomas Willis.
- Neuroanatomy (early authors).
- Brain functions.
- Phrenology.

The library began with a donation of more than 3000 neurology-related books by H. Richard Tyler, M.D. It now comprises more than 7000 books, making it one of the most significant national or international research resources for the history of neurology and neurosciences. The library provides research assistance in an elegant reading room, as well as reference, photocopy, and photographic services including digitization. All materials in the AAN collection are easily retrievable and requests are filled on-site or via correspondence, telephone, and e-mail.

For more information about the H. Richard Tyler Award, please visit <www.aan.com/htyler08> or contact Jeff Sorenson at <jsorenson@aan.com> or 651-695-2728.






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Answer to Quiz Question: C.

Simon Forman (1552-1611) was an English physician, surgeon, astrologer, alchemist, and a hero of the 1593 London plague outbreak.

Joseph Merrick (1862-1890) was "The Elephant Man," Sir Frederick Treves's patient.

Johnny Evers (1881-1947) was the Hall of Fame second baseman in the famous Tinker to Evers to Chance double play combination in the 1902-1912 Chicago Cubs infield.

Nathan Davis (1817-1904) founded the American Medical Association in 1847.

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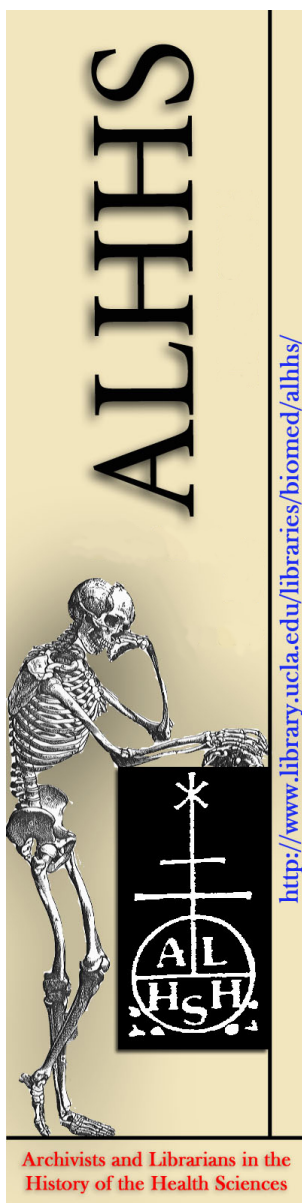


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