



## **The World of John Goodhue Treadwell: A Brief Overview in Celebration of the 160<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Treadwell Library, Massachusetts General Hospital**

John Goodhue Treadwell, after whom Treadwell Library was named, was born in Salem, Massachusetts on August 1, 1805, the only child of John Dexter Treadwell (1768-1833) and Dorothy Goodhue (1777-1858). His father graduated from Harvard College in 1788, practiced in Salem, and was responsible for the reorganization of the Massachusetts Medical Society.<sup>1</sup>

### **Harvard: Education and Contemporaries**

Joseph Palmer's *Necrology of Alumni of Harvard College, 1851-52 to 1862-63* states that John Goodhue Treadwell attended the Latin School in Salem, and that he graduated near the top of the class of 1825 when he received his A.B.<sup>2</sup>

Treadwell's undergraduate thesis was entitled "Computation of the Effect of Parallax on the Transit of Venus in 1874, for Lat. 23° 22' 34" N.; and Lon. 113° 16'."<sup>3</sup> According to notes taken by a mid-twentieth-century Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) historian, George H. Jacobsen, Treadwell dedicated his thesis to

Charles Jackson, L.L.D.<sup>4</sup> Jackson (1775-1855) was a highly regarded lawyer who graduated from Harvard in 1793 at the top of his class. According to *A Memoir of Dr. James Jackson*, in 1803 he was "the prime mover in the establishment of a law library, now the great Social Law Library of Boston."<sup>5</sup> This library, the oldest of its type in the country, is still active today.

Charles Jackson was the brother of James Jackson (1777-1867), one of the founders of MGH in 1811 along with John Collins Warren and the Rev. John Bartlett. Charles Jackson was the uncle of Treadwell's classmate John Barnard Swett Jackson (1806-1879), who had a long career at MGH, was the Shattuck Professor of Morbid Anatomy at Harvard Medical School, and wrote *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Warren Anatomical Museum* (1870).

Treadwell and most of his fellow classmates were descendants of early English settlers or of Pilgrims who had arrived on the *Mayflower*. Among those who achieved varying degrees of fame in their day as physicians, lawyers, or theologians was Horatio Alger, who went on to graduate from Harvard Divinity School, and later became the father of Horatio Alger, Jr., still known in this century as the author of dozens of popular juvenile novels, all of which illustrated how a boy with pluck and luck could rise in the world. Unlike

<sup>1</sup> Howard A. Kelly, Walter L. Burrage, *American Medical Biographies* (Baltimore: Norman, Remington, 1920), p. 1159.

<sup>2</sup> Joseph Palmer, *Necrology of Alumni of Harvard College, 1851-52 to 1862-63* (Boston: John Wilson and Son, 1864), pp. 140-141. <nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.FIG:002553541> (accessed July 31, 2007).

<sup>3</sup> Harvard University Library. OASIS: Online Archival Search Information System: <oasis.harvard.edu> (accessed July 31, 2007).

<sup>4</sup> Biographical File: "John G. Treadwell," MGH Archives and Special Collections.

<sup>5</sup> James Jackson Putnam, *A Memoir of Dr. James Jackson, with Sketches of his Father, Hon. Jonathan Jackson, and his Brothers, Robert, Henry, Charles, and Patrick Tracy Jackson; and Some Account of Their Ancestry* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1905). <nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.FIG:001265236> (accessed July 31, 2007).

Treadwell, whose family was extremely well-off, Alger Senior was barely able to make a living as a Unitarian minister, moving with his wife and family from one ill-paying post to another and going bankrupt in 1844 in Chelsea, Massachusetts.<sup>6</sup>

Harvard Medical School (founded in 1782), from which Treadwell graduated in 1828, was located on Mason Street in Boston, and at that time was called the Massachusetts Medical College of Harvard University.<sup>7</sup> Medical students showed attendance cards, which they purchased individually, to allow them admittance to clinical lectures. Instruction was by means of lectures and reading. Usually seven courses were taken, including, among others, surgery, obstetrics, diseases of children, chemistry, anatomy, and physiology.<sup>8</sup> At Harvard, students acted as apprentices to practicing physicians. Treadwell was the apprentice of William Johnson Walker (1790-1865).

### Life after Harvard

According to Palmer's *Necrology*, Treadwell "attended two courses of medical lectures in Boston, one in New York, and spent one season in a dissecting-room in Baltimore." He went to London in 1829, stayed there for nine months, then spent the spring of 1830 in Dublin. Later, he went to France, where he witnessed the revolution in Paris. At that time, Paris was a city of abject poverty, disease, and political discontent.<sup>9</sup> By November 1830, Treadwell was back in Salem, where he established his medical practice. He neither married nor had children.

Treadwell's college classmate, John Langdon Sibley (1804-1885), who served Harvard as Assistant Librarian from 1825 to 1826 and from 1841 to 1856, as Librarian from 1856 to 1877, and as Librarian Emeritus from 1877 to 1885, remembers him a few times in his diary. On February 28, 1854, he wrote that he went to Salem and had dinner with Treadwell. He described him as "eccentric, unmarried, rough." In a later entry (August 20, 1862), Sibley dined with another classmate,

Nathaniel J. Lord, a lawyer, who recalled that "some years ago, [Lord] was attacked with paralysis & was urged by our classmate Treadwell to take stimulants & high living, a course which nearly killed him."<sup>10</sup> The only other substantive description of Treadwell's personality was found in the *Necrology*, which reported him as "somewhat eccentric, but was enthusiastically fond of his profession, ignored almost everything but that, and read scarcely any work that did not pertain to it."

As the *Necrology* reports, in 1839, while making a post-mortem on a child who had died of scarlet fever, Treadwell contracted the disease through a sore on his finger and, though he practiced for a few more years, by March 1841 he was seeing only a few patients.

In 1845, Treadwell's teacher Walker addressed the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society on the topic of treating compound and complicated fractures. Walker had studied with several famous European physicians, one of whom will always be remembered for his 1816 invention of the stethoscope: René Laënnec. Laënnec (1781-1826) was considered one of France's best scientists and clinicians, and helped to redefine the concept of disease, which led to the development of pathological anatomy.<sup>11</sup> Walker transmitted this knowledge to his students, along with a pre-Listerian emphasis on the need for cleanliness during surgery.<sup>12</sup>

### Treadwell: His Death and His Bequest

Treadwell's 80-year-old mother was alive and living with him at 9 North Street in Salem when he died. Though newspaper sources differ on the exact date of Treadwell's death, it was between August 5 and August 8, 1856. His will left everything to his mother, with provisions made for his properties after her death, which occurred in 1858. Newspapers across the United States erroneously reported the contents of will and the conditions of his bequest.

<sup>10</sup> John Langdon Sibley, *Diary (Known as Sibley's Private Journal), 1846-1882* (HUG 1791.72.10), transcribed by Brian A. Sullivan. <hul.harvard.edu/huarc/refshelf/Sibley.htm> (accessed July 31, 2007).

<sup>11</sup> Eric v.d. Luft, "René-Théophile-Hyacinthe Laënnec, 1781-1826, French Physician and Inventor." *Science and its Times: Understanding the Social Significance of Scientific Discovery*, edited by Neil Schlager and Josh Lauer, vol. 5, 1800-1899 (Detroit: Gale Group, 2000), pp. 361-362.

<sup>12</sup> "William Johnson Walker," *Dictionary of American Biography, Under the Auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies* (New York: Scribner's, 1928-1958), vol. 19.

<sup>6</sup> Gary Scharnhorst, Jack Bales, *The Lost Life of Horatio Alger, Jr.* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1985), p. 1.

<sup>7</sup> Harvard Medical School, "HMS History." <www.hms.harvard.edu/about/history.html> (accessed July 31, 2007).

<sup>8</sup> Ira M. Rutkow, "Medical Education in Early 19<sup>th</sup>-Century America," *Archives of Surgery* 134, 4 (April 1999): p. 453.

<sup>9</sup> David H. Pinkney, "A New Look at the French Revolution of 1830," *Review of Politics* 23, 4 (October 1961): pp. 480-506.

Joseph E. Garland succinctly stated that MGH was “the beneficiary of a most eccentrically arranged bequest in 1858, the excellent medical library of the late Dr. John G. Treadwell of Salem, enriched with a noble endowment of \$5,000. Treadwell’s gift redounded to the Hospital after rebounding off the President and Fellows of Harvard College, who rejected it earlier in the year owing to what they considered the ‘unusual and embarrassing conditions’ he had attached to his first intention that his alma mater should be his beneficiary. ... The conditions which caused such embarrassment would have required the University to create a chair for a ‘teacher of Physiology,’ to be endowed by Treadwell according to pages upon pages of the most impossible restrictions and instructions as to the holder’s qualifications, selection and duties, and to maintain the Treadwell collection intact, adding to it only from unexpended income. Should Harvard decline or fail to comply with any of the preposterous conditions, everything was to go to the Hospital, and under the most rational and straightforward circumstances, hardly a string attached.”<sup>13</sup>

Treadwell, even during his years of illness, “continued to build up one of the most valuable private medical libraries in the country,” wrote MGH’s Edward D. Churchill (1895-1972) in a letter to the Director of the Essex Institute (Salem, Massachusetts) in 1959, a few years before he retired as MGH’s Chief of Surgery. “Had [Treadwell’s] original intent been carried out after his death, the great reform movement in American medical education initiated in 1859 by President Eliot of Harvard might have got under way a decade earlier. But Harvard was not then prepared for the reforms envisioned by Dr. Treadwell, and so the bulk of his estate reverted to the Massachusetts General Hospital.”<sup>14</sup>

### MGH’s Medical Library Becomes Treadwell Library

MGH’s medical library, located in the Bulfinch Building, began in 1847 with a small appropriation by MGH trustees. Frederic Washburn’s history<sup>15</sup> states that the library was originally cared for by the House Apothe-



Ca. 1916 — Treadwell Library, Moseley Building, MGH (photo courtesy of MGH Archives and Special Collections)

cary but by 1847 Dr. Henry Ingersoll Bowditch had been chosen Librarian. He resigned ten years later, at which time Dr. Benjamin S. Shaw, MGH’s Resident Physician, “classified and numbered” the 2500 volumes in the Treadwell collection, and devised a card catalog.<sup>16</sup> Grace Whiting Myers was hired as Treadwell Library’s first full-time professional librarian in 1897. She first worked as an assistant but by 1911 her title had been changed to Librarian. When the Library moved to the newly constructed Moseley Building in 1916 it housed the Treadwell collection. Washburn has clearly stated that the Library “has no likeness of Dr. Treadwell.”

### The Treadwell Collection Moves to Harvard

Former Treadwell Library Director Jacqueline Bastille recalled, “As the collection [of modern textbooks and journals] expanded, the need for additional space became critical and forced a decision to transfer the volumes of Dr. Treadwell’s bequest to the Rare Books Department of Countway Library [at Harvard Medical School] on a temporary but indefinite loan. In 1972 the books were readied for removal to Countway where they were housed in a humidity-controlled environment. This constituted the first step in changing the traditional storage-house role of the Treadwell.”<sup>17</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Joseph E. Garland, *The Centennial History of the Boston Medical Library, 1875-1975* (Boston: Boston Medical Library in the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, 1975), pp. 19-20.

<sup>14</sup> Biographical File: “John D. Treadwell,” MGH Archives and Special Collections.

<sup>15</sup> Frederic A. Washburn, *The Massachusetts General Hospital: Its Development, 1900-1935* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1939), pp. 490-500.

<sup>16</sup> Grace Whiting Myers, “The Treadwell Library and the Clinical Records,” *Massachusetts General Hospital: Memorial and Historical Volume, Together with the Proceedings of the Centennial of the Opening of the Hospital* (Boston: MGH, 1921), p. 157-159.

<sup>17</sup> Jacqueline Bastille, “Treadwell Library,” *The Massachusetts General Hospital, 1955-1980*, edited by Benjamin Castleman, David C. Crockett, and S.B. Sutton (Boston: Little, Brown, 1983), pp. 388-390.

In the late 1970s the Moseley was demolished to make way for the Ambulatory Care Center, later renamed the Wang Ambulatory Care Center, after major MGH benefactor An Wang. Treadwell Library was moved to the Bartlett Building.



2007 — Treadwell Library, Bartlett Extension, MGH (photo courtesy of Treadwell Library, MGH)

As of this writing, there are over 1100 books in the original Treadwell collection at Countway Library, which includes many from John Dexter Treadwell's personal collection of medical books in Greek and Latin, which became part of his son's own library. The vast majority of the books in the collection are in English, but French and German are also represented. Some of the books in English are translations from other languages. Laënnec is represented by the first American edition, printed in 1823, of *A Treatise on the Diseases of the Chest, in Which They are Described According to Their Anatomical Characters, and Their Diagnosis Established on a New Principle by Means of Acoustick Instruments*. This copy, like others in the Treadwell collection, contains the autograph of his father. It is described in Hollis, Harvard's online catalog, as being "bound in contemporary tree sheepskin, black leather label on spine, spine lettered and ruled in gilt."

### A Sampling of the Treadwell Collection

Books with John Goodhue Treadwell's autograph are *Clinical Reports of Ovarian and Uterine Diseases* by Robert Lee (1853); the third edition (1854) of *Household Chemistry: or, Rudiments of the Science Applied to Every-Day Life* by Albert J. Bernays; and the second edition (1839) of *On the Enlisting, Discharging and Pensioning of Soldiers: With the Official Documents on*

*These Branches of Military Duty* by Henry Marshall.

Treadwell's wide variety of medical interests are evinced by books such as:

- An Account of the Breeding of Worms in Human Bodies; Their Nature, and Several Sorts; Their Effects, Symptoms, and Prognostics, With the True Means to Avoid Them, and Med'cines to Cure Them*, by Nicholas Andry (1701), which includes his father's autograph.
- Catalogue Raisonné; or Classified Arrangement of the Books in the Library of the Medical Society of Edinburgh. Instituted 1737*. (1837)
- Observations on the Zoonomia of Erasmus Darwin, M.D.*, by Thomas Brown (1798)
- Practical Observations on Amputation, and the After-Treatment* by Edward Alanson (1782)
- Practical Remarks on Some Exhausting Diseases*, by Sir James Eyre (1851)
- A Treatise on the Yellow Fever, as it Appeared in the Island of Dominica, in the Years 1793-4-5-6* by James Clark (1797)
- Unsoundness of Mind in Relation to Criminal Acts*, by John Charles Bucknill (1854)

Books in the Treadwell Collection can be found in Hollis: <hollisweb.harvard.edu>. Click "Search." From the drop-down "Search Type" menu, choose "Other Call Number." In the "Search For" box, type "Treadwell."

Little is known about John Goodhue Treadwell's life, but a combination of detailed hand-searches of his family's papers located at various historical societies in Massachusetts, along with online searches for newly digitized, centuries-old works of Massachusetts history and medicine, may bring information to light.

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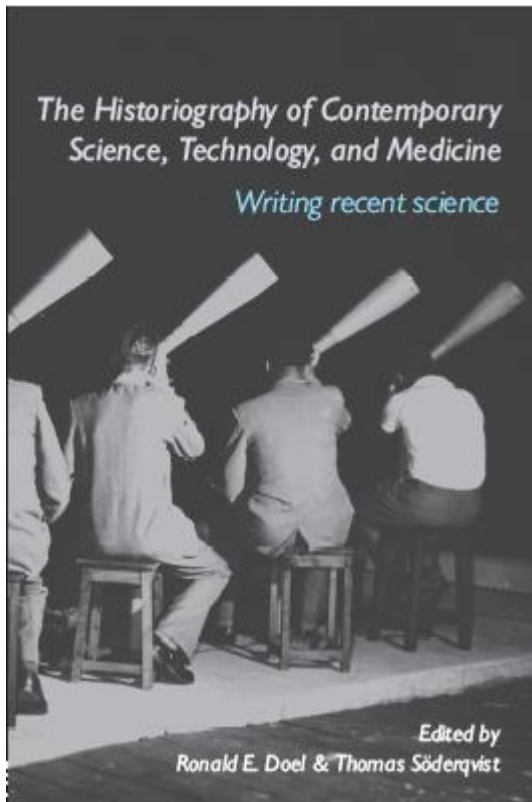
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<sup>18</sup> The author would like to thank Jack Eckert, Reference Librarian, Center for the History of Medicine, Countway Library, Harvard Medical School; Jeffrey Mifflin, Archivist and Curator, MGH Archives and Special Collections; and Brian Sullivan, Archivist, Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Massachusetts.



## Book Reviews

Ronald E. Doel and Thomas Söderqvist, editors. *The Historiography of Science, Technology, and Medicine: Writing Recent Science*. London: Routledge, 2006. xvi + 313 pages, 24 cm., \$140.00, ISBN 978-0-415-27294-0 cloth; \$43.00, ISBN 978-0-415-39142-9 paperback; ISBN 978-0-203-32388-5 e-book.



This book examines philosophical and methodological issues in researching, interpreting, and writing about post-1940s science, technology, and medicine. An introductory essay by the editors is followed by fourteen essays arranged into six parts.

The sixteen contributors are an international collection of experienced science historians, science writers, and historian/scientists.

Part I is entitled “Where Are We Now? The Challenges of Writing Recent Science.” One essay argues that science journalists should be more critical of contemporary science and its potential social impacts and that an important reason for studying the history of science is that it shows occasional moral and political abuses of science. Another essay discusses the role of the historian in collecting contemporary material for archives. It is argued that deliberately formed archives have the advantage that particular types of ephemera can be sought out, but the disadvantage of having it not clear what events and materials will be of the most historical interest in the future.

In the first of three essays in Part II, “Whose History? Ethics, Lawsuits, National Security, and the Writing of

Contemporary History,” it is argued that commissioned histories can feature well-done research but generally are characterized by interpretations of the historical evidence that favor the commissioning agency. The second in this part deals with writing history using classified documents, and the third uses the case of eugenic sterilization in Scandinavia to suggest that the mores of today should not be used to interpret actions of the past.

Part III, “Witness to History: Issues in Scientific Biography and Ethics,” examines potential uses of scientific biography and the possibility that the lives of historians can be revealed in the narratives they write. In Part IV, “Secrecy, Politics, and Science: Probing the Meaning of the Cold War,” one essay looks at the politics of the distribution of radioactive isotopes after World War II, and another at the effects of secrecy on how science is conducted and whether this secrecy can be viewed as a lack of access and not entirely negative.

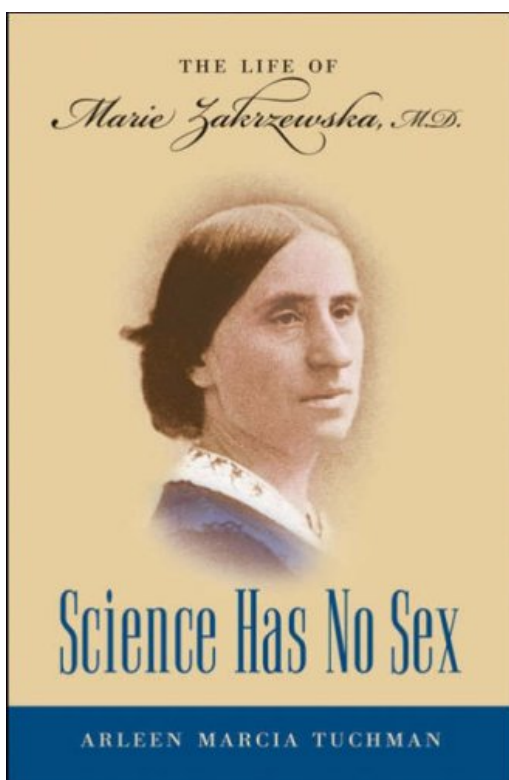
The first of two essays in Part V, “History Detectives: New Ways of Approaching Modern Science, Technology and Medicine,” is devoted to various aspects of oral history. It is argued that oral history is useful in providing unrecorded information, clarifying motivations, and serving as a guide through archival collections. Documents can be used to aid interviewers to frame questions and to help interviewees recall events accurately. Another essay shows how photographs can be used as documentary evidence in historical research, giving several examples.

There are three essays in Part VI, “New Voices: Neglected and Novel Perspectives.” The topic in the first is the spread of technology from north to south of the equator and the politics involved. The second describes the Wellcome Trust Witness Seminars at which participants in a particular area of science are assembled and exchange their recollections. The procedures by which the meeting transcripts are edited and published are discussed. Also presented are some lessons the organizers have learned about various aspects of oral history. The last essay in the book examines issues involved in doing history of science research online and in surveying contemporary scientists concerning questions in the history and philosophy of science.

As with any multi-author work, readers will likely find some contributions more cogently presented, more enlightening, or more useful to their purposes than others. Many of the contributions are told from the perspective

of personal experiences or observations in historical research, making them more lively than many academic tomes. The book is not a comprehensive blueprint or guidebook on how to conduct historical research, although it does contain many nuggets of advice for historians. A significant emphasis in the book is the examination of various philosophical, ethical, social, and political issues in the history of science.

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Arleen Marcia Tuchman. *Science Has No Sex: The Life of Marie Zakrzewska, M.D.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2006. 352 pages, ill., 24 cm., \$34.95, ISBN 978-0-8078-3020-8 cloth.

Born in Germany in 1829, Marie Zakrzewska was the oldest of seven children.

Her parents, a military officer, who later became a member of the Ministry of Culture, and a midwife, struggled to make ends meet for their large family. There was no question that their children would need to find a means of support. Thus, Marie (who had no ambitions toward marriage or children) followed in her mother's footsteps, becoming a midwife. Befriended by medical reformer Joseph Hermann Schmidt, she was propelled into the position of head midwife at the Berlin Charité Hospital. However, she found her life at the Charité to be difficult after the death of her mentor, and in 1853 she decided to quit and, with her sister, emigrate to the United States. Once there, she worked to save enough money to enter an orthodox medical school, not an easy task when most would not accept women. She set up a

business knitting worsted into fancy wares, and in fact used their last bit of money to do so, a gamble that paid off. She managed to achieve her goal of medical school, despite her somewhat limited English. (According to the book, when she first arrived in Cleveland, she demanded "beefsteak," when what she really wanted was breakfast.) She graduated from the Cleveland Medical College (the alma mater of Emily Blackwell) in 1856, just as it stopped admitting women to the program. She then left for New York to begin her work with the Blackwell sisters, the three of them establishing the first all-female teaching hospital in the United States — treating women, run by women physicians and educating women physicians.

After two years in New York, she moved again, this time to Boston, taking a position at the New England Female Medical College. However, she soon found herself at theoretical odds with the college's founder, Samuel Gregory, as she campaigned for a more scientific basis of medical education, while he emphasized woman's "natural abilities to care, comfort, and nurture." By 1862, Zakrzewska decided to open her own hospital and medical school, the New England Hospital for Women and Children, where she spent most of her life, finally retiring from "professional work" in 1893.

Tuchman's premise, throughout her book, is to counterpoint Zakrzewska's belief in the scientific basis of medicine in opposition to other female physicians who emphasized woman's caring nature as a justification for the study of medicine. Yet, despite this belief, Zakrzewska was also adamant in her determination to continue all women's medical schools, even after other single-sex schools began to close down (once women were permitted to attend formerly all-male enclaves). This is just one of the many dichotomies that made up Zakrzewska. It is the contradictions in her nature that are of most interest to her biographer. Tuchman talks at some length about the bourgeois attitudes that influenced Zakrzewska, attitudes that she finds to be at odds with Zakrzewska's social reformer role. In one instance, she disparages Zakrzewska's comment that she hired a prostitute as a servant to whom she "trusted every thing." Tuchman comments that Zakrzewska "mixed compassion for those in need with a sense of her own superiority" (p. 45). She also comments frequently on Zakrzewska's prejudice against the Irish immigrant population of Boston and the seemingly changing policy toward unwed mothers in the New England Hospital for Women and Children.

These points aside, this book is an excellent look at a physician who deserves further investigation, not an easy task when one considers that Zakrzewska wrote little and that her personal papers and letters were destroyed upon her death by her companion, Julia Sprague. Tuchman provides good insights into the political climate that surrounded Zakrzewska's work, into her relationships with her colleagues and extended family, and into Zakrzewska's personal attitudes toward medicine and the education of women physicians, the cornerstone of her professional efforts.

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Mary Schaeffer Conroy. *The Soviet Pharmaceutical Business During Its First Two Decades (1917-1937)*. New York: Peter Lang, 2006. viii + 377 pages, ill., includes bibliographical references and index. 23 cm., \$77.95, ISBN 0-8204-7899-7 cloth.

Mary Schaeffer Conroy, history professor at the University of Colorado at Denver, has carved out a niche as probably the preeminent American scholar on pharmacy and pharmaceutical history in Russia and the former Soviet Union. Her *In Health and in Sickness: Pharmacy, Pharmacists, and the Pharmaceutical Industry in Late Imperial, Early Soviet Russia* (1994) was widely hailed, and appreciation for her scholarship was formally acknowledged when the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy awarded its Urdang Medal (internationally awarded for original and scholarly publication in the field) to her in 1997. Thus the author comes well equipped to carry the story forward into the 1930s.

Besides an informative introduction that sets the context for the discussion that follows, Conroy divides the narrative into eleven chapters with a summary conclusion. Fortunately, Conroy anticipates a question that lurks in the reader's mind from the outset: Why have a study of Soviet pharmacy during its first two decades of existence? She answers that there are three reasons: (1) It forms an important case study of Soviet business practice. (2) Such an investigation sheds light on Soviet health care during a period when enthusiastic Marxists were liable to wax eloquent on the alleged benefits of communism. (3) The study reveals how Soviet professionals (from physicians and health care workers to pharmacists and pharmaceutical manufacturers) felt about the regime. This is the *leitmotif* established by the author early on. "Purges," Conroy writes, "did affect the industry, but the main drama in its story is how an industry, vital for the well being of the Soviet populace, was laid low and then thwarted in repeated comeback attempts by officials who were perhaps well-intentioned but unknowledgeable about and unqualified to produce and distribute pharmaceuticals" (p. 8). It was enough to cause even the sympathetic leftist historian/physician Henry Sigerist (1891-1957) to lament that by the early 1940s Soviet pharmaceutical production was unequal to the task of providing for its citizens' needs.

In a cogent and readable style Conroy points out that imperial Russia at least maintained an industry on par with Britain and America and by 1916 was even looking toward greater growth. But the 1917 revolution

brought in “overly theoretical Bolshevik officials” who took charge of the empire’s assets and nationalized the industry with devastating effects (p. 255). In the end, she points out, “The story of the Soviet pharmaceutical industry demonstrates that bigger is not always better” with a centralized arrangement that fostered ineffectiveness and “magnified mistakes” (p. 257). Conroy’s detailed account of this ineffective pharmaceutical industry underscores the scenario acted out on a macro scale throughout the Soviet republics, a scenario that would finally see the Soviet Union implode under the weight of its own inefficiencies in 1991. Unlike its violent entry into the world, the Red regime departed not with a bang but a whimper.

*The Soviet Pharmaceutical Business* forms an interesting and important part of the story, a story found nowhere else in the literature. Libraries wanting a representative collection of titles on the health care industry internationally will find the volume an important addition to their collections. However, the price of nearly \$80 is liable to make collection development librarians with limited monograph budgets wince at the price. It is a good book, but whether it is indispensable is something that librarians will have to decide for themselves in conjunction with their own curricula and budgetary constraints.

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## Collections, Exhibits, and Access

### News from the National Library of Medicine

#### Hooke’s Books

The History of Medicine Division (HMD) of NLM displayed an exhibit, “Hooke’s Books: Books that Influenced or Were Influenced by Robert Hooke’s *Micrographia*,” in the HMD foyer and reading room through November 15, 2007. Focussed on Hooke’s principal work, *Micrographia: or Some Physiological Descriptions of Minute Bodies made by Magnifying Glasses* (1665), the exhibit surveyed his predecessors and legacy and featured a selection of books from the NLM collection and a facsimile of Hooke’s own microscope from the National Museum of Health and Medicine. It was a companion to NLM’s latest “Turning the Pages” production, a digital selection from *Micrographia*, which can be viewed at <[ttp.nlm.nih.gov](http://ntp.nlm.nih.gov)>.

Robert Hooke (1635-1703) was a remarkably versatile man — artist, biologist, physicist, engineer, architect, inventor, and more. However, his crowning glory was *Micrographia*. It was a masterpiece — an exquisitely illustrated introduction to the previously unknown microscopic world. His work most famously influenced the great Dutch microscopist, Antoni van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723).



#### Harry Potter and Medicine

“Do Mandrakes Really Scream? Magic and Medicine in *Harry Potter*” was an exhibit in the HMD reading room until November 30, 2007. Its online version is at <[www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/mandrakes/introduction.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/mandrakes/introduction.html)>.

A decade ago, British writer J.K. Rowling published *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone*, the first in a series of seven books about a boy wizard who is the only known survivor of a “killing curse.” A year later, the book was released in the United States as *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone*. Rowling’s books were soon breaking publishing records and “the boy who lived” became entrenched in the popular imagination. In the books, Harry attended the Hogwarts School of

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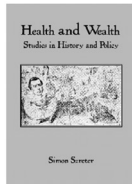
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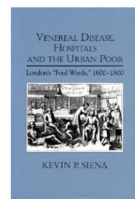
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There is more to the Harry Potter series than a child hero or a fantasy adventure. Many of the characters, plants, and creatures in Rowling's stories are based in history, medicine, or magical lore. Death, evil, illness, and injury affect the characters of Harry's world. In describing their experiences, Rowling drew on important works of alchemy and herbology. These works and other factual links to Harry Potter books were examined in this exhibit.



### **Profiles in Science: The Mary Lasker and Sol Spiegelman Papers**

HMD released in June 2007 an extensive selection from the papers of Mary Lasker (1899–1994). A patron of scientific, medical, and public health initiatives, “Lasker acted as a catalyst for the growth of the world’s largest and most successful biomedical research enterprise, with the National Institutes of Health (NIH) as its centerpiece,” said NLM Director Donald A.B. Lindberg, M.D.

The Lasker Papers are on NLM’s Profiles in Science Web site at <[profiles.nlm.nih.gov](http://profiles.nlm.nih.gov)>. The online exhibit features correspondence, newspaper accounts, and photographs from her papers at the Columbia University Libraries Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Visitors to the site can view, among other things, an extensive exchange of letters with her confidante and fellow advocate, Florence Mahoney, a note of tribute from Salvador Dali with a drawing in his hand, and a photo of her at a tree planting ceremony with New York City Mayor Robert Wagner that captures her interest in urban beautification.

Developing a compelling political rationale for federal sponsorship of medical research, Lasker built a powerful lobby that won large research appropriations, and pushed the NIH into new scientific directions, at times in opposition to scientists.

Née Woodard, she was married to Albert Davis Lasker. Together in 1942 they started the Lasker Foundation

<[www.laskerfoundation.org/](http://www.laskerfoundation.org/)> to support scientific causes. She named the prestigious Lasker Medical Research Awards in his honor.

Her political influence diminished after the 1970s War on Cancer, a controversial measure that raised unrealistic public expectations. Nevertheless, she continued to serve as the “Fairy Godmother of Medical Research,” in the words of *Business Week*, raising money for research on hypertension, arthritis, osteoporosis, diabetes, and AIDS.

HMD also released recently a Web version of the Sol Spiegelman (1914–1983) papers on Profiles in Science. Spiegelman was a pioneering American molecular biologist whose discoveries helped to reveal the mechanisms of gene action and laid the foundations of recombinant DNA technology. His early work on enzymatic induction in yeasts demonstrated a new way to investigate how genes work. He later developed RNA-DNA hybridization, and synthesized biologically competent and infective virus RNA in test tubes.

“Sol Spiegelman was an extraordinarily creative scientist; his achievements include the first test tube synthesis of an infective virus RNA and the development of RNA-DNA hybridization, an essential technique in molecular biology,” said Lindberg.

Born and raised in New York City, Spiegelman pursued his early scientific studies at City College of New York. Summer work at hospital research laboratories sparked his interest in bacterial mutations. His Ph.D. research — begun at Columbia University and finished in 1944 at Washington University in St. Louis — verified earlier observations that bacteria could sometimes adapt to the presence of novel nutrient substances by producing the enzymes necessary to digest them, without undergoing a genetic mutation. He later showed that genes for making various enzymes could be turned off and on by the presence of different nutrients. This technique, enzyme induction, became a powerful tool for understanding how the genetic information encoded in DNA is transcribed to produce enzymes that help direct cellular life processes.

During the 1950s, Spiegelman shifted his focus to the strange biological situation of a class of phages, viruses that infect bacteria. These viruses have RNA, not DNA, as their genetic material. Over the next decade he determined how RNA viruses exploit cellular information

to survive and replicate in a host cell dominated by DNA, finding that each phage produced a specific replicating enzyme to allow reproduction of its own viral RNA. By 1965, he was able to synthesize a biologically active viral RNA.

Spiegelman is perhaps best known for developing the formidable technique of DNA-RNA hybridization, which takes advantage of the fact that the four nitrogenous bases of DNA always pair up in the same way: adenine with thymine (or uracil in the case of RNA), and cytosine with guanine. If a given length of double-stranded DNA is “unzipped” into its single strands, and then exposed to a strand of RNA whose sequence of bases is complementary to it, the RNA will bond to one of the strands of the DNA. Such hybridization occurs only between genetic sequences that are nearly identical, allowing researchers to connect related sequences of DNA and RNA, and even to identify DNA sequences that constitute individual genes. Molecular hybridization became an essential tool for studying the organization of the genome and made possible recombinant DNA technology.

In 1969, Spiegelman decided to shift his research focus to cancer, a subject that had hovered in the background of his research since his undergraduate days. He explored whether RNA tumor viruses, which had been shown to cause certain animal cancers, had a role in human cancers. He found significant similarities between the RNA in some animal tumor viruses and in several human tumor types. Although later researchers found that few human cancers are directly caused by viruses, his work greatly expanded scientific understanding of how they worked at the molecular level.

After receiving a Lasker Award for Basic Medical Research in 1974, Spiegelman continued innovative work on viral causes of cancers.

Among Spiegelman’s papers, correspondence, published articles, and photographs, visitors to Profiles in Science can view, for example, letters exchanged between Spiegelman and Joshua Lederberg, Francis Crick, Jacques Monod, Seymour Cohen, Tracy Sonneborn, and other pioneers in genetics and molecular biology.

With the Lasker addition, the number of researchers, public health officials, and promoters of medical research memorialized on Profiles in Science reached twenty-two. Spiegelman makes twenty-three.

### Exhibit on African American Surgery

“Opening Doors: Contemporary African American Academic Surgeons,” a new mini-exhibit prepared by HMD and the Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History and Culture, opens simultaneously in Baltimore and Bethesda on February 1, 2008. “A celebration of the achievements of African American pioneers in academic surgery,” it will remain in the HMD foyer and reading room through the summer.



### Exhibit: “The Horse, a Mirror of Man”

A traveling exhibit, “The Horse, a Mirror of Man,” is visiting sites around the country at the present time. It is available for loan to other libraries. For reservations and information contact Michael North <northm@mail.nih.gov>.



### New Acquisitions


The National Center for Homeopathy in Arlington, Virginia, donated its entire historical collection to NLM. Of the 1870 volumes included, most were published before 1915. Some archival and manuscript material arrived also.

Another new title is Girolamo Mercurio’s *La Comare Oricoglitrice di Scipione Mercuri* (Venice, 1596), an early vernacular, illustrated work on obstetrics, written for midwives.

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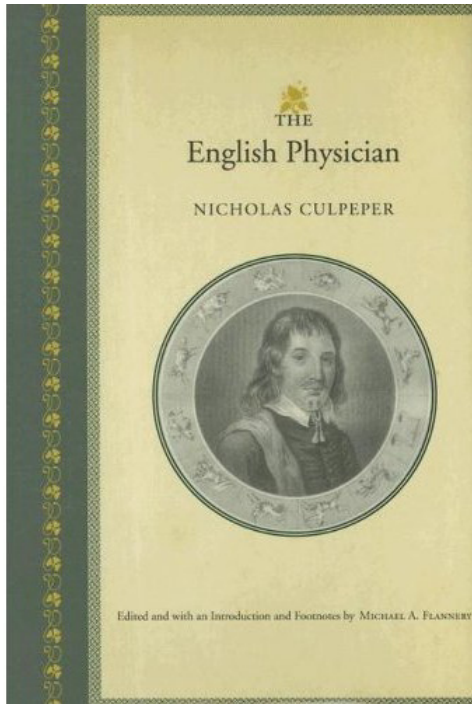
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## News from the Lloyd

### Fall 2007 Events and Exhibits

The Lloyd Library and Museum had an autumn filled with programming, events, and exhibits that appealed



to diverse and eclectic palates. Festivities began Saturday, October 6, 2007, with a catered reception featuring harvest-inspired delicacies. We welcomed former director Mike Flannery for a lecture on Nicholas Culpeper (1616-1654), whom Flannery described as “the morning star of alternative medicine” in his

newly edited work, Culpeper’s *The English Physician* (Birmingham: University of Alabama Press, 2007). Copies of the book were available for purchase and signing by Flannery throughout the evening.

In conjunction with Flannery’s lecture, the Lloyd’s new book exhibit, “The Rise of Popular Medicine: From Nicholas Culpeper to Early Twentieth-Century America,” featured books from the library’s collection by Culpeper as well as the works of those who were inspired by his belief that medical knowledge should be available and easily accessible to the general public. Called by some “The Father of Alternative Medicine,” Culpeper’s influence has extended across five centuries, eventually informing leaders of nineteenth and twentieth-century American botanical sectarians such as Samuel Thomson, Wooster Beach, and John Uri Lloyd. This exhibit was on display from October 6 through December 31, 2007.

The Lloyd Gallery featured works by artist and photographer Nancy Howell-Koehler, who was on hand on October 6 for the official opening of her botanical art exhibit of sepia-toned digital art prints. She has created, exhibited, and written about photography and art since

1970, living and working in both Cincinnati and Yellow Springs, Ohio. She says, “Flowers are sensual. As earthbound plants they relate through movement and color as they follow the sun. It is this liveliness and radiant energy, I hope to capture in my series of digital prints.” Her exhibit at the Lloyd ran from October 1 through December 31, 2007.



### Revamped Children’s Programming for 2007-2008

The Lloyd Library and Museum proudly introduces its new Children’s Program Volunteer, Carol Skilbeck, and her innovative program for 2007-2008. Skilbeck, a librarian and former educator, has created and planned an exciting series of workshops she has dubbed “The Young Naturalists Club.” It is open to all children ages six to ten who are accompanied by an adult. It meets from 10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. every second Saturday of the month October through May. The first program, October 13, introduced aspiring young naturalists to growing herbs and plants, as well as starting and keeping their own field journals.

This initiative is designed to inspire children and adults to learn about and use natural resources creatively and responsibly through hands-on activities such as using plant materials for dyes, candles, potpourri, and cooking, and using natural and recycled materials to create artworks. The Lloyd Library makes certain resources available to incorporate into the programs. Along with contemporary books and journals, the library holds a vast collection of historical and rare books, with remarkable illustrations of animals, plants, flowers, and travel expeditions. Such books are displayed to inspire the children and demonstrate to them the significance of historical books, as well as the intersection of science and art. For more information about the Young Naturalists Club, including a calendar of workshop dates and planned activities, and the Lloyd Library and Museum, visit the Lloyd Web site at <[www.lloydlibrary.org](http://www.lloydlibrary.org)>.

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### Attendees Enjoy Joint AAFP-AAFP/F Exhibit at 2007 Assembly

This year's Fifty-Ninth Annual Scientific Assembly in Chicago saw the unveiling of a major new exhibit by the Center for the History of Family Medicine (CHFM) to help celebrate both the sixtieth anniversary of the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) in 2007 and the fiftieth anniversary of the American Academy of Family Physicians Foundation (AAFP/F) in 2008.

More than 14,000 attendees enjoyed the exhibit entitled, "The AAFP and AAFP/F: A Tribute to Excellence." This special joint exhibit highlighted each decade in the Academy's and the Foundation's histories. Rare photographs, artifacts, and other materials from the Center's library, archives, and museum collections were featured in "The Gathering Place," a special exhibit area that was set up for the exhibit at the assembly.

"I found the exhibit to be very entertaining and informative," said Dr. Eric E. Fryxell, a family physician from Cleveland Heights, Ohio, who was one of the many attendees to see it. "My residency teacher imbued me with an awe for the early activists who worked so

hard for the specialty. The only way to sustain such energy and idealism is to know our history."

For those who were not able to see the exhibit at the assembly, an online version will be developed and placed on the Center's Web site for exhibits: <[www.aafpfoundation.org/x683.xml](http://www.aafpfoundation.org/x683.xml)>.

Housed at AAFP headquarters and administered by the AAFP Foundation, the Center serves as the principal resource center for the collection, conservation, exhibit, and study of materials relating to the history of family medicine in the United States. For more information on the Center, please contact the staff via telephone at 1-800-274-223 (ext. 4420 or 4422), via fax at 913-906-6095, via e-mail at [chfm@aafp.org](mailto:chfm@aafp.org), or visit our Web site at <[www.aafpfoundation.org/historycenter.xml](http://www.aafpfoundation.org/historycenter.xml)>.

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## Good Listening

### Video of Cholera Lecture

A video is available of the October 17, 2007 lecture at the University of Alabama at Birmingham by Steven Berlin Johnson, author of *The Ghost Map: The Story of London's Most Terrifying Epidemic and How It Changed Science, Cities, and the Modern World*. The book is a historical account of the worst cholera outbreak in Victorian London, and a brilliant exploration of how Dr. John Snow's solution revolutionized the way we think about disease, cities, science, and the modern world. See it for yourself on RealPlayer: <[www.soph.uab.edu/PresenterPlus/samuels101707johnson/index.html#](http://www.soph.uab.edu/PresenterPlus/samuels101707johnson/index.html#)>

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## The Surgeon General of the Navy's Speaker Series

Steven Lomazow, M.D., spoke on "Unanswered Mysteries in the Health of Franklin Delano Roosevelt," on November 9, 2007, in the Laurel B. Clark Auditorium, Building 10, 1<sup>st</sup> Deck, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland. Lomazow is Assistant Professor of Neurology at Mount Sinai School of Medicine, President of the Neurological Association of New Jersey, and a member of the New Jersey State Board of Medical Examiners. He has written extensively in the history of journalism and is consultant to the Freedom Forum NEWSEUM in Washington, D.C. He has been intensively researching Roosevelt's health in preparation for a new book, *FDR's Deepest Secret*, in conjunction with journalist Eric Fettman.

Of all the doctors who have served as personal physician to the President of the United States, none enjoyed as close, longstanding, or controversial, a personal relationship with his patient as did Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire (1889-1959). For eleven years, he was not only Roosevelt's doctor, but also his personal confidant, traveling companion, fishing and poker buddy, and an integral member of Roosevelt's small, innermost circle of trusted advisors. During most of that period, he served as Surgeon General of the United States Navy, a position whose prestige McIntire clearly enjoyed and at which, by all accounts, he excelled. It was also a position that ultimately left him accountable to the commander-in-chief, his patient. This relationship raised questions that linger to this day as to whether McIntire placed his loyalty and sense of responsibility to his patient over that of the country — by concealing the true state of Roosevelt's precarious and declining health from the American people. Lomazow reviewed this complicated relationship and presented the previously available knowledge and theories concerning Roosevelt's health.

The Surgeon General's Speaker Series was established as a means of educating and informing personnel inside the Navy Medical Department about its long and fascinating heritage.

For more information, please contact the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED), Office of the Historian, 2300 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20372, phone 202-762-3244 or 3248, fax 202-762-3380.

## Burnham Lecture at Ohio State

The Ohio State University Department of History and the Medical Heritage Center presented the Fifth Annual John C. Burnham Endowed Lecture on Thursday, November 1, 2007, featuring Toby Gelfand, Ph.D., Hannah Chair for the History of Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Ottawa. The topic was "*La Famille Névropathique: How Heredity Became a Dogma for Nervous Disease.*"

For most of his career, considerations of etiology remained inconspicuous in the work of Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893). Only from about the mid-1880s did he begin to advance heredity as the fundamental cause of most diseases of the nervous system. In his *Leçons du mardi* (1887, 1889), *la famille névropathique* (the neuropathic family), the notion of familial inheritance of nervous diseases as well as their interconvertibility from one generation to the next, took on a prominent explanatory role.

Gelfand's paper considered factors leading to Charcot's move to hereditary etiology: the epistemological challenge posed by the germ theory to Paris clinical medicine, precedents in mental medicine, the institutional context of Charcot's "school" at the Salpêtrière hospital, and inferences from the neurologist's contacts with Jewish patients.

Judith A. Wiener, MA, MLIS  
Head Curator  
Assistant Professor  
Medical Heritage Center  
Prior Health Sciences Library  
The Ohio State University  
phone 614-292-9273  
fax 614-292-9919



## Weisse Lecture on Cushing

The Fourth Annual Allen B. Weisse Lecture on the History of Medicine was held on September 25, 2007, in the Medical Sciences Building or the New Jersey Medical School, Newark. Michael Bliss, Ph.D., FRSC, Professor of History at the University of Toronto, spoke on "Harvey Cushing and the Birth of Neurosurgery." Bliss is the author of books on Cushing, Sir William Osler, and Sir Frederick Banting.

## Doings Sponsored by the Wellcome

The Themed Lecture Series for the first term of 2007-2008 at the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at University College London <[www.ucl.ac.uk/histmed/](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/histmed/)> was called "Histories of the Global Eradication of Smallpox" and was organized by Dr. Sanjoy Bhattacharya. Senior managerial and field personnel involved in the smallpox eradication program of the 1970s presented their own views of that historic campaign. By showcasing these participants' perspective, this series offered original insights into one of the greatest public health achievements of the twentieth century as it unfolded across the globe.

This series included:

October 10, 2007: William L. Aldis, M.D., Co-ordinator of Health Policy and Research, WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, New Delhi, India: "Eradicating Smallpox, Eradicating Polio: the View from Companiganj."

October 31, 2007: Stanley O. Foster, M.D., M.P.H., OBN, WHO Medical Officer, Bangladesh, 1972-1976; CDC Smallpox Epidemiologist, 1966-1979; and Professor of Global Health, Rollins School of Public Health at Emory University since 1994: "Community Partnerships in the Eradication of Smallpox from Bangladesh: Lessons Learned and Continuing Opportunities."

December 5, 2007: Alan Schnur, M.P.H., field worker in the smallpox eradication program in Ethiopia, India, Bangladesh, and Somalia, 1971-1978; currently working in the Internal Audit and Evaluation unit at WHO headquarters in Geneva: "Innovation as an Integral Part of Smallpox Eradication: A Field Worker's Perspective."

The Wellcome's Themed Research Seminars for the first term of 2007-2008, "History of Psychiatry and Psychology," organized by Dr. Sonu Shamdasani, included:

October 8, 2007: Steve Ridge of the Wellcome Trust Centre: "Melancholy Consider'd in Itself: Seventeenth-Century Psychology at Work."

October 15, 2007: Celia Jameson of Goldsmiths College: "The Subject of Influence: Brainwashing and Suggestion in Psychoanalysis, Sociology, and Neurology."

October 22, 2007: Professor Eric Michaud of L'École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris: "The Descent of the Image: On Some Histories and

Theories of the Effects of Images on the Foetus.” November 26, 2007: Professor John Forrester of the University of Cambridge: “Why Was 1919 the Key Year in the Development of British Psychology, Psychiatry, and Psychoanalysis and Why Has Nobody Noticed This Fact?”

December 3, 2007: Dr. Angus Nicholls of Queen Mary, University of London: “Biology versus Philology: Anglo-German Interpretations of Indigenous Australians around 1900.”

An international conference, “The Importance of Medical History: Transnational and Cross-Cultural Perspectives on a Multifaceted Discipline,” was held November 15-17, 2007, in Walchand Hall, Indian Merchant’s Chamber, Churchgate, Mumbai, India. The first international conference in Mumbai that dealt with theoretical and methodological issues relating to the history of medicine, it involved scholars from the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., and India.

The conference was co-sponsored by the South Indian Education Society (SIES), Mumbai, India, the Wellcome Trust, and the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at University College London. It was co-organized by Dr. Sanjoy Bhattacharya of the Wellcome Trust Centre and Dr. Mridula Ramanna, Head of the Department of History, College of Arts, Science, and Commerce, Sion West, Mumbai. Its Web site is <[conference.esocialsciences.com/](http://conference.esocialsciences.com/)>. For a conference program PDF, please visit <[www.ucl.ac.uk/histmed/events/events15-11-07.htm](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/histmed/events/events15-11-07.htm)>.



## Talks at the National Institutes of Health and the National Library of Medicine

In conjunction with the Washington Society for the History of Medicine, the History of Medicine Division sponsored its first Graduate Student Symposium on May 18, 2007. Beth Linker of the University of Pennsylvania gave the keynote address, “Beyond Disease to Disability.” Informal presentations of current work filled the rest of the morning and in the afternoon local historians of medicine led a workshop on academic and non-academic careers in medical history. The day ended with a selection of short medical films. Twenty graduate students from across the country participated.

The second HMD Graduate Student Symposium is scheduled for Spring 2008.

The HMD Hispanic Heritage Month Seminar was presented on September 18, 2007, in the Lister Hill Auditorium. Mariola Espinosa, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History and Director of Latino and Latin American Studies at Southern Illinois University - Carbondale, spoke on “A Fever for Empire: U.S. Disease Eradication in Cuba as Colonial Public Health.” In the years following 1898, U.S. armed forces occupying Cuba worked ceaselessly to control yellow fever in Havana and the rest of the island. However, these efforts were not an expression of medical beneficence. The eradication of yellow fever from Cuba was an unprecedented success of colonial public health but it failed to persuade Cubans of the legitimacy of continued U.S. domination. This effort in Cuba was a profoundly colonial enterprise providing great economic and political benefits to the United States and inspiring further imperial expansion in the region.

The History of Biomedicine Lecture at the NIH on September 28, 2007, was given by Dr. Richard A. Rettig, Ph.D., Adjunct Senior Social Scientist at the RAND Corporation, who spoke on “History-Telling and Innovation in Medicine: A Discussion of *False Hope: Bone Marrow Transplantation for Breast Cancer*.” Rettig is co-author (with Peter Jacobson, Cynthia Farquhar, and Wade Aubry) of *False Hope* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2007), a project of RAND Health supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. He was previously at the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences. Trained in political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has taught at Cornell University, Ohio State University, and the Illinois Institute of Technology, he is also the author of *Cancer Crusade: The Story of the National Cancer Act of 1971* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1977; Lincoln, Nebraska: Authors Choice Press, 2005) and has written widely about end-stage renal disease, organ transplantation, health care technology assessment, and medical innovation.

A research study in book form, *False Hope* is a cautionary tale that details how the factors that drove clinical use of high-dose chemotherapy with autologous bone marrow transplantation (HDC/ABMT) — patient demand, physician enthusiasm, media reporting, litigation, and administrative mandates — converged to propel the procedure forward despite a lack of proven



clinical effectiveness. By the 1990s, HDC/ABMT had burst upon the oncology scene and had disseminated rapidly before having been carefully evaluated. By the time published studies showed that the procedure was ineffective, more than 30,000 women had received the treatment, shortening their lives and adding to their suffering.

*False Hope* also analyzes the failure of the technology assessments and randomized clinical trials that evaluated the procedure and the ramifications of this flawed system on health care today. Sections of the book consider the initial conditions surrounding the emergence of the new breast cancer treatment, the drivers of clinical use, and the struggle for evidence-based medicine. A concluding section addresses the significance of the story for our health care system.

Rettig's presentation was 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 <history.nih.gov> or <www.nih.gov/sigs/brhig>.

"*The Resurrection Trade: A Poetry Reading*" by Leslie Adrienne Miller, Ph.D., of the University of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota, was the HMD Seminar on October 18, 2007, in the Lister Hill Visitors Center. Miller is the author of five books of poetry. In *The Resurrection Trade*, her most recent book, she delves into the mysteries of early anatomical studies and medical illustrations, finding stories of women's lives — sometimes tragic, sometimes comic — as exposed as the drawings themselves. Many of the original images she chose for her inspiration are in the HMC collection.

On October 25, 2007, Isabelle Dussauge of the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden, presented "Anatomy Remediated: Aligning Recent and Older Technomedical Gazes," as the HMD Seminar in the Lister Hill Visitors Center. Her presentation explored the paradoxical persistence of anatomy in recent high-tech medical imaging. For instance, magnetic resonance imaging's visuality ("the MRI-gaze") was consecrated with a Nobel Prize in 2003 as a breakthrough in the production of crisp, but historically traditional, anatomical depictions. She took the development in practice of the MRI-gaze in Swedish hospitals as an example throughout this presentation, exposing how the MRI-gaze was shaped in relation to medicine's established methods of bodily analysis and bodily production, and

arguing that the shaping of the MRI-gaze enacted a remediation of pathological anatomy's body. Finally, she addressed how relations among the observer (researcher or clinician), technology, medical gazes, and the body observed were recast in that remediation process.



The HMD Seminar on October 31, 2007, in Lister Hill Auditorium was "Animals, Anatomy, and Natural History in Louis XIV's Paris" by Anita Guerrini, Ph.D., Professor of Environmental Studies and History, University of California - Santa Barbara. Guerrini's research interests

focus on the life sciences and medicine since 1500. Her most recent book, *Experimenting with Humans and Animals: From Galen to Animal Rights* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 2003), is a history of animal and human experimentation from antiquity to the present. She is working on a history of comparative anatomy before Darwin and on a project on the natural and human history of the UCSB West Campus area. She recently won a three-year Collaborative Projects Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The HMD Seminar on November 6, 2007, was a joint meeting with the Washington Society for the History of Medicine. Kathryn A. Hoffmann, Ph.D., Professor of French at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, spoke on "When Sleeping Beauty Walked Out of the Anatomy Museum: Anatomical Shows that Inspired Art, Made Fairground Fame, and Altered the Face of a Saint." Hoffmann is the author of *Society of Pleasures: Interdisciplinary Readings in Pleasure and Power During the Reign of Louis XIV* (New York: St. Martin's, 1997), and articles on the interrelationships among history, art, literature, and museology. Her talk drew from recent research in anatomical, pathological, and natural history museums in France, Italy, Austria, and the U.S. and is part of a book in progress on the history of anatomical displays from the seventeenth century through Pierre Spitzner's traveling museum to the current spate of touring anatomical exhibits.

On December 3, 2007, Bernadette Wegenstein of the Johns Hopkins University premiered her film, *Made Over in America*, as the HMD Seminar in the Lister Hill Auditorium. *Made Over in America* explored the body in the age of surgically-enhanced beauty and reality television. Combining the language and style of reality television with experimental film, this documentary weaved together the voices of producers and consumers, surgeons and their patients, clinical psychologists, media theorists, and children and young women coming of age in a culture where bodies seem to have no stable edges. Together they form a picture of how the desire for a better self operates within today's consumer culture and how this desire is fed by the media, the makeover industry, and culture at large. In addition to a screening of the film, there was a commentary by Charles S. Mansueto, Ph.D., Director of the Behavior Therapy Center of Greater Washington.

The HMD Seminar on December 12, 2007, in the Lister Hill Visitors Center was "Who's Minding the Data? A History and Sociology of Data Monitoring Committees in Clinical Cancer Trials" by Peter Keating of the Université du Québec à Montréal, with a comment by Michael Proschan of the National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases, NIH. Modern biomedicine is based on a number of novel institutions and practices running the socio-technical gamut from third-party payers to molecular biology. In order to function, these institutions and practices require a degree of formal and informal regulation that themselves form a spectrum from tacit conventions to legal mandates. In this we contribute to our ongoing investigation of these institutions and the forms of objectivity they generate by examining the emergence and development of DMCs and by discussing some of the issues and problems raised by this novel form of regulatory objectivity.

On December 13, 2007, Neen Hunt, Ph.D. presented the HMD Seminar in the Lister Hill Auditorium, "Mary Woodard Lasker: First Lady of Medical Research." Hunt has been President of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation and the Mary Woodard Lasker Charitable Trust since 1995. (She will be succeeded by Maria Freire on March 1, 2008.) Among other responsibilities, Hunt oversees the administration and management of the Albert Lasker Medical Research Awards, "The American Nobels," widely regarded as one of the most prestigious honors in the world granted to research scientists, medical practitioners, and public servants whose works have transformed medical science.

Mary Lasker (shown in 1983 with Lady Bird Johnson and Michael E. DeBakey, M.D.) was one of the most influential, but unappreciated, women of the twentieth century. If not for her, people all over the world might not have benefited from some of the most important



advances over the last half century in medical research and practice that have extended life, reduced pain and suffering, and improved human health. The programs of the Lasker Foundation, which she and her husband Albert (1880-1952) created in 1942, support biomedical research to eradicate human diseases, reduce painful disabilities, and advance health. Stroke, cardiovascular disease, neurological afflictions, blindness, cancer, arthritis, spinal cord injury — these threats to humanity, as well as other areas of disease and disability, have been blunted because of the philanthropic crusade of this ordinary citizen. The Lasker Foundation's "jewel in the crown," the Albert Lasker Medical Research Awards, have set an impeccable standard for research excellence. Presented for 63 years, the Lasker Award is arguably, along with the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, one of the two most coveted honors in medical science, the highest laurel of peer recognition.

For the public, the Lasker Awards illuminate how basic discoveries and their clinical applications yield treatments and cures for devastating illnesses, building a case for the national investment in research. Mary Lasker's journey, from a young Midwest woman with no formal education as a scientist to one of the most powerful influences in the halls of Congress is a story of passionate commitment, generosity, self-education, relentless pursuit, and courage. Her success as a philanthropist, advocate, and citizen witness offers lessons in how ordinary people can change the world.

## Talks at the New York Academy of Medicine

The New York Academy of Medicine's Section on the History of Medicine and Public Health proudly announces its 2007-2008 Public Lecture Series:

The series began on October 24, 2007, with "The History of Convulsive Therapy From Depression to Autism: Past Uses, Future Possibilities." This special event, co-sponsored by the NYAM's Section on Psychiatry, celebrated the publication of *Shock Therapy: The History of Electroconvulsive Treatment in Mental Illness* (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 2007), by Edward Shorter and David Healy, the first full-length history of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). A panel comprised of historians, journalists, and clinicians addressed not only ECT's history, but its future applications, especially as a treatment for autism.

The program participants were Edward Shorter, M.D., Jason A. Hannah Chair of the History of Medicine at the University of Toronto; Max Fink, M.D., Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry and Neurology in the School of Medicine at SUNY Stony Brook, who has published widely on ECT since the 1950s; Lee Wachtel, M.D., Medical Director and attending child psychiatrist of the Neurobehavioral Unit at the Kennedy Krieger Institute of the Johns Hopkins University; Ann Bauer, journalist and author of "The Body Electric" <[www.salon.com/mwt/feature/2007/06/19/electroshock/](http://www.salon.com/mwt/feature/2007/06/19/electroshock/)>, which relates her experience with ECT treatment for her autistic child; and Tom Bolwig, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Copenhagen.

On November 28, 2007, Jeremy Hugh Baron, D.M., of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine and Imperial College, London, presented "Medicine in Wartime, Part I: The Anglo-American Biomedical Antecedents of Nazi Crimes." He drew his talk from his new book, *The Anglo-American Biomedical Antecedents of Nazi Crimes: An Historical Analysis of Racism, Nationalism, Eugenics, and Genocide* (Lewiston, New York: Edwin Mellen Press, 2007), which explores racist and supremacist ideas common in British and American biomedicine, demonstrating how they were adopted and employed to horrific effect by National Socialism. Dr. Ben Barkow, Director of the Wiener Library at the Institute of Contemporary History in London, wrote that Baron's work "offers an antidote to bland historical studies which can lead the reader to believe that Nazi policies arose in an intellectual vacuum."

Baron trained as a physician-scientist-scholar in Oxford, London, and New York, leading to clinical and academic positions in university hospitals in London. He is the author of numerous books and articles in his biomedical field. Since 1996, he has held honorary posts as Professorial Lecturer at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine of New York University, and Senior Lecturer at Imperial College, London. His current interests include bioethics and social responsibility.

Alan M. Kraut, Ph.D., Professor of History at the American University, spoke on December 12, 2007, about "'Mirrors of the Culture': Jewish Hospitals in the History of American Health Care." Kraut and his wife Deborah are co-authors of *Covenant of Care: Newark Beth Israel and the Jewish Hospital in America* (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 2007).

Future lectures in this series will include:

January 22, 2008, Will Noel, The Annual Friends of the Rare Book Room Lecture, "The Strange Case of the Archimedes Codex."

February 21, 2008, Bertrand Taithe, "Medicine in Wartime, Part II: The Giant Hospital: Besieged Paris in the Modern War Era, 1870-1871."

March 27, 2008, Arleen Tuchman, "Diabetes: A Cultural History."

April 24, 2008, Beth Linker, "Medicine in Wartime, Part III: Limb Lab: Getting Amputee Soldiers Back to Work in World War I America."

May 2008, date to be determined, Susan Smith, "Medicine in Wartime, Part IV: Human Experimentation with Mustard Gas in World War II."

These events are free and open to the public. For more information about NYAM programs in the history of medicine, please visit our Web site at <[www.nyam.org/initiatives/im-histe.shtml](http://www.nyam.org/initiatives/im-histe.shtml)>, write to <[history@nyam.org](mailto:history@nyam.org)>, or call Chris Warren at 212-822-7314. Historical programs at NYAM are supported by the Friends of the Rare Book Room. Please join the Friends! Download a membership form at <[www.nyam.org/initiatives/docs/FRBR\\_Renewal.pdf](http://www.nyam.org/initiatives/docs/FRBR_Renewal.pdf)>.

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## **Conference on Preservation Sponsored by the Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts**

The Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts (CCAHA) presented "Exhibits and Case Design: Integrating Preservation in Planning," co-sponsored and hosted by the Chemical Heritage Foundation (CHF) <[www.chemheritage.org](http://www.chemheritage.org)>, in Philadelphia on December 6, 2007.

Viewers peering into exhibit cases see displayed artifacts and objects but do not witness the long planning and installation process that culminates in the finished exhibit. This conference gave attendees the tools to ensure that visitors to their home institutions would see thoughtfully lit, safely mounted objects in secure, controlled environments. The program was intended for curators, librarians, archivists, collection managers, exhibit designers, preparators, conservators, and other staff who are involved in exhibit design and installation in cultural institutions. Presenters, who included local exhibit designers, conservators, and fabricators, discussed exhibit development, best practices for collections, care of objects on display, and other preservation considerations for mounting exhibits in cases. Concepts presented are applicable to a variety of small and mid-size institutions with exhibits ranging from one or two cases to larger scale comprehensive exhibit programs.

Including preventive conservation combines both preservation and aesthetic considerations in the exhibit planning process. The result is an exhibit that is visually well designed and shields the objects on display from environmental damage and security risks. The selection of appropriate objects for exhibit, choosing safe exhibit materials and isolation barriers, controlling pollutants, creating optimal environmental conditions, and monitoring and maintaining exhibits after installation were defined and discussed. Case studies demonstrated the concepts and a panel addressed additional audience questions.

The speakers and panelists were:

Jay Appleton, P.E., Operations Manager for Museums and Environments, Lynch Exhibits.  
Alice Dommert, AIA, Principal, dommertphillips.  
Fenella G. France, Ph.D., Research Scientist and Project Manager, Art Preservation Services, Inc.  
Jim Hinz, Book Conservator, Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts.

Jennifer Landry, Head of Collections, Chemical Heritage Foundation.  
Stephanie Lussier, Paper Conservator, CCAHA.  
Sally Malenka, Conservator of Decorative Arts and Sculpture, Philadelphia Museum of Art.  
Erin McLeary, Ph.D., Curator of Exhibitions, CHF.

This program was partially subsidized through funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the William Penn Foundation, the Claneil Foundation, the Gladys Kriebel Delmas Foundation, and the Independence Foundation.

For information about CCAHA, its programs and services, please visit its Web site: <[www.ccaha.org](http://www.ccaha.org)> or contact CCAHA's Preservation Services Office at 215-545-0613 or <[ccaaha@ccaaha.org](mailto:ccaaha@ccaaha.org)>.

Kelly Ferguson, Office Assistant  
Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts  
264 South 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103  
phone 215-545-0613  
fax 215-735-9313  
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## Miscellanea

### A Few Words from the Editor

It's almost Directory time again!

The cover of the first Directory I edited showed the anonymous 1927 painting of anatomist Henry Wilson Stiles, M.D. (1875-1944). Apparently not many of you shared my admiration of this work.

For my second Directory I tried to find a more benign and cheerful cover illustration. I received only favorable comments on the photo of John Parascandola brandishing his mythical tomato.

Now for this, my third Directory, I want *you* to chose the cover. It will be a contest. The winner will get her/his submission on the cover and his/her name on the title page.

Cover images can be .jpg, .gif, or .png but their resolution must be at least 600 dpi, preferably higher. Send me either the image itself as an attachment to <ericvdluft@verizon.net> or a valid URL from which I could download the sufficiently high-res image for free.

Good luck!



### Bakken Grants and Fellowships

The Bakken Library and Museum in Minneapolis offers two kinds of assistance for the purpose of facilitating research in its collection of books, journals, manuscripts, prints, and instruments: Visiting Research Fellowships and Research Travel Grants.

Visiting Research Fellowships up to a maximum of \$1500 are to be used to help to defray the expenses of travel, subsistence, and other direct costs of conducting research at the Bakken. The minimum period of residence is two weeks. Preference is given to researchers who are interested in collaborating for a day or two during their research visit with the Bakken on exhibits or other programs.

Research Travel Grants up to a maximum of \$500 (domestic) and \$750 (foreign) are to be used to help to

defray the expenses of travel, subsistence, and other direct costs of conducting research at the Bakken. The minimum period of residence is one week.



This is the door to the Bakken. To learn how to get through this door, for more details, and for grant and fellowship application guidelines, please contact:

Elizabeth Ihrig, Librarian  
The Bakken Library and Museum  
3537 Zenith Avenue South  
Minneapolis, MN., 55416  
phone 612-926-3878 ext. 227  
fax 612-927-7265  
e-mail <Ihrig@thebakken.org>  
Web site <www.thebakken.org>



### Lederer at Wisconsin

Dr. Susan E. Lederer has been appointed chair of the Department of Medical History and Bioethics at the



University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health, effective January 1, 2008. She had been Associate Professor of the History of Medicine at the Yale University School of Medicine. For more information,

please visit <[www.med.wisc.edu/news/item.php?id=2216](http://www.med.wisc.edu/news/item.php?id=2216)>.



### Quiz Question

Which of the following is *not* a famous name in the history of Russian medicine?

- A. Natalia Nikolaevna Zakharenko
- B. Ilya Ilich Mechnikov
- C. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov
- D. Nadezhda Prokofevna Suslova

(Answer below on page 111.)



### Free Online Journal

*Anesthesiology*, the official journal of the American Society of Anesthesiologists, is available online, free-of-charge, full-text, from 1940 through the present. Here is the link for the keyword search page: <[www.anesthesiology.org/pt/re/anes/home.htm](http://www.anesthesiology.org/pt/re/anes/home.htm); jsessionid=HpmbGsJvmtJKlPmpG2jx6PzZjXPL1g79WndfGWHYS9hNhkCJ9ppR!1821113646!181195629!8091!-1>.

Here is the link that lists the issues by volume, number, and date: <[www.anesthesiology.org/pt/re/anes/issuelist.htm](http://www.anesthesiology.org/pt/re/anes/issuelist.htm); jsessionid=HrJCjGFnbpTvvlLVJ9p3Gym19vHZTJjSfGnDrzPL5PnpDH0nJKKs!1821113646!181195629!8091!-1>.

Felicia A. Reilly, Archivist  
Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology  
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phone 847-825-5586  
fax 847-825-1692  
e-mail <[wlm@ASAhq.org](mailto:wlm@ASAhq.org)>  
Web site <[www.WoodLibraryMuseum.org](http://www.WoodLibraryMuseum.org)>



### Waring Research Contest

The Waring Library Society and the Waring Historical Library at the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston invite entries for the W. Curtis Worthington, Jr., Undergraduate and Graduate Research Papers Competition.

Papers should represent original, comprehensive efforts in research and documentation of some aspect of the history of the health sciences, including biology, chemistry, genetics, biochemistry, or physics, or any medical, nursing, dental, pharmacological, or other health science discipline.

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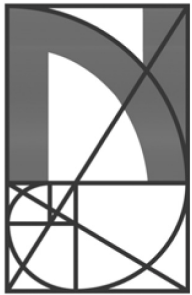
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Entries may not have been published previously, nor be submitted more than once. A person may submit only one entry each year. The same person may not win first prize during two consecutive years. This competition is open to any degree-seeking individual attending an accredited college or university. Additionally, interns and residents in accredited programs are eligible in the graduate category. Entries must be not fewer than 2500 words nor more than 5000. Photographs or other illustrations should be included whenever possible or appropriate. Manuscripts should be submitted as Word documents or as unformatted ASCII-preferred documents. Send a completed application form as an attachment with your submission. Do not include any personal identification information in the text of your submission.

Entries must be received by April 30 of each contest year.

Winners agree to grant the Waring Historical Library and Waring Library Society both initial and subsequent publication rights in any manner or form without further compensation. Except as provided above, copyright ownership otherwise remains with the author. The two first-prize papers in each category will be published in the *Journal of the South Carolina Medical Association*.

No more than two awards (first and second prize) in each the undergraduate graduate categories are given each year, consisting of commemorative medals and monetary awards:

First Prize: \$1500  
 Second Prize: \$750

An honorable mention certificate will also be presented in each category. The Waring Library Society Awards Committee reserves the right to not give any or all awards in a particular year.

Financial sponsorship of these awards is provided by McNeill Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

For more information about this competition, and for application forms, please contact the Waring Historical Library at 843-792-2288 or [<waringhl@musc.edu>](mailto:waringhl@musc.edu).

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 Web site [<waring.library.musc.edu>](http://waring.library.musc.edu)



## Osler Library Research Travel Grant

The Osler Library of the History of Medicine at McGill University sponsors a travel grant, designed to assist scholars who need to travel to and establish temporary residence in Montréal in order to use the resources of the Library, particularly its rare books and archival collections. See [<www.mcgill.ca/osler-library/collections/description/>](http://www.mcgill.ca/osler-library/collections/description/) for more details.

The grant is available to historians, physicians, and those interested in the arts and humanities of medical history. It carries an award of \$1500 (Canadian), and must be held from two to four weeks during the calendar year. \$2000 will be made available to those requiring four weeks to complete their research. Applications are considered by a committee which gives preference to specific and clearly described projects. More information and applications will be found on the Osler Library Web site: [<www.mcgill.ca/osler-library/about/introduction/travel\\_grant/>](http://www.mcgill.ca/osler-library/about/introduction/travel_grant/).

Chris Lyons  
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 e-mail [<christopher.lyons@mcgill.ca>](mailto:christopher.lyons@mcgill.ca)



## **The Francis A. Countway Library Fellowships in the History of Medicine, 2008-2009**

The Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine is pleased to offer two annual fellowships 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 Countway Library of Medicine is the largest academic medical library in the United States. It maintains a collection of approximately 700,000 volumes and its Center for the History of Medicine holds 250,000 books and journals published before 1920, including 802 incunabula. Its 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 is 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 manuscripts include the personal and professional papers of many prominent American physicians, especially those who practiced and conducted research in New England, or who were associated with the Harvard Medical School.

The Countway Library also serves as the institutional archives for the Harvard Medical School, the 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 John Collins Warren Anatomical Museum. Established in 1847, the museum houses an exceptional collection of medical artifacts, pathological specimens, anatomical models, and instruments. Warren (1778-1856), one of the preeminent surgeons of his time, presided over "Ether Day," the world's first successful demonstration of general surgical anesthesia, October 16, 1846.

The Francis A. Countway Library Fellowships in the History of Medicine provide stipends of up to \$5000 to support travel, lodging, and incidental expenses for a flexible period between June 1 and May 31 of each academic year. Fellowship proposals should indicate that the Countway Library has resources central to the research topic. Preference is given to applicants who live beyond commuting distance of the Countway.

The application, outlining the proposed project, length of residence, materials to be consulted, and a budget with specific information on travel, lodging, and research expenses, should be submitted, along with a curriculum vitae and two letters of recommendation, by January 31 of each year. It should be sent to: Countway Fellowships, Center for the History of Medicine, Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, 10 Shattuck Street, Boston, MA 02115. Appointments are announced by March 1 of each year.

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



### **Medical History Podcasts**

Medical history audio podcasts are available for MP3 streaming or download at <medicalhistory.podbean.



com>. Titles include “Mad or Bad?”; “Elephants and Exclusivity”; “Eighteenth-Century Disease: Glanders, Disease Theory, and Contagion”; “Poetry, Climbing Boys, Health”; “Andrew Snape and Equine Anatomy”; “Equine Medicine and the Medical Market Place”; and “Bad Medicine: Doctors Doing Harm Since Hippocrates.”

The “medicalhistory” podcast Web site also invites responses and further research presentations in the history of medicine, technology, and science. This podcast serves as a worldwide conference forum that can be heard in your car, on your bike, or at your desktop.



### **American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Fellowships**

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists announces that the recipient of the 2008 ACOG Fellowship in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology is Thomas Firth Baskett, M.B. FACOG,

whose research project is “The Evolution of Cesarean Section in the United States.”

ACOG sponsors one \$5000 Fellowship in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology each year. ACOG Junior Fellows and Fellows are encouraged to apply. Fellows each spend one month in the Washington, DC area working full-time to complete their specific historical research projects.

Although Fellowships are based in the ACOG History Library, Fellows are encouraged to use other national, historical, and medical collections in the Washington, DC area. The results of this research must be disseminated through either publication or presentation at a professional meeting.

Application for the 2009 Fellowship must be received by October 1, 2008. Selection will be made and the recipient notified as soon as possible after the deadline so that the Fellowship may begin as early as winter 2008.

Applications and further information about the Fellowship can be obtained by contacting:

Debra Scarborough, History Librarian/Archivist  
American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists  
409 Twelfth Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20024-2588  
phone 202-863-2578  
fax 202-484-1595  
e-mail <dscarborough@acog.org>  
Web site <www.acog.org>



### **New York Academy of Medicine Student Essay Prize in the History of Medicine and Public Health for 2008**

The New York Academy of Medicine invites entries for its Fourth Annual Student Essay Prize, awarded to the best unpublished essay by a graduate student in a medical, public health, pharmacy, or nursing program in the United States. Essays should address topics in the history of public health or medicine as they relate to urban health issues; social or environmental factors in the health of urban populations; institutional histories; or specific diseases.

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The winner will receive \$500. The winning essay will receive expedited review for possible publication in the *Journal of Urban Health*. Honorable Mention Prizes may also be awarded at the discretion of the Prize Committee.

The contest is open to students in accredited professional degree programs in medicine, nursing, pharmacy, or public health. The writer must have been a student at the time the essay was written. Essays should be approximately 2000 to 3000 words long and should follow the guidelines in the *Journal's* instructions for authors, which can be found on the Springer Web site at <[www.springer.com/medicine/health+informatics/journal/10389?detailsPage=contentItemPage&CIPaGeCounter=149630](http://www.springer.com/medicine/health+informatics/journal/10389?detailsPage=contentItemPage&CIPaGeCounter=149630)>. Essays will be evaluated on the quality and originality of the research, the significance of the topic, and appropriateness for publication in the *Journal of Urban Health*.

A complete entry includes the essay and a separate cover letter with the writer's name, contact information, and affiliation. Entries may be sent by e-mail to <[historyessay@nyam.org](mailto:historyessay@nyam.org)> or by mail but not by fax. The mailing address is:

Student Essay Prize  
Historical Collections  
The New York Academy of Medicine  
1216 Fifth Avenue  
New York, NY 10029-5202


The arrival deadline is March 28, 2008.



### ***Bellevue Literary Review Works on Medical Humanities Curriculum***

*The Bellevue Literary Review* is developing a medical humanities curriculum based on writings it has published. This contemporary fiction/poetry/essay approach would contrast a bit with the typical "lit-med" curriculum that is steeped in the "classics."

The goal is to make the curriculum into a searchable database, but at the moment it is a straightforward 35-page document that is available free of charge at



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<[blreview.org/curriculum.htm](http://blreview.org/curriculum.htm)>. The writings for this curriculum are all in the *BLR* back issues, and a good number are posted on our Web site in the archives. The complete set will be collected into a paperback anthology, *The Best of the Bellevue Literary Review*, to be published in January 2008 by Bellevue Literary Press.

This curriculum is a work in progress. If anyone is interested in using parts or all of it, we would be happy to work with you to help it fit your needs.

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### ***The Dittrick is on the Road Again! Another Medical Heritage Tour***

Led by Bruce Latimer, Executive Director, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, and Dr. Jim Edmonson, Chief Curator of the Dittrick Medical History Center

and Museum, Case Western Reserve University, the next Dittrick Medical Heritage Tour will take in the museums, natural wonders, and culture of Scotland, May 7-19, 2008.

The Dittrick Travel Program is now partnering with the Cleveland Museum of Natural History to offer a specially enhanced reprise of our Scotland medical heritage tour. We will spend three days in Glasgow, which will include a privileged behind-the-scenes tour of the Hunterian Museum with curators Maggie Reilly and Paula Summerly, a tour of Stirling Castle, set high on an extinct volcano overlooking the battlefields on which William Wallace and Robert the Bruce fought for Scottish independence, and a private dinner in the historic surroundings of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. We will then head to the rugged northern regions of Inverness past Loch Ness and the Cairngorm Mountains, have a director's tour of the Royal Scottish Zoological Society Wildlife Park and view the Great Caledonian Forest's primeval woodland habitat.

Along the way we will shop for Scottish woolens, take a dram of whisky, and enjoy an evening *céilidh* full of Scottish music and dance. Then, on to the Isle of Skye, where the unique geology and local fauna are in contrast to the verdant lowlands near Oban. We finish the tour in the lively university town of Edinburgh, where a special walking tour of Edinburgh's "Medical Triangle" has been devised for us by Sheila Devlin-Thorp. We will conclude with a visit to the Museums of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh led by Dawn Kemp, Director of Heritage. This tour is co-sponsored by the Mütter Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Please share information about this unique tour with your colleagues, as well as with any rare book and artifact collectors you might know. Any and all are welcome to join us. For past tours, including photo albums, see the Dittrick Web site: <[www.case.edu/artsci/dittrick/site2/](http://www.case.edu/artsci/dittrick/site2/)>.

For more detailed information about this coming trip to Scotland, visit <[www.case.edu/artsci/dittrick/site2/pdfs/CWRU%20Museums%20Scotland2.pdf](http://www.case.edu/artsci/dittrick/site2/pdfs/CWRU%20Museums%20Scotland2.pdf)> and download the PDF of the tour brochure with a complete day-by-day itinerary and registration form. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Jim Edmonson at 216-368-6591 or via e-mail at <[james.edmonson@case.edu](mailto:james.edmonson@case.edu)>. You may also call Kollander Travel at 800-800-5981 or 216-692-1000 or use e-mail at <[nancy@aaaoma.com](mailto:nancy@aaaoma.com)>. Contact information is also available on the Kollander Travel Web site: <[www.kollander-travel.com](http://www.kollander-travel.com)>.



#### Answer to Quiz Question: A

Natalia Nikolaevna Zakharenko (1938-1981) was better known as Natalie Wood.

Ilya Ilich Mechnikov (1845-1916) was a pioneer of immunology and bacteriology.

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849-1936) — well, you all know who Pavlov was.

Nadezhda Prokofevna Suslova (1843-1918) was the first Russian woman physician, having received her M.D. from the University of Zürich in 1867.

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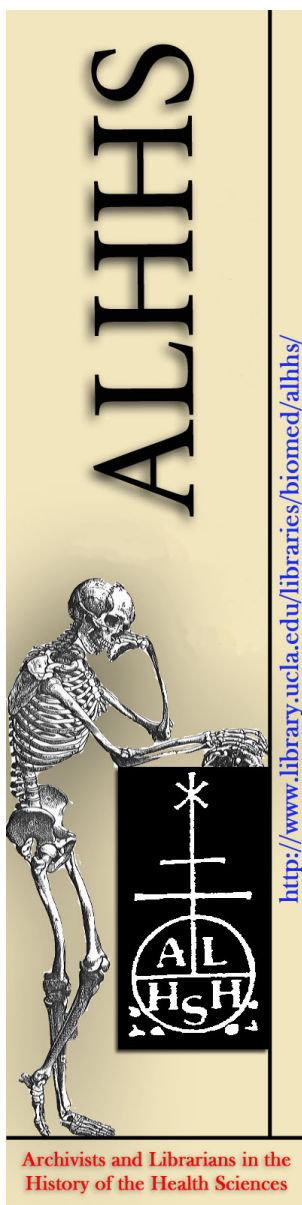


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*The Watermark* encourages submissions of news and stories about events, collections, catalogues, people, awards, grants, publications, and anything else of professional interest to the members of ALHHS. Please submit your contributions in a timely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

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