



Newsletter

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Issue No.102

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Why Meetings Matter

Last month's meeting in Atlanta reminded me once again what makes the AAHM such a unique organization. The program reflected the commitment of this year's Program Committee, chaired by Susan Reverby and Anne-Emanuelle Birn, to provide more transnational and comparative perspectives on the history of medicine, and they did so in style, from the initial "global film festival" on Thursday evening to the Sunday morning session on critical studies of global pharmaceuticals. In addition, there were many opportunities to explore issues of broad concern to AAHM members, among them the implications of open access for scholarly journals, the prospects for working outside academia, the opportunities and hazards of using new social media, and the challenge of raising history's profile in academic health centers. (See the article on the Clio initiative elsewhere in this newsletter.) Last but not least, there were the subtle signs of a good meeting in progress, evident from the hum of conversation among clusters of people talking outside meeting rooms or in the beautiful gardens surrounding the Emory Conference Center. Those signs reflected the hard work of the Local Arrangements Committee (LAC), headed by Howard Kushner, Clyde Partin, and Mary Horton, who enabled us to enjoy each other's company.

Enough of you reading this newsletter have been on either Program Committee or the LAC for an AAHM annual meeting to know that it takes a lot of hard work for it to go well. As an organization we are lucky that we continue to find brave souls willing to take that work on; for next year's meeting in Chicago, we will be in the very capable hands of Program Co-Chairs Jeremy Greene and Shigehisa Kuriyama and LAC Chair Mindy Schwartz. As the planning for that meeting intensifies, it seems a good time for me to mention some of the long term issues involved in keeping our meeting affordable and rewarding.

Some members ask us, why is the registration so high? Why does the LAC have to raise so much extra money to put on the annual meeting? If you were at the Business meeting this year, you heard a frank discussion of the increasing burdens that LACs feel to raise money in order to keep registrations costs down. Why are these issues coming up? Here is some perspective I've gained after a year as President of the AAHM, after having chaired the program committee for the American Historical Association and co-chaired the same for the Organization of American Historians.

Let's start with the hotel contract. These are typically signed years in advance of the actual meeting. We use a meeting planning service to find the best match, in terms of cost, space, and location, for a group our size. Hotels are under enormous fiscal strain, so they play hard ball in these negotiations. We do the best we can to negotiate a good contract, but every one involves tradeoffs, some that are clear up front and some that only become obvious after the fact. Once the contract is signed, any changes to be made, whether they involve use of a room or additional technology, come at significant cost. To accommodate new and exciting ideas that our PCs come up with, we make those changes. But they do add to the cost of the meeting.

Some of you might be thinking, why not eliminate the breakfast and afternoon snack service as a way to economize? Here again we are caught by hotel economics. As a rule they charge a significant sum for the use of every single inch of meeting space. But if we guarantee them a certain level of food and beverage service, they waive the charge for the space. Essentially, we pay the same whatever we do; we choose to provide the food and get the room space for "free." We don't save money but we spare attendees the pressure of having to forage for food throughout the day.

Finally, the AAHM has a tradition of having regular members pay more to subsidize the meeting costs for student members. As a faculty member at a public university, I appreciate that this subsidy is not to be taken lightly. But I believe, as do the other officers and the Council, that it is a sacrifice we have to be willing to make.

Council also voted this year to bring the AAHM's policies into line with that of other professional organizations, by requiring presenters at the annual meeting to be or become members of the association. In the past, this policy had been "strongly recommended" but not required. As of 2014, it will be mandatory. The Program Committee will have the flexibility to make exceptions for

special guests they invite to be on the program. But otherwise, in order to present a paper, you must become a member. We are going to create a new registration category that will include a year's membership along with the meeting fee.

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AAHM Officers

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News items of 250 words or less are invited and may be submitted by e-mail, fax, or regular mail. Deadlines: 1 October, 15 February, and 1 July.

Like all professional organizations, we face challenges due to an uncertain economy, budget cuts, and the competitive nature of the hotel world. We appreciate our membership's willingness to help us negotiate those challenges. Our goal is to improve our advance planning so we can deliver the best possible meeting experience at an affordable cost. So wish us luck and we hope to see you all in Chicago next 8-11 May 2014.

Nancy Tomes,
AAHM President

AAHM NEWS

2013 Award Recipients

The AAHM is pleased to report the following awards announced at the awards banquet held on Saturday, 18 May at the Emory Conference Center Hotel in Atlanta, GA.

The William Osler Medal winner for the best essay in the history of medicine written by a medical student was Andrew M. Williams of the Michigan State University College of Human Medicine. The title of his essay is "An Unlikely Partnership: Organized Medicine's Embrace of the Free Clinic Movement."

The Richard Shryock Medal was awarded to Alicia Puglionesi, Ph.D. candidate in the Department of the History of Medicine at the Johns Hopkins University, for her paper, "Your whole effort has been to create desire?: Reproducing Knowledge and Evading Censorship in the Nineteenth-Century Subscription Press." Vicki Daniel, a graduate student in the History of Science, Medicine, and Technology at the University of Wisconsin received an honorable mention for her paper "Heroes and Villians: Displaying and Viewing Bodies at the United States Army Medical Museum, 1862-1888."

The Garrison Lecturer for 2014 will be Barron Lerner of New York University.

The William H. Welch Medal for the best book in the history of medicine in the last five years was Michael Willrich for his book *Pox: An American History* (Penguin Press, 2011).

The Jack D. Pressman-Burroughs Wellcome Career Development Award in 20th Century History of Medicine or Science was presented to Nicole Elizabeth Barnes for her project "Protecting the National Body: Gender and Public Health in Southwest China during the War with Japan, 1937-45."

The J. Worth Estes Prize for a published essay of outstanding merit in the history of pharmacology was awarded to Daniel Carpenter and Dominique A. Tobbell for their essay, "Regulatory Career of a Pharmaceutical Concept," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, (2011) 85: 93-131.

The Association awarded John Parascandola the **Lifetime Achievement Award**.

AAHM Call for Papers

The American Association for the History of Medicine invites submissions in any area of medical/health care history for its 87th annual meeting, to be held in Chicago, Illinois, USA, 8 - 11 May 2014. The Association welcomes submissions on the history of health and healing; history of medical ideas, practices, and institutions; and histories of illness, disease, and public health. Submissions pertaining to all eras and regions of the world are welcome. Papers and panels that expand the horizons of medical history and engage related fields are particularly encouraged. In addition to single-paper proposals, the Program Committee, led by Co-Chairs Jeremy Greene greene@jhmi.edu and Shigehisa Kuriyama hkuriyam@fas.harvard.edu will also accept abstracts for luncheon workshops and entertain proposals for creatively-structured panels. Please contact the Program Committee Co-chairs if you are planning a workshop or panel. Individual

papers for workshops and panels will be judged on their own merits.

Presentations are limited to no more than 20 minutes. Individuals wishing to present a paper are not required to be members of AAHM before submitting an abstract, but must join AAHM before presenting and registering for the meeting. All papers must represent original work not already published or in press. Because the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* is the official journal of the AAHM, the Association encourages speakers to make their manuscripts available for consideration for publication by the *Bulletin*.

The AAHM uses an online abstract submissions system. We encourage all applicants to use this convenient software aahm.conference-services.net/authorlogin.asp?conferenceID=3836&language=en-uk. If you are unable to submit proposals online, send eight copies of a one-page abstract (350 words maximum not including learning objectives) to the Program Committee Co-Chair: Jeremy Greene, Associate Professor of Medicine and the History of Medicine, Elizabeth Treide and A. McGehee Harvey Chair in the History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Welch Library 324, 1900 E. Monument St., Baltimore, MD, 21210, USA.

When proposing a historical argument, state the major claim, summarize the evidence supporting the claim, and state the major conclusion(s). When proposing a narrative, summarize the story, identify the major agents, and specify the conflict. To facilitate approval for CME/CNE credit, which is vital to many AAHM members, abstracts must include three learning objectives, (not included in the 350 word abstract limit), to be chosen from a suggested list posted on the meeting website. In addition, please provide the following information on the same sheet as the abstract: name, preferred mailing address, work and home telephone numbers, e-mail address, present institutional affiliation, and academic degrees. We will make your email address

available, if your paper is accepted, unless you opt out of this by emailing greeneg@jhmi.edu. Abstracts must be received by **27 September 2013**. E-mailed or faxed proposals cannot be accepted.

Call for Nominations, AAHM Awards, 2014

All awards will be presented at the AAHM annual meeting in Chicago, IL, on 10 May 2014. Additional information may be found on the AAHM website: www.histmed.org/awards.htm.

Osler Medal Essay Contest, 2014. The William Osler Medal is awarded annually for the best unpublished essay on a medical historical topic written by a student enrolled in a school of medicine or osteopathy in the United States or Canada. First awarded in 1942, the medal commemorates Sir William Osler, who stimulated an interest in the humanities among medical students and physicians.

Complete contest information may be viewed on the AAHM website www.histmed.org/Awards or obtained from the Osler Medal Committee Chair: Stephen Inrig, stephen.inrig@utsouthwestern.edu, UT Southwestern Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, TX 75390-9169. Entries must be postmarked or submitted electronically via e-mail (which is the preferred method of submission) by **15 January 2014**.

Shryock Medal Essay Contest, 2014.

Graduate students in the United States and Canada are invited to enter the Shryock Medal Essay Contest. The medal honors Richard Harrison Shryock (1893–1972), a pioneer among historians interested in the history of medicine. The award is given for an outstanding, unpublished essay by a single author on any topic in the history of medicine. For additional information see the website: histmed.org/shryock_medal.htm or contact the Shryock Medal Committee Chair: Christopher Hamlin, Department of History, University of Notre Dame, 219 O'Shaughnessy

Hall, Notre Dame, IN 46556-5639; hamlin.1@nd.edu. Essays must be postmarked or submitted electronically via e-mail (which is the preferred method of submission) no later than **15 January 2014**.

J. Worth Estes Prize, 2014. This award was established in honor of J. Worth Estes, M.D., in recognition of his many invaluable contributions to the American Association for the History of Medicine and to scholarship in the history of medicine. The award is made annually for the best published paper in the history of pharmacology during the previous two years, whether appearing in a journal or a book collection of papers. For the current award, candidate papers will be those published in 2011 and 2012. For additional information see the website: histmed.org/estes_prize.htm. Nominations should be directed to the Chair of the Committee, Scott Podolsky, scott_podolsky@hms.harvard.edu, 10 Shattuck Street; Boston, MA 02115 and must be postmarked or submitted electronically via e-mail (which is the preferred method of submission) no later than **15 January 2014**.

Jack D. Pressman-Burroughs Wellcome Fund Career Development Award in 20th Century History of medicine or Science, 2014. This award honors Jack D. Pressman, Ph.D., a distinguished historian of medicine and Associate Professor of the History of the Health Sciences at the University of California, San Francisco at the time of his early and unexpected death in June 1997. The award and stipend of \$1,000 is given yearly for outstanding work in twentieth-century history of medicine or medical biomedical sciences, as demonstrated by the completion of the Ph.D. and a proposal to turn the dissertation into a publishable monograph. The Ph.D. must have been completed and the degree granted within the last five years (i.e., 2009–2013). The application, including all supporting materials, must be postmarked by **31 December 2013** and addressed to the Chair of the Pressman-Burroughs Wellcome Committee, Susan Lawrence, Department

of History, The Ohio State University, Dulles Hall 168, 230 W. 17th Street, Columbus, OH 43210; email: susan.c.lawrence@gmail.com.

Lifetime Achievement Award, 2014. This AAHM award was established in 1988; the first recipients were Saul Jarcho, Lester King, and Owsei Temkin. The award is given annually to a member of the Association who has retired from regular institutional affiliation or practice, with a distinguished record of support for the history of medicine over many years, and who has made continuing scholarly contributions of a distinguished nature. Rosemary Stevens, Chair of the Lifetime Achievement Award Committee, welcomes nominations for the award, at the following e-mail address: ras2023@med.cornell.edu. Deadline for nominations: **31 October 2013**. Electronic submissions are preferred.

Clio Project

Over the past year an old question has attracted renewed attention: what role should the history of medicine have in medical education? Underneath this policy question is a more plaintive one: how can we help clinicians, deans of medical schools, and medical journal editors to take history more seriously? This anxiety—or, more optimistically, the hope that good opportunities are within reach—has reached a critical mass once again and the AAHM has begun to organize an initiative to think seriously and creatively about possible strategies.

Historians and clinicians have been debating the relevance of history to medicine for more than 200 years. For centuries physicians had studied ancient writers to learn about disease and therapeutics. As medical epistemology turned increasingly to laboratory sciences, advocates for the history of medicine began to make new arguments for the relevance of our field. They described how the study of history could provide a broad perspective on the task of medicine, situate practice in its social contexts, reveal the contingency and imperfections

of medical knowledge, rehumanize an increasingly reductionist profession, inculcate professional values, and even, occasionally, provide clinically useful information. These efforts have faced persistent obstacles. Throughout the twentieth century, historians of medicine have complained about the lack of space in the medical curriculum, the lack of faculty positions, and the skepticism of students and colleagues as to the relevance of the field. As Lester King confessed in 1966, “we cannot seriously maintain that it makes ‘better’ doctors in any practical sense.” As medical ethics and medical humanities have risen to prominence in medical curricula, historians of medicine have worried about what their future at schools of medicine and allied health professions will hold.

The conversation re-emerged at the clinician-historians breakfast at the AAHM meeting in 2012. Several participants had been involved with a recent initiative, the Project to Rebalance & Integrate Medical Education (PRIME). The leaders of PRIME have tried to convince the AAMC (American Association of Medical Colleges) and the ACGME (Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education) that they should require training in the medical humanities to foster professionalism in medical students and physicians. Several historians worried that this undersells the contributions that history could make to medicine. Working with Jackie Duffin, Joe Gabriel, Jeremy Greene, Carla Keirns, and Susan Lederer, David Jones hosted a workshop in Cambridge in April about the role of history in medical education. Twenty-five historians who teach at medical schools in the US and Canada brainstormed about the obstacles they face and possible strategies for overcoming them. With one notable exception, who wondered why we should spend time on skeptical physicians when we can find eager audiences among undergraduates and public health students, the group felt strongly that it was worth engaging with clinicians in a serious way. The conversation continued and expanded at the Atlanta meeting to include librarians, archivists, and many others who were interested.

The AAHM Council has endorsed this effort to revitalize historians’ engagement with medical education. The Education and Outreach Committee will provide oversight, but progress will require individuals and groups to come forward and commit to seeing specific projects through to completion. One group from the Cambridge workshop has begun to work on a pair of papers—one for historians and one for medical educators—that will make the case for why physicians need to understand the history of medicine. Ken Ludmerer, Chris Crenner, and others have agreed to reach out to the AAMC, but only once we have our talking points in order. Many other excellent projects have been suggested, including: certificate or degree programs in history of medicine that would appeal to clinicians; online repositories of teaching materials for the history of medicine; online courses; pragmatic guidelines for clinicians and medical students on the writing of historical abstracts and paper submissions; and guidelines for promotion committee about how to assess historical scholarship. Follow up conversations are planned, likely including another workshop in Cambridge (March or April 2014) and then a more formal discussion at the AAHM in Chicago.

For questions or to get involved with the Clio Project contact Laura Hirshbein at lauradh@umich.edu or Susan Lederer at selederer@wisc.edu.

AAHM Committees, 2013-2014

Program Committee:

Jeremy Greene, Co-Chair
 Shigehisa Kuriyama, Co-Chair
 David Barnes
 Lundy Braun
 Stephen Casper
 Mariola Espinosa
 Abena Osseo-Asare

Committee on Annual Meetings:

(three-year staggered terms)

James Edmondson, Chair (through 2016)

Mindy Schwartz (2014)
Martin Pernick (2014)
Sarah Tracy (2015)
James Mohr (2016)
Janet Golden (2016)

Committee on Education and Outreach:

(three-year staggered terms)

Deborah Levine, Chair (through 2016)
Justin Barr (2014)
Kristen Ehrenberger (2014)
Carla Keirns (2014)
Karen Ross (2015)
Heather Prescott (2015)
Andrew Reis (2016)

Nominations Committee:

(through 2014)

Martin Pernick, Chair
W. Bruce Fye
Arleen Tuchman

Estes Prize Committee:

Scott Podolsky, Chair
Laurence Monnais
Dominique A. Tobbell

Pressman Burroughs Wellcome Prize:

Susan Lawrence, Chair (2014)
Dennis Doyle (2015)
Richard Keller (2016)

Welch Medal Committee:

Harold J. Cook, Chair
Pablo Gomez
Evelynn Hammonds
Alex Mold
Walter Schalick

Osler Medal Committee:

Stephen Inrig, Chair
Garth Huston
Martha Gardner
Deborah Doroshov
Hughes Evans

Shryock Medal Committee:

Chris Hamlin, Chair
Nicolas Rasmussen
Gwen Kay
Raul Nechochea
Leslie Reagan

Lifetime Achievement Award:

Rosemary Stevens, Chair
Gerry Grob
Ellen More

Garrison Lecture Committee:

Sarah Tracy, Chair
Keith Wailoo
Stephanie Brown-Clark

Publications Committee:

(six-year terms)

Arleen Tuchman, Chair (2017)
Scott Podolsky (2016)
Rima Apple (2019)

Committee on Finance:

(three-year, staggered terms)

William Rothstein, Chair (through 2014)
Jennifer Gunn (2015)
Gerald Grob (2016)

AAHM NewsLetter:

Jodi Koste
Joan Echtenkamp Klein

Delegate to the International Society for the History of Medicine: (two-year term)

Andrew Nadell (2015)

Delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies:

Caroline Hannaway (2015)

Ad Hoc Committee on Travel Grants:

(three-year, staggered terms)

Lynda Payne (2014)
Karen Kruse Thomas (2016)
Carla Bittel (2016)

Ad Hoc Committee on Student Affairs

Mary Augusta Brazelton, Chair
Walt Schalick (Faculty Advisor)

NEWS OF MEMBERS

John G. Raffensperger has a new book *Children's Surgery: A Worldwide History* published by McFarland & Company of Jefferson, NC.

David Wright has recently received the British Society for the History of Science 2013 Dingle Prize for *DOWNS: the History of a Disability* (Oxford University Press, 2011). The BSHS Dingle Prize is awarded every two years to "the best book in the history of science (broadly construed) published in English ... which is accessible to a wide audience of non-specialists."

Susan Lawrence has joined the Department of History at The Ohio State University. Her courses will include "The History of American Medicine" and "The History of the Body."

On 1 July **Norman Gevitz**, became Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs at AT Still University (ATSU) located in Kirksville, MO and Mesa AZ. As Chief Academic Officer he will have responsibility for and oversee the educational activities of six professional colleges: the Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine (KCOM); the School of Osteopathic Medicine in Arizona (SOMA); the Arizona School of Dentistry and Oral Health (ASDOH); the Missouri School of Dentistry and Oral Health (MSDOH); the School of Health Management (SHM); and the Arizona School of Health Sciences (ASHS).

Ted Brown reports that while continuing as Professor of History and Medical Humanities at the University of Rochester, he will also occupy the Charles E. and Dale L. Phelps Chair in Public Health and Policy for the period 2013-2018.

On 14 December 2012, **Susan M. Reverby** received an honorary Doctor of Social Justice, Honoris Causa, from Roosevelt University in Chicago for "her groundbreaking research on the Tuskegee Syphilis Study and her discovery of unethical medical research in Guatemala."

Keith A. Wailoo, the Townsend Martin Professor of History and Public Affairs at Princeton University, has been named vice dean of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

AAHM Vice President **Margaret Humphreys** announced the publication of her latest book, *Marrow of Tragedy: The Health Crisis of the American Civil War* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2013)

OBITUARIES**Genevieve Miller (1914-2013)**

It is with sadness that I report the passing on 23 June of Genevieve Miller at the age of 99. Reaching that age is rare enough, and I think gives credence to the notion that Genevieve lived life fully and with great commitment and determination. I never worked with Genevieve during her tenure as Director of the Dittrick Museum, but got to know her better in retirement and especially as a companion on a trip to visit London medical museums in 2004. As a way of celebrating her, permit me to briefly outline some highlights of her career attainments, many of which touch upon matters of interest to the AAHM membership.

Genevieve Miller's career registered several notable achievements, including:

- First professional staff responsible for historical collections of the Cleveland Medical Library Association, now jointly administered in the College of Arts and Sciences of Case Western Reserve University;

- Opened the Dittrick Museum to the public on a regular basis;
- Notable scholarship in the history of medicine, with emphasis upon smallpox and vaccination;
- Published important bibliographic works on the history of medicine;
- Conducted a landmark survey on the teaching of the history of medicine in American medical schools;
- Published *The adoption of inoculation for smallpox in England and France* (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1957), which received the 1962 Welch Medal from the AAHM.

After graduating from Goucher College (1935), Genevieve Miller became a research assistant for Henry Sigerist, Director of the Institute for the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University. She then pursued an M.A. in the history of medicine and became an instructor (1943-48) at Johns Hopkins. During that time she became Associate Editor of the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* and began work towards the Ph.D., which she received from Cornell University in 1955. (I have heard said that Genevieve received the first Ph.D. in the history of medicine granted to a woman in the United States, but leave it to others to confirm or refute this assertion.)

In the course of researching her dissertation Genevieve came to Cleveland, which was then home to the rare book, manuscripts, prints, and photography collections of the Surgeon General's Library (housed in the Allen Medical Memorial Library, 1942-62). While in Cleveland, she became active in the medico-historical activities of the Cleveland Medical Library Association and the Trustees of the Association invited Genevieve to evaluate their historical collections, which had fallen into a sort of limbo following the death of Howard Dittrick in 1954. She evidently impressed the Association Trustees, for they invited Genevieve to take responsibility for those collections grouped under the rubric of the Howard Dittrick Museum of

Historical Medicine, which in time subsumed rare books, archives, images, and artifacts.

Highlights of Genevieve Miller's career at the Cleveland Medical Library Association and the Dittrick Museum of Case Western Reserve University include: editing the *Bulletin of the Cleveland Medical Library Association*; developing a plan for the re-opening of the Dittrick Museum; creating the Robert M. Stecher Rare Book Room, and hiring a rare book librarian; and serving as assistant professor of the history of medicine in the School of Medicine of Western Reserve University.

While at the Dittrick, Genevieve became very involved in the AAHM. She was the first woman to serve as an officer when she became Treasurer in 1942. She gave the Garrison Lecture in 1973, served as Secretary-Treasurer from 1971-1975, and led the organization from 1978-1980 as President. Her 1976 history of the Association published in *the Bulletin of the History of Medicine* remains a standard today. The Association honored her in 1999 with the Lifetime Achievement Award.

Genevieve focused her research energies upon the status of teaching the history of medicine in American medical schools, and access to medico-historical literature in the era before the advent of online access. She compiled the *Bibliography of the History of Medicine of the United States and Canada, 1939-1960. With a historical introduction by W. B. McDaniel, 2d* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1964), and edited *A Bibliography of the Writings of Henry E. Sigerist* (Montreal: McGill University Press, 1966).

Genevieve's lifelong accomplishments in the library and archival fields were recognized in 2009 by receipt of the Lisabeth M. Holloway Award, given by the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences in recognition of "significant contributions through leadership and service to ALHHS and the profession."

When Genevieve retired in 1979, she removed to

Baltimore, where perhaps she hoped to regain some of the magic of earlier times spent there so memorably. She soon realized that she missed friends and familiar haunts in Cleveland, compelling a return here a couple of years later. In retirement in Cleveland, Genevieve enjoyed living in Judson Manor, populated by many friends also retired from CWRU, and in close proximity to the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Cleveland Orchestra, and other cultural institutions of University Circle, including of course the Dittrick. She usually showed up at these places with longtime friend A. Benedict (Ben) Schneider, M.D., a distinguished Cleveland internist and fellow arts and culture devotee. In the past twenty-five years we also saw her regularly at our lectures and programs. Genevieve was uniformly enthusiastic and complimentary of our efforts to carry on the endeavor that she once directed, and which she put on a professional footing in its fledgling years. For that, we at the Dittrick are immensely grateful and lastingly appreciative, as AAHM members should be for her years of dedicated service to the history of medicine as an emerging discipline.

Jim Edmonson
Dittrick Medical History Center

Otto M. Marx (1929-2012)

Otto M. Marx, a distinguished and influential historian of psychiatry and medicine, died on August 30, 2012, in Townshend, Vermont.

Marx was born in Heidelberg, but he graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1953 and took his M.D. at the University of California, San Francisco, in 1957. He was one of the better educated psychiatrists of his generation, with an internship at Washington University Barnes Hospital, residency at Langley Porter Institute and Herrick Memorial Hospital, with further training in psychiatric administration in Berkeley and then in psychotherapy at the University of Zürich. In 1964-1966, he was a Research Fellow in the History of Psychiatry at the Institute of Medical History at the University of Zürich, followed by a research

fellowship at the Johns Hopkins Institute of the History of Medicine.

Beginning with a paper in the *American Journal of Psychiatry* in 1965, Marx produced a series of major articles on the history of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century psychiatry in Germany and the Anglophone countries, especially contributing to the English-language literature on the history of German psychiatry. These publications were capped by his landmark revisionist article of 1972, in which he brought a new understanding to the fundamental work of Wilhelm Griesinger in German psychiatry.

Meanwhile, Marx was a busy practicing psychiatrist and teacher, with many prestigious appointments in Zürich, then the Boston area and, later, back in California. In 1985, he returned to the New England area. There was, however, an interlude in 1990-1992, when he became acting chair and then visiting professor in the Institut für Geschichte der Medizin der Ruprechtkarls-Universität in his birthplace, Heidelberg. At this same time, he resumed active publishing in the history of psychiatry and medicine, this time paying special attention to the historiography of psychiatry. In 1993-1994, he published (with Annett Moses) two volumes on the history of the teaching and research in medicine and biology in Heidelberg, *Emeriti erinnern sich: Rückblicke auf die Lehre und Forschung in Heidelberg*.

Otto Marx helped move the field of the history of psychiatry and medicine to include a dimension of social history. He will also be remembered for his informal critical influence within his generation of scholars. He not only reminded them of the influence of romantic and scientific thinking and institution building, but he showed them in action the high standards of a penetrating, restless intellect.

John Burnham
Ohio State University

ARCHIVES/LIBRARIES/MUSEUMS

The University of Cincinnati Libraries have completed a three-year project to digitize the correspondence and photographs of Albert B. Sabin, developer of the oral polio vaccine and distinguished service professor at the University of Cincinnati's College of Medicine and Children's Hospital Research Foundation from 1939-1969.

The collection is freely and publicly available via the Albert B. Sabin website at savin.uc.edu and includes approximately 35,000 letters and accompanying documents totaling 50,000 pages of correspondence between Sabin and political, cultural, social, and scientific leaders around the world. Also included are nearly 1,000 photographs documenting the events and activities worldwide that were part of Sabin's crusade to eradicate polio.

The Grolier Club is pleased to present a landmark exhibition, "Extraordinary Women in Science & Medicine: Four Centuries of Achievement," exploring the legacy of thirty-two remarkable women whose extraordinary scientific accomplishments in physics, chemistry, astronomy, mathematics, computing, and medicine changed science. "Extraordinary Women in Science & Medicine: Four Centuries of Achievement" will illuminate the often little-known careers and accomplishments of these female scientists, examining their work and lives over four centuries. More than 150 original artifacts, including books, manuscripts, serials, authors' separates, Ph.D. theses, and laboratory apparatus (such as that used by Marie Curie during her earliest work on radioactivity) will be on view, providing a remarkable overview of the scientific contributions of this eminent group. Included will be numerous items with special attributes and provenance. Of particular interest will be Emilie Du Châtelet's 1759 translation of Newton's *Principia* with the bookplate of Talleyrand; copies of all of her other scientific publications; a mathematics workbook and a letter, both in her hand; and materials about her fourteen-

year relationship with Voltaire, including a book she co-authored—although without her name on the title page. A scientific breakthrough in genetics written on a brown paper bag is displayed. The exhibition also serves to announce a falsely attributed first edition due to a typesetter's error in the seventeenth century and a variety of other bibliographical discoveries. "Extraordinary Women in Science & Medicine: Four Centuries of Achievement" highlights such luminaries of the physical sciences as Marie and Irène Curie, Marietta Blau, Lise Meitner, Maria GoeppertMayer, C.-S. Wu, Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin, and Rosalind Franklin in physics and chemistry. Astronomers include Maria Cunitz, the most advanced scholar in mathematical astronomy of the seventeenth century, and Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin, whose Ph.D. thesis in 1925 was the beginning of modern astrophysics. Among the mathematicians highlighted are Sophie Germain, Sophie Kowalevski, Emmy Noether, Emilie Du Châtelet, Maria Agnesi, and Florence Nightingale—for her work in statistics. Grace Hopper, the creator of many fundamental concepts in digital computing, is featured. Represented also are Laura Bassi, Hertha Ayrton, Marie Meurdrac, Marie Thiroux d'Arconville, Elizabeth Fulhame, and Ada, Countess of Lovelace. Among medical scientists, the exhibition features Gerti Cori, instrumental in unveiling the fundamental mechanism of metabolism; Gertrude Elion, the first to design medicines effective in the cure of cancer and viral diseases; Rosalyn Yalow, developer of the powerful analytic tool, radioimmunoassay; and Florence Sabin, whose discoveries form the basis for our current understanding of cellular immunity. Two game-changers in medical science are Rita Levi-Montalcini, discoverer of nerve growth factor, and Barbara McClintock who discovered that genes are not fixed but move—the key paradigm shift in modern genetics. Great and influential clinical physicians include Louise Bourgeois Boursier, midwife to King Henry IV and Marie de Medici of France; the pioneering pediatric neurologist Mary Putnam Jacobi; and Helen Taussig, designer of the life-saving "blue baby" operation. The exhibition is designed to pose questions about women's

recognition—or lack thereof—in the sciences. Topics treated include educational opportunities, role models, the use of social capital, individual styles of doing science, and gender issues associated with society norms of the periods. The viewer may consider such questions, for example, as who deserved and who received Nobel Prize awards among the modern women. The intention is to raise awareness about how women's roles have been limited in the development of the sciences. The exhibition was organized by Curators Ronald K. Smeltzer, Ph.D., Paulette Rose, Ph.D., and Robert J. Ruben, M.D. “Extraordinary Women in Science & Medicine: Four Centuries of Achievement” will be on view at the Grolier Club, 47 East 60th Street, New York, from 18 September to 23 November 2013. The exhibition will be open to the public free of charge, Monday–Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. An illustrated catalogue in conjunction with the exhibition will be available at the Grolier Club. For special visits with a curator as host, contact Ronald K. Smeltzer: rksmeltzer@verizon.net.

The Barnard Becker Medical Library at Washington University has started a special collections blog. You invited to follow at beckerinfo.net/arb.

Medical Center Archives of New York-Presbyterian/Weill Cornell is pleased to become a contributor to the Medical Heritage Library. A digitization micro-grant from the Metropolitan New York Library Council (METRO) has funded the digitization of historical annual reports from both the New York Hospital and the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York, as well as announcements from the Weill Cornell Medical College, and the now-defunct Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing.

New York Hospital reports from 1834 to 1962, and Medical College announcements from 1898 through 1960 are already online. Reports from the Lying-in Hospital and announcements from the School of Nursing will be added soon.

The New York Hospital (now New York-Presbyterian Hospital/Weill Cornell) was chartered in 1771. As the oldest hospital in New York City, its history is bound with the city's history. The Annual Reports are thus an invaluable resource for studying the history of health care, as well as social history, treatment of immigrants and the poor, and the social and architectural development of New York City. Reports of the Lying-in Hospital illustrate the history of women's health care, and document changes over time in practices surrounding labor and delivery. They are a resource for demographic studies, as the reports present aggregate data on details such as the national origins and occupations of patients.

Weill Cornell Medical College has an equally rich heritage. Early faculty included prominent New York physicians such as Lewis Atterbury Stimson and Oliver Hazard Payne. It was among the first medical schools in the United States to admit women on an equal basis with men. The Medical College Announcements document developments and changes in medical education throughout the 20th century, such as those brought on by the Flexner Report of 1910, and the post-war expansion of bio-medical research.

The School of Nursing was founded in 1877 as the New York Hospital Training School for Nurses. It became Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing in 1942. Many of its faculty went on to become leaders in the field of nursing. The announcements are a resource for studying women's history, the history of health care, and nursing education in New York.

News from the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine

History of Medicine Division at the National Library of Medicine invites you to the launch of its new blog, *Circulating Now*, which is intended to encourage greater exploration and discovery of

one of the world's largest and most treasured history of medicine collections.

Circulating Now will bring the NLM's diverse historical collections to life in new and exciting ways for researchers, educators, students, and anyone else who is interested in the history of medicine. Whether you are familiar with NLM's historical collections, or you are discovering them for the first time, *Circulating Now* will be an exciting and engaging resource to bookmark, share, and discuss with other readers.

Kicking off *Circulating Now* will be a series of posts that draws on the NLM's historical collections and associated others to reenact in a unique way a tumultuous event in medical and American history which occurred 132 years ago this summer: the assassination of, and attempts to save, our nation's twentieth President, James A. Garfield. Come visit *Circulating Now* at: circulatingnow.nlm.nih.gov/.

Now available from the National Library of Medicine is a **"Turning the Pages"** virtual version of Elizabeth Blackwell's *A Curious Herbal*, a book published in London in parts between 1737 and 1739. Elizabeth Blackwell (1700-1758) was the daughter of a successful Scottish merchant and one of the first women to establish herself as a botanical illustrator. Today, this book is widely recognized by scholars and the public alike for its colorful and detailed illustrations of hundreds of medicinal plants. This "Turning the Pages" project includes 38 curated images from the over 500 plates in the book. Here readers will learn about Blackwell's medicinal uses for plants, such as the white lily which she thought to be "good for all pains of the joints and contracted nerves," and the grape vine which "strengthens the stomach, helps digestion, comforts ye bowels, and is a great preservative against the plague." Blackwell originally conceived of *A Curious Herbal* to describe and illustrate medicinal plants from the New World because her husband, Alexander, had been sent to debtors' prison in London, and they had an urgent need to

raise funds. Blackwell selected and studied plant specimens at the Chelsea Physick Garden and drew the plants, while her husband wrote much of the text using his medical training.

News from the Wellcome Library

Building Development Project: The Wellcome Library will be undergoing major changes as part of the all-building development project. From 8 August to March 2014, the Library will be closed on Mondays. Our Tuesday-Saturday opening hours will remain unchanged for now. Early August 2013 to summer 2014: We will be open for business, but there may be disruptions to services and some Library areas will be temporarily closed. Most collections will be available at all times, and online resources will be available to Library members as usual. From 8 August to 31 October 2013 we will be operating a temporary Rare Materials Room. Due to restricted space, we will operate a booking system to ensure that you can access the materials you need to view. Please email the Library at library@wellcome.ac.uk if you need to consult our special collections during this period. Up-to-date information about the Library works and any changes to services can be found on the Library blog: blog.wellcomelibrary.org/label/wellcome-collection-development/. We advise that you check online before making a visit during the work. You can also follow us on Facebook www.facebook.com/Wellcomelibrary and Twitter for updates.

Digitization of First World War RAMC Material: In commemoration of the upcoming 100 year anniversary of the First World War, all material within the Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) Muniments collection relating to the First World War is being digitized as part of the Wellcome Library's Digitization Programme. The material will be digitized between June and September 2013. The RAMC Muniments collection is a major collection on military medicine, which contains reports, diaries, memoirs, photographs and memorabilia given to the Royal Army Medical Corps Museum and Library by former officers and men of the Corps. The

substantial amount of material indexed under 'First World War' covers the Balkan Front, the Dardanelles, East Africa, France and Flanders, the Home Front, India, Italy, Malta, Mesopotamia and the Middle East, Russia, Serbia and South West Africa, as well as Prisoners of War.

The First World War is of course an important event in its own right, but also, for the medical services the War was a milestone in care not only of battle casualties but also of those suffering from disease and non-battle injuries. Digitizing these extensive holdings will enable readers to access large amounts of archive material remotely from anywhere in the world, improving access to an important body of research material and providing a global resource for the study of the history of medicine. This digital resource will be made freely available online, subject to copyright, and Data Protection and privacy issues as set out in our Access to Archives Policy wellcomelibrary.org/content/documents/access-to-archives.pdf.

In order to develop this world-class digital resource access to these parts of the collection will be affected. Please see the archives digitization schedule wellcomelibrary.org/about-us/projects/digitisation/digitisation-schedules/ for further details. We regret that we are unable to make any exceptions to allow individual readers access to material, and encourage readers to contact the Archives and Manuscripts team beforehand at arch+mss@wellcome.ac.uk to ensure that material will be available for consultation. You can also check whether a specific item or collection is temporarily unavailable by searching for the item in the catalogues wellcomelibrary.org/search-the-catalogues/. If an item is unavailable, it will state 'This material is undergoing digitization and is not available for consultation.'

The RAMC collection has been on long-term deposit from the Army Medical Services Museum since 1991. The Board of Trustees of the Army Medical Services Museum decided some years ago that their long term aim would be to retrieve those

archives currently held in the Wellcome Library, and known as the RAMC Muniments Collection, and integrate them into the extensive archive collection held at the museum. As a result the archives will be in one location rather than two. As part of that plan the Board has initially requested the return of all archives relating to the First World War and certain other items. Once the Wellcome Library has digitized the material requested, it will be permanently returned to the Army Medical Services Museum in Keogh Barracks, Mytchett in Surrey where it will be publically accessible. For the present, the remainder of the RAMC Muniments collection will continue to be held at the Wellcome Library.

James Cyriax, father of orthopedic medicine:

James Henry Cyriax was a controversial figure often seen as an outsider in terms of the British medical establishment. His personal papers were acquired by the Archives and Manuscripts department of the Wellcome Library in 2009, and have recently been catalogued.

The collection is split into personal and biographical material, clinical notes and photographs, publications and material relating to the Cyriax Foundation. Very little personal material has survived, but this is unsurprising as Cyriax himself admitted that his personal life suffered as a result of his dedication to his career.

Cyriax was the son of two doctors, both of whom treated musculoskeletal disorders, and grandson of a practitioner of Swedish medical gymnastics and a chemist. Upon qualifying as a doctor in 1938, James Cyriax was appointed to the post of house surgeon to the department of orthopedic surgery at St. Thomas' Hospital, London. It didn't take long for him to realize that surgery alone was not suitable for most of his patients, and that there was a need for a corresponding department to deal with non-surgical issues.

He was particularly concerned that the x-rays used to diagnose musculoskeletal problems were

inadequate for the purpose, which meant many patients were not receiving the correct treatment for their conditions. He also saw that the lack of communication between different specialists treating a patient (physicians, surgeons, and physiotherapists) could be detrimental to their healing.

Cyriax won the Heberden prize in 1943 for his essay on the pathology and treatment of chronic sprains of the elbow. He published extensively, his best known publication being the *Textbook of Orthopaedic Medicine*, first published as a two volume work in 1954, it has since been through over ten editions. The same year the *Textbook* was first published, Cyriax was elected as a Member of the Royal College of Physicians. He never became a Fellow, possibly because of his difficult relations with his peers, who alleged that he was unable to produce scientific verification for his often controversial ideas. Although not a mainstream figure in Britain, Cyriax and his ideas found more favor abroad. He became visiting professor of orthopedic medicine at the University of Rochester, Medical Center, New York in 1975, and also taught in Australia, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand, as well as most countries in Europe.

Given that Cyriax's main contributions to medicine arose because of his direct experience with patients, and that he continued to see patients up until his death in 1985, it is unsurprising that a large amount of the archive is closed due to Data Protection considerations. In time this material will provide a rich resource for researchers such as family historians, those interested in the history and treatment of conditions such as sciatica, scoliosis, and lumbago, and those researching the relationship between the patient and the medical profession.

James Cyriax was a prominent doctor during his lifetime, and as such attracted a number of illustrious patients. Those who sought out his services included members of prominent families such as the Mitfords, British politicians including

Enoch Powell, John Profumo, and Oswald Mosley, and actors such as Anthony Quinn. As a person, Cyriax was known for his strong personality, which attracted a fiercely loyal following whilst alienating the majority of his peers. It has been suggested that he relished the controversy he caused, as he saw it as the best way of disseminating his ideas.

Since his death there have been many changes in the field of orthopedic medicine. For example, Cyriax believed that virtually all cervical, thoracic, and lumbar pain was caused by problems with intervertebral discs. This has been disproved, and today's orthopedic medicine practitioners have found that the ligaments play a much larger role chronic pain problems.

The catalogue of the personal papers of James Cyriax bit.ly/10Wq5RX can be viewed and searched online via the Wellcome Library's Archives and Manuscripts catalogue.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

The Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan, invites applications for an assistant professor level appointment in global health and/or global environment to begin 1 September 2014, pending administrative approval. We are interested in scholars whose research addresses global health and/or environment from a critical perspective. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to, infectious disease, mental health, and political economy of development. Geographic area of specialization is open but depth of ethnographic experience as well as the ability to speak to larger issues of theoretical, comparative, and interdisciplinary significance will be crucial.

The successful candidate will be a faculty member in the Department of Anthropology and participate in the University of Michigan International Studies program. The deadline for application is 19 August 2013. Please send 1) a cover letter; 2) a curriculum vitae; 3) a statement of current and future research

plans; 4) a statement of teaching philosophy and experience; 5) two samples of scholarly writing; 6) evidence of teaching excellence; 7) and the names and addresses of three references to pjl@umich.edu with “Anthro/IS Global Health & Environment Search 2013-2014” in the subject line. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. The University of Michigan is supportive of the needs of dual career couples and is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

OTHER NEWS

The American Association for the History of Nursing (AAHN) announces its 30th Annual Research Conference held on September 26-29, 2013 in Cleveland, Ohio. Co-sponsored by the **Cleveland Clinic Zielony Nursing Institute**, the conference features forums for researchers interested in sharing new research that addresses events, issues, and topics pertinent to the history of the global nursing profession, its clinical practice, and the field of nursing and health care history and includes individual papers, posters, and panel presentations.

The AAHN is thrilled to have as its Eleanor Krohn Hermann Keynote speaker Dr. Naomi Rogers, Associate Professor of History of Medicine and of Women’s and Gender Studies, Yale University who will speak on “The Most Admired Woman in America: Remembering and Forgetting in the History of Nursing.” For information about the conference please visit www.aahn.org/conference.html.

Before there was an internet, with blogs, listservs and web pages to turn to, there was the **Health/PAC Bulletin**, the hard-hitting and muckraking journal of health activism and health care system analyses and critiques. A new website, www.healthpacbulletin.org, is a complete and searchable digital collection of Health/PAC’s influential publication, which was published from 1968 through 1993. Health/PAC staffers and

authors in New York City and briefly, a West Coast office in San Francisco, wrote and spoke to health activists across the country on every issue from free clinics to women’s health struggles to health worker organizing to environmental justice. Health/PAC both reported on what was going on and reflected back on a wide variety of strategies and tactics to build a more just health care system—a conversation that continues today.

Health/PAC coined the terms “medical empire” and “medical industrial complex” to capture the ways the profit motive distorted priorities in the American health care system. It critiqued big Pharma and rising health care costs, explored the differing forms of health activism, and made it clear that a seemingly disorganized health care system was in fact quite organized to serve ends other than health care. Its first book, *The American Health Empire* (1970), published by Random House, brought its analysis to national attention. Other edited collections of the *Bulletins* followed: *Prognosis Negative* (1976) and *Beyond Crisis* (1994). Many of today’s leading health activists, reformers, and policy scholars got their start at Health/PAC.

The website adds immeasurably to the resources documenting the history of mid- to late- 20th century American health policy and politics. Activists, scholars, journalists, practitioners, professors, and students will all find these *Bulletins* a source of useful analysis and information. This is not only a way to learn about the late 20th century history, but to consider why certain issues continue to plague our health system.

The site is a work in progress and we welcome your feedback and suggestions. It was a real labor to get these collected and available and we hope you find the site a useful resource. Contact: contact@healthpacbulletin.org.

The Barbara Bates Center for the Study of the History of Nursing in collaboration with the University Library’s Schoenberg Center for Electronic Text and Image (SCETI), announces the

launch of an exciting new website, *The Philadelphia General Hospital Photo Collection*. This site, created under the direction of Dr. Jean C. Whelan, provides images of the wards and campus of the Philadelphia Almshouse and the Philadelphia General Hospital School of Nursing spanning the years 1880 to the 1970s. The uniqueness of this photo collection lies in its impressive portrayal of life in a tax supported municipal institution as it transitioned from an almshouse to a fully-fledged hospital. Its focus on nurses and nursing as an integral professional component in the life of the hospital highlights the significant contributions made by the profession to the American health care system. The breadth, depth, and scope of this collection, illuminating the daily life and work of a hospital community are vast, making it a historically important collection in the field of health care history. Please visit the site at www.nursing.upenn.edu/history/Pages/PGH-Photo-Site.aspx.

The PGH website represents one of the Bates Center's digital projects, the first of which was the *Nursing, History and Health Care* website (NHHC) www.nursing.upenn.edu/nhhc/Pages/Welcome.aspx, also created under the direction of Dr. Whelan. The NHHC site provides a lens through which scholars, students, clinicians, journalists, policy makers, and consumers can understand the historical roots of issues and challenges faced by the nursing profession as it devised ways and means of delivering nursing care services to the American public and addresses a wide range of topics vital to comprehending and broadening our understanding of health care and nursing concerns, including the role of professional nurses, nurse shortages, workplace problems, and public health issues.

We invite AAHM members to check out both sites and welcome comments and suggestions which can be sent to nhistory@nursing.upenn.edu.

The Bates Nursing History Center is pleased to announce its 2013 Fall Bi-Monthly Seminar Series in which cross-disciplinary scholars present topics of interest to the history of nursing and health care

community. The Fall series speakers and dates are Drs. Antonio Claret García Martínez of the University of Huelva (Spain) and Manuel Jesús García Martínez of the University of Seville (Spain) (September 18); University of Pennsylvania Doctoral Student Katherine Smith (September 25); Drexel University's Dr. Michael Yudell (October 9); University of Pennsylvania Doctoral Student Amanda Mahoney (October 13); Bates Center Fellow Saffiyah Okye (November 13); and University of Maryland's Dr. Marion Moser Jones (November 20). The Spring Series will begin on January 29, 2014 with speakers TBA.

The seminar series, which is also available via webinar, is open to all and welcomes scholars and other interested individuals to attend. For those interested in further information on the seminar series and to obtain a complete listing of speakers and topics as well as how to register for the webinars, please visit the Center's website at www.nursing.upenn.edu/history.

The Croatian Scientific Society for the History of Health Culture and the Rijeka University School of Medicine invites you to submit your paper to its international journal, *AMHA-Acta Medico-Historica Adriatica* hrcak.srce.hr/ambha?lang=en. All papers submitted by the end of September this year will be considered for publication in the next issue of *AMHA*.

AMHA publishes original scientific papers, preliminary communications, review articles, professional papers, essays, conference papers, book reviews, written in English, and in the languages of the Adriatic and Central European countries. Contributions must aim at advancing knowledge of the history of medicine and other scientific disciplines, as well as of the cultural heritage of the Adriatic and Central Europe in its broadest sense. For additional information contact Prof. Ante Škrobonja, M.D., Ph.D., Editor in Chief, *AMHA* at ambha.editor@gmail.com.

In October of 2013, Howard Markel, M.D., Ph.D., the George E. Wantz Distinguished Professor of the History of Medicine at the University of Michigan, will assume the role of editor-in-chief of *the Milbank Quarterly*. Published for more than eighty years, *The Milbank Quarterly* features peer-reviewed original research, policy review, and analysis from academics, clinicians, and policymakers. According to the Institute for Scientific Information, the *Quarterly* has either led or been in the top three for “impact factor: (based on citations of published articles) of seventy-six journals in Health Care Sciences & Services and of sixty-two journals in Health Policy & Services since 2003. The *Quarterly*’s multidisciplinary approach and commitment to applying the best empirical research to practical policymaking offer in-depth assessments of the social, economic, historical, legal, and ethical dimensions of health and health care policy.

Along with first rate, peer reviewed empirical studies on population health and public health policy, Dr. Markel would like to extend an invitation to historians of medicine, public health, and health and society to submit broad, conceptual, thoughtful historical essays to the *Quarterly*. For questions, suggestions and advice, please feel free to write Dr. Markel at howard@umich.edu.

The Center for the History of Family Medicine (CHFM) announces the winner of the 2013 CHFM Fellowship in the History of Family Medicine is Constance E. Putnam, Ph.D. of Concord, Massachusetts, who has been awarded the Third Annual Fellowship for her project “Rural General Practice as Forerunner of Today’s Family Practice.”

Dr. Putnam is an independent scholar and researcher and is the author of numerous books and articles in the field of medical history, bioethics, and medical education. She holds a Ph.D. from Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts, and formerly served as an Instructor in Biomedical Ethics at Simmons College in Boston.

Dr. Putnam’s fellowship project will focus on a largely unexamined archive of letters and papers from her personal collection that detail the life and career of a general practitioner (GP) from rural northern New England who practiced during the middle decades of the twentieth century – a period often nostalgically referred to as a “Golden Age” in American medicine.

According to Dr. Putnam, “For historians as well as for physicians, richer insights into the ways and extent to which the best of the GP era has or has not been retained in the Family Practice era should improve understanding of the potential and benefits of Family Medicine as a specialty today. . . I believe that the more patients in general understand about the nature of medical care—whenever, wherever, and however delivered—the better the whole system will work for all of us.”

Dr. Putnam plans to prepare two articles for publication from her resulting research, one for physicians and one for medical historians, and eventually intends to publish a book comprising a collection of letters from her archive. On receiving the fellowship award Dr. Putnam said, “I am gratified to have the CHFM recognize the potential value of my project, and I very much look forward to the opportunity to see how the archive of which I have custody meshes with the current archival holdings of the CHFM.”

The Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science (SAHMS) invites paper proposals for its sixteenth annual meeting on 27 February-1 March 2014, in St. Louis, Missouri, hosted by the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

SAHMS welcomes papers on the history of medicine and science, broadly construed to encompass historical, literary, anthropological, philosophical, and sociological approaches to health care and science including race, disabilities and gender studies. Participants may propose individual papers or panels of several papers on a particular theme.

Each presenter is limited to 20 minutes, with additional time for questions and discussion. Please do not submit papers that have already been published, presented, or scheduled for presentation at another meeting. All participants are responsible for their own travel expenses and must pay registration costs in advance of the meeting. Student travel awards are available each year; click here www.sahms.net/SAHMS_2014_student_travel_grants.pdf for the guidelines. Students MUST follow these guidelines to be considered. Online submission will be available by August at www.sahms.net. For further information about the program or SAHMS please contact the Program Chair, Michael A. Flannery at flannery@uab.edu. Deadline: 30 September 2013.

We recently launched our new academic blog titled **Central and Eastern European History of Medicine Network**. Our aim is to bring together historians of medicine working on Central and Eastern Europe and to facilitate the exchange of ideas, research experiences, and resources. We would like to invite you to visit our website at ceehmnetwork.wordpress.com/. We warmly welcome guest contributors to the blog; please feel free to contact us via the website or email.

University of California at Los Angeles invites highly-qualified applicants to the Social Sciences Track of its NIH-funded Medical Scientist Training Program (MSTP). Trainees in the full-time 8-9 year program will pursue the M.D. degree concurrently with a Ph.D. in the social sciences field of their interest—History, Anthropology, Sociology, or a related discipline. They will be prepared to carry out interdisciplinary research studies of medical and health services problems within their cultural, historical, and socioeconomic contexts. Applicants should indicate their interest in MSTP in their AMCAS application, due 1 November 2013, and will then be asked to submit a supplemental application by 1 December. For more information, see mstp.healthsciences.ucla.edu or contact Joel Braslow, M.D., Ph.D., jbraslow@mednet.ucla.edu.

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