



Newsletter

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

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GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT

With the memories of the Boston meeting still fresh in mind, it is clear that the history of medicine is flourishing as a field. Stimulating papers covering an unusually broad range of topics were presented, and informal conversations were more wide-ranging and stimulating still. Attendance was high (registration was approximately 450), the facilities and hospitality were outstanding, and remarkable morale and camaraderie were present throughout. Members of the Program and Local Arrangements Committees are to be thanked and congratulated, as are all of the participants, who helped make the meeting so stimulating and enjoyable.

Nevertheless, at this moment in our history, the American Association for the History of Medicine is encountering significant challenges as an organization. The problem is financial. Our endowment, like that of most institutions, has shrunk dramatically in the midst of the poor market conditions of the past three years. In addition, a number of special expenses have further weakened our financial position. For instance, the Association had to pay nearly \$18,000 to meet our hotel obligations for the 2002 meeting in Kansas City. As a result, we are in a weaker financial position than at any time in the last generation. Though we are not yet in dire straits, we do face the specter that if economic and investment conditions continue to erode, we might not be able to meet all our financial responsibilities in the future.

To address this problem, after consultation among the Officers and Council of the AAHM, members of the Finance Committee, and a variety of other leaders of the organization, the AAHM is officially beginning as of now an annual fund-raising campaign to bolster the organization's financial health. Details remain to be worked out, but the principles are as follows. We are seeking to "endow our prizes." Each year the AAHM incurs significant expenses relating to the Garrison Lecture, the Lifetime Achievement Award, the Osler and Shyrock Medals, the Welch Medal, and a number of travel assistance grants. The sum needed to endow these prizes (ie, to allow us to pay them from the interest or earnings on principal), is approximately \$300,000. Thus, \$300,000 is our target figure.

Later in the year, members of the AAHM will be receiving formal solicitation letters, but I wanted to alert you to developments while plans are still being formed and while additional ideas and input anyone might have could be incorporated. Contributions should be made payable to "The History of Medicine Foundation." No gift is too large or too small, and all gifts are fully tax deductible. Donors may wish to contribute to the General Prize Fund or to a specific prize. Particularly at the end of the calendar year, the officers and I hope you will consider the AAHM as one of the charitable or philanthropic causes you support with your year-end contributions. Donors will be personally thanked by the Association, and the *NewsLetter* will regularly print an honor roll of contributors. The campaign will be continued on an annual basis until the objective of endowing our prizes is met. Consultants in the development field inform us that this is an achievable goal for an organization of our size. They say that with a committed membership, the process should take us a few years to several years. I am delighted to point out that we are off to a good start: we have already received some generous, unsolicited gifts.

It is a pleasure and a privilege to serve as President of the AAHM. I look forward to hearing your thoughts about the annual giving campaign or any other matter that might be on your mind. As always, I can be reached by telephone (314-362-8073), email kludmere@im.wustl.edu, or regular mail (Washington University Department of Medicine; 660 South Euclid Avenue; Campus Box 8066; St. Louis, MO 63110). **-Ken Ludmerer**

AAHM NEWS

Call for Papers, 2004 Annual Meeting American Association for the History of Medicine

The American Association for the History of Medicine invites submissions in any area of medical history for its 77th annual meeting, to be held in Madison, Wisconsin, 29 April - 2 May 2004. The Association welcomes papers on topics related to the history of health and healing; of medical ideas, practices, and institutions; and of illness, disease, and public health, from all eras and regions of the world. In addition to single-paper proposals, the program committee welcomes proposals for sessions and luncheon workshops; individual papers for those sessions will be judged on their own merits.

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 by the *Bulletin*.

Please send eight copies of a one-page abstract (350 words maximum) to the Program Committee Co-Chair, Barron H. Lerner, M.D., Ph.D., Columbia University, 630 West 168th Street, Box 11, New York, NY 10032-3702. Abstracts should clearly state findings and conclusions as well as research questions. They should also provide the following information on the same sheet: name, preferred mailing address, work and home telephone numbers, e-mail address, present institutional affiliation, and academic degrees. Abstracts must be received by 15 September 2003. E-mail or faxed proposals will not be accepted. Notification of acceptance will be sent out no later than 15 December.

Small travel grants are available for independent scholars, graduate students, and people traveling from abroad. To apply please see the following website: "<http://www.histmed.org/Travelgrantapplication.htm>".

Pressman-Burroughs Wellcome Award, 2004.

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 \$2,500 is given in even-numbered years for

outstanding work in twentieth-century history of medicine or medical science, 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., 1999-2003). The application must include a c.v., the dissertation abstract, a one-page summary of the proposed book; a description (not exceeding two pages) of the work to be undertaken for publication; and two letters of support from faculty members knowledgeable about the applicant's dissertation.

The award will be presented at the 2004 annual meeting of the AAHM, to be held in Madison, Wisconsin, from April 29 to May 2. The application, including all supporting materials, must be postmarked by December 31, 2003, and addressed to the Chair of the Pressman-Burroughs Wellcome Committee, Susan E. Lederer, Ph.D., Section of the History of Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, P.O. Box 208015, New Haven, CT 06520-8015. More information may be obtained from the AAHM website "www.histmed.org" or from the Committee Chair (telephone: 203-785-4338 or at "susan.lederer@yale.edu").

Osler Medal Essay Contest, 2004. 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. The writer of the winning essay will be invited to attend the 2004 AAHM meeting, 29 April-2 May, in Madison, Wisc., where the medal will be conferred. Reasonable travel expenses will be provided, as will a two-year complimentary membership in the AAHM. If the Osler Medal Committee also selects an essay for honorable mention, its author will receive a two-year complimentary membership in the Association.

All students who are candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine or Doctor of Osteopathy, or are graduates of the class of 2003, are eligible. The essay must have been written while the entrant was a student in good standing. Students who have the Ph.D. or are A.B.D. (all but dissertation) in history or related fields are not eligible for the Osler Award. Students in M.D./Ph.D. programs in history or related fields are not eligible for the Osler Award but are eligible for the Shryock Award.

Essays may pertain to the historical development of a contemporary medical problem, or to a topic within the health sciences related to a discrete period of the past, and should demonstrate either original research or an unusual appreciation and understanding of the problems discussed. The essay (maximum 10,000 words, including endnotes) must be entirely the work of one contestant.

Complete contest information may be viewed on the AAHM website "www.histmed.org/Awards" or obtained from the Osler Medal Committee chair: Alan M. Kraut, Ph.D., 6013 Sonoma Road, Bethesda, MD 20817 (e-mail: "akraut@american.edu"). Entries must be postmarked no later than 1 February 2004.

Shryock Medal Essay Contest, 2004. 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. The essay (maximum 10,000 words, including endnotes) must be the result of original research or show an unusual appreciation and understanding of problems in the history of medicine. In particular, the committee will judge essays on the quality of writing, appropriate use of sources, and ability to address themes of historical significance.

The winner will be invited to attend the 2004 meeting of the Association, 29 April-2 May, in Madison, Wisc., where the medal will be conferred. Reasonable travel expenses for the winner will be provided, as will a two-year complimentary membership in the AAHM. If the Shryock Medal Committee also selects an essay for honorable mention, its author will receive a two-year complimentary membership in the AAHM.

Students must be enrolled in a graduate program at the time of submission. (Students enrolled in M.D./Ph.D. programs in history or related fields are eligible to apply only for the Shryock Award.)

Complete contest information may be viewed on the AAHM website "www.histmed.org/Awards" or obtained from the Shryock Medal Committee chair: Kim Pelis, Ph.D., USU/MEH, 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814 (e-mail: "kpelis@usuhs.mil"). Essays must be postmarked no later than 1 February 2004.

Notes from the Secretary-Treasurer

Research in Progress: Every two years the AAHM gathers together a list of members' current research activities and publishes the compilation under the name *Research in Progress*. You will find inserted into this newsletter a form from Dr. Ranee Chakravorty, our hard-working (volunteer!) editor of *RIP* these past 14 or so years, for you to complete and return to him at the address given on the sheet. You can retype the info on your word processor if that's easier. He is not equipped for electronic submissions, so you must mail the sheet to him by regular mail. Please submit the information on time so that the compilation is as complete as possible. You will receive your copy of *RIP* early in 2004.

Presidential Inaugurations: About a year ago I suddenly began receiving in the mail invitations to attend inaugurations of university presidents around the country. Knowing that I wasn't that important a person and that universities probably did not send these sorts of invitations as a mass mailing (they included RSVP cards, embossed invitations to fancy dinners and receptions, and instructed to wear academic regalia if I agreed to attend), I wondered why me? Turns out the AAHM is now a "learned society," one of 67 humanities-based non-profit scholarly organizations that are members of the American Council of Learned Societies. As such, the AAHM is placed on invitation lists for head-of-university inaugurations. We may send a representative if the President or other officers cannot attend, so you may receive a request from the officers to attend such an event in your town as the AAHM

The AAHM NewsLetter is published three times a year by the American Association for the History of Medicine, Inc., and distributed free of charge to the membership.

AAHM Officers

Kenneth M. Ludmerer, MD, President
Jacqueline Duffin, MD, PhD, Vice President
Todd L. Savitt, PhD, Secretary-Treasurer

The Association's website is "www.histmed.org".

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News items of 250 words or less are invited and may be submitted by e-mail (preferred).

Fax, or regular mail. Deadlines: February 10, June 10, September 10.

rep. Thanks in advance. (And you'll usually get a free, nice meal and the chance to sit next to a famous scholar-type person.)

Editorial Request: Since the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* has reduced the space given to notes and events the AAHM Constituent Societies are encouraged to submit reports of meetings and activities to the *NewsLetter* for the information and encouragement of other members and groups. Please submit your reports to the Editor before the announced deadlines for each issue. Individual members may also submit material of general interest to the *NewsLetter*.

CALLS FOR PAPERS

"Alexander von Humboldt: From the Americas to the Cosmos"; in commemoration of a visit from Alexander von Humboldt to the United States in 1804 at the invitation of President Thomas Jefferson, the Graduate Center of the City University of New York will host an interdisciplinary conference devoted to Humboldt and his legacy on October 14-16, 2004. The principal focus will be Humboldt's activity in, relationship to, and impact on the Americas, but all proposals will be considered. Areas of interest include Humboldt's scientific work and publications, political ideas and advocacy of human rights, paintings, travel writing, friendships, as well as his fame, image and influence in various parts of the Americas. For more information, please visit: "www.humboldtconference.org".

The Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science (SAHMS) announces a call for papers for its sixth annual meeting to be held February 27-28, 2004, in Augusta, Georgia. The SAHMS meeting will be co-hosted by the Medical College of Georgia School of Medicine, Augusta State University and the Center for the Study of Georgia History. The meeting will be held at Augusta State University, within walking distance of the Partridge Inn (conference hotel) located in the Summerville Historic District. The conference fee will include a dinner on Friday evening in a private home in the historic district, a tour of the Morris Museum of Southern Art, continental breakfasts and lunches. SAHMS welcomes papers on the history of medicine and science, broadly defined to include historical, literary, anthropological, philosophical, and sociological approaches to the history of health care and science. The

SAHMS meeting does not focus solely on southern history of medicine and science topics but is international in scope. The society's name relates only to the location of its annual meeting. Papers from scholars from all areas of the country are welcome, as are international guests. Participants may propose individual papers or symposiums of several papers devoted to a particular topic or theme. PhD students are invited to submit works in progress and should indicate their PhD student status.

Please submit a one-page (approximately 250 words) abstract of each paper. Also include a one-page c.v. with phone/fax and e-mail addresses. Papers should be submitted no later than September 15, 2003. Prospective participants should not submit papers already published, already presented or scheduled for presentation at another meeting. Electronic submissions are preferred. The program will be announced by early November 2003. All presenters will be responsible for their own travel and registration costs. Send proposals to: Arlene W. Keeling, PhD, RN, Chair, 2004 Program Committee, SAHMS, McLeod Hall, The University of Virginia School of Nursing, Charlottesville, VA 22908; e-mail: "awk2z@virginia.edu".

The Francis C. Wood Institute of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia is planning a major conference on **medicine in the U.S. circa 1800**, to be held November 4-6, 2004. Co-sponsors will include the American Philosophical Society, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the McNeil Center for Early American Studies at the University of Pennsylvania. The conference is timed to coincide with the opening of a national touring exhibition on the Lewis and Clark expedition at Philadelphia's Academy of Natural Sciences.

This will be a scholarly conference intended to generate papers suitable for publication as a collection. Participants will be expected to submit a 25-to 30-page draft one month in advance of the conference. These papers will not be generally pre-circulated, but will be made available to session commentators. Oral presentations will be limited to summaries of 20 to 25 minutes.

Session topics may include, but are not limited to: Health and the environment in the expanding United States; The convergence of European, African and Native American medical traditions; Military medicine in new republic; Philadelphia medicine after the yellow fever epidemics;

Women as healers and caretakers in the early nineteenth century; Health care on the Lewis and Clark expedition; Medical botany and the American west; Medical theory and medical practice circa 1800; The organization of health care in the early United States; and Urban public health at the start of the nineteenth century.

Proposals are invited on any of these topics, or any other topic pertinent to the general theme of the conference. Submissions of individual papers or of complete sessions are welcome. Proposals are due September 30, 2003, and the conference program will be finalized by the middle of November. Those selected to present papers will receive assistance with travel expenses.

Proposals - of no more than 500 words for individual papers or 1000 words for sessions - may be submitted as email attachments or in paper form. Proposals should be accompanied by CVs of all participants. Proposals and requests for further information should be directed to: Gabriela Zoller, Assistant to the Director, Division of Historical and Museum Services, The College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 19 South 22nd Street, Philadelphia PA 19103; 215.563.3737 ext. 305; or "gzoller@collphyphil.org".

International Society for the History of Medicine meeting, the Organizing Committee invites you to participate in the meeting, to be held at: Mexico City from 17 - 20 September 2003. The host institution and meeting location is the Palacio de la Escuela de Medicina, Faculty of Medicine, UNAM. The meeting main themes are: Teaching of History of Medicine; Scientific interchanges between the Old and the New World; and Miscellaneous.

Abstracts of papers and posters no longer than 1000 words, may be submitted in English, French or Spanish, (official languages) in Word format, as well as your registration form, before July 15, 2003, by: e mail, as an attachment to: "palacio_medicina@salud.gob.mx" or by ordinary mail including the file on a 3.5 diskette or CD copy to: Dr. Carlos Viesca ,Brasil No. 33, Mexico, 06020, DF.

The meeting registration fee is \$280.00 US dollars for ISHM, SMHFM and Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine members; \$330.00 US dollars for non-members and \$180.00 US dollars for accompanying person and students. After August 10th,

2003, fees will increase. For further information see: "<http://www.palaciomedicina.unam.mx/reunion2>".

The Journal of Policy History issues a call for papers for a **Conference on Policy History** to be held in St. Louis, May 20-23, 2004. Program chairs are Suzanne Mettler and Julian Zelizer. All topics concerning the history, development and implementation of public policy, as well as American political development, broadly conceived will be considered. Complete sessions are encouraged, but individual paper proposals are welcome. The deadline for proposals is September 15, 2003. Please send two (2) copies of proposals, including a one-page summary of each paper and a C.V. of each panelist to Policy Conference, *Journal of Policy History*, Saint Louis University, 3800 Lindell Blvd. P. O. Box 56907, St. Louis, MO 63156-0907. For further information consult: "<http://www.slu.edu/departments/jph/callforpapers.htm>".

FELLOWSHIPS/GRANTS

The Friends of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries are pleased to announce their Grants-In-Aid. We have increased our grants to \$1,500, with an extra \$500 for those coming from outside North America. Despite this increase, this grant is intended as partial support to facilitate research and in most cases will require further funds to make it through the grant period. (We are currently updating our web page as the current one does not yet reflect the grant increase.) "<http://giving.library.wisc.edu/friends/grant-in-aid.shtml>"

For more information contact: Tom Garver, Liaison, Friends of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries, 728 State Street, Madison, WI 53706; (608) 265-2505; FAX: (608) 265-2754; E-mail: "friends@library.wisc.edu".

ACLS Burkhardt Fellowships for Recently Tenured Scholars, nine Burkhardt Fellowships are offered annually to faculty in the humanities and related social sciences who have begun tenured contracts at U.S. or Canadian institutions during the five years preceding their proposed fellowships. Application must be made directly to the American Council of Learned Societies by October 1. Further information and applications are available from the ACLS Fellowship Office, 228 East

45th Street, New York, NY 0017-3398; e-mail: "grants@acls.org".

The Francis A. Countway Library Fellowship in the History of Medicine 2004-2005 provides a stipend of up to \$5,000 to support travel, lodging, and incidental expenses for a flexible period between June 1, 2004, and May 31, 2005. Besides conducting research, the fellow will present a seminar or lecture at the Countway Library and submit a report on the results of his/her residency. The fellowship proposal should demonstrate that the Countway Library has resources central to the research topic. Preference will be given to applicants who live beyond commuting distance of the Countway. The application, outlining the proposed project (proposal should not exceed five pages), 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, 2004. The appointment will be announced by March 31, 2004. Applications should be sent to: Thomas A. Horrocks, Associate Director for Special Collections and Joseph Garland Librarian, Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, 10 Shattuck Street, Boston, MA 02115.

National Humanities Center Fellowships 2004-2005 offers 40 residential fellowships for advanced study. Applicants must hold doctorate or have equivalent scholarly credentials, and a record of publication is expected. Both senior and younger scholars are eligible for fellowships, but the latter should be engaged in research other than the revision of a doctoral dissertation. Fellowships are for the academic year (September through May). Scholars from any nation and humanistically inclined individuals from the natural and social sciences, the arts, the professions, and public life, as well as from all fields of the humanities, are eligible. Applicants submit the Center's form supported by a curriculum vitae, a 1000-word project proposal, and three letters of recommendation. You may request application material from Fellowship Program, National Humanities Center, Post Office Box 12256, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709-2256, or obtain the form and instructions from the Center's Web site. Applications and letters of recommendation must be postmarked by October 15, 2003. Materials may also be requested via e-mail at "nhc@ga.unc.edu".

Research Support Programs -- The Rockefeller Archive Center, a division of The Rockefeller

University, preserves and makes available for scholarly research the archives of members of the Rockefeller family, The Rockefeller University, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. The Center also holds the records of non-Rockefeller philanthropies. The Archive Center's collections provide unique insights into worldwide developments and important issues from the late 19th and 20th centuries. The Center currently operates five programs to promote and support research in its collections: Grants-in-Aid; Targeted Grants – Topic for 2004: Research on New States after Colonialism; Grants to Support Research in the Paul Ehrlich Collection; Rockefeller Archive Center Residencies in the History of Basic Medical Research; and The Rockefeller Archive Center Scholar-in-Residence Program. Applications are due by November 30, 2003, and recipients will be announced at the end of March 2004. See the Center's web site: "<http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr>" for detailed information on the collections and information and applications pertaining to its grant programs.

LIBRARIES/MUSEUMS

News from the History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine. Michael North has been appointed Head, Book Collections, in the History of Medicine Division at the National Library of Medicine. Before filling this newly created position, he was a rare book cataloger in HMD for two and a half years. He has also worked at the Grolier Club, the New York Academy of Medicine, and Georgetown University Library. Trained in Latin, Greek, and linguistics, as well as library science, Mr. North has published frequently on the holdings of libraries where he has worked. His *French Book Sale Catalogues in the Grolier Club Library, 1643-1830* will be published shortly.

Six new finding aids now appear on the History of Medicine Division website, all pertaining to oral history collections: Edward Shorter's *The Health Century* (OH 136); Stephen Strickland's project on NIH extramural programs (OH 137); National Institute of Mental Health (OH 144); Primary care (OH 146); Study of the Sick conference: (OH 148); and Wyndham Miles NIH Oral History Collection (OH 149). The HMD website address is "www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/hmd.html".

On October 14, 2003, the National Library of Medicine will open a major new exhibit, "Changing the Face of

Medicine: Celebrating America's Women Physicians." There is a preview at "www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/hmd.html".

Anatomical Revisioning, an exhibit of contemporary medical illustration, opened in the National Library of Medicine on June 12, 2003. The exhibit consists of selections from a recent juried competition organized by the Association of Medical Illustrators. Artwork on display ranges from traditional pen and ink drawings to images created entirely with computer software. The exhibit is located in the foyer of NIH Building 38 and runs through September 12, 2003.

Recent Public Lectures at NLM:

January 15 : Esther M. Sternberg, "Emotions and Disease: From Balance of Humors to Balance of Molecules."

February 12 : Jennifer J. Connor, "George Gould and American Medical Publishing Around 1900."

March 12: Victoria Harden, "NIH History in Images."

May 7: David M. Morens, "The 1832 Cholera Epidemic in Paris."

Anesthesia History Exhibit at the Alabama Museum of the Health Sciences An exhibit entitled "The History of Anesthesiology" is currently on view at the Alabama Museum of the Health Sciences on the third floor of the Lister Hill Library at 1700 University Blvd in the heart of the University of Alabama at Birmingham campus. This exhibit features numerous panels and objects on loan from the American Society of Anesthesiologists' Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology in Park Ridge, Illinois, and the Crawford W. Long Museum in Jefferson, Georgia.

The exhibit is a joint project between the Alabama Museum and the UABSOM Department of Anesthesiology's History of Anesthesia Section. Viewing hours for the exhibit are Monday-Friday from 9:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. More information about the Alabama Museum (adjacent to the Reynolds Historical Library) can be found at "<http://www.uab.edu/historical/museum.htm>".

Discovery and early development of insulin, a major

new web site was officially launched on May 3rd at: "<http://digital.library.utoronto.ca/insulin/>". This site documents the initial period of the discovery and development of insulin, 1920-1925, by presenting over seven thousand pages of images, reproducing original documents ranging from laboratory notebooks and charts, correspondence, writings, and published papers to photographs, awards, clippings, scrapbooks, printed ephemera and artifacts. Drawing mainly on the Banting, Best and related collections housed at the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library and the Archives and Records Management Services at the University of Toronto, it also includes significant holdings from the Aventis Pasteur (formerly Connaught) Archives, and the personal collection of Dr. Henry Best.

OBITUARY

Frederic Lawrence Holmes, born in Cincinnati in 1932, died in New Haven on 27 March 2003. He received his B.S. degree in quantitative biology from MIT in 1954, and took special satisfaction from rowing for MIT at Henley. He received the Ph.D. in History of Science from Harvard in 1962.

In 1964, after two years of teaching at MIT, Larry joined the Yale faculty, and left in 1972 to become professor and department chair at the University of Western Ontario. In 1977 he returned to Yale as a full professor and Chair of the Section of the History of Medicine in the School of Medicine. He became Avalon Professor in 1985, and from 1982 to 1987 was Master of Jonathan Edwards College. He was responsible for the establishment of a Ph.D. program in 1986, and was the chief engine behind the creation in 2002 of the Program in the History of Medicine and Science.

His major studies include *Claude Bernard and Animal Chemistry* (1974), *Lavoisier and the Chemistry of Life* (1985), a two volume exploration of *Hans Krebs* (1991-93), *Meselson, Stahl, and the Replication of DNA* (2001), and *Investigative Pathways: Patterns and Stages in the Careers of Experimental Scientists*, which the Yale University Press will publish in 2004. During his final illness he completed the core chapters of *Between Molecular Biology and the Classical Gene: The Pathway of Seymour Benzer into the rII Region*. He was awarded the History of Science Society's Schumann Prize (1962), Pfizer Prize (1975), and Sarton Medal (2000); the

American Association for the History of Medicine=s Welch Medal (1978); and the American Chemical Society= s Dexter Award (1994). He was President of the History of Science Society in 1981-1983, and became a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1994 and a Member of the American Philosophical Society in 2000. by John Harley Warner, Yale University

NEWS

Sara N. Shostak, a Ph.D. candidate in Sociology at the University of California, San Francisco, has been selected as the next DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Memorial Fellow in the History of Biomedical Sciences and Technology at the NIH. Ms. Shostak's project during her fellowship year will be "Modeling Carcinogenesis: Transgenic Research at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, 1990-2000."

The Health of the Country: How American Settlers Understood Themselves and Their Land (Basic Books, 2002), by **Conevery Bolton Valencius**, has won the 2003 George Perkins Marsh Prize for the best book in environmental history from the American Society for Environmental History. *The Health of the Country* documents the connections felt by nineteenth-century Americans between their physical well-being and the lands that they claimed and farmed. Valencius is an assistant professor of history at Washington University in St. Louis, where she is at work on a second book, *The River Ran Backward*, chronicling the great New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-12. This next project promises less ague, but still has a few good miasmas circling round.

MEETINGS

Announcing The First Annual Joint Atlantic Seminar In The History Of Medicine, October 3-4, 2003, Johns Hopkins University, Institute of the History of Medicine. Graduate students studying in fields related to the history of medicine will present talks on topics related to the history of health and healing; of medical ideas, practices, and institutions; and of illness, disease, and public health, from all eras and regions of the world. For further information contact Ryan Gregory, graduate student coordinator, at "scgregor@sas.upenn.edu", or see "www.jointatlantic.org". A limited amount of travel support will be available from the Institute of the History of Medicine (JHU) for students whose papers are

accepted, and whose home programs are not able to subsidize their travel.

On Call: The History and Future of Medical Residency Programs, a symposium sponsored by the Accreditation Council on Graduate Medical Education and the Center for the History of Medicine at the University of Michigan, on September 25, 2003 from 1 to 5pm at the University of Chicago's Gleacher Center, 450 N. Cityfront Plaza, Chicago, Illinois.

What are the opportunities and challenges for medical residency programs in the United States today and in the future? How will the ACGME's new duty hour standards affect residents and residency programs? What can we learn about doctoring and the medical profession from the history of residency and internship programs over the past century? Those are among the questions that will be debated and discussed at this public symposium, which is geared to physicians, residents, nurses, hospital administrators and anyone interested in graduate medical education.

Introduction: Howard Markel, M.D., Ph.D., Panelists: David C. Leach, M.D., Executive Director, ACGME, "Resident Duty Hours: Complicated or Complex?"; Siddhartha Mukherjee, M.D., Fellow, Dana Farber/Partners Cancer Care and Harvard Medical School, "The Residency Legacy: Working Hours and Reworking Ours"; David Rothman, Ph.D., Bernard Schoenberg Professor of Social Medicine and Director, Center for the Study of Society and Medicine at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, "Residency Training and Medicine as a Profession: Match or Mismatch?" Moderator: Alexandra Minna Stern, Ph.D., Associate Director, Center for the History of Medicine, University of Michigan.

Admission is free, but space is limited. To register, contact Marsha Miller, the ACGME's associate executive director for RRC Activities, (312) 755-5041 or "mmiller@acgme.org".

Scientific Knowledge & Cultural Diversity, 3-6 June 2004, Barcelona, Spain, within the main conference theme of "Scientific Knowledge & Cultural Diversity" there are the following discussion topics: Native Knowledge & Modern Science; History Of Science & Popularization Of Science; Science Communication & Social Participation; and Fields & Strategies Of Science

Communication. For further information see “<http://www.pcst2004.org/>”.

The Society of Civil War was formed in 1980 by six medical re-enactors, who felt that there was a need to open communications among those who did this specialty in our hobby. Today, the Society boasts over 400 members and is continually growing. The specific goal of the Society of Civil War Surgeons is to promote, both for its members and the general public, a deep and abiding appreciation for the rich heritage of the Civil War era. To accomplish this, the Society will foster fellowship, providing a continuing forum for education and the exchange of information, and provide communications among people who have similar interests. *The Journal of Civil War Medicine*, published quarterly consists of reprints of original articles that were written by the actual participants, articles written specifically for the journal and peer reviewed, and articles that have appeared in other publications for which reprint permission has been obtained.

The Society hosts an annual conference that consists of lectures and presentations by members and nationally recognized Civil War experts. The Society is open to anyone, not just reenactors, who is interested in any aspect of Civil War era medicine. For further information consult “www.civilwarsurgeons.org” or write to Peter J. D’Onofrio, PhD, President, 539 Bristol Drive, S.W., Reynoldsburg, OH 43068.

POSITIONS

Institute For Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, School of Historical Studies Memberships 2004-2005: A community of scholars where intellectual inquiry, research and writing is carried out in the best of circumstances, the Institute offers Members libraries, offices, seminar and lecture rooms, subsidized housing, stipends and other services. Open to all fields of historical research, the School of Historical Studies' principal interests are history of western, near eastern and far eastern civilizations, Greek and Roman civilization, history of Europe (medieval, early modern, and modern), the Islamic world, East Asian studies, history of art, music studies and modern international relations. Candidates of any nationality may apply for one or two terms. Residence in Princeton during term time is required. The only other obligation of Members is to

pursue their own research. The Ph.D. (or equivalent) and substantial publications are required. Information and application forms for this and other programs may be found on the School's web site, “www.hs.ias.edu”, or contact the School of Historical Studies, Institute for Advanced Study, Einstein Dr., Princeton, N.J. 08540 (E-mail address: mzelazny@ias.edu). Deadline: 15 November 2003.

GUEST EDITORIAL

WHERE IS THE BROAD FIELD OF MEDICAL HISTORY GOING?

Fate has been kind enough to allow me to attend meetings and seminars not only in North America but in other parts of the world, especially, in the past few years, Europe. Everywhere, I have met colleagues who have been willing to share with me their thoughts and observations about where the history of medicine and health is headed. What follows is a summary account of my impressions, put forward so that colleagues can test these observations against their own readings and professional experiences.

The first thing that I noticed was the extent of the disdain—even contempt—of Continental European colleagues for so-called postmodernist approaches to history. These colleagues were not ignorant. They were philosophically sophisticated. And I particularly remember even Roy Porter’s surprisingly angry diatribe against postmodernism during a subway ride in Munich.

I had therefore already concluded that by about 1990 most of the varieties of postmodernism were not useful (except among those who had a commitment or stake in them). What I was looking for, then, was what was going to follow the postmodernist convulsion. And of course I was particularly concerned to see in what direction historians of medicine and allied fields were headed.

My basic conclusion, for some years, has been that we are achieving a very tolerant eclecticism, which functions as a reaction against the exclusion practiced during the 1970s and 1980s, an eclecticism that hopefully would include the exclusionists.

But always there was one complicating factor: the intense consciousness of so many colleagues of race, gender, and (rarely) class, along with associated complexes such as post-colonialism. These concerns were often confused with postmodernism because of

simultaneity and because many postmodernists shared these moral/political concerns.

In this context, I began observing junior scholars closely. I found that the most consistent allegiance among younger European colleagues was to the old Annales school, especially their dedication to extensive archival research, with an awareness of non-elite social groups (partly, I thought, an equivalent to the bottom-up approach). This Annales hegemony was a surprise to me because colleagues had told me glibly in the early 1980s that the Annales school was dead.

Over a period of time, my impression deepened that empiricism was the overwhelming trend I was now seeing among the “young.” Often it translated into the intense local studies that can be remarkably suggestive and informative about the history of medicine and health in any part of the world, including North America.

But then as I was reading the literature, I noticed something else as well. In their titles and introductory passages, newer scholars tried to put their empirical findings in the context of postmodernism or of race-class-gender-colonialism. Their increasingly empirical findings, by contrast, were more and more frequently of general interest and historiographic applicability. When I recently commented to Roger Smith on this phenomenon, he agreed, saying, “Yes, the theory isn’t doing any work!”

What I believed I was seeing, then, was a replication of the old Eastern European trick practiced during the Cold War. The scholar would begin by asserting the truth of Marxism-Leninism, report his or her empirical findings, and conclude irrelevantly that clearly they supported Marxism-Leninism. But I underestimated the young scholars, as I shall explain.

There was another contemporary trend that I was seeing, and with apprehension. On both sides of the Atlantic, more and more appointments in the history of medicine were going to specialists in “non-Western” history, to the neglect, I thought, of mainstream, especially European, medical history. This trend could, at the least, be a hazard to the institutional base of our discipline in traditional narratives and medical specialties.

By both choice and chance, however, I came to be exposed to some of the scholarship focused outside the West. To my surprise, looking at “native” medicine, the impact of European medicine, and the interactions between the two was remarkably informative, particularly as historians examined the dynamics of change in all kinds of medical care. Done well, this was not antiquarianism such as can afflict any localized

history, and it was history that denigrated neither Western nor “Other” practice and practitioners.

What, again, I did not see was a lot of politics or even applicable subaltern theory. These innovative scholars were continuing the deep commitment to empirical research. And they, too, wanted the history of Western medicine to continue.

But there was another facet to it. Using the eyes of “the Other,” and looking at Western medicine from the dynamics of an interaction, even a colonial interaction, historians were able to recapture authority for the search for “what actually happened.” An excellent example of the benefit and power of this approach is found in the current research of a senior scholar, Harold Cook. He is finding fresh, new perspectives and dimensions in the history of Early Modern Dutch medicine as he traces how it looked as it worked out in the Dutch colonies.

There are many other examples, including a new flavor to accounts of the interactions of gendered figures with medicine and health. They will all invigorate even those of us who do not work directly on the history of developing areas or non-elites. The potential is obvious. The dynamism they see goes well beyond the idea of borderland trading (Peter Galison’s model). It helps fulfill the promise of bottom-up, where already historians have been thriving on the interactions between the experiences of various elite and non-elite healers and healing practices. And it can satisfy aspirations for balance, perhaps in the spirit of Simmel, who long ago wrote of the sociologist (read historian) as a stranger, part of the community and yet apart, with different eyes.

But what I also figured out was that many younger (no quotation marks this time) scholars, who were professionally vulnerable, were camouflaging their skeptical balance by using labels from postcolonialism to bookend their solid empirical work. They thus protect themselves by looking trendy even as they guard and perpetuate much of the best out of traditional medical history.

Probably the new wave should be called, as Cook suggested to me, “post-postcolonial history,” until someone invents a positive label. Maybe, given the emphasis on interactive dynamics, that label will be ecological history. *John Burnham*