



Newsletter

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Issue No.100

October 2012

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Why care about the history of medicine?

Readers of the AAHM newsletter have likely been asked some version of that question, couched in different degrees of disdain, many many times. We hear it from our students, our colleagues, and our Deans. In an era when universities, including academic medical centers, are struggling to reposition themselves in a difficult economic climate, history can easily seem irrelevant. We produce no patentable commodities. Our research attracts comparatively little private or public funding. Perhaps most damningly, we study a field associated with rapid and transformative change, where any minute some new development—it may be genomic medicine, or electronic medical records, or high tech prosthetic devices—will supposedly Change Everything. In a field such as health care where change occurs at a mind boggling rate, why should anyone care what happened a week ago, much less 500 years ago?

After 35 years of working in our field, I have developed a dependable if not particularly original set of answers to the question, “why care about the history of medicine” that essentially recycle George Santayana (“**Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it**”) and Rene Dubos, (“**Complete freedom from disease and from struggle is almost incompatible with the process of living.**”) Deans like Santayana and Dubos. And as a historian whose paycheck depends primarily on teaching large masses of Arts and Sciences undergraduates, my answers do not have to pass a very high bar of credibility. But walk across the street at my university to the health sciences center, and the challenge is a hundred times greater. When the AAHM was founded in 1925, influential medical educators thought history had a special purpose in the training of physicians. Today the history of medicine clings to visibility as the very junior partner in the field of “medical humanities,” where it is overshadowed by bioethics and literature. Recycling Santayana and Dubos doesn't work well in that context.

As an organization, the AAHM has been brought face to face with this reality in relation to the awarding of Continuing Medical Education (CME) for doctors who attend our annual meeting. In order to get their licenses renewed, physicians and nurses need to complete a set amount of professional education each year. In the past, we have been able to arrange for CME credit for the AAHM's yearly meeting without a huge effort. In 2006, largely because of commercial abuses of CME credit, the Accreditation Council of Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) has tightened up its standards. Last year that change cost us CME accreditation for the Hopkins meeting, largely because we did not leave ourselves enough time to prepare the required

documentation. This year, we are determined to do better. The 2013 Local Arrangements Committee and the Program Committee are already hard at work on ensuring that we can comply, with the assistance of the AAHM's own CME Ad Hoc Committee (Stephanie Brown Clark, Jackie Duffin, and Carla Keirns.)

What does this mean in practical terms? For people who have papers accepted for the Atlanta meeting, it means we will be contacting you to clarify the learning objectives that your session fulfills. The program software will let you pick some possible objectives. Working with Emory University's CME office, we will refine those further. Our goal is to have the entire program accepted for CME credit.

To give you a sense of what the ACCME criteria are, I have appended some helpful guidelines provided by Dr. Clyde Partin at Emory University. For those of you who are not clinician historians, why should you cooperate? Here's the answer: what makes the AAHM unlike any other professional group is its mix of members, the fellowship of clinician and academic historians. No other professional meeting (the AHA, HSS, OAH, ASA) can duplicate that fellowship. To keep it alive, we have to support our clinician colleagues. Cooperating with the CME and CNE guidelines is a vital way to do that. Yes, learning to talk the CME language takes some effort. But we have committed, knowledgeable members willing to help all of us learn how to do so. We can do this. To help members understand what is at stake, both pedagogically and practically, I have asked Jodi Koste to post some useful documents about CME on our website.

If we truly believe that the history of medicine is worth caring about, we cannot shirk this work. So join me in supporting it.

*Nancy Tomes,
AAHM President*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>President's Message</i>	<u>1</u>
<i>CME Content</i>	<u>2</u>
<i>AAHM 2013: Come to Atlanta</i>	<u>3</u>
<i>AAHM News</i>	<u>5</u>
<i>News of Members</i>	<u>6</u>
<i>Archives/Libraries/Museums</i>	<u>6</u>
<i>Other News</i>	<u>14</u>

The *AAHM NewsLetter* is edited by Jodi Koste and Joan Echtenkamp Klein and published three times a year by the American Association for the History of Medicine, Inc. It is distributed free of charge to the membership.

AAHM Officers

Nancy Tomes, Ph.D., President
 Margaret Humphreys, M.D., Ph.D., Vice President
 Jodi L. Koste, M.A., Secretary
 Margaret Marsh, Ph.D., Treasurer
 John M. Eyler, Ph.D., Immediate Past President

The Association's website is www.histmed.org

Address all correspondence regarding the *NewsLetter* to:

Jodi Koste
 Tompkins-McCaw Library
 Box 980582
 Richmond, VA 23298-0582
ilkoste@vcu.com
 (804) 828-9898
 (804) 828-6089 (fax)

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

CME Content: Definition and Examples

(downloaded from ACCME website, Oct. 15, 2012)

“Continuing medical education consists of educational activities which serve to maintain, develop, or increase the knowledge, skills, and professional performance and relationships that a physician uses to provide services for patients, the public, or the profession. The content of CME is that body of knowledge and skills generally recognized and accepted by the profession as within the basic medical sciences, the discipline of clinical medicine, and the provision of health care to the public.

ACCME Note

The definition below describes the content that the ACCME considers acceptable for activities developed within an accredited provider’s CME program. The ACCME definition of CME is broad, to encompass continuing educational activities that assist physicians in carrying out their professional responsibilities more effectively and efficiently. Examples of topics that are included in the ACCME definition of CME content include:

- Management, for physicians responsible for managing a health care facility
- Educational methodology, for physicians teaching in a medical school
- Practice management, for physicians interested in providing better service to patients
- Coding and reimbursement in a medical practice.”

For AAHM purposes, the “Educational methodology” topics are perhaps the most straightforward avenue for justifying historical topics. Dr. Clyde Partin of Emory University has given as examples of such methodology:

- Examining medical ethics in historical, social and cultural contexts

- Historical, social and cultural contexts for evaluating patient needs, relationships, and treatments
- Historical methods for providing clues for etiologic discovery and disease treatment
- Historical perspectives for clinical practice—examining earlier methods for improving for clinical care.

AAHM 2013

Come to Atlanta!

Mark your calendars for the 2013 American Association for the History of Medicine Conference to be held at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia from 16-19 May. The upcoming conference promises to provide exciting discussions of the history of medicine, and will introduce you to the wonderful historical, cultural, and culinary experiences that this large, cosmopolitan city has to offer.

The Conference will be hosted at the Emory Conference Center Hotel, a state-of-the-art facility with well-equipped meeting rooms and spacious areas to chat between talks. The hotel facilities, located within the Center, have a special nightly rate for conference attendees for single or double occupancy. Graduate student housing will be available at both nearby Emory dorms and the Emory Inn at significantly discounted rates. While this housing is within walking distance of the Conference Center, there will also be free shuttles available to transport students. All conference housing facilities will have free shuttles available to transport attendees to “Emory Village,” the university’s commercial center, featuring nearby restaurants, cafes, and bars. In addition, the Conference Center will also feature free parking and round-the-clock taxi service, with cabs available for travel to exciting destinations throughout the metro-Atlanta area.

Atlanta is home to many unique resources in the history of medicine. Most notably, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is just a five minute walk from the Conference Center, and is also accessible via free shuttle. The CDC houses the David J. Sencer CDC Museum, which features exhibitions on the history of public health, medical research, and the CDC itself. Both guided and self-guided tours of the CDC Museum have been arranged for conference attendees. Information and sign-up for these tours will be available at the time of registration. In addition, interested guests can also visit exhibitions on the history of medicine located at the Emory University School of Medicine and the Morehouse School of Medicine—the nation’s first school of medicine located in a Historically Black College and University. Finally, a Friday afternoon reception in the Woodruff Health Sciences Center Library will showcase an exhibit of Emory University-owned rare books featuring an original copy of Andreas Vesalius’ 1543 text *De Humani Corporis Fabrica (On the Fabric of the Human Body)*. The exhibit will also feature Civil War artifacts and related memorabilia.

The home of the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., in Atlanta features some of the country’s richest resources in civil rights and African-American history. Conference attendees can visit the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial, and tour significant locations in King’s life, including his childhood home and the Ebenezer Baptist Church. Additional civil rights resources include the (African American Panoramic Experience (APEX) Museum, the home of former slave Alonzo Herndon, and the collections of African American art at the Hammonds House and Clark Atlanta University. Guests interested in learning more about the city’s history during the Civil War and after can visit the Atlanta History Center as well as the Southern Museum.

In addition to historical sites, Atlanta visitors can explore everything from geopolitics to puppetry. At the Carter Center, guests can learn about Jimmy Carter’s life and presidency, as well as the Carter

Center’s current activities in Atlanta and throughout the world. Art aficionados will enjoy the High Museum of Art, which hosts a unique collection of Southern folk art including works by “outsider” artist Howard Finster. Finster’s work can also be found at the World of Coke, where guests can learn about the history of Coca-Cola, sample varieties of Coke from throughout the world, and be amused by the 4-D movie “In Search of the Secret Formula.” Down the street from the World of Coke is the Georgia Aquarium, home to dolphins, beavers, and beluga whales. Guests should also consider visiting the Center for Puppetry Arts, which houses a museum on puppetry—including several exhibits on the life and work of Jim Henson—as well as live puppet shows, including Xperimental Puppetry Theater, which will be showing during the weekend of the conference.

Atlanta is home to some of America’s best restaurants. The city is particularly well known for breakfast food, including staples like the Flying Biscuit and Highland Bakery, but it also contains an array of outstanding culinary options in Ethiopian cuisine, soul food, barbeque, and Southern cooking. Attendees can enjoy everything from a bagel with lox in nearby Toco Hills to a vegan Buffalo chicken hero at Dough Bakery in Inman Park. Lovers of fine dining can find some of America’s best restaurants here, including Woodfire Grill, Bacchanalia, and Cakes & Ale (listed by *Bon Appetit* as one of America’s Best New Restaurants). But the quality of food is excellent throughout the city, and those without specific tastes can meander through the streets of neighborhoods like Little Five Points, East Atlanta, Virginia Highlands, Candler Park, and downtown Decatur.

Finally, Atlanta is one of the best cities in America to get a beer. While true beer aficionados should journey to the Brick Store—recently named the #2 beer bar in the world by *Beer Advocate Magazine*—almost every bar in the city features an eclectic and outstanding selection of local, national, and international brews; particular favorites are the Earl (East Atlanta), the Wrecking Bar (Little Five Points)

and Manuel's Tavern (Poncey-Highlands). Regardless of your specific interests, we are confident that Atlanta has something for you, and look forward to greeting you here for a conference abounding in scholarship, dialogue, and fun.

*Mary Horton
Howard Kushner*

AAHM NEWS

The AAHM Council held a virtual meeting on 4 October 2012. By unanimous vote it accepted the invitation of the Program in the History of Medicine at the University of Minnesota to host the 2016 annual meeting in Minneapolis. The Council also approved a proposal from the Committee on Annual Meetings to establish a discounted registration fee for student members. The officers reported on the AAHM endowment, CME credit at annual meetings, and Ad Hoc Committee on the Executive Secretary.

Call for Nominations, AAHM Awards, 2012

All awards will be presented at the AAHM annual meeting in Atlanta, GA, on 18 May 2013. Additional information may be found on the AAHM website: www.histmed.org/awards.htm.

Osler Medal Essay Contest, 2013. 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 at histmed.org/osler_medal.htm or obtained from the Osler Medal Committee Chair: James Hanley, University of Winnipeg, j.hanley@uwinnipeg.ca. Entries must be postmarked or submitted electronically by e-mail (which is the preferred method of submission) to Dr. Hanley by **15 January 2013**.

Shryock Medal Essay Contest, 2013. 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 Shryock Medal Committee Chair Wendy Kline, wendy.kline@uc.edu. Essays must be postmarked or submitted electronically via e-mail (which is the preferred method of submission) no later than **15 January 2013**.

J. Worth Estes Prize, 2013. 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, Greg Higby, ghigby@mailplus.wisc.edu, and must be postmarked or submitted electronically via e-mail (which is the preferred method of submission) no later than **14 January 2013**.

Jack D. Pressman-Burroughs Wellcome Fund Career Development Award in 20th Century History of Medicine or Science, 2013. 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., 2008-2012). The application, including all supporting materials, must be postmarked by **31 December 2012** and addressed to the Chair of the Pressman-Burroughs Wellcome Committee, David Herzberg, Ph.D., Department of History, 546 Park Hall, North Campus, University at Buffalo (SUNY), Buffalo, NY 14260; e-mail: herzberg@buffalo.edu.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

Xiaoping Fang announced the publication of *Barefoot Doctors and Western Medicine in China* will be published by University of Rochester Press to be released on 1 December 2012.

Jacalyn Duffin was recently elected a Fellow in the Royal Society of Canada (RSC) one of the highest honors for Canadian academics. The RSC, an organization of distinguished scholars, artists and scientists, promotes learning and research in the arts, the humanities, and the natural and social sciences.

Martha H. Verbrugge has authored a new book titled, *Active Bodies: A History of Women's Physical Education in Twentieth-Century America* (Oxford University Press, 2012).

As of July 2012, **Beth Linker** has been promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in the Department of the History and Sociology of Science at the University of Pennsylvania.

John Parascandola reported on the publication of his collection of papers on the history of modern pharmacology and drug therapy in a book in the *Variorum Collected Studies Series* entitled *Studies in the History of Modern Pharmacology and Drug Therapy* (Farnham, UK: Ashgate Variorum, 2012).

Slavery, Disease, and Suffering in the Southern Lowcountry by Peter McCannless was the co-winner of the Best Book of 2011 Prize of the Society of Historians of the Early American Republic (SHEAR) at their annual meeting in Baltimore on 21 July.

Michael A. Osborne was honored as a co-recipient of the Berendel Foundation's Cantemir Prize for intercultural humanism for an article co-authored with Richard S. Fogarty entitled "Eugenics in France and the Colonies," in P. Levine and A. Brashford, eds. *Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics* (2010). He was also awarded a Visiting Director of Research post at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales for 2011-2012, and is currently Senior Fellow at the Aix-Marseille Institute for Advanced Study.

ARCHIVES/LIBRARIES/MUSEUMS

The Medical Heritage Library, a digital curation collaborative of health sciences libraries, is pleased to announce the addition of over 100 titles relating to medical history from the **Brandeis University Libraries**.

Since 2008, the Brandeis library has digitized more than 1,700 books and other out-of-copyright works, in partnership with the Boston Library Consortium and the Open Content Alliance, to make them freely accessible online through the Internet Archive.

Brandeis Special Collections texts available on the Internet Archive include a number of books related to the history of medicine, including books from the collection of the now-defunct Samuel Gridley Howe Library at the Walter E. Fernald Developmental Center in Waltham. Topics include eugenics, juvenile delinquency, child labor, and criminal psychology. For Brandeis University Special Collections materials in MHL: archive.org/details/Brandeis_University.

Medical Heritage has recently made available the *Confederate States Medical & Surgical Journal*, which is very rare and only came out for two years in 1864 and 1865. To access this important primary source go to: archive.org/details/confederatestate12/conf.

The Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) Office of Medical History has posted a collection of images on Flickr. To view the collection go to:

www.flickr.com/photos/navymedicine/sets/72157628320849325/with/7802079786.

Rush University Medical Center is now closed to the public. Effective 30 August 2012. External requests for information will not be able to be processed. For questions, please contact Rush University Medical Center Library Director Christine Frank a (312) 942-8735; or Christine.Frank@rush.edu.

The Waring Historical Library at the Medical University of South Carolina is pleased to announce that the winner of the 2012 W. Curtis Worthington, Jr. Research Paper Competition has been selected. First prize in the graduate category was awarded to Ivy Farr McIntyre, a history Ph.D. candidate at St. Louis University (Missouri) for her paper, "I Thought Mamma Would Like to Hear?: Elite Women's Preservation of Medical Knowledge in the Antebellum South."

Ivy Farr McIntyre graduated *summa cum laude* from Wofford College with a B.A. in History and a B.S. in Psychology in 2008. There she served as a Presidential International Scholar and traveled the world alone for a year on fellowship. In 2010, she earned her Master's degree in History from the College of Charleston. She is currently a student and teaching assistant at St. Louis University. She has just started researching her dissertation, which investigates South Carolina families and how they handled numerous personal crises in the early national and antebellum periods.

The first prize recipient will receive a cash prize of \$1,500 and her paper will be printed in an upcoming issue of the *Journal of the South Carolina Medical Association*. Papers were judged by a panel of two judges: Dr. Kurt Boughan, professor of history at The Citadel and a scholar in medieval medicine and Dr. Peter McCandless, professor emeritus, department of history at the College of Charleston.

The Waring Historical Library also announces the opening of a new online exhibit: "Porcher Medicinal Garden: Cultivating Our History." It may be viewed at waring.library.musc.edu/exhibits/PMG/about.php.

The MUSC Porcher Medicinal Garden is a living tribute to MUSC alumnus and professor Dr. Francis Peyre Porcher. The actual garden, located in the heart of MUSC's campus, is planted with more than forty species of plants selected from those cataloged in Porcher's *Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests* (1863). This online exhibit provides detailed information about Porcher, his work, and the therapeutic value of the plants in the garden. Of particular note are the external links to both the *Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests* (1863) archive.org/stream/resourcesofsout00porc#page/n7/mode/2up and the Natural Medicines Comprehensive database, where visitors can learn about nineteenth-century understanding of the plants in the garden or explore twenty-first century knowledge about the same plants. For those who want to explore more about Porcher and his work, links to the recently digitized F. P. Porcher papers in MEDICA, the Waring's digital library, provide access to over 1,400 individual pages of his manuscript collection, his 1848 Medical College thesis, "A Medico-Botanical Catalogue of the Plants and Ferns of St. John's Berkeley," and his 1849 book, *A Sketch of the Medical Botany of South Carolina*. For more information about the web exhibit, please contact Susan Hoffius, Curator, Waring Historical Library, Hoffius@musc.edu.

The Lloyd Library and Museum (LLM) proudly announces "The George Rieveschl, Jr. History of

Pharmaceutical Chemistry Exhibit,” a new permanent exhibit opened to the public on 24 September 2012.

“The George Rieveschl, Jr. History of Pharmaceutical Chemistry Exhibit” features a patented Lloyd Cold Still built in Cincinnati and used at the University of Michigan and at AYSL Corporation; significant components of the Soxhlet extractor used by Drs. Monroe Wall and Mansukh Wani to isolate the anti-cancer drug Taxol® at the Research Triangle Institute in North Carolina; and, culminates with a look at the anti-allergen drug, Benadryl® and its creator, local Cincinnati scientist and philanthropist, George Rieveschl, Jr. The exhibit also includes smaller historic pharmaceutical and chemical equipment from local companies Lloyd Brothers, Pharmacists, Inc. and Benet's Pharmacy.

This exhibit was made possible through the generous support of: The George Rieveschl, Jr. Book Fund; American Chemical Society-Cincinnati Chapter; American Society of Pharmacognosy Foundation; Elizabeth Wakeman Henderson Foundation, AYSL Corporation, Research Triangle Institute; LLM's Friends and Donors; Anonymous, Camden Foundation, In Memory of the Grabowski Family; Brian Hanson; and Benet's Pharmacy. For more information, visit the Lloyd website at www.lloydlibrary.org.

The **National Institutes of Health Library** plays a key role in the mission of the NIH –“science in the pursuit of fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems and the application of that knowledge to extend healthy life and reduce the burdens of illness and disability.” The NIH Library's large collection of online and print resources supports and advances the discovery efforts of NIH researchers and programs.

The NIH Library has scanned an important collection of over 800 annual reports and other program materials issued by NIH Institutes and Centers dating from the 1950s to the 1990s. Each

annual report consists of a list of investigators, project summaries, and individual project reports that describe objectives, methods, and major findings. Annual reports created since the mid-to-late 1990s have already been searchable by the public online, however, these older reports remained limited to in-library usage. Digitizing this material provides a historical perspective on the activities and accomplishments of the Institutes and individual researchers.

In order to carry out the project, the NIH Library initiated a partnership in 2009 with FedScan, a digitization effort operated by Internet Archive and hosted by the Library of Congress. All volumes were made available to the public at that time through the Internet Archive web site as well as linked through the NIH Library catalog.

Now these materials are also available in the Medical Heritage Library collection in Internet Archive, alongside 43,000 other titles from contributing libraries. Included in the NIH Library materials are important works such as the Report of Program Activities for the National Cancer Institute from 1954 and the program and paper abstracts for the Third International Conference on AIDS in 1987, which was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the World Health Organization. The addition of these materials adds further depth to MHL's holdings, making us better able to support historical research into 20th-century topics.

The Center for the History of Medicine and Public Health at the New York Academy of Medicine has a new blog: nyamcenterforhistory.org/. The blog will carry news of events, activities, and developments in our collections. We welcome announcements for events in the New York region relating to the history of medicine, public health and the book, to be posted on our calendar.

We also delighted to announce that our Rare Book Reading Room has been named in honor of our

long-term friends and supporters, Drs. Barry and Bobbi Collier. The naming took place on 15 August and was in recognition of a generous gift from the Samuel J. and Ethel LeFrak Charitable Trust and The Samuel J. and Ethel LeFrak Charitable Foundation, Inc.

The Center for the History of Medicine at the Countway Library at Harvard Medical School is pleased to announce the opening of five manuscript collections. The collections were part of a series of processing projects focusing on radiology and were funded by the Countway Library's Lloyd E. Hawes Fund for Radiology.

The collections include:

Lauriston Sale Taylor Papers: Taylor, a radiation physicist, was the founder and President of the United States Advisory Committee on X-Ray and Radium Protection (later the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements), and Associate Director of the National Bureau of Standards from 1962 to 1965. His research focused on ionizing radiation and radiation protection standards;

Felix Fleischner Papers: Fleischner was Clinical Professor of Radiology at Harvard Medical School and the first full-time radiologist and Head of the Department at Beth Israel Hospital;

Morris Simon Papers: Simon, Professor of Radiology at Harvard Medical School and Radiologist-in-Chief at Beth Israel Hospital (now Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center) from 1963 to 1970, was also the inventor of several medical devices, including the Simon Nitinol Filter, which is used to trap and dislodge blood clots.

Merrill Clary Sosman Papers: Sosman was Clinical Professor of Radiology at Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts (1948-

1956), and Roentgenologist-in-Chief at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston (1922-1956). Sosman was a leader in diagnosis by x-ray and significantly contributed to the establishment of a Department of Radiology at Harvard Medical School.

Fleischner Society Records: The Fleischner Society was a thoracic radiology society founded in 1969 and named for Felix Fleischner.

To celebrate the opening of these important Center collections in the history of radiology, the Center hosted an event entitled, "Beneath the Surface: The Development and Cultural Impact of Radiology," held on March 1, 2012. Lectures focused on the history of radiology, including the development of the X-ray, the pioneering "radiology martyrs," and radiology's pervasive influence on visual culture. The video of the event can now be viewed online at cms.www.countway.harvard.edu/wp/?p=5394.

For information regarding access to these collections, please contact the Public Services Staff at chm@hms.harvard.edu. Electronic finding aids are available on Harvard's OASIS web site at oasis.lib.harvard.edu.

The American College of Surgeons (ACS) has begun its year-long celebration of its centennial. A variety of special programs and exhibits have been planned throughout the year. In addition the ACS has published a new history entitled, *A Century of Surgeons and Surgery: The American College of Surgeons 1913–2012*. Written by physicians and fellows David L. Nahrwold and Peter J. Kernahan, the book chronicles the story behind the evolution of one of the nation's foremost medical societies, the American College of Surgeons.

Drs. Nahrwold and Kernahan have devoted most of the last four years to researching and writing this engaging account of the College's achievements, occasional setbacks, and changes in direction as the College steadily works to influence the course of scientific surgery in America and establish itself as an important advocate for all surgical patients. The

authors vividly capture the complex personalities of the leaders of the American College of Surgeons throughout the first 100 years.

The ACS opened its Archives to the authors, providing access to materials not previously available, according to Archivist Susan Rishworth. Their work is an authoritative history of the College published on its Centennial celebration.

The ACS developed an interactive timeline, “100 Years of Inspiring Quality.” This interactive centennial exhibit features a decade-by-decade look at milestones of the past century accomplished in the field of surgery and by ACS leaders. The interactive timeline is available at timeline.facs.org/.

The ACS is also pleased to announce the availability online of the personal Papers of Eleanor K. Grimm, initially secretary to Franklin H. Martin in 1913, founder of the ACS in that same year, but who quickly became his full time collaborator in the early years of its growth and development. After his death in 1935, Grimm continued as Secretary to the Board of Regents and was appointed Executive Administrator of the ACS. At her retirement in 1951, she was asked by the Board to record her recollections of the history of the College.

Although only one volume of her magnum opus, the 26 volume ACS History Notebooks, is currently available online, it is a sample of the wealth of material located therein, along with detailed documentation and her 59 page index to the work. The electronic files of her personal Papers are from her “Retirement Scrapbooks” including images and correspondence, much of it congratulatory on her retirement, but much also with founders and leaders of the ACS going back to its founding years. Besides conveying the inner workings of an organized medical group and shedding more light on the early history of the ACS, it also reveals more about some of the major surgeons and medical leaders in the first half of the 20th century, and is a source of information on a remarkable career woman during the period. For further information check the

website at <http://www.facs.org/archives/ekgrimm.html>.

In 2010, the **University of Cincinnati Libraries** received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to digitize the correspondence and photographs of Dr. Albert B. Sabin, developer of the oral polio vaccine and distinguished service professor at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine and Children’s Hospital Research Foundation from 1939-1969. The primary source documents to be digitized include 50,000 pages of correspondence between Sabin and political, cultural, social, and scientific leaders worldwide, as well as 1,000 photographs documenting the events and activities that were part of Sabin’s crusade to eradicate polio.

Mrs. Heloisa Sabin donated Dr. Sabin’s papers and other artifacts to the University of Cincinnati upon his death in 1993. The materials are part of the Hauck Center for the Albert B. Sabin Archives, which reside in the Henry R. Winkler Center for the History of the Health Professions where they have been organized and preserved with the support of the John Hauck Foundation.

The project began in the summer of 2010 and will be completed in June 2013. The digitized documents and images will be freely available on the Web. In addition, a finding aid is available online at rave.ohiolink.edu/archives/ead/OhCiUWC0012 to assist users in locating items within the Sabin collection. Stephanie Bricking, Albert B. Sabin archivist, is blogging about the interesting things she discovers as she works with the collection. Her blog posts provide insight into Dr. Sabin's life and work. You can read the blog at www.libraries.uc.edu/liblog/topics/albert-b-sabin-archives.

The Center for the History of Family Medicine (CHFM) has obtained a significant new donation in the form of the papers of G. Gayle Stephens, M.D. Widely regarded as one of the pioneering leaders in the specialty, Stephens was the founding director of one of the nation’s first Family Practice residency

programs in Wichita, Kansas, and was instrumental in the formation of a residency program at the University of Alabama in Huntsville.

A prolific writer and recognized scholar in the specialty, Stephens' 1982 book *The Intellectual Basis of Family Medicine* has been hailed by many as one of the most influential works on Family Medicine ever written. Always a humble man from Kansas who counted his blessings as a witness to history, Gayle became the towering voice for family practice as a reform specialty within medicine.

The G. Gayle Stephens, M.D. Collection at CHFM consists of approximately 4 linear feet of material relating to Stephens' career and service in Family Medicine, and includes correspondence and professional papers, published and unpublished works, speeches, awards, and other materials. His collection also includes files related to his work establishing residency programs in Wichita and Huntsville. Housed at AAFP headquarters and administered by the AAFP Foundation, the Center for the History of Family Medicine serves as the principal resource center for the collection, conservation, exhibition, and study of materials relating to the history of Family Medicine in the United States. For more information on the Center, please contact Center staff via telephone at 1-800-274-2237 (ext. 4420 or 4422), via fax at (913) 906-6095, via e-mail at chfm@aaafp.org, or visit our website at www.aaafpfoundation.org/historycenter.xml.

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

HMD staff participated in "Celebrate Hawaii" at the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI), to raise awareness about "Native Voices: Native Peoples' Concepts of Health and Illness," the major exhibit on display at the NLM. "Celebrate Hawaii" is an annual festival honoring Native Hawaiian culture. This year's theme was "Healing and Aloha"—two elements of Native Hawaiian culture that illustrate a critical aspect of the Hawaiian

worldview. "Aloha" signifies the emotional sincerity that informs a cultural outlook, and is expressed in the way one interacts with other people and nature, craftsmanship, art, and performances. It is an essential part of traditional healing practices, as well, and is inextricably linked with well-being. Thousands of DC locals and tourists attended the 2-day event, which ran 26-27 May 2012.

"Celebrate Hawaii's" schedule was filled with demonstrations and tutorials, performances, films, and informal discussions on Native Hawaiian culture. Master craftsmen created a surfboard and a Holua sled before an audience, and demonstrated the use of traditional implements. Groups from local Native Hawaiian cultural schools performed songs and dances. Dr. Alike Maunakea, a Native Hawaiian researcher at the National Institutes of Health talked about health and wellness. A traditional hula instructor held a workshop and a Native Hawaiian artist gave tutorials on creating cloth out of tree bark, called kapa. Each event appealed to children and adults alike, and was well-attended.

The NLM offered an information booth in the main atrium of the NMAI. Staff used iPads to demonstrate the use of various parts of the website for "Native Voices," including the Timeline, an interactive display that allows users to thumb through significant historical events, and interviews with Native Hawaiian healers. Exhibition brochures and information on visiting the NLM were also disseminated. Altogether, the NLM's involvement in the event was a success, with hundreds of event attendees stopping by the booth for more information and to schedule tours of "Native Voices."

Hidden Treasure is now available as a free download from NLM's Digital Collections. The book also remains available from its publisher, Blast Books, and major online booksellers. To download go to: collections.nlm.nih.gov/ext/pub/HIDDEN_TREASURE_NLM_BlastBooks.pdf.

NLM is pleased to announce a new special display, "Pick Your Poison: Intoxicating Pleasures and Medical Prescriptions." This unique project, featuring items from the NLM's historical collection as well as from the National Museum of American History in Washington, DC, on display for the public in the History of Medicine Division Reading Room until 12 April 2013.

Mind-altering drugs have been used throughout the history of America. While some remain socially acceptable, such as alcohol, others, like heroin and cocaine, are now outlawed because of their toxic, and intoxicating, characteristics. These classifications have shifted at different times in history, and they will continue to change.

The transformation of a particular drug, from an acceptable indulgence or medical treatment to a bad habit, or vice versa, is closely tied to the intentions and their status in society of those endorsing its use. Yet these substances have often served the same ends whether administered for prescription or for pleasure—to treat pain and illness, to ease the hardships of work and daily life, or to feed an addiction. "Pick Your Poison" explores some of the factors that have shaped the changing definition of some of our most potent drugs in a special display featuring rare books and ephemera from the collection of the National Library of Medicine, historic artifacts from the National Museum of American History, and photographs from the Library of Congress.

The History of Medicine Division has made major additions to its collections in the areas of World War I ephemera and Latin American public health. Dr. Jessica Sheetz-Nguyen donated 788 items to the Library's Prints and Photographs Collection, consisting of World War I-era photographs, postcards, and ephemera. The materials were created and collected by her grandfather, Roy Bard Sheetz, during his time in the war. This collection complements a recently-purchased photographic album of World War I Base Hospital No. 21, located in Rouen, France, from 1917 to 1919. The

hospital was put together by Washington University Medical School in St. Louis. The album documents the activities of field X-ray unit.

The Historical Audiovisuals Collection has received the first of a continuing donation of films from the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), a constituent of the World Health Organization, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. Almost one hundred titles have already been received, with additional donations expected over the next several years. Most are public health films in Spanish. Because the bulk of the collection is film-based, reformatting will be necessary to ensure preservation and access.

NLM announces the release of a new Turning the Pages virtual book on its website archive.nlm.nih.gov/proj/ttp/v2/books/#!/andrew-snapes-anatomy-of-an-horse/, as well as in kiosks at NLM. The new project features selections from *The Anatomy of an Horse*, by Andrew Snape, farrier to King Charles II of England. Andrew Snape's *The Anatomy of an Horse*, printed in London in 1683, is one of the most comprehensive and beautifully illustrated books about the horse published in Britain in the 17th century. Little is actually known about Andrew Snape (1644-1708), who appears to have been the "junior farrier to His Majesty," King Charles II, and claims in his preface to be a member of a dynasty of farriers to the king stretching back over two centuries. The *Anatomy* contains numerous beautiful engravings of horses, mainly on the dissecting table, as structures from the digestive system, heart, brain, musculature and the skeleton are artfully displayed along with curatorial text by NLM's staff.

News from the Wellcome Library

We are delighted to announce the Wellcome Library has become a content contributor to the Medical Heritage Library (MHL), with Wellcome Film archive.org/details/wellcomefilm being added to the MHL's online content archive.org/details/medicalheritage_library. An online digital collection

of moving images from the collections of the Wellcome Library, Wellcome Film [library.wellcome.ac.uk/wellcomefilm.htm](http://wellcome.ac.uk/wellcomefilm.htm) chronicles the history of medicine over the last hundred years and has been freely available in Internet Archive since 2010. Wellcome Film includes rare footage of Sir Henry Wellcome (1853-1936) filmed at the archaeological digs he funded in the Sudan in 1910s, alongside films exploring the development of medicine in the twentieth century, including specific surgical techniques and drug treatments.

As a content provider, the Wellcome Library becomes the latest historical institution to make its collections available through the MHL. The MHL was established in 2010, with funding from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation via the Open Knowledge Commons, to digitize 30,000 rare medical books. Now, over two years later, nearly 40,000 books, videos, and audio recordings are freely available online, with content provided from many of the leading history of medicine libraries (a full list of the MHL's content providers is available at www.medicalheritage.org/about/).

The archive of the National Abortion Campaign has recently been catalogued and is now available to researchers. The UK National Abortion Campaign (NAC) was formed in 1975 and the group defended the Abortion Act 1967 against several proposed amendment bills during the 1970s and 1980s. The collection covers a wide range of campaign material, conferences, publications and a variety of correspondence.

The group initially started when the Working Women's Charter called a demonstration against the James White Abortion Amendment Bill in February 1975. This Bill wanted to restrict the reasons why a woman could get an abortion and change which doctors could perform one. The demonstration was a success and the campaign was set up officially the following month. By June 1975 NAC was able to organize a large demonstration which was attended by 20,000 people, the biggest rally in the UK since the women's suffrage campaign. The James White

Bill was never passed and NAC campaigned against another two more Abortion Amendment Bills by MPs in the 1970s - large demonstrations and events were organized against them by NAC, locally and on a larger national scale.

During the 1980s NAC fought several campaigns and tried to launch more positive abortion legislation. In 1983 at the National Conference the group split into two: one continued as NAC and the other formed as the Women's Reproductive Rights Campaign. Another Abortion Amendment Bill was introduced in the late 1980s by the MP David Alton, and this focused on changing the time limit. NAC again held several large demonstrations and eventually the Bill failed. NAC also campaigned against the Human Fertilization and Embryology Bill in 1990. This was passed and it mainly concerned the regulation of fertility treatments, but the Abortion Act was also affected: the time limits were reduced from 28 to 24 weeks.

In 2003 NAC merged with the Abortion Law Reform Association (ALRA), whose archives are also in the Wellcome Library bit.ly/PTVKwJ, to form Abortion Rights. The National Abortion Campaign collection is part of the Wellcome Library's Archives and Manuscripts collection. The catalogue can be searched on our online catalogue using the reference: SA/NAC bit.ly/SZs0wL. For further information about our holdings on birth control and abortion see our relevant archives sources guide library.wellcome.ac.uk/doc_WTL039893.html.

The printed volumes of the UK Medical Registers are one of our key research resources, and are particularly utilized by genealogical researchers. After a successful trial period, all registered Wellcome Library users now have online access to the Registers through our new subscription to Ancestry Library Edition. The Medical Registers were published annually, and list all the doctors who were licensed to practice in the UK, including foreign doctors who qualified here. Residence, qualification and date of registration are also

included. The online version contains the Registers at four-yearly intervals from 1859-1959, and is available to our registered readers both within the Library and offsite. The Registers are part of a suite of family history sources on Ancestry Library Edition, including census records, births marriages and deaths, and parish records—all now available online to our registered readers. More details on how to access the Registers online are available at catalogue.wellcome.ac.uk/record=e10000693~S8.

OTHER NEWS

At its 29th annual conference, in Savannah, Georgia, the **American Association for the History of Nursing** awarded four awards to members for their outstanding scholarship. The distinguished Teresa E. Christy Award for Exemplary Historical Research and Writing in a dissertation was awarded to Annemarie McAllister for her R. *Louise Mc Mannus and Mildred Montage Create the Associate Degree Model for the Education of Nurses: The Right Leaders, The Right Time, the Right Place 1947-1959*. Dr. McAllister studied the creation of a new model of nursing education - the community college associated degree in nursing. This program proved so successful that it quickly replaced the traditional way of training student nurses in hospital schools of nursing. Dr. McAllister is a practice manager in a busy cardiology office and a part-time instructor at Pace University School of Nursing.

The Lavinia L. Dock Award for Exemplary Historical Research and Writing in a book was awarded to Carol Helmstadter and Judith Godden for their work *Nursing Before Nightingale: 1850-1899* published by Ashgate Publishing Limited. In it Helmstadter and Godden explore the practice of nurses in the early nineteenth century prior to Nightingale's founding of the famous St. Thomas Hospital's School of Nursing. Focusing on the activities of English Anglican sisters beginning in 1815, the authors' document the many contributions the sisters made in transforming nurses/nursing from ignorant and indifferent women to intelligent

and competent nurses. In doing this, the researchers have dispelled many of the myths that have cast Nightingale as the sole creator of modern professional nursing. Carol Helmstadter, formerly Adjunct Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Nursing, University of Toronto publishes on nursing in the nineteenth century. Judith Godden, formerly Senior Lecturer in the School of Public Health at the University of Sydney and Honorary Associate of the Department of History is a professional historian specializing in the history of medicine.

The Mary Adelaide Nutting Award for Exemplary Historical Research and Writing in an article was awarded to Cynthia Connolly, Janet Golden and Benjamin Schneider for their work in "A Startling New Chemotherapeutic Agent: Pediatric Infectious Disease and the Introduction of Sulfonamides at Baltimore's Sydenham Hospital" published in the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (86, 1, 2012 66-93). This article creatively examined the intertwining of medicine, therapeutic pharmacology and the nursing of children when sulfonamides were first used in the treatment of infections. The researchers' deft use of the children's charts aided readers' understanding of how the efficiency of the drug was established and why it became the standard for future studies on penicillin when it was introduced. Cynthia Connolly is an Associate Professor in the School of Nursing University of Pennsylvania, Judith Golden is a Professor of History at Rutgers University, and Benjamin Schneider is history doctoral student at the University of Pennsylvania.

The AAHN's fourth award, the Mary M. Roberts Award recognizes the exemplary talents of nurse historians to create a book of edited readings that focus on pertinent nursing issues and events. Barbra Mann Wall and Arlene Keeling's book *Nurses on the Front Line. When Disaster Strikes 1878-2010* was selected for the award. The articles selected for the book covers a wide range of disasters including a hurricane, mine explosion, night club fire, earthquake and the 1917 flu epidemic. The disasters reveal both the advances in medicine that allowed

nurses and physicians to better manage the medical needs of victims and the courage of these professionals to work in dangerous and chaotic conditions. Barbra Mann Wall is an Associate Professor in the School of Nursing University of Pennsylvania and Arlene Keeling is a Professor in the School of Nursing University of Virginia.

As part of a broad initiative in the medical humanities, the **American Academy of Family Physicians** journal, *American Family Physician*, is developing a semi-annual feature editorial on the history of medicine. They are contacting institutions that have robust medical history programs to develop a collaboration, as they begin work on this feature. Some clinical topics anticipated to be covered in the journal this year include Guillain-Barre Syndrome; Childhood Cancers; Smell and Taste Disorders; Polymyalgia Rheumatica; Tinnitus; Celiac Disease; and Acne Diagnosis & Treatment. They are interested in exploring the historical perspective behind various topics in clinical medicine as described in our summary, and would also be open to a variety of slants, such as “Famous (and Fatal) Headaches Not to Miss;” “Cultural representations of Dyspepsia/Irritable Bowel Syndrome.” However, the nature and focus of the commentaries are limited by a very restricted word count. If you have a particular expertise on these topics and are interested in contributing please contact Rebecca McAteer, M.D., Fellow in the Medical Humanities, Georgetown University School of Medicine; rebecca.mcateer@gmail.com.

Are you interested in reading and reviewing the latest books in the health sciences and history of medicine? **Choice Magazine**, the essential source for reviews of scholarly books and electronic resources for academic libraries, is seeking faculty to write brief 190-word reviews of materials related to the history of medicine as well as other health care-related areas.

Choice reviewers have the opportunity to see new titles in their field in advance of publication and to influence titles acquired for undergraduate library

collections. Reviewers are not paid, but they do receive a complimentary subscription to *Choice Reviews Online* www.cro2.rog/, a comprehensive database of scholarly reviews and bibliographic essays and a valuable resource for research in a wide variety of scholarly disciplines. Reviewers are able to specify their reviewing interests and the timing and frequency of review assignments to suit their schedules, and of course, are allowed to keep the publications they review.

For more information about *Choice*, including reviewing guidelines and sample reviews, please visit the *Choice* website: www.ala.org/arcl/choice/. And, if you would like to join the magazine’s pool of reviewers, please contact Georgia Scura at gscura@alchoice.org or complete an online application form at www.choicemag.org/.