



Newsletter

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As spring approaches, too slowly it seems in some parts of the country, we are looking forward to the annual meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine, to be held this year 28 April through 1 May in Philadelphia. Susan Lederer and the Program Committee she chairs have arranged a rich and stimulating program for us. In addition, Philadelphia offers a host of cultural and scholarly attractions. Ruth Schwartz Cowan and David Barnes, Co-Chairs of the Local Arrangements Committee, outlined many of these in the last *NewsLetter*. Among the greatest attractions of Philadelphia for AAHM members are undoubtedly the archives, libraries, and museums housed at the Pennsylvania Hospital, the American Philosophical Society, the Chemical Heritage Society, and the College of Physicians and its Mütter Museum. In addition the two host universities, Pennsylvania and Drexel, both have special collections of particular interest to historians of medicine. The city is also home to some outstanding cultural institutions: the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the Philadelphia Museum of Art to name just three. In short, attendance at this year's annual meeting will be richly rewarded. So do come join us!

I would also like to alert members that beginning this year the AAHM will be distributing the registration materials for the annual meeting primarily by electronic means. All members will receive an e-mail alerting them to the fact that the preliminary program and the registration forms and hotel and transportation information are posted on the AAHM Web site. You will have options of either registering electronically or printing out the registration form, filling it in, and returning it by U.S. Mail. In addition the AAHM will send a postcard to all members informing them that the registration materials are available on the Web site but they can also have the materials sent to them by mail, if they will contact a number provided. Electronic distribution has obvious

advantages, and we believe that most members will use it. However, we have no wish to exclude those who do not.

See you in Philadelphia!

*John Eyler,
AAHM President*

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

AAHM NEWS

2011 ANNUAL MEETING

The Local Arrangements Committee and the three host institutions—the Chemical Heritage Foundation, Drexel University, and the University of Pennsylvania—are looking forward to welcoming you to Philadelphia for the 84th annual meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine. The Program Committee, led by its intrepid chair, Susan Lederer, has come up with a very exciting program, highlighted by the Garrison Lecture on Friday evening in the stunning foyer of the National Constitution Center. This year's Garrison Lecturer is Martin Pernick from the University of Michigan.

Weather: Late April is typically very pleasant in Philadelphia, with high temperatures in the upper 60s and lows around 50. On average, it rains roughly one out of every three days in April.

Transportation: The meeting will take place at the Sheraton Society Hill (2nd and Walnut Streets) in Philadelphia's Old City neighborhood, between the Delaware River and Independence Mall. From Philadelphia International Airport, there are three primary transportation options: Taxi: approximately \$26 one-way; Lady Liberty Airport Shuttle: \$10 one-way (reservations required: (215) 724-8888. Public Transportation: take the SEPTA Regional Rail Airport Line from your terminal to 30th Street Station; cross the street to the Market-Frankford (Blue Line) subway station, and take the Blue Line toward Frankford; get off at 2nd Street station and walk two blocks south to Walnut. Full fare one-way \$6.75 to \$9 depending on day and time.

Amtrak's Northeast Corridor service serves 30th Street Station, from which you can hop on the Market-Frankford (Blue Line) subway (\$2 full fare) to 2nd and Market and walk two blocks south to the Sheraton.

The hotel is served by the Market-Frankford (Blue Line) subway at 2nd and Market Streets, as well as

by numerous bus lines: www.septa.org for more details. Many of the noteworthy sights of Philadelphia, as well as outstanding restaurants and other amenities, are within easy walking distance of the Sheraton. In general, Philadelphia is a very walkable city, especially in the springtime.

The City of Brotherly Love and Sisterly Affection awaits you. (Recent tourism slogans include “The City that Loves You Back.”) While we can't promise you love, we can promise you an excellent scholarly program, unmatched historical resources, good food (more than just cheesesteaks!), and a wealth of attractions.

We look forward to seeing you in Philly!

*David Barnes
Ruth Schwartz Cowan
LAC Co-Chairs*

AAHM Nominations

The report of the AAHM Nominating Committee appears on page 15. Biographies for the nominated candidates appear below. The election will take place at the annual business meeting in Philadelphia, PA, on Saturday, 30 April.

Candidate for Secretary: Jodi L. Koste

Jodi L. Koste is an associate professor in the Virginia Commonwealth University Libraries where she serves as Archivist and Head of Resources and Operations at the Tompkins-McCaw Library for the Health Sciences. She holds a B.A. and M.A. in history from Old Dominion University. Koste is the author of several articles, biographical sketches, and book reviews related to Civil War medicine, the history of nursing in Virginia, and archival administration. Since the fall of 2004, she has served as co-editor for the *AAHM NewsLetter*. She has also served on several committees and task forces for the AAHM while attending the annual meeting on a regular basis since 1982. A former president of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the

Health Sciences (ALHHS), Koste has been active in the Society of American Archivists and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference from whom she received the organization's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, in 2009.

Candidates for Council Member

Stephanie Brown Clark is an associate professor in the Division of Medical Humanities at the University of Rochester Medical Center and Director of Medical Humanities Programs. After her M.A. in English Literature at the University of Western Ontario, in Canada, and a Higher Diploma in Anglo-Irish Literature at Trinity College, in Dublin, Ireland, she completed a M.D. degree at McMaster University, Canada, in 1990 and a Ph.D. in eighteenth and nineteenth-century medical history and literature at the University of Leiden, Netherlands, in 1998. She teaches courses in medical history, fine arts, and literature related to medical topics for students, residents, and faculty at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry. She chairs the university's History of Medicine Society. She also directs a number of programs for medical students and faculty interested in humanities and healthcare. She has co-edited *Body Language: Poems of the Medical Training Experience*, and co-authored two biographies of Rochester physicians *Paul Yu Remembered: the Life and Work of a Distinguished Cardiologist* (University of Rochester Press, 2003) and *John Romano and George Engel: Lives and Work*, (University of Rochester Press, 2010). She has been a member of AAHM since 2000.

Julie Fairman, Ph.D., R.N., F.A.A.N., is a professor of nursing at the School of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania, where she is also the Director of the Barbara Bates Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, an internationally recognized research center and archival repository. She holds a secondary appointment in the Department of the History and Sociology of Science and is a member of the Women's Studies Faculty Advisory Board. She is also a Senior Fellow at the Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics,

University of Pennsylvania. Her research on the history of nursing and health care has been funded by a Robert Wood Johnson (RWJ) Investigator in Health Policy fellowship, the National Library of Medicine, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the American Nurses Foundation. She is the author of two critically acclaimed books, *Critical Care Nursing: A History* (University of Penn Press, 1998), and an analysis of the American nurse practitioner movement from 1960-1980, *Making Room in the Clinic*, (Rutgers University Press, 2008), as well as co-editor of *Nurse Practitioners: The Evolution and Future of Practice*. Her work examines the historical foundations of contemporary nursing issues, including the nurse practitioner movement, the relationship between gender, technology and nursing, and the negotiation of clinical practice boundaries between providers. She is currently funded by an RWJ Investigator in Health Policy fellowship, for which she is writing a new book focusing on the intersection of nursing and health care policy. In 2009-2010 she was the Institute of Medicine Distinguished Nurse Scholar in Residence, where she worked with the RWJ Foundation Initiative on the Future of Nursing, at the Institute of Medicine. Fairman received her B.S.N. from Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania, and her M.S.N. and Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Her clinical practice background includes critical care and renal transplantation.

Richard C. Keller is an associate professor in the Department of Medical History and Bioethics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where he teaches courses in the history of medicine and international health. He also holds appointments in the African Studies Program, the Program in Science and Technology Studies, and the Population Health Program. He earned his Ph.D. in History at Rutgers University, and came to Madison from a Mellon postdoctoral fellowship at Washington University in St. Louis. He has also held two residential fellowships at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris, the first funded by a Fulbright award in 1998-1999, and the second by a Bourse pour l'accueil des chercheurs étrangers de la Ville de Paris in 2007. He is also the recipient of an

H. I. Romnes Faculty Fellowship at the University of Wisconsin. Prof. Keller's work focuses on the historical and contemporary social dimensions of international health. His first book, *Colonial Madness: Psychiatry in French North Africa* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007), is a study of cross-cultural psychiatry in the twentieth century that examines behavioral science, mental health, and ideas about race in the contexts of colonialism and immigration in France. He is now at work on a study of the social determinants of vulnerability in the European heat wave of 2003, focusing on Paris and its suburbs. Keller has recently completed a related project on the social dimensions of mortality management in industrial societies with a research team based in Paris at the Institut de Recherche Interdisciplinaire sur les Enjeux Sociaux, which appeared in 2010 as *Enregistrer les morts, identifier les surmortalités. Une comparaison Angleterre, Etats-Unis et France* (Rennes: Editions de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Santé Publique) with Carine Vassy and Robert Dingwall.

Elizabeth Siegel Watkins is a professor in the Department of Anthropology, History, and Social Medicine at the University of California, San Francisco, where she is the director of graduate studies for the Ph.D. program in History of Health Sciences. She is the author of *On the Pill: A Social History of Oral Contraceptives* (1998) and *The Estrogen Elixir: A History of Hormone Replacement Therapy in America* (2007). She has also co-edited two volumes: *Medicating Modern America: Prescription Drugs in History* (2007) and *The American Prescription from the New Deal to the New Millennium* (forthcoming). She has been awarded grants from the National Science Foundation, the National Academy of Education, the National Library of Medicine, and, most recently, from the National Endowment for the Humanities for her current project on the history of male menopause. She has been a member of AAHM since 1994 and currently serves on the editorial board of the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*. She is also a member of the faculty editorial board of the University of California Press. Watkins earned her B.A. in Biology and her Ph.D. in the History of Science, both at Harvard University.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

Michael McVaugh received the 2010 Sarton Medal from the History of Science Society.

Merilee D. Karr, Oregon Health and Sciences University, has received an M.F.A. in Nonfiction Writing from Portland State University. She is working to place her master's thesis, "Make an Error, Go to Hell--Medical Mistakes and the History of a Lethal Idea," with a trade publisher.

COUNCIL OF MEDICAL SPECIALTY SOCIETIES ARCHIVISTS AND HISTORIANS GROUP

"Exploring the Archives of the Medical Specialties"

Online catalogues, databases, indices, and journals have transformed medical history research--no more manually plowing through each series of the *Index Catalogue to the Surgeon-General's Library* for 19th-century clinical articles or combing National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMUC) for archival collections. But the ease of online research also makes it easy to neglect primary sources not readily identified in the standard electronic sources. For historians of American medicine, the records of the clinical specialty societies and voluntary regulatory bodies offer insights into the organization of twentieth-century medical education and care. The Archivists and Historians Group of the Council of Medical Specialty Societies represents six specialty societies that have invested in professional management of their historical records. The member archivists and librarians actively encourage other specialty groups to systematically preserve their institutional history and would like to see their group grow. While the specialty societies are proprietary organizations, these collections are open to researchers on a regular basis or on request. Two--the Center for the History of Family Medicine, part of the American Academy of Family Physicians Foundation, and the American College of

Obstetricians and Gynecologists--offer fellowships and travel grants to researchers using their collections.

A brief description of five of the specialty organization archives with contact information follows.

Center for the History of Family Medicine (American Academy of Family Physicians), Leawood, KS www.aafpfoundation.org/chfm; Don Ivey, Manager; divey@aafp.org, 800-274-2237, ext. 4420. Angela Curran, Assistant Manager; acurran@aafp.org; 800-274-2237, ext. 4422. Fellowship: www.aafpfoundation.org/online/foundation/home/programs/center-history/fellowship.html

The large suite of rooms with rows of shelves, boxes, artifacts, and audiovisuals in the American Academy of Family Physicians building in suburban Kansas City came as something of a surprise to me after having been shoehorned into a corner at a number of tiny institutional archives. The Center for the History of Family Medicine (CHFHM) is part of the American Academy of Family Physicians Foundation, but its collections cover family medicine in general, going well beyond the records of the AAFP. There are seven current organizations related to family medicine, including the specialty board and the association of residency directors, whose records are located in the CFHM archives, and several precursors such as the American Academy of General Practice. The artifacts and documents are not purely institutional but range from the daybooks of early twentieth-century general practitioners, medical instruments, promotional videos from the 1950s (with evocative, gendered images) to the scripts of the 1970s television show "Marcus Welby, M.D.," for which AAFP members served as technical advisers. They illustrate changes in practice, recurring issues such as health reform, changes in status and tensions for general practitioners in the increasingly specialized post-WWII medical world, and the development of family practice as a board-certified specialty. Family

medicine leaders talk about their experiences in more than 100 oral histories available in audio, video, or transcribed formats.

While the CHFМ collections are not catalogued in online databases, researchers can download a regularly updated catalogue of the holdings in PDF format from the archive's Web page. As with all the archives, contact staff members Don Ivey or Angela Curran in advance to discuss in detail what the Center has and to make an appointment to visit.

Recently, the CHFМ announced an annual Fellowship in the History of Family Medicine to support research using their collections "to advance understanding and appreciation of the history of Family Medicine." The Fellowship provides a grant in an amount of up to \$1,500 to support travel, lodging, and incidental expenses for conducting research "on any subject relating to the history of General Practice, Family Practice, or Family Medicine, its practitioners and their role in health and health care in the United States" at the CHFМ between 1 June and 31 December during the year in which the Fellowship is awarded. For more information, see the Web site above. The application deadline is 31 March.

Pediatric History Center (American Academy of Pediatrics), Elk Grove Village, IL www.aap.org/research/history.htm; Rusty Heckaman, Archivist; rheckaman@aap.org; (847) 434-7093

Like the Center for the History of Family Medicine, the Pediatric History Center (PHC) of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) has an active, ongoing oral history program, headed by archive director Susan Marshall. About 60 interviews with pediatricians such as child-rearing advice guru T. Berry Brazelton, sickle cell anemia researcher Doris Wethers, and former United States Surgeon-Generals C. Everett Koop, Julius Richmond, and Jocelyn Elders have been published and another 30 are being processed. Special funding has made the oral history collections particularly strong in relation to pediatric surgery, neonatology, and minority physicians' experiences. The AAP's records and

publications from 1930-present constitute the bulk of the PHC's 1,500 linear feet of collections, but the Center also houses the records of the American Pediatrics Society, numerous pediatric textbooks, material on the development of adolescent medicine, and some fascinating artifacts, including "murder bottles" (infant feeders prone to spreading deadly infections), and photos of the notorious incubator baby shows of the early 20th century. Some of the artifacts and exhibits are available for loan to other institutions. AAHM member Jeff Baker, who serves on the Advisory Committee for the PHC, notes there is "interesting material on the Baby Doe and DTP vaccine safety controversies in particular" and some good documents on premature infant care. There are no online finding aids; researchers should contact archivist Rusty Heckaman to discuss the collections. It is vital to make an appointment and identify the materials to be used in advance because the collections are stored offsite and must be specially pulled.

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Washington, DC, History Library/Archives Resource Center/History Library/Archives/History Museum, www.acog.org/departments/dept_web.cfm?recno=21; Mary A. Hyde, Director; mhyde@acog.org or resources@acog.org. Debra Scarborough, History Librarian/Archivist; dscarborough@acog.org or history@acog.org; (202) 863-2518 (reference desk) or (202) 863-2578. History Fellowship: www.acog.org/departments/dept_notice.cfm?recno=21&bulletin=4582

There are three history entities within Library collection of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (The College), the History Library, the organizational Archives, and the History Museum. The Archives of the College contain its operating records for the national and district levels, such as annual meeting programs and newspapers, Advisory Council minutes, committee and task force minutes, newsletters, special projects documentation, and publications announcements. The Archives were only established in the mid-1990s and many materials were lost during the

College's move from Chicago to Washington in 1981 so the historical coverage is not complete. Access is restricted to College staff and fellows; outside researchers may apply to the College administration for permission to use the archives. There is a printed finding aid.

The College's archives are often confused with its library. The Library (Resource Center/History Library) contains more than 18,000 titles covering all aspects of women's health. Of this, History Library contains approximately 6,000 titles dealing with obstetrics, gynecology, sexually transmitted diseases, family planning, general medicine, and consumer sexual hygiene. The collection dates from the mid-16th century until 1951 when the College was formed. The History Reading Room contains current works on the history of medicine and the obstetrics-gynecology specialty, biographies, medical schools, hospitals, and professional associations' histories, and other works on the history of various aspects of women's health. The Resource Center collection covers modern obstetrics, gynecology, sexually transmitted diseases, family planning, general medicine, and consumer health. The Library's online catalog is only available to staff of the College. Researchers have access only when on premises.

In 2011, the College resumed offering a Fellowship for the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology, to enable researchers to use its collections and other library collections in the Washington, DC, area for projects related to obstetric and gynecological history. The application deadline is 15 March. For more information about the Archives, the History Library, and the Fellowship, contact librarian/archivist Debra Scarborough.

American College of Surgeons, Chicago, IL
www.facs.org/archives; Susan Rishworth, Archivist;
srishworth@facs.org; (312) 202-5270

The American College of Surgeons' archives has a user-friendly Web page that provides lists of the

College's past presidents, presidential addresses, clinical congresses, and frequently asked questions, as well as a monthly feature highlighting one digitized document or photo from the College's past. The ACS has completed a sample digitization project, digitizing 2,000 pages of records in four categories: the ACS Board of Regents photographs, the *Clinical Congress Daily* for 1911 to 1979 (the daily newspaper published during the annual congresses), sample volumes of founder Franklin Martin's scrapbook-style memoirs of the early years of the College, and the notebooks of Eleanor Grimm, the Secretary of the ACS from its founding in 1913. The latter is a rich, untapped resource. As secretary, Grimm placed herself in the background, but archivist Susan Rishworth characterizes her as a full collaborator in the creation and maintenance of the College: she edited all the College's publications, was on a first-name basis with the ACS founders and national surgical leaders through two world wars and the Great Depression, and she recorded everything. When she retired in 1951, the ACS reputedly had to hire 12 people to replace her. There is a 59-page, online finding aid to Eleanor Grimm's notebooks and transcribed recollections, and a link to all of the digital collections on the archives Web page.

The digitized documents are just the tip of the iceberg, however. The ACS initiated and oversaw hospital standardization in the United States and Canada between 1917 and 1951, when the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals was established. Among the ACS's most significant holdings are all its materials related to hospital standardization and inspection prior to 1951. In addition to the *Clinical Congress Daily*, other materials and artifacts provide direct access to the evolution of surgical technique. These include medical motion pictures, case record books for a handful of applicants for Fellowship in the College in the late 1930s-1940s (applicants were required to submit documentation of 100 surgical cases they performed), and Franklin Martin's surgical casebooks from the 1890s to about World War I.

The ACS holdings are not catalogued in OCLC and, other than the Grimm finding aid, the finding aids are available only at the archives itself. Talk to archivist Susan Rishworth for further information on the College's collections and visits to the archives.

National Board of Medical Examiners, Philadelphia, PA www.nbme.org; Susan Couch, Information Specialist; scouch@nbme.org (215) 590-9663.

Sue Couch is the keeper of the National Board of Medical Examiners' (NBME) history in Philadelphia. The NBME was founded in 1915 and through its records researchers could track the national exam from its earliest form—a full-week written and oral test that included bedside examination—through the years as a written exam to its current computerized form and test of physical exam skills through the use of standardized patients. The records testify to the course of acceptance of the exam by the states over time. All publications and records pertaining to the business of the NBME have been preserved, including complete runs of *The Examiner* and *The Diplomat* and various exam announcements. Between 1923 and about 1950, *The Examiner* published articles about individual physicians and on medical topics not narrowly related to medical licensure, as well as the names of those who passed the exam and received the highest marks. It may be particularly useful for biographical research. There is no online catalogue or finding aid for the NBME records, but there is an internal catalogue. Researchers should contact Sue Couch for specific information on the holdings and access (some materials are restricted). There will also be a historical exhibit at the Philadelphia headquarters for the NBME's centennial in 2015.

Jennifer Gunn

Note: *If you have an archive or digital collection to suggest for future coverage in the AAHM Newsletter, please send an e-mail to Jennifer Gunn, gunnx005@umn.edu.*

OBITUARIES

Harry M. Marks, 1946-2011

Dr. Harry M. Marks, faculty member in the Department of History of Medicine since 1989, died on 25 January 2011, after a battle with cancer. He was 64.

Marks took a Bachelor's degree from Hofstra University in 1968. His formative years as a scholar were spent in Madison, Wisconsin, where he took a Master's in 1972 and conducted research toward a Ph.D. in French history. For the rest of his life, he identified with the strong intellectual counterculture of early-seventies Madison.

His medical interest developed in and around greater Boston. From 1969 to 1971, he worked as a medical orderly as an alternative to military service and from 1974 until 1987 he taught and conducted research in medical education and health policy at several Cambridge area schools, including Tufts and Harvard. From 1981 to 1987 he was an instructor in the School of Public Health and, after 1982, also in the Medical School, of Harvard University. In 1987, he took a Ph.D. in Political Science from MIT.

Following a Rockefeller fellowship at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1986-87, he became a research fellow at the Institute of the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins. He joined the regular faculty in 1989 and was promoted to associate professor in 1996. From 1989 he held the A. McGehee Harvey and Elizabeth Treide Harvey Professorship in the History of Medicine.

Author of *The Progress of Experiment: Science and Therapeutic Reform in the United States, 1900-1990* (Cambridge, 1997) and numerous articles, Harry Marks was an internationally recognized authority on the history of 20th-century medicine, clinical trials, and public health. In addition, his wide-ranging scholarly interests and breadth of knowledge made him an active participant in the departments of history, anthropology, history of

science and technology, and epidemiology, where he held joint appointments. He will be missed by many scholars around the world.

Marks is survived by his daughter, Irina Spector-Marks, and brothers Jason Marks and Tim Ames. He is also survived by his companion, Christine Ruggere and family friend, Eszter Sapi.

Lisabeth Marie Holloway, 1925-2011

Lisabeth M. Holloway, retired author, editor, and librarian died in Durham, NC on 3 February 2011. A native of Mitchell, SD, Holloway moved with her family to Philadelphia, PA. She was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and received her library degree from Drexel University. Her introduction to the history of medicine began when she accepted a position at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Holloway worked tirelessly on behalf of all researchers from the struggling neophyte to the seasoned scholar. Her knowledge of the College's collections was extensive and she lent her considerable editorial skills to numerous publications. In 1981 she began a new role as the Director of the Center for the History of Foot Care at the Philadelphia College of Podiatry which she held until her retirement. Holloway relocated to Boone, NC, where she remained until 2010.

Holloway was one of the founders of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences (ALHHS). She served as chair pro tempore from 1975 until 1977 when she assume the role of editor of *The Watermark*, the organization's newsletter. In her ten years as editor she wrote numerous articles on a variety of professional topics. She excelled at compiling bibliographies and many of those published in *The Watermark* remain useful today. In honor of her long years of service to the organization and the profession, ALHHS established the Lisabeth M. Holloway Award in 1992. The award recognizes those, like Holloway, who have given distinguished service to ALHHS.

Holloway was also actively involved with the History of Medicine section of the Medical Library Association and the Germantown (PA) Historical Society. She was the author of a number publications including the widely used *Medical Obituaries: American Physician's Biographical Notices in Selected Medical Journal before 1907*.

Holloway is survived by her husband, George Holloway, two sons, and two grandchildren.

Robert Cooke Kimbrough III, 1941-2011

Dr. Robert C. Kimbrough, III, was born to physician parents at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, DC. A fourth generation physician, he spent his formative years in Tennessee before relocating to Lawrence, KN. Kimbrough earned his undergraduate and medical degrees from the University of Kansas in 1963 and 1969 respectively. He served his internship and residency at Baylor College of Medicine before he accepted a fellowship under Dr. Richard E. Bryant at the University of Oregon.

From 1974 to 1989 Kimbrough served as chief of infectious diseases at Good Samaritan Hospital in Portland, OR and was a member of the faculty of Oregon Health & Science University. After four years of private practice in Missouri, Kimbrough joined the faculty in the department of internal medicine at Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, where he served as chief of infectious diseases and clerkship director. At the time of his death he held the position of professor of infectious diseases

In addition to the AAHM, Kimbrough was an active member of the Oregon Medical Association, the Texas Medical Association, the American College of Physicians (ACP), and the American Osler Society. His publications included numerous articles and book reviews related to the history of medicine. Dr. Kimbrough was an avid collector of antiquarian medical books and focused his interest on Sir

William Osler's *Aequanimitas*. He was also a wine enthusiast and an accomplished trap shooter.

Just prior to his death, Kimbrough was named a master physician by the ACP. He is survived by Susan Kimbrough, his wife of 36 years, three sons, one daughter, four grandchildren, and three sisters.

ARCHIVES/LIBRARIES/MUSEUMS

The Eleanor K. Grimm archival finding aid is now available online at the **American College of Surgeons (ACS)** Web page: www.facs.org/archives. The guide describes the 26 volume series of notebooks on the history of the ACS, created by Eleanor K. Grimm. She was the special assistant to ACS founder Franklin Martin from 1913 until his death in 1935. From 1935 until her retirement from the College in 1951, she served as secretary to the Board of Regents, editor of publications, and many other positions which required 12 people to replace her after her retirement!

Arranged and described chronologically, volume I through XXVI, and largely in Grimm's own words, the finding aid will enable the viewer to see in much greater depth what is included in this vast repository of information on the College, surgery and medicine, and society at large for the first half of the 20th century.

Shortly after the sample of Grimm's work appeared on the ACS Web site in 2008, her great nephew, Mr. Randy Schallau, approached the ACS Archives indicating that he had some of her scrapbooks and correspondence and asked if we were interested in them. Along with a collection of photos, Schallau graciously donated three 3-ring binders of Grimm's scrapbooks, most likely compiled at her retirement. Included are files of her correspondence, alphabetically arranged by correspondent, with all the initial Regents and many other founders of the College, as well as College leaders at the time congratulating her on her retirement in 1951. Besides providing many more insights into the early workings of the College in its first 40 years of existence and some of the personalities of its early

leaders, the scrapbooks reflect much more about this remarkable woman.

Two years after Schallau donated the initial gift, he again approached the Archives with more materials of Grimm's. Although some were quite badly damaged in a flooded basement, the nine travel scrapbooks nevertheless yield much more information about Grimm's life. She traveled throughout the world after her retirement, often visiting surgeons and other individuals she encountered in her 40-year career with the College. For each excursion, she carried with her a letter from the current Executive Director of the College (Paul R. Hawley, M.D., 1950-1961; John Paul North, M.D., F.A.C.S., 1961-1969; H. Rollins Hanlon, M.D., F.A.C.S., 1969-1986), introducing her as representing the American College of Surgeons.

These scrapbooks are organized in a way that is strikingly similar to the organization of the twenty-six volume set of History Notebooks, demonstrating the unique style of Grimm. They illuminate the life of a woman who was essentially the collaborator of Franklin Martin, founder of the American College of Surgeons, and shed light on what it was like to be an early twentieth-century career woman. Those interested in pursuing the life of this remarkable woman will find in these scrapbooks ample material for a biography of Eleanor K. Grimm. For more information contact Susan Rishworth, Archivist, at srishworth@facs.org.

In 1907, a farmer from rural Rockingham County in Virginia "took a lengthy trip over the Blue Ridge Mountains" to seek care at the **University of Virginia Hospital** and became UVa's first recorded cancer patient. More than 100 years later, a new book, "A History of Cancer Care at the University of Virginia, 1901-2011," preserves his story and chronicles UVa Medical Center's long-standing commitment to advances in cancer care.

"A History of Cancer Care at the University of Virginia, 1901-2011" traces the evolution of the program from its inception to the advent of the Emily Couric Clinical Cancer Center, which was

dedicated on 26 February and will be open to patients on 4 April.

The book provides insight into the teamwork, dedication, collegiality and skill – as well as luck – that was necessary for the Couric Center to exist today. Twenty-five oral history interviews are included in the double DVD set with the book or viewable at the project's Web site blog.hsl.virginia.edu/uvacancer/. The book (200 pages, illustrated, hardcover, \$35) can be purchased from the UVa Bookstore <uvabookstore.com/> and the UVa Medical Alumni Office (434) 924-1734 or (866) 315-0947). Proceeds from sales of the book support Historical Collections at the University of Virginia Health Sciences Library.

Two Medical Center Hour presentations on cancer care at UVa—past, present, future—are viewable at www.youtube.com/uvamch. For information contact Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Baird Curator for Historical Collections, at (434) 924-0052 or jrc@virginia.edu.

News from the Wellcome Library

The Wellcome Library is currently embarking on an ambitious digitization project, to provide free, online access to its collections, including archives and papers from Nobel prize-winning scientists Francis Crick, Fred Sanger, and Peter Medawar.

Creation of the Wellcome Digital Library will throw open the doors of the Wellcome Library library.wellcome.ac.uk and its unique collections to a worldwide audience, providing a global resource for the study of the history of medicine and modern bioscience.

The Wellcome Trust has approved a two-year pilot project on the theme of Modern Genetics and its Foundations. Drawing on the Wellcome Library's internationally renowned collections, content will include 1,400 books on genetics and heredity published between 1850 and 1990, along with important archives including the papers of Francis

Crick and his original drawings of the proposed structure of DNA. The aim is to provide a documentary record of modern genetics, not only from a scientific perspective, but also from political, economic, technological, social, cultural, and personal viewpoints.

In addition to content from the Wellcome Library, we will also seek to support digitization of relevant material from partner institutions in the UK and overseas. Users will be able to access the repository following completion of the pilot phase of digitization, slated for completion in September 2012.

The Wellcome Library is delighted to announce that the papers of Alice Stewart (1906-2002) have been catalogued and are now available for research. A physician, epidemiologist, and campaigner, Stewart is best known for her research into the effects of radiation on health. Her pioneering study of x-rays as a cause of childhood cancer caused controversy, but her findings were eventually accepted worldwide and the use of medical x-rays during pregnancy and early childhood was curtailed as a result.

Throughout her eighties and well into her nineties Stewart remained active in her research into the effects of low-dose radiation, notably in her involvement in studies of radiation-induced illness among workers at the Hanford plutonium production plant, Washington, USA. Stewart also travelled all over the world to speak at conferences, at hearings, and inquiries on the implications of her work for environmental issues and occupational hazards, and in legal cases for compensation.

This is an important and wide-ranging collection, and a major addition to our holdings concerning radiation, among many other topics. The catalogue for these papers can be viewed by searching for the reference PP/AMS in the reference field of the search interface of the Wellcome Library's Archives and Manuscripts online catalogue. archives.wellcome.ac.uk

If you're working from home, figuring out where to start with the Wellcome Library's collections can be a bit daunting. Getting help and getting started just got easier with the recent launch of a new section of our Web site: Guides and Video Tutorials library.wellcome.ac.uk/node9300985.html. You can link directly to it from the popular links on our homepage at library.wellcome.ac.uk.

This section features guidance on searching the Wellcome Library catalogues, as well as finding introductory information on the history of medicine, medical humanities and social science, and current health and biomedicine. You'll find: guides to help you get started researching a broad topic; workshop materials, such as database guides, resource lists, and presentation slides; links to subject-relevant journals and databases; and short video tutorials to show you how to make the most of the Library catalogue, Archives and Manuscripts catalogue, and Wellcome Images.

More topic-specific guides and video tutorials are in production over the next few months. At present we have three video tutorials on offer at library.wellcome.ac.uk/node9300985.html including: Requesting materials from closed stores; Searching Wellcome Images; and Browsing 17th and 18th Century Medical Recipe Manuscripts in the Archives and Manuscripts catalogue.

This section is still a work in progress—more tutorials will be added in the near future. For more up-to-date information on the work of the Wellcome Library, follow our Blog at wellcomelibrary.blogspot.com/

News from the History of Medicine Division (HMD) of the National Library of Medicine(NLM)

NLM has launched a new digital repository, Digital Collections, collections.nlm.nih.gov. This new resource is complementary to the PubMed Central digital archive of electronic journal articles www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/. The repository allows rich searching, browsing, and retrieval of

monographs and films from NLM's History of Medicine Division. Additional content and other format types will be added over time. Users can perform full-text and keyword searching within each collection or across the entire repository.

This first release of Digital Collections includes a newly expanded set of Cholera Online monographs, a portion of which NLM first published online in PDF format in 2007. The version of Cholera Online now available via Digital Collections includes 518 books dating from 1817 to 1900 about cholera pandemics of that period. More information about the selection of the books and the subject of cholera may be found on the original Cholera Online Web page at: www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/cholera/.

The second collection is a selection of eleven historical films, all created by the U.S. government and in the public domain. The films have been digitized in a variety of video formats, to accommodate a wide range of playback devices, including mobile devices. Digital Collections also includes an integrated, Flash-based video player which allows full-text search of a film's transcript and graphically displays where the searched word or phrase occurs within the timeline of the film.

NLM has a new Web interface to its oral history collections as part of its growing electronic texts program. Content includes digital editions of transcripts and any accompanying audio content when feasible. Users can browse content by title, interviewee name, and subject. Full-text searching is available across all sub-collections, across each sub-collection, and within each transcript. oculus.nlm.nih.gov/cgi/t/text/textidx?page=browsecolls.

Currently the site contains 107 interviews in two sub-collections consisting of over 13,000 pages and 80 hours of audio content. These interviews represent the majority of HMD's oral histories conducted by HMD staff during the 1960s.

Some of the topics covered include the development of The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine under William Halsted and Howard Kelly, early days of the Food and Drug Administration, the practice of surgery, and medical economics in the

1930s. There is also a series of thirteen interviews with homeopathy physicians conducted in 1968. There is a separate sub-collection of interviews with primary care physicians (internists) conducted by Fitzhugh Mullan in the 1990s as part of his research for the book *Big Doctoring in America*. Users can also hear Vivien Thomas speak about working with Alfred Blalock; Lister Hill discussing his family, life as a politician, and health care legislation; and a short recording of Florence Nightingale.

Future content will include interviews conducted as part of the History of the Health Services Research project of the National Information Center on Health Services Research (NICHSR), oral histories from the FDA's active oral history program, and the Medical Library Association.

The Archives and Modern Manuscripts Program of the HMD's Images and Archives Section is pleased to announce three recent acquisitions. Following the death of Dr. Marshall Nirenberg on 15 January 2010, his widow, Dr. Myrna M. Weissman, made substantial donations to the Library's collection of Marshall Nirenberg's papers, MS C 566. Nirenberg, a NIH researcher in biochemistry and neurobiology, discovered the genetic code in the 1960s, elucidating how the sequence of nucleotides in DNA determines the composition of proteins. Nirenberg was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1968 for his work.

Dr. Harold Varmus donated personal papers related to his career as Director of the National Institutes of Health and as President of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City. While at University of California, San Francisco, in 1989, Varmus was awarded the Nobel Prize, with Dr. Michael Bishop, for their work on retrovirus oncogenes. Varmus recently took up the post of Director of the National Cancer Institute at NIH.

Dr. William DeVries donated papers related to his work as a cardiac surgeon in total artificial heart implantation. On 2 December 1982, at the University of Utah, DeVries implanted the Jarvik artificial heart into dentist Dr. Barney Clark, who

lived over three months with the device. DeVries continued his work through the 1980s, ultimately implanting hearts in four patients at Utah and at the Humana Heart Institute, in Louisville, KY. Most recently DeVries has been associated with George Washington University and Walter Reed Medical Center, and remains in active practice. In addition to these donations of personal papers, DeVries donated to the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History various artifacts connected to his heart implantation work, which Curator Judy Chelnick received. DeVries also did an oral history interview, conducted by historian of medicine, Dr. Shelley McKellar. All three collections of papers will be available after they are processed. For further information on access, please contact Archivist John P. Rees at reesj@nlm.nih.gov.

NLM, in collaboration with the Moorland-Spangarn Research Center at Howard University, announced the release of an extensive selection from the papers of African American surgeon Dr. Charles R. Drew (1904-1950), who organized and directed America's first large-scale blood bank during the early years of World War II, on the Library's *Profiles in Science* Web site profiles.nlm.nih.gov. With this addition, the number of prominent researchers, public health officials, and promoters of medical research whose personal and professional records are presented on *Profiles* has grown to 31.

Drew was born and raised in Washington, DC, where he attended the best of the city's African-American schools. Although he was only an average student, his outstanding athletic performance at Dunbar High School earned him a scholarship to Amherst College, where he became a football and track legend. He received his A.B. in 1926 and, inspired to pursue a medical career, worked two years as an athletic director and biology instructor at Baltimore's Morgan College to earn money for medical school. At McGill University's Faculty of Medicine in Montréal, Canada, he became a star student and, once again, a star athlete, winning Canadian championships in several sports. He received his M.D. and C.M. (Master of Surgery) in

1933, graduating third in a class of 137. During his internship and residency at the Montreal General Hospital he explored blood transfusion and other fluid replacement treatments for shock.

Several years after joining the surgical faculty at the historically-black Howard University College of Medicine in Washington in 1935, Drew received a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship to train with eminent surgeon Dr. Allen O. Whipple at New York's Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. He also took this opportunity to earn a doctorate in medical science from Columbia University. At Presbyterian, he worked with Dr. John Scudder on studies relating to treating shock, fluid balance, blood chemistry and preservation, and transfusion. His dissertation project was establishing an experimental blood bank at Presbyterian, which opened in August 1939. In June 1940, Drew received his doctorate in Medical Science from Columbia, becoming the first African American to earn the degree there.

"Blood for Britain," a plasma collection project initiated early in 1940 by New York hospitals and the Red Cross to aid England during World War II, quickly established Drew as a blood bank pioneer. Although others had developed the basic methods for plasma use, Drew played a key role in planning the project and, as medical director, instituted uniform procedures and standards for collecting blood and processing plasma at the participating hospitals. In January 1941, Drew became the assistant director of a pilot program for a national blood banking system, jointly sponsored by the National Research Council and the American Red Cross. The success of the subsequent nationwide project was tarnished by the Armed Forces' initial exclusion of African American donors, and later their segregation of blood donations. Throughout the war, Drew criticized these policies as unscientific and insulting to African-American citizens.

Drew returned to Howard University in April 1941 and soon became chair of the Department of Surgery and Chief of Surgery at Freedmen's Hospital. For the next nine years he devoted himself

to training young African American surgeons who would meet or exceed the most rigorous specialty standards, and would, in turn, continue the tradition of excellence at Howard and beyond.

Drew died on 1 April 1950, in Burlington, NC, from injuries sustained in a car accident while en route to a conference. Despite the prompt and competent care he received from the physicians at a nearby hospital, he was too badly injured to survive. Drew's tragic death generated a persistent myth that he died because he was denied admission to a "whites-only" hospital. His colleagues, including those present at the time, and his family have said that this was untrue. The white doctors tried, but failed, to save Drew's life.

Profiles in Science features digitized correspondence, published articles, notebook excerpts, drafts of reports and photographs from the Charles R. Drew Papers at the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center. Visitors to the site can view, for example, Drew's letters to his family and professional colleagues, drafts of blood banking protocols and correspondence protesting the military's policy of segregating blood donations. The site also includes Drew's never-published 1940 doctoral dissertation, "Banked Blood," and numerous photographs documenting his life and career. Of particular note, Drew's letters to his wife reveal the stresses of carving out a career in segregated American medicine while also trying to fulfill the roles of husband and father.

NLM announced the release of a new Turning the Pages virtual book on its Web site archive.nlm.nih.gov/proj/ttp/books.htm, as well as in kiosks at NLM. The new book is the *Kitab Aja'ib al-makhlūqat wa Gharāib al-Manjudat*, literally "The Wonders of Creation," compiled in the middle 1200s in what is now Iran or Iraq. The vibrantly illustrated work is considered one of the most important natural history texts of the medieval Islamic world.

HMD has released its latest version of its History of Medicine Finding Aids Consortium

www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/consortium/index.html, a search-and-discovery tool for archival resources in the health sciences that are described by finding aids and held by various institutions throughout the United States. As with the initial release the new content crawled consists of finding aids delivered as EAD, PDF, and HTML from a diverse institutional cohort. The site now indexes over 1,600 finding aids from twelve institutions.

The new content contributors are: Drexel University College of Medicine Legacy Center, Archives and Special Collections; Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, Center for the History of Medicine, Harvard Medical School and Boston Medical Library; Otis Historical Archives, National Museum of Health and Medicine; University of Pennsylvania Barbara Bates Center for the Study of the History of Nursing; Washington University, St. Louis School of Medicine, and Yale University Library, Cushing/Whitney Medical Library.

These institutions join the original consortium members: NLM History of Medicine Division; Columbia University Health Sciences Library; Medical Archives, Johns-Hopkins University Medical Institutions; University of California-San Francisco; University of Virginia Health Sciences Library; and Virginia Commonwealth University

For more information about the project or requests to join the Consortium, please contact John P. Rees, Archivist and Digital Resources Manager, NLM, at reesj@nlm.nih.gov.

Join us in Philadelphia!

Report of the Nominating Committee for 2011

The Nominating Committee of the American Association for the History of Medicine consisting of Judy Leavitt chair, Marty Pernick, and Jackie Duffin nominates the following members for the positions of:

Secretary: Jodi Koste (two-year term)

Council Member: (three year term beginning 2012)

Julie Fairman

Rick Keller

Liz Watkins

Stephanie Brown-Clark