



Newsletter

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Issue No.106

October 2014

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

My first introduction to the history of epidemic disease came in 1975 when I picked up an orange and white paperback while browsing in the Notre Dame bookstore. Charles Rosenberg's *The Cholera Years* drew me into this field, and I still assign it to students. (Charles Rosenberg, *The Cholera Years* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1962). While the panic and transformation brought by such catastrophic diseases was largely a matter of history to Americans until recently, the Ebola crisis has brought it to our doorsteps. I'm not sure why this topic remains so fascinating to me, but the way this story has gripped the media makes it clear that it is a riveting topic.

I'm writing this essay on 3 November 2014, and the following information is fresh today but may have changed by the time this essay sees press. Last night a febrile person checked into Duke Hospital here in my home town of Durham, NC. Newly arrived from Liberia but with no known Ebola contact, the patient was immediately put into isolation, and tested for the virus. The first test came back negative just a few minutes ago. Also last night, the state secretary of health and human services held a news conference to assure state residents that she and the governor were on top of the situation. Apparently one of the first things that Republican governor Pat McCrory did was to call New Jersey's governor Chris Christie, well known in recent days for his expostulations on Ebola and quarantine. Midterm elections are tomorrow; the governor's first priority appears to be how to spin this to support his party. Duke hospital officials, on the other hand, reported close contact with the CDC.

This year in the fall semester I am teaching a course first designed when I was a graduate student, the history of disease and public health in the United States. Not since SARS in 2003 has a disease taken over the class focus in the way that Ebola's intrusion into the supposed safe haven of the United States has come to define the course themes about politics, poverty, injustice, and public health.

Early in the course we read Martin Pernick's classic article on yellow fever in 1793 Philadelphia. (Martin S. Pernick, "Politics, Parties and Pestilence: Epidemic Yellow Fever in Philadelphia and the Rise of the First Party System," *William and Mary Quarterly* 29 (1972): 559-586.). Students like this paper because they can make clear cut tables on the two sides, list their characteristics, and spit it back on exams. But this fall, when the midterm elections invite political use of this scary disease, the students have become keen observers about how questions of quarantine or individual rights have been touted as Republican or Democratic positions. Is there a southern or northern style response? What does the failure of Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital in Dallas to diagnose Mr. Thomas Duncan with Ebola on first presentation say about 1) attitudes toward immigrants/foreigners?

2) attitudes toward those of African descent? 3) attitudes toward poor people without health insurance? As Dallas has a large Liberian immigrant community, did the hospital respond differently to the "I am from Liberia" statement than a hospital less familiar with such accents and stories? Alan Kraut's book *Silent Travelers* (Alan Kraut, *Silent Travelers: Germs, Genes and the "Immigrant Menace"* (1st pub. 1994; Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1995) and Howard Markel's *Quarantine (Quarantine! East European Jewish Immigrants and the New York City Epidemics of 1892* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), allow the students to approach the history of immigrants and disease at the turn of the twentieth century with a new understanding of the politicization of the immigrant as unpleasant intruder, threat, and disease carrier.

The story of that initial encounter has never been revealed in detail (possibly due to legitimate fears of litigation). Hospital spokespeople cite a failure of communication, perhaps due to flaws in the electronic medical record that buried the travel history. If so, this is yet one more chapter in the history of technology interfering in the doctor patient relationship, rather than facilitating it. What does it say about the quality of care at this particular hospital that he was discharged with antibiotics? What were they trying to treat? Is this standard of care there? Does this sort of behavior contribute to growing problem of antibiotic resistance? There are few aspects of this awful story that do not connect to broader questions in the history of medicine.

At the time of this writing there has been one death (Mr. Duncan) and several cases of Ebola in the United States. Recent news reports reveal that more than 10,000 cases have been diagnosed in west Africa, predominately in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea. Yet the epidemic only attracted news media coverage and even panic when it came to the U.S. For most Americans it was invisible, over there in Africa, just as the severe problems with tuberculosis, plague,

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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.

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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: 15 February, 1 July, and 1 October.

malaria, and HIV that shorten African lives receive little attention in the U.S. beyond the global health community. “What factors bring a disease into the headlines?” I ask my class. “Why do you learn about the black death in medieval Europe without any indication that it still prevails in certain parts of the world?” They come up with a variety of answers, with panic/perceived direct threat usually prominent among them. Still, these students are much more exposed to concepts of the global than classes a decade ago, and are increasingly familiar with thinking about global connections, in disease as well as commercial development. This challenges those of us historians who have focused on one country or continent to likewise frame our teaching and research within this ever expanding context.

This epidemic has brought questions once relegated to the past (as least in developed countries) into sharp contemporary focus. NPR called me last week; would I appear on a radio show and talk about the quarantine? The governors of New York and New Jersey were calling for more stringent quarantine rules, to be enforced by the state, than the federal health authorities thought were necessary. When southern states fought the feds over yellow fever in the 1880s, they could figuratively raise the Confederate flag to add righteousness to their states’ rights stand. States’ rights fits a bit less comfortably on the northeastern states, but the panic this disease generates has called forth a bold stance of rigid protectionism.

I turned down the invitation (and referred them to others) in part because I had laryngitis but also because I could see both sides here. One can argue that Americans don’t really believe in the germ theory. Do they wash their hands after using a public restroom? Stay home from work/school when sick with a respiratory infection? Fly to Cleveland to plan a wedding, take a cruise, or go bowling when they might be about to come down with Ebola? And most of the time this behavior has minimal consequences. Surely denial plays a big role here too—who, me? Spread disease? Thus the need for government enforcement when the stakes are so high makes some

sense. But wait, that’s a Republican position! My democratic allegiance makes me skeptical that they can get anything right.

The complexities of these issues, and the reality of personal danger for health care workers as well as others in the vicinity of those with this horrible disease brings home what it must have been like to face mortal plagues in past days. “Mommy, are you going to die?” asked the daughter of a Toronto nurse as she prepared to go to work caring for SARS patients in 2003. (Heather Macdougall, “Toronto’s Health Department in Action: Influenza in 1918 and SARS in 2003,” *Journal of the History of Medicine* 62 (2006) 56-89.) As medical historians we bring our informed historical perspectives to these issues, and I encourage everyone to use our knowledge to further thoughtful debate among our students and through public media outlets. We have a new section on the website, “Medical Historians in the News,” as a resource for our membership <www.histmed.org/posts/announcements/medical-historians-news>. If you have something to contribute, please consider submitting an announcement for this section.

*Margaret Humphreys,
AAHM President*

AAHM NEWS

Call for Nominations, AAHM Awards, 2015

All awards will be presented at the AAHM annual meeting in New Haven, CT, on 2 May 2015. Additional information may be found on the AAHM website: www.histmed.org/about/awards.

Osler Medal Essay Contest, 2015. The William Osler Medal is awarded annually for the best unpublished essay on a medical historical topic written by a student enrolled in a school of medicine or osteopathy in the United States or Canada. First awarded in 1942, the medal commemorates Sir William Osler, who stimulated an interest in the humanities among medical students and physicians. Complete contest information may be viewed on the

AAHM website www.histmed.org/about/awards or obtained from the Osler Medal Committee Chair: Dale Smith, Professor of Military Medicine & History, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814-4799; dale.smith@usuhs.edu. Entries must be postmarked or submitted electronically via e-mail (which is the preferred method of submission) by **16 January 2015**.

Shryock Medal Essay Contest, 2015.

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/about/awards/shryock-medal or contact the Shryock Medal Committee Chair: David Barnes, Department of History and Sociology of Science, University of Pennsylvania, 303 Cohen Hall, Philadelphia PA 19104-6304; email: dbarnes@sas.upenn.edu. Essays must be postmarked or submitted electronically via e-mail (which is the preferred method of submission) no later than **16 January 2015**.

J. Worth Estes Prize, 2015. 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 2012 and 2013. For additional information see the website: histmed.org/about/awards/j-worth-estes-prize. Nominations should be directed to the Chair of the Committee, Dominique Tobbell, 505 Essex Street SE, 510A Diehl Hall, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0377;

dtobbell@umn.edu and must be postmarked or submitted electronically via e-mail (which is the preferred method of submission) no later than **16 January 2015**.

Jack D. Pressman-Burroughs Wellcome Fund Career Development Award in 20th Century History of medicine or Science, 2015. 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., 2010–2014). The application, including all supporting materials, must be postmarked by **31 December 2014** and addressed to the Chair of the Pressman-Burroughs Wellcome Committee, Richard Keller, Department of Medical History and Bioethics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706; rkeller@wisc.edu. Email submissions are preferred.

Come to the 88th Annual Meeting and 90th Anniversary Celebration

Please join us in New Haven, Connecticut for the 86th annual meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine, 30 April – 3 May 2015. Yale University last hosted the meeting in 1967, and before that in 1954.

The Program Committee Co-Chairs Ann Carmichael and Stephen Inrig have put together a rich and diverse program. In the plenary session, for example, Warwick Anderson of University of Sydney and Gabriela Soto Laveaga of the University of California, Santa Barbara will address the need to rewrite some of the history of twentieth-century biomedical research by looking closely at parts of the

world outside North America and Europe. Taking a more local focus, a Thursday afternoon roundtable will explore “Reproductive Rights after Griswold.” The year 2015 marks the 50th anniversary of the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision *Griswold v. Connecticut*, in which the court overturned the constitutionality of the state’s law that had long restricted access to birth control and contraceptive information, paving the way for all American women to have access to safe and reliable birth control methods.

One highlight of the meeting will be the Garrison Lecture on Friday evening, delivered by David Rosner of Columbia University in Yale’s Battell Chapel. The reception will follow in the heart of the University, Sterling Memorial Library, where we will have the nave, cloisters, courtyard, and adjacent reading room of the newly restored cathedral-like spaces to ourselves. In addition to the usual array of activities, the New Haven meeting will include a special celebration to mark the AAHM’s 90th “birthday.” In lieu of the traditional conference banquet, this Saturday evening event will feature a reception open to all held in The Commons, the massive hall next to the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

Our meeting will take place at the Omni Hotel, which is conveniently located close to restaurants and shops and an easy walk to all the sites on Yale campus where other conference events will be held. Both pizza and the hamburger had their American beginnings in New Haven, and opinions run high about which pizza is best (Pepe’s, Sally’s, and Modern are the front runners). But be assured that over the past two decades New Haven has developed a rich restaurant culture concentrated most especially within three blocks or so of the conference hotel. Indeed, the “Livability” website ranked New Haven as “America’s Top ‘Foodie City’ for 2014.” The Frisbee began here, as did the first lollipop, sulfur matches, corset, American English dictionary, silly putty, rubber boots, Erector set, thermoscan, and lobster roll, as well as the nation’s first telephone company, switchboard, and directory.

Yale University, the third oldest in the country, was founded in 1701 in what was known at the time as the Colony of Connecticut. The Yale School of Medicine was founded in 1810. The conference will offer several tours, including walking tours of Yale campus to highlight the Yale Libraries and campus architecture by Louis Kahn, Eero Saarinen, Paul Rudolph, Cesar Pelli, John Gambel Rogers, Norman Foster, and Philip Johnson (in addition to the ubiquitous gothic); a tour of the newly renovated Yale Art Gallery, a small gem; and a viewing of the treasures of the Medical Historical Library. Holding one of the country’s largest collections of rare medical books, journals, prints, photographs, and pamphlets, it was founded in 1941 by Harvey Cushing, John F. Fulton, and Arnold C. Klebs. The Library owns over fifty medieval and renaissance manuscripts, Arabic and Persian manuscripts, and over 300 medical incunabula, as well as an exceptional collection of prints, drawings, and posters on medical subjects. Other spots of interest include the British Art Center, the Peabody Museum for Natural History, and the recently opened Cushing Center, which displays memorabilia of the neurosurgeon Harvey Cushing along with his collection of brains from his operations, patient photographs, and materials from the Cushing Papers.

We look forward to welcoming you both to New Haven and to Yale this spring, one of the best times to enjoy New England.

John Harley Warner
Chair, Local Arrangements Committee

Ninety for the Ninetieth: Building the Next Generation

At the New Haven meeting in May 2015, AAHM will celebrate its ninetieth birthday. While we celebrate our antiquity it is important to look forward as well, finding ways to engender a robust future in these difficult financial times. The AAHM officers and council have devised a new fundraising campaign to commemorate our birthday while creating an account to support young scholars in the early stages of their

careers. We hope to expand the travel fund so that participation at the annual meeting becomes more feasible, and explore other ways to help such scholars achieve professional success. Please join us in contributing \$90 (or more) in honor of the AAHM's 90th birthday, and to support the continued vigor of our academic enterprise. Donate online at

associations.press.jhu.edu/cgi-bin/aahm/aahm_donation.cgi or when you renew your membership for 2015. Donations may also be sent to Margaret Marsh, AAHM Treasurer, Armitage Hall 337, 311 North 5th Street, Rutgers University, Camden, NJ 08102.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

Warwick Anderson has been awarded the 2014 Derek Price/Rod Webster Award at the History of Science Society meeting in Chicago. The Price/Webster Award is given in recognition of excellence in a research article published in *Isis*, the flagship journal of the History of Science Society, over the past three years. The award was for "Hybridity, Race, and Science: The Voyage of the *Zaca*, 1934-35," *Isis* 103 (2012): 229-253.

Jennifer Gunn has been appointed Director of the University of Minnesota's Institute for Advanced Study, where she will use her broad experience in interdisciplinary research and teaching to support and encourage interdisciplinary and collaborative work across and beyond the university community.

Dominique Tobbell has been appointed Interim Director of the Program in the History of Medicine at the University of Minnesota.

Susan B. Levin, Professor of Philosophy at Smith College, has published a new book, *Plato's Rivalry with Medicine: A Struggle and Its Dissolution* (Oxford University Press, 2014).

ARCHIVES/LIBRARIES/MUSEUMS

Historical Collections at the University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB) is pleased to announce a gift from Sara J. Finley and Randall W. Finley honoring their father by adding the Finley name to the Reynolds Historical Library and Reynolds Historical Lectureship. They will be renamed the Reynolds-Finley Library and the Reynolds-Finley Historical Lectureship, respectively. As founder of the Reynolds Lectureship and 25-year chair of the Reynolds Associates Steering Committee (now Reynolds-Finley Associates Steering Committee), adding the Finley name to the library directly reflects Finley's passion for medical history. The Finley endowment will support the continued enhancement and expansion of the medical historical collections and will be a tremendous resource in enhancing and extending medical history and medical humanities both nationally and abroad. Read the complete details here: www.uab.edu/news/innovation/item/5554.

The Osler Library in conjunction with the Institute of Islamic Studies at McGill University has just published *The Herbal of al-Ghafiqi*, a facsimile with essays by invited authors, of one of Sir William Osler's most fascinating and beautiful manuscripts. Those of you who attended American Osler Society annual meeting in Oxford will remember Anand Date's presentation entitled "Bandits, Books and Bibliophiles" which told the unusual story of how Osler and later McGill acquired the work that dates from 1256. The essays not only reveal additional information about al-Ghafiqi and the context in which he worked, but pose questions for avenues of further research. It is hoped that some of these questions will be answered in a subsequent volume.

This heavily illustrated publication can be purchased from the Osler Library, the McGill-Queen's University Press and from the usual on-line suspects www.mqup.ca/herbal-of-al-ghafiqi--the-products-9780773544758.php?page_id=73&.

The New York Academy of Medicine (NYAM) and New York Public Radio (NYPR) have digitized and released a treasure trove of 1950s WNYC radio broadcasts that feature significant voices from the past and provide a unique view of the medical and health concerns of American in the 1950s. The broadcasts brought lectures from the groundbreaking NYAM series *Lectures to the Laity* and *For Doctors Only* out of the halls of the Academy to a broad public audience, offering a new form of access to timely discussions on medicine, health, and culture.

The 40 digitized lectures and talks are part of a collaboration between NYAM and WNYC, which was then owned and operated by the city. Highlights include talks featuring Leona Baumgartner, New York City's first woman health commissioner; cancer pioneer Sidney Farber; American microbiologist and Pulitzer Prize-winning author René Dubos; acclaimed anthropologist and social critic Margaret Mead; Norbert Wiener, father of cybernetics; and discussion of the Freud Centenary and Lincoln's doctors.

These lectures are drawn from the more than 1,500 original lacquer discs transferred from NYAM to the NYPR Archives in 2008. The digitization and cataloging resulted from a joint project between NYAM's Center for the History of Medicine and Public Health and the NYPR Archives, with a grant from METRO, the New York Metropolitan Library Council.

NYAM and WNYC began their radio relationship in 1946 with the launch of *The Laity Lectures*, later to become *Lectures to the Laity*, a popular series of Academy lectures and talks on culture and medicine that had started in 1935. By mid-1950, this series was joined by *For Doctors Only*, which aimed to bring "the best of the meetings, conferences, roundtable discussions held at the academy" to the medical profession. On its debut broadcast of July 27, 1950, *The New York Times* called it "an epochal advance in the educational use of radio." *The New*

York World-Telegram and Sun referred to it as a "bold venture" and "enterprising" in the interest of good health for millions of people. *For Doctors Only* also addressed critical analysis of issues of society and medicine, as well as the application of the social sciences to medicine, and provided academic presentations in the history of medicine.

The lectures are available on WNYC's website www.wnyc.org/series/nyam-lectures/. Individual titles are also available through NYAM's library catalog.nyam.org/.

The University of Akron announces the availability of the Phineas Gage Information Page. The website created by Malcom McMillan of the University of Melbourne, is once again available online at: www.uakron.edu/gage/.

The Drexel University College of Medicine Legacy Center Special Collections and Archives announces the launch of its new website: "Doctor or Doctress? Explore American history through the eyes of women physicians" at doctordoctress.org.

Through the resources in "Doctor or Doctress?," students will learn core American history themes—such as the Age of Reform, the Civil War, the World Wars, the Progressive Era, the Great Depression, and social justice issues—through the lens of 19th- and early 20th-century women physicians.

The collections at the Drexel University College of Medicine Legacy Center reflect the history of one of its predecessor institutions, the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania--the first medical school in the world for women--as well as history of women in medicine internationally. Made possible through grants awarded by the Pew Heritage Philadelphia Program, the site makes the Center's unique collection on women in medicine not only available, but truly accessible, to high school students and their teachers.

Video, audio, timelines, maps, contextualized presentations of primary source documents, guiding questions, and interpretive metadata provide the guidance that students need to place primary source documents in historical and cultural context.

We are happy to introduce the first issue of **Archive Magpie**, our monthly feature on new/newly available/underused archival material for historians of medicine or researchers in the medical humanities: remedianetwork.net/2014/10/16/archive-magpie/.

If you're a librarian or archivist with material which you would like to see reach a wider audience (either new acquisitions, newly available sources, or underused material), REMEDIA would be thrilled to receive submissions via email by the 10th of each month to remedianetwork@gmail.com. Please include the following information:

Name of institution, name of collection, link to catalogue record or finding aid, up to 4 keywords describing the material (i.e. surgery, public health, organ transplantation, hospitals, United States etc.), and brief description of the material (3-4 sentences).

The Waring Historical Library at the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) announces the winners of the 2014 W. Curtis Worthington, Jr. Research Paper Competition. First prize in the graduate category is awarded to Chris Willoughby, a history Ph.D. candidate at Tulane University for his paper, "Running away from Drapetomania: Rethinking Samuel Cartwright and Racial Medicine in the Antebellum South." First prize in the undergraduate category is awarded to Benjamin Schaffer, a history major at the College of Charleston for his paper, "The Euro-Confederate Doctors: The Impact of the 19th Century European Medical World on the Careers of Three Southern Physicians."

Both first-prize winners receive \$1,500 and are invited to publish their papers in an upcoming issue of the *Journal of the South Carolina Medical Association*. Papers were judged by: Dr. Peter McCandless, Professor Emeritus, Department of History at the

College of Charleston; Dr. Charles S. Bryan, Professor Emeritus, University of South Carolina School of Medicine and former editor of the *Journal of the South Carolina Medical Association*, and Dr. Robert Ball, Adjunct Assistant Professor in MUSC's Department of Public Health Sciences.

Christopher Willoughby is a Ph.D. Candidate in the History Department at Tulane University and a Dissertation Fellow at the Murphy Institute Center for Ethics and Public Affairs at Tulane. He received his Bachelor's degree from the College of Charleston in English and History, and a Masters degree in history at Tulane University. While working on his dissertation entitled "Treating the Black Body: Race and Medicine in American Culture, 1800-1861," he has received research grants from the National Science Foundation, the Philadelphia Area Center for the History of Science, and the Virginia Historical Society.

Benjamin Schaffer is a senior majoring in history, with a minor in political science at the College of Charleston with particular research interests in pre-revolutionary Anglo-American relations and British military history in colonial America. In his free time, he participates in colonial, Civil War, and even World War II reenactments. He hopes to pursue a Ph.D. in colonial Atlantic world history and teach at the college level.

The W. Curtis Worthington Research Paper Competition is named for Dr. W. Curtis Worthington Jr., director of the Waring Historical Library, and is in its eighth year. The Award was established to encourage students to contribute to the scholarship about the history of medicine and to reward those whose work is truly exemplary. For more information or to find out how to support the award, visit www.waring.library.musc.edu.

Located at the American Society of Anesthesiology's (ASA) new headquarters in Schaumburg, Illinois, the newly-expanded **Wood Library-Museum (WLM) of Anesthesiology** opens with a

breathtaking interactive multimedia exhibit. Formerly located in Park Ridge, Illinois, the new WLM offers an in-depth look at the history of pain-relieving surgical anesthetics and the profession of anesthesiology.

Located at 1061 American Lane in Schaumburg, Illinois, the Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology displays actual medical devices and artifacts along with electronic media presentations and graphics that provide a detailed history of the anesthesia profession from its earliest beginnings through modern times.

Visitors to the newly-constructed, 70,000 square foot energy-efficient building will first notice the visually spectacular timeline exhibit “From Darkness to Light.” The massive 55-foot sweep is composed of artifacts, images, text, and media that have all been arranged chronologically in a hierarchical format. The historical and organizational context provides viewers with a way to understand important milestone people, places, dates, and developments associated with the anesthesiology profession as we know it today. Conception of the “From Darkness to Light” timeline is credited to current WLM President, Susan A. Vassallo, M.D., Anaesthetist, Massachusetts General Hospital, and Assistant Professor of Anaesthesia at Harvard Medical School in Boston. Additionally, WLM’s Honorary Curator for over 25 years, George S. Bause, M.D., M.P.H., Clinical Associate Professor at Case Western Reserve University brought his unparalleled expertise to the project, crafting the exhibit’s content and design from early planning to final installation.

Amongst the stunning exhibits viewers may also be drawn to the rare book exterior wall; adorned with an array of rich, layered imagery – the same unique and fascinating illustrations that can be found inside the WLM’s rare books.

As of July 2014, the Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology houses the most comprehensive collection of anesthesiology-related publications and artifacts in the world, which offers a unique

opportunity to study the history of anesthesiology on-site. Interested persons who are unable to visit the museum itself are invited to browse a variety of digitized books, archival collections, museum pieces and, anesthesia-related artwork and photography online at www.woodlibrarymuseum.org.

Visits are arranged by appointment only. To schedule a visit or for further information about the Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology, please call (847) 825-5586.

The Medical Heritage Library (MHL) is pleased to announce that MHL content can now be discovered through the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA).

The MHL, a specialized research collection stored in the Internet Archive, currently includes nearly 60,000 digital rare books, serials, audio and video recordings, and ephemera in the history of medicine, public health, biomedical sciences, and popular medicine from the medical special collections of 22 academic, special, and public libraries www.medicalheritage.org/about/. MHL materials have been selected through a rigorous process of curation by subject specialist librarians and archivists and through consultation with an advisory committee of scholars in the history of medicine, public health, gender studies, digital humanities, and related fields. Items, selected for their educational and research value, extend from 1235 (Liber Aristotil[is] de nat[u]r[a] a[nima]li[u]m ag[res]tium [et] marino[rum] archive.org/details/101141503.nlm.nih.gov, to 2014 (The Grog Issue 40 2014 archive.org/details/TheGrogIssue402014 with the bulk of the materials dating from the 19th century.

“The rich history of medicine content curated by the MHL is available for the first time alongside collections like those from the Biodiversity Heritage Library and the Smithsonian, and offers users a single access point to hundreds of thousands of scientific and history of science resources,” said

DPLA Assistant Director for Content Amy Rudersdorf.

The collection is particularly deep in American and Western European medical publications in English, although more than a dozen languages are represented. Subjects include anatomy, dental medicine, surgery, public health, infectious diseases, forensics and legal medicine, gynecology, psychology, anatomy, therapeutics, obstetrics, neuroscience, alternative medicine, spirituality and demonology, diet and dress reform, tobacco, and homeopathy. The breadth of the collection is illustrated by these popular items: the United States Naval Bureau of Medical History's audio oral history with Doctor Walter Burwell archive.org/details/BURWELLWalterReleased, (1994) who served in the Pacific theatre during World War II and witnessed the first Japanese kamikaze attacks; History and medical description of the two-headed girl : sold by her agents for her special benefit, at 25 cents archive.org/details/historymedical_de00buff (1869), the first edition of *Gray's Anatomy* archive.org/details/anatomydescripti1858gray (1858) (the single most-downloaded MHL text at more than 2,000 downloads annually), and a video collection of Hanna-Barbera Production *Flintstones* archive.org/details/tobacco_djq03d00 (1960) commercials for Winston cigarettes.

“As is clear from today’s headlines, science, health, and medicine have an impact on the daily lives of Americans,” said Scott H. Podolsky, chair of the MHL’s Scholarly Advisory Committee. “Vaccination, epidemics, antibiotics, and access to health care are only a few of the ongoing issues the history of which are well-documented in the MHL. Partnering with the DPLA offers us unparalleled opportunities to reach new and underserved audiences, including scholars and students who don’t have access to special collections in their home institutions and the broader interested public.”

The MHL collection joins more than 7.6 million items available currently through DPLA. DPLA, an

all-digital library that offers a single point of access to millions of items from libraries, archives, and museums around the United States, provides a generous array of interfaces into its collections. Users can browse and search by timeline, map, virtual bookshelf, and faceted search; save and share customized lists of items; explore digital exhibitions; and interact with DPLA-powered apps in its app library.

Robert Miller, Global Director of Books for the Internet Archive, noted, “Digitizing this collection has breathed new life into rare and unique texts that were previously only available in printed form. These items have already been downloaded over 3.7 million times. Combining a digital platform for access with curated content is a winner for the open knowledge movement.”

Creation of the MHL’s digital collection was funded by the Open Knowledge Commons, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, and the National Endowment for the Humanities and by the contributions of many of its principal and content contributors. The MHL continues to seek new collaborators and content; among the contributions anticipated for 2015 are oral histories with women leaders in medicine, 19th century British monographs, and American monographs, 1865-1923. New content is searchable as it is deposited and indexed from the MHL website www.medicalheritage.org/search, the Internet Archive archive.org/details/medicalheritagelibrary, and the DPLA dp.la.

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

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) has launched a web collecting initiative to capture and preserve selected born-digital content documenting the **2014 Ebola outbreak**. This initiative is a part of its previously-announced web content collection effort, which is guided by the NLM Collection Development Manual and other strategic collecting efforts.

Initiated on 1 October 2014, selected content related to the current Ebola outbreak includes websites and social media from Government and non-government organizations, journalists, healthcare workers, and scientists in the United States and around the world, with an aim to collect and preserve a diversity of perspectives on this unfolding health crisis.

The content is part of the NLM's broader web collection on "Global Health Events," which is publicly available at archive-it.org/collections/4887. The NLM will continue to develop, review, describe, and add content to the collection, as it also expands its overall capacity to collect web content. With this initiative NLM has taken a major new step in its mission to collect pertinent health care information of today for the benefit of research in the future. Increasingly, that information is found on the web, which is a rapidly changing environment where valuable and interesting materials can surface and then quickly disappear.

NLM launched a special display in the History of Medicine Division Reading Room and an online adaptation of "**Pictures of Nursing: The Zwerdling Postcard Collection.**"

"Pictures of Nursing" presents a selection of historic postcards from NLM's recently acquired Zwerdling postcard collection, spanning a century of nursing imagery.

Nurses and nursing have been the frequent subjects of postcards. These images are informed by cultural values; ideas about women, men, and work; and by attitudes toward class, race, and national differences. By documenting the relationship of nursing to significant forces in 20th century life, such as war and disease, these postcards reveal how nursing was seen during those times.

This unique exhibition will open to the public in the History of Medicine Division Reading Room from

2 September 2014 to 21 August 2015, and will be available online at www.nlm.nih.gov/picturesofnursing.

Julia Hallam, Ph.D., Professor of Communication and Media at the University of Liverpool, curated "Pictures of Nursing: The Zwerdling Postcard Collection."

The online exhibition incorporates a "Digital Gallery," which includes a selection of 585 postcards from the Zwerdling collection not shown in the special display. The Digital Gallery also includes online activities, providing viewers new avenues to explore beyond the exhibition. Education resources are also featured in the online exhibition, including a lesson plan for grades 9-10 that investigates the exhibition content; a higher education module; an online activity; and a robust selection of resources including K-12 suggested readings. In addition, the web feature, "Related Resources at NLM," includes a selection of published articles on contemporary nursing issues available through PubMed Central, which provides free access to over 3.1 million full-text biomedical and life science journal articles. The NLM History of Medicine Division acquired an archive of 2,588 postcards from American nurse and collector Michael Zwerdling, R.N. This unique archive consists of postcards with images of nurses and the nursing profession from around the world, produced between 1893 and 2011 with many examples coming from the "Golden Age" of postcards – roughly 1907 to 1920. Pictures of Nursing provides a way to understand the types of images that are represented in the full collection.

News from the Wellcome Library

A new volume of Wellcome Witnesses to Contemporary Medicine is freely available to download at the History of Modern Biomedicine Research Group website: *The Recent History of Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD)* Overy, C. and Tansey, E. M. (eds) (2014) Wellcome Witnesses to

Contemporary Medicine, vol. 51. London: Queen Mary, University of London www.histmodbiomed.org/witsem/vol51.

The variation of mood with the seasons has been acknowledged for a long time. It was in 1984 that the term Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD) was first used in a paper by Norman Rosenthal and colleagues at the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, MD. This Witness Seminar looked at the research leading up to that paper and the thirty years of subsequent investigations into the disorder which affects a significant proportion of the population.

Chaired by Professor Sir Brian Follett, participants, some of whom suffered from SAD, included two of the scientists involved in the early SAD research in the USA – Alfred Lewy and Norman Rosenthal, biologists studying photoperiodism, and representatives from SADA, the support organization in the UK for sufferers of this disorder. Discussion addressed the theories of causation; research into circadian rhythms and the role of melatonin; the symptoms, diagnosis and prevalence of the disorder; and treatment with artificial bright light and drugs. It also covered patient activism, the various perceptions of SAD by medical professionals and its diagnostic classification, and the difficulties of funding research and treatment.

Also recently released is *Monoclonal Antibodies to Migraine: Witnesses to Modern Biomedicine, an A–Z* Jones, E. M. and Tansey, E. M. (eds) (2014) Wellcome Witnesses to Contemporary Medicine, vol. 50. London: Queen Mary, University of London www.histmodbiomed.org/witsem/vol50.

The History of Modern Biomedicine Research Group hosted its first Witness Seminar, on monoclonal antibodies, in 1993. Since then more than sixty such meetings have been held, the most recent on migraine in 2013. These all sought to go behind-the-scenes of contemporary biomedicine to find out ‘what really happened’.

In this, the Group’s twenty-first anniversary year, we are delighted to present our fiftieth Witness Seminar volume *Monoclonal Antibodies to Migraine: Witnesses to modern biomedicine, an A–Z*. Comprising a series of extracts from previous volumes, contributors include clinicians, scientists, patients and numerous others involved in modern biomedicine, in the UK and beyond. Topics range from ‘age discrimination’ to ‘Zantac’, and feature memories from every decade between 1930s and the present.

For further details of this and other volumes in the series visit: www.histmodbiomed.org/article/wellcome-witness-volumes. All volumes are freely available to download.

The archive of the **Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons (MCANW)**, later Medact, has been catalogued (SA/MED) and is now available for research. At the height of the Cold War, MCANW was formed by British doctors and nurses to campaign for nuclear disarmament from a position of medical authority. MCANW challenged the government line that nuclear war could be survivable, pointing to the catastrophic consequences of a nuclear attack. They argued that there could be no adequate medical response in the face of an atomic attack 15,000 times the strength of the bomb that devastated Hiroshima. For the medical campaigners, prevention was the only cure, nuclear disarmament the only way to prevent nuclear disaster.

The group did not work in isolation: MCANW also worked closely with the Medical Association for the Prevention of War (MAPW). Both MCANW and MAPW were UK affiliates of the Nobel Prize-winning International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), an organization founded in 1980 to coordinate the efforts of doctors campaigning against nuclear weapons in over 50 groups around the world.

The Medact archive was launched with an international symposium, “Beds not Bombs: Exploring the Archives of Anti-Nuclear Medical Campaigning and Protest.” Speakers at the

symposium included scholars of peace studies, librarians from the University of Bradford and the Countway Library, Harvard Medical School (both of which have complementary archival collections relating to anti-nuclear campaigning from a medical perspective) and the folk singer Bob Wakeling. Bob is a VND veteran who had provided musical inspiration at the famous Aldermaston marches of the late 1950s and early 1960s and he regaled the attendees at the symposium with a number of peace songs from across the centuries.

We see the Medact archive as having great research potential, as it includes material on such disciplines as health policy, peace studies and recent social and political history. The archive has also featured in three recent online articles in *The Guardian*.

OTHER NEWS

We wish to draw your attention to the new, open-access issue of *RBM: A Journal of Rare Books, Manuscripts, and Cultural Heritage*, rbm.acrl.org/content/current which contains the proceedings of the symposium “**Emerging Roles for Historical Medical Libraries: Value in the Digital Age,**” held in December 2013 to celebrate the 225th anniversary of the Historical Medical Library of The College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

This special issue brings together library professionals and researchers who use and/or work in historical medical libraries, celebrating the library as space and the continued importance of material texts, among other topics. Contributors include Nancy Cervetti, Simon Chaplin, Michelle DiMeo, Jacalyn Duffin, Mary Fissell, Christopher Lyons, and Jeffrey Reznick.

We hope this issue will foster further conversation in our field and beyond, and can assist others in articulating the value of their collections, programs, and institutions in the digital age.

We are pleased to announce that the History of Heart Attack Prevention website of the **University of Minnesota School of Public Health** has been upgraded to a new platform and contains much new material for browsing and for scholarship. The site treats the origins and evolution of population studies and trials on the causes and prevention of heart disease from the period when all was new, mid-1940s to mid-1970s. The site includes 80 study summaries, 200 brief biographies, 100 oral histories of pioneer researchers, 100 personal essays, and 800 photographs, documents, and films.

Comments, corrections, and additions to the contents of the site are welcomed. Check it out at: www.epi.umn.edu/cvdepi/index.html.

The American Association for the History of Nursing and the University College Dublin, are co-sponsoring the Association’s 32nd Annual Research Conference to be held in Dublin, Ireland on 17-20 September 2015. The conference provides a forum for researchers interested in sharing new research that addresses events, issues, and topics in any area of nursing and health care history broadly construed to encompass the history of nursing, global nursing history, nursing practice, health care institutions, caring, illness, healing work, and public health. Submissions pertaining to all areas and regions of the world are welcome. Papers and posters that expand the horizons of nursing and health care history and engage related fields such as women’s, labor, technology, and economic history, and race and gender studies are encouraged. Individual papers, posters, and panel presentations are featured at the conference. Abstracts must arrive on or before 31 January 2015. Submit to abstracts@AAHN.org. Membership is not required for submitting abstracts but conference presenters must be AAHN members. Additional information about AAHN and the conference can be obtained at www.aahn.org.

Call for AAHN Research Grant Applications: The AAHN offers two research grant programs. The H-15 Grant Program is for faculty members or

independent researchers for proposals outlining a historical research study. The grant provides \$3,000 in funding. For faculty members affiliated with an academic institution indirect costs for Facilities and Administration (F & A) of 8% are also available. Applicants must be AAHN members and hold the doctorate. They may be faculty members or independent researchers. It is expected that the research and new materials produced by the grant recipient will help ensure the growth of scholarly work focused on the history of nursing and health care.

The H-31 Pre-Doctoral Grant is designed to encourage and support graduate training and historical research to students at the Masters and Doctoral levels. The grant provides \$2,000 in funding.

For further information on the AAHN Grant program please visit www.aahn.org/grants.html.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

The University of Minnesota Libraries invites applications for visionary, strategic, and creative leadership for the position of Curator for the Wangensteen Historical Library for Biology and Medicine hsl.lib.umn.edu/wangensteen.

The Wangensteen Library is one of three libraries within the Health Sciences Libraries (HSL) division (in addition to the Bio-Medical and the Veterinary Medical Libraries) and works closely with faculty and students in the Academic Health Center, particularly the History of Medicine program www.med.umn.edu/history/home.html, as well as departments throughout University. The Wangensteen Library includes over 80,000 books from the 15th century through 1930, as well as archival collections and artifacts. Collections are comprehensive and focus on many areas of health care, jurisprudence, public health, and natural history, with particular concentrations in surgery, obstetrics, pharmacy,

gynecology, pediatrics, cardiology, tuberculosis, small pox vaccination, and anatomy. Over \$7,000,000 in endowments provides ongoing support of the staff and collection. The Wangensteen curator fosters collaborations within the University and actively seeks external partnerships to support and advance the mission of the University's History of Medicine program, the Wangensteen Library, the Health Sciences Libraries, and the University. The Wangensteen curator reports to the Director of the Health Sciences Libraries and directly supports HSL programs that facilitate teaching, learning, research, and scholarship. It is one of eleven archives and special collections units on the Twin Cities campus. Although located on the East Bank of the Minneapolis campus, in the heart of the Academic Health Center, the Wangensteen Library works closely with the Archives and Special Collections Department www.lib.umn.edu/special/archives-and-special-collections-web-pages and its rare books, personal papers, and organizational collections. Key responsibilities include engaging with faculty as partners in integrating special collections and archival research and methods into the curriculum; actively seeking books in first printing, manuscripts, correspondence, and personal papers (archival materials) to serve the current and future research, teaching, and learning needs of University of Minnesota clientele and broader community; and supervising staff, students, volunteers, and interns. The position has significant interactions with the Departments of Collection Management and Preservation and Digital Library Services, as well as the University Digital Conservancy. The successful candidate will be deeply engaged in achieving department goals and furthering Libraries' strategic directions, and will contribute significantly to the profession through scholarship and service to achieve continuous appointment within 6 years.

The University Libraries are an integral part of campus life and contribute significant resources and programs to the state, region, and broader academy. The University Libraries provide a highly collaborative environment, distinguished by significant engagement in teaching/learning and

research support, significant digital library development, robust discovery tools, and new models for content creation and delivery. Outreach is strengthened by unparalleled infrastructure for resource sharing, information access, digitization, and digital preservation within the state and region provided by the University Libraries-based Minitex program. The Libraries is a member of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) Center for Library Initiatives, the HathiTrust, the Digital Library Federation, the Digital Preservation Network, and the Center for Research Libraries.

Required Qualifications:

- ALA-accredited Masters degree in Library/Information Science or an advanced degree with relevant experience.
- Knowledge of research trends in the history of medicine.
- Excellent communication, presentation, and interpersonal skills.
- Ability to work effectively both independently and in cooperation with colleagues in a service-oriented, collaborative environment.
- Ability to work successfully with Development and Friends programs and engage with donors.
- Demonstrated creativity, initiative, and innovative thinking.
- Demonstrated understanding of pedagogy and educational practices.
- Demonstrated understanding of emergent trends in special collections, access, and preservation.
- Facility in the use of technology to develop programs and services for special collections.

Preferred Qualifications:

- Background or training in archival practices.
- Experience working with science or health science special collections.
- Experience in developing working partnerships with academic departments and other campus communities.
- Demonstrated experience in developing programs in support of collections.

- Experience working with digital collections.
- Experience with assessing the effectiveness of library collections and services.
- Demonstrated creative approaches to promoting library services.
- Demonstrated involvement in professional activities.
- Experience in development and fund-raising activities.
- Experience in developing grants.

Salary and Benefits: This is a full-time, 12-month, continuous-appointment track, academic professional position with probationary appointment at Assistant or Associate Librarian. The Libraries offer a competitive salary commensurate with experience, excellent benefits, and a substantial moving allowance. Any offer of employment is contingent upon the successful completion of a background check.

To Apply: Review of applications will begin immediately and continue until the position is filled. Submit a letter of application addressing all required qualifications and any applicable preferred qualifications; a resume; and the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses of three current references at employment.umn.edu/applicants/Central?quickFind=125086. Please identify the cover letter with UL323. The University of Minnesota is an equal opportunity educator and employer

