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Newsletter of the Archivists and Librarians in
the History of the Health Sciences

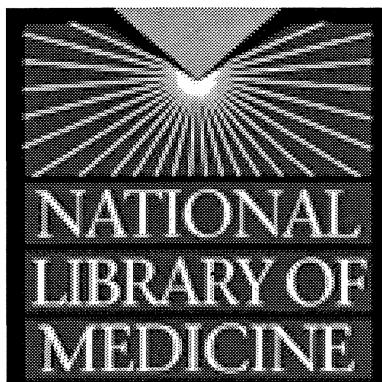
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A SHORT HISTORY OF HISTLINE

The pre-history of HISTLINE goes back to two post-World War II ventures in history of medicine bibliography. A New World project, the *Bibliography of the History of Medicine in the United States and Canada*, was launched in 1939 as a modest quarterly publication and continued through 1963. It was organized and sponsored by a committee of the American Association for the History of Medicine (AAHM), but the real work on it was done by the compilers, chiefly Genevieve Miller but also Whitfield Bell and Janet Koudelka. An important British contribution, meanwhile, came into existence in 1954. This was the Wellcome Institute's *Current Work in the History of Medicine*, an enterprise which of course continues vigorously to the present.

The National Library of Medicine's (NLM's) printed *Bibliography of the History of Medicine* (BHM) was begun in 1964, two years after the Library moved into its new building in Bethesda. The organizers, among them John Blake, Raymond Clements, and Freda Gates, drew significantly upon the experience of the AAHM and Wellcome bibliographies. However, the bibliography that they created could not have become or remain possible without being able to utilize NLM's extensive indexing output as well as other technical and administrative resources of the library as

a whole. Continuing coordination of these resources, as well as the performing of significant additional indexing, inputting, editing, downloading, and other production tasks, devolved upon a team of three in the History of Medicine Division (HMD). In fact, the entire subsequent conduct of the *Bibliography*, and ultimately of HISTLINE as well, has been the responsibility of this team—a librarian, an historian, and a technician—with specific individuals changing only infrequently over the years. Apart from the organizers, the longest serving of the successive team members have included Senta Lowenstein, James Kopp, Young Rhee, Margaret Donovan, and myself.



HISTLINE:
Out on the Web
<http://igm.nlm.nih.gov/>

Dr. Blake and other NLM staffers hoped from the beginning to tie the medical history bibliography to the Library's new MEDLARS system, but MEDLARS I lacked the necessary capability. During the 1970s, however, the development of MEDLARS II did make it possible to store and sort the bibliography's data electronically. Accordingly, in 1976, Volume 10 of the *Bibliography* was actually arranged and published from printouts obtained from the new system

Two years later, in October 1978, NLM made the database available online for limited public use

and experimentation. It was not at that time integrated fully into MEDLARS for searching and retrieval purposes, but as a preliminary step in that direction it received the name, HISTLINE. From its inception, both the NLM staff and other users recognized this original HISTLINE as a clumsy interim arrangement that lacked the speed and sophisticated search capabilities of other NLM databases. However, for the next decade and a half, its mechanized sorting capability did expedite the continuing production of the printed *Bibliography*.

While this early version of HISTLINE was originally little known to scholars and of relatively little use to librarians, NLM's printed *Bibliography of the History of Medicine* during this time became a standard tool for both groups everywhere. However, by 1992 both the publication and the gradually improving database were being regarded as models by users worldwide. In that year, an international conference of bibliographers, librarians, and historians was held at Trento, Italy, partly to stimulate further interest in the creation and development of bibliographies, specifically those devoted to the literature of the history of science, medicine, and technology. A significant part of the program thus was devoted to examining the features and experience of the three largest international published bibliographies in these fields: the *Isis Current Bibliography of the History of Science*;

NLM's *Bibliography*; and the *Current Bibliography in the History of Technology*. The Trento conference also began the exploration of possible ways of reducing duplication between these and other bibliographies, especially through the hoped-for development of computer linkages between various bibliographies and their online systems.

Two members of NLM's *Bibliography*/HISTLINE team attended these meetings and gave presentations. An online demonstration of HISTLINE was organized to provide the conferees with a tangible example of new directions in bibliographical mechanization. Its considerable success was partly due to a pioneering telephonic linkage worked out by the meeting's organizers to the NLM computer back in Bethesda.

Three years later, in 1995, a follow-up conference was held in Liege, Belgium, to discuss subsequent bibliographical developments in the same fields of history. Two of the large international bibliographies, those for the history of science and the history of technology, reported significant progress in mechanization. Of special interest were their recent steps to collaborate in making their holdings jointly accessible within the RLIN system. HMD's brief report to the conference noted that NLM had no current plans to participate in the RLIN arrangement. However, it cited substantial

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE 1964 - 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
National Institutes of Health
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
8800 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20204
DHHS Publication No. NIH 71-297

*Title page from the first cumulative volume
of the Bibliography of the History of Medicine*

changes that were then being made to upgrade HISTLINE. And it also voiced HMD's hope that the database would before very long become even more accessible to the various library and historical communities worldwide through the Internet.

In 1990 NLM had finally committed itself to undertake a comprehensive restructuring and modernization of HISTLINE. The basic aim was to expand its capacities by linking it to other NLM databases in the MEDLARS system through the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) terminology, while at the same time retaining the broader historical Keywords. Work on this complex and highly laborious project occupied HMD's HISTLINE unit as well as NLM computer programmers for much of the next several years. Particularly significant was the intricate mapping process that made it possible to tie Keywords with MeSH terms.

By 1994, enough of these tasks had been completed to permit the revised database to be made

available online to the public. However, some 35,000 valuable non-MeSH citations in the old HISTLINE remained unavailable. As such, they had to be processed and converted to permit their transfer to the new HISTLINE. This additional demanding task occupied the HISTLINE unit and NLM programmers for another two years. Only now, exactly at this writing, has this conversion process been finally completed.

The one disappointment throughout the restructuring and conversion processes, but a major one for many of us, is that, for financial reasons, the valuable companion tool, the printed *Bibliography of the History of Medicine*, had to be discontinued at the very height of its usefulness to the world of scholarship. Nevertheless, in this summer of 1997, HISTLINE has emerged as a sophisticated and what we expect will prove to be a highly serviceable new database, though we shall continue to welcome your criticisms and suggestions for improvement. Finally, in this same season, HISTLINE has achieved a quantum improvement in its accessibility by becoming available to you and other users on the Internet free of charge.

James H. Cassedy
National Library of Medicine

[Editors' note: A version of the paper was originally presented on 5 April 1997 at the luncheon session, "HISTLINE on the World Wide Web," sponsored by the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine and Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences during the seventieth annual meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine in Williamsburg, Virginia.]

HISTLINE

HISTLINE (History of Medicine Online), a National Library of Medicine (NLM) online bibliographical database, is now substantially reconstructed and is available to the public in its new form. The database replaces an earlier version created in 1978.

Coverage and Scope: The HISTLINE database is an index to the secondary literature dealing with the history of medicine and related fields that has been published since 1965. It includes literature about the history of health-related professions, sciences, specialties, individuals, institutions, drugs, and diseases in all parts of the world and all historic periods. It indexes U.S. and foreign publications, including monographs, journal articles, and individual chapters in the published proceedings of symposia, congresses, and the like.

Content and Size: The new HISTLINE, which is updated weekly, has some 150,000 citations. About 6,000 citations are added yearly. It contains virtually all records of secondary historical literature cataloged or indexed for four of NLM's other online bibliographical files (MEDLINE®, CATLINE®, HEALTH®, and AVLNE®).

The database also includes additional records that have been indexed by NLM's History of Medicine Division from other literature sources. For technical reasons, some 30,000 non-MEDLINE citations from the old HISTLINE have not yet been transferred to the new file, but will become available in the future. Meanwhile, although the old HISTLINE is no longer accessible to the public, users may continue to search the entire body of its references by consulting the successive volumes of the *Bibliography of the History of Medicine* that were issued between 1965 and 1994.

Search Capabilities: A major feature of the new HISTLINE is its greatly expanded search capability. Users may now search the database using NLM's highly specific MeSH® (Medical Subject Headings). Or, if preferred, users may also search through a limited vocabulary of 276 keywords that are often quite broad in coverage. Search techniques and strategies for HISTLINE are the same as for MEDLINE.

THE UCLA HISTORY OF PAIN COLLECTION: A WORK IN PROGRESS

DOCUMENTING A NEW TWENTIETH-CENTURY FIELD

The UCLA History of Pain Collection, inaugurated in 1995 at the Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library, is a new collection which documents the origins and growth of the international, interdisciplinary pain field in the post-World War II era, and the developing understanding of pain within the field. The pain field grew from the work of laboratory scientists, psychologists, and clinicians, who, from 1930 to 1965, tried to understand pain, not as a simple sensory response, but as a complex psychophysical phenomenon, one involving body, mind, emotions, and behavior, which under certain circumstances, could become a chronic disease in its own right. In 1965, psychologist Ronald Melzack and physiologist Patrick Wall proposed the "gate control" theory, the first conceptual model that appeared to successfully integrate the experimental and clinical observations of pain. Eight years later, in 1973, anesthesiologist John Bonica organized a meeting in Issaquah, Washington of people from all fields who were working on the problem. This meeting led to the formation of the International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP), which was incorporated in 1974. Today this organization has a membership of more than 6,000 pain professionals from 54 countries and 55 scientific fields.

John Liebeskind, Professor of Psychology at UCLA, was one of the participants at the Issaquah meeting, and a founder of the IASP. In 1993, after a distinguished career in pain research, he decided to conduct oral history interviews with the leaders and pioneers in the pain field. These interviews became the basis of the History of Pain Collection. Liebeskind enlisted the aid of Katharine Donahue, Head of History and Special Collections, at the Biomedical Library, who encouraged him to seek out documentary materials to expand the new resource. In 1994, Marcia Meldrum, Lecturer in History, began working with Dr. Liebeskind, and in 1996, two archivists joined the project: Anne Gilliland-Swetland, Professor of Library and Information Science, and Heidi Sandstrom, Network Coordinator of the Pacific Southwest Regional Medical Library. Gilliland-Swetland recruited David Gartrell, a graduate student in archives and preservation management, to process the papers of IASP founder John Bonica, which were received in 1996. In carrying out its work, the Collection has received gen-

erous support from UCLA, the American Pain Society (APS), and the IASP.

The History of Pain Collection now includes 38 oral history interviews with 42 authors, representing six countries and ten scientific disciplines; the papers of John J. Bonica; the papers of two surgical pioneers in the field, William K. Livingston and Willem Noordenbos; the organizational records of the International Association for the Study of Pain, the American Pain Society, and the American Academy of Pain Management; and archival materials of historical importance donated by eight other individuals. In addition, Liebeskind has conducted three videotaped group interviews on topics of interest to the field. The Collection is enhanced by the substantial holdings of the Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library, which include many old and rare works on pain, as well as contemporary monographs and journals.

Items of particular interest in the Collection include copies of the letter John Bonica sent to Issaquah participants and the minutes of the meeting at which the IASP was founded; a pencil sketch of "the gate control" model drawn by Patrick Wall; the manuscript of "Pain and Suffering", an unpublished book which William Livingston worked on from 1947 until his death in 1966; case notes on 700-800 peripheral nerve injury cases from World War II; early 1950s correspondence on pain between physiologist George Bishop and psychologist Donald Hebb; and a large group of photographs of John Bonica, his family and friends, including pictures of the young Bonica as a carnival wrestler.

The unique materials in this fascinating Collection document not only the history and internal dynamics of a major new professional field, but also the evolution of pain concepts in the twentieth century and the development of interdisciplinary discourse and relationships. One outstanding example is the John Bonica Papers.

JOHN BONICA: CHAMPION OF PAIN

In the summer of 1996, the History of Pain Collection received the personal papers of anesthesiologist John J. Bonica (1917-1994). These papers, a gift from his children, constitute by far the largest set of materials in the Collection; they provide an essential contextual framework for other records and papers within the archive. Much time and effort have been spent this past year in making this resource physically and intellectually accessible to the research community.

John Bonica was born in 1917 on Filicudi, a small island near Sicily. His family emigrated to the United States when he was eleven. When his father died four years later, Bonica, the only son, became the principal wage earner for his family. Despite these obstacles, Bonica never gave up on his dream of becoming a physician. He went on to graduate from Marquette University School of Medicine in 1942 and to become a leader in the new field of anesthesiology. In 1960, he was named Chair of the Department of Anesthesiology at the University of Washington in Seattle.

John Bonica has been described as the "champion" of the cause of better pain management, based on knowledge gained through research. More than any other individual associated with the pain field, Bonica formalized the multidisciplinary and collaborative nature of the field through his leadership and organizational efforts on an international scale. Bonica sought out people all over the world who were working on the problem of pain and brought them together, creating a field that legitimized the importance of their work.

The Issaquah meeting of 1973 and subsequent founding of the IASP were only the central achievements of Bonica's distinguished career. In 1953, he wrote *The Management of Pain*, the first comprehensive textbook on pain treatment in any language, and still considered the "bible" of pain diagnosis and therapy. At the University of Washington in 1960, he established the Multidisciplinary Pain Center, one of the first of its kind, which became a model for similar clinics throughout the world. Bonica wrote and/or edited 41 books, collaborated on and/or contributed to 60 other books, and wrote almost 300 scientific articles, two-thirds of which were devoted to pain research and therapy. He assumed many leadership roles in both American and international organizations, and received numerous honors during his lifetime. He treated his professional colleagues, his "famiglia," with affection and generosity.

Just as he challenged his tremendous intellect as he pursued the causes and treatment of pain, Bonica also challenged his body in the wrestling ring. Assuming the names of Johnny "Bull" Walker and The Masked Marvel, he supported himself as a professional wrestler through medical school and residency, though most of his medical colleagues were unaware of this extracurricular activity. His papers reflect a fascinating man who lived his life as a champion on many levels.

John Bonica's personal papers span the years of his life from medical school (just prior to WWII) to

his death in 1994. Early materials in the Papers include notes from medical school; the bulk of the collection documents Bonica's professional life during the decades from the 1960's to the 1990's. The Papers arrived in 186 boxes, which had been stored at his University office and at his home in Seattle. From an archival processing perspective, the Bonica Papers offered both opportunities and challenges to Sandstrom and Gartrell. The collection was complete and in relatively good order. Bonica kept extensive documentation of his professional life; he enjoyed ample secretarial support and took full advantage of reprographic technology. Although some boxes had been stored for several years, they were in generally good condition with a few exceptions. Only one box had extensive water damage and mold.

The initial challenges posed by the Bonica Papers were several. The 186 boxes arrived at UCLA unappraised and unindexed, so Sandstrom and Gartrell were not sure of the actual size and content of the collection. Although the boxes had come from different locations, it was unclear whether there was any corresponding organizational grouping. They had to be received into a small storage space in Franz Hall, the Psychology Building at UCLA, where they were tightly packed. The initial survey of the Papers had to be done in the Franz Hall corridors during two consecutive weekends.

Sandstrom's approach to processing the Papers was to establish an advisory committee; to develop an archival work plan, delineating the proposed arrangement and description for the Papers; and to research John Bonica's life and work to establish a context for processing. She made use of biographical directories and other materials in the History of Pain Archive to do the background research. A nine-hour oral history interview with Bonica, conducted by John Liebeskind in 1993, was a particularly valuable resource.

The "corridor survey" of the collection, in October of 1996, suggested arrangement of the Papers into 10 series:

- Series 1 - Correspondence (22 boxes)
- Series 2 - Publications (60 boxes)
- Series 3 - Travel (33 boxes)
- Series 4 - Associations (12 boxes)
- Series 5 - Pain Journal (3 boxes)
- Series 6 - University/Administrative (5 boxes)
- Series 7 - Statistical Data (2 boxes)
- Series 8 - Publication Artwork (16 boxes)
- Series 9 - Pharmaceutical Companies (1 box)

Series 10 - Personal (4 boxes)
Miscellaneous (25 boxes)

Following this scheme, the Bonica Papers have been organized at the series, subseries, and folder/volume levels. Only the Correspondence Series was rearranged within folders.

As descriptive content is obtained, this information is being entered into a database and a collection-level finding aid is being developed. A MARC-AMC record will be created, and the finding aid will be tagged for EncodedArchival Description, so that it will be available electronically via the Web. In addition, a multimedia Web site for the History of Pain Collection has been created, with extensive material on Bonica, which integrates access to other important resources for research on the history of pain. [<http://www.library.ucla.edu/libraries/biomed/his/pain.htm>]

Just as John Bonica wrestled with pain—its causes and treatment—we have wrestled with the Papers he produced—their arrangement and description—to ensure that this important resource for the history of twentieth-century medicine will be readily accessible to researchers.

AT THE CROSSROADS

What goals do we hope to achieve with the History of Pain Collection? A key purpose is to preserve material that might otherwise be lost to the historical record, thrown away by the originator's heirs, or inadequately preserved. Similarly, through the oral history component, we are trying to capture the memories and thoughts of key people, to complement the written record. Finally, the Collection will bring together in one place a significant set of resources for research in the history of the pain field, facilitating scholarly access and use. Materials will be indexed and cross-referenced, and through electronic links, UCLA's holdings will be integrated with related materials at the National Library of Medicine, the Countway Medical Library, the Wood Library and Museum, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Wellcome Institute in the U.K., and other institutions.

John Liebeskind's work has been most important in recognizing the critical time to begin documenting the origins of this unique field; in mapping out its early history, identifying participants for interview, and providing historical context; and in arranging for the deposit of the records of the IASP and the APS, for which UCLA will serve as the official archive.

The UCLA History of Pain Collection is at a major crossroads. Most of the early leaders and workers in the pain field have been interviewed and papers solicited when available and appropriate. Processing of these materials will be completed in the next few years. There are many possibilities for expanding the Collection. We could extend the geographic scope of our project; seek interviews and documentary materials from pain clinics, pain patient organizations, practitioners of alternative therapies; or begin interviews with a younger generation of pain researchers. One possibility that we are actively exploring is to solicit "linked reminiscences" on specific events, such as the Issaquah meeting, from many individuals in the field.

Progress in any of these areas will be dependent on our level of support. But the work to date has ensured that the UCLA History of Pain Collection will serve as a quality resource for historians and others interested in twentieth century medicine and medical research.

Marcia L. Meldrum
Heidi Sandstrom
University of California at Los Angeles

[Editors' note: a version of this paper was originally presented on 5 April 1992 at the luncheon session, "Collecting Twentieth-Century Health Sciences," sponsored by the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences during the seventieth annual meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine in Williamsburg, Virginia.]

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IRRADIATED RECORDS: IDENTIFICATION AND HANDLING STRATEGIES

The beginnings of the atomic age over fifty years ago have made innumerable changes in our lives. Advances in medicine, weaponry, and basic science all stem directly from the work of nuclear physicists and engineers. Negative influences are present as well; radiation hazards are an unfortunate side effect of the nuclear age and can impact archivists directly. Archivists are caretakers of the nation's memory. That memory includes documentation of the nuclear experience; documentation that may include irradiated materials.

Simply put, radiation, or radiant energy, is the energy transmitted by waves through space or some other medium. This energy takes the form of streams of particles, such as electrons, neutrons, protons, alpha particles, gamma particles, x-rays, high energy photons, or a combination of the above. Radioactivity is the result of the disintegration or decay of an unstable nucleus. As the nucleus decays, it emits some type of radiation or particle. There are two basic types of radioactivity: natural radioactivity and artificial radioactivity. Natural radioactivity is the decay of unstable elements that occur in nature. This includes cosmic, or background, radiation. Natural radioactivity is often used as a means of "dating" artifacts, fossils, etc. Artificial radioactivity is the decay of unstable elements produced in a laboratory, accelerator, or reactor.

Radioactivity is most commonly typed by penetration level. Different particles have varying levels of toxicity and pass through many media with ease. Unstable elements naturally decay until a stable nucleus is reached. This process, called a decay series, contains a succession of nuclear reactions as the parent element transforms through one or more radioactive reaction chains, or daughter elements. As this occurs, the resultant by-product elements can be extremely radiotoxic if absorbed, inhaled, or ingested into the body. The most common decay series are alpha, beta, and gamma decay. Of these, alpha particles are the least penetrating, but if ingested or inhaled are the most radiotoxic. Beta particles easily penetrate the outer skin layer and irradiate the internal organs. Gamma particles, or high energy photons, can penetrate concrete or lead. Many radioactive elements transmute through all three decay series before reaching a stable nucleus. Once a radioactive element enters the body, these reactions take place

internally, often over a long period of years. The body is thus exposed to a chain of hazardous materials. Depending on the penetration, decay series, and energy of the radioactive source, the resulting damage ranges from temporary to genetic mutation. Clearly, prevention of exposure is critical.

Fortunately, most archivists do not work directly with radioactive sources. Principle means of contamination are through contact with contaminated objects, such as papers or artifacts. Radiotoxicity, or radiation poisoning, can result from surface burns due to handling radioactive objects and most importantly, from the ingestion or inhalation of radioactive particles. Recall that radiotoxic effects are cumulative; once radioactive particles are ingested and absorbed, the entire decay series takes place within the body.

Radiation and radioactive particles cannot be detected directly by human senses. Detector devices must be used to determine the level and scope of contamination. Common detector devices include survey meters (formerly Geiger counters), scintillation counters, photomultiplier tubes, semiconductors, cloud chambers, bubble chambers, and spark chambers. Survey meters are the simplest and easiest devices to use for quick surveys. These devices reveal the presence of radiation and whether professional assistance is required. Survey meters do not type the radiation and are only an indicator of the need for action.

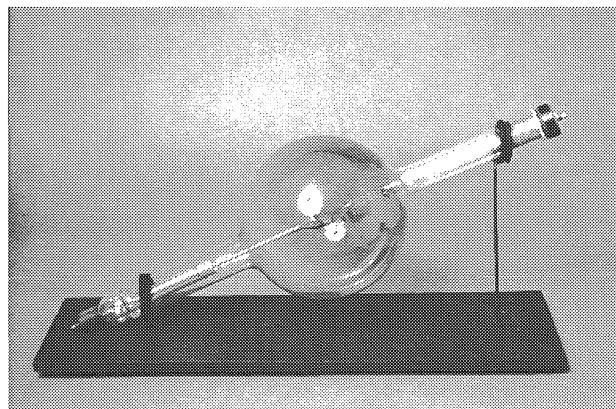
Clearly, all archives will not have irradiated records in their holdings. Facilities that may have such documents and artifacts include national laboratories, nuclear power plants, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), hospitals and cancer centers, university archives with nuclear reactors on campus, and select government contractors. Record series most likely effected are laboratory notebooks, radiology and nuclear medicine patient records, nuclear scientists' papers and notebooks, instrument manuals, and radiation survey forms.

Regulations are in place to protect those individuals with the greatest potential for contamination. If there is a chance of any worker receiving 10 of the maximum whole body dose (5 rem/yr), facilities are required by OSHA to monitor personnel with radiation badges. Moreover, due to stronger regulations regarding radioactive materials, coupled with increased understanding of the effects of radiation, records produced after the 1960s are less likely to be irradiated.

Facilities that routinely work radioactive materials typically have some type of health physics or radiation protection group. Such units are the ideal choice to conduct surveys for radioactive contamination. If this type of service is unavailable, university physics departments are excellent alternatives. Whether or not the department has a nuclear physicist on staff, all physicists can do the preliminary surveys required to establish an irradiation problem.

The history of the document gives the best indicator of probable contaminants. This information should be used in planning for radiation surveys by either in-house radiation protection personnel or contractors. Proper anti-contamination procedures are important means of protecting the safety of the surveying personnel, staff, and the documents. Personnel should wear plastic gloves, masks, and if the radiation level is significant, radiation suits. Suspect records should be removed to a designated contamination area for examination. Care must be taken to avoid cross-contamination of documents. Irradiated records should be separated from "clean", or uncontaminated, materials. Most contamination occurs from spills of radioactive materials or fingerprints. This limits the exposure to sections of documents, rather than whole sheets. If the volume of radioactive materials is significant, they should be secured in shielded rooms or glove boxes to prevent contamination in work areas and offices.

Strictly speaking, it is not possible to remove radioactive particles from documents. The few ex-



A 1926 x-ray tube, an example of the potentially hazardous items to be found in archives, libraries, and museums. This tube belonged to Dr. Claude Moore, a 1916 graduate of the University of Virginia. Photo credit: Historical Collections of the Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center

isting chemical processes will damage the records. Fortunately, there are options available other than disposal of the records. Since the primary danger to archivists and researchers is through inhalation or ingestion of radioactive particles, preventing the transfer of particulate matter will effectively control the possibility of irradiation.

If the contaminants are alpha emitters, they can often be blocked by materials having the approximate thickness of paper. Standard archival containers are suitable housing to prevent cross-contamination to "clean" documents or personnel. Contaminated documents can be encased in clear plastic sheets. This will prevent the transfer of particulate matter to humans or other documents. (Note: If an encapsulator is used rather than gummed sheets, the equipment must be routinely surveyed as contamination is possible.) Documents may be photocopied to produce clean research copies. One word of caution: a dedicated copier should be used due to the high contamination risks. The glass should be wiped after each copy and the automatic feeder should never be used; this will contaminate the inner workings of the machine. Again, the copier should be surveyed for radioactivity after each use. Encapsulated documents may be photocopied without danger of contamination to copiers. Automatic feeders should still not be used as the risk of tearing the plastic sheets and re-exposing contaminated surfaces exists.

These techniques are NOT effective for high-level contaminants. Thus, it is critical to assess the types and level of contaminants before beginning any decontamination procedure.

Irradiated records are a reality of the nuclear age. The greatest risks are from those materials created prior to 1960. If the proper precautions are taken, most materials can be salvaged for research and pose little or no permanent health risks for archivists and researchers.

Suzanna Long
Infotek Consulting Services

[Editors' note: A version of this paper was originally presented on 29 August 1997 at the session, "Toxins, Poisons, Carcinogens: Problems with Contaminated Records," during the sixty-first annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists in Chicago, Illinois.]

FROM THE EDITORS

For those of you who follow the continuing saga of Joan and Jodi, we thought you would be interested to know that the dynamic duo is writing this together in Charlottesville on a Sunday evening. We met up to attend the official opening of the exhibition, "Hearts at Home: Southern Women in the Civil War," curated by Ervin L. Jordan, Jr. (a fellow Virginia archival colleague) and Michele Ostrow. In conjunction with the opening, the Associates of the University of Virginia Library invited Catherine Clinton, Douglas Southall Freeman Distinguished Visiting Professor of History at the University of Richmond for 1997-98 and a Fellow of the W.E.B. Du Bois Institute at Harvard University, to speak. Dr. Clinton's talk, entitled "What Time is It?: Southern Women's Loss of Innocence During the Civil War," was a series of vignettes drawn from primary resources primarily in Virginia collections which told the stories of African-American and white women during the four tumultuous years of the war.

In spite of our busy summers, we have managed to hook up on several occasions. We first got together for a gathering of archivists in Richmond to bid Jodi's colleague Betsy Pittman farewell and then again for the annual meeting of the Society of



The JKs by Lake Michigan in Chicago this past August.

American Archivists (SAA) held in Chicago at the end of August. In this issue you will find one of the papers presented at the SAA meeting. We hope to include additional papers in future issues. Suzanne Long's paper in this issue is especially welcome as Suzie is the co-chair of the Science, Technology, and Health Care Roundtable of SAA. While we were very active in attending sessions and meeting with colleagues, it was a relief not to have hosting responsibilities. We even managed to get to Wrigley Field and watched the Cubs win one in the bottom of the tenth. Chicago was beautiful and we enjoyed exploring the city that is home to the AMA, ADA, and SAA.

With the end of summer comes the beginning of another semester. Jodi has begun teaching "Archival and Historical Administration" in the evening college at Virginia Commonwealth University. While preparing for class, she stumbled across a recent issue of the Canadian archival journal *Archivaria*. For those of you who may not regularly review this journal, you may want to seek out this particular issue. The spring 1996 issue (number 41) features a number of articles by ALHHS members on a wide range of archival topics from the health sciences perspective.

We hope your fall semester is off to a good start. Our schedules continue to be full but our load is a little lighter this fall because we are not planning for the annual meeting. We miss the monthly excuse to get together but we're replacing business with pleasure and now run up or down Interstate 64 for lectures, the opera, or a party. Stay tuned for the continuing story as the adventure continues.

Joan Echtenkamp Klein
Jodi Koste

Reminder:
Deadline for submission to the
Winter issue of *The Watermark*
is 1 December 1997

CADUCEUS-L HAS A NEW MODERATOR

As the new moderator of CADUCEUS-L, it seems appropriate to offer a few words of introduction to those of you whom I have not had the pleasure of meeting yet.

Although I have been at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Health Sciences Library for 16 years, I have not spent my entire tenure in my present position. I originally came to the Library in 1981 to manage the serials department. Later, as part of a subsequent series of organizational changes, our director asked me if I would agree to assume the post of Historical Librarian/Preservation Officer. That was a welcome change for which I'll always be grateful. Ironically, though, I have continued to retain serials cataloging and holdings data responsibilities. However, as our library prepares to move into a new building currently under construction, I expect to be able to shed these duties, and focus more consistently on history of medicine/rare book/preservation activities in beautiful, new surroundings.

Originally founded in 1807 as the College of Medicine in Maryland, our medical school was the fifth to be established in the United States. Our library began in 1813, when the faculty at the time purchased the private library of their colleague, Dr. John Crawford, from his family estate following his death. We are the mother campus of the University of Maryland, and our Crawford Collection therefore represents the origin of the University of Maryland Library System. Our Historical Collections consist of slightly over 7,000 volumes, dating from 1497 up through the nineteenth century. We represent a wide range of medical specialties, as well as historical collections devoted to dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, and social work. Although not the official archives for our campus, we also selectively collect significant campus publications, including many primary sources going back to our earliest years.

The moderatorship of CADUCEUS-L has been a most enjoyable endeavor for me. I value the merits that this important resource holds for all of us, and it has been truly worthwhile becoming a part of it. To use a cardiovascular simile, being at the center of the list is something like being an artery which conducts the lifeblood of collegial information back and forth among all of us. And as someone who enjoys using e-mail, the job has been exciting and fun for me, presenting an ideal way for

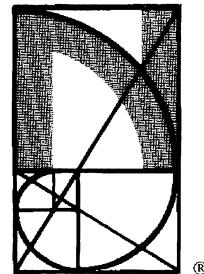
me personally to become more involved in the interests of ALHHS and the broader history of medicine community.

Again, I appreciate the patience and cooperation of all our subscribers as we worked our way through the transition this past summer. I look forward to your continuing support and participation, which are the elements that really make the list the valuable resource that it is.

Subscription information — Send a message to the listproc at: Listproc@list.ab.umd.edu Leave the subject line blank, and in the body of the message, type: Sub caduceus-l <your first name> <your last name> Omit the angle brackets and be sure you enter your name in the form in which you wish it to be known to the list. After you have successfully subscribed, please save the welcome message for future reference, as it contains much helpful information about posting messages to the list, and managing your subscription.

Rich Behles
University of Maryland, Baltimore
Moderator, CADUCEUS-L

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Please supply names, addresses, and phone numbers of at least two suitable references for any work experience: business, retail, or college job.

PROJECT ARCHIVIST

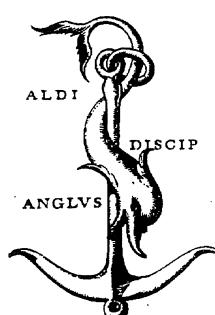
The Rochester Health Care Archives Network is seeking a qualified person to act as a Project Archivist for twelve Western New York Health Care Agencies in the Rochester and Buffalo regions. position of Project Archivist is underwritten by grant from the New York State Documentary Heritage Program (DHP) and is being administered by the Baker-Cederberg Museum and Archives of the Rochester General Hospital.

Duties: The Project Archivist will provide direction and assistance to twelve participating health care archival programs in Western New York. Prepare records, work sheets for entry into RLIN/OCLC, ROARing CAT and WNYLRC on line catalogs. Work with and instruct professional and volunteer staff in use of automated data bases. Meet with individual archive steering committees. Work with Regional Library Council and DHP representatives.

Qualifications: Advanced degree in history with graduate level archival training or five years experience. Health care, on line cataloging experience preferred. Knowledge of computer applications, the arrangement and description of special collections including standards of bibliographic control. Proficiency in automation MARC-AMC format a must.

Salary and Time Commitment: 500 hours @ \$15.50/hour, Total \$8,000 salary. Status-private contractor no benefits. Participating agencies will pay mileage and provide on site meals. Applicant must be a good communicator and willing to work with volunteers. Search closes 17 October 1997.

For further information: Philip G. Maples, Curator, Baker-Cederberg Museum and Archives, Rochester General Hospital, 1425 Portland Avenue, Rochester NY 14621. Phone 716-336-3521; e-mail pmaples@rghnet.edu.



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ALHHS NEWS

Introductions from the President-Elect and new Steering Committee members-at-large follow below.

PRESIDENT-ELECT

I have been curator of the Wangenstein Library since September, 1989 when we relocated to the Twin Cities. Previously I was head librarian for the Strong Museum in Rochester, NY for fourteen years. While there, I established technical services for the library and implemented OCLC for cataloguing. (The Strong was the first museum to join OCLC.) I was fortunate to have had the opportunity to design the library in the Strong's new facility, research and author a major exhibit with an accompanying symposium, present several lecture series on the collections, and double the holdings of the collections. I was also active in the Rochester Regional Library Council, the state agency for the region that coordinated state funding and interlibrary loan as well as continuing education.

Since coming to the Wangenstein, I have raised money for and implemented a conservation program, a lecture series in honor of Sally Wangenstein, the donation of an historical medical instrument collection, and barrier and water security systems.

ALHHS has been one of the most positive aspects of serving in the Wangenstein and I have enjoyed my work with the "ExLibris" column for the last two years. I look forward to serving as president and hope I can further the initiatives begun by my predecessors as well as develop a few new ones.

Elaine Challacombe
University of Minnesota

STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

I am delighted to have been elected a member of the Steering Committee of ALHHS. My membership in ALHHS dates from 1993 which is fairly recent, but I have been a faithful member of AAHM for over twenty years. On that basis I was able to win a consolation prize in the musical contest to name past meeting sites at the memorable twentieth anniversary party of ALHHS.

I received my PhD in History of Science from Princeton in 1976 after having spent a year at the

Institute for the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins. Since then I have held a variety of teaching and non-academic positions, mostly in the Washington, DC area. Several involved working with historical collections, at the Smithsonian where I co-authored a catalogue of bloodletting instruments, at the National Archives, and as Historian-Archivist of the American Physiological Society. Because I enjoyed this type of work, I decided in mid-career to go back to school and get a library degree at the University of Maryland.

In 1994, I began my current position, as Historical Librarian of the Cushing/Whitney Medical Library.

When not doing things historical, I enjoy choral singing, contra and English Country dance, and hiking.

Toby A. Appel
Yale University



It is my pleasure to serve as a Steering Committee Member for ALHHS. I began attending ALHHS meetings every other year since 1985. Now that I have been assigned the responsibility for the new Medical Heritage Center that opened May 1, 1997, I will be able to key in on my medical history interest and attend more history meetings as I build the collection and develop new research skills.

I was a late library bloomer, receiving my MLS degree in 1985. I had been Bookmobile Director at a small county library in Delaware, Ohio for thirteen years before obtaining my master's degree. A change in life-style led me to the University of Mississippi where I obtained my MLS in 1982. After graduation I was a reference/technical services librarian at the Mississippi Law Library for a year and a half.

In 1985 my spouse, daughter, and I transferred back to Ohio for new opportunities. I was hired at the Prior Health Sciences Library

at Ohio State University as a reference librarian that August. Within two months, I became the Technical Services Librarian with reference duties. A few years later I became the Collection Development/Technical Services Librarian with reference duties, caught in the University's current trend of doing more with less. In 1993, I was appointed Building Renovation Coordinator and in 1997 began as the Curator of the new Medical Heritage Center.

The "new" history collection consists of over 8,000 rare books, archives and approximately 1800 miscellaneous artifacts. The collection focuses on medical history in Central Ohio, the Ohio State University Health Sciences Center, and other health-related works of historic significance. A \$1 million donation to create this floor came from private donations. Our current long term goal is to develop an endowment to support the collection in the years to come.

Frankly, I am a workaholic but I love every minute, especially in my new role as Curator. My spouse and I try to take a significant trip every other year or so. This August was our first adventure to Italy. I do try to read one classic novel a year with several not-so-classic fun books in between. I like to do a little gardening and perennial flowers are my current interest.

Barbara VanBrimmer
Ohio State University



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ALHHS welcomes:

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New Orleans, LA 70112-2699
(504) 587-2062
FAX (504) 587-7417
mary.holt@tulane.edu

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Head, Archives & Special Collections
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Columbia University
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New York, NY 10032
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SEN13@columbia.edu

Bob Vietrogoski

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(202) 547-7454
inci@ibm.net

Catherine Keim

FAX (914) 631-6017

Kathleen Washy

Zip code: 15219 (rather than 15237)

MESSAGE TO THE MEMBERS FROM THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

The ballot to raise ALHHS annual dues to \$15 from \$10 (plus \$6 for overseas members to cover the cost of postage) has been passed by a majority of the ALHHS membership. Thanks to all who voted. You will all be receiving your dues renewal notice from me in mid-October and it would be very much appreciated if everyone could respond by the end of December.

Through the generosity of Elaine Challacombe, I am working 3-4 days a week out of an office at the Wangenstein Historical Library at the University of Minnesota while my own institution, The Bakken Library and Museum, under-

goes construction and re-modelling. This is a temporary move, of course, and my mailing address, phone, fax, and e-mail numbers remain as they are printed on the back cover of this newsletter. Please continue to contact me at those addresses or numbers. Thanks!

Elizabeth Ihrig
ALHHS Secretary/
Treasurer



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FREE ACCESS TO NLM'S HISTLINE DATABASE

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) announces that, as of July 1997, its history of medicine database, HISTLINE, has become available on the World Wide Web as part of NLM's new Internet Grateful Med (IGM) version 2.3. There is no charge for using the database, and no password is required to gain access.

IGM HISTLINE can be accessed either through the NLM homepage at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov> (follow the links to free MEDLINE through Internet Grateful Med) or directly at <http://igm.nlm.nih.gov>. At the main search screen, choose "Search other files" and select the HISTLINE button. Then click the "Change files" button.

NLM is also happy to announce that as of July the extended reconstruction of HISTLINE has been effectively completed with the final conversion and transfer of all citations from the old version of HISTLINE. With these, the database now includes approximately 205,000 citations. It is updated weekly, and some 6,500 new entries are added annually.

For further information, contact: The History of Medicine Division, NLM, (301) 496-5405; hmdref@nlm.nih.gov.

MURRAY GOTTLIEB PRIZE

The Murray Gottlieb prize is awarded annually by the Medical Library Association for the best unpublished essay on the history of medicine and allied sciences written by a health sciences librarian. The Gottlieb Prize was established in 1956 by Ralph and Jo Grimes of the Old Hickory Bookshop, Brinklow, Maryland in order to recognize and stimulate the health science librarian's interest in the history of medicine. The author of the winning essay receives a cash award of \$100 and a certificate at the Association's Annual Meeting. Deadline for submissions of papers is 1 November 1997 and should be submitted to: Thomas Williams, Director, Biomedical Library and Learning Resources, University of South Alabama, College of Medicine, BML 323B, Mobile, AL 36688.

SAFFRON-WICKES PRIZE

The Medical History Society of New Jersey (MHSNJ) announces the biennial Saffron-Wickes Prize for a meritorious publication on the history of medicine in New Jersey. To be eligible for the 1998 prize, the publication should have been published between 1 January 1996 and 1 January 1998. Nomination for the prize should be by a letter submitted by the author(s), publisher, or other nominator, along with four copies of the publication.

The deadline for submission is 1 February 1998. The award winner will be announced by 15 April 1998. The prize is \$500. The award winner is invited to attend the Annual Meeting of the MHSNJ in May 1998.

For information and to send nominations contact: Helen E. Sheehan, Ph.D., Chairperson, Safron-Wickes Prize, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, St. John's University, 8000 Utopia Parkway, Jamaica, NY 11439.

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ON THE WEB

by Lisa A. Mix

"ON THE WEB" IS ON THE WEB!

First some news: Previous "On the Web" columns can now be found on the Web at the following URL: <http://www.med.jhu.edu/medarchives/mix/ontheweb.htm>. Each column includes links to all the Web sites mentioned.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE, HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/hmd.html>

The National Library of Medicine really needs no introduction, and most Watermark readers are familiar with the History of Medicine Division. In the past year, however, NLM has overhauled its Web site. NLM's new Web site is much easier to navigate than the earlier site, providing ready access to NLM's many divisions and services.

The History of Medicine Division's site provides a comprehensive overview of the division's holdings and policies. The opening page is clean, with a list of links to collection descriptions, online exhibits, calendars of seminars, HISTLINE, a list of Frequently Asked Questions, and staff contact information. The advantage of this approach is that the page loads quickly, and users can go directly to the information they want. Each link provides clear, comprehensive information. At the top of the page is NLM's standard navigation bar, linking users back to the main NLM site.

The most ambitious section of the History of Medicine Division's site is "Images from the History of Medicine" <http://wwwihm.nlm.nih.gov/>, which provides online access to the nearly 60,000 images in the prints and photographs collection. What's impressive about this site is that NLM has managed to place so many images, along with complete cataloging information, on a site and provide quick and easy access to them.

The system consists of a searchable database with low-resolution jpeg images. Users can search by keywords or browse for terms. The keyword search allows a user to put in up to 3 search terms. This is helpful for narrowing a search. For example, a search on "nursing" yielded 769 hits; searching on "nursing" and "military" yielded 6 hits. The browse function displays a specific list of terms in alphabetical order. For example, browsing on "nursing" (one can only browse on one term at a time),

listed the terms "Nursing," "Nursing-Awards," "Nursing by religious orders," "Nursing Care," and "Nursing staff in hospitals." Users can then scan the list and click on the terms that interest them. The browse function is useful if you know the specific term to search, but I found the keyword search more flexible. (In the example above, one would have to browse on "Military Nursing" to get the hits found by the keyword search.)

A search produces a table of small images with titles and publication information (including date). Clicking on the image will bring up a larger jpeg. Clicking on the number next to the image will provide full cataloging information. It should be noted that the images are very low-resolution — probably both to save server space and to prevent copyright violations. They are sufficient for casual research, or for determining what NLM has in its collection. There is a link telling how to order high-resolution reproductions, in either hard-copy or digital form.

OTHER WEB SITES OF INTEREST

*Remember to e-mail your URLs to
lmix@welchgate.welch.jhu.edu.*

American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC)
<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/>

Art and Architecture Thesaurus
http://www.gii.getty.edu/aat_browser

Digital Memories
<http://www.lib.uidaho.edu/special-collections>

Genealogy Links
<http://www.usgenweb.com/index.html>

Genealogy Links for Historians
<http://www.ucr.edu/h-gig/hist-preservation/genea.html>

Health Heritage Research Services
<http://www.interlog.com/~cjrutty/HHRS/hhrs.html>

Internet Resources for Cataloging and Library and Information Science Toolbox
<http://www.itcompany.com/inforetriever/>

Philadelphia Department of Records-Philadelphia Information Locator Service <http://phila.gov/phils/phils.html>

Preserving Access to Digital Information (PADI) Working Group
<http://www.nla.gov.au/dnc/tf2001/padi/happen.html>

Register of Australian Archives and Manuscripts (RAAM)
<http://www.nla.gov.au/raam/>

Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO-Special Collections and Archives Department
<http://www.smsu.edu/contrib/library/specol/>

Syracuse University Preservation Department
<http://web.syr.edu/~libweb/aboutsul/depts/preserve/index.htm>

Universal Preservation Format
<http://info.wgbh.org/upf/>

University of Buffalo-Guide to Women's History Collections
<http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/archives>

University of Southern Mississippi
<http://www.lib.usm.edu/archives.html>

University of Texas at Austin, Center for American History
<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/Libs/CAH/>

University of Texas, Medical Branch - Moody Medical Library's Online Portrait Gallery
<http://www.utmb.edu/mml/portraits/welcome.htm>

University of Texas, San Antonio-Special Collections
<http://www.lib.utsa.edu/Special Collections>

University of Texas, San Antonio-Archives
<http://www.lib.utsa.edu/Archives>

FROM THE 'NET

compiled by Eric v.d. Luft

Tbilisi State Medical University and the Museum of the History of Georgian Medicine extend an invitation to attend the International Conference on the History of Medicine dedicated to the 1000th anniversary of the Georgian medical manuscript "Ustsoro Karabadini." Scheduled for October 23-26, 1997, in Tbilisi, the Conference is organized under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Health, International Society for the History of Science of Georgia, Georgian Medical Association, The Wellcome Trust (UK), and Charity Organization, ACTS Georgia.

The theme of the Conference is "Caucasus: The Cross-Road between the Eastern and Western Civilizations." Participants of the Conference will have the possibility to familiarize themselves with unique Georgian culture, history and ethnography. [Possible topics include]: Georgian medical manuscripts and Lado Kotetishvili; Oriental medical manuscripts kept in the libraries in Western European countries; Medical manuscripts kept in the Caucasian archives; European physicians in the Caucasus; On mutual influence of Oriental medicine and the medicine of the West; Caucasian medicine and the West; Argonauts and Medea; Caucasian medicinal herbs in Europe; Italian missionaryies in the Caucasus and the medical activity; The Caucasus paleopathology and anthropology; Georgian medical ethnology; The use of traditional medicine and prospects of the natural pharmacy in the Caucasus.

For further information, contact: Prof. Ramaz Shengelia, 7 Asatiani Street, Tbilisi 380077 GEORGIA; 99538 393776; FAX 1 908 888 9698 (Ext. 132, for ACTS Georgia); E-mail: actsg@actsg.ge
(CADUCEUS-L 3 July & 8 July 1997)

Library Company of Philadelphia announces research fellowships in American history and culture for 1998-1999. The Library Company of Philadelphia each year offers a number of short-term fellowships for research in residence in its collections, which are capable of supporting scholarship in a variety of fields and disciplines relating to the history of North America, principally in the 18th and 19th centuries. Founded in 1731, the Library Company was the largest public library in America until the 1850s and thus contains printed materials on every aspect of American culture and society in that period. It has since become a research library with well over half a million books, pamphlets, newspapers, periodicals, prints, maps, photographs, and manuscripts.

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The fellowship program supports both post-doctoral and dissertation research. The project proposal should demonstrate that the Library Company has primary sources central to the research topic. Candidates are encouraged to inquire about the appropriateness of a proposed topic before applying.

The fellowships are tenable for one month at any time from June 1998 to May 1999. The stipend is \$1,400. International applications are especially encouraged, since a separately endowed fund provides an additional allowance to one fellow whose residence is outside the United States. Fellows will be assisted in finding reasonably priced accommodations.

Candidates must apply by February 1, 1998. Appointments will be made by March 15. There are no application forms. To apply please send four copies each of a curriculum vitae, a two to four-page description of the proposed project, and a single letter of reference to: James Green, Assistant Librarian, Library Company of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107; (215) 546-3181; FAX (215) 546-5167; E-Mail jgreen@worldlynx.net.

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, The Barra Foundation, Inc., and The McLean Contributionship have provided generous support for this program.
(EXLIBRIS 10 July 1997)

The American Antiquarian Society announces the competition for the first Mellon Post-Dissertation Fellowship, tenable for a minimum of twelve months during the period June 1, 1998 - August 31, 1999. Scholars who are no more than three years beyond receipt of the doctorate are eligible to apply. The purpose of the fellowship is to provide the recipient with time and resources to extend re-

search and/or to revise the dissertation for publication. Any topic relevant to the Society's library collections and programmatic scope — that is, American history and culture through 1876 — is eligible. Applicants may come from such fields as history, literature, American studies, political science, art history, music history, and others relating to America in the period of the Society's coverage. The fellow is obliged to give first refusal on the resulting manuscript to a new book series published jointly by Cambridge University Press and AAS. The twelve-month stipend for this fellowship is \$30,000. The deadline for applications is October 14, 1997. Applicants will be notified of the results of the competition in January 1998.

Recipients of other AAS long-term and short-term fellowships — academic scholars as well as creative and performing artists and writers — will be in residence for varying periods of time throughout the Mellon Post-Dissertation Fellow's tenure. (For detailed information about these programs, contact the Society.)

The Mellon Post-Dissertation Fellow will be selected on the basis of the applicant's scholarly qualifications, the appropriateness of the project to the Society's collections and interests, and, above all, the likelihood that the revised dissertation will make a highly significant book.

More information about the American Antiquarian Society, the collections, and details of the fellowship program may be obtained electronically from the Society's gopher: gopher://mark.mwa.org. An application packet, including full details concerning the Mellon Post-Dissertation Fellowship, must be requested before application is made.

Address inquiries and requests for application materials to: Mellon Post-Dissertation Fellowships American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609-1634; (508) 752-5813 or 755-

5221; Fax (508) 754-9069; E-mail:cfs@mwa.org. (Please provide a postal address when requesting materials.)

(*EXLIBRIS* 18 July 1997)

"Medical History on the Internet" has been updated. The listing can be found in the following locations: WWW: <http://www.anes.uab.edu/medhist.htm>; plain text: <gopher://gopher.anes.uab.edu> in the "Anesthesia History Menu." Corrections/additions welcome. [Contact]: AJ Wright, meds002@uabdpo.dpo.uab.edu.

(*CADUCEUS-L* 21 July 1997)

Call for papers: *Studies in History and Philosophy of Biological and Biomedical Sciences* is a new journal whose first issue will be published at the beginning of 1998. The journal will be devoted to historical, sociological, philosophical and ethical aspects of the life and environmental sciences, of the sciences of mind and behaviour, and of the medical and biomedical sciences and technologies. The period covered will be from the middle of the nineteenth century (the time of the so-called "laboratory revolution" in medicine and the life sciences) to the present.

The editorial policy will be in line with the policy of the parent journal, *Studies in History and Philosophy of Science*: contributions will be drawn from a wide range of countries and cultural traditions; we shall encourage both specialist articles, and articles combining historical, philosophical, and sociological approaches; and we shall favour works of interest to scientists and medics as well as to specialists in the history, philosophy and sociology of the sciences. The table of contents of *Studies in History and Philosophy of Science* is available at the Elsevier Science Ltd website: <http://www.elsevier.com/inca/publications/store/3/0/5/8/6/30586.pub.shtml>.

The editors are seeking original English language articles in the field of the new journal. For these the word limit is c. 10,000. They would also welcome proposals for 3-4000 word essay-reviews.

Prospective authors should submit copies of papers in duplicate, typed and double-spaced (including quotations and footnotes) on quarto or A4 paper. They should retain a copy for

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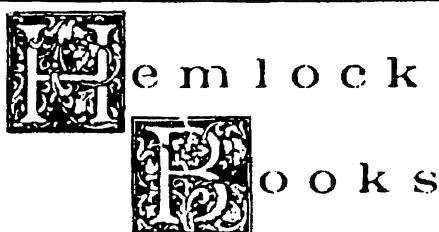
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the purpose of checking proofs. Illustrations are encouraged; authors should be prepared, if their paper is accepted, to supply good quality copies of any illustration and any necessary permissions for reproduction of copyright material. All articles and volunteered essay-reviews will be blind refereed.

Contributions and proposals should be sent to: Dr Marina Frasca-Spada, Associate Editor *Studies in History and Philosophy of Biological and Biomedical Sciences*, Department of History and Philosophy of Science, University of Cambridge, Free School Lane, Cambridge CB2 3RH, U.K.; email: mfs10@cam.ac.uk.

(PHILOSOP 15 August 1997)

Margaret (Peg) Allen is researching the question of what books should be kept as historical resources in libraries serving nursing populations. Her original article, "Celebrating nursing history: what to keep, reprint collections, how and where to search, and articles of interest" has been posted at: <http://members.aol.com/JerseyJan/pallen.html>

If you have suggestions of books, journals, or proceedings to add to the list, please send them to her at pallen@tcccom (a mailto is provided from the web pages), or by snail mail at: P.O. Box 2, Stratford, WI 54484.

(CADUCEUS-L 29 August 1997)

Bibliofind is pleased to announce that, as a result of an agreement signed last Friday, *AB Bookman* will enter its for-sale listings each week into the Bibliofind database.

The first entry of *AB Bookman* listings is expected before the end of this month. The listings will appear each Thursday, the day when *AB Bookman* reaches its first-class mail subscribers, and will remain in the Bibliofind database for one week.

Under the agreement *AB Bookman* will publish a monthly column about online bookselling by Bibliofind president Michael Selzer. Bibliofind subscribers will receive special discounted rates for advertising in *AB Bookman*. In coming months, *AB Bookman* and Bibliofind will explore additional ways of working together.

We think that this is a very significant agreement for Bibliofind. It makes us known to the large numbers of booksellers who are not yet on the Web and depend instead on *AB Bookman*. Thanks to this agreement, these booksellers will now for the first time, and at no extra cost, have their books available for purchase by the nearly 150,000 people who come to Bibliofind each week.

Each issue of *AB* will carry a small notice referring to the listing of books in Bibliofind. Members of Bibliofind will enjoy preferential rates for advertising in *AB* (contact *AB* directly for details).

It is a fact, I believe, that despite the extraordinary advances of the past 18 months or so, fewer than 20% of all antiquarian (in the broadest use of the term) booksellers in North America, and far fewer elsewhere, are on the Internet. Of those who are not on the Internet, a very large proportion are subscribers to *AB Bookman*.

Many of *AB Bookman*'s subscribers will first read in detail about online bookselling - and indeed, as advertisers, experience the power of online bookselling - as a result of our agreement with *AB*. This agreement therefore opens up a large and important market to Bibliofind.

(EXLIBRIS 09 Sep 1997)

EX LIBRIS

by Elaine Challacombe

MAIN ENTRIES

Congratulations to **Howard Rootenberg**, new dad to daughter Kelsey Rose born Monday, August 18. Kelsey weighed in at 8 pounds 9 ounces with lots of hair. **Grandparents Barbara and Leon Rootenberg** are using their new-found enthusiasm together with their book expertise to track the origins of baby books designed to record the health of the baby as well as memorable events. Perhaps they arrived in the nineteenth century with the advent of Mellin baby formulas which promoted growth (in a round sense) with healthy babies!

Liz Ihrig, Secretary/Treasurer of ALHHS, has established temporary quarters in the Wangensteen Library while the Bakken expands their facilities along Lake Calhoun in Minneapolis. She can be reached by her usual e-mail and snail mail addresses. Her temporary phone number is (612) 626-1931.

ANALYTICS

Elizabeth Fee has recently joined Paul Weindling and Hilary Marland as one of three editors of "Social History of Medicine." They would like to encourage more submissions from North America (and other non-Western European hotspots of historical scholarship). The length of the papers requested is not more than 8,000 words,

including notes. If you have a paper you wish to submit for possible publication, please send 5 copies to: Dr. Elizabeth Fee, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894; E-mail: elizabeth_fee@occshost.nlm.nih.gov.

The instructions for style and format are printed on the inside of the back cover of the journal. Book reviews are also sought. Those interested should contact Dr. Mark Jackson, Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine University of Manchester, Mathematics Tower, Oxford Road, Manchester M139PL, UK; e-mail Jackson@fs4.ma.man.ac.uk.

The Bakken Library and Museum offers visiting research fellowships for the purpose of facilitating research in its collection of books, journals, manuscripts, prints, and instruments. The focus of the Bakken's collections is on the history of electricity and magnetism and their applications in the life sciences and medicine. Related materials include mesmerism and animal magnetism books and manuscripts, nineteenth-century ephemera concerning alternative electromedical therapies, miscellaneous scientists' letters, and trade catalogues. The instruments include electrostatic generators, magneto-electric generators, induction coils, physiological instruments, recording devices, and accessories.

The fellowship is a maximum of \$1,300 and is to be used for travel, subsistence, and other direct costs of conducting research at the Bakken. The minimum period of residence is one week. The grants are open to all researchers. The deadline for applications for 1998 is 2 March 1998. Please keep in mind while making your plans that because of construction and remodeling currently taking place, The Bakken will not be open to researchers until fall 1998. For application guidelines and further information, please contact: David J. Rhee, Executive Director, The Bakken Library and Museum, 3537 Zenith Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 66514 U.S.A. (Telephone: 612-927-6508; fax: 612-927-7265)

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The New York Academy of Medicine Paul Klemperer Research Fellowship in the History of Medicine

The Academy maintains one of the largest medical libraries in the United

States with a collection of over 700,000 volumes, 275,000 portraits and illustrations and 183,000 pamphlets. The Historical Collections Department contains 49,000 volumes in the history of medicine, science and other health-related disciplines. Of these, rare materials dating from 1700 B.C. to A.D. 1800 number approximately 32,000 volumes. Especially well-represented are medical Americana and classic works in the history of Western European medicine and public health. Primary resource materials include over 2,000 manuscripts, most notably the Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus, along with photographs and medical artifacts. Secondary sources include an extensive history of medicine reference collection and 95 current journal subscriptions in the history of the health sciences. In addition to the Academy's own archives, the collection also houses the archives of many health-related institutions and organizations, which serve as a primary resource for the history of health administration, public health, medical education, and medical practice in New York.

The New York Academy of Medicine is a not-for-profit educational institution established in 1847 to enhance the health of the public. With its membership of 2,700 leading practitioners, medical researchers, administrators, health sciences educators and other health care professionals, the Academy is a leader in addressing issues important to health in the United States, especially problems associated with urban environments.

The Klemperer Fellowship provides a stipend of up to \$5,000 to support travel, lodging and incidental expenses for a flexible period of time between 1 June 1998 and 31 December 1998. In addition to completing the research in the Library, the Fellow will be expected to present a seminar at the Academy and submit a final report of the project. We invite applications from anyone, regardless of citizenship, academic discipline, or academic status, who wishes to use the Academy's collection for scholarly historical research but preference will be given to (1) those who demonstrate the need to use resources that are uniquely available at the Academy, and (2) scholars in the early stages of their careers.

Applications must be received by the Academy no later than February 1, 1998 and candidates will be informed of the results by May 1, 1998.

Requests for application forms or further information should be addressed to: Office of the Associate Librarian for Historical Collections and

Programs, New York Academy of Medicine, 1216 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10029. E-mail: history@nyam.org or emorman@nyam.org. Telephone: 212-822-7314.

The Waring Library Society and the Waring Historical Library, in conjunction with their Waring Centennial Celebration mentioned in an earlier Watermark, have published a monograph entitled *Joseph Ioor Waring: A True Physician* which was edited by Anne K. Donato, Curator Emerita of the Waring Library and Jane O. Waring, former editorial assistant to Dr. Waring. Dr. Joseph Waring was the first director of the rare book/special collections for the Medical University of South Carolina and the person for whom the Waring Historical Library is named. He was South Carolina's medical historian in the first three quarters of the twentieth century. The book is a compilation of some unpublished works of Dr. Waring, excerpts from his editorial and historical writings, as well as biographical and bibliographical chapters. Complimentary copies are available to members of ALHHS. To receive a complimentary copy of *Joseph Ioor Waring: A True Physician* for your library contact Mrs. Jane Brown, Curator, Waring Historical Library, Medical University of South Carolina, 171 Ashley Ave., Charleston, SC 29425, or telephone 803-792-2288, or fax 803-792-8619, or e-mail brownjm@musc.edu

EXHIBITS

Joan Echtenkamp Klein submits information from Judy M. Chelnick about two exhibit openings of interest to ALHHS members.

ABOUT FACES: The Post War Boom in Cranio-Facial Knowledge 18 September 1997 through 5 January 1998.

The exhibit has been co-curated by Ramunas Kondratas, Head Curator of the Division of Science, Medicine and Society, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution; and Katherine Ott, Historian, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution.

The face is essential to our identity -- we recognize ourselves and others recognize us primarily through what we look like. Although everyone's face is unique and individual, we have much more in common than we realize. Most Americans share common assumptions about what a face looks like. These assumptions grow out of the complex relationships among society, economics, aesthetics, and especially, the state of medical science. Since the 1950s, standards for what we look like have under-

gone exceptional change and medical technology has been at the center of the change. The showcase addresses this history by examining changes in cranio-facial practice since 1949.

The social fabric of contemporary American life is tied to everyday applications of medical research and knowledge through the care of the teeth and oral cavity, the eyes, the nose, the ears, and the skin. Several illustrations are used to show how both expectations about how our faces should look as well as our literal physiognomy have changed since the 1950s. The artifacts show techniques for the repair and restoration of damaged skin, teeth, and other tissue (such as artificial skin and prosthetic implants); changes in orthodontic appliances and tooth protection; the dominance of new medical imaging techniques in teaching, diagnosis, and treatment (such as NLM's Visible Human Project); and an increasingly sophisticated and demanding consumer as illustrated through the museum's collection of personal products such as Cover Girl cosmetics and suntan lotions.

Funding is provided by the National Institute of Dental Research, in honor of its fiftieth anniversary.

SCIENCE PROJECTS: A Taxonomy of Images
25 September 1997 through 5 January 1998
3rd Floor Photographic Gallery National
Museum of American History

This exhibit has been curated by Arthur Molella, Judy Chelnick, Peter Liebold, and Shannon Thomas, all staff of the National Museum of American History.

Science Projects is an intriguing show that is superficially campy and entertaining while at the same time thoughtful and loaded with cultural insight. This exhibition illustrates the use of photography to promote and popularize science.

Drawn from our large Science Service collection (great images intended to interest general audiences), the show is filled with visual stereotypes and devices. The photographs, made potent by being removed from their time of origin, speak worlds about the authority of science, modernity, invention, and gender relations through the power of journalistic photographs.

The exhibition is comprised of 123 individually framed photographs, the majority of which come from the Medical Sciences Collection of the

National Museum of American History. The photographs are organized into seventeen sections, each representing a specific typology.

Science Service, established by newspaper magnate E. W. Scripps, was the first science news service in the United States. It was founded in 1921 for the purpose of disseminating information on scientific advancement and promoting science to the general public. 1997 marks the 75th anniversary of Science News.

The Science Service archival collection came to the Smithsonian in several donations during the 1960s and 70s. It is an enormous and unique collection that contains thousands of photographs in a wide range of scientific and technical fields from physics, chemistry, and biology to medicine, agriculture, anthropology, and photography. "Science News Letter" is still published today under the title "Science News".

Exhibit on Genetics Research Opens at NIH

An exhibit on genetics research that features cartoons to interest children, and a "gene therapy board game," opened 9 September 1997 at the National Institutes of Health.

Titled "Revolution in Progress: Human Genetics and Medical Research," the exhibit looks specifically at how this research will help in the prevention and treatment of disease. It also provides information on what DNA, genes, and chromosomes do in human bodies, explains how basic research has led to a better understanding of genetic diseases, and discusses the scope, purpose, and techniques of the Human Genome Project to map and decode all human genes. One section poses ethical dilemmas raised by the research.

"Genetics research is producing discoveries that have profound implications for our society," says NIH historian Dr. Victoria Harden, who is also director of NIH's DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Museum of Medical Research. "This research will affect everyone's life, and we must struggle individually and as a nation with the ethical questions regarding testing, medical insurance, job discrimination, and gene therapy and eugenics," she added.

Dr. Francis Collins, Director of the National Human Genome Research Institute, marked the exhibit's opening in Lipsett Auditorium with a noon lecture titled, "Where We Are and Where We Are Headed: The Current Status and Future Direction of Research into Genetics." A ribbon-cutting cer-

emony immediately followed the lecture.

The exhibit is located in Building 10 (the NIH Clinical Center) on the balcony over the Visitors' Center. It is open seven days a week and visitors may view it from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. at no charge. The exhibit was produced by the Stetten Museum in collaboration with the National Human Genome Research Institute, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease, and the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. For further information contact Dr. Victoria A. Harden at 301-496-6610 (voice); 301-302-1434 (fax); vharden@helix.nih.gov (e-mail).

Pictures of the Past

The Center for Hospital and Healthcare Administration History of the American Hospital Association (AHA) Resource Center recently augmented its holdings of hospital postcards with a collection of over 900 postcards depicting hospital facilities across the U.S. Most of the postcards date from the early 1900s, the earliest being a 1902 depiction of the U.S. Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Virginia. The postcards offer a rare opportunity to trace the evolution of hospitals, not only as health care providers for the communities they served, but also as major edifices on the architectural horizons of these communities. An inventory of the hospital postcard collection is available through the Resource Center's document delivery service. Please call (312) 422-2000 to order a copy. If you have hospital postcards that you would like to donate to this collection, please send them to the attention of Eloise Foster, director, AHA Resource Center, American Hospital Association, One North Franklin, Chicago, IL 60606. For more information, please contact Sara Beazley, (312) 422-2017, or e-mail sbeazole@aha.org.

CALENDAR

The New York Academy of Medicine has published the announcement of 1997/98 lectures as submitted by **Ed Morman**.

The Section on Historical Medicine of the New York Academy of Medicine announces its schedule of public lectures for 1997-98. All are invited, but we ask that you notify us in advance if you plan to attend. CME credits are available for physicians. The Academy is located at 1216 Fifth Avenue (at 103rd Street), New York, NY 10029. For further information or directions to the Academy, please contact the Office of the Associate Librarian for His-

torical Collections and Programs: 21-822-7311 ir 7314. Email: emorman@nyam.org of history@nyam.org.

Wednesday, 15 October 1997 6:30pm "Hairy Women and Naked Truths: Picturing Reproduction in Early Modern Midwifery Guides: Prof. Mary Fissell, Institute of the History of Medicine, the Johns Hopkins University. Prof. Fissell's talk will be preceded by a reception welcoming Ed Morman to the New York Academy of Medicine, at 5:30. All are invited, but we ask that you let us know in advance if you plan to come.

Thursday, 20 November 1997 6:00pm The Lattimer Lecture: "Bedside Manners in the Middle Ages" Prof. Michael McVaugh, Department of History, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Thursday, 4 December 1997 6:00pm "Medical History and the Internet" Russell Maulitz, M.D., Ph.D., Division of Medical Informatics, Allegheny University of the Health Sciences.

Thursday, 22 January 1998 6:00pm Medicine and Movies, I: "Men in White: Censoring Screen Surgery in 1930s Hollywood" Prof. Susan Lederer, Department of Humanities, Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine.

Wednesday, 18 February 1998 6:00pm Medicine and Movies II: "Syphilis at the Cinema: The U.S. Public Health Service's VD Films of the 1930s and 1940s" John Parascandola, Ph.D., Historian, United States Public Health Service.

Monday, 16 March 1998 6:00pm Medicine and Movies III: "The Black Stork: Motion Pictures and Eugenic Euthanasia in Early 20th Century America" Prof. Martin Pernick, Department of History, University of Michigan.

Wednesday, 20 May 1998 6:00pm The Galdston Lecture: "On the Boundary of Transgression: F.C. Hollick and the Best-Selling Counsel on Marriage" Prof. Charles Rosenberg, Department of History and Sociology of Science, University of Pennsylvania.

1997/98 History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series

Wednesday, 8 October 1997, 5 to 6 p.m.

ROBERT N. PROCTOR, PhD

Pennsylvania State University

"The Nazi War on Cancer"

Dr. Proctor wrote *Racial Hygiene: Medicine under the Nazis* (Cambridge, MA, and London: Harvard University Press, 1988) and "The Anti-tobacco Campaign of the Nazis: A Little Known Aspect of Public Health in Germany, 1933-45," *BMJ*, 313, no. 7070 (7 December 1996): 1450-1453.

Tuesday, 2 December 1997, 5 to 6 p.m.

ARLENE W. KEELING, PhD, RN

University of Virginia

"Women's Role in the Care of the Sick on the Overland Trail, 1840-1860"

Wednesday, 25 February 1998, 5 to 6 p.m.

TODD L. SAVITT, PhD

East Carolina University School of Medicine

A readers theater performance of "A Face of Stone," adapted by Greg Watkins from a short story by William Carlos Williams. Dr. Savitt will lead the post-performance discussion. The purpose of a medical readers theater is to foster a closer relationship between the medical profession and the public it serves. The post-performance discussion, involving the cast and the audience, provides an arena for examining personal values and assumptions relating to medical issues. "A Face of Stone" is by William Carlos Williams (1883-1963), a distinguished American author and physician.

Wednesday, 18 March 1998, 5 to 6 p.m.

NORMAN GEVITZ, PhD

Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine

"The Devil's Doctor": New England Physicians and Witchcraft in the 17th Century"

Wednesday, 15 April 1998, 5 to 6 p.m.

YNEZ V. O'NEILL, PhD

University of California at Los Angeles School of Medicine

"Vesalius as Media Revolutionary"

Second Annual Kenneth R. Crispell Memorial History Lecture

Dr. O'Neill wrote and produced the videorecording, *The Young Vesalius* (Regents of the University of California, 1993). The video is based on lecture notes taken by the German student Baldazer Hessler during the anatomical lectures and demonstrations given by Vesalius at Bologna in 1540.

All lectures are open to the public and will be held in the Wilhelm Moll Rare Book and Medical History Room on the first floor of The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library.

The History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series is sponsored each year by The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library and the University of Virginia School of Medicine Continuing Medical Education Program as an educational service for the University of Virginia Health Sciences Center and interested citizens in the community. The Library hopes that the speakers and topics selected will promote a greater understanding of the historical and philosophical underpinnings of today's health care disciplines.

Funding for the Lecture Series is provided by the generous support of friends, faculty, and alumni of the University of Virginia Health Sciences Center.

To be added to the History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series mailing list, please contact Joan Echtenkamp Klein, assistant director for Historical Collections and Services, The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, #234, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville VA 22908; or by telephone at (804) 924-0052; fax at (804) 924-0379; e-mail at jre@virginia.edu. Information about Historical Collections and Services programs, including exhibits and lectures, may be found by visiting <http://www.med.virginia.edu/hs-library/historical/>

The University of Virginia School of Medicine is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to sponsor continuing medical education for physicians. The University of Virginia School of Medicine designates this educational activity for one hour in category 1 credit towards the AMA Physician's Recognition Award. Each physician should claim only those hours of credit that he/she actually spent in the educational activity.

I am happy to announce the following virtual workshop on the History of Medicine sponsored by the University of South Carolina as part of an NLM Education and Training Grant that USC developed in cooperation with the Medical Library Association and LISDEC. Please forward any questions to Dan Barron, USC College of Library and Information Science: e-mail Dan.Barron@Sc.edu; ph 803/777-4825; fax 803/777-7938.

Developing a Confident Path: Finding Information Related to the History of Medicine <http://www.libsci.sc.edu/lisdec/leaders/path.htm>

Rationale: The rationale for the project, more specifics about it, and its availability may be found at the site. The content purpose is to provide participants with knowledge and skills in the area of the history of medicine. A process purpose is to determine the extent to which complementary technologies can currently support a virtual workshop.

Target Audience: All library and information professionals who provide or could provide information services related to medical history including those in medical schools, hospitals, colleges and universities, public libraries and school library media centers in the US, Canada, and Mexico. Library and information studies programs are welcome and encouraged to participate.

The Workshop: A 4-week event beginning on 29 September 1997 delivered using a variety of complementary technologies will provide at least an 8-hour equivalent MLA sanctioned CEU credit. A 1-hour televised introduction (September 29, 21, Band - C) will outline the event, describe the nature of "the confident" path, and present a rationale for the content and process learning which the participants can expect.

A 30-minute video history of medicine will be included in the telecast. The video was researched and written by Dr. Jonathon Erlen, uses multi-image photography, and is professionally narrated. Participants do not have to complete the workshop within the specific time frame, rather they may tape the televised program and complete it whenever they find it convenient.

Broadcast: September 29, 1997, 12:00 noon - 1:00pm, Transponder - Galaxy 3-21, Band - C. We will test the feed at 11:45 am.

Content Developers: Jonathon Erlen, Ph.D. Curator, History of Medicine, Falk Library of the Health Sciences Assistant Professor, Department of History-University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Erlen organizes and administers the history of medicine teaching program at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. He is also responsible for collection development and reference services for the history of medicine collection of the Falk Library of the Health Sciences, which includes approximately 16,000 volumes from 1496 to the present.

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The Watermark is issued quarterly to members of Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences and is edited by Joan Echtenkamp Klein and Jodi Koste.

Membership information may be obtained from Elizabeth Ihrig, ALHHS Secretary/Treasurer, Bakken Library and Museum, 3537 Zenith Avenue, South, Minneapolis, MN 55416; (612) 927-6508; FAX (612) 927-7265; E-MAIL eihrig@aol.com.

Production deadlines are 1 December, 1 March, 1 June and 1 September.

Submissions may be sent to: Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Historical Collections, The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, Box 234, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville, VA 22908; (804) 924-0052; FAX (804) 924-0379; E-MAIL jre@virginia.edu or Jodi Koste, Special Collections and Archives, Tompkins-McCaw Library, Box 980582, Richmond, VA 23298-0582; (804) 828-9898; FAX (804) 828-6089; E-MAIL jlkoste@vcu.edu.

Submissions for Ex Libris should be sent to: Elaine M. Challacombe, Wangensteen Historical Library, Bio-Medical Library--Diehl Hall, 505 Essex Street, SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 626-6881; FAX (612) 626-2454; E-MAIL e-chal@maroon.tc.umn.edu.