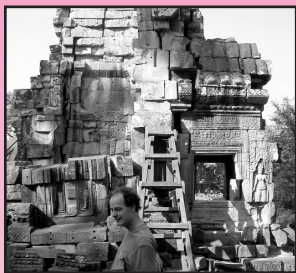




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<http://medhist.wisc.edu>

Focus on Medical History: Medical Historians in the News

A Team Effort: Tackling A Global Topic

Karen Rivedal

In A New Class About The Aids Pandemic, Students Find They're Learning A Lot From Each Other. A new UW-Madison class about global AIDS offers no shortage of guest speakers -- researchers who have met sufferers of the disease in Africa, scientists who are working in their campus labs on a possible cure. But students in the three-credit course, designed as a "capstone experience" for upperclassmen, said they're also learning a lot from each other. "There's just some really brilliant people in here and they bring up really great questions," said Caroline Ackley, a junior philosophy major. "I do my best thinking in the middle of class. I thought of my thesis for my research paper when people were questioning things (in class discussions). "That give-and-take is by design, said history of medicine assistant professor **Richard Keller**, who is co-teaching the course with anthropologist Maria Lepowsky. The instructors modeled the course after a graduate-level seminar, with student participation and interaction in mind, Keller said. Students lead the discussion in the classes," Keller said. "... They take the discussions in directions you wouldn't expect."

(Continued, p.4)

Feminism in Health Care Subject of New UW-Madison Research

Barbara Wolff

Control The Body, Control The Person. During the last 40 years, feminists have insisted that the ability to make their own decisions about their own bodies provided a — if not the — crucial foundation for achieving true equality for women. **Judith A. Houck**, assistant professor for medical history and bioethics, is beginning new research on the history of feminist health activism in the United States between 1969-93. She predicts that it will be a complicated journey, since there were — and are — several different and sometimes-competing perspectives on and goals for women's health. "Despite general agreement about the need for medical reform, feminists did not share a common vision of health care. For example, some activists wanted to avoid the male dominated medical profession entirely. They promoted female self-help and health facilities controlled by lay staff. Other feminists acknowledged that the medical profession had much to offer women, but sought to establish health facilities that embraced feminist principles. "Movement leader Barbara Seaman even proposed in 1975 that only women should be licensed as obstetricians and gynecologists, and that all research

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Message from the Chair - *From the Depths of the Conduit*

This is the first – and I hope the last – message from the chair written from Princeton. While the Institute for Advanced Study is a fine place for solitary research, I miss the intellectual exchanges and material comforts of Madison. (But do I miss the intensity of winter in the upper mid-west? Some questions are best left unanswered.) I am looking forward to my permanent return in a month or so, and to spending much of summer on the Union terrace. Over the past year, despite my physical absence, the Department of Medical History and Bioethics, has continued to thrive, thanks to the sterling efforts of Jean von Allmen, Lorraine Rondon, Sharon Russ, and the two divisional vice-chairs, Norm Fost and Ron Numbers. And I like to believe my regular visits back to Madison, and constant attention to email, might have contributed a little to our recent successes.

Just as our last newsletter focused on the bioethics program, this one will concentrate on medical history – though increasingly our interdisciplinary commitments and collaborative work are making such distinctions difficult to maintain. Moreover, the careful reader will also notice much here that might be classified as “health social science,” an emerging interest of many faculty members in the department. Above all, the Department of Medical History and Bioethics serves as an effective and broad conduit between the Medical School and humanities and social science scholarship in Letters and Science and in Law. We are perhaps the best “networked” department on campus, boasting faculty members with joint appointments in Law, History of Science, History, Philosophy, Anthropology, Women’s Studies, Religious Studies, Population Health Sciences, and no doubt elsewhere too. I should note the richly rewarding clinical commitments of many faculty

Above all, the Department of Medical History and Bioethics serves as an effective and broad conduit between the Medical School and humanities and social science scholarship in Letters and Science and in Law.

members, encompassing now Pediatrics, Obstetrics, and Rehabilitation Medicine. Some of us are also involved in the outstanding area studies programs at Madison, especially in Southeast Asian Studies and African Studies. It seems we have thoroughly infiltrated the Holtz Center for Science and Technology Studies, which our own Linda Hogle now

directs. Of course, our various collaborative relationships are even more extensive. I hope that this newsletter represents some of the range, diversity, and depth of our research, teaching, and service – service not only to the medical school, but also to the university, the state, and the nation.



The Chair atop ancient stone structures in Cambodia.

One of the more exciting developments in the history of medicine program has been the increasing international reach of our teaching and scholarship. Faculty are studying the history of psychiatry in Africa and public health and biomedical science in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Richard Keller and I hosted an extremely stimulating international workshop on colonial psychoanalysis, which turned into a new sort of postcolonial exploration of trauma and sovereignty, somewhat to our surprise. This year Srirupa Prasad came as a visiting professor to teach courses on women’s health and colonial medicine in South Asia. Amit Prasad, a post-doctoral fellow in the department, worked with me on compiling a science and globalization reader. We also benefited from the extended visits of Deepak Kumar (who taught a graduate course on colonial science) and Jorge Lossio, conducting research on race and acclimatization in the Andes. Next year we welcome Rosalind Harder, another Fulbright scholar, who studies psychological trauma in the Pacific.

Reporting the success of faculty and students is among the greatest pleasures of a department chair – even a commuting chair. (Don’t wait for me to list all the others... I’ll try to think of one for next year.) In particular, I am delighted to announce the richly deserved promotion to tenure of Pilar Ossorio and Rob Streiffer, and the recruitment of Walt Schalick through the disability studies cluster hire. The many other awards, honors, and elevations of the rest of the faculty are listed elsewhere in this newsletter.

~ Warwick Anderson MD, PhD

Unconscious Dominions: Comparing Histories of Psychoanalysis, Empire, and Citizenship ~ October 7-8, 2005

In early October, **Warwick Anderson** and **Richard Keller** were delighted to host the first international meeting of the Globalizing the Unconscious Research Circle. Thanks to the generous sponsorship of the UW International Institute, the Office of International Studies and Programs, the Center for European Studies, and the Department of Medical History and Bioethics, the circle brought together a dozen scholars representing a range of disciplines from Europe, Australia, and the Americas. Among the guests were Shruti Kapila (Tufts); Ranjana Khanna (Duke); Alice Bullard (Georgia Tech); Christiane Hartnack (Donau Universität, Krems, Austria); Didier Fassin (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris); Hans Pols (Sydney); Joy Damousi (Melbourne); John Cash (Melbourne); and Mariano Plotkin (Instituto del Desarrollo Economico y Social, Buenos Aires), who were joined by Keller and Deborah Jenson from the UW.

Over two days, the group engaged critically with papers on a wide array of historical and contemporary issues relating to psychoanalysis, imperialism, and the postcolonial predicament. Among the key themes that emerged from the papers were those of trauma, sovereignty, and subjectivity in colonial and postcolonial contexts. Kapila's and Hartnack's papers outlined unexplored areas of the uses and

administration of psychoanalysis in British India; Bullard's, Pols', and Damousi's the nascent forms of ethnopsychanalysis and ethnopsychiatry that emerged from French Senegal, the Dutch East Indies, and Australia, respectively; while Plotkin offered a new cultural framing for the history of psychoanalysis under dictatorships in Argentina and Brazil in the early twentieth century. Keller, Jenson, and Khanna discussed the relationship between violence, trauma, and subjectivity in colonial and postcolonial states, while Fassin's paper highlighted the political, medical, and social debates over a culturally appropriate ethnopsychiatry in a globalizing France. John Cash, finally, offered a magisterial paper on violence, sovereignty, and the unconscious through a novel reading of Freud's "Rat Man" case.

The close thematic links among the papers suggest a tightly knit volume that Anderson and Keller are currently pursuing along with the conference participants. The productive discussions—each of which had to be cut short—also suggested the need for future meetings of closely coordinated subgroups within the circle; the organizers are currently working on possible meetings to take place in fall 2006, also in Madison.

History of Medicine in Southeast Asia January 9-10, 2006 ~ Siem Reap, Cambodia

Michitake Aso

This past winter, on January 9-10, I had the opportunity to attend the first international conference on the history of medicine in Southeast Asia, which was held in Cambodia. Siem Reap, the town where the conference took place, is home to dozens of amazing stone structures and complexes, all several hundred years old and collectively known as Angkor. Intriguingly, French restoration efforts during colonial times revealed the existence of structures that archaeologists called "hospitals," though their exact function in the health care of the day is still unknown.

The conference organizers were Rethy Chhem and Laurence Monnais from Canada and Harold Cook from the U.K. "This international conference," their web page stated, "seeks to promote research in all

aspects of the history of medicine in Southeast Asia to foster closer fellowship among all medical historians and greater cooperation among scholars and students, especially those practicing in the region." With a room full of young Khmer students, several stimulating papers, and participants from many countries, it was apparent that the three organizers, along with Lesley Perlman, had done an excellent job of meeting their goals!

There were several interesting papers with some speakers adopting a more theoretical approach to their work. Warwick Anderson, for example, discussed colonial pathologies in the Philippines, examining the relationship between hygiene reform and the American civilizing mission in its

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A Team Effort: Tackling A Global Topic

Karen Rivedal

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Wisconsin to Bombay.

Students in the 30-member class of mostly juniors and seniors were screened from about 100 applicants to represent various backgrounds and interests. Ackley's classmates include students majoring in biology, pre-med, French, political science, international studies and history. They grew up in places from Wisconsin to Bombay, and one of them, doctoral student Abby Neely, spent eight months in Namibia last year looking at connections between environmental degradation and AIDS. Neely is taking the class to help write her dissertation. She said the course's survey-like approach -- coming at the issue from nearly every conceivable direction, including the interplay of AIDS with politics, economics, ideology, history, culture, medicine, geopolitics and human behavior -- is ideal for her paper. "The course does try to reach across the globe and show how the pandemic developed," Neely said. "It's useful to understand the different ways that different scholars approach it. During one recent session, students watched a few scenes of the acclaimed documentary "Born Into Brothels," about the children of sex workers in the red-light district of Calcutta, India. Seeing the film was the idea of the three students who led that day's class, spent largely on readings about AIDS in Asia. Keller and Lepowsky divided the course syllabus between teams of students, which prepare for their presentation by reading the assigned material earlier and circulating a list of discussion questions the night before.

Team approach. Because of this rotating-team approach, "each course period has a very unique feel to it," said Whitney Gantt, one of the class leaders that day. The effect of the film clip on the class -- which is nearly all



Keller teaching an interdisciplinary course on AIDS.

female -- was sobering. One scene, in which a young girl contemplates with evident worry when it will be her turn to become a prostitute, melded well with later discussions about the way the global sex trade helps to transmit the disease, with different results in different places. Student Katherine Guerra, for instance, noted that Asian countries typically have better health-care systems in place, however limited, to treat the disease than most of Africa does. Guerra, a junior international studies major, said AIDS was a "part of my life" growing up in San Francisco, where infection rates were among the nation's highest in the 1980s. She knew the local spots in town that served as hubs of grass-roots education and advocacy, and she had family friends who became ill. About the course, Guerra noted that its earlier sessions were more traditional, as the professors covered the early history and scientific facts of AIDS with PowerPoint presentations and a close study of the first papers to isolate the HIV virus as the cause of AIDS. But she thought it was appropriate that the class has since become more discussion-oriented. "For this course and the information we're covering, it works much better in an environment where we're all speaking and contributing," she said. During the recent class, Keller and Lepowsky sat at desks at the front of the room, close by the larger desk where the student leaders sat. The professors monitored the discussion, adding their own comments or questions when the conversation flagged or wandered. Lepowsky, for instance, noted that "networks" of the disease could be seen by tracking the movement of people, cash, drugs and germs. "This is a way of making globalization visible," she told the class. "We're getting a mapping on the face of the Earth."

The AIDS course is the first of a series of classes being developed to explore globalization with a single major topic that recognizes no national boundaries, university officials said. Future topics may include terrorism and global warming.

This article appeared in the Wisconsin State Journal, Wednesday, April 12, 2006.

Judy Leavitt was recently quoted in the New York Times, (March 26, 2006) in the article *When a Disease Loses Its Most Potent Ally, Fear*. A third case of Mad Cow Disease found in Alabama was reported by the government on March 13 but failed to make front page news, as it has become apparent that the threat to people had become remote. Judith Walzer Leavitt noted that we tend to cry wolf too fast, revving up the emotions when is nothing to show for it, "If you want the public's cooperation, honesty and frankness is much better,"

Professor Leavitt said. In 1894, she noted, smallpox sparked a month of rioting in Milwaukee. The cause wasn't the disease itself, but the city's policy of seizing sick children in immigrant Polish and German neighborhoods and taking them to isolation hospitals, while leaving wealthy families alone, saying their larger houses and abundant servants would isolate them. With rioters flinging hot water and pepper in the eyes of the police and their horses, a vaccination drive collapsed and the epidemic spread.

Feminism in Health Care Subject of New UW-Madison Research

Barbara Wolff

(Continued from front page)

on women should be carried out exclusively by women," Houck says. Nor could feminists agree about the nature of their bodies:

"Health activists Barbara Ehrenreich and Deirdre English said that feminists seemed to alternate between accusing the medical system of treating women as though they were sick as a ramification of being women, and accusing them of not appreciating how sick they really were," Houck says. In addition, she says that as time went on, the "women's health movement" further complicated matters by splintering into subgroups defined by racial or sexual identity.



Professor Judith Houck speaking about the women's health movement at the celebration marking 30 years of Women's Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

"Smaller movements such as the National Black Women's Health Project, (<http://www.blackwomenshealth.org/site/PageServer>) founded in 1983, and the Lesbian Health Foundation, established in 2000, indicate the failure of a movement trying to further the interests of all women," Houck says. Nevertheless, she says that a loosely structured and defined women's health movement did begin to crystallize, centered around three overlapping missions.

"As health educators, feminists published books and articles, gathered and analyzed information, sponsored workshops, promoted consciousness raising, and designed and taught courses, such as Women and Their Bodies in Health and Disease, taught at UW-Madison since 1975. As lobbyists, health feminists challenged the safety of devices and medications, such as the Dalkon Shield and

oral contraceptives. They also urged medical schools to accept more women and encouraged more women to apply, and demanded funding for research that addressed issues and conditions disproportionately affecting women. As direct health service providers, activists performed abortions, taught self-help gynecology, and, as physicians, opened their own health clinics," she says.

The emergence of women-only clinics in the 1970s illustrates a key philosophical point in the broader feminist debate, Houck says.

"Then, as now, some feminists claimed that their bodies made them different from men, while others insisted that women are essentially the same as men despite difference in their bodies. This divide forms the contours of the women's health movement. These fissures reveal the myth of the universal woman," says Houck. She adds that her project will bring women's health activism into larger discussions about medical history, women's history and cultural anatomical history.

"Most significantly, I think, is the fact that this project will bring the history of women's bodies and attitudes toward them into our emerging understanding of contemporary feminism," she says. "I think this research will show that many women connect with feminism, sometimes tentatively, sometimes enthusiastically, through their bodies. For many women, feminism only spoke to them as they confronted the patronizing attitudes of their gynecologists or heard about the dangers of the Dalkon Shield. Others came to feminism after they tried to get an abortion, or found out they had been sterilized against their will.

"The project also will show how a generic women's health movement sometimes ignored economic, sexual or ethnic differences among women — these differences often created distinct bodily needs. For example, some lesbian activists protested the reproductive health focus of many of the early feminist clinics."

Houck will pursue her research as a fellow in the Institute for Research in the Humanities. A book will be forthcoming when she completes the research, she says.

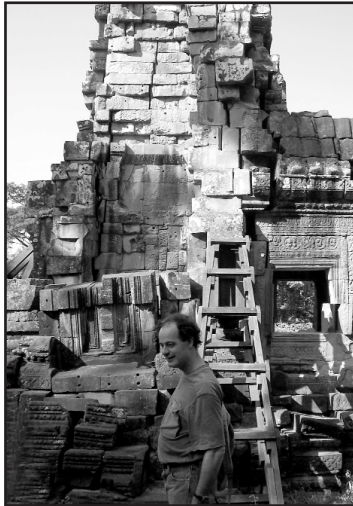
This article appeared in Wisconsin Week, March 21, 2006.

History of Medicine in Southeast Asia

Michitake Aso

(Continued from p.3)

colony. Anderson argued that despite the shift in white male colonizers' fears about the dangers of the tropical environment to those centering on bodily contact, many underlying assumptions about the social order remained. Sokhieng Au presented a paper on motherhood, identity, and nurses in French Indochina. In particular, she attempted to understand the unattractiveness of nursing as a profession for aspiring Khmer women, despite French colonial intentions. Her essay argued, in part, that continued gender inequalities in Cambodian society made a professional career difficult for Khmer women, who were simultaneously expected to carry out the duties of motherhood. Raquel Reyes also focused on motherhood, offering an analysis of superstition and childbirth in the Philippines. She skillfully described the tension between European-trained doctors in the Philippines, the Church's attempt to harmonize Catholics and science, and the knowledge and beliefs of Filipina mothers, including fears of the aswan, a fetus-killing monster.



Conference participant learns about Angkor hospital.

In a somewhat different vein, some presenters offered more straightforward, empirical papers. Peter Boomgaard read a history of syphilis, gonorrhea, leprosy, and yaws in the Dutch East Indies, currently known as Indonesia. Boomgaard's meticulous reconstruction of the disease history from non-medical sources was an impressive work of historical epidemiology and a solid base for future work. Finally, Rethy Chhem

examined the reconstruction of hospitals from archaeological data, asking what the work "hospital" means in such a context. He used knowledge of Buddhist and Hindu iconography, as well as the knowledge of the body of these two religious traditions, to reconstruct the meaning of these sacred/medical spaces.

This brief description only hints at the impressive range of topics raised at the conference. Geographically, papers dealt with most countries in Southeast Asia; chronologically, papers started with twelfth-century hospitals in Angkor and ended with Thai government responses to the AIDS/HIV epidemic. Presenters also employed tools from an impressive array of disciplines, including history, archaeology, anthropology, history of medicine and science, sociology, and public health.

At the beginning of the conference one of the organizers, Dr. Monnais, wondered, somewhat rhetorically the audience hoped, whether there was indeed a history of medicine in Southeast Asian. While the papers presented at the conference clearly revealed a solid foundation from which to build, the sub-field still faces many challenges. For example, there is a struggle to establish the history of medicine both intellectually and institutionally in the various countries of Southeast Asia. For instance, I talked to two Thai doctors who, realizing that medical intervention was not enough to address Thailand's health care difficulties, were working to establish historical studies of medicine in their country. Also, the conference showed a number of methodological approaches to the history of medicine, and there was a tension between work useful to the discipline and that useful for active interventions in public health. This breadth is indicative of the relatively recent origin of the sub-discipline, and offers the potential to break out of both the area studies paradigm as well as the broadening the range of work on the history of

Walton Schalick, currently at Washington University of St. Louis, has accepted the offer from Medical History and Bioethics and from Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and will be joining us as an

assistant professor (You may recall he is part of the disability studies cluster hire). We expect that Walt will be able to join us in for the spring semester of 2007.

Gregg Mitman 'Takes Five' - 'King Kong' reigns with more than love story appeal

From "Bambi" to "Free Willy" to "March of the Penguins," movies about animals have historically been a big hit at the box office. The latest creature to capture the hearts of movie-goers is King Kong - who stars in the latest remake of the 1933 classic film. University of Wisconsin-Madison professor Gregg Mitman, author of the book, "Reel Nature: America's Romance with Wildlife on Film," was interviewed via e-mail by the Journal Sentinel's Mark Maley about the giant ape and how animals are depicted on the silver screen. Mitman is a professor of the history of science at UW-Madison.

Q. Once again this week, "King Kong" is the No. 1 movie at the box office. What is it about this story that continues to make it so popular with the public after all these years?

A. Well, the story has everything: adventure, violence, savagery, romance, beauty, even hints of bestiality and sex. Throw in dinosaurs and great special effects, and you are bound to have a box office hit on your hands.

Q. The story of "King Kong" is based in part on an actual scientific expedition. What are the similarities between that real-life expedition and the movie?

A. During the 1920s, natural history museums sponsored expeditions to find the largest extinct dinosaur, the most exotic animal, or the missing link between apes and humans. But one expedition in particular had a big influence on the making of "King Kong." It was a 1926 expedition, led by naturalist/explorer William Douglas Burden to Indonesia to film and capture the Komodo dragon. An estimated 30,000 people a day flocked to the Bronx Zoo in New York City to see two of the awe-inspiring

During the 1920s, natural history museums sponsored expeditions to find the largest extinct dinosaur, the most exotic animal, or the missing link between apes and humans.

creatures Burden managed to bring back alive. But the dragons quickly died in captivity, killed by civilization. Merian Cooper, "King Kong's" director (in 1933), told Burden that the event inspired him to think of using the greatest technological triumphs of modern civilization - the Empire State Building and the airplane - to kill off his Giant Gorilla. The ending scene of "King Kong" is the result.

Q. What's the moral of the story of "King Kong"? Is it just classic love story, or is there more to it than that?

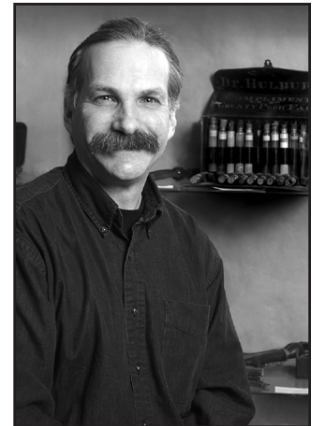
A. I think there is more to it than that. Cooper was part of a generation dismayed by how rapidly nature was being civilized from the face of the earth. In the movie, Carl Denham destroys the things he loves. It is an allegory for humanity's relationship to the natural world.

Q. What has been the biggest change in movies that tell stories about animals and nature?

A. The biggest change is evident in the different versions of "King Kong." When the original came out in 1933, scientists knew virtually nothing about gorillas. Over the last 40 years, however, thanks to a great deal of scientific research in the wild, we have a much richer understanding of the emotional, intellectual and social life of gorillas. And we see this reflected in the film when Ann teaches Kong to sign the word for beauty. This longing for more intimate contact with another species, to cross the human-animal divide, is one of the biggest changes I see in the depiction of wildlife on film over the last 70 years.

Q. I know you're a history professor and not a movie critic, but which version of "King Kong" do you like best, and why?

A. As a historian, I still like the original best. In many respects, the film was a very self-reflexive, autobiographical account of Cooper and other adventurer/explorers in the 1920s who risked life and limb to come into contact with a more essential, emotional relationship to the natural world.



Posted: Dec. 27, 2005

MHB News *from the Ethics Program*

The Working Group (TSHS)

The Working Group on Transdisciplinary Studies in Health and Society (TSHS), (Director, **Linda F. Hogle**), connects UW researchers from disparate fields and departments working on problems in health and society. TSHS seeks to bridge bodies of knowledge traditionally confined to disciplinary boundaries by identifying social, cultural, economic, historical and political realities that affect analyses of health data, public health and science policy, clinical decision making, and ultimately the health of individuals and populations. The group's primary task has been to identify problems of evidence in evidence-based medicine and public health. The work of TSHS scholars extends to multiple international

and cultural locales, and ranges from the challenges of translating data across disciplinary divides, communicating among scientists, policy makers, health researchers and publics, and understanding how historical contexts can inform contemporary debates.

Established in March 2005 with the sponsorship of the Robert Wood Johnson Health & Society Scholars Program at the University of Wisconsin, the group meets in working sessions to discuss scholarly papers, sponsors graduate students striving to incorporate multiple disciplinary perspectives into their research, hosts a web site as an information and reference resource. The Working Group held an interdisciplinary conference, "A Matter of Facts: Problems of Evidence in Medicine and Public Health" on October 14-15, 2005 which was attended across schools and departments including students and faculty from population health, sociology, anthropology, history, medical school, environmental sciences and the Wisconsin State Department of Health. Keynote speakers included Dr. Virginia Berridge of the London School of Hygiene and Dr. Frances Westley, Director of the Gaylord Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies.



Shown attending the October 2005 conference are Virginia Berridge (London School of Hygiene), Linda Hogle (Director, TSHS), Frances Westley (Director, Gaylord Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies) and Pat Remington (Public Health). Photo by Robert Streiffer.

For more information please visit the Working Group's web site: www.wisc.edu/tshs.

Chimeras in the News

Researchers have shown increasing interest in transplanting human embryonic stem cells and their derivatives into developing animals. This research promises important insights into developmental processes and is an important early step in exploring potential clinical therapies based on human embryonic stem cells. It has also generated substantial controversy, fueled in part by such sensationalist headlines as "Stuart Little Come Alive?," "High-Tech Bestiality: Life Imitates Art in the Lab," "Is the World Ready for a Man-Mouse?" and "Hopes against Hopeful Monsters." (I leave it to my readers to determine which of these come from sensationalist tabloids, which from mainstream publication in the media, and which from scholarly journals.)

In a recent *Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal*, Professor Streiffer explores the ethical and policy issues arising from human/animal chimeras, arguing that one of the few cogent concerns about such research is that it could, in theory at least, result in a chimeric individual who would be the moral equivalent of a normal human adult, but who would continue to be treated as animals are normally treated in biomedical research. In light of that concern, Professor Streiffer argues that recent recommendations on human embryonic stem cell research by the National Academies of Science are unnecessarily restrictive in some ways and overly lax in others.

Academy Evening

Alta Charo, was featured in The Spring 2005 issue of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. Additionally, in an "Academy Evening" presentation delivered in Madison Oct. 5, 2004, she spoke on "From Stem Cells to Jail Cells: The Politics of Cloning and Stem Cell Research." Charo, a world-renowned bioethicist whose daily work involves bridging the gap

between breakthrough developments in science and the ethical implications of how humans handle them. She served on President Clinton's National Bioethics Advisory Commission. Academy Evenings are organized by the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, (<http://www.wisconsinacademy.org/index.html>).

Bioethics Guest Speaker

The Transdisciplinary Studies of Health and Society Working Group has monthly sessions to discuss precirculated papers. For more information, see www.wisc.edu/tshs or contact Ayeshah Iftikhar, Project Assistant at iftikhar@wisc.edu.

The Holtz Center for Science and Technology Studies has monthly brown bag meetings on a variety of topics on

social, historical and philosophical perspectives of science, technology and medicine. First Thursday of each month 12-1 pm. For more information and a list of scheduled speakers, see www.sts.wisc.edu.

Michel Callon presented a lecture, "A New Regime in Science Policy? Lessons from the French Association of Neuromuscular Disease Patients" on April 27, 2006 at 4 pm.

New Course in Ethics

Linda Hogle has developed MHB 734 *Neuroethics and Enhancement Technologies*, which was offered in the spring of 2006. This seminar deals with the social and ethical study of neurosciences, regenerative medicine and enhancement technologies. Through readings and presentations from expert speakers, we will examine received notions of "normal," "deficient," "therapeutic" and enhancement," then explore concerns and controversies arising from emerging medical and engineering research and practice. Among other things,

we will discuss the implications of brain imaging for qualifying the "normal" brain; the use of psychopharmaceuticals and other techniques for intelligence and performance enhancement, the ethics of neuroprosthetics and neural stem cells; social and scientific theories of neural plasticity; neuroeconomics; and brain death & vegetative states. The course will be of interest to graduate students in social sciences, policy studies, population health sciences, stem cell biology, biomedical engineering and neuroscience.

Graduate Students

Kristen Hamilton is currently working on her masters paper which traces Transcultural Psychiatrists, an interdisciplinary group of anthropologists and psychiatrists, prominent in the middle third of the twentieth century.

Jeffrey Jentzen was inducted into the Academy of Sciences and Arts at Michigan Tech University in September. He was elected to the executive committee of the National Association of Medical Examiners. He is also planning to go to Amman, Jordan again in September to present at the second Arab Conference on Justice Through Science.

Ayeshah Iftikhar is a Ph.D student in Cultural Anthropology. Her interests lie in advanced reproductive technologies and the political, cultural and legal debates around stem cell research, and gamete and embryo donation.

Christina Matta in 2004 held dissertation research fellowships from the NSF and Social Science Research Council, and was a Fulbright alternate. Her paper, "Ambiguous Bodies and Deviant Sexualities," on medical approaches to intersexuality

and homosexuality from 1850 to 1905, was published in the Winter 2005 issue of *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*. She co-authored a paper titled, "It Takes a Village: Role of indigenous microbial communities in infectious disease" with Prof. Jo Handelsman, HHMI Professor of Plant Pathology that will be published in early 2006 by the National Academies Press. Finally, she is engaged with writing her dissertation, "The Science of Small Things: The Botanical Roots of German Bacteriology, 1840-1910" under the supervision of Lynn Nyhart.

Erika Milam's research area is the history of evolutionary and behavioral biology, especially how animals are used as models for understanding human mate choice, and the tensions between 'artificial' and 'natural' in the life sciences. Her dissertation title is "Looking for a Few Good Males: The History of Female Choice in Evolutionary Biology, 1915-1975".

Recent fellowships/awards: Fall 2005 University of Wisconsin Dissertation Fellowship; Fall 2005 College of Letters & Science Teaching Fellow, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

(Continued, p.15)

News from Current Faculty

Warwick Anderson is spending 05-06 as a Frederick Burkhardt Fellow in the School of Social Sciences at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton. But he remains so attached to the Department of Medical History and Bioethics that he continues to chair it from a distance. At the Institute he is attempting to write his book on the scientific investigations of kuru, though administrative, lecture and meeting commitments seem to distract him. Still, he has six or so essays either in press or perpetually "forthcoming." In 2006, Duke University Press will publish his new book, *Colonial Pathologies: American Tropical Medicine, Race, and Hygiene in the Philippines*, and reprint in paperback *The Cultivation of Whiteness*. Ateneo de Manila University Press will publish an edition of *Colonial Pathologies* in the Philippines. The workshop that he and Richard Keller held on psychoanalysis and colonialism proved remarkably stimulating and intellectually provocative, and negotiations are currently proceeding with a major university press for publication of the essays. With Amit Prasad and Gabriela Soto Laveaga, Warwick is currently compiling a *Science and Globalization Reader*. He has also presented papers at the Institute for Advanced Study, the National Institutes of Health, and the first conference on the history of medicine in Southeast Asia, at Siem Reap in Cambodia. And still he claims he will finish the kuru book in 2006.

Tom Broman is on leave this year with an NEH grant, to write a book on the press and the expansion of the public sphere in the 18th century. He has recently been at Harvard and in Paris giving talks on various aspects of the project.

Alta Charo has been appointed to the Institute of Medicine committee tasked with offering recommendations for changes in the drug safety system for the United States. The report is due out in June. She has also been invited to join the IOM's Board on Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice; been appointed to the policy board of AmFAR (the American Foundation for AIDS Research); and been asked to join the newly formed International hESC Research Guidelines Task Force of the International Society for Stem Cell Research. Her work with the Standards Working Group of the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine continues, and its set of draft regulations for stem cell research funding are due out later this spring. As of January 1, she is a visiting professor of law at Boalt Hall, the School of Law at the University of California – Berkeley, where she will reside for one year, teaching FDA law, bioethics law, stem cell policy, and torts.

Norm Fost was recently named as Chair of the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Pediatric Ethics Subcommittee. This is the Committee that advises the Secretary of the US Department of Health and Social Services when the Secretary's approval is needed for clinical

trials of drugs or devices involving children. Norm was recently invited by President Bush's Council on Bioethics to present a talk on "Bioethics and Children." Norm continues to enjoy his upstream travels against what he considers steroid hysteria. He reports that a growing number of reporters in mainstream media have begun to recognize the weaknesses in the moral and medical claims about anabolic steroids and other performance enhancing drugs. Norm has been featured in articles on this topic in the New York Times, the Los Angeles Times, the Boston Globe, The Newshour with Jim Lehrer, National Public Radio, HBO's "Real Sports," and numerous ESPN shows including "Outside the Lines" with Bob Ley, "Quite Frankly" with Stephen A Smith, and SportsCenter.

This March **Dan Hausman** published a new and considerably expanded edition of his book (co-authored with Michael McPherson), *Economic Analysis, Moral Philosophy and Public Policy*. At the same time his interests in issues related to health continue to grow. During the 2006 spring semester he is teaching a seminar on Health, Well-Being and Preferences, and his essay, "Valuing Health," has been accepted for publication by *Philosophy and Public Affairs*. As an active participant in Pilar Ossorio's research project on community consultation, he has completed two papers addressing questions concerning the nature of the risks to groups posed by genetic research and how those harms should be regulated.

Linda Hogle was elected Director of the Holtz Center for Science and Technology Studies, an interdisciplinary center for research and education in the study of social, historical, philosophical and ethical issues in science, technology and medicine. Descriptions of the various programs, speakers and the PhD Minor in STS can be found at www.sts.wisc.edu. She also initiated and leads the Transdisciplinary Studies of Health and Society Working Group, funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Health and Society Program. In October, the group held a conference on the problems of constructing, narrating and translating information as evidence to be used in emerging evidence-based medicine and public health models (see related story p.8). Information about the conference and ongoing working paper series can be found at www.wisc.edu/tshs. Her own work in regenerative medicine and biomedical engineering was presented at conferences on medical innovation and tissue engineering in Rome and Crete, among other venues, and this year she will be giving key note addresses at Cambridge University and the University of Missouri Life Sciences Program on stem cell research, and will speak at the launch of the NSF-sponsored ASU-UW Center for the Social Study of Nanoscience and Technology, for which she is a theme leader.

News from Current Faculty

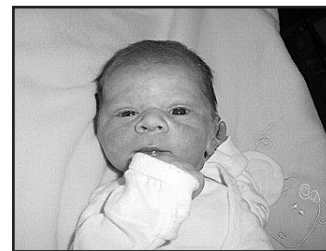
Judy Houck has been extremely busy this year, and her book, *Hot and Bothered: Women, Medicine and Menopause in Modern America*, has been published by the Harvard University Press.



By all accounts, it's been a hectic and productive year for **Richard Keller**. He found that working with Judy Houck on a new introductory course on "Science, Medicine, and Race: A History," which they offered in the fall semester, presented a wonderful opportunity to get to know a colleague's work and teaching in a new way. A new seminar sponsored by the UW's International Institute, the Division of International Studies, and the Global Studies Program, "Global AIDS: Interdisciplinary Perspectives," which he is currently teaching with Maria Lepowsky of the Anthropology Department has attracted a number of fantastic students, along with a great deal of media attention. The International Institute, along with the Center for European Studies, also generously sponsored a meeting that Warwick Anderson and Rick hosted in October on the theme of "Unconscious Dominions: Comparing Histories of Psychoanalysis, Empire, and Citizenship." They were delighted to welcome more than a dozen scholars working on the themes of psychoanalysis, colonialism, and globalization from the US, Europe, Australia, and South Asia for a productive meeting. On the research front, he has at last completed his project on psychiatry in the French empire. In addition to an article in the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* that appeared in September, his book on the subject, *Developing Madness*, is in contract with the University of Chicago Press, and will appear in spring 2007. He has also begun working on two new projects. The first is a social history of the deadly heat wave that struck France in the summer of 2003. In addition to his own work on the subject, he has been working with a team from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris and the University of Nottingham in the UK on a comparative study of epidemiological surveillance in the United States, France, and Britain, which has received generous funding from the French Ministry of Health. The second project is a study of the institutional and ideological links between colonial medicine and the globalization of public health; a preliminary article will be coming out in special issue of *Historical Geography* dedicated to new directions in the history of medicine and health this summer.

And as a special note from Rick: On December 26, we were thrilled to welcome Max into our lives. His smile is enough

to get us through the sleepless nights! His presence has changed everything for the better. I owe a special thanks to him and his mother, Brooke, for their love and support.



Judy Leavitt was on teaching leave during the calendar year 2005 – funded in part with a Feminist Scholars Fellowship – working on her book on Fathers and Childbirth in the 20th century. She took time out from her research and writing to chair the 23-member search and screen committee to find a new dean for the medical school.

Gregg Mitman is spending this year on a Guggenheim Fellowship, completing his book *Breathing Space*, scheduled for publication in the spring of 2007 by Yale University Press to coincide with the start of the allergy season. This past fall, the College of Letters and Science awarded him a five-year distinguished professorship. He is particularly grateful to be able to name the professorship in honor of his former graduate advisor, William Coleman. In May of this year Gregg spent three weeks in New Zealand, where he spent the first week in Wanaka as an invited speaker at the WildSouth International Film Festival. In addition to screening some creative nature films, Gregg also got to hang out with wildlife filmmakers like David Ireland, the original "Crocodile Dundee," and learn the finer techniques of feeding and filming sharks at the same time—on land, of course! He also gave two invited lectures at the University of Otago, where he got to spend time with former UW alum Hugh Slotten. The release of the *March of the Penguins* and *King Kong* also found Gregg getting calls from radio, television, and newspaper journalists, asking for his perspective on the changing representation of animals in American culture. He is still hoping to get a call from Peter Jackson inviting him back to New Zealand.

Ron Numbers continues to co-edit the eight-volume *Cambridge History of Science* and to write his book *Science and the Americans* (to be published by Basic Books), which he hopes to finish in 2007. With Keith Benson (University of British Columbia) he received a grant of more than \$150,000 from the Templeton Foundation to hold two conferences and produce two edited books: *Twenty-Five Major Myths in the History of Science and Religion* and *Science and Religion around the World* (edited with John Hedley Brooke). Ron was elected to a four-year term as president of the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science/Division of History of Science and Technology.

(Continued, p.12)

News from Current Faculty

Pilar Ossorio is currently on leave and is a visiting professor of law at the University of California – Berkeley, and is teaching a biotechnology patent law seminar and a class in law, science and biotechnology.

Rob Streiffer's work continues to focus on the ethics of modern biotechnology, addressing such diverse topics as the ethics of using human embryonic stem cells and their derivatives to create animal/human chimeras, labeling policy for foods derived from genetically engineered animals, intellectual property and academic freedom, biotechnology and animal welfare, and the political import of intrinsic objections to genetically engineered food. He recently joined the Holtz Center for Science and Technology Studies and UW's newly formed Embryonic Stem Cell Research Oversight Committee, and he continues to serve on UW's Hospital Ethics Committee and Biotechnology Advisory Committee. As part of an NSF grant, He is developing a new course on research ethics for doctoral students in the scientific disciplines not already served by the existing courses in human biomedical research ethics.

Alan Weisbard has been on medical leave during 2005-06, and hopes to return to teaching in Fall of 2006.

This year **Claire Wendland** taught medical anthropology and a Patient Doctor and Society small group, as well as three new courses: ethics and anthropology; health, illness and healing in contemporary Africa; and anthropology in international health. A new publication on the gendering of American medicine at the turn of the nineteenth century is now in press in *The Pharos*. She has also received Graduate School Research support for a new project on childbirth and risk to begin spring 2007 in Malawi.

Dan O'Connor, from the University of Warwick in the United Kingdom, taught two courses for the department in the fall of 2005: one on human experimentation and another on body modification. We are hoping that he will return to the department for the fall of 2006 and teach another two courses for us.

Srirupa Prasad, a recent Ph.D. from the University of Illinois, also taught two courses for us this past fall: the development of public health in America, and international health and global society. This spring she is teaching women and health in American history. Srirupa has accepted a position at the University of Missouri-Columbia for the fall of 2006.

News from the Ebling Library

An exhibition entitled: "**This Dread Messenger: Public Health & Human Crisis in the Age of Cholera**" is on display in the 3rd floor Historical Reading Room. From February to May of 2006 you may view books and pamphlets from the Ebling's Rare Books and Special Collections that were published between 1831-1854 regarding cholera in England. The material is primarily focused on the 1831-1832 outbreak, and the text examines the public health issues that cholera created. The material on display shows how these issues were communicated at the time, and also features some interesting maps that tracked the disease. The maps created during cholera outbreaks are some of the most famous from this early era of epidemiology. Come on over and take a look! The exhibition was conceived, researched, scanned, designed and installed by the Historical Services Librarian, Greg Prickman. Greg can be reached at gprickman@library.wisc.edu or 262-4421.

Please be reminded that I continue to provide **workshops** for undergraduate students on how to do historical research on the UW campus. I can also meet with students on an individualized basis, helping them navigate the various print and online resources to find the evidence they need to support their lines of inquiry.

To schedule a workshop, or to refer a student to me, an appointment is always appreciated. I can be reached at: msullivan@library.wisc.edu or 262-2402.

The Browsing Corner, researched and authored by Greg Prickman, is an email bulletin designed to spark interest in some of the rare and unique items in the Ebling's Rare Books and Special Collections. It is a brief document that in each issue will feature one book from the collection, provide some historical background on its author and topic, and then examine some of our copy's interesting attributes. Each issue will be archived on this site. To date, he has chosen and detailed 9 books, available through our web site at: <http://ebling.library.wisc.edu/historical/index.cfm>. You are also invited to subscribe to the semi-monthly "printings," at <http://ebling.library.wisc.edu/historical/browsingcorner/index.html>. Look for campus promotion of our summertime exhibition which will include the juried art from the Guild of Natural Science Illustrators with a complimentary exhibit of some of our illustrated texts.

Micaela Sullivan-Fowler
Curator and History of the Health Sciences Librarian

Recent Publications

ANDERSON, W. *Colonial Pathologies: American Tropical Medicine, Race, and Hygiene in the Philippines.* Durham NC: Duke University Press, 2006; and Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 2006.

ANDERSON, W. *The Cultivation of Whiteness: Science, Health and Racial Destiny in Australia.* Durham NC: Duke University Press, 2006.

ANDERSON, W. "Immunität im Empire: Rasse, Krankheit und die neue Tropenmedizin, 1900-1920." In: *Bakteriologie und Moderne: Studien zur Biopolitik des Unsichtbaren.* Ed. Philipp Sarasin, Silvia Berger, Marianne Hänseler and Miriam Spörri. Frankfurt: Suhrkamp Verlag, forthcoming 2006.

ANDERSON, W. "Racial hygiene and the making of citizens in the Philippines and Australia." In: *Haunted by Empire: Geographies of Intimacy in North American History.* Ed. Ann L. Stoler. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, forthcoming 2006.

ANDERSON, W. "Immunization and hygiene in the colonial Philippines." *J. History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, forthcoming 2006.

BROMAN, T. "Wie bildet man eine Experten-Sphäre heraus? Medizinische Kritik und Publizistik am Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts." In Eric J. Engstrom, Volker Hess and Ulrike Thoms (eds.), *Figurationen des Experten: Ambivalenzen der wissenschaftlichen Expertise im ausgehenden 18. und frühen 19. Jahrhundert.* Berliner Beiträge zur Wissenschafts-geschichte, Bd. 7 (Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 2005), pp. 19-43.

BROMAN, T. "Zwischen Staat und Konsumgesellschaft: Aufklärung und die Entwicklung des deutschen Medizinalwesens im 18. Jahrhundert." In Werner Sohn and Bettina Wähgig (eds.), *Zwischen Aufklärung, Policy und Verwaltung: Zur Genese des Medizinalwesens 1750-1850.* Wolfenbütteler Forschungen, vol. 102 (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2003), pp. 91-107.

BROMAN, T. "Science, Christianity, and the Enlightenment." In David C. Lindberg and Ronald L. Numbers (eds.), *Christianity and Science: Twelve Case Histories.* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2003), pp. 85-109.

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CHARO, A. "The Endarkenment," in Lisa Eckenwiler and Felicia Cohn (eds), *The Ethics of Bioethics: Mapping the Moral Landscape,* Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006.

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FOST, N. "America's Gulag Archipelago," (Review essay of D'Antonio M, *The State Boys Rebellion*, Simon and Schuster, New York, 2004). *New Eng. J. Med.* 351(23):2369-2370, 2004.

FOST, N. "Gather Ye Shibbloeths While Ye May," *Am. J. of Bioethics* 5(#5): 14-15, 2005.

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HOGLE, L.F. "Medical Technologies," In Restivo, Sal (ed) *Handbook of Science, Technology and Society.* New York: Oxford University Press, 2005.

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HOUC, J. *Hot and Bothered: Women, Medicine, and Menopause in Modern America,* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2006.

HOUC, J. "The Medicalization of Menopause in America, 1897-2000: Mapping the Terrain," *Controversies in Science and Technology, Volume 1: From Maize to Menopause*, ed. Daniel Lee Kleinman, Abby J. Kinchy, and Jo Handelsman, Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 2005.

KELLER, R. Richard C. Keller, *Developing Madness: Psychiatry's Civilizing Mission in French North Africa,* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, forthcoming in 2007.

Developing Madness recounts psychiatrists' efforts to remake their profession in France's North African colonies. It tells the story of how French psychiatric studies of North African Muslims shaped ideas about race in the twentieth century and informed colonial policy, but also highlights the ways in which practice in the colonies transformed French psychiatry itself. Drawing on medical papers, colonial government records, case histories, police files, French and North African literature, and film, the book traces this history from France's fin-de-siècle mission to "civilize" Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco through medical means to contemporary thinking about race and citizenship in a globalizing Paris.

MITMAN, G. Co-editor. With Lorraine Daston. *Thinking with Animals: New Perspectives on Anthropomorphism* New York: Columbia University Press, 2005.

MITMAN, G. "In Search of Health: Landscape and Disease in American Environmental History," *Environmental History* 10 (2005): 184-209.

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Visitors to our department share their impressions

A Semester at the University of Wisconsin, Madison

Deepak Kumar

Last fall, thanks to a Fulbright grant, I could visit UW-Madison for a semester, teach a course at the Dept. of Medical History, and renew my contacts with the American academia. It was a wonderful experience, academically enriching and rewarding. I am glad I chose Madison.

On arrival my great friend, Ron Numbers introduced me to the Badger spirit and American football at Randall Stadium. I did not know the rules of the game but the crowd, the procession, the band, indeed the whole ambience was electrifying! I could feel the character of this university town. Later came introductions to other colleagues, generous gifts of books and a weekend party.

Classes began on 12th September and five graduate students had signed for my course titled "Science and Empire." The syllabi had been circulated earlier and the students knew the theme. Unlike the Indian universities, teaching is much more interactive in the United States. Students would read the relevant literature on a given topic before it was taken up in the class. So the classes often turned into question-answer sessions and I enjoyed every bit of it. I attended some other classes and found the use of multi-media and videos both interesting and relevant. The best part, of course, was the "brown-bag" lunchtime seminar every Friday at the Union building.

UW has a cluster of libraries; while the main library has enormous collections, the Ebling Library has science books, especially on history and philosophy of science and medicine. The system is extremely efficient and user-friendly. Another thing that struck me is e-governance.

UW has an excellent website. All relevant information about library holdings, administration, student data are available on it. Even examination credits are done electronically.

The architectural designs and the layout of the university are simply striking. Langdon waterfront is the lung and the State Street the main artery of the campus. Their junction is the place of political protest meetings and also gospel preaching. Afternoons can never be boring here!

Friends and colleagues at other universities favoured me with opportunities to visit them. Public lectures were organised at the universities of Pittsburgh, Denver, Wisconsin, Vanderbilt and CUNY. At Pittsburgh, the Associate Chancellor and the Dean of International Affairs evinced interest in collaboration with JNU. At Denver I took a few classes. In New York I studied the medical missionary papers so well preserved at the Burke Union Seminary Library, Columbia University. My department at UW sponsored my visit to Minneapolis to attend the joint conference of the History of Science Society and the Society for the History of Technology. I also visited Purdue University at Indianapolis and the Indiana University at Bloomington. With so much travel, classes and some research, the semester appeared short and just before Christmas I left for home.

Thanks to the support and help from the Fulbright office and from the colleagues and staff at the Medical History Dept. of UW, especially Ron, Warwick, Srirupa, Amit, Lorraine and Jean, I had a memorable Fall!

World Universities Network Exchange Program

Jorge Lossio

When I applied to the WUN global exchange program award I had several expectations. I was hoping to present and discuss my research with leading scholars from the other side of the Atlantic and gather valuable research material held in my host institution. I was also looking to advance possibilities for future research projects and strengthen the links between two international leading research centers in the history of medicine, the University of Manchester Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine and the University of Wisconsin-Madison Medical History and Bioethics Department. I can confidently state that these objectives have been thoroughly fulfilled. During my visit to Wisconsin, I had the opportunity to interact with some of the most respected scholars in the field of medical history, such as Professors Warwick Anderson and Ronald Numbers. I also had the opportunity to get to know some of the postgraduate students and learn about their research interests, and attend

numerous seminars or "brown bags". One of the most important aspects of my visit was the opportunity to present my own work to staff members and students of the Medical History Department. My presentation, entitled *Nationalism, Geography and Medicine: the Emergence of a distinct 'High-Altitude Pathology'*, was received with interest by the audience, and gave me the chance to discuss my work in a more in-depth way with Professor Gregg Mitman, a leading scholar in the field of environmental and health history. During my exchange, I also attended Professor Numbers' lectures on the 'History of Medicine and Health Care in America' and some very interesting workshops. Particularly interesting was a workshop on the history of public health entitled *A Matter of Facts: Problems of Evidence in Medicine and Public Health*. This workshop employed a notably interdisciplinary approach and allowed me to observe emerging trends in the field.

(Continued, p.15)

World Universities Network

(Continued from p.14)

The Memorial and Ebling libraries of the University of Wisconsin-Madison provided excellent resources for my research, such as the complete publications of the 'International Biology Programme' and rare manuscripts from the Institute of Andean Biology. There were as well some important additional outcomes. I found a very dynamic group of environmental historians with close interests in the relation between environment and health. My participation in the lunchtime seminars organized by this group gave me the opportunity to explore possibilities for future research projects. I also found much interest and a very active group of scholars devoted to the history of Latin America. This was particularly important in my case, given that my work focuses in this region. I was also surprised by the vibrant cultural life, which included a very impressive international book fair, and other several activities.

I hope my visit to Wisconsin will help to strengthen links between the University of Manchester and the University of Wisconsin Medical History Departments. Future joint activities include the organization of video conferences and more exchanges among members of staff. Finally, I want to acknowledge the hospitality and cordiality of the members of my host institution and the people of Wisconsin in general. Certainly, this exchange has proven to be a great experience at both the professional and personal levels. I am extremely grateful to the World Universities Network, and particularly to Dee Gilmore Stewart, Jean von Allmen, Lorraine Rondon, Mick Worboys, and Warwick Anderson for this opportunity.

Medical History Colloquia

in conjunction with the Department of the History of Science and other departments:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

Brent J. Ruswick

UW-Madison

"From 'Pauper Menace' to the Poor: Scientific Charity and the Origins of Modern American Analysis of Poverty"

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

Deepak Kumar

Jawaharlal Nehru University

"Science, Technology and the Development Discourse in India"

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

The Pyle Center

Edward J. Larson

University of Georgia

Sponsored by the Isthmus Society for Dialog among Religions and Science
"From Scopes to Intelligent Design: A Brief History of the Evolution-Creation Teaching Controversy"

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

Suzanne L. Marchand

Louisiana State University

"Sven Hedin, 'Scientific' Traveler in a Post-Imperialist Age"

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12

Helen M. Rozwadowski

University of Connecticut-Avery Point

"Scripps Island and the 1960s Ocean: An Episode in Marine Environmental History"

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24

Jorge Lossio

The University of Manchester

"Nationalism, Geography and Medicine: the Emergence of a High-Altitude Pathology"

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26

Libbie J. Freed

UW-Madison

"Negotiating Order and Space: The Technological and Ideological Construction of Roads in Colonial French Central Africa"

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16

Rebecca Skloot

Popular Science and Nova ScienceNOW

Chauncey Leake Lecture

"HeLa: The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks"

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30

Erika L. Milam

UW-Madison

"Sex, Behavior, and Evolution: Animals as models of human sexuality"

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1

Frances Bernstein

Drew University, New Jersey

"Marriages from Red to White: Hygiene, Eugenics and the Sexless Socialist Family"

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15

Isabelle Baszanger

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris

William Snow Miller Lecture

"Inventing Pain Medicine: From the Laboratory to the Clinic"

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8

John Harley Warner

Yale University

Sponsored by the Institute for Research in the Humanities

William Coleman Lecture

"The Aesthetic Grounding of Modern Medicine"

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22

Alice Domurat Dreger

Northwestern University

Co-sponsored by the Women's Studies Program
"Measuring Phalluses, Separating Twins, and Speaking to the Dead: What History Tells Us about Today's Creeping Norms"

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29

Stephen E. Wald

UW-Madison

"Minds Divided: Science, Religion and Contested Meanings of the Split-Brain"

MONDAY, APRIL 10

Therese Duello

UW-Madison

"Medical Education during the Third Reich: Doctoral Theses on the Eugenic Sterilization of Congenitally Diseased Women"

THURSDAY, APRIL 20

Susan Epperson

University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

"There is a Striking Resemblance Between You and a Monkey: The Epperson v. Arkansas Ruling, Supreme Court 1968"

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3

Giora Hon

University of Haifa

Co-sponsored by the Department of Philosophy

"From Symmetria to Symmetry: The Introduction of Symmetry into Science"

Graduate Students

(Continued from p.9)

Andrew Ruis is beginning his dissertation work on food and health in twentieth-century America. This year he received an honorable mention for the Shryock Prize of the American Association for the History of Medicine.

Stephen Wald taught Medical History 331, science, medicine and religion, for the department in the fall of 2005. He recently gave a colloquium on "Minds Divided: Science, Religion and Contested Meanings of the Split-Brain" as part of the Medical History/History of Science series.

Karen Walloch is currently teaching 212, the physician in history, for the department, assisted by Andrew Ruis.



Division of Medical History ~ Back row: Ron Numbers, Gregg Mitman, Tom Broman, Richard Keller. Front row: Judy Houck, Warwick Anderson, Judy Leavitt.

Publisher: Warwick Anderson

Editor: Lorraine Rondon

This newsletter is published by the department. Please send updated addresses(electronic or mailing), future contributions, comments and corrections to:

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**Medical History
and Bioethics**