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(see Risk Assessment cover story)

<http://medhist.wisc.edu>

Focus on Bioethics: Ethicists in the News

What Constitutes "Life" and What's at Stake in Making Such Designations?

These are questions being addressed by **Linda Hogle's** research group in the Center for Nanotechnology and Society (CNS). Postdoctoral Fellow Eun-Sun Kim, Ph.D (Rennsler Polytechnic Institute) is following the emerging field of "directed evolution," which produces randomized mutagenesis *in vitro*. Whereas "natural" evolution operates at the macro and species-level scale, *in vitro* evolution creates molecular-level changes, and operates at the level of DNA, protein and nanoparticle production. The idea is to use lab techniques to increase the rate of diversity and replication of life forms while increasing and potentially directing the efficiency of selection. The self-assembled proteins that result can then be combined with other organic and inorganic materials (such as metals) to create nanobiotech devices for medical and biological uses. Mikhail Roco, head of the National Nanotechnology Initiative, suggests that mimicking nature through nano-level manipulations is the ultimate goal of future efforts in the explosive new area of nanotechnology. But what does this mean in terms of how we have traditionally defined life forms? What might the implications be? Just as important is the question of who *cares*? That is, who has an interest in the way the proliferation of new life forms, such as those created by nanobiomimicry, get defined and operationalized in policy and practice? One might expect that religious

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Risk Assessment and Maternal Mortality Rates in Malawi

Some social theorists consider heightened consciousness of risk, and plans for its mitigation, to be central features of modernity. Northern biomedicine is increasingly defined by risk assessment, stratification, and management, particularly in the arena of childbirth. Public health commentators note the recent "risk explosion" in medical journals, particularly those devoted to obstetrics, even while birth in the wealthy world is safer for mothers and infants than ever before. First-world obstetricians, perinatal nurses and others consider pregnancy and birth to be perilous, and police themselves and pregnant women for infractions of the generally accepted rules of safe maternity. Yet very little research has addressed perceptions of risk in places where pregnancy and birth are truly risky, and none has explored perceptions of risk among health care providers in such settings. When biomedical technologies are taught, funded, and practiced in a place where childbirth is demonstrably risky, but where biomedical knowledge competes with traditional knowledges, to what extent is the discourse of risk and safety assimilated, contested or transformed? How do those who attend births, whether trained in indigenous or biomedical models, understand risk? **Claire Wendland** is conducting fieldwork in Malawi throughout the spring

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Message from the Chair - *My Swansong*

As many of you know I'm stepping down in summer 2007 as chair of Medical History and Bioethics here at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. So this is the swansong of a lame duck.

During the past four years I've come to appreciate keenly the challenges and opportunities presented to humanities and social science departments in the modern medical school. First, we can face difficulties in communicating and interacting at close quarters with scholars from other humanities disciplines collected together in one department. Medical History and Bioethics is a microcosm of Letters and Science, binding together at least three or four miniature humanities and social science programs. In the past, such proximity often produced in individuals a massive immune response, but these days, especially among the young, we see tolerance induced. More than tolerance: increasingly, distinctions between self and other within the department are playfully blurred and blended. This sort of interdisciplinary convergence can be very exciting and productive, provided we do not lose completely our disciplinary selves.

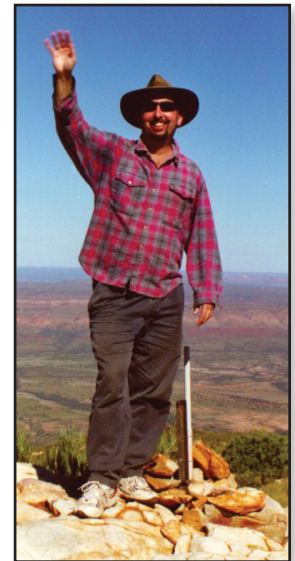
There is also the constant challenge of articulating with the rest of the School of Medicine and Public Health. We need repeatedly to explain the value of our teaching and research to our colleagues beyond the department. It is not enough to sit back and wait for them to recognize, for example, the rigor of our ethics teaching or the brilliance of our historical scholarship. We need to demonstrate, not just assert, the superiority of our ethics teaching over casual instruction. Nor can we merely assume the modern medical school will inevitably appreciate historians for their scholarship. When I tell my fellow chairs about my research in medical history they are invariably

polite and interested. Often they tell me that they have thought of doing something similar in retirement. Our task is to convince others in the School of Medicine and Public Health that our philosophical, anthropological and historical investigations really do constitute research as much as any laboratory or clinical study. My sense is that they are receptive, but we still have to do the work, and keep on doing it.

Listening to the short-listed candidates for chair talk about their vision for the department has been revealing. I heard a common refrain: foster more integration within the department; consider expansion into social science research and teaching; find ways to contribute more effectively to teaching and service within the School of Medicine and Public Health; and maintain the strength of the history of medicine and science graduate program. Of course, each candidate envisages change proceeding at a different pace, but the goals seem remarkably similar, and consistent with policies pursued here for some time now.

In the next newsletter, though, you may be hearing a new song from a new chair.

~ Warwick Anderson MD, PhD



W. Anderson on mountaintop in McDonnell range, central Australia.

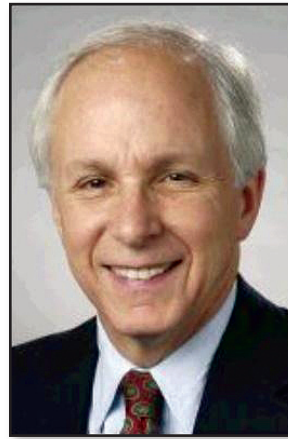
Warwick Anderson Awarded Guggenheim

The John Simon Guggenheim Foundation named **Warwick Anderson a Fellow for 2007-08**. Anderson will use his grant to examine the character and scope of a transnational network of research on race mixing, or miscegenation, in the twentieth century. His project reveals a global scientific debate on racial segregation, assimilation, and absorption, led by U.S.-based biologists, physical anthropologists and sociologists. Between 1910 and 1940, scientists conducted more than twenty major scientific investigations of the effects of miscegenation in the Pacific, North America, Southeast Asia, South Africa and the Maghreb. This project concentrates largely on the extensive and influential series of studies of race mixing

organized through the Department of Anthropology at Harvard University, one of the major pre-World War II sites for the training of physical anthropologists. But it moves beyond these Harvard anthropologists to place their work in relation to other frontier studies of human biology in the Pacific and elsewhere, tracing an emerging "miscegenation map" of the new world. Including these extensive studies of race mixing in the history of ideas about human difference will add to our knowledge of the decline of race in science before World War II. It will also, for the first time, provide a critical history of how biological scientists struggled (and ultimately failed) to understand how to classify and assess the racial characteristics of children of mixed descent.

Norm Fost Recognized for Contributions to Biomedical Ethics

In Bethesda, Maryland, December 8, 2006: Winners of the **2006 Award for Excellence in Human Research Protection** were announced by Dr. Peter G. Goldschmidt, president and founder of the Health Improvement Institute. **Norman Fost**, MD, MPH, received a **lifetime achievement award--the 2006 Human Research Protection Award**--to honor his long, dedicated career in bioethics. The award, which recognizes excellence in promoting the well being of people who participate in research, was created by the Health Improvement Institute, a non-profit, charitable organization dedicated to improving the quality and productivity of America's healthcare. The Health and Human Services Office for Human Research Protections (OHRP) was the founding sponsor of the award. The OHRP, together with the federal Food and Drug Administration, oversees programs for the protection of human subjects at more than 4,000 research sites in the United States, including the University of Wisconsin. Fost is a professor of pediatrics and bioethics. He is the director of the Program in Bioethics, which he established in 1973, as one of the first interdisciplinary programs in medical ethics at a medical school. Fost also is the chair of the UW Health Sciences Institutional Review Board, a position he has held for the past 29 years. Longevity in this role is among the factors leading to his nomination and achievement of this award. Watch the SMPH Web site for more details.



Norm has also received the **2007 Patricia Price Browne Prize in Biomedical Ethics** from the University of Oklahoma College of Medicine. Now in its founding year, the award recognizes outstanding contributions to the field of biomedical ethics. Peer-nominated recipients demonstrate leadership in medical ethics through serving on appropriate committees or

commissions, through advocacy of policies, provision, or organizations of services, serving as a role model in the field, and demonstration of innovation, creativity and commitment to addressing ethical issues in healthcare.

These awards were merely preludes to Norm's greatest accomplishment of the year: an appearance on Larry King Live, discussing the case of Ashley X, the severely retarded child whose parents asked that her growth be stopped so they would be better able to care for her at home.

What Constitutes "Life" and What's at Stake in Making Such Designations?

(Continued from front page)

institutions would be as involved in such questions as they have been with other forms of biotechnology or stem cell research. Mary Moore, M.Div., (Harvard U) has been mapping religious institutional responses to emerging life forms, to see how and where formal responses do and do not appear. Her findings underscore the heterogeneity of standpoints even within Abrahamic traditions, and negate the too-often simplistic assumptions that opposition to any novel biological technology must be religion based, and that all religions have similar oppositions to intervening in nature. In fact, there are complex relationships between humans, nature, and transcendent figures (deities or other supra-human entities) and their roles in terms of assisting, intervening, having dominion over, or being steward of human existence and biology in its various existing or future forms.

Linda Hogle reported preliminary findings on these projects as well as the implications of other emerging synthetic biology forms arising from nanobiotechnology at the National Nanotechnology Initiative's conference on Ethics and Nanotechnology in January 2007.

Funded by the NSF, the CNS is collaborating on a set of related questions with researchers from Arizona State University, including philosopher of biology Jason Robert, who is focusing on nanotechnology and neural prosthetics. Other CNS projects include one by UW researchers Sharon Dunwoody and Dietram Scheufele (Journalism) who are surveying public attitudes about nanotechnology, and Mark Suchman (Sociology, Law) who is examining issues in privacy and security with emerging nanotechnologies.

R. Alta Charo elected to The National Academies' Institute of Medicine

R. Alta Charo, the UW Law School's Warren P. Knowles Professor of Law & Bioethics, has been elected to the National Academies' Institute of Medicine. Election to membership in the Academies or the Institute is one of the highest honors that a scientist, engineer, or medical professional can receive.

The National Academy of Sciences was created in 1863 by a congressional charter approved by U.S. President Abraham Lincoln. Under this charter, the National Academy of Engineering was established in 1964 and the Institute of Medicine in 1970. All three organizations are private, non-profit, self-governing membership bodies, and all three share in the responsibility for advising the federal government, upon request and without fee, on questions of science and technology.

The Institute of Medicine serves as adviser to the nation to improve health, and provides independent, objective, evidence-based advice to policymakers, health professionals, the private sector, and the public.

Charo's current service to the National Academies includes co-chairing its Human Embryonic Stem Cell Research Advisory Committee, and membership on the Board on Life Sciences and the Board on Population Health and Public Health Practices. She has also served on its committees to make recommendations for the reform of the drug safety system, to develop guidelines for stem cell research, to review pivotal studies for prevention of maternal-to-child transmission of HIV in developing countries, and to oversee the national smallpox vaccine program.

Charo is jointly appointed to the Law School and the School of Medicine & Public Health. Commenting on her election to the Institute of Medicine, Charo said "The University of Wisconsin's extraordinary respect for multi-disciplinary, policy-oriented work has made it possible for me to translate my scholarship into effective action in service of the National Academies and the country. I am honored to be elected but, even more importantly, I am grateful for the collegiality and support of my schools, my deans and my fellow faculty."

Risk Assessment and Maternal Mortality Rates in Malawi

(Continued from front page)

semester to begin addressing these questions of globalization and risk. Funded by the UW Graduate School Research Competition, she plans to interview providers in the formal and informal sectors who work with pregnant and childbearing women in peri-urban Blantyre, Malawi. She will be based initially at Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital (QECH), a public referral and district hospital in which about twelve thousand births per year take place. Malawi is notable for a maternal mortality



A QECH nurse counsels a Malawian woman with newly-diagnosed twins.

rate that has tripled in the past decade, despite stable HIV prevalence and a slight majority of deliveries attended by trained birth attendants.

Maternal mortality is now among the highest in the world, paradoxically higher in urban than rural settings. Wendland hopes that her research will provide insight into the puzzle of extremely high maternal risk in this area.

News from the History of the Health Sciences Librarian(s)

In an effort to help faculty and students navigate the confusing world of online resources we have created a web-based tutorial and resource guide. Please go online and view our latest attempt to elucidate the "I'm writing a paper and I don't know where to start" conundrum.

<http://ebaling.library.wisc.edu/historical/students/index.cfm>

1) The Table of Contents on the left hand side is iterative in nature, from terminology, to "how-to" to useful resources.

In our historical research workshops we find that students (mainly undergrads) get very confused between electronic book catalogs, full text, database content, citations, etc. In an attempt to clarify those vagaries, you will find value added benefits to the Database Lists. One is the top ones we use, the other is a compilation of databases that contain citations or content relevant to those during historical research. Though the databases are UW-centric (many will need a password), your various institutions likely have similar resources.

2) Within the database sections-be sure to click on the + symbols which tell a little bit about the database, and "mouse over" the question marks along the top-as they detail the sort of retrieval one might expect.

3) My thanks to Mary Hitchcock, our new, but already very experienced Historical Services Librarian, for bringing my original "old school" handout into this 2007 reality and Rebecca (Bailey) Holz, our Information Architect for turning our ideas into this slam-dunk web site.

4) Print this Guide works, and will be enhanced over the summer.

5) The IndexCat tutorial comes next.

6) We invite all forms of critique-flattering or otherwise.

On the exhibition front, we have two very exciting installations for the spring. First is the traveling "Reclaiming Midwives: Stills From All My Babies" exhibition, previously at Duke University. These large format black and white photos by Robert Galbraith highlight the work of Mary Francis Hill Coley a black midwife in Albany, Georgia in the 1950s. Reclaiming Midwives will be in the Ebling Gallery from April 23rd-June 30th, 2007.

For more information: http://ebaling.library.wisc.edu/news/details.cfm?news_id=440

As a complementary exhibition, in the Ebling Historical Reading Room, we will have "With Wisconsin Women: Midwives in the Badger State, Late 1800s to the Present." This exhibit tells the story of Wisconsin's midwives through licensure information, photographs, artifacts and public health documents, many on loan from the Wisconsin Historical Society. The guest curator is undergraduate Kala Kluender. With Wisconsin Women also runs from April 23rd to June 30th. *Happy Spring, everyone...*

Reclaiming Midwives: Stills from *All My Babies*

Linda Janet Holmes, Curator



Untitled (Next day continuing care). Albany, GA, 1952. Silver gelatin print.

April 23 - June 30, 2007

Photographs by Robert Galbraith highlighting the work of Mary Francis Hill Coley, a black midwife in Albany, Georgia during the 1950s.

Complementary exhibit, "With Wisconsin Women: Midwives in the Badger State, Late 1800s to the Present" in Ebling's Historical Reading Room on the 3rd floor.

Sponsored by:
University of Wisconsin Anonymous Fund, Center for the Study of Cultural Diversity in Healthcare, Department of Medical History & Bioethics, Women's Studies Program, Ebling Library, National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Smithsonian Institution

Third Floor Gallery
Ebling Library
Health Sciences Learning Center
750 Highland Avenue



Micaela Sullivan-Fowler
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News from Current Faculty

Since the last newsletter, Duke University Press has published **Warwick Anderson's** book, *Colonial Pathologies: American Tropical Medicine, Race, and Hygiene in the Philippines* (2006). Duke also reprinted *The Cultivation of Whiteness: Science, Health and Racial Destiny in Australia* (2006). His essay on immunization in the Philippines appeared in the *Journal of the History of Medicine*; another essay was published in Ann L. Stoler's *Haunted by Empire*; and his article on racial immunities was translated into German and published in an edited collection. He has almost completed his book on the investigations of kuru, which is under contract to Johns Hopkins University Press. He co-organized a successful conference, *Empires in Transition*, at the University of Wisconsin, and presented numerous papers at institutions in Australia, the Philippines, Britain, and the U.S. In February 2007 he was the inaugural Wellcome Visiting Professor and an Astra-Zeneca Lecturer at the University of Manchester. In April he was awarded a fellowship from the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation. He also serves on the advisory editorial boards of the *Bulletin for the History of Medicine and Health and History*, and is nominated for the council of the American Association for the History of Medicine.

Tom Broman begins two new projects this summer: the writing of a new textbook on science and the Enlightenment and the position of Chair of History of Science. He is eagerly looking forward to the first.

Alta Charo was on leave January to December 2006 at Boalt Hall, UC-Berkeley's law school. While there, she served as Interim Director of the Berkeley Stem Cell Law Fellows Program; and as an advisor to the Berkeley Embryonic Stem Cell Research Oversight Committee. In the past year Alta was elected Fellow of the World Technology Network (November 2006); appointed to the Ethics Task Force of the International Society for Stem Cell Research -- its new international guidelines for stem cell research were published in *Science* on February 1, 2007; continued as a member of the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine's Ethics Standards working group, and one of the principal drafters of the new California regulations on stem cell research; was appointed to the Executive Committee of the UW Masters in Biotechnology Program; was appointed to co-chair the National Academies' Human Embryonic Stem Cell Research Advisory Committee; was appointed to the Policy Board of the American Foundation for AIDS Research (amfAR); was the recipient of a grant from the MPH Curriculum Program committee to develop a new elective in public health law, and was appointed to the IOM Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice.

Alta also found the time to give quite a number of invited presentations such as at the Stanford Law School, December 2006 ("Stemming the Tide: Feminism and Stem Cell

Research"); Boalt Hall (UC Berkeley Law School), December 2006 ("Professionalism and Conscience Clauses"); Center for the Study of Law & Society, Berkeley, September 2006 ("The Endarkenment: Bioethics and the Neo-Conservative Movement"); Johns Hopkins Institute for Spirituality and Medicine, May 2006 ("Biological Categories and Social Ordering"); Schneiderman Lecturer, UC-Irvine, October 2006, ("The Tortured Politics of Stem Cell Research"); Institute of Medicine annual fellows meeting, October 2006, "Ethical Imperialism and Global Norms for Stem Cell Research"; Grand Rounds, Alta Bates Hospital (Oakland, CA), April 2006, "Professionalism and the Right of Conscience"; UC-San Diego, April 2006, ("Social Justice and Stem Cell Research"); Univ. of Minnesota, May 2006 ("Risk Assessment and Regenerative Medicine"); Stanford University, February 2006, ("Stem Cell Ethics – What Next?"); Grand Rounds, Stanford Medical School, February 2006 ("Clinical Trials and Human Subject Protection"); Calif. Dept of Health Services, Stem Cell Research Advisory Committee, February 2006, ("Guidelines and Regulations for Stem Cell Research"); Harvard Medical School Faculty Workshop, March 2006 "Politics and Bioethics." She was also the keynote Speaker, Annual Meeting of the American Society for Bioethics and Humanities, July 2006 ("The Endarkenment: Political Movements and Bioethics).

Norm Fost was appointed Chair of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Advisory Committee on EFIC Studies. EFIC - Exceptions From Informed Consent - refers to clinical trials conducted in emergency settings when consent from the patient or next of kin is not possible. The regulations allowing some research in these settings were changed in 1997 following an idea first proposed by Norm and John Robertson, who was a member of the Bioethics Program from 1973-1980. He also continues as Chair of the FDA Pediatric Ethics Committee, a group that advises the FDA Commissioner and the Secretary of the US Department of Health and Human Services, on controversial research studies involving children when there is no prospect of direct medical benefit.

Dan Hausman gave several notable addresses in 2006: "The Injustice of Health Inequalities," Harvard School of Public Health, February, 2006; "Health, Well-Being, and Preferences," Harvard University, February, 2006; Macalester College, April, 2006; "Valuing Health: A New Proposal," University College, London, November, 2006.

In addition to research for the Center for Nanotechnology and Society, **Linda Hogle** continues to direct the Holtz Center for Science and Technology Studies www.sts.wisc.edu. Her project on "Transdisciplinary Studies of Health and Society" concluded this year, having produced a syllabus and resource network on problems of evidence in

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evidence-based medicine, a summary report that will be submitted for publication, and proceedings from the 2005 conference. Additionally, she has added new courses, including "Culture and Ethics of Body Modifications," "Bioethics and Society" and "Regenerative Medicine, Ethics & Society". She presented papers on regenerative medicine at Cambridge University and the University of California, Berkeley, among other places, and was the keynote speaker at the University of Missouri's annual Life Sciences conference. Her article "Enhancement Technologies and the Body" appeared in the *Annual Review of Anthropology* in 2006 along two science and technology studies handbook articles on emerging medical technologies.

Funding from the UW graduate school and a semester at the Institute for Research in the Humanities has allowed **Judy Houck** to spend much of the last year researching her new project on the history of the women's health movement. So far, she has concentrated her efforts on three woman-controlled clinics in California, demonstrating the different origins, goals, and politics of feminist health projects. To supplement the textual sources on this project, she has been interviewing health activists, some of whom remain committed to returning "women's health to women's hands." Judy is grateful to these remarkable women who have generously shared their stories of struggle and success with her. When not thinking about self-help gynecology or the role of lay health workers, Judy has been an organizer for an interdisciplinary A. W. Mellon workshop, focusing on "Bodies and the Production of Perversity."

It's been a busy year adapting to life as a new parent for **Richard Keller**, but also a productive one on the academic front. A new interdisciplinary seminar on the Global AIDS pandemic provided an opportunity to team teach with Maria Lepowsky in Anthropology, as well as a chance to meet a range of HIV/AIDS specialists on campus and beyond, thanks to the International Institute's generous sponsorship. And on the research front, in addition to a few articles and reviews, his book *Colonial Madness: Psychiatry in French North Africa* will be appearing this spring from the University of Chicago Press.

This spring the Keller family also settled into life abroad, thanks to a generous leave from the department and supplemented by a grant from the city of Paris. Rick is

very much enjoying his status as a visiting researcher at the Institut de Recherche Interdisciplinaire sur les Enjeux Sociaux (IRIS), a center at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales. The break from teaching and the opportunity to stay abroad for more than a few weeks has allowed him some much needed research time to work on his new project on the deadly heat wave of 2003 in France, and specifically the social dimensions of the crisis.

Although he very much misses his colleagues, it's been a fantastic chance to get a new project off the ground.

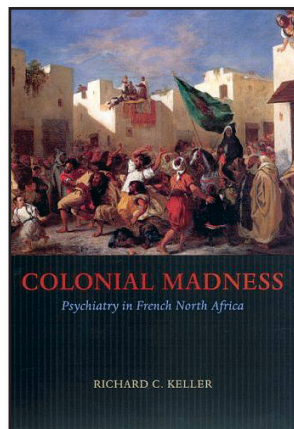
Judy Leavitt is busy working on and trying to finish a draft of her book *Make Room for Daddy*. She doesn't have time for much else (other than the usual teaching and meetings), but she is excited about the Smithsonian's traveling exhibit, "Reclaiming Midwives," which will be up at the Ebling Library in mid-April. Linda Janet Holmes, the curator of the exhibit, will visit Madison for the opening. "Reclaiming Midwives" will be accompanied by a local exhibit, "Midwifery in the Badger State," curated by Kala Kluender. The exhibit will be available for viewing through mid-July, 2007.

After an extended leave, **Gregg Mitman** has greatly enjoyed the return to the classroom this year. He will also take on a new administrative role in July of 2007, when he assumes the first directorship of the Center for Culture, History, and Environment (CHE) in the Gaylord Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies. Thanks to a generous gift from Martin Hanson, a long-time friend of the late Wisconsin governor and U. S. Senator Gaylord Nelson, CHE will build upon and strengthen the already existing intellectual community of faculty, graduate students, and others at the UW-Madison from across many academic disciplines whose research and teaching is engaged in exploring the changing relationships between people and the environment over time.

Gregg gave a number of invited lectures this year, including the annual Paterson Lecture at the Canadian Society for the History of Medicine and the Duval Lecture at the J. Paul Taylor Social Justice Symposium at New Mexico State University. In May 2007, his book, *Breathing Space: How Allergies Shape Our Lives and Landscapes*, was published by Yale University Press. The book will be featured on NPR's Diane Rehm show on May 22nd, and an excerpt will also appear in the May/June issue of *Orion Magazine*.

This coming fall, he is looking forward to a number of events that will bring him back to his research interests in science and film. Through an Arts Institute fellowship, Gregg will be bringing two award-winning environmental filmmakers—Judith Helfand and Sarita Siegel—to campus.

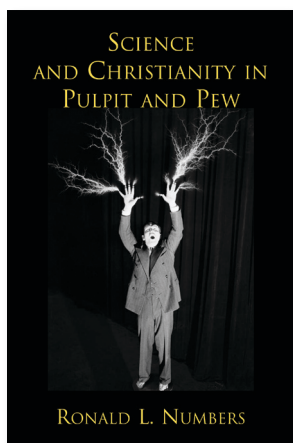
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Gregg, Judith, and Sarita will be offering a course together on the history and theory of environmental film and another on documentary production. The residency is also being planned in conjunction with an international environmental film festival, *Tales From Planet Earth*, that Gregg is helping organize on behalf of the Gaylord Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, the Arts Institute, the UW Cinematheque, and the Madison Museum of Contemporary Art. Mark your calendars for November 2-4, 2007 in Madison, when the festival will take place.

Ron Numbers gave one of the Terry Lectures at Yale University last fall, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the lecture series. Yale University Press is publishing the lectures as *The Science and Religion Debate: Why Does It Continue?* His book, *The Creationists: From Scientific Creationism to Intelligent Design*, was selected by the Financial Times as Pick of the Year in December 2006. Ron was also interviewed at length by Steve Paulson for *Salon.com* in January of this year in a piece entitled "Seeing the Light – of Science." Ron's latest book, *Science and Christianity in Pulpit and Pew*, published by Oxford University Press, is just out.



Pilar Ossorio was on leave in 2006 at Boalt Hall, UC-Berkeley's law school.

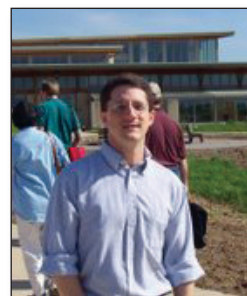
Rob Streiffer received a promotion to associate professor with tenure in June 2006. He holds a joint appointment in the Department of Medical History and Bioethics and in the Department of Philosophy, and he has affiliate status in Veterinary Medical Sciences, Agricultural and Applied Economics, and the Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies. He received his Ph. D. in ethics from MIT in 1999, and his research now focuses on ethical and policy issues arising from modern biotechnology. Rob has served on the UW Human Subjects Committee, and he presently serves on UW's Hospital Ethics Committee, on UW's Biotechnology Advisory Committee, on UW's Embryonic Stem Cell Research Oversight Committee, and on the Letters and Sciences Animal Care and Use Committee.

Publications in 2006 include "Medical Privacy and the Public's Right to Vote: What Presidential Candidates Should Disclose," in *The Journal of Medicine and Philosophy*. Rob was the lead author, along with Julie Fagan, M.D., and Alan Rubel, J.D., Ph. D. They argue that although presidential

candidates have a right to medical privacy like everyone else, in virtue of the very public role of the president, that the public may be kept in the dark about the health of presidential candidates is untenable. They argue that candidates are morally required to waive their right to medical privacy concerning a very specific set of medical conditions. Although others have asserted a moral duty to disclose, the literature contains very little discussion of the basis for that requirement, and they argue that this requirement is based on the same deep democratic principle that supports the public's right to vote, namely, that those who govern do so only with the consent of the governed. Concerns about the medical privacy of candidates must be subordinated to that democratic principle.

Also published in 2006 was "Academic Freedom and Industry-Imposed Restrictions on Academic Research," in *The Kennedy Institute of Ethics*. There, Rob argues that although objections to industry-imposed restrictions on academic research are frequently criticized on the grounds that they violate academic freedom, such objections are almost invariably unsuccessful. If academic freedom is valuable on consequentialist grounds (viz., because it makes the world, overall, a better place), then such objections rely on empirical claims about the overall effects of these restrictions that amount to little more than speculation. If academic freedom is important because individual researchers have a right to academic freedom, the arguments are still unsuccessful because they rely on excessively lavish claims about the scope of research that is protected by that right. Either way, the objections are unsuccessful.

Rob continues to do research on ethical issues arising from human embryonic stem cell research, labeling of GE foods, and the application of modern biotechnology to animals. He received a grant from the UW graduate school supporting research on the concept of "moral status," a concept that



lies at the core of almost every bioethics debate. With Paul Thompson (Michigan State University), Clark Wolf (Iowa State University), and the USDA Animal Bioethics Western Coordinating Committee, he is working on getting a grant from the Kellogg foundation to sponsor a series of workshops designed to introduce philosophers who teach animal ethics to the relevant empirical disciplines, including animal cognition and animal welfare, agricultural economics, production practices, food systems and their impact on rural communities, and more. Funded by an NSF IGERT grant, Rob will be traveling to Yunnan, China, to do

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work there on ethical issues relating to conservation biology and sustainable development. Rob also offered an NSF-funded course on research ethics and has started teaching environmental ethics.

Rob continues to give a large number of guest lectures, both on and off campus, including lectures on research ethics, GE food labeling, human embryonic stem cells, and the creation of animal/human chimeras. Two highlights last year were his presentation to the National Academy of Sciences on chimeras, and a panel discussion with Bishop Robert Morlino, stem cell researcher, Clive Svendsen, and Dr. William Hurlbut, on the President's Council on bioethics, about the use of a procedure known as altered nuclear transfer. Hurlbut has proposed that a pre-fertilization genetic alteration that eliminates the potential for trophoblast formation could yield an entity that does not constitute an embryo but which could nonetheless yield human pluripotent stem cells. Rob argued for several conclusions: (1) that Hurlbut's objection to the destruction of human embryos in human embryonic stem cell research is unsound, and that such procedures can be morally acceptable; (2) if Hurlbut is correct that embryo experimentation is morally unacceptable, then the only known methods for establishing that his procedure will not produce an embryo are themselves morally unacceptable; (3) that Hurlbut's arguments that the procedure does not result in the creation of human embryos are unpersuasive; and (4) that it is not known at the present time whether the procedure can in fact yield human pluripotent stem cells.

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Rosalind Hearder, currently visiting at the UW, received a PhD in History from University of Melbourne, investigating the roles and experiences of 106 Australian medical officers

in Japanese captivity. She then received a Fulbright Postdoctoral Award to conduct research at the University of Wisconsin - Madison. While here she has been kind enough to teach a course for us, *From Gettysburg to Gaza*, designed to acquaint students with the history of Western military medicine from the mid-19th century to contemporary military and peacekeeping operations.

Dale Murray is a visiting lecturer in bioethics, assisting Dr. Norman Fost with the MHB 558 course *Ethical Problems in Biomedical Technology* this spring term. Murray earned his M.A. and Ph.D. from UW-Madison in Philosophy and taught at Virginia Commonwealth University from 2003-2005. Most recently, he also was an assistant professor of philosophy at Xavier University of Louisiana in New Orleans before returning to Madison in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. Murray has just finished a book, *Nozick, Autonomy and Compensation*, available from Continuum Press in June.

Gabriela Soto Laveaga, is an assistant Professor in History at the University of California, Santa Barbara and a visiting scholar in the Department of Medical History and Bioethics under the auspices of a year-long Ford Foundation postdoctoral fellowship. She is revising her book manuscript, tentatively entitled "Jungle Laboratories: Mexican Peasants and the Global Quest for Hormones" forthcoming from Duke University Press, Spring 2008.

Zoe Van Orsdol has a master's degree from the Afro American Studies Department at UW and is currently a Ph.D. candidate in the History Department. Her dissertation is about how militant organizations in the 1960s and 1970s, such as the Black Panthers, the Young Lords and the American Indian Movement, claimed health care as a civil right. She is currently lecturing History of Medicine 523, "Race, American Medicine and Public Health."

Graduate Students

Bridget D. Collins (B.A., History, University of Vermont; M.A., History, University of Massachusetts-Amherst) studies the history of American public health, the relationships between environment and health, and the history of women's role in health care (both as providers and as patients). She completed her Master's Paper, "Every Home Safe: Tuberculosis in Madison, WI 1908-1950," in the Spring of 2006 and is currently preparing her preliminary fields, completing coursework in her PhD minor (History), and developing a dissertation topic on the domestic treatment of tuberculosis in twentieth-century America. She will be presenting her work in progress on "The Sleeping Porch: From Sanatorium to Better Homes and Gardens" at the MEPHISTOS conference in Los Angeles in April 2007.

Fae Dremock is interested in early modern England and issues related to the transfer of scientific knowledge, including the effect of that transfer on both social structure and the environment. She presented a shortened version of her MA paper, "The Waters of Imperialism: Cider, Fermentation, and the Royal Society" at the 50th annual meeting of the Midwest Junto for the History of Science in Ames, Iowa on 15 April 2007.

Andrew Ruis currently a TA for MHB 212: *The Physician in History* and is continuing work on his dissertation, tentatively titled: *School Foodservice, Children's Nutrition, and Public Health in Twentieth-Century America*. He will be presenting papers in Los Angeles at MEPHISTOS and in England at "The Origins of the Science of Infant and Child Nutrition" conference.

(Continued, p.10)

Medical History Colloquia

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

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

Shigehisa Kuriyama
Harvard University
 "The Life of Money and the Afflictions of the Body"

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11

Jim Jones
 Author of "Bad Blood: The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment"
 "The Agony of Hope: The Decision to Put David in the Bubble"

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25

Amy Bix
Department of History, Iowa State
 "Technical Knockout: America's 'Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program' of the 1940s"

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7

Judy Houck
UW-Madison
 "Feminist Politics and Women's Health: Uneasy Alliances and Angry Schisms"

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15

Jesus Alvarado
UW-Madison
 "Weaving Mexican History: Cotton Textile Artisans and Political Economy"

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30

Rebecca Edwards
Rochester Institute of Technology
 "The Death of Deaf Culture or a Biomedical Miracle? Cochlear Implants in Historical Perspective"

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13

Jeff Jentzen
Dept. of the History of Science, UW-Madison
 "The American Death Investigation System: Coroners, Medical Examiners, and the Search for Medical Certainty"

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8

Naomi Oreskes
University of California, San Diego
 "Opportunities and Opportunism: How Cold War Military Oceanographers Tried (and Failed) to Become Environmental Scientists Who Would Resolve the Question of Global Warming"

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19

Susan Reverby
Wellesley College
 "Testifying on Tuskegee: Telling the Tuskegee Syphilis Study Stories"

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28

Matthew Lavine
UW-Madison
 "That Healthy Glow: Patient Perspectives on Early Medical Applications of Radium and X-rays"

THURSDAY, MARCH 8

Nancy Tomes
Stony Brook University
 "Who Speaks For 'The Patient'? Historical Reflections and Contemporary Questions"

THURSDAY, MARCH 15

Christopher Crenner
University of Kansas Medical Center
 "The Free Medical Dispensary and the Politics of Race"

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21

Blair Nelson
UW-Madison
 "Religious Writers, Scientific Reputations, and the Race Debate: Religious Assessments of American Polygenists, 1849-1874"

THURSDAY, MARCH 22

Gregg A. Mitman
UW-Madison
 "Cockroaches, Housing, and Race: The Urban Ecology of Asthma in America"

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11

Karen Walloch
UW-Madison
 "A Trying Ordeal at Best: Anxiety About Vaccination During the 1901-1902 Smallpox Epidemic"

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18

Marilyn Sinkewicz
Robert Wood Johnson Health and Society Scholar
 "Healthy, Wealthy and Wise: Reinterpreting a Policy Experiment in US Reform History"

THURSDAY, APRIL 19

Susan Lederer
Yale University School of Medicine
 "Bombs, Burns and Blood: Medical Preparedness in Cold War America"

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2

Robert A. Nye
Oregon State University
 "Why Sex is Gender (Again)"

Graduate Students

(Continued from p.9)

Amrys O. Williams: In January, Amrys attended the Montana State/University of Wisconsin joint faculty-graduate student workshop on environmental history, "Natural and Unnatural Geographies" at Chico Hot Springs, Pray, Montana, where she received feedback on the prospectus for her MA paper.

This month, her master's paper, entitled "Head, Heart, Hands, and Health: 4-H, Ecology, and Conservation in Wisconsin, 1930-1950," was accepted by the department. It explores the ways in which Wisconsin's rural youth leaders embraced a holistic view of rural revitalization during the Depression and Second World War, a view that drew on the teachings of ecology and rural sociology to improve rural life and farming. It complicates the tale of agricultural modernization as it is usually told, pointing to an alternative vision for country life -- centered on the rural community -- that drew strong connections between the health of soil, plants, animals, and people.

She also received a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship, and was admitted into the History of Science PhD program here at the UW.

Colonial Madness: Psychiatry in French North Africa

Colonial Madness traces the genealogy and development of the idea of North Africa as a realm of fantasy, violence, and madness from the beginnings of colonial expansion to the present. Drawing from extensive archival research and fieldwork in France and North Africa, **Richard Keller** reveals the ways in which psychiatry has been at once a weapon in the arsenal of colonial racism, an innovative branch of medical science, and a mechanism for negotiating the meaning of difference for republican citizenship. *Colonial Madness* explores the notion of what French thinkers saw as an inherent mental, intellectual, and behavioral rift marked by the Mediterranean, as well as the idea of the colonies as an experimental space freed from the limitations of metropolitan society and reason. These ideas have modern relevance, Keller argues, reflected in French thought about race and debates over immigration and France's postcolonial legacy.

(Continued, p.11)

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, reprint 2006.

ANDERSON, W. "Immunization and Hygiene in the Colonial Philippines," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, 2007 62(1).

S. Matthew Liao, Pascal Goldschmidt, Jeremy Sugarman, Hilary Bok, Haywood Brown, **R. ALTA CHARO**, Ruth Faden, Joshua Hare, Jeffrey Kahn, Joanne Kurtzberg, Kenneth Manton, Jonathan Moreno, Hasan Shanwani, Daniel Sulmasy, Holly Taylor, and Laurie Zoloth, "Ethical and Policy Issues Related to Progenitor Cell-Based Strategies for Prevention of Atherosclerosis," *Journal of Medical Ethics* (accepted for publication; forthcoming 2007).

George Q. Daley, Lars Ahrlund-Richter, Jonathan Auerbach, Nissim Benvenisty, **R. ALTA CHARO**, Grace Chen, Hongkui Deng, Lawrence Goldstein, Kathy Hudson, Insoo Hyun, Sung Chull Junn, Jane Love, Eng Hin Lee, Anne McLaren, Christine Mummery, Norio Nakatsuji, Catherine Racowsky, Heather Rooke, Janet Rossant, Hans Scholer, Jan Helge Solbakk, Patrick Taylor, Alan Trounson, Irving Weissman, Ian Wilmut, John Yu, Laurie Zoloth, "The ISSCR guidelines for human embryonic stem cell research," (*Science*, February 1, 2007).

CHARO, R.A. "White Paper: Professionalism and Refusal Clauses," (accepted for publication by the *American Constitution Society*, forthcoming 2007).

CHARO, R.A. "The Politics of Risk Assessment in Regenerative Medicine," (accepted for publication by the *Univ. of Minnesota Journal of Law, Science and Technology*, forthcoming 2007).

CHARO, R.A. "The Endarkenment," in Lisa Eckenwiler and Felicia Cohn (eds), *The Ethics of Bioethics: Examining the Moral Landscape* (Johns Hopkins University Press, June 2007).

CHARO, R.A. "Body of Research – Ownership of Human Tissue," 355(15) *New England Journal of Medicine*, (October 12, 2006).

CHARO, R.A. "Fear and the First Amendment and Scientific Freedom," 36(5) *The Hastings Center Report*, (September/October 2006).

FOST, N. "The great stem cell debate: where are we now? Cloning, chimeras, and cash," *WMJ* Volume: 105, # 4, (August 2006) 2370, 2004.

HOGLE, L.F. "Emerging medical technologies," In *Amsterdamska*, O, M. Lynch and E. Hackett (eds). *Handbook of Science, Technology and Society*, (forthcoming 2007).

"Greely, H., Cho, M., **HOGLE, L.F.** and D. Satz. "Thinking about the Human Neuron Mouse," *American J of Bioethics-Neuroethics*, (2007).

HAUSMAN, D. "Valuing Health," *Philosophy and Public Affairs* 34 (2006).

HAUSMAN, D. "Are Health Inequalities Unjust?" *Journal of Political Philosophy* (2007?).

MITMAN, G. *Breathing Space: How Allergies Shape Our Lives and Landscapes*, Yale University Press, 2007.

MITMAN, G. "Where Ecology, Nature, and Politics Meet: Reclaiming *The Death of Nature*," *Isis* 97 (2006).

MITMAN, G. "A Place-Based Malady," *Orion*, (May/June 2007).

MITMAN, G. "In Search of Health: Landscape and Disease in American Environmental History," *Environmental History*, 10 (2005). This article, mentioned in our previous newsletter, was the winner of the 2006 Aldo Leopold-Ralph W. Hidy Award, American Society for Environmental History.

NUMBERS, R.L. *The Creationists: From Scientific Creationism to Intelligent Design*. (Expanded edition) Harvard University Press, 2006.

NUMBERS, R.L. *Science and Christianity in Pulpit and Pew*, Oxford University press, forthcoming August 2007.

OSSORIO, P.N. "About Face: Forensic Genetic Profiling for Race and Visible Traits," *J. Law, Medicine & Ethics*, Vol. 34, Iss. 2. (Summer 2006).

STREIFFER, R. and Alan Rubel, forthcoming. "Genetically Engineered Animals and the Ethics of Food Labeling." In *The Labeling of Genetically Modified Foods*, in Oxford University Press's series Environmental Ethics and Science Policy.

"This may be the first truly international, intellectual colonial history we have. What could have been a perfectly satisfactory study of mobile doctors and confined patients is, in Keller's skilled hands, a history of the ideas doctors and patients—some North African, some French, some French colonials—had about race, about colonial power, and about the conflict understood to be inherent in the civilizing mission. Along the way, Keller tells a compelling story of clinical practices and political strife." — *Luise White, University of Florida*

"Postcolonial studies has frequently looked to North African Francophone materials for its understanding of the psychological impact of colonialism. Now we know why. Keller brilliantly gives us a context for understanding such figures as Frantz Fanon, as well as showing how metropolitan histories of mental health are fundamentally lacking. He gives more than a history of the understanding and treatment of madness in North Africa. This richly informative book also shows how no story of modern madness is complete without a thorough understanding of the constitutive role colonialism has played in its formation and treatment. Thoroughly researched, well

written, and brilliantly argued, Keller shows that there were both disciplinary and utopian ideas that emerged from North Africa about madness, and how these came to inform medical science, literary texts, architecture, and the concept of the human on both sides of the Mediterranean." — *Ranjana Khanna, Duke University*

"An illuminating study of French psychiatric thought and practice over a century of contemplating and controlling North Africa. Without rejecting the now conventional narrative of psychiatry as an instrument of ideology, of oppression, and of racist rationalization, Keller places French ideas about the Muslim Other in a revealing context of medical history and social policy, of metropolis and periphery, of mental hospitals and 'native' opposition. It is a story that begins with colonization and ends with present-day debates over immigration and assimilation. Keller weds postcolonial theory, the history of medicine, and solid, archival-based social history to produce a first-rate study of ideas in context." — *Charles Rosenberg, Harvard University*

Interdisciplinary Stem Cell Fellowships

Samira Azarin (Chemical and Biological Engineering) and **David Bushcke** (Biomedical Engineering) have been awarded Interdisciplinary Stem Cell Fellowships by the Stem Cell and Regenerative Medicine Cluster. The purpose of this program is to enable trainees working in stem cell research to receive cross-training in a discipline that will enrich their research and professional experiences, and to cultivate and support interactions between complementary disciplines in stem cell research. The focus areas of this interdisciplinary training program are stem cell biology (led by **Tim Kamp**, Medicine), policy and ethics (led by **Linda Hogle**, Medicine), and bioengineering (led by **William Murphy**, Engineering).

Ms. Azarin's project, "Regulatory Frameworks for Stem Cell Research and Therapy" will identify emerging policy and regulatory frameworks that will affect stem cell biology and engineering research. Her mentor will be Linda Hogle (Medical History and Bioethics). Using her expertise in chemical and biological engineering, she

will formulate recommendations in particular for the processing of cellular materials. Mr. Bushcke's project, "Multiphoton Flow Cytometry for the Characterization and Purification of Stem Cells," will develop imaging instrumentation and approaches to characterize and identify stem cell differentiation. He will work with mentor Kevin Elicieri in the Laboratory for Optical and Computational Instrumentation (LOCI). The development of such enabling technologies will be essential as the field moves forward, and is best accomplished through interdisciplinary problem-solving.

Each Fellow will receive 10 weeks of mentored training and will organize a half-day workshop on the areas of their research interests.

For more information on Fellowship opportunities for 2007-2008, contact Stem Cell Cluster faculty members Murphy, Kamp or Hogle at: wlmurphy@wisc.edu, tjk@medicine.wisc.edu lfhogle@wisc.edu

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