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Sue Esch, DC, giving a chiropractic adjustment to an infant patient, ca1970s. Integrative Medicine Digital Collections, Northwestern Health Sciences University Greenawalt Library
LETTER FROM THE STHC STEERING COMMITTEE CO-CHAIRS

Dear STHC Section Members,

This year we have continued our support for the "DNA as a record" request for action, initiated under the leadership of past co-chair, Polina Ilieva. STHC submitted this request for action to the SAA Committee on Public Policy in November 2018, and a draft was sent to the Ethics Committee and Privacy & Confidentiality Section for feedback. The action request addresses the ethical ramifications and challenges of collection and recordkeeping practices of DNA records. The request recommends that SAA convene a group of archivists with experience in collecting, preserving and providing access to DNA records and DNA material in their holdings, in particular of refugees and asylum seekers’ records, patients’ records, and forensic records. This group would recruit members from allied professions including medical ethicists, geneticists, biomedical researchers, genealogists, health science historians and anthropologists, community advocates, criminal and immigration lawyers, and records managers.

At mid-term, Gabrielle Barr stepped down as editor of the Archival Elements newsletter. After calling for a replacement, the Steering Committee appointed Jennifer Langford of The University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Health Sciences Library, along with a newsletter committee member, Peter Collopy of Caltech Library. The STHC Section is still seeking nominations for the position of Junior Co-chair. If you are interested in serving in a leadership role, please contact us.

Please join us at the STHC Section Meeting on Saturday, August 2nd from 10:00 am to 11:15 am to be held during SAA’s Annual Meeting in Austin, Texas! Specific location information will be forthcoming. Please consult SAA’s online schedule and program (https://archives2019.sched.com/) for more details. The program portion of our meeting will feature three lightning talks that highlight the stories of women, people of color, immigrants, people with disabilities, and others often overlooked, undervalued, and sometimes lost in the science, technology and healthcare archival record. Our presenters include: Linda Sellars of NC State University Libraries discussing the education and achievement of women in the field of engineering; Anna Reznik, Texas State Library and Archives, presenting on the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority; and Ricc Ferrante, Smithsonian Institution Archives, presenting Scientists’ Field Notes: From buried in a closet to serving biodiversity researchers and citizen science. For those attending the Annual Meeting, you will find several sessions relating to Science, Technology and Health Care. STHC member Larissa Krayer bookmarked sessions, detailed on the next page and here: https://archives2019.sched.com/sthc1

We want to ensure that the STHC Section reflects the interests of its members, so we welcome your

Continued
SESSIONS OF INTEREST FOR STHC
BOOKMARKED BY LARISSA KRAYER
FRIDAY, AUGUST 2
8:30am
Repository Tours and Open Houses

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3
10:00am
Science, Technology, & Health Care Section

5:00pm
Plenary 1: Keynote Speaker Trevor A. Dawes, Vice Provost for Libraries and Museums and May Morris University Librarian at the University of Delaware

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4
9:00am
Plenary 2: SAA VP Meredith Evans and Archivist of the United States David Ferriero

10:30am
103 - Show and Teach: Developing Courses for Teaching with Archives
106 "Sing Out, Louise! Sing Out!" The Archivist and Effective Communication

2:30pm
Professional Posters

3:00pm
301 - Empathy in the Time of Polemics: Using Archives to Teach Historical Empathy

4:30pm
408 - Get With, or at Least On, the Program: Crafting Session Proposals for Archives-Related Sessions at Non-archives Conferences
SESSIONS OF INTEREST FOR STHC
BOOKMARKED BY LARISSA KRAYER

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4
5:30pm
Graduate Student Poster Presentations

MONDAY, AUGUST 5
8:00am
Graduate Student Poster Presentations

9:00am
506 - Collaborating to Preserve and Share Disability Records in Pennsylvania [GOV]

10:30am
610 - Neurodiversity in Archives [Working Group]

12:30pm
Professional Posters

1:30pm
703 - Reaching Outside the Reading Room: Engaging Non-Traditional Audiences through New and Innovative Programming

7:30pm
All-Attendee Reception at The Moody Theater!

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6
9:00am
808 - Archivists Facing a Changing Climate
810 - Doing Good Deeds: Working with Donors and Deeds of Gift
HISTORY CENTER RECOGNIZED FOR EXCELLENCE

Crystal Bauer
CHFM Specialist
American Academy of Family Physicians
Foundation

The Center for the History of Family Medicine (CHFM) has passed the American Alliance of Museums' Core Documents Verification, an important milestone in its ongoing efforts to demonstrate excellence and meet standards.

Earning Core Documents Verification means that the AAM, the premier national professional organization for the museum industry--has verified, through a thorough expert review, that the Center has an appropriate educational mission; and ethics, planning, emergency, and collections stewardship policies in place that reflect standard practices of professional museums. These elements were evaluated because they are deemed essential for every institution that identifies itself as a professional member of the museum field.

Of the nation's more than more than 35,000 museums, less than 1,200—or only about 3%—have passed the AAM’s Core Documents Verification process. In the State of Kansas, the CHFM is only one of 12 museums in the state to have done so.

“This has been a very positive and transformative experience for our Center,” stated CHFM Manager Don Ivey. “We undertook this outside review to help us ensure that we have in place the policies and plans that are essential to good museum management and which provide our staff and governing Board of Curators the structure, ethical grounding, and accountability needed to make informed and consistent decisions for the good of our public and in support of our mission and sustainability. It is our goal to serve as a professional historical resource center of the highest quality, and we are grateful to the AAM for giving us the tools to help us achieve that.” Housed at AAFP headquarters and administered by the non-profit AAFP Foundation, the Center for the History of Family Medicine serves as the principal resource center for the collection, conservation, study, exhibition and dissemination of materials relating to the history of Family Medicine in the United States for the benefit of the specialty and the public.

The Center serves three roles in one: as an historical research library, archives, and museum. For more information on the Center, please contact Center staff via e-mail at chfm@aafp.org, or visit our web site at http://www.aafpfoundation.org/chfm.
ASK AN ARCHIVIST

DiAnna Hemsath, Archivist at the University of Nebraska Medical Center’s McGoogan Library of Medicine, recently posted an inquiry to the STHC discussion list regarding the legal and ethical issues involved with a potential donation of medical teaching remains. Archival Elements thought we could learn from her experience, so we followed up with her to find out the resolution.

Please give a little background on yourself and your role at McGoogan.

I hold a master of arts in museum studies from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and am renewing my archival certification this summer. My collection experience includes working with university archives, as well as with anthropological, historical and medical artifact collections. This past January, I became an assistant professor and archivist at the University of Nebraska Medical Center’s McGoogan Library. The library is currently undergoing renovation, so planning and executing collection moves is currently a primary part of my job. I am also in charge of coordinating accessioning, processing and preserving the library’s archival, artifact and art collections. Additionally, I provide reference services and donor relations.

Tell us about the donation and how it was initiated.

This winter, a donor’s representative approached the library regarding an opportunity to donate 20 human skulls, ranging in age from very young to very old. The donor, a retired doctor, had purchased the skulls individually about 40 years ago. He used the collection as a medical teaching tool. According to the donor, the skulls likely came from India, a common source of medical specimens at that time. Library administrators forwarded me the donation offer since I manage the artifact and archival donations for our special collections and archive department, a staff of three.

Were you the sole person in the library responsible for making the decision of whether or not to accept the skulls?

After researching the issue and consulting with other curators in health sciences collections, I made the recommendation for the skull collection. I was aware of the sensitivities and laws surrounding human remains in anthropology collections, so I knew to approach this donation with care and questions. Should the skulls go on exhibition? Would this display fit our aesthetic and culture? Would the students find it valuable? Is this ethical? How were the skulls

Continued
I was struck by the lack of literature, case studies and resources on this topic. According to the donor’s representative, medical faculty of this donor’s era commonly purchased medical specimens through one specific company. The company delivered faculty purchases to the university in a black box, paperwork not included. Consequently, there was no proof of provenance beyond the donor’s name, addresses and rough estimates of the

Did you have access to university counsel or a medical ethicist in making your decision? Did you consult with external experts?

I contacted several curators working in health sciences collections. Based on their recommendations, I consulted with the Nebraska Anatomical Board deeded body program. The library director also reviewed the potential donation with university counsel and the Vice Chancellor for Business and Finance.

Were you able to find helpful professional literature to guide your decision? What was the most helpful resource or person? Was it a struggle to find all of the information you needed?

When researching this topic, I was struck by the lack of literature, case studies and resources on this topic. While many museums with anthropological and archaeological collections have addressed this issue, it was difficult to find information on how medical university collections staff handled donations of human remains that had been on display in classrooms or department offices for decades. (See DiAnna’s bibliography of resources on page 8.)

Were you able to answer the questions you posted to the STHC email list:

What specific provenance paperwork would we need from the doctor to accept the donation?

I was struck by the lack of literature, case studies and resources on this topic.
year(s) of acquisition.


What laws would prohibit us from taking this donation?

Due to the lack of provenance, several laws could apply to this collection. Even though the skulls were likely from India, the donor could not prove origin without sale receipts, so I was concerned about violating the 1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), an act requiring museums and federal agencies to return Native American cultural items, including human remains. Additionally, India banned exports of human remains in 1985. Without proof of purchase dates, the collection could fall under the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property ratified in 1970, and the 1983 Cultural Property Implementation Act (CPIA). Together, the acts prohibit museums from accepting illegally imported cultural property.

*What is the current ethical consensus on acquiring medical teaching remains?*

When institutions consider acquiring medical teaching remains, they must consider their institutional culture, audience, current collection and potential for research. Since documentation on historic collections of human remains is uncommon, many institutions opt not to accept these donations. If a museum has documented provenance and are not violating any laws, they may elect to accept the donation, especially if a donor bequeathed their remains to the institution through a body donor program.

*What was the library’s ultimate decision and the rationale for it?*

Ultimately, I did not recommend the library accept the donation. The quick reason for this decision came down to legal liability due to lack of provenance. The longer answer involved considering our institutional culture today. I did not want to create a context or precedent for acquiring and displaying human remains without knowing if the person consented to this use for their remains.

Will the library establish guidelines or address the donation of specimens in its collection development policy, using the knowledge gained from this experience?

Yes, I re-wrote the collection development policy to exclude donations of cultural property or human remains.

*What advice would you give to others in a similar situation?*

I would advise others to do their best to understand laws that apply to their collection and to document their research to make a case for their decision.
(cont.) Donors and administrators may not be aware of the laws and ethics surrounding donations of human remains. The documentation will help the staff member explain the complexities involved in their decision.

**DIANNA’S RECOMMENDED RESOURCES:**

Resources she found helpful include:


In recognition of Mental Health Awareness Month, *Laupus Library’s History Collections* will be exhibiting *The Literature of Prescription: Charlotte Perkins Gilman and “The Yellow Wall-Paper.”* This travelling exhibit comes to East Carolina University from the National Library of Medicine and will accompany artifacts and manuscripts from The Country Doctor Museum and Laupus Library’s History Collections. The Literature of Prescription tells the tale of Charlotte Perkins Gilman and her encounter with mental healthcare during the Victorian Era. The nineteenth century saw a change in women’s roles. Women began challenging contemporary norms in the prescribed care for their minds and bodies. Gilman wrote her short story “The Yellow Wall-Paper” to bring to light how treatments for mental illness often did more harm than good.

Another powerful woman who sought better treatment for the mentally ill was Dorothea Dix. Laupus’s collection is proud to have a copy of Dorothea Dix’s *MEMORIAL D. L. DIX, A grant of land for the relief and support of the indigent curable and incurable insane in the United States.* This memorial was presented before Congress to request funding and land for state run asylums across the United States. Dix is an important name in the field of psychiatry and mental healthcare because of her extensive work surveying the poorhouses, almshouses, and jails that held the insane. Dix spent almost a decade touring and collecting data before curating this report. The only states she had not visited prior to the publication of the report were North Carolina, Florida, and Texas.

In her report, Dix begins by explaining that the number of insane people in the United States had drastically increased since the eighteenth century. Dix believed that there was one insane person for every 1,000 people within the United States. It was a common idea of the time that there were more in cities and large towns. On the first page of her report, Dix explained that insanity was seen in places where “the intellect is the most excited and the health is the lowest.” Dix was not alone in this belief. Dr. Joseph Mason Cox wrote in *Practice Observations on Insanity,* that insanity was caused by “increased civilization and a more refined state of society.”

Though we now know that this is not the case, Dr. Cox’s argument aided in Dix’s quest for state run asylums.

![Page 10: Dix describes the circumstances of a man from Vermont.](image-url)

Dix interweaves her report with statistics and facts she gathered during her travels and accounts of the horrendous conditions that the mentally ill experienced. In the excerpt pictured above, Dix tells the story of an “insane man” who had been sold and caged outside for years. Within months of admittance at a hospital where he was given appropriate accommodations, the man recovered almost entirely, even taking up his former profession and creating a newspaper for the hospital.

*Continued*
Dix's MEMORIAL D. L. DIX, A grant of land for the relief and support of the indigent curable and incurable insane in the United States.

Continued
A MELANCHOLY PAGE OF HOSPITAL HISTORY, Continued

There are countless stories like this one, not all with a happy ending. Many of the victims she reports on were chained or tied up, beaten or whipped, and treated with scorn by their community. These conditions were seen across all states and in jailhouses, poorhouses, and private residences alike. Dix claimed that there was “no imaginable form of severity, of cruelty, of neglect” that she had not seen in the states she visited. After detailing the stories of the insane, Dix lists the issues she found in every insanity, but it is not possible to do so without proper hospitals. She ends her report with a heartfelt plea to Congress, playing on their sense of nationalism and justice to rouse them to her side. Dix asked Congress for 5,000,000 acres of public land to build asylums for the mentally ill across the country. Congress eventually supported the bill, but it was vetoed by President Franklin Pierce. In November of 1848, Dix made her proposal to the North Carolina State Legislature. Her plea eventually

![Table showing the comparative curability of a given number of cases healed at different periods of insanity, as introduced to hospital care.](image)

Pg. 26 Table showing the comparative curability of a given number of cases healed at different periods of insanity, as introduced to hospital care.

state. After appealing emotionally, she continues with logic by explaining that funding better organized asylums would help the insane become functioning members of society. Dix asserts that it is easy to manage led to land being set aside in Raleigh for the North Carolina Insane Asylum, which eventually took Dorothea Dix’s name in her honor.
WHEN A DIGITIZATION DILEMMA TURNS INTO A BETTER VIRTUAL SURROGATE

Gabrielle Barr, Research Associate
Galter Health Sciences Library & Learning Center
Northwestern University

From January of 1942 to September of 1945, Northwestern University physicians joined Chicago-area nurses and enlisted men from all over the mid-west in treating American soldiers as the 12th General Hospital Unit in the North African and Mediterranean Theaters. Two of these doctors, Michael L. Mason and James A. Conner, donated their materials from their military service to Northwestern University’s Galter Health Sciences Library and Learning Center, which have recently been processed. The collections include photographs, reports, correspondence, periodicals, artifacts, and ephemera. Given their richness, a plan to digitize selected documents was devised in order to share Northwestern’s legacy more widely through both an online exhibit and the Library’s digital repository, DigitalHub.

I set out digitizing the materials with a desktop Epson scanner as both TIFFS and JPEGs. However, I quickly encountered records that were too large for the desktop scanner, leading me down the road to the law school library where the special collections librarian graciously allowed me to use the overhead machine. With this equipment, I was able to put in place most of the same settings such as the type of file...
DIGITIZATION DILEMMA, Continued

and the DPI to maintain consistency. Unfortunately, with the overhead scanner having different software than the desktop unit, it was not possible to digitize multipage documents as multipage TIFFs. Each page had to be scanned as a TIFF, uploaded onto Box software in order to migrate high resolution files from one library to another, collated as PDF/A documents using Adobe Acrobat, and finally integrated into the folder structure I had established on Galter’s shared network. Because the overhead scanner captured the black background behind the documents, it was necessary to crop the images to resemble those scanned with the desktop scanner. Initially I cropped and straightened the pages in Adobe Acrobat, but I soon discovered the ability to automatically crop and straighten images in Photoshop, which expedited the process.

Although skeptical at first, I grew to like the product due to its clean appearance and added research value provided by its OCR capability and decided to create PDF/As of the multipage TIFF files I had made in prior weeks. The process of generating PDF/As from the multipage TIFF files proved to be tedious, requiring the cropping and straightening of the pages to be conducted after OCRing the document, which skews the layout slightly. Occasionally I used Photoshop to perform some of these functions. It was important to define goals as well as get assistance...

Continued
from others in the library, who, in spite of needing to be trained, were able to complete this rote work more quickly than if only I had engaged in document editing.

Over the course of the project, I learned several lessons that will inform any digitization initiative Galter Health Sciences Library & Learning Center takes on in the future. I found that it was important to communicate with the archivist/special collections librarian of the other library about the scanner as well as protocols, which can vary from repository to repository. These conversations not only shape a better working model but can also allow for the revision of the number of items to be scanned as well as help determine the condition of documents that are chosen to be digitized. Scheduling can be an issue that demands organization and should be a joint endeavor. Attention to detail was necessary due to the number of times files were edited during the digitization process. The fact that images had to be uploaded in batches onto Box in order not to crash the computer made me aware of starting and stopping points. Remaining flexible and open-minded turned out to be the most essential elements in embarking on a digitization initiative. While the change in the workflow was difficult, it led to discussions about possibilities the Galter team had not considered, like the prospect of adding a watermark. Ultimately, it produced a more aesthetically pleasing and scholar-friendly virtual version of 12th General Hospital records. The DigitalHub collection can be viewed here: https://digitalhub.northwestern.edu/collections/07b25bee-4a47-466a-b9b8-70d7a392fab0

The online exhibit can be found here: https://sites.northwestern.edu/twelfthgeneralhospital/
Alyssa S. Robinson
Digital Project Librarian
NC State University

NC State University Libraries’ Animal Turn project is a digitization effort funded through CLIR’s Digitizing Hidden Special Collections program and undertaken in partnership with the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA). Over the grant’s three-year term, NC State University Libraries’ Special Collections Research Center will digitize 239,000 images from our own nationally significant animal rights and welfare collections, as well as 150,000 images from the ASPCA’s archives—making all of these materials available online for the first time.

NC State University Libraries’ Animal Rights and Welfare collections document the social, cultural, legislative, political, and intellectual history of animal welfare and animal rights, spanning from the 19th century to the present. Of the five collections from NC State that form part of this grant, two are fully digitized and available online, the John Ptak Collection of Animal Rights and Animal Welfare Printed Education Materials

Continued
'THE ANIMAL TURN’, Continued

and the Animal Rights and Animal Welfare Pamphlets, and a third is currently being digitized, the Animal Welfare Institute Records. These collections include materials related to the history of science, the use of animals in scientific and healthcare research, science education in public schools, and emerging technologies related to animal care and humane slaughter.

As the only academic institution actively collecting in the area of animal rights and welfare, we’re excited to make these interdisciplinary materials available to the public.
Visit go.ncsu.edu/animal-turn or email aaspoon@ncsu.edu for more information.

BAKELITE EXHIBIT AND POLYMER SCIENCE COLLECTIONS AT NYU’S BERN DIBNER LIBRARY

The Poly Archives and Special Collections at the NYU Bern Dibner Library of Science and Technology is pleased to announce a new exhibit on Bakelite, the material of a thousand uses. It explores the life and career of Leo H. Baekeland, the inventor of Bakelite, as well as the variety of usages, both domestic and industrial, for Bakelite.

Zoe Blecher-Cohen
Graduate Student Assistant
Poly Archives and Special Collections
NYU Bern Dibner Library

Created in 1907, Bakelite was the first synthetic plastic, made from a mixture of phenol and formaldehyde, able to be formed into almost any shape through the process of thermosetting. Organized and curated in conjunction with Hugh Karraker, grandson of Leo Baekeland and director of “All Things Bakelite,” the display features both vintage and contemporary Bakelite/phenolic resin products. These include vintage jewelry, pool balls, a radio, and modern car parts – a testament to the lasting value of Baekeland’s invention. In addition, on display is a set of lab glassware used by Leo Baekeland and currently part of the Poly Archives collection.

Continued
Modern and vintage Bakelite jewelry made by Brooklyn-based artist, Jorge Caicedo from the exhibit.

BAKELITE EXHIBIT, Continued

Related to this exhibit is the newly processed Herbert Morawetz Collection, which is now open to researchers. It covers the life and work of famed polymer chemist Herbert Morawetz, first a PhD student and then a professor at Polytechnic from 1951-1986. After leaving Czechoslovakia on the eve of World War II, Morawetz traveled to Toronto where he earned both a Bachelor's and Master's degree from the University of Toronto before becoming employed at the branch of the Bakelite Company based there. In 1945, he transferred to the New Jersey Bakelite branch, working on polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) during the day and eventually taking classes at Poly in the evening. At Polytechnic, Morawetz would join and later head the Polymer Research Institute, an organization founded by Herman Mark, the father of polymer science. The Herman Mark Collection held by the Poly Archives contains personal and research material spanning decades of innovation and personal connections that, together with the Morawetz Collection and the Bakelite display, shed light into the growth and development of polymer science.
INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE DIGITAL COLLECTIONS
NOW AVAILABLE

Monica R. Howell
Serials Librarian & Archivist
Northwestern Health Sciences University

Northwestern Health Sciences University’s digital collections are now available at https://islandora.nwhealth.edu/. The school was founded as Northwestern College of Chiropractic (NWCC) in 1941 and changed its name to Northwestern Health Sciences University (NWHSU) in 1999 when NWCC merged with the Minnesota Institute of Acupuncture and Herbal Studies. Over the past twenty years, NWHSU has added programs in massage therapy, applied clinical nutrition, and undergraduate health sciences. Our archives and special collections document both NWHSU’s history and the history of integrative medicine in Minnesota and beyond. University photographs and yearbooks make up most of the current digital collections; additional archival materials will be added on an ongoing basis. In celebration of NWHSU’s recent inauguration of our eighth president, Deborah J. Bushway, PhD, the archives has digitized all of the available programs from previous presidents’ inaugurations and added them to the University Archives collection. For more on our university’s history, check out https://www.nwhealth.edu/about-us/university-history/, and feel free to contact us with any questions about our collections or the history of integrative medicine in Minnesota.

From The Collections: Acupuncture And Chinese Medicine In Minnesota, 1978-2018

NWHSU’s archives and special collections include materials from Minnesota acupuncture pioneer Edith Davis.

The professional practice of acupuncture and Chinese medicine (ACM) in Minnesota formally began in 1978 with the foundation of the state’s first ACM organization, the Acupuncture Society of Minnesota. Two of its founders, Sean Marshall and Edith Davis, met in 1977, when Marshall used acupuncture to treat Davis’ backache during a tai chi class. Marshall had graduated from an ACM college in Quebec, so Davis decided to take that college’s correspondence course and completed her studies in 1978. Other Minnesota students were taking the same course and they joined together to work on course assignments and study for exams. After finishing the correspondence course, Davis began teaching ACM to Minneapolis-area students out of her home. Davis established Minnesota’s first acupuncture clinic, the Bao Jen Health Center, in January 1982 in Minneapolis.

Bao Jen Health Center brochure

Continued
ACUPUNCTURE AND CHINESE MEDICINE IN MINNESOTA, 1978-2018, Continued

In 1983, Davis left Bao Jen to open a new clinic, The Healing Point, in a suburb just south of Minneapolis. Davis also was involved in state- and national-level work on ACM certification, licensing, and other policy issues from the 1980s through the 2000s. She passed away in 2008.

In 1985, another early practitioner of ACM in Minnesota, Pat Culliton, co-founded the National Acupuncture Detoxification Association (NADA). Culliton moved to Minnesota in 1981 after studying ACM in Colorado and South Korea, practiced at the Bao Jen clinic in 1982-83, and received one of the first national acupuncture certifications in 1985. Culliton, who was also trained as a psychologist specializing in addiction, became interested in using acupuncture for chemical dependency treatment; this interest led to the foundation of NADA and to the first controlled clinical trial study of acupuncture and alcoholism.

Minnesota’s first formal ACM school, the Northern School of Chinese Medicine, was founded by John Harvey in 1988 and operated until 1992. The state’s second ACM school, the Minnesota School of Acupuncture and Herbal Studies, Studies, was founded by Davis in 1990. This school, under the updated name of Minnesota Institute of Acupuncture and Herbal Studies, merged with Northwestern College of Chiropractic in 1999 and became part of the newly named Northwestern Health Sciences University (NWHSU), where this author works. A third Minnesota school, the American Academy of Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine (AAAOM), began instruction in 1999 and also is still in operation today.

Acupuncturists have been licensed in Minnesota since the state legislature passed a licensing bill in 1995. The Acupuncture Society of Minnesota (later known as the Acupuncture
ACUPUNCTURE AND CHINESE MEDICINE IN MINNESOTA, 1978-2018, Continued

Association of Minnesota) advocated, lobbied, and negotiated for many years prior to the adoption of state licensure.

ACM continues to thrive in Minnesota. Both NWHSU and AAAOM offer multiple degrees and programs for those interested in studying ACM, and they offer services to the public at a variety of clinics. NWHSU hosts an annual continuing education event, the Great River Symposium, and is home to one of the United States’ largest Chinese medical herbal dispensaries, the Edith Davis Herbal Dispensary.

AAAOM also offers continuing education and publishes the International Journal of Clinical Acupuncture. The Minnesota Acupuncture Association, as the state organization is now known, has about 275 members.

NWHSU’s archives and special collections house materials from Minnesota acupuncture pioneer Edith Davis as well as from our university. Our finding aids are available online at https://www.nwhealth.edu/library/historical-materials/ and our digital collections, including many photos, can be found at https://islandora.nwhealth.edu/.
Archival Elements is the official newsletter of the Science, Technology, and Health Care Section of the Society of American Archivists, produced annually each summer. Please consider submitting an article to Archival Elements. For more information on submitting information or an article, please contact Jennifer Langford at jwelch30@uthsc.edu.

ARCHIVAL ELEMENTS 2019 AUTHORS

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