The Peking University Institute for Medical Humanities is pleased to edit this issue of the East Asian Medical Humanities Network. We'll introduce one of our several centers in this issue: The China-US Center on Medical Professionalism.

The 2011 Conference on the Development of China-U.S. Center on Medical Professionalism was Held in Beijing

The Conference on Center Development, organized by China-US Center for Medical Professionalism, PUHSC was held in Beijing Fragrant Hill Hotel on July 2nd, 2011. Professor Yali Cong, deputy dean of the Institute of Medical Humanities, Peking University and vice director of China-US Center for Medical Professionalism chaired the meeting. Members of the consultant group and steering committee, including Debing Wang, vice-president of Chinese Medical Doctor Association; Benfu Li, researcher of PUHSC; Daqing Zhang, dean of the Institute of Medical Humanities, PKU; Yan Guo, Professor of School of Public Health, PKU; Minsheng Fan, professor of Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine; Qiang Ma, professor from the Red Cross Society of China, Shanghai Branch; Jing Fan from Ministry of Health; Quanying He, doctor of People’s Hospital, PKU and Liying Shi, vice director of the Liaison Department, Chinese Medical Doctor Association, attended the meeting.

During the meeting, the experts and scholars further discussed and summarized the status quo of the medical professionalism researches in China. Medical professionalism, they stated, is the commitment of medicine as a profession to the society, should concern more on the professional contribution to the development of medical knowledge and social development. While in China, we have a long history of tradition that personal virtue always comes first. The concern of the personalized virtue, rather

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Introduction and history of China-U.S. Center on Medical Professionalism, PUHSC

On October 20th 2008, the third China-US conference on medical professionalism was held in Peking University Health Science Center. The conference celebrated the inauguration of the China-U.S. Center on Medical Professionalism, PUHSC. Physically based on Peking University Health Science Center’s campus and in collaboration with the Institute on Medicine as a Profession (IMAP) in the United States, the Center hopes to address issues of concern to the whole of China. The directors of joint center are Professor Yang Ke (Executive Vice President of Peking University) and Professor David Rothman. Professor Yali Cong and Liping Duan serve as vice directors. A steering committee will oversee the Center, and committee members drawn from both China and the United States.

The notion of the Center first came to life in 2005. Through a meeting with Columbia University professors, David Rothman and Sheila Rothman, Harvard University professors William Hsiao and David Blumenthal and Peking University Health Science Center faculty member, Linying Hu, Chinese and U.S. scholars started the series of exchanges on medical professionalism. The colleagues of Shandong University Medical School, Xi’an Medical University and Shanghai Medical Ethics Association contributed much to the project. From the start both Professor Ruicong Peng and Debing Wang (both former presidents of Beijing Medical University before it merged with Peking University) made important contributions.

Three conferences have been held. Professor David Rothman, Dr. David Blumenthal, Professor Sheila Rothman, Professors Zhizheng Du, Jinzhong Zhang, Yiting Li, Edwin Hui, etc. have played important role in the discussions at these conference, which, over time, have become more intense and illuminating.

The work at the Center will focus on an annual conference, grant research and publication of the research results. The Center seeks to develop and shape medical professionalism in both China and U.S., and to share its experiences internationally.
(Continued from Page 1) than the professional function and responsibility of medicine in Chinese culture and social institution, highlighted the very point that should pay more attention in the medical professionalism research of China. Besides self-discipline, the institution building is indispensable for the development of Chinese medical professionalism. In the context of Chinese health system, our researchers should know more, communicate more and learn more from the doctors who work in the clinic so that we could go further to explore the problems and difficulties of Chinese medical professionalism.

The meeting also announced that the Sixth Conference on China-US Medical Professionalism will held on October 17-18, 2011 in Beijing. The sixth annual conference is of great importance, on one hand, two grant projects sponsored by China-US for Medical Professionalism will finish and submit their final report; on the other hand, the topics will focus more on the clinical practical perspective besides the theoretical study of the conflict of interest, medical professionalism and health policy/health system.

Furthermore, the steering committee and consultant group of the China-US Center for Medical Professionalism are working together to publish one book which collects the excellent meeting papers, grant project reports, related reviews and articles.

Professor Yali Cong, chair of the meeting, made her brief conclusion and thanked all the colleagues, presented or not, for their contribution and support to the China-US center for Medical Professionalism. During the past six years, she emphasized, our center is always the leadership in the field of medical professionalism research and construction. Our communication and exchange of experiences with colleagues nationally and internationally make us more confident and eligible for what we are doing. However, the problems and reality are so complex that, not only for the theoretical study, but also the education and construction of medical professionalism, we still have a long way to go. In this way, our medical humanity scholars, doctors, policy-makers, economists, lawyers, administrators and people related should work together closely, and one more thing, always keep prudence and responsibility in mind.

China-U.S. Center on Medical Professionalism
July, 2011
The first half of 2011 saw the Centre sponsor a series of research seminars, lectures and conferences. Sander Gilman, Distinguished Professor of the Liberal Arts and Sciences, Emory University, gave two talks on “Upright Body” and “Seeing Pain”, in which he discussed a set of interlinked claims about posture in modern culture and the history of “seeing pain”. The two talks were co-organized with the Hong Kong Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences and the Department of Psychiatry respectively. Professor Paul Crawford from the University of Nottingham presented a seminar on “Mad Lit” in the context of storytelling/narrative in mental health care and the notion of “applied literature” in medical/ health humanities. And Professor Srikant Sarangi, Director of Health Communication Research Centre at Cardiff University, presented a research seminar on “Contextualising ‘Communication’ Skills/ Knowledge in Healthcare Research and Training”, in link with the Centre’s Health Communication research cluster, led by Dr. Olga Zayts.

When Ajahn Brahm visited Hong Kong in February, the Centre was pleased to be a co-sponsor of “The Power of Mindfulness and Compassion for Health Care Professionals” and “Success Redefined”, which were well received by the medical professionals and students.

In April the Centre’s infectious disease cluster, headed by Dr Robert Peckham, held an international conference on “Disease and Crime: Social Pathologies and the New Politics of Health”, supported by Lee Hysan Foundation, which explored the historical equation of crime-as-sickness and infection-as-wrongdoing. Mark Seltzer, Evan Frankel Professor of Literature at UCLA was the keynote speaker and gave a seminar on “The Official World”. Overseas and local participants drew upon case studies from China, Korea and Japan, as well as the US and Europe.

Professor Didier Fassin (Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, and the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris) took up the first of his three terms as Visiting Research Professorship attached to the Centre
in May. Prof Didier’s remit is to advise in establishing a Humanitarian Studies Programme within the Centre. During his visit to HKU, Prof Fassin delivered a public lecture on “When Humanitarianism Goes to War” and gave a talk on “Global Health and Conspiracy Theories,” as well as attending the public forum, “The Art of Humanity: A Public Conversation”, sponsored by CHM at the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences in Sheung Wan. In March the Centre was awarded a Post-doctoral Fellowship position in Humanitarian Studies to further strengthen its humanitarian research capacity.

In regard to the Child and Youth Health research cluster, Dr Janet Borland was appointed as Research Assistant Professor. The cluster sponsored two panels at this year’s biennial conference of the Society for the History of Children and Youth, Columbia University, New York, in which Dr David Pompfret and Dr Janet Borland were panel speakers.

In the coming months, the Centre will be co-sponsoring a research seminar by Professor Christa Jansohn, Chair for British Studies, University of Bamberg, on “Confronting Plague through Literature: New Perspectives on an Old Theme”, with the School of English; hosting a public lecture and a workshop by Professor Judith Farquhar, Max Palevsky Professor of Anthropology and of Social Sciences, University of Chicago, with the Hong Kong Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences; and organizing a workshop on “Diagnostics for Syphilis: Developing a Model of Social Entrepreneurship” as part of an ongoing collaborative project with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in London. The Health Communication research cluster will also hold the first meeting of its first Winter Institute in December 2011. The Institute will offer participants an exposure to different analytical approaches to health care communication, namely micro- and macro-perspectives to the analyses of authentic data from a variety of health care sites.
There are three faculty members in the section on Health and Well-Being in Transcultural Contexts—Professor Paul Crawford, Professor John Bola and Prof. Birgit Linder. We are now in the process of setting up broader research in the areas of Health Humanities with a preliminary focus on literature, linguistics.

Professor Crawford is Professor of Health Humanities at Nottingham University, UK, and he researches the application of knowledge from the humanities and arts disciplines such as linguistics, literature and history to the development and practice of health care.

Professor John Bola is a faculty in Applied Social Work at City University of Hong Kong and does research on first episode psychosis and schizophrenia.

Dr. Birgit Linder is in Comparative Literary Studies and does her research in the area of Madness and Literature, representations of mental illness in literature, Comparative Literature (Chinese, German, Dutch, American, English, pre-modern and modern), cross-cultural psychologies, and trauma studies.

Globalisation has increased the complexity of societal challenges around the world to the extent that single disciplinary-based research is no longer sufficient for tackling present-day issues. In January 2011, City University inaugurated the Hong Kong Advanced Institute for Cross-Disciplinary Studies (HKAICS), the first trans-disciplinary research institute in Hong Kong to reflect on solutions to global issues.

Our Vision & Mission

The discipline-based mode of organization is no longer the optimal way to advance and enrich research on societal and global concerns. We are witnessing a fundamental shift from researcher-driven, discipline-bound knowledge production to research that is funder- or problem-driven and highly cross-disciplinary. The Hong Kong Advanced Institute for Cross-Disciplinary Studies aims to promote and articulate this major tendency in academic research towards a more meaningful and integrated approach to transdisciplinarity.

The Advanced Institute strives to represent the highest research and teaching ambitions of City University of Hong Kong, sponsoring and encouraging creative and innovative research projects that weave together diverse disciplinary approaches. The physical location of the Institute in City University of Hong Kong provides a hub
CV of Prof. Crawford

Professor Paul Crawford holds a personal chair in Health Humanities at the School of Nursing, Midwifery and Physiotherapy at the University of Nottingham. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, Professorial Fellow of the Institute of Mental Health, and Visiting Professor of Health Communication at both the Medical Faculty, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan, and the Centre for Health Communication, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia. He is Co-Founder (with Professor Ron Carter) and chairs the Health Language Research Group at the University of Nottingham, bringing together academics and clinicians to advance communication research in health care settings. He serves on the editorial board of Journal of Medical Humanities, Communication & Medicine and Applied Arts in Health and acts as a referee for several prominent publishing houses and major journals. In 2008 he was awarded a Lord Dearing Award for Excellence in Teaching and Learning.

Crawford’s scholarship in health communication has gained attention at national and international levels, particularly in Canada, North America, Europe and Australia. He has originated and led interdisciplinary, innovative projects that advance multimodal and pragmatic approaches to health communication and health humanities research. He recently won funding to host the International Health Humanities Conference in 2010 and Interdisciplinary Conference on Communication, Medicine and Ethics (COMET) in 2011. He is Co-Founder and leads the AHRC-funded Madness and Literature Network (www.madnessandliterature.org). He is an international advisor on health humanities at Montclair State University, New Jersey and serves on the International Advisory Board at the Hong Kong Advanced Institute for Cross-Disciplinary Studies (HKAICS). In 2010 he was appointed to the Science in Culture panel at the Arts and Humanities Research Council, UK.

Crawford has consulted for various governmental and professional bodies, recently contributing to the Chief Nursing Officer’s Review of Mental Health Nursing (Department of Health, 2006), building on the work of his Brief, Ordinary and Effective (BOE) Model of Health Communication (Crawford et al 2006). He services on the expert panel for care pathways at The King’s Fund, London.

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Crawford has led a range of key developments in communication skills training at one of the UK’s biggest Schools of Nursing, Midwifery & Physiotherapy and continues to work closely with NHS Healthcare Trusts in a number of professional communication and knowledge transfer initiatives, not least as Academic Lead for the Managed Innovation Network in Mental Health Communication, funded by Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust, founder of the Clinical Innovation Networks funded by Derbyshire Mental Health Services NHS Trust and Co-Founder of a new distance learning MA in Health Communication aimed at busy health professionals. In 2011 he was appointed as a Governor of South Derbyshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust.

Crawford has held grants from prestigious Research Councils (The British Academy, AHRC, ESRC and The Leverhulme Trust), consulted on research methodologies and/or research programme development for both the ESRC and AHRC and currently supervises 6 PhD students in studies of health communication, including literature. He regularly gives keynote and plenary lectures at international conferences and has written over 65 peer reviewed journal papers or book chapters and 8 books, including: Communicating Care (Nelson Thornes, 1998); Nothing Purple, Nothing Black (The Book Guild, 2002); Politics and History in William Golding (University of Missouri, 2003); Evidence Based Research (Open University Press, 2003), which was Highly Commended in the BMA Book Competition for 2004; Storytelling in Therapy (Nelson Thornes, 2004); Evidence Based Health Communication (Open University Press, 2006); Communication in Clinical Settings (Nelson Thornes, 2006); Madness in Post-1945 British and American Fiction (Palgrave, 2010). He has been commissioned to co-write Everyday Mental Health Practice (Oxford University Press. Crawford’s major, critical work on the novelist William Golding was reviewed in the TLS and led to reprinted chapters in the prestigious Bloom’s Guides (2004; 2008) and a commissioned entry on Golding in The Oxford Encyclopedia of British Literature (Oxford University Press, 2006). Crawford has written papers on the ‘mad poet’ John Clare and nurse-writer Mary Seacole. He has also written articles for The Guardian and various regional newspapers. His acclaimed novel about mental illness, Nothing Purple, Nothing Black, resulted in various interviews in national media and an option for film by the British film producer, Jack Emery (The Drama House, London/ Florida). His second novel, Hair of the Dog, is represented by Bell, Lomax & Moreton, London.
The revised Act on Organ Transplantation was enforced from July 16th 2010. There were two main purposes of this revision: one is to promote organ transplantation cases and the other is to enable children to perform organ transplantation. Since then, 60 cases of organ transplantation from the brain-dead donors, including two adolescent: one was below 15 years of age and the other was between 15 and 18 years, have been done as of September 9th 2011. The number of cases done shows a dramatic increase compared to only 86 cases done from the brain-dead donors for approximately 13 years under the original Act of 1997. It seems that the revision of the Act is successful, but some ethical issues, I believe, should be considered.

The first issue is how the process of family’s consent for organ donation of a loved one can be assured ethically. Actually 52 out of 60 cases were transplanted without donor’s consent but with family’s one only. The donor’s consent is not necessary condition under the revised Act. This means that the revised Act gives stronger authority to a prospectus donor’s family for the loved one’s organ donation than that of the original Act when a brain dead patient has no clear written statement for organ donation or has no decision-making capacity due to his or her age. Therefore, a donor’s family has to be placed in an authoritative as well as a stressful or burdensome condition as a surrogate decision-maker of organ donation. Although this process is very private and we as a third party cannot see it closely, it is important for being ethical process of donation that we should watch the process of family’s decision carefully in order not to be coerced or manipulated by other parties.

The second issue is on the organ transplantation of children. Even though the number of organ from the adult brain-dead donor increases, only two adolescent donors were done since the revised Act has been effective. The number of child donor is still rare in Japan. However, the matter is not the small number of organ donation but the process. According to the survey of Yomiuri-Shinbun newspaper (July 19, 2011), one of the prestigious Japanese newspapers, 29 suspected brain-dead cases of children, whose ages are below 15 years, were reported from hospitals all over Japan. Among them, most of the physicians involved in the cases did not explain to the patient family that there are some cases of so called “long-term brain death” in child patients of brain-dead condition. In general, a person who is diagnosed as a brain-dead condition will be “died” within three or four days even with a respirator. However, some patients live longer than 30 days after being in brain-dead condition. This is known as a “long-term brain death.” This often happens particularly among children. In the process

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Report on Medical Humanities from The Centre for Biomedical Ethics, in the Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore

At the Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, there is an integrated Health ethics, Law and Professionalism (HeLP) longitudinal track through all five years of the MBBS programme although there is no equivalent humanities program. Nevertheless, there is some interest in the medical humanities in the Faculty’s Centre for Biomedical Ethics, led principally by Professor Paul Ulhas Macneill. He has mounted an art exhibition, a number of performances, a film and two symposia to explore the arts and bioethics in the World Congresses of bioethics held in Croatia (2008) and the following Congress in Singapore (2010) and published two papers on medical humanities related subjects.

Conference presentations: Professor Paul Ulhas Macneill, Organiser and presenter of two Symposia in the World Congress of Bioethics held in Singapore, 2010.


2. Presenter of Symposium: Art and bioethics (Part B): Film and Documentary. 10th World Congress of Bioethics, Suntec Singapore International Convention & Exhibition Centre, Singapore. Speakers: Bailey Barash (USA); and Suzette Rosales Cody (Singapore) film and documentary makers, July 2010.

And Organiser and presenter of three major arts events in the World Congress of Bioethics held in Rijeka, Croatia. 2008.

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of informed consent, physicians should provide this information for a family of a patient even though this might give negative impact and bring family’s hesitation of organ donation. Organ transplantation among children has just begun in Japan. The ethical process of organ procurement is a significant factor to promote or decline organ donation of children in Japan.

*Please see features of the revised Act in second issue of the Newsletter.

Toshitaka Adachi, DMH
Research Center for Moral Science and Reitaku University, Japan
3. Organiser of a presentation of Romulus, My Father, movie with introduction and following commentary from Professor Raimond Gaita, author of the book Romulus, My Father (and Professor of Philosophy at King's College London, and the Australian Catholic University), World Congress of Bioethics Presentations, Rijeka, Croatia. September 2008.


5. Curator and presenter of the ‘Art of Bioethics Exhibition’ as a part of the 9th World Congress of Bioethics, Rijeka, Croatia. This Exhibition included installations, paintings, photographs, and ceramic works on the theme of bioethics, and was a first for the International Association of Bioethics (and, as far is known, of any major Bioethics Conference). September 2008.

The Centre for Biomedical Ethics, in the School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, hosted a visit from:

Prof. Chan Li Chong, Chair Professor and Head of Department of Pathology, University of Hong Kong, who presented a talk within the Centre on ‘Mindfulness and medical humanities’ at the Centre on 6th May 2011.

Professor Macneill is the author (or co-author) of the following two papers relevant to the medical humanities:


Paul Macneill is Professor and Director of the Undergraduate Program in Ethics, Centre for Biomedical Ethics (CBmE), Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore (http://cbme.nus.edu.sg/); and Coordinator of the Arts and Bioethics Network, International Association of Bioethics (http://bioethics-international.org/index.php?show=networks)
Hello, please allow me to introduce myself – my name is Dr Estelle Noonan and in August 2011 I stepped into the shoes of Dr Claire Hooker (who is on maternity leave) as the Director of the Medical Humanities Program at Sydney University. Given I have occupied this position less than a week at the point of writing, I hope you don’t mind if I use this opportunity to tell you a little about where I have come from, and why I am so tremendously excited to have been appointed to my new role in the Medical Humanities.

My background, originally, is in one of the most humanistic of pursuits: literary hermeneutics (the study of the theory and practice of interpreting written texts). In my dissertation (undertaken in the discipline of Gender and Cultural Studies at Sydney University) I married my interests in hermeneutics, feminist theory, and sexology/sexual science by writing on female masochism. I attempted to tell a story of how this extremely modern classification of experience was invented by sexology in the nineteenth century then re-visionsed by psychology and psychoanalysis. Further to this, I sought to explain how feminist theorists, in particular, have struggled to interpret female masochism in ways that do something more than reduce this practice to patriarchal submission, mental trauma, or political liberation. Looking at the experiences of women masochists in life, literature and film, I argued that many narratives of sexual experience can prevail in any one moment of masochism. As I see it, women’s rationales for, interpretations of, and relations to, their own ‘perverse’ experiences can be complex, fraught, empowering, or the banal yet marvelous stuff of day-to-day living.

A slightly ‘kooky’ if not plainly masochistic topic? Perhaps, but also a fabulous basis for a career in Medical Humanities. Early in my dissertation I came to understand how the scientific pathology of masochism (still classified as a ‘paraphilia’ within the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual) was inseparable from the realm of literature, having emerged as a diagnostic term borrowed directly from the literary realm (notably, the 19th century sexologist Richard von Krafft-Ebing coined the term ‘masochism’ using the name of the 19th century author Leopold von Sacher-Masoch, whose male protagonists rather enjoyed a good beating at the hands of a ‘cold and cruel’ female dominatrix). This awareness of the ways in which the humanities and sciences have spoken to each other, historically, as co-forming disciplines informs my approach to Sciences and the Humanities today. Looking to the Humanities as a site for knowledge of
I see the interrelation between the arts and medicine as one that can reinforce or trouble existing interpretations of human experience.

Of course, it is the ‘troubling’ part that I am most interested in. In my current period of employment in the Medical Humanities, I want to bring an awareness of difference and Otherness to the pursuit of humanistic knowledge that the Medical Humanities fosters. Examining the existing syllabi across a range of Medical Humanities courses both nationally and internationally, I recognise an opportunity to continue the project of mining history, literature, and other humanities for insights that can facilitate the delivery of humane and ethical medical practice. More than this, however, I would like to use my time in this field to encourage the Medical Humanities to extend its incorporation of some of the more diverse encounters with cultural knowledges and values currently on offer in the tertiary humanities. Whilst the Medical Humanities already does an excellent job of incorporating varied insights from fields such as gender studies, sociology, disability studies, and critical psychology, amongst many others, I would like to see greater flexibility where it comes to determining what types of cultural artefacts - books, films, historical narratives and so on – are important to expanding students’ comprehension of Western medical practice. More than this, I would like to see a firmer encounter across Medical Humanities syllabi with the ways in which Western medicine is changing – incorporating knowledge and practices from ‘non-western’ medicine and, also, acknowledging its historic indebtedness to various non-Western practices of healing.

How to do this? Little by little is my current approach. In my course on Literature and Medicine next year my students will encounter not only the work of 19th and 20th century writers in English, but also some literature by East Asian authors, and some postcolonial literary theory. Like many of my peers teaching Medical Humanities, I want to encourage my students to understand that the ‘humanistic’ views endowed by literature can also, sometimes, be ‘hegemonic’ views, ones that present white masculinity as central, and the narratives of women, children, disabled and non-white subjects as subordinated or peripheral. If anyone would like to share ideas and suggestions surrounding how best to realise this project of presenting a diverse view of the Humanities to Medical Humanities students please feel free to share your experiences and insights by contacting me at the email address listed below. In the meantime, it is my pleasure to make your acquaintance, and best of luck with your respective projects in this vital discipline.

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Western Medicine in China, 1800-1950:
A project funded by the Henry Luce Foundation

Indiana University and its co-sponsor, the Peking University Health Science Center, have received a grant from the Henry Luce Foundation to support a project on the history of Western medicine in China from 1800 to 1950. The project will study the establishment and activities of hospitals, medical schools and other institutions in medical care, education and public health campaigns. The “Western Medicine in China” project has two main activities. The first is to hold two scholarly conferences, one scheduled for Indianapolis in June 2012 and the other in Beijing, China, in the summer of 2013. These events will identify and bring together North American and Chinese scholars who will present their latest research on western medicine in China and discuss promising areas for future research. The second activity will be to identify historical research materials housed at over a dozen archives around the world with the intent of making the resources more readily available to interested scholars and students. Finding guides and digitized copies of selected primary resources, documents and publications will also be made available online.

Conference information: Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis
June 15-16, 2012

Indiana University (Indianapolis) will host the first of two conferences aimed to increase understanding of Western medicine (西医 xiyi in Chinese) in modern China in the pre-Maoist period. We invite conference papers to examine the establishment of this new medicine (新医 xinyi) which left archives tracing new directions in the health of China’s women, children and men, patient-physician relationships, and conflicting and merging theories and practices of healing. We wish to encourage the growing scholarship in this field with basic institutional research and broader topics in the social and cultural history of health and medicine. Understudied topics in the field include: hospital-based studies of specific diseases; the rise of medical leaders trained in China; Japanese and European influence in various periods; the role of military medicine, and of medicine in war; change and continuity of specific institutions that merged or were abandoned; racial medicine, anthropometry and physical anthropology among physicians; missionary physi-
cians and Chinese physicians abroad as two-way conduits of global and local medical knowledge; and cooperation and conflict in Chinese and foreign medical philanthropy. Despite recent advances, the field of possible topics is still extremely broad; paper proposals on these and other topics are welcome. Selected conference papers will be included in a peer-reviewed, edited volume. We welcome proposals from both established scholars and senior graduate students.

Please submit an abstract of 250 words, along with a brief CV, no later than December 1, 2011. Inquiries and abstracts can be directed by email to David Luesink: dluesink@iupui.edu, or phone: (317) 274-4740

PRC Scholars: We have funding set aside for travel and research costs for a small number of junior scholars from the PRC who have not had a chance to access North American archives. For scholars from the PRC, please include a separate statement of 150 words describing which North American archives related to medicine in China you would like to use and how these would fit into your research.

The second conference will be hosted by the Peking University Institute for Medical Humanities in May 2013 in Beijing.

Call for Submission:

The Peking University Institute for Medical Humanities edits and publishes a yearly journal Chinese Medical Humanities Review. From 2012, it will become semiannual. The theme for the spring issue is Doctor Patient Relationship and for the fall issue, it's Literature and Medicine in the most general sense. We welcome your submission, especially for the fall issue. If accepted, your paper will be translated into Chinese so that it can reach a wider Chinese readership. Please submit to: guolp@bjmu.edu.cn.