

FOUNDATION for the HISTORY of WOMEN in MEDICINE

FHWIM Renaissance Women Award Oral History Project

Barbara Barlow Interview: Segment Summaries

#	Topic	In Point	Out Point	Duration	Clip Label	Notes
65	Early Life	0:00.000	8:57.954	8:57.954	SEGMENT: CHILDHOOD, FAMILY INFLUENCE ON CAREER, EDUCATION	Dr. Barbara Barlow. 6/17/08. Dr. Barlow's office interview. Director of Surgery at Harlem Hospital, Professor of Surgery in Epidemiology at the Mailman School of Public Health, Director of Injury Free Coalition for Kids. Born June 20, 1938 in Lancaster, PA. Parents: Esther Staal (school teacher) and William Barlow (Industrial Engineer). One sister, Mary, born 4 yrs later. Big extended family. Idyllic childhood later motivated BB to do something for kids in Harlem. Got a scholarship to private school. Father died when BB was 16. Had a stroke and died within a day. It was hard on her mother. Mary was 12 at the time. Mother had to go back to work and also went back to grad school. Finished her Ph.D., but did not write thesis. Taught at Franklin and Marshall [College] and became the head of the Guidance Clinic at Millersville University. Worked very hard and put a lot of responsibility on BB. Both BB and her sister got scholarships to Lancaster Country Day School. BB wanted to be a doctor from age 5. Her father wanted to be a doctor, studied pre-med but was injured in WWI. Regretted not becoming a doctor. He said BB would be the doctor in the family. BB pretended to be in medical school (with father's books) and a doctor as a young child. She saw doctor as helping profession. Studied very hard in private school. Wanted to get a scholarship so she could afford to go away to school. Wanted to see the world. Story about BB's parents' education. There was no question whether or not BB was going to college. BB worked hard to get scholarships to go to college. Mother wanted BB to go to Wellesley College. BB wanted to go to Vassar because it was an all-girl school and graduated interesting people; early feminists. BB applied to five colleges and got full scholarships to all five. BB's mother was very sad that BB decided on Vassar.

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#	Topic	In Point	Out Point	Duration	Clip Label	Notes
68	Early Life	8:58.143	20:16.475	11:18.332	SEGMENT: MOTIVATIONS IN LIFE, SINGLE-SEX EDUCATION	<p>Motivations in BB's life: Her father's death, scholarship to Country Day. Discouraging comments always motivated BB. Her "beautiful record" is why BB could get scholarships to college. It was mother, however, who was the most influence because of what she accomplished. Mother was left with 2 kids and no money when father died. No life insurance. Mother supported them, worked and went back to college. BB went to college at a time when girls went to school to find husbands. BB wanted to do something with her life that really mattered. Mother told BB and her sister Mary from when they were small, if worked hard enough could accomplish anything they wanted. Didn't matter if poor or girls. BB didn't go to Vassar to be a doctor. They didn't have pre-med. Majored in psychology (mother's major). Wasn't sure being a doctor was possible for her. Going to college was a motivating moment for BB. All her friends were getting married, but BB wasn't interested in just getting married. She decided to be a writer. Could stay at home, write, be a wife and mother. Majored in English at first. Vassar had a Creative Writing course that allowed 12 girls in it. BB got in, but got a "D" both semesters. The professor said she got the "D" because writing about her childhood. A girl her age should be writing about sex and other things important to a girl her age. Didn't know anything about sex. She was very good in the sciences so decided to major in psychology. BB began Vassar in '56. Very successful in psychology. The four years were very hard. No longer first in her class, especially with two Ds. Worked very hard but didn't know where she was going. Knew she wanted more school; a B.A. wasn't enough. Half and half male/female faculty at Vassar. Story about why BB chose Vassar and the value of single sex education. BB was very shy. That changed when BB went to medical school. Vassar was a great education. BB learned she was not the brightest fish in the pond which was hard. It wasn't fun. No one person at Vassar was a great influence on BB.</p>

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#	Topic	In Point	Out Point	Duration	Clip Label	Notes
125	Early Life	20:16.950	29:28.389	9:11.439	SEGMENT - GETTING INTO MEDICAL SCHOOL	At graduation, BB got the prize for her work in psychology and for her thesis. Then went to Boston and used prize to take Organic Chemistry, general Chemistry, and physics with the thought that she might want to go to medical school. Took the chemistry courses at Harvard. Took physics at BU at night. Worked for an educational research corp in Cambridge at the time. Took the Graduate Record Exams. Was going to pursue psychology at Columbia. Thought she failed it; ended up in 99th percentile. Got National Science Foundation scholarship. Applied to Columbia because she wanted to be in NY. Scholarship paid for everything. Worked as a course assistant as well. Decided she really wanted to be a doctor, not teach psychology. Finished Masters in '63. Went on to do all course work and all exams for PhD. Really wanted to be a doctor. Did experimental psychology in grad school, not clinical. Was working on stress in the limbic system. Thought she'd become a neurosurgeon. Would fit in with study. Albert Einstein was a new school (?). Known for taking bright people from unusual pathways. BB had to take Medcats(?) to apply to medical school. Never had biology or calculus. Didn't have proper requirements for medical school. Decided to take Medcats anyway. Would explain in interview why she did poorly. Knew she'd get an interview because she had straight A's in graduate school. Applied to Einstein only. Said if she didn't get in, she would give up and teach psychology. Didn't want to teach because she was shy. Didn't have money for medical school. Story about almost not getting in to medical school. Applied for scholarship and for small jobs. Got lots of scholarships. Einstein paid for her medical school education. Very few women (5 out of about 110). Wonderful. Pinched herself everyday and said she couldn't believe she was going to med school. BB did dissections for friends and they did organic chemistry lab for her. Loved medical school. Memorized. Stayed up all night studying. No problems for the female students. Faculty was largely male. Fellow male students were younger than BB. BB had already been to grad school. Good thing because she was ready to get in and work. Was hard on some other students. Medical school is easier now.
127	Early Life	29:28.566	37:20.754	7:52.188	SEGMENT - IN MED SCHOOL; DECISION TO BE A SURGEON	BB realized in medical school that she was very shy and retiring. Tells story of how she changed that. Influential people in med school: No one in science years (1st two years). Second 2 years (clinical), a pediatric surgeon was fabulous (Keith Schneider). BB admired him a lot. After first two years, BB is AOA (Alpha Omega Alpha: top 10% of her class). Tells story of decision to become a surgeon instead of an internist. Story about telling the director of surgery at Jacobi that BB must be a surgeon. Worked all day every day and many nights. Has no clue about popular culture at the time. Didn't mind. Loved it. Made it to chief residency.

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#	Topic	In Point	Out Point	Duration	Clip Label	Notes
132	Early Life	37:20.768	45:07.437	7:46.668	SEGMENT - SURGEON SKILLS; BEING AN INTERN IN SURGERY	Skills required for a surgeon: good diagnostician, you must be a very independent person with ability to make life and death decisions quickly, and you need supreme self confidence to pick up a knife and cut somebody open. Maturity teaches you that you do not, in fact, know everything. Tells two stories of speaking up when she was an intern. Director of surgery should have fired her for insubordination. Mother taught her to never do what's wrong: speak up! BB said what she thought, regardless of consequences. Brought up Presbyterian. Loved surgery. Spent half the year at Lincoln Hospital in South Bronx and half the year at Jacobi during pre-methadone heroine epidemic. Story about violence in the hospital. Comparison of surgery supervision then and now.
137	Early Life	45:08.300	52:56.128	7:47.828	SEGMENT - DECISION TO DO PEDIATRIC SURGERY	BB getting ready to finish. All she had seen was terrible trauma for 6 years. Wanted a happier way to help people. Decided on pediatric surgery. Respected Keith Schneider, Chief of Pediatric Surgery at Bronx Municipal Hospital. Wanted to stay in NYC area. Story about applying to Babies Hospital in NYC. Story about babies with necrotizing enterocolitis and research BB did on rats. Had a rat room in her house. Baby rats in her pocket. Exciting. Story of a premature baby helped by drinking breast milk and the flak BB got for it. BB taught mothers how to breastfeed. Another story about getting controversy for advocating breast milk from a wet nurse.
142	Early Life	52:56.875	59:36.517	6:39.642	SEGMENT - SURGEON'S CONFIDENCE & DISSAPPOINTMENTS, HARLEM HOSP.	BB as resident at Babies Hospital. Story about working with Dr. Santulli. BB had independent operating privileges because she was already a general surgeon and had taken boards. Tells story about stereotypes and realities of surgeons, losing a patient, and when it's time for surgeons to retire. BB was very bad in the beginning. Matured over time. When BB finished pediatric surgery. Wanted to be in charge, didn't want to do private practice, didn't want to run a business. Considered being a medical missionary. Realized you don't have to go away to do that. So much needs to be done here. So few pediatric surgeons. Poor children don't have same chance. No insurance. Story of when BB was hired as Director of Pediatric Surgery at Harlem Hospital. 500 children waiting for surgery. Emergency coverage only. Dr. Santulli didn't want BB to go to Harlem. Didn't want cases done at Babies. BB continued to do research with the Residents in pediatric surgery.
147	Early Life	59:47.612	1:05:21.83	5:34.224	SEGMENT - WHAT WOMEN BRING TO MEDICINE	Some surgeons strongly believe that women bring something special to medicine, especially pediatrics. BB agrees. Women are caregivers. Story about BB being known as "The Crying Doctor". Some women in medicine are pretty hard. Modeling after males. BB never thought about choosing that male model for herself. She's just as tough as the guys but hasn't lost her sensitivity. Establishing rapport with a child is easy and natural for BB. Doesn't do anything special. Just talk to them. Easy to talk to children. BB thinks there was nothing important about being a woman surgeon. Probably went through hard times but challenges don't slow BB down. Put aside hard times and went on. Patients taught her everything. More than teachers. Learn from symptoms, how it effects them, their dignity when they have fatal illness.
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#	Topic	In Point	Out Point	Duration	Clip Label	Notes
149	Career	0:09.208	10:42.370	10:33.163	SEGMENT - LEARNING FROM DR. SANTULLI / HARLEM HOSPITAL	Most important learning experiences during training were from Dr. Santulli. Brilliant diagnostician. Very clear thinking on solving surgical problems. Taught approach to solve problems that BB uses always. BB presented paper. Santulli made her do it over and over. Had to do lectures without notes. Wonderful lesson. Reading lectures is boring. Doesn't know effect of BB's presence when there were few women. Tells benefit of having female Residents. Happy to have a good woman apply. In 1975, BB became Chief of Pediatric Surgery at Harlem Hospital. Adjusted to the violence. Learned how to control violent people. Violent people are usually angry. Identify with them. "I understand; how can I help you?" Story of a run-in with a violent parent. Demographics were 99% African American at the time. BB never had any trouble. Many were and are afraid to come to Harlem Hospital. Now about 40% Hispanic. BB talked to many people when she interviewed there to get support to build a department. Children in Harlem were not getting the care they needed. Many African Americans offered to help because they love their children. Saw many severe traumatic injuries to children that BB had not seen before. Something needed to be done about it. Basically became a pediatric trauma surgeon. Built a coalition because BB knew she couldn't do it herself. Didn't want to just take a paycheck. Wanted to make a difference. Rumor in Harlem is that BB is really black. Has vitiligo like Michael Jackson.
152	Career	10:43.029	19:05.292	8:22.263	SEGMENT - BB'S ADMINISTRATIVE STYLE	Comparing the way BB acts in the operating room vs. getting a team together. Can't get anything done if you have a heavy authoritative hand. Have to engage people. BB went right from training to building a division. Story of having to fire 5 surgeons. There's a way to do everything that isn't harsh and cruel. BB is very sensitive about other people's feelings. Never wanted to hurt anyone. Same way with driving. Wants everyone to have a good day. Story of firing a resident who was terrible. Some fire people in front of everybody. BB's mother was a psychologist and a people person. May have learned style from that. BB is a good people person. Really cares about how people feel but wants to make things right. Has to make hard decisions nicely.

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#	Topic	In Point	Out Point	Duration	Clip Label	Notes
155	Career	19:17.800	26:48.661	7:30.861	SEGMENT - PEDIATRIC SURGERY / HARLEM HOSPITAL	<p>It wasn't that pediatric surgery was a new specialty in the early '60s; it was a specialty newly recognized as requiring separate boards. Formal training programs was new. Pediatric surgery is hard to get in. Few training positions. Only 17 trainers now in US and Canada. Harder for women than men. Some women trained during WWII. More now than when BB went into pediatric surgery. Tells why pediatrics is a nice specialty. Part of Harlem Community. Spent more of life there than anywhere else. Loves Harlem. Very hard. City hospital. Have to fight for everything. Never any money. BB chose not to have a secretary so she could have something else. Does her own typing. Majority of staff live in Harlem. Happy place. Staff socializes together. Biggest employer in Harlem. BB offered other jobs but couldn't leave Harlem. BB is having trouble retiring. Couldn't retire because BB has open grants. Not allowed to be part-time. Salary too big for any grant but can't reduce salary because of age and sex discrimination. Could work PT but would lose benefits. Wouldn't get them back when she fully retired. BB was very lucky. Didn't see any obstacles during professional development. May have an obstacle now because of grant that's ending. Doesn't get nervous because everything seems to work out. Maybe she forgot the obstacles.</p>
156	Career	26:48.663	39:30.235	12:41.573	SEGMENT - REDUCING CHILDREN INJURIES IN HARLEM	<p>Major turning point in career: when BB decided she had to reduce the injury rate in Harlem. Too many dead children. Witnessed accident as a child. Had to make Harlem community safer for children. Story of injuries and drug dealing that inspired the Injury Prevention Program. Children "raining" out of windows in summer; landed on heads. Died, brain injured. Hit by cars because playing in streets. Drug dealers in parks. Children being shot. Cocaine sold on streets. Dealers recruited children to deal. Shoot-out in front of hospital. Kids caught in crossfire. Children finding guns. Stabbed. Assaulted. Took a long time to establish Injury Prevention Program. Would've started earlier if BB knew she could do it without a grant. Was turned down by one place because she's white. From 1984, had injury surveillance. Rates of injury to children in Harlem were very high. Wrote grants for 7 years. Needed staff to map community. Needed to outreach into community and needed to know what was happening. No maps of Harlem. BB was complaining all the time to Dr. Margaret Heagarty, Director of Pediatrics at Harlem Hospital. Immoral not to do anything. Dr. Heagarty had been a Robert Wood Johnson fellow. Called RWJ and said Harlem Hospital has database and can monitor if they're making a difference; give us a little grant. Foundation was only interested in health care, not health. BB got help writing a grant to help fit their mission (1988). Michael Beachler helped BB write grant which funded enough for BB to hire a staff. Hired educated women from the community who had children. Got real estate maps from the city of NY. Maps on wall with color-coded pushpins for various injuries. Got enough money to hire a staff, not to change anything. BB had to figure that out. Led BB to build a coalition. Much more powerful to have a coalition of like-minded people. Got people from all different professions. Got to the point where they didn't have to have meetings anymore. Had sliding coalitions instead. Key people in coalition: Dept of Parks Commissioner Henry Stern. Story about prevention of window falls.</p>

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#	Topic	In Point	Out Point	Duration	Clip Label	Notes
160	Career	39:30.319	50:39.926	11:09.607	SEGMENT - SAFE PLAY & PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN	<p>Story of fixing up and building safe playgrounds in NYC. "Injuries are not accidents" "Injury prevention: Does it really work". Injuries are preventable and predictable. BB had to convince people that injuries are not accidents. Can protect children with bicycle helmets, etc. Story of medical community reaction. People who take care of injured children have their own post-traumatic stress. BB hasn't forgotten any children that died. Knew problems in community: no safe play areas, drugs all over, children with nothing to do. Mothers sent back to work. Children in day care. Children alone after school. Fewer extended families. Go home and watch TV or out on street getting hurt. No extra-curricular activities at school. Not even enough money for light bulbs. Needed free afterschool programs for children. New York is expensive; even Harlem. BB had a really good CEO at the hospital. Adopted 2 crack babies. Was receptive to using the hospital like a settlement house. BB let people know she'd look for money for those who had ideas to help children. Artist Bill Richards wanted to start an art program. Still exists. Art supplies have been paid for since the '80s. Took BR years to develop his own style after years of art school. Doesn't teach children art. Lets them develop own style. One child is a pointillist. Didn't restrict children from outside of Washington Heights. One boy from Staten Island was a surrealist.</p>
162	Career	50:40.703	1:00:34.99	9:54.286	SEGMENT - MORE SAFE PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN	<p>Young lady Francois Brooks who had just graduated from Howard University came to BB. Father was a surgeon in the hospital; mother (Marie Brooks) ran cultural dance programs in Bedford Stuyvesant. FB told BB she didn't know if she wanted to go to med school or run a dance program. Joint major: pre-med and theater arts. FB started dance program in hospital. There since 1988. Helps children get into college. Kids have danced all over Europe and Africa. Learn cultural dances and teach children in other countries how to do NY street dances. Cultural exchange. Danced at Olympics. It shocked people that hospital was open for music and art programs. BB had to explain to new CEOs. CEO who loved children was leaving for another job. BB asked him to make the dance director a unionized permanent job in the hospital. Reduced injury rate by 60%. Closed a whole floor. Worked with DOT to do street-safety education. Pedestrian injuries. Private money used to build school playgrounds. Work with The Little Tikes Co. who give them a deep discount. Allow parents to do labor. Sense of stewardship. Have a bike program. Used to have a bike shop. Eric? as bike program leader, also helps children go to college. Apply and get scholarships. Programs are to help children have a good world view. Hadn't been a Little League for 20 years. Had to replace bad activities in park with good ones. Worked with D.A. Morganthau and his community outreach people. Gave BB's group a private number to Narcotics Task Force and they called in drug dealers so neighbors didn't have to. Set up sting operations. Most people buying drugs were coming from outside of Harlem (New Jersey, Westchester, etc). Story of not being able to get a cab. Got money for playgrounds from elected officials' discretionary funds. NY Times wrote articles about project and then they'd get checks.</p>

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#	Topic	In Point	Out Point	Duration	Clip Label	Notes
165	Career	1:00:36.70	1:08:42.91	8:06.208	SEGMENT - BUILDING PLAYGROUNDS	Corporate money. Texaco gave money every year. BB's husband worked for Texaco. Dept of Health would get big grant to model BB's program in other communities. Found a private playground architect who wanted to help poor children. Was going to build it with parents. A designer playground (model of Harlem). Dept of Health said OK; they would pay for it. Plans were drawn up, then DOH decided not to pay for it. BB had to build it or she was finished. Let everyone know that her b'day gifts had to come as money. Wrote to CEO of Texaco (James W. Kinnear). Garden incorporated into playground. BB knew CEO was concerned about environment. JWK sent \$10,000 per year for the project. BB told Morgenthau what happened and George Steinbrenner was on community service for something. Suspended from running the Yankees for a year. Morgenthau told GS that GS had to help pay for the playground as part of his service. Also bake sales, etc. Then started working with politicians. Little Tikes came to BB and said commercial playground would be faster and cheaper (rather than designer playgrounds). Been working with Little Tikes ever since. First commercial program. Story about praying to keep a hurricane away so a playground could be built. Did about 110 playgrounds. Effects: children playing in playground, junkies off streets, children aren't injured as much, reduction in violence level. Community formed group to keep pressure on police to keep drug dealers out. BB hasn't had to call Morgenthau's office in probably 10 years.
167	Career	1:08:43.72	1:16:30.17	7:46.447	SEGMENT - LITTLE LEAGUE	BB wrote to Williamsport (home of Little League) to get a team started in Harlem. Told that a couple in Harlem wanted to start a league (Dwight and Iris Raiford - DR was VP at Citicorp). Sent nurse to talk to them. Make sure they were for real. Yes. Fabulous, educated people. Harlem Little League is parent run. Had a hard time getting field time. Fields used by adults from outside Harlem. BB went to Henry Stern and said it's not fair. HS took fields away from adults and gave them to the kids, then built two more that were clay, then another with nightlights. Now have regulation size Little League stadium. About 800 kids play in LL every year. Hospital supports one team. BB used to go to game with ambulance and paramedic. Afraid kids would get injured. Went to finals. Changed rules early on because nobody could play since there had been no baseball in Harlem. Teams are mixed to prevent territorialness, which promotes gangs. Children have adult mentors who know if children are being recruited for gangs. Central Harlem is pretty clear of gang activity. Also have winter baseball. Learn techniques and baseball safety during winter. Used a gym at Jackie Robinson Park. Story about getting astroturf from Giant Stadium. Also do car seat check-up, bike safety, etc. Kids visit businessmen to see what they do. Bike around Central Park. Don't get into trouble; no energy after all that activity.

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#	Topic	In Point	Out Point	Duration	Clip Label	Notes
169	Career	1:16:30.41	1:28:49.42	12:19.004	SEGMENT - DATA GATHERING/ EXPANDING THE PROGRAM	Takes about 3 years to "clean the data" for Injury Surveillance. Have to get Medical Examiner's data and info from NYS Dept of Health. Hard to get ME info because of 9/11/01. Do statewide data but not Harlem data anymore. 80% of deaths were pronounced at the scene so they didn't even see them. Needed ME data to have accurate rates. BB collected her own data in the beginning. Set up registry in hospital. Was PI (Principle Investigator) on a grant to Tufts called the National Pediatric Trauma Data Bank. BB submitted data to Tufts. Did it all herself. BB realized that no one was paying attention and that she needed data. Couldn't be just Harlem data. Needed population-based data. Set up surveillance system with others. Had 4 years of data before they got funded (1984-88). American Association for the Surgery of Trauma comprises all "old boys". Asked BB to give keynote speech. Honor. Standing ovation. Now everyone is interested in injury prevention. Some doctors on American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma. Write trauma standards for the whole country. Centers must hire someone to work on local injury data. Hospitals have to replace money that Robert Wood Johnson was giving BB's sites. Hospital used to just take care of whatever came in. Now there's a push for prevention and promoting health. BB asked to do programs in other cities. BB wrote grant. Had to find people across country willing to do it. First found Mike Hirsch, now Director of Trauma at Univ. of Mass. in Worcester. MH had been a resident in surgery at Harlem. Had a friend who was robbed and killed. MH was at Allegheny Hospital in Pittsburgh. People were aware of what BB was doing because she had been talking at AAP (American Academy of Pediatrics) and ACS (American College of Surgeons). BB also published her results, even bad ones. MH said he'd be interested. BB was on Committee of Pediatric Emergency Medicine. Met a lot of emergency medicine people. Jane Knapp in Kansas City, MO was also interested. Katherine Kaufer Christoffel said she'd introduce BB to Karen Sheehan, MD who would want to participate. Have a very strong program. BB needed something in the south. Atlanta pediatrician Donna Jones, MD came on board. Missing a California site. Tried and tried. Wanted Oakland. Needed local data before they're funded. Oakland wasn't interested. Jim Seidel, MD (Harbor View Medical Center, Torrance, CA) agreed to start it in L.A. BB doesn't see men-and-women mix as significant.
170	Career	1:28:50.13	1:30:45.62	1:55.493	SEGMENT - FIRST MEETING OF EXPANDED PROGRAM	First site meeting in NYC. Fun. Took everyone to opening night at Metropolitan Opera. Stayed in the Empire across the street. Angie Klocke (Emergency Room nurse from St Louis Children's Hospital) came to the meeting. Had some data. Did it herself although had no experience. Story of how Klocke would give up nursing if she couldn't help children. Next meeting in Kansas City. KC people had a friend in an ad agency. Needed a name to identify.
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172	Special Proj.	0:10.917	8:22.784	8:11.867	SEGMENT - FUNDING WOES & WINS	Kansas City ad agency (pro bono) ran focus groups at meeting to choose name: Injury-free Coalition for Kids. Ad agency had a competition for logo design. Patent agency friend ran the logo and got it registered as a trademark via Columbia lawyers. Grant re-funded and increased to fund Philadelphia and Miami. BB's program officer at Rob't Wood Johnson ran off to do his own program. BB was told by appointed program officer that her program did not fit mission of agency. Story of how BB spoke up at a meeting about this. Appointed officer was injured and had to drop out. BB got a new senior program officer. New officer was willing to fight for them. Got \$15 million for 40 sites. BB stretches out money. Five year grant stretched out for almost 8. RWJ let BB push dates back. Easy to fund all 40 sites. Called NACHRI (National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions) webmaster. Asked for a link to BB's site. Did, but head of advocacy at NACHRI said it was something they could do for all of their children's hospitals. Had BB come to give a lecture. NACHRI got on board and wrote a proposal to fund a national conference in Dallas where people in BB's program would show them how to set up programs. That was funded. NACHRI put all the info into their magazines. BB sent out a CFP (call for proposals) and got to 40 sites. Now have 44. All funding for sites ended. Some are having more problems than others. In touch with each other. Scholarships. Playground Institute to evaluate playground safety. RWJ gave money for obesity prevention. Big concentration for RWJ now.
174	Special Proj.	8:23.927	16:41.480	8:17.553	SEGMENT - ALLSTATE FUNDING	Allstate Insurance Co. gives money for playgrounds. BB got Leadership award in 1995. Allstate also gave money for home-safety kit with things needed to child-proof house. Evaluated and about to publish. BB met E. Lenita Johnson in Kansas City. Emmy Award-winning broadcaster. Now Director of Communication for BB's program. Does all conference planning, produces meeting materials, videos, etc. Mobile safety centers. Obesity. Safe driving for teens. BB doesn't know how Allstate found her for Leadership Award. Jan Epstein became president of the Allstate Foundation and found BB's Injury Prevention Program because they had gotten Leadership Award. Working with Allstate for at least 10 years. "Safe At Home & On the Road". Funding 5 playgrounds per year. All use Little Tikes; get discount. BB works on individual kids all the way to legislation. Teen Driving initiative big now at Allstate. Parent / Teen contracts. Allstate wanted to get physicians involved but was reaching out to wrong ones (private practice). Have to reach out to full-time, hospital-based physicians in trauma centers. Have time and it's part of work. As a physician, BB's voice has power in the community; mayor listens, commissioners supportive. Award from Mayor Bloomberg. Community respects physicians. Doctors are being listened to and are making a difference. Doesn't think being a woman makes a difference.

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175	Special Proj.	16:54.778	26:25.226	9:30.448	SEGMENT - COMMITMENT / AWARDS / FUNDING	What fed commitment to social action? Religious upbringing. Wanted to make a difference from early childhood. From parents and church. Special gifts: Good people person and a "pitbull". People know BB won't go away if something has to be done. Gets easier to get things done as time goes by. Awards that are important to BB: Hard to say. All important and represent different areas. Got first Safe Communities Award ever given by National Highway Traffic Safety Association. Recognized what BB did in Harlem as important. Leadership Award important because it started relationship with Allstate. Given a couple million dollars over the years. Awards were nice because it meant word was getting out. Awards have to do with program, not BB. Sloan Award from Mayor. Cartoon of BB with children. New York awards this year plus \$50,000. Showed that Hospital Association and Academy of Medicine valued what BB did in Harlem. BB jokes she doesn't need another award; needs money. Moments of greatest joy in work: When a child comes to BB's office after he's finished college; meet children or parents on street and tell how well they're doing. Money frustrates BB the most. Hoping that Allstate will pick up more costs. Have been storing money away. On Columbia's website for giving. Not charging them. Have "Donate Now" button on their own website. Economic downturn has effected funding. Staff are very nervous. Very small staff. Joyce runs all databases. Helpful for sites to write their own grants. Joyce did a paper on graduated licenses for teens. Everybody's on soft money. Government funding has reduced. DiLenny Roca-Dominguez is the administrator. Went to school for free while working. Does all the books. Excruciating. Financial reports, etc. Went to playground training and runs playground projects in the city and nationally. Deputy Director is only part-time now. Lenita is in Kansas City (communications). Down to the wire. Tighten their belts. Bottom line is most important thing for trustees.
Cum.: 3:02:45						
176	Retirement	0:11.793	8:25.486	8:13.693	SEGMENT - STAYING IN THE SAME JOB / DIRECTOR OF SURGERY	Pros and cons of staying with same institution: Lose ground everytime you move if you're developing something. In surgery especially. Must prove yourself to get trust. BB has a very stable staff. Don't move around. BB didn't set out to be a director/administrator. Was going to retire and just do "Injury Free" in 1999 when husband retired. Story of how BB became acting director then permanent director of surgery (involuntarily) at Harlem. Hard for BB to untangle herself. Said she wanted to retire and people were upset. Mission as interim director was to hold dept. together until someone took over FT to help build it. Hire staff, new equipment, etc. BB's influence didn't change when she became permanent because she had full power as interim director. Philosophy as director is different than predecessors. Dr. Freeman didn't get deep into the workings of the dept. BB tried to foster growth of faculty. Get good fellowships. BB taught a lot in her career. Taught residents her whole career, teach injury prevention, inspiring young residents that they can and should make a difference. Most people studying medicine aren't motivated beyond being trained and becoming a physician. Giving back to the community is healthy for them. BB doesn't expect them to do it right away.

FOUNDATION for the HISTORY of WOMEN in MEDICINE

#	Topic	In Point	Out Point	Duration	Clip Label	Notes
178	Retirement	8:27.249	17:03.013	8:35.764	SEGMENT - TECHNOLOGY; PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL LIFE	Technology influence on surgeons: No influence on women surgeons specifically. Story about how technology has change surgery for the better. BB had stopped doing surgery by that time. Couldn't do everything. Didn't want to operate and then leave. Not good patient care (needed to be there post-op). Thought long and hard about giving up operating. Shed some tears. Is so busy, she doesn't miss it. Still involved clinically; reviews cases. Women's careers detouring and cut short: BB tells women residents that you can't have it all. Someone else will raise children if you're working. Part-time surgery is hard. Malpractice. Working in the middle of the night. Very hard. BB would've had children if she could but then again her life would be very different. Wouldn't have had this career. Chosen for her. Had endometriosis and couldn't have children. Made her more focused and directed. Not easy for a female surgeon to find a husband. Demanding schedule. Husband is from Poland and all of his female cousins are doctors. Her being a surgeon wasn't a big deal for him. Met her husband when she was 40. Andre Zmerak (SP?). Married in 1981. Very proud that BB is a surgeon. Brags about her. Story about the only time husband minded her being a surgeon. Being married didn't influence BB's career. Focused on career. Lucky to find support from family. Loves going to the opera with Andre. He works for Texaco (sponsor of the Met).
181	Retirement	17:02.699	24:12.172	7:09.473	SEGMENT - SEXISM; WORKING WOMEN	BB doesn't think her choices personally & professionally were a model for other women. Most women know that they can achieve. Most women want children. DiLenny worked until the day she had her baby. BB doesn't think she encountered sexism. Maybe she ignored it or it flowed off her back. Aware that there are problems with sexism in medicine but seemed to get along with everybody. People person. Encountered old boy networks. Alex Haller, MD was director of pediatric surgery at Hopkins and pushed BB's career. Nominated her to talk at meetings. Wife is an OB-GYN. AH is very interested in injury prevention. BB always had people who helped. Was brought up to do whatever it takes to succeed. One site was having a lot of problems. Gave 3-hour lecture on various problems that can come up: Yes, there are problems but don't focus on problems; focus on goal. People have to learn that. BB is a problem-solver. Surgery was a perfect career in terms of how BB functions. Same ability. Social changes effected BB very little. Never considered that women should stay home. Mother was very driven. Seemed normal for women to be working. Missed anti-war and Vietnam stuff because she was focused on studying. 1963-1975: not outwardly involved. Was training and becoming a surgeon. Glib comment about getting along in a man's world.

FOUNDATION for the HISTORY of WOMEN in MEDICINE

#	Topic	In Point	Out Point	Duration	Clip Label	Notes
183	Retirement	24:34.957	32:45.221	8:10.264	SEGMENT - OUTSIDE INTERESTS	Goes to apartment on beach in Florida to recharge herself. Swims, walks on beach. Watches moon rise. Husband is most important person in private life. Feels completely content in Florida, especially watching moonrises. Only confidante is her husband. Very busy; not much social activity. Husband is everything. We re-did Florida house after accidental flooding; we go on weekends. Parents and relatives are still there. Have no important possessions. Stepfather was a beekeeper; always kept hives but can no longer maintain it due to collapsing colony disorder. Used beeswax to make candles; husband's hobby. Garden has suffered since bees left. Met husband when we were in our early forties. He took on all my interests: estate sales, antiques, flea markets, even beekeeping and travelling. He learned all the operas. He's a good cook! BB is spiritual but is a non-practicing Lutheran; deeply religious. Getting older: every ten years is better than the last. Unhappy to turn seventy. Culture still likes young women but BB is not into culture business but medical business so it doesn't make a difference.
184	Retirement	33:02.045	44:26.114	11:24.069	SEGMENT - WOMEN IN MEDICINE; DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OLD & YOUNG DOCTORS	Impact of women on medical profession. 50% of medical students are women. Difficult because they have children. Some find they don't want to work so hard. A real problem. BB applauds anyone who wants to go into medicine and women make great doctors. Story of why it's difficult for women doctors to take time off to be with children. BB was very sad she couldn't have children but realized she could concentrate on her job. Spared that struggle. Society has changed from when BB went to school. Residents can only work an 80-hour week. Time off to have lives. Therefore don't want to work the way older doctors worked; being on call all the time, etc. BB wonders what it's going to be like when older generation retires. Many retired when malpractice went up. Can't afford to work part-time. Medical school is easier than it was. Maybe it'll all work out but need to train more doctors. Attending doctors work more than her Residents. Want jobs with no night call. People get sick more at night than daytime. Don't realize how sick they are until they try to go to sleep. What women bring to medicine is probably both socialized and biologically hard-wired. All successful women BB knows in medicine are focused and driven. Women bring good things to the workplace. Climate for women is totally changed. Seductive woman who works her way up no longer cuts it in the workplace. No prohibitions for women to be leaders. Have to earn it. Has achieved in multiple areas. Women multi-task. BB can do many things at once but keep them separate in her mind. Important for what she does. Can't do one thing at a time. Community work is not simple. Legacy: Injury prevention programs. Most important thing. Programs will go on and encourage other people. Changing the medical culture.
			Cum.: 3:47:11			