

## SWANBERG AWARD ADDRESS

The Harold Swanberg Distinguished Service Award is named in honor of Harold Swanberg, MD, the founder of the American Medical Writers Association. The Swanberg Award is presented to an active member of AMWA who has made distinguished contributions to medical communication or rendered unusual and distinguished services to the medical profession. The Swanberg Award is presented during AMWA's Medical Writing & Communication Conference. The recipient of the 2018 Swanberg Award is Bart Harvey.

## Harold Swanberg: How I Wish I Knew You!

Bart Harvey, MD, PhD, FRCPC, FACPM

Good afternoon. It is humbling to have been given the honor of receiving this year's award and to deliver this year's Swanberg Award Address. Please indulge me as I take this opportunity to focus on the award's namesake and share with you what I have learned about William Harold Swanberg, Sr. During my presentation, I will start by telling you a little about this year's award recipient (me) and then tell you about us (the current 66 Swanberg Award recipients), but mostly I will tell you what I have learned about Dr Swanberg, the award's inaugural recipient and, since 1962, the award's namesake.

My association with AMWA began in 1994, while I was in the midst of writing my doctoral dissertation in epidemiology. During a meeting with one of my thesis supervisors, I was asked about my education and understanding of grammar and other aspects relevant to effective writing. I admitted that I was much more of a classical maths and sciences student. With her suspicions confirmed, in a lovely motherly but assertive way, she spoke to me about the writing challenges that were evident in drafts of my dissertation. Not long after that "tutorial" with my supervisor, I was reading the current issue of the *American Journal of Epidemiology* (every science discipline has a blue journal, and for epidemiology it's the *American Journal of Epidemiology*) ... and what did I find? An advertisement for membership in AMWA! After learning more about AMWA, I decided that joining AMWA and taking as many of the writing-relevant workshops as AMWA had to offer might be a great way to begin to address the learning needs my supervisor had recently pointed out. And so began my now nearly 25-year AMWA membership.

I don't know if AMWA still advertises in journals about membership to AMWA, but in 1994 it did, and I am forever grateful. While none of us got to meet Leonardo, over my nearly quarter century as an AMWA member, I've had the pleasure of meeting, learning with, and becoming friends with many other wonderful fellow AMWA members!


After joining AMWA, I signed up for and took my first AMWA workshops in 1995, "Organizing the Biomedical



Photo credit: EPNAC.com

Theresa Singleton presents the Swanberg award to Bart Harvey.

Paper" led by Martha Tacker and "Tables and Graphs" led by Pat Cornett at the Michigan Chapter Conference (and a few years later, I realized that Martha and Pat were both Past Presidents of AMWA). Living in Toronto, Michigan was only a 5-hour drive away, so it was almost like attending a "local" conference.




**LEONARDO  
COULD HAVE QUALIFIED  
FOR AMWA  
MEMBERSHIP. CAN YOU?**

The great Renaissance man could have made it on the strength of his medical writing alone...  
 Or as an illustrator.  
 Or simply as a medical scientist.  
 You can earn membership in the American Medical Writers Association — AMWA — by being any one of these, as well as by being a doctor, dentist, editor, librarian, educator, medical photographer... or by being professionally involved in medical communication.

The one inflexible criterion: you must share the conviction of AMWA's 3,700 members that clear, concise communication is a vitally important art that must be cultivated and refined.

To achieve that end, AMWA conducts extraordinary workshops, plenary sessions and forums in a variety of specialized facets of communications — including explorations into the latest electronic media. It holds local, regional, national, and international meetings that enable writers, editors, physicians, film- and videomakers, publishers, illustrators — a wide spectrum of scientific communicators to meet and exchange ideas. And AMWA publishes a refereed journal that exists for one purpose: only — to encourage and nurture concise, lucid medical communications.

To learn more about how to join the rapidly growing ranks of AMWA members who share your concerns, write, call, or fax the American Medical Writers Association, 5650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda Maryland 20814, (301) 493-4063, fax 301-493-0105.  
 Just because da Vinci missed out on AMWA membership is no reason you should!



AMERICAN  
MEDICAL WRITERS  
ASSOCIATION

In the Fall of 1995, I attended my first AMWA Annual Conference, which was held that year in Baltimore. It was also the first time I had the pleasure of meeting AMWA's then Executive Director, Lillian Sablack. While that conference enabled me to take another workshop or two, I had to leave the Baltimore Annual Conference to get home to defend my doctoral dissertation—to the surprise of my principal supervisor, who wondered what I had planned to do if I didn't get back in time?! (But I did.)

My first years in AMWA were spent taking as many writing-related workshops as I could—probably at least 15 and perhaps as many as 20, which led to 3 core certificates, and the advanced one too. This allowed me to begin to fill in the gaps that my supervisor had pointed out in 1994. They included workshops on grammar, sentence structure, punctuation, paragraphing, word use, and many more. It also allowed me to begin to meet and make many AMWA friends, especially fellow Canadian members!

In 1999, I co-led my first AMWA workshop, “Core Statistics” with Tom Lang, again at the Michigan Chapter Conference. Thank you, Tom! At the 2001 and 2002 Annual Conferences, I had the wonderful opportunity to co-lead “Advanced Data Presentation” and “Making Effective Slides” with Howard Smith and Edie Stern, respectively. Thank you, Howard and Edie, for those opportunities and your wonderful friendship and support over the years!

To date, I've had the privilege and pleasure of leading 7 different workshops for a total of 101 offerings (and by the end of this Annual Conference, that number will be 104). For me, AMWA just keeps on giving ... and continues to be a wonderful home.

And now, receiving this award. I truly am humbled and honored to stand here and to join the 65 previous recipients, some of whom are here tonight, and I would now ask them to stand and be recognized.

So, what do we know about the current group of 66 Swanberg Award recipients? Well, we know that when they received the award, they had been members of AMWA for an average of 24 years, ranging from 4 years (Christy Nicholas in 1989) to 33 years (Jonathan Rhoads in 1987, fellow Canadian Elvira Stahl in 1991, and Norman Grossblatt in 2008). And for those of you who have or are about to take AMWA's Core Statistics workshop (or self-study module), 24 years is both the mean and median. It's a symmetrical distribution, but not really bell-shaped. In any case, I regress (pun intended?).

And what else do we know about these 66 award recipients? Well, 60 of them were or became AMWA Fellows. AMWA Fellowships began being awarded in 1952, and all but 1 of those 60 received their AMWA Fellowship prior to receiving the Swanberg Award. I don't think Elliott Churchill is here, but

she is that previous award recipient/Fellow who received her fellowship after receiving the Swanberg Award—both recognitions (in 2007 and 2008, respectively) were very well deserved, but the timing was unique.

Thirty-one of the 66 previous Swanberg recipients served as Presidents of AMWA. AMWA's first President was Dr George Lake (not a previous Swanberg Award recipient) who served in 1940/1941.

In addition, 16 Swanberg Award recipients have also received the Golden Apple Award. Since the Golden Apple Award was only initiated in 1986, it is only Swanberg recipients in what I will call the “modern era” who would be eligible. And for me, that modern era begins in 1986 when not only was the Golden Apple Award initiated, but AMWA's “Miss Edie” Schwager was also the celebrated Swanberg recipient—and Edie is the earliest Swanberg recipient whom I had the pleasure of meeting.

Finally, 10 Swanberg Award recipients have also received the President's Award, which is also a relatively recently initiated award, being presented for the first time in 1981.

Of the 32 modern-era Swanberg Award recipients, 13 (41%) have received at least 3 of the recognitions described above. And, with his receipt of the Golden Apple Award at this year's Annual Conference, Art Gertel became the first “grand slam” Swanberg Award recipient, now having received all 4 of these additional recognitions to complement his 2009 Swanberg Award. Congratulations Art!!

### Swanberg Award Recipients

- AMWA member for an average of 24 years (ranging from 4 to 33)
- 60 (91%) of 66 were or became AMWA Fellows (first awarded in 1952)
- 31 (47%) of 66 served as AMWA Presidents (first served in 1940-1941)
- 16 (50%) of the 32 recent recipients have received the Golden Apple Award (first awarded in 1986)
- 10 (31%) of the 32 recent recipients have received the President's Award (first awarded in 1981)
- 13 (41%) of the 32 recent recipients have received at least 3 of the above recognitions, and...
- 1 (3%) of the 32 recent recipients have received all 4 of the above recognitions! (Congratulations to Art Gertel!)

But where did it all start? Who was that original Swanberg Award recipient? In 1952, Dr William Harold Swanberg, Sr, received the inaugural Distinguished Service Award (as it was

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known then) for “unusual and distinguished service to the medical profession.” And the 1952 Annual Conference was made even more memorable because Dr Walter C. Alvarez—another important AMWA member—received AMWA’s then Honor Award for “distinguished contributions to medical literature.”

In 1962, AMWA’s Distinguished Service Award was renamed in honor of Harold Swanberg and became known as the Harold Swanberg Distinguished Service Award.

This is a picture of Harold Swanberg, BSc, MD, FACP, ScD, wearing what I believe is his AMWA Fellowship pin on his lapel, and above him on the left are, I believe, the seals of AMWA and of the Society of Academic Achievement (SAA), which will be discussed later.



So, who was William Harold Swanberg, Sr? He was born in 1891, completed a BSc and then his MD in 1916, and then became a fellow of the American College of Physicians. At that point in time, I believe there were only 2 colleges—the American College of Physicians and the American College of Surgeons—because medical and surgical specialties hadn’t been formally developed or recognized at that time. More specifically, Swanberg was a physician, with a special interest and expertise in aspects of radiology, particularly treatment employing isotopes and nuclear materials. He was also a medical writer/editor—which included both founding a medical journal (*Radiologic Reviews*) and serving as its Editor-in-Chief.

In addition to being a cofounder of AMWA, he was AMWA’s Life Fellow and Honorary Life President. He was also AMWA’s inaugural Secretary/Treasurer, serving from 1940 to 1960—a record that I don’t think will ever be broken! And he also served as an AMWA historian, pulling together a 236-page history of the association’s first 25 years, which was published in 1965. There is little doubt that Swanberg was AMWA’s “heart and soul” for the association’s first 2 decades!

In 1920, just 4 years after he graduated from medical school, Swanberg’s oldest son, William Harold Swanberg, Jr, was born (the father went by their middle name, Harold, while “junior” went by the first name, Bill/William). In 1924, Swanberg founded his first medical journal, the bimonthly *Radiologic Review*. So, 8 years after graduating from medical school, he had founded a medical journal and served as its Editor-in-Chief.

In 1935, he became the inaugural Secretary/Treasurer of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, and served in that role until 1961. Swanberg also played a key role in the founding

and ongoing support of that organization. In 1935, Swanberg’s daughter, Nancy, was born. In 1939, Swanberg transitioned *Radiologic Review* to become the *Mississippi Valley Medical Journal* so that it could serve as the society’s journal. The Mississippi Valley Medical Society also had a Distinguished Service Award, which was awarded to Swanberg in 1946. On September 25, 1940, Swanberg and 5 others founded the Mississippi Valley Medical Editors’ Association at a meeting held in Rock Island, Illinois. Eight years later they decided—actually, I believe Swanberg decided—that a more far-reaching association was needed to facilitate the growing interest of medical editors to get together and to support and learn from one another, so the association was renamed the American Medical Writers’ Association.

AMWA was incorporated as a not-for-profit organization in 1951, and a year later became an affiliated society of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), which provided AMWA with a seat on the AAAS Board of Directors. I am not sure when AMWA’s affiliation with AAAS ended (or why).

Swanberg’s career as a medical writer began very early. His first 2 publications preceded his graduation from medical school and arose from his interest about nerves as they pass through the spine, about which there was great conjecture and even more argument at the time. As a result, he decided (2 years before graduating from medical school!) to carry out an anatomic study in cats and in 1914 published a monograph entitled *The Intervertebral Foramen*, which was reviewed in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* (the forerunner of the *New England Journal of Medicine*).

Because critics questioned the human relevance of cat anatomy, Swanberg carried out a second study in humans and, in 1915 (so only a year later!), he published another monograph called *The Intervertebral Foramina in Man*, which was also reviewed in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Following those 2 monographs, Swanberg published “Anterior Dislocation of the Atlas Following Tonsillectomy” in *JAMA* in 1919—just 3 years after he had graduated from medical school. Given the period of time, it should not be surprising that Swanberg received much of his training from and subsequently served as a physician-radiologist with the US Army. In fact, “Anterior Dislocation of the Atlas” is a case study describing work he did in the military.

In 1921, he described a study of 11 cases entitled “Gunshot Injuries to the Brain” that was published in the *American Journal of Roentgenology*. A footnote in that article indicates it also served as the thesis that Swanberg submitted with his application for membership into the American Roentgen Ray Society—an organization that was founded in 1900 and still exists today.

In 1922 and 1923, Swanberg had 2 publications in the *Illinois Medical Journal*. Actually, the one in 1923, "Effect of X-Rays and Radium Rays on Malignancy," is the first of many subsequent articles relevant to his major clinical and research interest—radiology, and more specifically, radiotherapy.

Through the 1940s and '50s, Swanberg published in the *Mississippi Valley Medical Journal* on a wide range of radiotherapy topics that included radiation treatment of cervical cancer, the use of the radium-D ophthalmic applicator, and varying the fractionation in the x-ray treatment of malignant tumors. Many of his articles, addressing topics such as carrying cases and applicators for therapeutic radioactive materials, highlight the "state of the art" at that time, with doctors personally transporting radioactive materials, perhaps even on house calls—and leaving those houses to "glow" for many years after?! It should be noted not much was known about the benefits and risks of radiation therapy at that time.

But Swanberg's interest was not limited to radiotherapy. He also wrote about Blue Cross and hospital coverage, hearing conservation, the interface between medicine and osteopathy, and a topic that remains controversial today: the fluoridation of drinking water, including its relation to cancer.

Swanberg's quest for formal training in what he called "medical journalism" or "medical editing and writing" began as early as 1954. This particular interest in education dovetails with probably his greatest passion—ensuring that bright, young Americans received an appropriate education to best prepare them for a suitable career path. Notably, this includes his 1958 and 1959 publications entitled "Let's Improve the Curriculum in Our Public Schools" and "Let's Win the Cold War of the Classrooms" that were published in the *Mississippi Valley Medical Journal*.

In 1951, Swanberg combined passion for education with his love of the profession, which led him to cofound AMWA's Educational Committee. His cofounder was Richard Hewitt, who not only served as the committee's first chair but also received AMWA's Distinguished Service Award in 1954 and served as AMWA's President in 1955/1956.

The mandate of the Educational Committee was "to study ways and means of improving medical writing and journalism, especially in cooperation with educational institutions, foundations, and corporations." The committee's initial efforts were focused on the design, development, and offering of appropriate curricula for undergraduate and ultimately graduate programs in medical writing and editing. By the fall of 1954, there were undergraduate and graduate programs being offered at 3 universities—Illinois, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Perhaps it's a sign of the times, or perhaps just another indication of Swanberg's drive and persistence, but I'm quite sure that today you would not be able to move from

conception to implementation of new university curricula in just 3 years.

In 1952, Swanberg was also responsible for conceiving and launching AMWA's first (and only) manuscript editing service. And as he didn't have enough things to do, he also coordinated it. If you look down at the bottom of the pictured advertisement, you will see that those who wished to submit a manuscript for editing were directed to send it to Swanberg. And while Swanberg administered AMWA's editing service, he had recruited a professor of journalism to do the editing. The service was described as being created "to help physicians improve the quality of medical writing in the papers they submit to medical journals." Of course, also being a medical journal editor, I believe Swanberg fully understood that the service would also make his and his fellow medical editors' jobs that much easier. As noted in the first annual report about the service, Swanberg noted that the "chief aim [of AMWA's editing service] is to help authors say what they want to say, in their own styles, yet with precision, economy, and felicity." And it appears he accurately perceived the demand for such a service, as there were more than 375 manuscripts received and edited during the first 5 years of the service.

**A.M.W.A. MANUSCRIPT EDITING SERVICE**

There is a nominal charge for this service based on the number of words in the manuscript (in counting words, count every word in the entire manuscript including title, headings, etc.) as follows:

1000 words or less .....	\$4.00
Each additional 1000 words or fraction thereof .....	3.00

Manuscripts must be sent via first class mail, typewritten in English, double or triple spaced with wide margins at top, bottom and both sides, written on one side only and accompanied by return first-class postage. It is preferred that manuscripts be mailed flat. The number of words in the manuscript must be stated in the upper right hand corner of the first page and the fee for the service, including return postage, enclosed. The author should be sure to retain a carbon copy of his paper.

The service is primarily designed for members but the Association will permit non-members (especially those who have never written for publication before) to submit two manuscripts for editing at 50 per cent increase in the above rates providing the manuscripts will not be sold. About ten days time will be required to edit a manuscript.

All manuscripts should be sent to—

**AMERICAN MEDICAL WRITERS' ASSOCIATION**  
Harold Swanberg, B.S., M.D., F.A.C.P., Secretary  
209-224 W.C.U. Bldg. Quincy, Ill., U.S.A.

In 1957, the fees for the editing service were raised—from \$4 to \$5 for the first 1,000 words (and from \$3 to \$4 for the next 1,000). At about the same time, Swanberg appears to consider that the work being carried out by AMWA's editing service could also be done by other medical writers and editors. To determine this, and to begin to facilitate others doing this

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work, he created what might be the first registry of freelance medical writers and editors, which was then expanded so that it could also include “salaried people.” It seems Swanberg was also the creator of—or at least assisted the launch of—freelance medical writing and editing.

**Swanberg believed the American school curriculum needed to be overhauled so that students could be better prepared, and if something wasn't done, America risked falling behind Russia in this important national resource.**

The final aspect I'd like to address (as you can appreciate, Swanberg could be the topic of a daylong seminar—he just keeps giving and giving) was Swanberg's concern for high school education and its ability to identify and support bright students in pursuing applicable careers, particularly those pathways requiring suitable postsecondary education and training. Swanberg was concerned not only for the students but also for the country and the roles those students would play as American adults.

Much of Swanberg's concern, which he articulated in his 1959 *Mississippi Valley Medical Journal* article entitled “Let's Win the Cold War of the Classrooms,” was underlined by 1954 data that he presented concerning the “educational expectancies of American 14-year-olds.” Those data indicated that 1 in 10 of the brightest 25% of high school students did not even graduate from high school. Further, only 2 in 5 of those top 25% of high school graduates even entered postsecondary education, with only 2 in 3 of them ultimately graduating from college. That is, in 1954, it was estimated that only 1 in 4 of the brightest 25% of high school students would successfully complete a college education (and with less than 1 in 10 “average” high school students graduating from college). Swanberg viewed these results as a national emergency.

Swanberg was quite knowledgeable about and motivated by the Russian educational reforms that had been introduced under Communism that led the Russian educational curriculum to become stricter and more informative. In contrast, Swanberg was not supportive of the more permissive American educational curriculum that he believed ill prepared American students. I think I can almost hear Swanberg asking, “What does a teenager know about what he or she needs to know at that age?” Swanberg believed the American school curriculum needed to be overhauled so that students could be better pre-

pared, and if something wasn't done, America risked falling behind Russia in this important national resource.

Swanberg's recognition of this need and his efforts and contributions in this area began in the 1930s. In 1935 (the same year the Mississippi Valley Medical Society was founded, he became its first Secretary/Treasurer, and his daughter was born), his advocacy concerning high school education led to the first vocational guidance program and guidance counselor being initiated at his local high school in Quincy, Illinois. You might take this for granted—doesn't every school have guidance counselors? Apparently, they did not in 1935 ... but they got one in Quincy because of Harold Swanberg!

In 1956, Swanberg developed and provided funding for the Swanberg Collegiate Education Foundation. This was yet another example of Swanberg “walking the talk” and another of several initiatives where Swanberg literally put his money where his mouth was. This foundation provided postsecondary educational scholarships to assist families of bright high school students, to better enable more of those “brightest 25%” to attend and succeed at postsecondary education. (Of note, AMWA was a cosponsor of the foundation for its first 5 years, until 1961.)

But Swanberg's educational initiatives were not limited to only launching those scholarships, because in the same year (1956), in partnership with the Quincy, Illinois, Kiwanis Club, Swanberg developed and launched the Quincy Major Learning Program, to better enable a larger proportion of high school students in Swanberg's home town of Quincy to successfully enter and graduate from postsecondary education. Continuing his work with the Kiwanis and their network of chapters across the country, this “action program” evolved into a national and, by 1959, into an international program. Again, from local to international in just 3 years; Swanberg didn't sit around. Oh, and the name evolved too ... it became known as the Society of Academic Achievement. (Remember that SAA seal in the picture?)

Swanberg had a heart attack in 1960 and was told by his doctors that he needed to slow down. Yet, 5 years later, he assembled a 236-page history of the first 25 years of AMWA (Thank you to Scott Thompson for making a copy of it available to me!). Like so many things in Swanberg's life, he had a very unique perspective—including, it appears, on what “slowing down” means—although even he admitted that he could not continue to maintain all of his many and varied commitments (some that he had maintained for more than 2 decades).

Now, this seemingly boundless energy and zeal didn't stop with Harold Swanberg. I also learned that while neither of his biologic children (he also had 2 step-children) followed in his medical footsteps, both followed in his medical writing/editing

ones! William Harold Swanberg, Jr, began working in 1936, at the age of 16 years, as an editorial assistant with his father's journal, *Radiologic Reviews*. It also appears that William also became a founding member of AMWA in 1940, and remained a member until his death in 1987. William also worked as one of the managing editors of the *Journal of the Association of American Medical Colleges*, assisting in its transition into the *Journal of Medical Education* (the journal is now known as *Academic Medicine*).

Harold's daughter, Nancy Swanberg Isaacs, also a lifelong AMWA member, trained as a teacher and taught medical writing at Baylor College of Medicine. She was awarded an AMWA Fellowship in 1963.

In closing, I'd like to give the final word to a select group of Swanberg's peers. The citation for his 1952 Distinguished Service Award described him as "persistence with patience, ideals with practicality, progressiveness with conservatism, and unselfish with humanitarian interest first."

Charles Lyght, AMWA's 1957-1958 President and its 1961 Distinguished Service Award recipient, described in his presidential "state of the association" summation that "AMWA would never have been started, had it not been for the foresight and vision of one man, and it could not have survived the early tough, lean years had it not been for the enthusiasm, drive, single-mindedness and unstinted generosity of the same man. But of even greater significance is the fact that AMWA would fall into immediate difficulties were his experience, tireless energy, and inspirational inventiveness withdrawn or the freely available facilities of his office no longer accessible."

W. D. Snively, AMWA's 1963-1964 President and the first recipient of the 1962 renamed Swanberg Distinguished Service Award, remarked, "For with characteristic insight, Dr Swanberg had seen the need for an organization dedicated to medical communication and had done something about it. Many of us see needs but do nothing to fill them. Dr Swanberg is obviously of a different cloth."

And finally, Morris Fishbein, AMWA's 1958-1959 President, the 1956 recipient of AMWA's Distinguished Service Award, and a former editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, stated that "Under the leadership of Harold Swanberg, AMWA was dedicated to the highest ideals. Because AMWA was founded on such solid ground, it grew and attracted many leaders in the field. These fine achievements were due primarily to the devotion and leadership of Harold Swanberg."

Harold Swanberg died in 1970. Now, nearly 50 years later, what would Swanberg think? I believe he would be pleased and proud of what AMWA has become and what it continues to achieve.

In closing, I am sincerely humbled and honored to join Dr Swanberg and the other 64 Distinguished Service (aka Swanberg) Award recipients, even more now that I have gained a greater appreciation for the wonderful life and accomplishments of Dr William Harold Swanberg, Sr! Thank you for your attention and the opportunity to address you.

*Dr Harvey is an Adjunct Professor with the Dalla Lana School of Public Health at the University of Toronto in Ontario, Canada, Associate Medical Officer of Health for the City of Hamilton, and an Investigating Coroner for the City of Toronto.*

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*The **Walter C. Alvarez Award** is named in honor of Walter C. Alvarez, MD, a pioneer in the field of medical communication. The award is presented to either a member or nonmember of AMWA to honor excellence in communicating health care developments and concepts to the public. The Alvarez Award is presented during AMWA's Medical Writing & Communication Conference.*

The 2018 recipient is **Robert M. Califf, MD, MACC**. His acceptance speech will appear in a future issue of the *Journal*.

*The **John P. McGovern Award** is named in honor of John P. McGovern and is presented to a member or nonmember of AMWA to recognize a preeminent contribution to any of the various modes of medical communication. The McGovern Award is presented during AMWA's Medical Writing & Communication Conference.*

The 2018 recipient is **Stacy Robison, MPH, MCHES**. You can read her acceptance speech in our Online-Only Supplement ([https://www.amwa.org/page/Members\\_Only\\_Issues](https://www.amwa.org/page/Members_Only_Issues)).