

THE GAZETTE

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Hazeline Cream. Protects The Skin. Burroughs Wellcome and Co. (c.1920s).

Credit: Wellcome Collection.

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WELCOME TO THE GAZETTE

It has been a busy few months for the SSHM. Our biennial conference was held in Liverpool in July. As you shall see from the many reports published in this issue, it was a resounding success! And the next few months are shaping up to be just as busy.

The SSHM now invites submissions to its 2018 Roy Porter Student Essay Prize Competition. This prize will be awarded to the best original, unpublished essay in the social history of medicine submitted to the competition, as judged by the SSHM's assessment panel. The competition is open to undergraduate and postgraduate students in full- or part-time education. The winner will be awarded £500 and their entry may also be published in the journal, *Social History of Medicine*. Information, regulations and the submission form can be found at <https://sshm.org/portfolio/prizes>. The deadline for entries is **1 February 2019**. Questions about the competition should be directed to our Executive Secretary (sshmexecsec@gmail.com).

Watch out also for news on the SSHM website, Twitter and Facebook about a consultation regarding the implications of Wellcome's new Open Access policy and plans of research funders in the UK and other European countries to implement 'Plan S', an initiative for open-access science publishing.

At our most recent EC Meeting, Dr Carsten Timmermann stepped down as President. He is succeeded as President by Dr Rosemary Cresswell who has, until now, acted as the Society's Executive Secretary. Thank you to Carsten for all his hard work and congratulations to Rosie!

And don't forget that the Gazette now includes a 'lonely hearts' column for lovelorn projects seeking academic companions. If your department is advertising PhD studentships, if you're looking for postdocs for your new project or if you're in search of a funding partner, then we want to hear from you. Please get in touch by the end of January for inclusion in the February 2019 issue.

Temperatures are dropping and the nights are closing in. When motoring about the countryside this winter, protect your skin—and keep it 'bright-young-thing' ready—with 'Hazeline' Cream. Available for purchase from all respectable interwar chemists.

Anne Hanley, Editor

SSHM SSHM AGM SUMMARY

The SSHM in 2017

The Annual General Meeting for the Social History of Medicine was held in Lecture Theatre A, Central Teaching Hub, University of Liverpool, Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, L69 3GB, as part of the Society for the Social History of Medicine Conference, 'Conformity, Dialogue and Deviance in Health and Medicine', 11 July 2018, 12–1.30pm. We were pleased with a good turnout of nineteen attendees but we encourage more members to attend our AGMs, ask us questions and provide suggestions! Our Chair, Carsten Timmermann, thanked everyone for coming, especially with so many lunchtime workshops scheduled at the same time. As Treasurer, Erica Charters was taking part in one of these sessions; she attended the beginning of the meeting in order to answer any queries. The accounts are in a healthy state, and expenditure is in line with previous years, with most of our spending on conferences and bursaries. Carsten thanked Erica for her work as she is standing down.

The AGM held in 2018 refers to the activities of the Society in 2017 and discusses the contents of the annual report which has to be signed off by the Trustees and submitted to the Charities Commission. These annual reports are publicly accessible online. The minutes for the last AGM in Bucharest in September 2017 were distributed to attendees with a request that any amendments be sent within a week, after which the minutes would be approved. Commencing his Chair's report, Carsten announced the winner of the Roy Porter Student Essay Prize: Kit Heintzman (Harvard), for her essay 'Bedrooms and Barnyards: Two Medicines in Revolutionary France', which engaged with the idea of two medicines, with a lively account of veterinary medicine in revolutionary Paris. There were two excellent runners-up: Michelle Webb (Exeter), who wrote "Spotted all over": The afterlife of leprosy in Early Modern England', and Peder Clark (LSHTM) with an essay on "Problems of today and tomorrow": prevention and the National Health Service in the 1970s'. All three have been sent feedback and encouraged to submit revised essays to the journal.

We are dedicating £5000 per year for a part-time Executive Secretary (ES) as work for several members of the Executive Committee (EC) has been getting quite onerous. We have increased the conference funding we give and we have had a significant increase in funding applications. We are committed to spending funds on conferences and enabling students to attend them but the administration involved is difficult to fit in with EC members' everyday workload. We have found an excellent ES, Trish Skinner, who knows the Society well. Carsten invited comments and there were none.

Membership Secretary, Claire Jones, reported that there were 304 members in 2017, over half from the UK, nearly 20 per cent from the US, and 15 per cent from Europe. Student

membership is increasing, while otherwise individual membership is decreasing. There has been an increase in 2018 because of the annual conference. Carsten commented that it is important that people still join Societies—they offer intellectual communities. The SSHM has changed the ways in which the history of medicine is written and discussed. Like most learned societies, we have experienced a decline in membership; journals are provided electronically by universities, but with membership you can still get your printed journal through the door. We also organise conferences and we publish our book series. And, importantly, we provide you with an intellectual home.

Presenting the journal editors' report, Trish Skinner thanked Graham Mooney who has departed the team but is still on the Editorial Board. He has been replaced by Dora Vargha from Exeter who has worked on the journal for about nine months. Pratik Chakrabarti also began the process of stepping down in 2017, so the editorial team now is Christoph Gradmann (Oslo), Dora and Trish. The submission rate in 2017 remained relatively stable. In the first six months of 2018, submissions have increased substantially. A priority identified in 2017 has been to bring diversity to the content, commissioning special issues and looking at submissions from non-English-speaking countries; it is not just a matter of language which leads to them being excluded, so the team are working on inclusivity. The editors are proactively working with the Oxford University Press marketing team with special issues and virtual issues, and to attract people to the Society. Carsten thanked the team.

David Cantor reported on the book series, which has moved from Pickering and Chatto (who have been taken over by Routledge) to Manchester University Press. David manages edited volumes and Keir Waddington edits monographs. 2017 was our first full year with MUP. Following a hiatus year, moving from Routledge to MUP in 2016, the first books were published in the new series in 2017. As of today, we have eleven books in print or in press, and a couple more are in the pipeline. The series is very healthy. There are challenges with submissions where the author's first language is not English and we are trying to address the issue. The editors therefore spend a lot of time on basic copyediting rather than seeing monographs through the review process, but this is being addressed by MUP. Carsten thanked David and Keir for their splendid work.

Anne Hanley reported that the Gazette is running smoothly, with stylistic changes over the last few issues. There have been a few technical problems with distribution. Anne asked members to provide suggestions for improvements during the conference. She has been posting notices online encouraging submission of material, and Carsten encouraged members to let Anne know if they have announcements to make.

Carsten presented Victoria Bates's work with the website and social media. It is difficult to keep up with all the high traffic on the Twitter feed thanks to Victoria's work in this role!

Samiksha Sehrawat reported that we have increased funding for conferences, with limits of up to £3000, but generally funds of between £200 and £1000 are awarded. In 2017, ten conferences were awarded funding. Please see our website for criteria for funding, and the three deadlines per year. We generally give priority to conferences which support early-career researchers (ECRs) and which have economical budgets. We try to cover a range of periods and geographical breadth with our conference funding. We have more applications than we can fund. We already have some details planned for our next biennial SSHM conference at the University of Swansea, 8–11 July 2020. We think this will be our first conference in Wales, and it will commemorate our 50th anniversary.

Stephen Mawdsley reported on postgraduate and ECR activities. The SSHM Postgraduate Conference was held in Shanghai in 2017. We received fifty-four applications and invited twenty-four delegates to Shanghai. The next postgraduate conference is being planned at the University of Bristol for June 2019, which will include more training sessions for postgraduates and ECRs. Carsten thanked Stephen for keeping a lively programme going.

Rich McKay's work on policy mostly focused on the Statement of Values we drafted in 2017, working on reflections on a survey about the National Library of Medicine (USA). Rich reminded members that the EC will present the statement with invited speakers providing comments on the day following the AGM, with an opportunity to contribute in a Google document to follow. Carsten asked members to come to the next day's roundtable as we have been thinking about what social history of medicine is and should be, and what work we do as social historians of medicine.

The list of bursary recipients is included in the Trustees Report, and rules for applications are on the website. Trish highlighted that people without a university affiliation are eligible to apply. Carsten commented that we always receive inquiries from people who are not-so-early career any more, and if members feel it is important to attend a conference but do not have the means, they should get in touch with the EC member with responsibility for bursaries, currently Anna Greenwood.

There were no objections to the three re-elections of EC members—Victoria Bates, Richard McKay and Samiksha Sehrawat. There was one vacancy to fill as Erica Charters has stepped down. There was one candidate, Clare Hickman (University of Chester), and there were no objections to her election. In other business, Claire Jones asked for photographs for publicity material and websites. We are designing a new flyer and we would like to depict members of the society.

Our next AGM will be held during the European Association for the History of Medicine and Health Conference in Birmingham, 27–30 August 2019.

Rosemary Cresswell (formerly Wall)
SSHM Secretary

Biennial Conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, University of Liverpool

Over three hundred medical historians and clinicians gathered 11–13 July at the University of Liverpool for the biennial conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, with the theme of ‘Conformity, Dialogue and Deviance in Health and Medicine’. With the help of funding from the Society, my department and my university, I was able to travel across the Atlantic Ocean to participate in the lively gathering. The organizing committee, University of Liverpool student volunteers and app developers worked together to coordinate a flawless conference. Thanks to the Wellcome Trust for their financial contributions to the conference and participants.

Each day contained three to four sessions with six concurrent panels punctuated with coffee and tea breaks and a well-stocked lunch buffet. Sessions were carefully organized so that thematically related materials did not overlap much and scholars could consistently attend panels directly related to their direct interests. Each session had at least one panel addressing disability history, reproduction or sexuality, public health, psychiatry and asylums and deviance or resistance. There were other panels on material culture, methods, race, medical institutions, the National Health Service and the centenary of the Spanish Flu Epidemic and more.

Multiple panels exploring reproduction addressed menstruation, infertility and childbirth focused on the ways information was presented to women. Through analyses of educational literature, clinical literature and popular media, each scholar detailed how information presentation changed over time. Most importantly, each panel was clear that the most difficult aspect of analysing these sources was understanding how women were reading and understanding the material. These advertisements and articles shaped the narratives of risk associated with alternative childbirth methods in one instance and reflected shifting cultural conceptions of women’s bodies. Panels also discussed struggles associated with historical research and comments from audiences pushed and reminded presenters about alternative sources to corroborate existing sources and commiserated that understanding how people interpreted information is difficult.

The conference hashtag, #SSHM2018, was active throughout the conference coordinating meet ups and live tweeting panels. Such activity made it easy for participants to attend one panel but catch up on the others they could not attend during that time. The other impressive use of technology at the conference was the app developed for both Android and Apple users. The app allowed attendees to view

the program, panellists, abstracts, but the mark which panels and times they wanted to attend and see where it was. The app reduced the amount of time spent flipping through a hard copy of the program and helped attendees be organized.

This conference also hosted two workshops for early career scholars that addressed how and where to publish, as well as tips and encouragement for the job market. Interestingly, the workshops were attended by all women. Curious as to why only female early career scholars showed up to the 8am workshops, there was a short, informal discussion on Twitter. This discussion suggested that the men attending the conference must either be better prepared or are way more confident than women, but the conclusion was that this needs to change. Why are male early career scholars not attending conference workshops at the same rate as women?

Most importantly, this conference entered into the conversation about childcare for scholars of all stages trying to balance work and life. Although restricted by legalities, conference organizers were clear that they had talked about childcare but the technicalities made it difficult. However, in conversation, it does sound as though there could be an explicit note that welcomes children to future conferences. Many attendees warmly welcomed my nine year old to the conference and for that, I am truly grateful. I initially hesitated to submit to this conference because I know my daughter would need to come with me, but the support I received encourages me to continue pursuing this profession regardless of my circumstances. I urge all conference attendees to push this society and any others that they belong, to create statements of support for parents to be included in conference Call for Papers and websites. A note welcoming children to conferences will make a significant difference to scholars trying to balance parenthood and academia.

Overall, this was a flawless conference. Panels started and ended on time, the food was fantastic, the atmosphere warm and friendly and filled with top-notch scholarship. I hope that much of the research presented results in articles and books.

Naomi Rendina
Case Western Reserve University

Biennial Conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, University of Liverpool

The Society for the Social History of Medicine Conference 2018 addressed the theme Conformity, Dialogue and Deviance in Health and Medicine. Held at the University of Liverpool, 11–13 July 2018, attendees began gathering in the Central Teaching Hub on Wednesday morning. Soon one of the lecture theatres filled and the 285 participants and additional attendants, including the organizing committee and student volunteers, were welcomed. The generosity of the Wellcome Trust made it possible for graduate students like myself and scholars in precarious positions to receive funding

that made the conference an inclusive gathering of scholars in all stages of their careers.

With the incredible amount of papers to be presented over the course of only three days, six parallel panels were scheduled during each time block. Even though everyone faced the difficult choice of picking one panel over five others, each of the sessions I went to was well-attended. No doubt the thanks that was extended to Chris Pierson and Zoe Chapman for their efforts in scheduling the massive event was well-deserved.

Each day, during lunch time, food-in-hand, conference goers could attend one or another of the roundtable discussions. Here my personal favourite was a roundtable on 'Deadly Dope & Magic Bullets: Locating intoxicants in the history of medicine', which illuminated the questions of problematic boundaries drawn in scholarship around non-medical drug use as well as of how the history of drugs may help illuminate medical histories in interesting ways.

It is an impossible task to highlight only a few of the outstanding contributions, nonetheless, I will say that the conference started off on Wednesday morning with a very strong panel on public health since World War Two on Wednesday morning. Throughout the three conference days many talks explicitly picked up the themes of conformity and resistance and a significant amount of panels drew attention to England's National Health Service, which recently celebrated its seventieth anniversary. While, it seemed that the topics of disability and gender received particularly overwhelming attention, this may have been due to my personal preferences when choosing panels to attend.

On Thursday, the theme of drugs and birth defects was certainly carrying across panels throughout the day. Beginning with my own talk on thalidomide in the morning, the drug was again mentioned in the panel on risks in childbirth in historical perspective and the topic was distinctly reflected once again in that day's roundtable discussion on Primodos, a hormone-based drug that was prescribed as a pregnancy test. While this spoke to my personal research interests, I have no doubt that others found many more themes that reflected the various research strands represented in the different panels.

The main keynote address by Ruth Richardson, 'The Significance of n of 1: A Mid-Victorian Case Report', included the reading of a fascinating primary source which demonstrated one historian's incredible passion for getting her hands on archival documents. Sadly, the question period was rather short, so there was little time to dive deeper into a discussion of the lecture's contents, though conversations certainly continued on the way to the evening's reception. Once people arrived at the reception venue, held at the Liverpool Medical Institution, academic conversation was largely replaced with soccer enthusiasm for the night.

Fortunately, my presentation, which was scheduled for the first panel the following morning, was still well-attended. As a graduate student I found it to be a very welcoming environment to present my work-in-progress dissertation

research, receiving useful feedback and fair questions. This conference is definitely one to recommend for graduate students and early career researchers as there is a plethora of advice and feedback to be reaped from the diverse group of scholars attending. The Breakfast Training Sessions for PGs and ECRs, of which I was only fortunate enough to attend one, provided even further opportunity to learn professional development strategies and tools from colleagues.

Thursday's keynote speaker, Martin Gorsky, spoke about Universal Health Coverage as a goal of international policy, after which the evening ended with some attending the movie night or practicing their craft during the NHS Pub Quiz. Others still gathered in the Caledonia Pub or the Philharmonic Dining Rooms for some relaxing brews and casual conversation. It is safe to say that no one was left to ponder the day's revelations alone if they sought to continue their conversations from the day. On Friday, the last evening of the conference ended with the conference dinner at The Pen Factory. While the venue was somewhat noisy, the food, served as a small buffet with vegetarian and vegan options, was very good.

The conference app made attendees' lives a lot easier. Not only was the program accessible this way, the app allowed each person to create their own schedule by simply clicking on the panels and events they were planning to attend. A daily schedule with events and their locations, including maps, was then conveniently saved to your smartphone. The list of participants in the app ensured that paper abstracts could easily be accessed, though the inclusion of email addresses for those who consented to share theirs, would have been ideal to enable electronic networking further. However, email addresses were available as a paper copy.

Overall, the SSHM conference of 2018 was a definite success and I hope to have the chance to return next time.

Christine Chisholm
Carleton University

Biennial Conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, University of Liverpool

I had the pleasure of participating in the biennial Society for the Social History of Medicine (SSHM) Conference, hosted by the University of Liverpool Centre for the Humanities and Social Sciences of Health, Medicine and Technology. During the conference, almost 200 delegates explored the theme of 'Conformity, Resistance, Dialogue and Deviance in Health and Medicine' in papers spread across over sixty panels and accompanying sessions.

Unlike at many other large academic conventions, the presenters took great care to link their papers to the main theme. This gave the entire meeting, as well as the individual panels, a feeling of a coherent discussion flowing throughout the three conference days. The themes were illustrated using both micro and macro case studies. A good example of a

session combining the two approaches was the panel on medical institutions, health practices and the Public in the UK. Two of the presenters focused on very specific instances; the use of volunteers in entomological experiments on parasitic diseases during the Second World War (Dave Saunders) and on the experiences of pain among sickle cell anaemia patients in the late 1970s (Grace Redhead); while Peder Clark took a broader view of heart disease and health education. Together, the papers provided a fascinating exploration of broader questions of conformity and resistance to public health campaigns, treatment and medical research in twentieth century Great Britain. Another standout paper which explored the themes of dialogue and deviance through taking the local perspective and one particularly relevant to the conference's Liverpool setting, was Claire Deligny's investigation of the visibility of two Lancashire lunatic institutions, Prestwich and Rainhill, in the local press between 1851 and 1901. Claire showed that the asylums' image was informed by negotiations and tensions between the asylum authorities and the local board of guardians and highlighted the role of the editors in informing contemporary discourses on lunatic asylums.

The delegates also frequently returned to the question of 'lessons of history'. For example, Duncan Wilson made it clear already in his paper title that he intends to understand the politics of conservationism in the twentieth century and beyond – and delivered a presentation which, while strongly grounded in the history of environmentalism in the middle of the twentieth century, provided insights on the framing of the preservationist message which are instinctively relevant to anyone involved in present-day ecological advocacy. A similar approach was also evident in the keynote lecture given by Martin Gorsky, who took us on a sweeping journey of the twentieth century attempts at internationalising the question of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and finished by answering questions on how the knowledge of the past failures could inform institutions and philanthropists currently attempting to make UHC the global norm.

The SSHM 2018, perhaps inevitably, was dominated by research on Britain, Western Europe and North America. My research interest in health and medical histories set in the communist and post-communist countries means that I always have an eye out for papers focusing on Central and Eastern Europe. Unfortunately, although less surprisingly than in the case of last year's EAHMH conference in Bucharest, these remain marginal at British health humanities conferences. The numerous sessions devoted to health humanities at the annual British Association for Slavonic and Eastern European Studies conferences, as well as the success of initiatives such as Dora Varga's Socialist Health/Medicine workshops in Exeter, seem to indicate that within British academia there is both interest and the critical volume of research on this topic necessary to populate at least several SSHM panels. It would be good to see a greater effort made to involve scholars based at the Russian, Slavonic and Eastern European departments in

the SSHM, which would help close the artificial gap between area studies and health humanities in the UK.

It was, however, great to see a good representation of research on other non-western contexts, including several panels focusing on India and China, as well as individual papers on other less explored settings, such as Hanna Kuusi's work on the role of nurses in early twentieth century Finnish countryside, Hannah-Louise Clark's presentation on the limits of cross-cultural dialogue in North Africa, Melina Kostidi's and Aristomenis Syngelakis' and Vasiliki Lazou's research on Greece, or the smattering of papers devoted to the sub-Saharan and Latin American settings.



The conference was characterised by the delegates' active engagement with social media. The conference Twitter hashtag #SSHM2018 was used 2200 times by 139 authors (70 per cent of them registered as female) between 9 July and 15 July. The word cloud below shows the top themes mentioned alongside the conference hashtag. Twitter was used by participants to recap the points made by the presenters, to ask panellists questions (some of these were addressed straight away during the question sessions) and to pass logistical information to the delegates. While the use of social media can present the risk of reducing complex discussions to a series of short bullet points, SSHM2018 was a good example that if a sensible approach is taken, social media can serve as a useful conference communication tool, both in engaging the participants and in keeping those who could not attend informed.

The generous coffee breaks between sessions, the strong social programme and the fact that the main accommodation was located just next to the conference venue, were all helpful in maximising the time delegates had for networking. While some participants were not able to take a full three days off work and had to miss several sessions, the decision for the conference to take place entirely during working days and to devote Saturday to the social programme, seems to have been spot on. A special word of recognition should go to the student helpers. Their personalised approach to every delegate, as well as their enthusiasm and engagement (many of them were

students or PhD candidates in related disciplines) truly set this conference apart from other similar academic events.

Mateusz Zatoński

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Biennial Conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, University of Liverpool

The biennial and international SSHM Conference 2018 took place at the University of Liverpool from 11–13 July. Hosted by the Centre for the Humanities and Social Science of Health, especially mentioned Dr Sally Sheard (University of Liverpool) and Dr Chris Pearson (University of Liverpool), the conference was perfectly organized. Without the generous financial support of the Wellcome Trust, the conference could not take place in this way.

The conference began with warm, welcoming speeches from the organizing committee in the Central Teaching Hub. After that, the panel sessions started. With a total of eleven panel sessions, in which six sessions took place parallel with one to three papers, it was a tight programme and for sure a major act of defiance to organize it. On the afternoon of the first day, I gave my first paper presentation at a conference at all. Thanks to the perfect organization and a lovely Chair Dr Gayle Davis everything went very well and we had a very fruitful discussion on my research results. From this, I can take important and interesting new insights into account. Especially the comparison with the Irish birth culture, as one participant suggested, was very helpful to me. Although the main focus was clearly on Great Britain and the twentieth century, a lot of papers varied in epochs, subjects and geographical areas: From the relations between Portugal and its colony in early modern times over arbitrating medical deviance in the American civil war to the guidelines for healthy living in Hong Kong and Shanghai from 1843–1920. The truly international nature of the nearly 300 participants in different stages of their career reflected in the geographical location of the topics: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan and USA.

All papers deserve to be mentioned, but due to the high amount of papers, I will refer to those which I thought were most interesting and impressive. Because of my research on the maternity homes in Vorarlberg, I was particularly interested in the papers about childbirth, maternity and nursery care. The paper of Tania McIntosh about how pregnancy magazines articulated childbirth risks in the second half of the twentieth century and showed the important steps when, how and why women preferred a birth at home or in a hospital. As she works as a midwife, historian and mother her point of view was especially interesting. Another highlight for

me was the paper of Yuliya Hilevych, who discussed childlessness and infertility before IVF in Great Britain. The big discussion after her presentations about the hope of childless women and men showed the importance of her research. In the same Panel Session Sezin Topçu presented a paper about the resistance against the Fordist childbirth in France, respectively the connection between the change from the medicalisation of birth to 'birth without violence' and feminism, which she noted as 'Revolution of birth'. The last paper I want to mention specifically has nothing to do with maternity care or childbirth. The paper of Gemma Almond puts an important everyday object in the foreground: glasses. It was very interesting which and how much information you can get from glasses of the nineteenth century. Many more papers could and should be mentioned, but then this report never ends.

Between the panel sessions, interesting discussions continued with tea, coffee, snacks and an excellent lunch buffet. During the lunch buffet, four different roundtables offered another possibility to discuss varied subjects. At the first evening, the Liverpool Medical Institution invited for the reception drinks on their beautiful, old premises. Although England played against Croatia in the semi-final, many participants came to the reception drinks. Fortunately, it was possible to watch the game on the big screen at the LMI as well, so everyone was happy. But the organisation committee also planned some other social activities to build new networks and start conversations easier. On Thursday evening there was a film night at the LMI, where they showed motion pictures from the collection of the National Library of Medicine (NLM), including psychiatry, rehabilitation, autopsy and infectious disease from the years 1918 till 1965. The Conference Dinner finally took place at The Pen Factory on the last evening. The dinner began with acceptance speeches and a handed flower bouquet for the main organizer Dr Sally Sheard, who got grateful applause and even a little standing ovation. After the speeches, the big and delicious buffet opened and the last evening was enjoyed by some drinks, last discussions and lively talks.

Big thanks to the SSHM, the University of Liverpool and the Wellcome Trust for this great and well-organized conference. I think I can speak for all of us when I say, that we all came home with new, interesting inputs, ideas, answers, but also new questions, to research on.

Daniela Reis
Medical University of Innsbruck

Biennial Conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, University of Liverpool

In July, the Society for the Social History of Medicine hosted their major biennial, international and interdisciplinary conference in Liverpool, where delegates met to explore the

theme of 'Conformity, Resistance, Dialogue and Deviance in Health and Medicine'. The theme was reflective of the local Liverpool health heritage as site of public health innovation; independent and at times radical approaches to health politics, health inequalities, health determinants, treatment and therapies. The wide range of papers approached these topics in a variety of ways and challenged notions of medical orthodoxy and how that has been reshaped by the resistant or compromising actions of patients and practitioners. This year, the SSHM conference took place at the University of Liverpool from 11–13 July and welcomed nearly three-hundred participants. Attendees could choose from sixty-six panels, eleven roundtables, two keynote lectures, post-graduate training sessions, poster displays and a whole host of social events including a medical film night at Liverpool Medical Institution, the People's History of the NHS pub quiz and a public health history walk.

Wednesday kicked off with the Welcome Address, where everyone gathered armed with their SSHM conference tote bags, which featured an x-rayed liver bird. During the morning session, I attended the panel 'Locating and Reconsidering the Lived Experience of HIV-affected People in Britain', where Tommy Dickinson and Hannah Kershaw gave papers on the history of HIV and AIDS nursing care from 1981–1996 and on the emotional and educative issues facing HIV-affected parents in Scotland during the 1980s and 1990s. Both papers conveyed how medical paternalism was challenged in relation to HIV and AIDS care and how spaces and resources were created by patients and carers alike out from under the medical gaze. In an afternoon panel, 'Life and Death: Histories of Pain', Whitney Wood explored the debate among Canadian obstetricians during the late nineteenth century regarding the use of anaesthetics and pain relief during childbirth. Wood illustrated how pain was argued to be 'good' for women during labour but was also conversely viewed by some practitioners as problematic, making a patient 'difficult' where anaesthesia makes for one more quiet and 'manageable', raising questions about the validity of female pain and how patients were expected to conform and perform during birth. Our day ended with welcome drinks at the glorious Liverpool Medical Institution and then to a nearby pub to catch the last of the World Cup semi-finals, which sadly also turned out to be the last of England's matches in the 2018 tournament.

The second day began on a gloomy and grey Thursday. After weeks of uninterrupted sunshine, it finally rains the day after England exit the World Cup, as Andrew Seaton pointed out in the first panel of day two, which explored Right-wing and Left-wing politics in British and American medicine. Seaton's paper highlighted the ways in which British and American medical activists influenced each other during the post-war period and how each nation's medical systems were perceived as both as a warning and an ideal by the political Left and Right on both sides of the Atlantic. In the afternoon, Mateusz Zatoński, Markus Wahl and Katerina Liskova presented a thoroughly interesting panel on deviance in State-

Socialist East Central Europe, exploring how deviance was defined, established and reframed across gendered and economic boundaries in relation to smoking, drinking and sexual relationships. In another strand, Ellena Matthews' paper on the decoration of civilians during the Second World War showed how new notions about what the heroic body could look like were raised during the period and yet how cultural expectations of capability surrounding the male and female body remained and were represented as such in the British media.

On the final morning of the conference, I attended the panel examining everyday perspectives on health. This strand included a paper on tooth removal in working-class Lancashire in the early twentieth century, presented by Claire Louise Jones, who revealed the mixed medical marketplace for tooth removal during that period, which was marked by enduring non-professional intervention in relation to the very common ailment of tooth decay, referred to as 'the people's disease'. In the last session of the day, I presented my own paper and my first ever paper, on dentures, ageing and aesthetics at the panel 'Filling in the Gap: Towards a History of Oral Health in Britain'. My fellow panellists, Rebecca Kearney and Helen Franklin, presented papers that explored the emotional dimensions of the material culture of dentures and the dental health of British Army recruits during World War One. As I'd hoped, the attendees to the panel provided a range of thoughtful and constructive questions and observations, such as how other sensory experiences might affect a user's experience or emotions about wearing false teeth and when images and media representations of dentures became the main way in which people understood them as medical objects.

I extend great thanks to Sally Sheard and the Centre for Humanities and Social Science of Health, Medicine and Technology at the University of Liverpool for organising this extensive and incredible event. It will be fascinating to see what further research develops out of the themes explored throughout the panels and I'm sure we're all looking forward to attending the next SSHM conference in Swansea in 2020 on 8–11 July, which will focus on the theme of 'Resilience'.

Georgia Haire
University of Kent

Biennial Conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, University of Liverpool

The University of Liverpool's Centre for the Humanities and Social Science of Health, Medicine and Technology hosted the SSHM's primary biennial conference in Liverpool on 11–13 July 2018. Professor Sally Sheard led the organising team and the event was part-funded by the SSHM and the Wellcome Trust. Student helpers ensured the conference's smooth running. An

impressive 320 delegates attended, with 186 speakers across the three days.

Situated in the University of Liverpool's campus, the conference explored the themes of 'Conformity, Dialogue and Deviance in Health and Medicine'. Several panels addressed these issues directly, such as 'Resistance and Persuasion in the Early Modern Period' with Michael Stolberg and Jennifer Evans on the Wednesday or 'Battling Deviance in State-Socialist East Central Europe' with Mateusz Zatoński, Markus Wahl and Katerina Liskova on the Thursday. Others interpreted the theme by revealing previously hidden histories, including a panel with Laura Beers, Gayle Davis and Katherine Jones on 'Reproductive Health, Fertility and Masculinity'. Beers spoke on the overlooked connections between the Family Planning Association and questions of fertility, Davis showed the often-critical thoughts of practitioners towards patients seeking fertility treatments and Jones revealed how social scientists had long taken interest in men's involvement in decision-making over contraception.

Papers related to contraception, motherhood and fertility spanned the conference more generally. A panel with Angela Davis, Salim Al-Gailani, Birgit Nemec and Tania McIntosh addressed the topic of risk in childbirth; Dana Johnson and Indira Chowdry assessed 'The Control of Women and Reproduction in India'; Daniela Reis delivered a paper on Vorarlberg's maternity homes, among others. Most situated these histories in a wider context and fruitfully brought in the perspective of patients. Kim Girouard's paper on maternity in South China between 1880s-1930s was a highlight in this regard. Girouard highlighted how Chinese mothers resisted the Western medicalisation of motherhood in this period through actions such as making hospital settings more like their own homes or ensuring relatives were present at a birth.

As this suggests, panels at the conference regularly deployed transnational approaches, reflecting broader shifts towards 'global' approaches in the history of medicine and the profession more generally. There were panels on public health in China, the politics of local and global health, medicine and health in Latin America and colonial medicine in the British Empire. Professor Martin Gorsky's keynote lecture on the Thursday evening gave a useful broader context to many of these discussions, illustrating new work on the rise and fall of universal health coverage as a goal of international medical politics. Gorsky ended on a positive note, arguing that such an objective remains more possible now than perhaps ever before.

The SSHM 2018 Conference also featured several papers on the British National Health Service (NHS), coinciding with its seventieth anniversary this year. Martin Moore narrated the history of discourses of waiting in the NHS, Gareth Millward discussed the service's relationship to 'sick note Britain' and Stephanie Snow reflected on putting 'holism' into the institution's history. The 'Cultural History of the NHS' project at Warwick held a panel on the seventieth anniversary. Roberta Bivins charted how such 'birthdays' have changed

over the decades since 1948 and Mathew Thomson delivered a paper on the difficult place of the historian in relation to such an emotionally charged event. Many of the issues raised by Thomson referenced the potential pitfalls of public engagement for larger projects. Is it possible, he asked, to undertake a 'People's History of the NHS' alongside a critically-engaged 'Cultural History of the NHS'?

The conference also presented the opportunity to showcase new work produced by projects such as 'Surgery and Emotion' based at the University of Roehampton. Principal Investigator Michael Brown joined his colleagues Agnes Arnold-Forster, James Kennaway and Alison Moulds in a lunchtime roundtable session on the Friday to explain their findings so far, their future plans and the impressive level of public engagement they have undertaken. The project's emphasis on working with current and retired surgeons perhaps helped alleviate some of the questions raised at a previous roundtable on the Wednesday titled, 'Dialogue Between Social Historians and Clinical Historians: Is there a Problem?'

In sum, the conference displayed the field's engagement with newer historiographical turns - such as emotions and global history - while also showing a marked commitment to the SSHM's founding ideals. Nearly all papers had some reflections on the social implications of the topic in hand. As a first-time participant to the SSHM Conference, I found an abundance of choice and that audience members engaged thoughtfully and respectfully with speakers. All sessions were well-attended: no mean feat considering the timing of the conference competing with the World Cup, Wimbledon and a heatwave. There were several social events surrounding the academic programme: an evening drinks reception, a film night, an NHS pub quiz, culminating in a group dinner. These events helped facilitate the welcoming atmosphere at a broad-ranging and intellectually rigorous conference.

Andrew Seaton
New York University

Biennial Conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, University of Liverpool

In July this year the Society for the Social History of Medicine's biannual conference was held in Liverpool, at the University of Liverpool. Spread over three days, 300+ delegates attended a combined total of sixty-five panels, eleven lunchtime round tables, nine catered breaks and one very warm welcome from the organisers to begin the conference. Supported with funding from the Wellcome Trust, this year's conference was focused around the themes of conformity, dialogue and deviance in health and medicine, themes that were both thought provoking and encouraged lively discussion over many different areas of research and medicine.

Key areas of research that were prominently discussed under this year's themes were reproduction and maternity, asylums and mental health and health education. The 70th anniversary of the United Kingdom's National Health Service gained special attention, with several panels dedicated to works discussing the significance of this anniversary and how it can be interpreted based on various cultural context. There was also an NHS themed pub quiz to celebrate the 70th anniversary, a fun way to socialise and test our knowledge of the NHS.

Communication of medical and public health ideas were discussed across several panels, in keeping with one of the major themes of the conference – Dialogue. These talks discussed a variety of different mediums used to communicate ideas of health and medicine; from Hannah-Louise Clark's presentation on printed texts using Quranic verses to promote Pasteurian medicine, to Tania McIntosh's research into discussion of childbirth and changing maternity practices in Britain's popular Mother and Baby magazine between 1956–1992. While audience influenced the health message promoted and the language used, changing technology shaped the medium. Jonathan Reinarz, Shane Ewan and Rebecca Wynter, from the 'Forged by Fire: Burns Injury and Identity in Britain, c.1800–2000' project, highlighted how photography, a new technology, was able to be used to promote awareness of childhood burn injuries and the areas associated with these burns within the home. Photography could have a greater impact than written word due to the 'shock' factor of the images used, in turn creating conformity for safety standards expected within the home.

There were a number of post-graduate and early career presenters included within the panels, showcasing many new areas of research and from various stages of their study. The audience created a supportive environment for those of us presenting, some of us for the first time on our current research and offered positive feedback and helpful suggestions regarding where we could take our research further, or related work that we might not be aware of. As a conference that includes members from a range of global institutions, it was useful to have feedback from other historians from a range of different areas, who could offer different perspectives or understandings of our research topics.

An interesting question raised during a Q&A session from Friday's panel on 'Sexual and Emotional Health' was on whether or not patient's names should be included in presentations and published work. Jen Kain's incredibly interesting talk on syphilitic merchant seamen in 1910's New Zealand included the names of several sailors, all of which are publicly accessible through the National Archives of New Zealand and are no longer under the state imposed 100-year restriction on patient files. However, while these are technically available to the public, discussion was held around whether these men should be identified or not due to the nature of their suffering. This is an area that is important for

historians to discuss and perhaps give further thought to. My impression from the discussion on the matter held at the time was that opinions were split and further philosophical questions could also be raised from this issue, such as whether descendants should be considered and/or consulted? Sadly, as is too often the case in conferences, there was not enough time between talks to delve into this further, but the discussion held was vigorous and it was great to hear people discussing the issue and voicing their opinions. This is an issue that is perhaps most relevant to historians of medicine and health, as we often deal with information that could be considered sensitive to certain parties.

It was wonderful to attend a conference with so many other academics focusing on the important field of medical history, showcasing the wide variety of study being undertaken across the field, with no two talks covering the same area. The conference itself was incredibly well organised, with the addition of a SSHM conference app making planning the day a breeze and the large and modern Central Teaching Hub at the University of Liverpool making for a fantastic venue. I would like to thank the Society for the Social History of Medicine for providing funding in the form of a scholarship to allow me to travel from New Zealand to attend this conference.

Claire Macindoe
University of Otago

Biennial Conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, University of Liverpool

This year's SSHM biennial conference 'Conformity, Dialogue and Deviance in Health and Medicine' brought together an array of scholars in the history of medicine and its allied disciplines to the University of Liverpool. From postgraduate students and early career researchers, to seasoned academics, authors, and clinicians, the conference and its attendees touched on a range of topics and concerns related to the medical humanities more widely. With more than three hundred delegates, the programme spanned over three days including five concurrent sessions that incorporated speakers from not only Britain and the EU, but also the US, Canada, India, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, China, Japan, Singapore, and Taiwan.

The conference was opened with a warm welcome by Dr Sally Sheard (University of Liverpool) and Dr Carsten Timmermann (University of Manchester, and SSHM chair) and hosted a variety of academic and social events aligned with the conference proceedings. These included daily lunchtime roundtables that touched on the history of intoxicants, medical accountability, patient activism, oral histories, gender and race-based inequality, Asian medicine, the SSHM's own values and ethics, as well as the role of feeling and emotion in medicine more broadly. The conference proceedings were

also accompanied by poster exhibits that allowed for the integration of visual and textual engagement beyond the traditional oral conference presentation. To keep track of all of these events was an easy-to-use app designed and built by the University of Liverpool's Computing Services.

The first keynote address titled 'The Significance of n of 1' set the tone for the following days' proceedings. Half lecture, half storytelling, this talk by Ruth Richardson used the language of personalised trials (n of 1) to showcase the tensions between care and inattention historically present within the medical field. The talk explored the unfortunate history of a girl's ill treatment in a British hospital during the mid-nineteenth century through the lens of a publically printed leaflet written and distributed by her desperate father. As a highly personalised report of medical mismanagement, personal struggle, and familial resilience, Richardson's touching and eye-opening keynote offered a powerful reminder of the human experience on the other side of historical records and statistics. Similarly, Martin Gorsky's keynote (held the following day) shone a light on ongoing concerns surrounding healthcare and patient wellbeing by unpacking the failure of the WHO's Alma Ata Declaration to achieve universal health coverage for the international community by the year 2000. In bringing the personal and the past (Richardson) in conversation with the global and the present (Gorsky), the keynotes offered an insightful and sobering indication of history's continuity.

The panel sessions were broadly themed according to points of interest dealing with not only the history of medicine (from the medieval period until the twentieth century) but also wider concerns surrounding patient experience, therapeutics, medical ethics, representation, as well as the spaces of treatment and detainment. While more established topics of concern including colonial, tropical, and asylum medicine featured, these were given new life through the examination of unique case studies (Kristin Brig, Johns Hopkins Institute for the History of Medicine), material culture (Linnea Kuglitsch, University of Manchester), and different forms of incarceration (Hilary Marland, University of Warwick, and Catherine Cox, University of Dublin). The number of papers addressing twentieth-century medical history was also refreshing and one could not help but recognise how the links between administrative, financial, corporate attitudes and health continue to this day. While varied in scope, the panels and their papers all came back to the key themes of the conference proceedings and offered new insight into patients, practitioners, and practices within the history of medicine.

Adding an injection of frivolity and fun to the conference proceedings was the addition of Sarah Chaney, Sally Frampton and Sarah Punshon's 'Mind Boggling Medical History' card game. Developed as an activity for public engagement, the game toys with public perception of medical practice and thought that stumped even the experts. Further, social activities included a conference reception (funded by the Wellcome Trust), a 'People's History of the NHS' Pub Quiz at

Fredericks (the local watering hole), and the screening of historical medical movies (hosted by Michael Sappol, University of Sweden). The event came to a close with a generous and well-attended conference dinner at the Pen Factory with concluding statements from Dr Sheard and Dr Timmermann.

I thank the SSHM for their efforts and enthusiasm related to the conference in general as well as their financial support that enabled my attendance.

Michaela Clark
Stellenbosch University

Biennial Conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, University of Liverpool

This year's SSHM conference, held at the University of Liverpool from 11–13 July, was an excellent platform for me to organise a panel ('Gender and Health in Colonial India'), attend presentations thematically linked to my research, and have substantive discussions with scholars. The three presenters in my panel, Arnab Chakraborty, Samiksha Sehrawat, and myself, dwelt upon measures aimed at improving the health of women in colonial Southern, Northern and Eastern India respectively. The panel fostered a lively discussion of the state's intervention in and regional customs regarding Indian women's health, with specific attention to regulation of the diet of widows, establishment of a women's medical service, and the emergence of female physicians.

Among the panels I attended, I found the 'Disseminations of Medical Knowledge' panel to be very interesting. It consisted of three papers that analysed various aspects of the circulation of knowledge about health in an everyday framework. Hannah-Louise Clark examined an interesting medical book in her analysis of the cross-cultural dialogue between French colonial medicine and local Islamic medicine in colonial Algeria. The book, aimed at a Muslim readership, was produced in both Arabic and French by European researchers at the Algiers' Pasteur Institute. The authors interwove the Pasteurian paradigm of germ theory and Quranic sanitary regulations to make the book acceptable to its intended readers. Clark's interrogation of the interpenetration of French, African and Islamic medicine highlighted various aspects of the assimilation of culture in a colonial setting. Claire Macindoe examined the transmission of medical information among the radio audience in New Zealand. A programme named Radio Doctor began broadcasting in 1943, aiming to circulate knowledge of medicine among women but gaining a wider audience soon after its start. Macindoe's presentation brought out how radio listeners participated in the programme, imbibed textbook medical information, and challenged existing knowledge through insights gained from life experience. The final presentation of the panel, by Thomas Williamson, focused on

public health education in colonial Malaya. It explored how a health science textbook and a bodybuilding magazine presented Western medical knowledge to Malayan readers, arguing that this act of translation was a transnational endeavour that connected Malaya to other Asian colonies as well as Britain and America. Williamson showed how these texts created a platform for the Malayan audience to negotiate their position in the empire by appropriating colonial discourses of health in their own imaginative ways. The three presentations on dissemination complemented each other by analysing three case studies based on three different continents, political contexts, and groups separated by a number of factors such as ethnicity, language, religion and urbanity.

The four presentations in the panel on 'Looking Backwards to Plan Forwards: The 1918–19 Influenza Pandemic' discussed the impact of one of the world's most fatal pandemics on various regions. Patricia Marsh analysed the measures undertaken by local authorities in Ulster (Northern Ireland), emphasising the lack of a comprehensive state policy in combating influenza. Hannah Mawdsley studied the recent wave to commemorating the pandemic through exhibitions, seminars and media programmes on its centenary. Ida Milne focussed on oral testimonies of survivors and family of victims of the pandemic to tease out its impact on the common people hitherto undocumented in popular media and government reports. Finally, Sven-Erik Mamelund gave an overview of the plan to conduct a meta-analysis of the impact of pandemics on socioeconomic status as a method of developing a critique of social inequality in public health. The panel thus provided an expansive review of the state and the public's version of resistance against the influenza pandemic, the memorialisation of the event, and the way forward to combating potential pandemics by addressing past inadequacies in medical policy.

Manikarnika Dutta

Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, Oxford

Biennial Conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, University of Liverpool

With 271 delegates in attendance, the 2018 meeting of the Society for the Social History of Medicine at the University of Liverpool provided a wonderful opportunity to consider new directions for scholarship on the history of medicine. Sally Sheard, Chris Pearson, and Stephen Kenny, the meeting's organisers, set a slate of sixty-five panels, two breakfast sessions, and eleven lunch-time roundtables. It's also worth noting that the conference was made possible with generous funding from the Wellcome Trust and the help of a dedicated local arrangements committee, marketing and events coordinators, and several postgraduate students. Funding from the Wellcome supported an amazing reception at the

Liverpool Medical Institution, and their support also defrayed the conference's costs for early career scholars.

The organisers also set a timely theme for the conference: 'Conformity, Dialogue and Deviance in Health and Medicine.' In a period where right wing and white nationalist ideologies are on the rise in the world, many of the panels addressed histories of exclusion and stigmatisation of women, people of colour, LGBTQ People, and people with disabilities. One example of such a panel that illustrated the power of this theme was 'Risks in Childbirth in Historical Perspective.' The panelists effectively weaved together histories not only of the material risks to mothers during childbirth in the twentieth-century but also the culture of birth. Tania McIntosh's analysis of maternity magazines brought to life a new narrative in the cultural history of maternity, the supposed healthiness of giving birth 'today', which, in the case of McIntosh's paper, was the mid-to-late twentieth century.

Julie Parle, Hilary Ingram, and Julia Cummiskey presented on a panel that also furthered this theme of bringing subordinated voices into the history of medicine. The panel was titled 'Health in the Commonwealth', and it was chaired by Stephen Mawdsley. Through transnational and even global approaches, these authors highlighted deep continuities and contrasts in the global history of medicine in the twentieth century. For example, Julie Parle illuminated the complex history of euthanasia in South Africa, and how jurists have often subverted local euthanasia laws to protect individuals' right to death. Likewise, Hilary Ingram's work on the Boots corporation in the early-to-mid twentieth century revealed how their corporate model sought to distribute British goods and identity to white consumers living throughout Britain's then globe spanning empire. Finally, Julia Cummiskey elaborated on the effects of map-making on the culture of HIV/AIDS research in Uganda. Not only were these hand-drawn maps used to try to track the spread of the virus but being represented on the maps became a mark of identity for local Ugandans.

The lunch time roundtables provided invaluable opportunities to engage in complex discussions about timely issues in the history of medicine. Speaking to the ongoing debate about the commemoration of important and racist historical figures, during Friday's lunch session, Vanessa Northington Gamble and Stephen Kenny led a well-attended and thought-provoking roundtable on 'The Legacy of James Marion Sims, Exploring the Intersections of Health, Gender and Racial Inequalities.' For a bit of context, for more than a century, Sims has been celebrated by physicians as the 'father' of American gynecology. While scholars and African American activists have been criticizing Sims for decades, due to his treating enslaved African American women, children, and men as experimental objects, white public criticism of Sims legacy is a more recent development, and it has led to the renaming of medical societies and a lecture series on gynecology along with the removal of Sims' most famous statue from New York City's Central Park. Northington Gamble and Kenny recounted

the memory and history of Sims in depth. The audience went on to discuss the echoes of Sims and racial medicine in the present, considering how to reach practicing physicians on issues of racial bias and the lack of discussion of race (whiteness in particular) in the U.S. opium epidemic. The roundtable was a highlight of the conference with Northington Gamble and Kenny using their expertise to curate a conversation that led to serious consideration of how to use history to affect the present. In general, the conference served as a vital meeting place for historians of blackness and medicine with multiple panels on the subject and fantastic papers from Elodie Grossi, Rana Hogarth, R. J. Knight, Stephen Mawdsley, and Wangui Mugai, to name just a handful.

In addition to the wonderful slate of panels, posters, roundtables, and path-breaking keynotes by Ruth Richardson and Martin Gorsky, the conference organisers created an engaging set of social events to suit a variety of tastes from a medical movie night to a pub quiz. The closing reception and dinner at the Pen Factory represented a final opportunity for relaxed conversations over delicious food and local beers (although, as an American, I did wonder about the location of the fish and chips/meat pies). For me and I think it is safe to say the vast majority of the participants, the annual meeting for the Society for the Social History of Medicine in Liverpool provided an ideal venue to discuss deep questions about the history of medicine and the place for subaltern voices in the histories that we write. Moreover, the conversations, presentations, and libations in Liverpool left me excited for next year's conference.

Christopher D. E. Willoughby
Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture
New York Public Library

Resuscitation, Reanimation and the Modern World

'Resuscitation, Reanimation and the Modern World' was held on 5–6 October 2018 at the Maison Française d'Oxford. With five panels, a keynote lecture and a workshop session, the conference welcomed twelve speakers from the UK, Europe and North America, as well as 20 delegates. The one and a half-day conference was organised by Dr Marie Thébaud-Sorger (Maison Française d'Oxford/CNRS) and Dr Jennifer Wallis (Imperial College London) and was generously supported by the British Society for the History of Science (BSHS), the Diseases of Modern Life project and the Faculty of History at the University of Oxford, the Maison Française d'Oxford, the Society for the Social History of Medicine (SSHM) and the Royal Historical Society (RHS).

The conference was envisaged as a means of bringing together scholars from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds and career stages who were working on resuscitation and/or reanimation. The papers that were selected for inclusion following our call for papers covered a variety of topics but all

worked together unusually well, with clear links and points of discussion. Much of the conference investigated the idea of boundaries – most obviously the boundary between life and death, but also the bridging of disciplinary boundaries, with resuscitation emerging as a simultaneously spiritual, social, medical and psychological experience. Several papers highlighted the enduring anxiety about the correct determination of death: the fear of live burial (Laurence Talairach, Toulouse University/CAK, Paris), the possibilities and perils of modern cryonics (Barry Murnane, University of Oxford; Matthew Holmes, University of Cambridge) and the thorny problem of declaring miracles (Alessandro Laverda, University of Leicester). The theme of boundaries was also evident in some unexpected areas, such as the impact of gender and ideas about propriety in relation to resuscitation practices. Whilst some practitioners worried about the prospect of having to undress their patients, French newspapers of the 1950s capitalised on the erotic connotations of the mouth-to-mouth technique of resuscitation, with one paper captioning a photograph: 'Non, ce n'est pas une scène d'amour!' (Charles-Antoine Wanecq, CHSP, Paris).

As well as boundaries, the conference highlighted many areas of convergence. Resuscitation has been co-opted into and shaped, broader debates through time: about religious ritual (Anton Serdeczny, EPHE, Paris), infant burial practices (Hannah Elmer, Columbia University), the dissemination of medical knowledge through film and television (Caitjan Gainty, King's College London) and community support for rescue efforts (Alex Bamji, University of Leeds). Within the history of medicine, resuscitation has been incorporated into discussions about public health – in terms of concerns about the infective potential of mouth-to-mouth methods, for example, but also as a symbol of public-spirited medicine, such as the Order of Malta's 'Breath Donation' campaigns of the 1960s. A further area of convergence was the intersection between medical and lay communities in generating resuscitative and respiratory knowledge, from the Ship Captain's Medical Guide for seafarers (Tim Carter, Norwegian Centre of Maritime and Diving Medicine, Bergen) to the Bragg-Paul pulsator that was developed with the direct input of the patient (Coreen McGuire, University of Bristol).

The keynote lecture by Iwan Morus (Aberystwyth University) explored the public faces of resuscitation and reanimation: the galvanization experiments of Benjamin Ward Richardson and his 'monster coil', the spectacular demonstrations of Nikola Tesla who made himself a part of his electrical apparatus and the 'electric body' of the telegraph worker.

As an experiment of our own, a workshop session allowed delegates to get in touch with their creative side: collage materials were provided and participants invited to produce a visual record of the papers they had heard, with background music provided by a playlist of 'Songs to do CPR to' (put together by the New York-Presbyterian Perelmans Heart

Institute, available at <https://www.nyp.org/cpr/#spotify>). Several participants surprised themselves with their artistic handiwork, as well as expressing an interest in adapting the session for use in undergraduate teaching. For those with less creative sensibilities, there was plenty of time to discuss the connections between papers over cheese and wine at the Maison Française and dinner at Oxford's Royal Oak pub.



Credit: Rosemary Cresswell

Just as resuscitation itself might be characterised as a moment of possibility, 'Resuscitation, Reanimation and the Modern World' suggested that resuscitation as a topic of study is rich with possibilities. Going forward, we hope to maintain and expand the network of scholars established at the conference by organising further events, publications and workshops.

Jennifer Wallis
Imperial College, London

The Body in Colonial India

The colloquium took place on 7 July 2018 at Goldsmiths, University of London and proved to be a fantastic opportunity for all scholars involved. The event consisted of three seminar-style paper presentations and a roundtable session with six participants who are at all stages of their academic careers—from MA students to post-PhD scholars. Kate Imy (University of North Texas) organised the event in collaboration with Erica Wald (Goldsmiths) and Teresa Segura-Garcia (Universitat Pompeu Fabra). The 'Body in Colonial India' working group began in 2016 as a partnership between Dr Segura-Garcia and Julia Hauser (University of Kassel). These international connections have continued to expand since then, bringing together organisers from the US, Germany, Barcelona and the UK. This event was kindly supported by the Society for the Social History of Medicine, Goldsmiths, UNT-International and the Royal Historical Society.

Conference participants focused on the multiple and contested, meanings of 'the body' and 'bodies' in the history of colonial India. Roundtable participants discussed a fantastic range of topics that included women's musical performances (Sinjini Chatterjee), borderland surveillance (Zenab Ahemd), alcohol (Sarbjit Mitra), nationalist bodily policing of minority

communities (Nabaparna Ghosh), legal regulations of women's bodies (Kanika Sharma) and power in the medical profession (Arnab Chakraborty). The seminar papers examined princely self-presentation in the state of Baroda (Segura-Garcia), Nepalese soldiers' performances of purification in the First World War (Imy) and British soldiers' recreation and health under the East India company (Wald). The full-day of sessions provided ample opportunity for scholars to discuss the nuances of their work and gain valuable insight from other participants. The Q&A format for the seminar papers and roundtable enabled discussion of rich topics such as how to find sources, thinking with categories such as leisure and gossip and the racialization of drink in both colonial and nationalist politics.

The event happened to (perhaps unluckily!) coincide with England's participation in the World Cup quarter-finals. This meant that a handful of confirmed participants were unable to make it to the event as planned. Nonetheless, this gave the colloquium an even more welcoming and intimate vibe and enabled all participants to network and exchange ideas regardless of the stage of their careers. The colloquium began in the morning, continued informally over a catered lunch and concluded just before dinner. Thanks to the support of various sponsors, meals and registration were free for all participants. Conference participants were able to combat the post-match traffic and continue their discussions over dinner at the colonial-themed restaurant Dishoom in King's Cross. We were happy to facilitate discussions between MA students, ABD PhD students, post-docs, early career scholars and established senior scholars.

The planning of the 'Body in Colonial India' event understandably hit some roadblocks and delays because of the UK university strike, which hurt participation overall. Nonetheless, the 'Body in Colonial India' generated interest that went far beyond the event itself. Over thirty scholars from seven countries and four continents expressed a desire to learn more about this and related, events. Drs Imy, Segura-Garcia, Hauser and Wald met in August via online conference call to organise future collaborations. They are having a follow-up meeting in September. The group has plans to apply for funding from the Fritz Thyssen foundation to organize another event in Europe (Spain or Germany). We also hope to apply for funding from M.S. Merian – R. Tagore International Centre of Advanced Studies 'Metamorphoses of the Political' to host another event in India. We believe that our success generating interest in this event will ensure our success in future events. Drs Imy, Segura-Garcia and Wald hope to assemble a panel for the next European Conference on South Asian Studies in Vienna. From 19–20 April, 2019, Dr Imy will be hosting a conference entitled 'Imperial Legacies of 1919' at the University of North Texas. Target themes include 'Gendering War and Peace', 'Anti-colonial movements' and 'War Psychology, Health and Trauma'. This event, therefore, offers many opportunities for discussion related to the 'Body in Colonial India' and will build off of the connections made

during that event. Our ultimate goal is to put together a fantastic special issue on 'The Body in Colonial India' in a leading peer-reviewed journal.

We are grateful to the SSHM for helping to make this collaboration possible.

Kate Imy
University of North Texas

Comparative Histories of HIV/AIDS in Europe

I had the pleasure of taking part in a symposium on the Comparative Histories of HIV/AIDS in Europe at Birkbeck University on 19 July 2018. The symposium, which also received support from the Society for the Social History of Medicine, coincided with a month-long public Festival of AIDS Cultures and Histories which took place in London and Amsterdam. Sixteen scholars from throughout Europe, working in the fields of history, anthropology, curation and literature and theatre studies took part in this day-long symposium. In fact, the inter-disciplinary nature of the symposium was one of its main strengths and successes, offering participants new insights into the impact of HIV/AIDS, but also to new approaches and methods of researching HIV/AIDS in Europe, both comparatively and transnationally.

The symposium was divided up into five sessions of two speakers. Each speaker had five minutes to introduce their pre-circulated paper, which was followed by comments from a discussant, after which point the discussion was opened up to the rest of the group. This format suited the objectives of the symposium which was to encourage comparative perspectives and to consider resonances and dissonances between the topics discussed. These topics ranged from public AIDS education campaigns in 1980s Ireland, to the role of the theatre in helping to disperse and implement the Swedish state's official sexual politics, to the role of religion and radical HIV/AIDS activism in Great Britain, to the struggles of documenting the history of HIV/AIDS in museums in the Netherlands and France, as well as papers on the impact of HIV/AIDS in East Germany, South Wales and Nova Scotia and the fallout from the opening of an AIDS hospice in Rome in 1988.

That these topics were not confined to one locality or theme led to interesting comparisons and comments. For example, while only one paper specifically focused on religion, it was interesting that religion/faith and the role of the Church almost always came up in each session as a point of discussion. Another interesting point of discussion was how the term 'progressive' as applied to certain countries can be extremely misleading when researching the response of certain countries to HIV/AIDS. Dirk Gindt, for example, in his paper on 'HIV and AIDS, Performance and Sexual Politics of the Swedish Welfare State', noted that Sweden, often characterised as 'progressive', was one of the first countries to criminalise HIV

non-disclosure and to shut down gay saunas and video clubs in 1987. In contrast, I noted that this was the opposite case in Ireland. 1980s Ireland is often characterised as conservative, yet no attempts were made to close down gay saunas, rather the state introduced legislation in 1988 and 1989 protecting individuals from discrimination based on their sexual orientation and from dismissal based on a positive HIV/AIDS diagnosis. Other interesting questions/comments which emerged were: how do we account for the impact of HIV/AIDS on children and women? - two groups particularly overlooked in the current historiography on HIV/AIDS, which is primarily an adult male dominated narrative. What do we mean by HIV/AIDS activism? What counts as activism? To what extent was the experience of HIV/AIDS different in urban and provincial regions? Why are there now so many scholars working on the history of HIV/AIDS? Who gets represented when discussing HIV/AIDS?

The conference concluded with a final session which allowed participants to reflect on the day's proceedings and to discuss possible future plans which might emerge from the symposium. Some very interesting ideas were suggested, including an edited collection, a travelling exhibition on the history of HIV/AIDS, which could be adapted to each national context and a possible research project on history of HIV/AIDS in Europe and beyond. This, I believe, would make for a welcome contribution to contextualising the history of HIV/AIDS, particularly helping to move away from the current USA-centric narrative on the history of HIV/AIDS. It would also help to place those who were affected by HIV/AIDS, but whose experiences have been overlooked (children and women) into the history of HIV/AIDS. A debt of gratitude is owed to the organisers of the symposium, Dr Janet Weston, Dr Hannah Elizabeth and Prof. Matt Cook for making the symposium a reality and especially for creating a friendly and relaxed atmosphere throughout the day, which certainly helped to encourage a lively and fruitful discussion. On a personal note I would like to thank the Society for the Social History of Medicine for providing me with a bursary to take part in this symposium. Your support was greatly appreciated.

Patrick James McDonagh
European University Institute, Florence

Comparative Histories of HIV/AIDS in Europe

This workshop, sponsored by the Society for the Social History of Medicine, took place over the course of one day, addressing various aspects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Europe from across its nearly four-decade history. Organisers Matt Cook (Birkbeck), Janet Weston (LSHTM) and Hannah Elizabeth (LSHTM) brought together a range of scholars from a variety of disciplines and perspectives, each with a different geographic focus, which resulted in consistently stimulating

discussion through the day and proposals for future collaboration.

The ten speakers were split into five sessions of two presentations each. Themes addressed ranged from grassroots activism and prevention campaigns to works of theatre and performance that consider HIV/AIDS to comparative studies that examined prevention and education outside of urban centres, in peripheries and more rural areas. Indeed, as discussion built up over the course of the day, many of the classifications and binaries often associated with the epidemic came under question. What exactly, the group came to ask, constitutes an activist, or activist work? Without discrediting the work done by many self-proclaimed or recognized activists, the group found it useful to think about new conceptions of the term and how adhesion to common narratives about activism often elides many of the smaller-scale and lesser-known efforts of all kinds. This question was also related to discussions of the role of religion and religious institutions and the need to avoid generalizing totalities in this regard especially. Indeed, two papers discussed Catholic Church-related initiatives that in many senses might be deemed 'activist'. The group also talked a great deal about visibility, a pressing question both for those working on collecting and preserving histories in museum and public humanities work and for those seeking to tell such histories in their academic writing.

The variety of geographic focuses and methodological approaches also pointed up the need to understand the epidemic as at once a transnational question with specific local realities. Each time the discussion moved further into the territory of one of these poles, the necessity to consider the other always re-entered the conversation.

One last overarching and recurring point of discussion was 'why now?' The group reflected repeatedly and through the points made by several of the papers upon why so much and so many different kinds of work on HIV/AIDS are being done at present. This question also led to reflection upon the decidedly historical scope of some of the papers: three of them focused exclusively on the 1980s. These papers and the discussions they generated raised some of the challenges inherent to writing the history (and histories) of HIV/AIDS. Two papers addressed challenges related to the presentation of these histories in museums, while another described a project attempting to create an interactive map of HIV/AIDS policy across Europe historically. The array of specializations and areas of focus of the participants allowed for a range of feedback for each speaker on their work.

The workshop format placed an emphasis on feedback and collaboration. The pre-circulation of papers a month before the event allowed the participants time to become familiar with each presenter's work. Each two-person session had a chair and a discussant to help facilitate the conversation. Because all papers had been read beforehand, presentations were extremely short and most of the day was spent in discussion, much of it drawing upon not only single papers or

the two papers in a session, but as the day went on, across several or all of the presentations that had been made.



AIDS counselling services offered by AIDS-Koordination NRW.

Credit: Wellcome Collection

Given the small size of the group and the roundtable setup of the classroom at Birkbeck where they met, it did not take long for a friendly atmosphere to settle in alongside the rigor of the presentations and discussions. The sharing of ideas and resources was constant throughout the day, as were plans to stay in touch and talk of future collaboration, including the possibility of an edited volume of the workshop's proceedings. The day ended with the group's attendance at a reading of the play *Sunday's Child*, which was part of the AIDS Histories and Cultures Festival that took place in London and Amsterdam this summer and a reception afterwards.

Brian DeGrazia
New York University

2018 Postgraduate Medical Humanities Conference

This year's conference highlighted the interdisciplinary nature of the medical humanities in ways that are often unexpected. What struck me the most were the many papers that drew connections between the medical and the artistic. Of the eleven panels convened four had papers exploring this connection. Whether it was through film, glasswork, paintings, or narratives the two days showcased how health, anatomy

and illness find expression visually. During the first panel of the first day, Alice Zamboni's study of the impact anatomical knowledge had on seventeenth-century Dutch artists. The intersection between medicine and art in this paper goes beyond the need in both fields for anatomical knowledge and seeks to assess the circulation of anatomical knowledge in the Dutch Republic. The exchange of anatomical knowledge through manuals and textbooks for artists and physicians highlights the centrality of publications during the early modern period as vehicles of information. Of a very different nature was the paper on the relationship between depictions of corpulence in American film noir and the medicalisation of eating. It highlighted how overemphasising individual responsibility for weight control and maintaining a healthy body overshadowed other problems the individual might be suffering. The films underlined individual responsibility through the concept of undesirability, the excess fat of the characters was the external expression of a character flaw, the inability to control their appetites. The undercurrent of this paper was the notion that people's perceptions of each other physicality, in these case someone's obesity, often carried undue pressure on a person self-image. The influence of other people's perception was again present during Andrew Williams' short film *Boudiccae* shown during the final panel of the conference. In it, Williams interviews the mothers of some of his patients who suffer severe disability. While the film draws attention to the daily struggles of caring for a disabled child it also explores the relationships these children have with their contemporaries, especially the aspect of socialising and how this affects the child own ability to cope with their disease.

In contrast art has also been used to preserve the memory of those that have died of incurable disease as the paper 'Art lives on forever': Artistic Activism and Depictions of the American Aids Crisis by Emily Gates demonstrated. The lack of response from the US government was the starting point of research for this paper but what remained was the effort done by the families of those suffering or those that had died from AIDS. Their art work sought to keep their memory alive but also to remind everyone of the importance of action. Action in getting everyone screened to avoid unknown spreading of the disease. Action to continue searching for a cure.

Art as memoir, memoir of the recovery of life, was likewise present in one of the last papers of the conference. Davinia Fitzpatrick explored the power of physical pleasure in the midst of grief and of the blurry line between the living and those recently deceased. Fitzpatrick narrates in the third person her own journey during the initial months of widowhood revealing that the deep pain awakened a desire for independence and agency that required a self-rediscovering. The narration was poignant, brave and enlightening in equal parts and demonstrated the ever present connection between the body and emotions.

The importance of the unity of the body and spirit was likewise present during the screening of the documentary

Fixed: The Science/Fiction of Human Enhancement, which was one of the highlights of the conference. Questioning the pros and cons of the different aspects of human enhancement the documentary explores the lives of disabled people and the desires or objections to enhancement. While the issues of the costs were raised and thus the accessibility of bionic limbs or more ergonomic wheelchairs, it was the questions asked about the type of human beings we wanted to be and ultimately the type of society we wished to create that caught the attention of the audience. As one of the speakers said: 'We have to ask ourselves: do we want a society where everyone is the same because all disabilities, all differences have been removed and therefore there is no judgement or do we want a society where people have learnt to be kind and accepting towards each other because they have come to understand that we are all equal even though we are all different?' These and other aspects from the film led to discussions that extended well past the Q&A and into the conference dinner that followed.

Marystella Ramirez Guerra
RWTH Aachen University

2018 Postgraduate Medical Humanities Conference

Since its inception in 2014, the Postgraduate Medical Humanities Conference has become a leading annual event for postgraduate and early career researchers working within the field of the medical humanities. The fifth conference, which took place at University of Exeter from 7–8 June 2018, built on the success and momentum of previous years' events. The conference aims to provide an environment for postgraduate and early career researchers, working with a broad spectrum of disciplinary perspectives and methodologies related to the field of medical humanities, to exchange ideas. This year, the conference was attended by forty seven delegates from a wide range of different disciplines, institutions and national contexts. A number of speakers travelled internationally to attend the conference and we also hosted a large number of international students currently based at UK institutions. The international and interdisciplinary character of the delegate list ensured that the conference was representative of the broad range of perspectives within medical humanities today.

The conference's academic programme included eleven panels on various subjects related to the medical humanities as well as two keynote lectures and a brief talk on funding opportunities for postgraduate researchers. Thomas Bray, Medical Humanities Grants Adviser at the Wellcome Trust, opened the conference by giving a brief talk on funding opportunities available through the Wellcome. By incorporating an introductory session on funding opportunities available for postgraduate and early career researchers, the conference aimed to highlight routes into

further academic study and thus facilitate the professional development of attendees.

Following the opening remarks, Dr Steven Kapp from Exeter's EGENIS Centre for the Study of Life Sciences, gave the opening keynote speech, titled 'Exploring Diagnosis: Autism and Neurodiversity' on the first morning of the conference. The lecture explored differences in attitudes between autistic and non-autistic people towards autism and highlighted some of the wider social and psychological implications surrounding diagnostic labelling practises. Through a discussion of the narratives of autistic activists, Dr Kapp's keynote also addressed the neurodiversity and autism civil rights movement and its relation to the social identities, lived experiences and psychological wellbeing of autistic people. The lecture incorporated a presentation by another member of the University of Exeter EGENIS Exploring Diagnosis research project. This year's event was the first instance of collaboration between the Postgraduate Medical Humanities Conference and EGENIS. By bringing together expertise from the humanities and the social sciences from across the University, the conference provided a platform for productive and thought-provoking discussions regarding medicine, health and the cultural authority of scientific practice.

Dr Kapp's keynote speech was followed by the conference's first round of parallel panels. The panel structure for the conference was designed to provide an overview of various areas of interest within medical humanities scholarship and facilitate dialogue amongst researchers working within the field. The panels were organised around shared themes and research concerns, rather than traditional disciplinary boundaries. A number of panels drew together research that addressed medical issues from social science, historical and literary perspectives. Panels such as 'Reproduction and Medical Technologies' and 'Medical Approaches to Disorders' explored ethical, legal and social issues surrounding medical practice and diagnosis.

Following the parallel panel sessions on the first day of the conference, a public engagement event was held in the early evening. The event consisted of film screening of Regan Brashear's documentary film 'Fixed: the Science/Fiction of Human Enhancement', alongside an expert panel discussion. The panellist for the event included Professor Susan Kelly, director of the Health, Technology and Society Research Group within the department of Sociology, Philosophy and Anthropology at the University of Exeter, Eleanor Lisney, a disability rights activist and founding member of the disabled women's collective Sisters of Frida and Dr Andrew Williams, a paediatrician and winner of the 2015 WellChild Doctor Award. The panel discussion that proceeded the screening addressed issues raised by the film, touching on topics such as the ethics of human enhancement technologies, social inequalities in terms of access to medical technologies and the value judgements involved in medical treatment.

The second day of the conference was set in motion by University of Cambridge History and Philosophy of Science

Department Member, Dr Sarah Bull's, keynote speech, 'Book-Made Medicine: Plasticity and the Uses of Medical Print in Victorian Britain'. Dr Bull's lecture explored how the medium of print conditioned the various ways in which medical knowledge was disseminated to audiences in Britain during the nineteenth century. Following Dr Bull's keynote speech, there was a short question and answer session before the parallel panel sessions for the second day of event resumed. A number of panels in the second day of the conference grouped researchers from the disciplines of history, literary studies and politics together. Panels such as 'Psychiatry', 'Medicine and The Body' and 'Gender in Medicine' explored the interrelationship between medicine and gender norms from various different disciplinary perspectives. In the feedback forms that were circulated following the event, delegates commented positively on the variety of research themes that were addressed during the event.

The conference provided a relaxed environment for postgraduate students and early career researchers with an interest in the medical humanities to share their ideas and network with researchers working in different disciplines relevant to the wider field. It was felt that the organising committee comprised of postgraduate students working in the field of medical humanities were well placed to understand the concerns and interests of other postgraduate researchers. The 2018 PGMHC was organised by three postgraduate research students based at the University of Exeter, namely Ellena Deeley from the Department of English, Boglarka Kiss from the Department of Sociology, Philosophy and Anthropology and Marsha Wubbels from the Department of History. University of Bristol postgraduate students Louise Benson James and Alex Morden Osborne (who are both members of the Department of English) also served as the co-ordinators for the event. The student-led committee was assisted in planning and running the event by University of Exeter PGR Support Officer Cathryn Baker and PGR and ECR Engagement Administrator Charlotte Juggins. The conference received financial support from University of Exeter's Researcher Led Initiative Award, Exeter's Annual Fund as well as the Society for the Social History of Medicine. The conference organisers wish to thank the SSHM for their support as well as all those in attendance who contributed to making the event a success.

Ellena Deeley
PGMHC organising committee 2018

Faith in Reform: Anniversaries, Memory and Mental Health in International Historical Perspective

This workshop – funded by the Society for the Social History of Medicine, the Institute of Applied Health Research at the University of Birmingham, History at the University of Huddersfield and the Centre for the History of the Emotions at

Queen Mary University of London – was held, aptly, on the 70th anniversary of the British National Health Service. This year also marks the bicentenary of two of England's oldest 'modern' asylums, the West Riding Asylum in Wakefield and Staffordshire General Asylum, as well as the 200th anniversary of the McLean Asylum for the Insane in Massachusetts (US) and the first Somerset Hospital in Cape Town, South Africa. With this in mind, the conference organisers Rob Ellis (University of Huddersfield), Jennifer Wallis (Queen Mary University of London) and Rebecca Wynter (University of Birmingham) wanted the day to build upon the significance of anniversaries in order to explore memory and mental health. The day included PhD students, early career researchers and established scholars and a range of papers that featured places and practices in East and Western Europe, Africa, India, North America and the Caribbean.

After a brief introduction to the event by Rebecca Wynter, the first panel was based around the theme of 'Legacy'. Leonard Smith (University of Birmingham, UK), Rory du Plessis (University of Pretoria, South Africa) and Sarah Ann Pinto (Victoria, University of Wellington, New Zealand) all looked at the histories of various asylums in colonial contexts through different narratives, from both the staff and patient's perspective. This led to questions on the rhetoric of humanitarian impulses and to what degree is there faith in humanity? The use of case notes also raised the question of how researchers navigate the methodological issues of reading medical records and how or if we can reach the deep underlying reality of the sources.

Exploring the concept of 'Re/formation', Ana Antic (University of Exeter, UK) and Marcia Holmes and Charlie Williams (Birkbeck, University of London, UK) looked at ideologically-informed practice through an international lens. Focusing on various forms of treatment imposed upon mental health patients, this panel successfully integrated economics, politics, science and history into concise papers that initiated discussions about how we can continue to move the field of mental health studies in the post-war period forward and how we understand psychiatric practice outside of institutions.

When looking at 'Remembrance', Eric J. Engstrom (Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany), Katherine Rawling (University of Leeds, UK) and Verusca Calabria (Nottingham Trent University, UK) each explored the fluidity and malleability of using records to analyse how psychiatry is remembered. As such, this panel raised several questions surrounding the issue of agency; who dictates the agency within the sources we employ when investigating the history of mental health? Following this discussion there was a consensus that we need to think more about the politicisation of records in terms of how we inform policy and how research can be interpreted and used or misused in relation to informing care and change. The word 'institutionalisation', which was used several times throughout the day, is itself politicised and we need to be careful about how we use such terminology. Therefore it is vital scholars consider these larger

questions when conducting micro-studies into the lives of mental health patients and institutions.

This discussion led fittingly into the final panel of the day, which explored 'Heritage'. Carol Seigel (Freud Museum, London, UK), Elizabeth Nelson (Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis, USA) and Carolyn Gibbeson (Sheffield Hallam University, UK) all explored how to navigate public history, academic history and heritage. It is important to consider how these institutions have been memorialised outside of the academy, which leads back to the question of how we can relate such studies, which were so brilliantly conducted throughout the day, to the issues of mental health care and awareness today.

In an attempt to conclude what was a fascinating day, Waltraud Ernst (Oxford Brookes University, UK) led the plenary and discussion. One key question she posed centred on presenting narratives of faith in reform and analyses of anniversaries, memory and mental health: how do we as scholars, she asked, represent them as something authentic? This then fed into further debate on the use of narratives and the role of scholars to analyse and deconstruct.

Similarly, the reconstruction of memory and narratives means researchers are left with a conundrum about who speaks for people who have been in institutions or treated as psychiatric patients, but as Ernst asked, what then are we researching ultimately, what are we trying to reform and in what do we have faith? This led the discussion full circle, back to the title of the workshop itself. What are the tropes of faith in reform and faith and reform? As the researchers at the event showed, we seek to understand the past and the remnants around us today, but perhaps what we need to do more of, is to try to understand the faith that reformers had in the past. This workshop was a perfect stepping stone in beginning to think about how we can achieve this. Such discussions will be explored further in the edited collection that is to follow from the workshop, which will continue to analyse the complexity of patient memory and narratives and the methodological frameworks scholars use.

Sophie Allen
Newman University

SSHM CALL FOR PAPERS

EAHMH Conference: Sense and Nonsense S3N\$e & n□nβ★Nz^e

Date: 27–30 August 2019
Venue: University of Birmingham, UK
Deadline: 30 January 2019

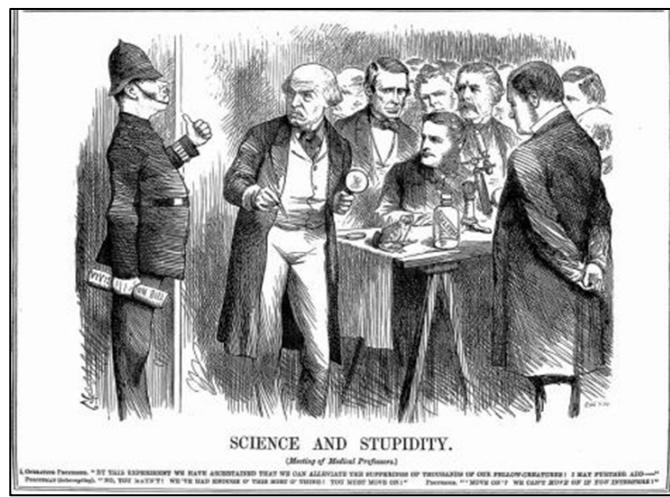
This biennial conference of the European Association for the History of Medicine and Health marks the 30th anniversary of the Association since its founding conference in Strasbourg in

1989. The title of the conference has been chosen to recognise key themes at the heart of medical history debates and discussions and will take place in the heart of England, at the University of Birmingham.

Confirmed keynote speakers include Professor Ludmilla Jordanova (University of Durham), Professor Robert Jütte (University of Stuttgart) and Dr Vanessa Heggie (University of Birmingham). Expert sessions on public engagement and social media, among others, will also be run by Dr Vanessa Heggie and Alice Roberts, television presenter and Professor of Science Engagement (University of Birmingham) specifically for early career scholars on the first day of the conference.

In the most literal of senses, the Scientific Board welcomes abstracts that will explore the history of sense perception, singularly or collectively and within medicine and health globally over the broadest of chronologies. Centring on touch, taste, smell, sight, sound or the heightened, honed, dulling, disability or loss of senses, or touching on their employment through food, pain, analgesia, polluted streets or pestiferous zones—and the emotional responses elicited—this conference encourages engagement with the emerging field of sensory history and its potential to revisit many familiar topics in fresh ways and provoke new insights. The centrality of the senses to medicine and health cuts across time periods and is apparent throughout the ancient and modern worlds, although the reliability of the senses have not always been accepted without question. At times, for example, ‘seeing is not believing’ through fakery or faith, hallucinations or delusions. And while not all periods have valued sight, neither has every practitioner cared or dared to touch their patients—all senses, like touch, having equally been gendered, if not varied with class, age and race or shaped by medical condition, comfort or neurodiversity.

While the five senses may have been recognised and embraced during the Enlightenment as the route to all knowledge, it was during this ‘age of reason’ that the so-called Western World and its colonies witnessed the rise of the asylum. Care became central for those who appeared to lose their senses or who were thought only capable of nonsense, in part because they were widely recognised as having human sensibilities and sensations and not those of animals. The senses and the action of the surroundings on them became instrumental in decisions about design and treatment and people considered to be mentally ill or incapacitated became part of a growing body of patients who were isolated from communities. Periodically, due to war, migration and urbanisation, the senses have been overwhelmed by encounters with unfamiliar or rapidly-changing worlds in which amplified sights, smells, noises and even vibrations were held potentially to precipitate episodes of mental ill-health.



Both the history of the senses and of mental health and illness have been involved in paradigm shifts in the discipline of history and this forms another strand to our theme ‘Sense and Nonsense’. Often new paradigms, both in historical fields and medicine, provoke aggressive responses and opposition, especially from those with the greatest investment in orthodox practices. Equally, in crowded medical marketplaces, alternative healers were very quickly identified by their rivals as ‘quacks’ and, just as the hierarchy of the senses was periodically challenged, so too were hierarchies of healers. Contested knowledge has led some figures to exaggerate claims and bred scepticism among experts and various publics, no more so than in our own destabilised ‘post-truth’ world of trickery and ‘alternative facts’. While this has bred much confusion historically, it has also led a return to rationality, objectivity and common sense. As often, it has encouraged trust in the illusory, the paranormal or the sixth sense. Ultimately, ‘Sense and Nonsense’ have always played a part in the way people and populations have tried to make sense of health and illness.

We particularly welcome proposals for panels touching on these and other topics, including, but not limited to:

- Epistemologies of the senses through time
- Animal, human, inter-species and trans-human senses
- Reading non-verbal signals and uncovering the rationale behind premodern medicines
- Extra/sensory perception and its metaphors across cultures and clinics
- Visual cultures and those of taste, sound, scent and touch
- Looking/seeing, listening/hearing, touching, smelling and tasting in medical education, examination and diagnosis
- Energy, chakras, meditation, mindfulness and the senses and their management
- Pain, torture, itching, scratching, numbing and sedating as experience, crime, punishment or therapy
- Hyper-sensitivity, diversity, ability or disability through the senses, including burns, light sensitivity, synesthesia, acute hearing or sight loss
- Insensibility, drugs and psychoactive substances

- Enabling technologies and technologies of touch, tactile imagery and haptic healing
- Material culture and experiences of space through the senses, health, illness or as patients
- Feeling and feelings
- Mental capacity, signs of reason, neurological signs and auras
- Fever, chills, hallucination, delusion and trauma
- Nonsense, speaking in tongues, gibberish and jargon
- Paradigm shifts in medicine and medical history
- Ethics, experimentation and the return to common sense
- Experiments, therapies or designs using the senses or sensory deprivation
- Making sense of medicine and translating ideas into practice
- Geographies of the senses; virtual worlds and technology

Individual submissions will be received until 30 January 2019 and should comprise a 250-word abstract, including five key words and a one-page CV with contact information. Panel submissions should ideally include three papers (each with 250-word abstract, keywords and short CV), a chair and an initial introductory 100-word justification. If you wish to organise a roundtable, please include the names of participants and short 500-word abstract. We also invite poster presentations and ideas for novel sessions. As this is an anniversary year, the organisers will also be collecting and displaying images and items commemorating the work and activities of the EAHMH since the Association's founding. Please contact us about anything you are happy to share. All submissions should be sent to eahmh2019@contacts.bham.ac.uk

UK Association for the History of Nursing

Date: 5 July 2019

Venue: The Friends' Meeting House, Cirencester

Deadline: 31 January 2019

The UK Association for the History of Nursing is hosting a one-day colloquium in collaboration with the European Association for the History of Nursing. The theme will be 'Histories of Humanitarian Nursing', but abstracts on other subjects related to nursing and healthcare history will be welcomed and considered. Selected papers will be presented at the Colloquium, and then further reviewed for possible publication in the 2019 issue of the Bulletin of the UK Association for the History of Nursing, or the 2020 issue of the European Journal for Nursing History and Ethics.

Nursing, as an occupation committed to the relief of suffering, may be said to be a humanitarian endeavour. However, the notion of the 'humanitarian nurse' is a contested concept, embedded in a colonial past dominated by powerful

religious, political and military interests. Even the introduction of non-governmental organisations in the twentieth century, arguably, only replaced these power-bases with new sources of vested interest.

Although the organisers will be pleased to receive research-based papers on any theme relating to the history of nursing, we are particularly interested in bringing together works that critically interrogate the claim that nursing exists only to relieve suffering; analyse the notion of the 'humanitarian nurse' from a historical perspective; and locate the contribution of nursing within wider humanitarian debates.



A portrait of an army nurse. Watercolour drawing.

Credit: Wellcome Collection

A deeper understanding of nursing's historic roles and activities can help inform the current global debate on how to meet the unprecedented demands for humanitarian assistance. Although nurses remain the largest frontline healthcare providers in humanitarian and global health projects, the voice of nursing was marginalized in the debates that culminated in the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016. Recovering nurses' historical narratives may inform current requirements for nurses' education, and their preparation for, and recovery from humanitarian deployment. Attention to the history of humanitarian nursing will enable present-day leaders to protect nurses' wellbeing, security, and effectiveness in the multiplicity of roles and responsibilities that far exceed mere technical competency. It is intended that

the Colloquium will help inform not only the debates enveloping humanitarian nursing's conflicted historic role but also its contemporary challenges in navigating a global system where the concept of humanitarian space is increasingly under attack.

Abstracts should be no more than 300 words in length. In-text references are welcomed, but a reference list is not required. Please do not include footnotes or endnotes. Please ensure that your abstract includes information on: the background to your project; the methods used; your findings; and a discussion and conclusion. 'Works in progress' are welcomed; in these cases, the inclusion of 'preliminary findings' is sufficient. Please forward your abstract to webmaster@ukahn.org

Arrangements for the colloquium can be seen at www.ukahn.org

Bodies and Minds, Sickness and Soundness

Date: 13–14 June 2019

Venue: University of Bristol

Deadline: 31 January 2019.

The 2019 SSHM PG conference committee welcomes papers on any topic within the discipline of the social history of medicine and particularly encourage proposals for papers and panels that critically examine or challenge some aspect of the history of medicine and health. We welcome a range of methodological approaches, geographical regions and time periods.

Proposals should be based on new research from postgraduate students currently registered in a University programme. Paper submissions should include a 250-word abstract, including five key words and a short bio. Panel submissions should feature three papers, a chair and a 100-word panel abstract.

For postgraduate students not currently funded through an existing fellowship or grant, funding is available through the SSHM to help offset the costs associated with travel and accommodation. Upon acceptance of a paper, requests for bursaries should be submitted to the Executive Secretariat prior to the conference. If proposing a panel, please submit each of the individual papers/abstracts beforehand using the individual paper proposal form. More information and the submission portals can be found on our website

<https://sshmpgconference2019.blogs.bristol.ac.uk/>

All postgraduate delegates must register (or already be registered) as members of the Society for the Social History of Medicine. For more information about SSHM student membership, please see the journal subscription site. In addition to showcasing the latest postgraduate research, the conference will feature training workshops led by members of

the SSHM Executive Committee. Please direct queries about this event to the SSHM PG Conference admin team at sshm-pg-conference@bristol.ac.uk

Ailing Empires: Medicine, Science, and Imperialism

Date: 31 May 2019

Venue: University of Edinburgh

Deadline: 1 March 2019

Keynote speaker: Dr Samiksha Sehrawat, Newcastle University

Twitter: @AEconference

2018 has begun as a period of renewed public and academic debate over the history and legacies of colonialism. Among their many faults, detached inquiries regarding the supposed benefits of colonial endeavours, however, miss the significance of everyday experiences of empire as expressed in a range of historical, literary, and visual evidence.

'Ailing Empires' is a one-day symposium that seeks to explore the extent to which narratives of health, medicine and science are inextricably bound with experiences of empire and colonialism throughout the nineteenth and twentieth-centuries. Through focus on a range of colonial contexts, textualities and sources, this symposium hopes to address questions such as: How did different colonial empires instrumentalise medicine and science? What role did healthcare and/or science play within the respective colonial project? Is 'medical imperialism' a useful term across different colonial contexts? In what way(s) did exchanges between Western and non-Western medical knowledge function as contact zones? How can scholarship engage with legacies of colonial medicine in the postcolonial age?

To explore to these questions, we invite papers and presentations from a variety of disciplinary and comparative perspectives from across the humanities, and particularly encourage submissions from postgraduate and early-career researchers. We are delighted to be able to offer two travel bursaries of up to £100 each to PhD students, whose institutions or funding bodies do not reimburse travel expenses.

The following is an indicative, but by no means exhaustive, selection of the kinds of issues we would like to address:

- Medical imperialism
- Postcolonial legacies
- Control and resistance
- Medical encounters and knowledge exchange
- Medicine and ecology
- Mental health
- The doctor-patient encounter
- Missionaries and nurses
- Sex and gender
- Class and access/restriction

- Infrastructures
- Literary and visual representations
- Medicine and travel writing
- Authority and authorship
- Drugs and healing practices
- Hygiene, disease, and public health
- Health reform and policies

Please send proposals of no more than 300 words, along with a brief bio, to ailingempires2018@gmail.com. We invite the 'traditional' twenty-minute paper, as well as alternative formats of presentation. Please indicate in your email whether you would like to be considered for the PhD travel bursaries. Contact: Dr Sam Goodman (sgoodman@bournemouth.ac.uk); Dr Sarah Arens (sa245@st-andrews.ac.uk).

Liquid Modernity: Space, Place & Contemporary Drinking Cultures

Date: 11–12 April 2019

Venue: Centre for the Study of Journalism, Culture and Community, Bournemouth University.

Deadline: 9 January 2019

This two-day event seeks to draw together researchers interested in exploring the intersection of drink, space and place within contemporary culture, media, society and history. Proposals for twenty-minute papers are invited on any aspect of the theme from c.1970 to the present. The following is a list of indicative topics:

- Drink and nation, globalisation, Brexit
- Changing character of space and place within Daytime/night-time economies
- Coastal spaces as sites of abstinence/excess
- Drink and marginalised communities
- Pubs, bars and changing spaces of leisure (inc. gentrification, urban redevelopment, growth of microbreweries/micropubs, the 'local')
- Regionalism, drinking 'scenes'/localised drinking cultures, brew-tours
- Nature, rurality, and the idea of naturalness, health or wellbeing in relation to drinking
- Drinking in transient spaces, heterotopias or as part of travel
- Place in relation to production (e.g. terroir) and/or consumption
- Public vs private drinking
- Policing space and alcohol consumption
- Digital space and drinking (social media e.g. Untappd, Twitter, Facebook)

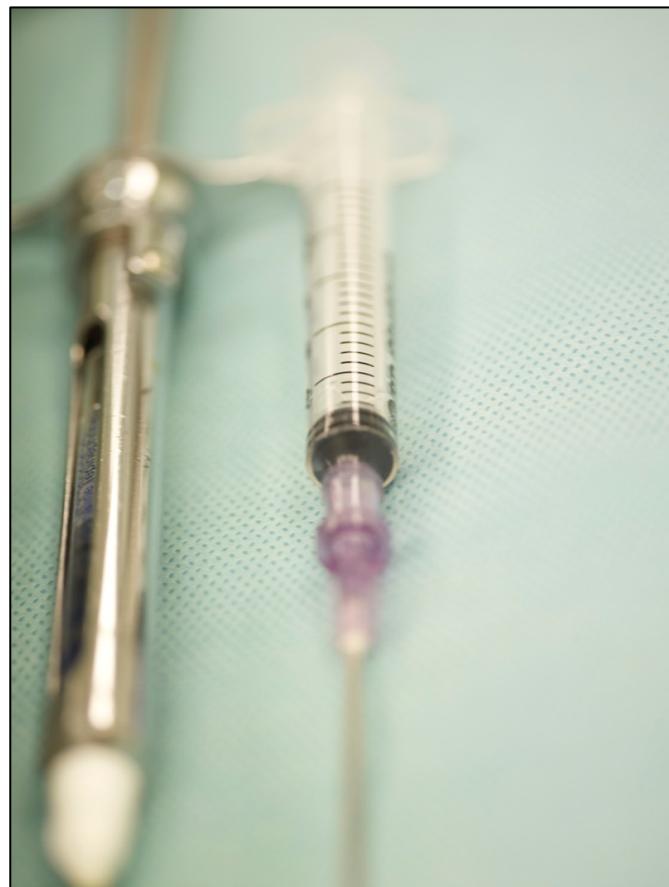
Abstracts of no more than 250 words should be submitted to David Alder, Sam Goodman and Iain MacRury at liquidmodernity2019@gmail.com.

SSHM UPCOMING EVENTS

How Scientific Objects End: A Workshop

Date: 3–4 December 2018

Venue: HPS, University of Cambridge



Syringe. Credit: Wellcome Collection

In his 2009 paper 'We have never been Whiggish (about Phlogiston)', Hasok Chang pointed at the difficulty of writing a history of the Chemical Revolution in terms of winners and losers, of new and old, of Oxygen and Phlogiston. Similarly, the forthcoming book Ether and Modernity (OUP, 2018) portrays a more complex image of the presence of the ether in the early twentieth century than usually depicted. Phlogiston and the Ether are indeed two favourite examples in traditional philosophies of scientific change: new theories and experiments supposedly proved those entities never to have existed and only wrongly considered as scientific. Post-hoc histories of such objects and the processes of their abandonment, however, are not necessarily neutral on the ontology of the objects and can often create a new entity, one that is certainly dead, but not necessarily equal to the one that

was supposedly killed. In other words, writing about dead scientific objects can turn into a process of object formation that perfectly demarcates the properties of the dead object in new ways.

This workshop addresses the afterlives of scientific objects by paying attention to the role played by the histories of defunct objects in their configuration qua deceased entities. Such narratives include not only later historical accounts but also the early 'obituaries' of the objects (written by the actors involved in their rejection), laboratory and museum catalogues (in the cases of instruments and other material objects) and pedagogical and popular accounts.

Locating Health: Regional Historical Perspectives on Human Care 1800–1948

Date: 11 January 2019

Venue: Humanities Building, University of Nottingham

Keynote speaker: Professor Christine Hallett, University of Huddersfield

This one-day workshop seeks to bring together researchers with an interest in the history and representations of healthcare, medicine, nursing, hospitals and public health in the UK between 1800 and 1948, with a particular focus on local and regional histories.

Over the course of the nineteenth century, healthcare became increasingly organised, centralised and professionalised, paving the way for the reforms of the twentieth century leading to a national healthcare system. But this process was piecemeal and haphazard, often dependent on local and even individual initiatives. Hospitals were funded by local subscriptions; reforms such as the introduction of professional nurses, district nursing and improvements to workhouse infirmaries occurred on a local basis and spread only gradually.

As a result, the experiences of patients, nurses, doctors and other care practitioners differed significantly according to geographical location, as well as by class, wealth and gender. This workshop seeks to highlight these local and regional differences and experiences in order to build up a more textured, nuanced picture of the development of healthcare in the industrial age.

This workshop is the first of a series to be held arising from the AHRC-funded project 'Florence Nightingale Comes Home for 2020', which examines the influence of Nightingale's upbringing in the Midlands on her work and ideas. This first workshop invites contributions from a wide range of scholars in order to develop insights into broader histories of health and care in a regional perspective.

Race, Gender and Technology in Science Fiction

Date: 25–27 April 2019

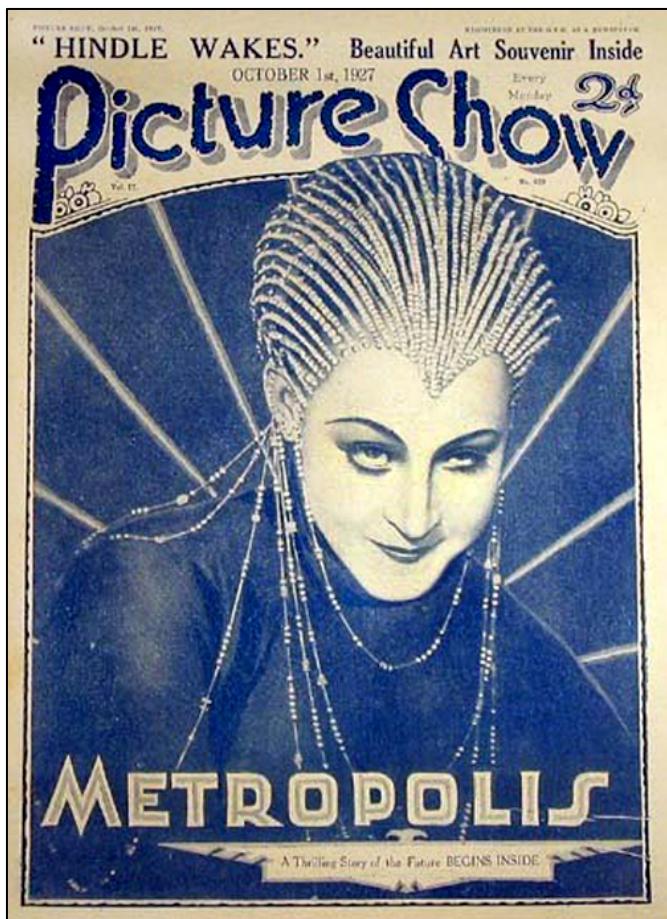
Venue: Maison Française, Oxford

This conference will examine the themes of race, gender and technology in science-fiction from the classical period to the present, in all media (print, film, television...) and from any continent.

Aliens, journeys into space, time travel, wormholes, parallel universes, dark matter, artificial intelligence, robots, cyborgs, self-replicating androids, super computers becoming self-aware, memory implants, optograms, secret weapons, autonomous objects, connected objects, enhanced reality, mass surveillance and the global panopticon, robocops, utopias, terraforming, galactic empires, future cities, technosociety, mutants, degeneration, dystopias... Whilst the focus in science-fiction studies has often been on the ethical dilemmas that accompany (real or anticipated) scientific innovations, this conference wishes instead to concentrate on the illuminations that science-fiction stories can bring to critical race theory and gender studies. Writers of science-fiction extrapolate from the realms of scientific knowledge or theory, or from technology, techniques, machines or instruments and thus envisage the possibilities of new social organisations, the appearance of new social facts, or new social norms. This conference aims primarily to explore the intersections between fictional science and the dynamics of race and gender.

How has anticipatory literature (including short stories, graphic novels, films, TV series...) interacted with the life sciences to question the biologisation of race and gender? How have its utopias/dystopias engaged with questions of gender, sexuality and empowerment? How have its scenarios addressed the African-American, Chicano/a, Asian-American, Native American experience, double-consciousness, colourblindness, whiteness or white privilege? How does science-fiction engage with history, the colonial past, Jim Crow or slavery? How has Afrofuturism changed in the digital age? Papers that investigate any of these topics are particularly welcome. Whilst the examples above, for the purposes of exposition, refer primarily to North America, we invite papers on science-fiction emanating from any geographical territory.

On the subject of technology, how have writers linked science, experimentation or techniques with self-identity, sexuality, social organisation, nationhood, or economic models, from socialist utopias to post-scarcity or reputation-based economies? What might be the material history of science-fiction artefacts? Papers that address these issues without explicitly engaging in critical race theory or gender studies are also very welcome. Papers may be disciplinary or multidisciplinary.



'Metropolis', 1927.
Credit: Wikimedia Commons

Science-fiction narratives typically imagine the enhanced performance of machines or bodies, including superpowers, by extrapolating from existing technological innovations over the progress of the centuries, such as communication over distance and manned flight in the nineteenth century, to cybernetics and space flight in the twentieth. In a word, science-fiction is anchored in history. Furthermore, it is common in science-fiction stories to discover that scientific and/or technological discoveries stem from societal and political changes, or at least that they are symmetrical. The texts and visual explorations of science-fiction posit technology as a powerful force driving the socio-political order, transforming bodies and the natural world, hybridizing the organic and the inorganic, blurring the boundaries between the individual and the collective and so on. In so doing, science-fiction gives material form to theories of progress and modernity born of industrial and post-industrial societies — as exemplified by the early Soviet science-fiction — through dystopian scenarios and by questioning our social use of technology today (for example, in the TV series *Black Mirror*).

Papers will address the historical context that produced specific narratives, such as the post-war periods, the cold war, the war on terror, the digital age, Brexit, etc. and their potential self-fulfilling outcomes, to the extent that fictional models can have a real impact on contemporary scientific research. They may also examine the influence of national traditions (such as Franco-British exchanges in the nineteenth

and twentieth centuries) and the growing importance of transmediality across national frontiers, such as the film adaptations of comics, mangas or graphic novels.

Joint Conference: Canadian Society for the History of Medicine (CSHM) and Canadian Association for the History of Nursing (CAHN)

Date: 1–3 June 2019

Venue: University of British Columbia

The 2019 joint meeting of the Canadian Society for the History of Medicine and the Canadian Association for the History of Nursing will take place June 1–3, 2019 at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, unceded *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* (Musqueam) territory. In conjunction with the 2019 Congress of the Humanities and Social Sciences, the Programme Committee calls for papers that address the theme of this year's Congress: 'Circles of Conversation'.

Scholars will be presenting research on the broadly-defined histories of medicine, healing, health and disease that explores conversations, debates and dialogues on these themes at the local, provincial, national and global levels. There will also be papers that critically and creatively explore the relationships between historians of health and medicine and the communities they influence and are influenced by, with a particular interest in relationships between historians and Indigenous communities. Questions can be addressed to the Programme Committee Co-Chairs:

- Dr Margaret Scaia, University of Victoria (mrscaia@uvic.ca)
Dr Whitney Wood, University of Calgary
• (whitney.wood@ucalgary.ca)

Topical Press Agency Medical Collection

Thanks to a grant from the Wellcome Trust, the Historic England Archive has completed a twelve-month project to conserve, digitise and catalogue a collection of 4071 photographs showing health and social care in the UK between 1938 and 1943.

The Medical Collection offers insights into the history of nursing, rehabilitation, medical procedures and healthcare in the years prior to the founding of the NHS. Wartime healthcare and nursing feature heavily, including auxiliary and military hospitals, improvised wards and medical developments such as blood transfusions and treatment of burns. Oral history interviews and a short film featuring interviews with nurses who trained in the 1940s and 1950s support the collection.



Student nurses observing treatment in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department at University College Hospital, 8 December 1941. (MED01/01/3542) Source: Historic England Archive

The photographs are each accompanied by a detailed caption and reveal a snapshot of 1930s and 1940s Britain: the fashions, technology and pastimes and a health service responding to the demands of a country at war. Significantly, many of the sites shown in the photographs have changed dramatically or have been destroyed or transformed, giving added significance to the collection as a photographic record. More information at: www.historicengland.org.uk/medical.

Search the digitised photographs using 'MED01' at archive.historicengland.org.uk. Low resolution images are available for free and high resolution images for personal non-commercial use can be ordered free of charge.

The Body Productive

Date: 8 December 2018

Venue: Birkbeck, University of London

www.thebodyproductive.com // Twitter: @productivebody

How are bodies produced under capitalism? How, in turn, does capitalism make bodies productive? How is the body (and knowledge of the body) shaped by demands of production, consumption and exchange, and how can these logics be resisted, challenged and overcome? These are the questions at the heart of François Guéry and Didier Deleule's *Productive Body*. First published in French in 1972, *The Productive Body* asks how the human body and its labour have been expropriated and re-engineered through successive stages of capitalism.

The *Productive Body* challenges us to rethink the relationships between the biological and the social; the body and the mind; power and knowledge; discipline and control. Finally, it invites us to think about the body as a site of resistance and revolutionary potential. At this one-day, interdisciplinary conference, we invite scholars and activists to assess the contribution of *The Productive Body*, and to

address its relevance as a theoretical tool for understanding and challenging contemporary ideologies of bodily health, efficiency and productivity.

Tele(visualising) Health: TV, Public Health, its Enthusiasts and its Publics

Date: 27 February – 1 March 2019

Venue: Institute of Historical Research, Senate House

Televisions began to appear in the homes of large numbers of the public in Europe and North America after World War II. This coincided with a period in which ideas about the public's health, the problems that it faced and the solutions that could be offered, were changing. The threat posed by infectious diseases was receding, to be replaced by chronic conditions linked to lifestyle and individual behaviour.

Public health professionals were enthusiastic about how this new technology and mass advertising could reach out to individuals in the population with the new message about lifestyle and risk. TV offered a way to reach large numbers of people with public health messages; it symbolised the post war optimism about new directions in public health.

But it could also act as a contributory factor to those new public health problems. Watching TV was part of a shift towards more sedentary lifestyles, and also a vehicle through which products that were damaging to health, such as alcohol, cigarettes and unhealthy food, could be advertised to the public. Population health problems could be worsened by TV viewing.

How should we understand the relationship between TV and public health? What are the key changes and continuities over time and place? How does thinking about the relationship between public health and TV change our understanding of both?

In this three-day conference, we seek to explore questions such as:

- How did the enthusiasm develop for TV within public health?
- How were shifts in public health, problems, policies and practices represented on TV?
- How was TV used to improve or hinder public health?
- What aspects of public health were represented on TV, and what were not?
- How did the public respond to health messages on TV?
- What were the perceived limitations of TV as a mass medium for public health?
- In what way was TV different from other forms of mass media in relation to public health?
- How were institutions concerned with the public's health present – and staged – on TV broadcasts?

The conference aims to bring together scholars from different fields (such as, but not limited to, history, history of science, history of medicine, communication, media and film studies,

television studies) working on the history of television in Great Britain, France and Germany (West and East) (the focus of the ERC BodyCapital project), but also other European countries, North and South America, Russia, Asia or other countries and areas.

Papers might focus on one national, regional or even local framework. Considering the history of health-related (audio-) visuals as a history of transfer, as entangled history or with a comparative perspective are welcome. The organizers welcome contributions with a strong historical impetus from all social and cultural sciences.

The conference is organized by the ERC funded research group BodyCapital, and hosted by the Centre for History in Public Health London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The healthy self as body capital: individuals, market-based societies and body politics in visual twentieth century Europe (BodyCapital) project is directed by Christian Bonah at the Université de Strasbourg in collaboration with Anja Laukötter at the Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin. The scientific committee includes:

- Christian Bonah (Université de Strasbourg)
- Anja Laukötter (Max-Planck-Institute for Human Development, Berlin)
- Tricia Close-Koenig (Université de Strasbourg)
- Angela Saward (Wellcome Collection, London)
- Tim Boon (Science Museum, London)
- Virginia Berridge (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)
- Alex Mold (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)

Australian and New Zealand Society of the History of Medicine Biennial Conference 2019:

Date: 3–7 December 2019

Venue: Auckland New Zealand

Call for Papers opens January 2019

This conference is located in Auckland, New Zealand. Whilst New Zealand is far removed geographically from the epicentre of many significant past medical developments, we believe it is important to view the history of health and medicine in a broad international perspective, with ideas and systems taking on different forms in different contexts. It is this intersection between the local and international which will form a major theme of our conference.

This biennial conference is not exclusive in terms of its themes, and aims to reflect the diversity of the discipline of the history of health and medicine. We welcome papers from all areas of that history, including health systems, public health, indigenous health, mental health, biography, hospital history and nursing history. Submissions from scholars across

the range of career stages are welcome, especially those from postgraduate and early career researchers. Please see our conference website for further details:
<http://anzshm2019.org>



SEMINARS & LECTURES

History of Medicine and Health Development Seminars. Institute of Applied Health Research, University of Birmingham

6 December

Start Time 16:30

Dr Emily Mayhew (Imperial College London), John Ash Annual Lecture

Arthur Thomson Hall, University of Birmingham Medical School

13 December

Start Time 17:30

Dr Rebecca Wynter (University of Birmingham)

'The Radical Whistleblower: Doctors, Patients, Truth and Resistance in the Age of Reform'

Room CM15, University of Birmingham Medical School

Thackray Medical Museum, Leeds Medicine & History Lecture Series

How do medical innovations change our lives? Explore some fascinating themes with our expert guest speakers. Doors open at 9:30. Mid-session refreshments are provided during the interval. Lectures start at 10am and finish by 12:30.

Book the series, or individual lectures, online. Go to www.thackraymedicalmuseum.co.uk and visit the 'What's On' page.

5 January 2018

The Apprentice and His Sorcerer: Edward Jenner and John Hunter

Professor Gareth Williams, Bristol University

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Thomas Wakley's 'Irresponsible, Unreformed Monstrosity': The Medical Royal Colleges

Professor Sir James Underwood, University of Sheffield

2 February 2018

Stannington Sanitorium: The UK's First Children's Sanatorium
Susan Wood, Northumberland Archives

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SSH M SSHM BOOK SERIES

Monographs: Professor Keir Waddington

Email: waddingtonk@cardiff.ac.uk

Edited Volumes: Dr David Cantor

Email: cantord@mail.nih.gov

Social Histories of Medicine is concerned with all aspects of health, illness and medicine, from prehistory to the present, in every part of the world. The series covers the circumstances that promote health or illness, the ways in which people experience and explain such conditions, and what, practically, they do about them. Practitioners of all approaches to health and healing come within its scope, as do their ideas, beliefs, and practices, and the social, economic and cultural contexts in which they operate. Methodologically, the series welcomes relevant studies in social, economic, cultural, and intellectual history, as well as approaches derived from other disciplines in the arts, sciences, social sciences and humanities. The series is a collaboration between Manchester University Press and the Society for the Social History of Medicine. For more information about the series, submitting proposals or purchasing books, please visit:

www.manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk/series/social-histories-of-medicine

Below are two recent additions to the series:

Vaccinating Britain shows how the British public has played a central role in the development of vaccination policy since the Second World War. It explores the relationship between the public and public health through five key vaccines - diphtheria, smallpox, poliomyelitis, whooping cough and measles-mumps-rubella (MMR). It reveals that while the British public has embraced vaccination as a safe, effective and cost-efficient form of preventative medicine, demand for vaccination and trust in the authorities that provide it has ebbed and flowed according to historical circumstances. It is the first book to offer a long-term perspective on vaccination across different vaccine types. This history provides context for students and researchers interested in present-day controversies surrounding public health immunisation programmes. Historians of the post-war British welfare state

will find valuable insight into changing public attitudes towards institutions of government and vice versa.



This book offers the first comprehensive study of nineteenth-century medical societies as scientific institutions. It analyses how physicians gathered to share, discuss, evaluate, publish and even celebrate their studies, uncovering the codes of conduct that underpinned these activities. The book discusses the publishing procedures of medical journals, the tradition of oratory in academies, the networks of anatomists and the commemorations of famous physicians such as Vesalius. Its setting is nineteenth-century Belgium, a young nation state in which the freedoms of press and association were constitutionally established. The book shows how Belgian physicians participated in a civil society shaped by the values of social engagement, polite debate and a free press. Given its broad focus on science, sociability and citizenship, it will be of interest to all those seeking to understand the position of science in nineteenth-century society.



Marking milestones including Vote100, the centenary of the end of the First World War, and 2018 as the first year in which men and women are expected to enter the medical profession in equal numbers, the exhibition aims to raise interesting and challenging questions around gender and medicine which are still 'vexing' today.



'Medicine' suffrage banner first used on 13 June 1908. Credit: London School of Economics Women's Library Collection.

Be part of the exhibition:

What would you choose to represent women in medicine today? The curators of the exhibition are opening the final section to RCP fellows and members to propose objects that illustrate the reality of working in medicine in 2018. Email your ideas to history@rcplondon.ac.uk. What do you think? Do women in medicine still present a 'vexed question' today? #VexedQuestion

Visiting information:

The exhibition is free to visit. Pre-booking is not required, however groups larger than six people are required to pre-book a guided tour with museum staff. Guided tours of the exhibition are available to book for groups between six and twenty-five people, Monday to Friday 10am–5pm subject to staff availability.

Tour charges vary depending on content and duration, which can be tailored to your group's interest. Student groups are usually free. We are now booking tours until January 2019. For tours enquiries, please email: history@rcplondon.ac.uk

The Wandering Womb

Women's health
nursing past
and present

Royal College of Nursing Library and Heritage Centre
18 October 2018–15 March 2019

Women have long been viewed as at the mercy of their biology. In the ancient medical world it was believed that a 'wandering womb' could cause suffocation and death. Menstruation and childbearing were thought to make women weaker and less rational than men. Rising above these challenges, 100 years ago, women secured the right to vote in the UK. At the same time, nursing was formalised as a largely female profession.

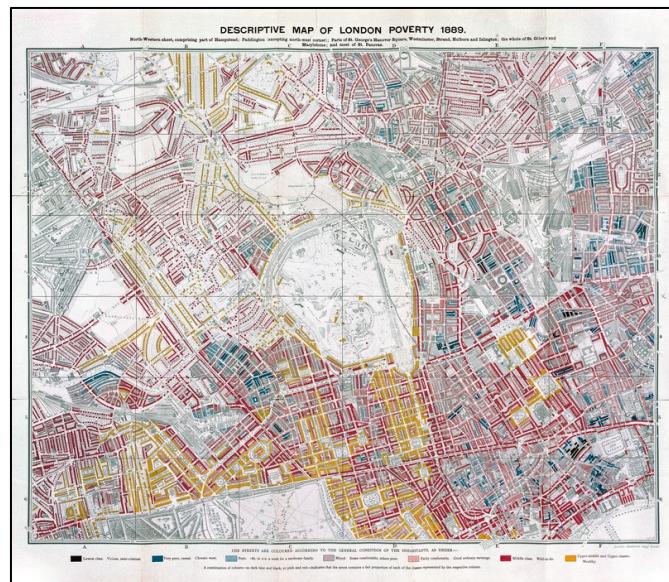
Since then, nurses have taken a leading role in challenging generalisations about women's health. However, myths and misconceptions remain widespread, while medical and social changes have altered our biology as well as attitudes. Women are starting periods earlier and living longer beyond the menopause. This exhibition addresses what has been seen as 'normal' for women, past and present, and why women's health has long been considered 'dirty' nursing.

SSH WELLCOME NEWS

Living with Buildings

4 October 2018–3 March 2019

We're surrounded by buildings all the time, but how do they affect our physical and mental health?



Explore the role colour can play in making us feel better, see a pioneering mobile clinic designed to provide adaptable healthcare in emergency situations and examine the history and continuing reality of how we design for health. Featuring works by Andreas Gursky, Rachel Whiteread and Martha Rosler, as well as buildings designed by Goldfinger, Lubetkin and Aalto, this exhibition examines some of the ways in which architects, planners and designers influence our health, self-esteem and ideas about society. Consider the urgent connections between our homes and our health and look

anew at the future of our built environment in this major exhibition.

The Pharmacy of Colour

24 July 2018–13 January 2019

Step up to our historical pharmacy, where pigments and medicines are displayed side by side, and imagine yourself buying medicines from an expert apothecary.



In this interactive installation, situated next to our Medicine Now gallery on Level 1, you can: watch a short film featuring beautiful manuscripts and insights from a pigment expert who will show how colourful plant, mineral and animal products were prepared in early pharmacies; see the rocks, plants and other raw materials used for pigment-making; open the drawers to discover images, recipes and fact cards about substances that were used for their healing properties and for creating the pigments that colour some of our remarkable manuscripts. Some of these substances are poisonous, and some are still used today.

Global Clinic

4 October 2018–22 April 2019

Walk inside an innovative mobile clinic and follow its development from the early prototypes to the first complete

version. Doctors working in remote locations often deliver emergency services from temporary structures—these need to be flexible yet robust, easy to transport and build, and able to adapt to different climates. Independent humanitarian charity Doctors of the World were frustrated with the available options, usually tents or shipping containers. They worked with architects Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners, and engineers Buro Happold and Chapman BDSP to produce the Global Clinic, designed to provide effective, adaptable healthcare in emergency situations and remote locations. When the Living with Buildings exhibition closes, Doctors of the World will deploy the clinic in a location where their care is needed.

SSH M LONELY HEARTS



CHSTM, University of Manchester Wellcome Trust Master's Studentships in History of Medicine/Medical Humanities

Deadline: 31 March 2019

The University of Manchester's Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine (CHSTM) has been awarded a number of fully funded Master's studentships by the Wellcome Trust as part of its commitment to building an influential and diverse population of future researchers in the medical humanities and social sciences.

CHSTM invites applicants for Wellcome studentships for the 2019/20 academic year, covering full fees at the UK/EU rate plus living allowance for study on our taught Master's programme in History of Science, Technology and Medicine. Applicants must be strongly committed to building a research career relevant to the themes covered by the Wellcome Trust's Humanities and Social Sciences schemes. You will have a clear proposal for a Master's-level research project which will serve as preparation for doctoral study. Applicants who wish to specialize within a specific medical humanities discipline, such as historians who seek to build a career in the history of medicine, are encouraged to propose discipline specific research proposals. Applicants must be committed to pursuing research which examines health and/or medicine from a historically informed humanities perspective. Synergies with current areas of research activity within CHSTM are desirable. Applications should be sent to Dr Rob Kirk (robert.g.kirk@manchester.ac.uk) and should include:

- a brief CV, with details of undergraduate degree held or being undertaken
- details of the research proposed (maximum of two pages), including (a) an outline of a your proposed Master's-level research project and (b) a short indication of your anticipated doctoral research area
- a letter of support from a current academic sponsor
- The successful applicant will be chosen by a committee of research-active University of Manchester staff who work across medical history and humanities.

Further information about CHSTM's taught MA programme is available at: www.chstm.manchester.ac.uk/study/masters

Anaesthesia Heritage Centre 'Pop-ups' Tour Volunteers

A small medical museum in central London focussing on the history of anaesthesia and pain relief. We are currently looking to start an outreach project with educational intuitions in London, to broaden our awareness and inclusivity. We have a small number of retired anaesthetists who volunteer for the Museum but we are looking to broaden our scope and include volunteers from a variety of backgrounds. We have started running 'pop-up tours' in the museum, which focus on various topics, just thirty minutes in length. We would be looking to recruit new volunteers to write their own tours and run them. We would provide full training and support and volunteers would have ownership over their tour content and when they choose to run them. The beauty of 'pop-ups' is their flexibility.



For further information, please get in touch with the Centre's Heritage Officer Sophie Johnson (sophiejohnson@aagbi.org)

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