



# The Gazette

## Editorial

This is the second issue of the resurrected *Gazette*. While the last one went out to all subscribers of *Social History of Medicine*, this one is only going to members of the Society.

Many of us are in some way involved in teaching the history of medicine, and we have a heavy emphasis in this issue of the *Gazette* on teaching. On page 3, Graeme Gooday is introducing the activities of the Learning and Teaching Support Network in the United Kingdom. We would be interested to hear from members outside the UK if there are similar initiatives going on elsewhere. Another service useful for teaching (but also for other purposes) is the World Wide Web service of ECHO, based at George Mason University's Center for History and New Media, and announced on page 9 of this *Gazette*. In the back of this issue (page 10) you find an introduction to the *SSHM* book series, *Studies in the Social History of Medicine*. Members of the Society buy the volumes in the series at a reduced price (-30%).

As usual, there are also two conference reports and a number of announcements. We are happy to announce and report on any conferences and events dealing with the history of medicine, conceived broadly. This time we have a report by Arne Scheuermann on 'Representing Emotions' (Manchester, May 2001) and by Cathy McClive on 'Cultural Histories of Blood' (Cambridge, September 2001). Please keep sending us your contributions and announcements.

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## **The Learning and Teaching Support Network**

### **Activities in the History of Science, Technology and Medicine**

The History of Science, Technology and Medicine [HSTM] is a vigorous interdisciplinary field that is represented in many UK institutions of Higher Education, variously in departments of History, Philosophy, Social Studies or as autonomous groups or 'Centres'. Its vibrant research culture is now complemented by an increasingly strong commitment to developing teaching in HSTM, teaching that typically consists of contributions to mainstream degree programmes and specialized service courses for students in non-HSTM programmes. In the United Kingdom, research and development of both sorts of teaching are nurtured by the PRS-LTSN Centre at the University of Leeds within its wider remit of supporting pedagogy in the field of 'History & Philosophy of Science' (in the broadest possible construal).

A major recent achievement was a collaboration with HUMBUL and the Resource Discovery Network to produce the free on-line virtual tutorial 'Internet for History & Philosophy of Science' (<http://www.humbul.ac.uk/vts/hps/>)

As Associate Director for History and Philosophy of Science, activities in HSTM area are co-ordinated by Dr Graeme Gooday (Senior Lecturer at University of Leeds) working closely with the Information Officer, Dr David Mossley and other members of the PRS-LTSN team. You find more information on the Centre's webpages: [http://www.prs-ltsn.leeds.ac.uk/hist\\_science/](http://www.prs-ltsn.leeds.ac.uk/hist_science/).

Please note that 'history of science' is a taxonomic term chosen by the LTSN to represent history of technology and medicine also. The activities of the Centre generally concern writing review and discussion articles for the Centre website; liaising with scholarly bodies such as the British Society for the History of Science, History of Science Society,

and Society for the Social History of Medicine, and organizing workshops for HSTM teachers.

The PRS-LTSN has received a positive response from an active and committed network of HSTM teachers in the UK. This community was well-represented at the first LTSN workshop for HSTM teachers held at Leeds in May 2001; the workshop brought together two dozen practitioners from the Universities of Aberdeen, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Kent, Leeds, Leicester, London, Liverpool (Chester), Manchester and Open University to discuss issues of common concern. A full report of this meeting can be found at [http://www.prs-ltsn.leeds.ac.uk/hist\\_science/articles/hstmrep.html](http://www.prs-ltsn.leeds.ac.uk/hist_science/articles/hstmrep.html) and was published in the first issue of the PRS-LTSN journal in which a number of important longer-term aims were identified for the HSTM community. These were:

- \* Identification of effective alternatives to essay and examination assessment for service courses
- \* Improved access to pictorial and textual materials for use by Higher Education teachers
- \* Enhanced use of WWW resources for learning and teaching
- \* Creating HSTM benchmarking guidelines to enable articulation of programme objectives etc.
- \* Supplying planners of AS level in History & Philosophy of Science with historical advice
- \* Extending the existing debate on setting, writing and marking of the HSTM essay

To facilitate achievement of these projects the PRS-LTSN has the following avenues for HSTM practitioner pursuit of these objectives:

- \* an e-list: 'HSTMteach' for HSTM teachers in UK universities to engage in 'virtual' discussions.

- \* a consultancy service by e-mail and phone.
- \* a developing programme of institutional visits to enable discussion of special pedagogical concerns.
- \* a programme of funding pedagogical research by HE teachers in all fields covered by PRS-LTSN.
- \* a future schedule of annual workshops, the next probably to be held in London in 2002.

For any further information on the activities of the Centre, please contact the author.

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## CONFERENCE REPORTS

### **Representing Emotions: Evidence, Arousal, Analysis**

**University of Manchester**  
**25<sup>th</sup> –27<sup>th</sup> May, 2001**

Whether by defining so-called 'soft factors' in the realms of education, or by re-evaluating historical constellations with a view to constructions of national identity, whether in the arguments used for legitimising medical research, or in attempts to contextualise aesthetical products: emotions receive more and more attention. As far as academic interest in emotions is concerned, at least in two scholarly fields the soil is already prepared: the occupation with 'passions' and 'affects' in the theory and history of art as well as medicine offers a variety of observations and access points to the subject.

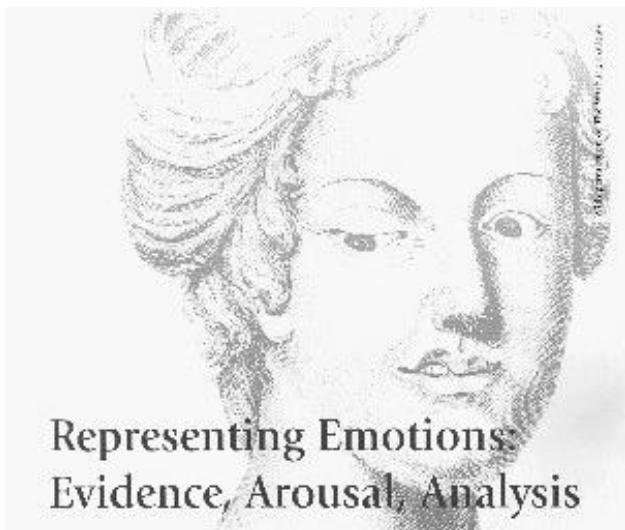
The organisers of the conference, Penelope Gouk and Helen Hills (both University of Manchester), stressed this common ground across all temporal and geographical boundaries. In four sessions and across disciplinary divides, scholars from several European countries, Israel and the USA debated ways of 'Medicalizing Emotions', the connections between 'Emotions and Art', and the dominant legitimations and motivations in 'Managing Emotions'.

Peter Burke (University of Cambridge) summarized and brought to the point the problematic aspects of the discourse. 'Can there be a Cultural History of Emotions?', he

asked. The relation between universalist approaches to emotions, and specific research was a central problem that Burke addressed and that the symposium touched upon again and again. He argued for a third way, a 'linguistic' approach, favouring research on linguistic representations of feelings and expressing doubts over the possibility of being able to measure feelings at all. The approach he suggested with this 'linguistic paradigm' can be described as an investigation into the fractures within the history of the language of emotions. His framework of scholarly meta-theory served as a standard later in the symposium and helped to define its topic more clearly.

Language also created the access point to the first session, 'Medicalizing emotion'. Graham Richards (Staffordshire University, UK) illustrated at the beginning how talk about everyday matters, such as the weather, feeds into the language of emotions ("Why does it always rain on ME?"). Richards followed Burke's example in not only questioning traditional catalogues of emotions, but also expanding the focus by including in his considerations conditions such as boredom. In his provocative presentation on the psychopathologization of feelings he offered some good examples. The language transitions in psychoanalysis, from fear to phobia, from melancholy to depression, and from fascination to fixation, are representative for other language boundaries and tell us something about the

limitations in current research on the history of emotions, that treats emotion as separate from its terminology.



Otniel Dror (The Hebrew University, Israel) transferred this thought onto the topology of the laboratory. His medical-historical study showed how the laboratory was originally conceived as an emotionless space. In the natural-scientific context, feelings were perceived above all as artefact and noise, and science itself was subverted by the entry of emotions. Dror presented late 19<sup>th</sup>-century society appropriately as one which strictly separated the realms of emotion and non-emotion. Not emotions, but the exact sciences were suddenly at risk. In order to generate measurements, scientists drew on unrealistic suppositions (doctor to patient: 'Please be calm now') and on self-experiments, during which 'universal emotion' disappeared into the data scramble of exhibitionistic self-analysis. Charles Brotman (University of Rochester, USA) and Chandak Sengoopta (University of Manchester, UK) finally examined views on the location of emotions in the works of Herbert Spencer and in the psychological circles of *fin-de-siècle* Vienna. Sengoopta pointed at the paradigm shift in the nerve sciences evident in the work of Richard von Krafft-Ebing and Eugen Steiner. He labelled the turn away from neurology towards a kind of 'secretology' appropriately as one 'from solids to fluids' – again, language was connected to (natural-) scientific figures of thought.

In the second session, the scholars of art placed their artefacts on this tapestry of images woven by science studies. Marcia Pointon (University of Manchester, UK) used the example of Hogarth's painting 'Sigismunda' to show how we can move from art theory into broader interpretations of cultural history. Adriana Bontea (University of Sussex, UK) followed the same intellectual trajectory in her presentation on Le Brun's academy. Dalia Judovitz (Emory University, USA) in her study on the connections between La Tour's painting technique and the gestures of his figures re-interpreted this in a 'close reading' of the work. Michael Schwartz (Augusta State University, USA) showed how much the conditions under which we ask can influence the results of our inquiries in front of a painting. However, the paper did not quite succeed in making clear how contemporaries may have perceived the paintings. At this point, if not earlier, it became obvious on how little evidence we can draw for historical research on emotion, especially where questions of reception are concerned – a problem that Michael Heyd (The Hebrew University, Israel) and Isabella van Elferen (Utrecht University, Netherlands) addressed with their refreshingly interdisciplinary re-readings of some sources. Drawing on self-reflections especially by English pre-enlightenment clerics, Heyd demonstrated how the rhetoric of emotional self-description changed over time. Van Elferen pointed at the connections and intersections of different intellectual and language spaces in the 'love discourse' of German Protestant Baroque literature. Both demonstrated ways in which cultural studies can expand their repertoire for interpretations.

Michael Heyd's talk leads us to the final session: 'Managing Emotions'. Christine Battersby (Warwick University, UK) concretized the glance from cultural studies at emotions with an analysis of the concept of 'abstract philosophy' in the work of David Hume. From the perspective of her philosophical reading it became evident how gender allocations and Hume's understanding of the world were connected – both, as

Battersby pointed out, were based on Hume's views on the emotional nature of 'man'. Christopher Gaertner (University of East Anglia) in his talk demonstrated the value of the historical analysis of intellectual styles. Looking at the debate over the music of Gluck in 'Querelles des Gluckistes et des Piccinistes (1777-79)' he described how the concrete example of a debate in intellectual history reveals further cultural and theory-building self-understandings, especially on human emotions. His study attempted the investigation of the 'discourse in the discourse', which Burke had proposed in his introductory paper. It was left to Penelope Gouk to close this circle. With her presentation on the music-theoretical practice of the Scottish enlightenment philosopher, John Gregory, she returned from the discourse-theoretical reflections of the previous session to observations of practice.

In summary, it can be said that historical debates on emotions, analyses of the intellectual models which informed these debates, and today's language that we use to approach these intellectual models, are like concentric circles, one inside the other. Only in mediated ways can we observe how affections are triggered or observed – and we are invited to analyse the intellectual styles of past eras with great historical care before we fall into the traps posed by current speech conventions when discussing past emotions. The productive Manchester symposium must be credited with having shed some light on these different discourses in the study of emotions and their respective languages.

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Translation by Carsten Timmermann

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## Cultural Histories of Blood in Early Modern Europe

Gonville and Caius College,  
Cambridge, 17<sup>th</sup> –18<sup>th</sup> Sept, 2001

Overshadowed by the terrible events of September 11, which made it impossible for some American delegates to attend, the conference theme was rendered all the more poignant and vital. Conference organisers Natasha Glaisyer (York) and Alex Shepard (Sussex) coped extremely well in the circumstances and the programme was updated right up to the last minute. Despite this sombre setting among the 36 delegates were those who had travelled courageously from the USA, the Netherlands, Hungary, Finland, Italy, Austria and Israel and a third of the participants were post-graduate students. One speaker, David Biale (University of California), who was unable to attend, pre-circulated his paper providing rich material for inclusion in the post-panel discussion and closing round table resumé.

The two-day conference was divided around six themes. Day one began with a

panel on 'Violence and Bloodshed', delineating the varying early modern rituals surrounding bloodshed across Europe. Andrea Brady (Cambridge) opened with an analysis of the liturgical elements of public execution by be-heading and the death speeches by which the criminal was cleansed and redeemed in seventeenth-century England. Roni Weinstein (Hebrew University, Jerusalem) spoke on blood as the currency of violence and honour amongst Italy's Jewish communities where the spilling of blood was integral to concepts of revenge and family honour. He argued that blood bound these communities together, creating a sense of belonging which belies the marginalization of Jews. Attila Keiss (University of Szeged, Hungary) presented his current work-in-progress concerning the ritual dramatic transformation of an actor's body into a corpse via the shedding of blood on the stage and the semiotics of such representations. Sergius Kodera (Vienna) provided a subtle reading of Ficino's 'medical vampirism' revising the Galenic humoral theory, to promote the statue of blood as an essentially

gendered, female substance taken from another to prolong or to create life.



The second panel focused on 'Medical Theory and Medical Practice' with relation to different types of blood and their roles in various contexts. Margaret Pelling (Oxford) began with an investigation into the relationship between blood and the professional identity of medical practitioners. Surgeons who used their hands and tools and were in control of bleeding were nearer to the masculine ideal than the book-learned physician who instead was seen as effeminate. Daniel Brownstein (UCLA) discussed the absence of blood in Galenic anatomy and the importance of draining the body of blood before dissection thus displacing the blood in favour of the structure of the vessels, organs and skeleton of the exposed body. Gianna Pomata (Bologna) argued that the survival of the 'hematogenic theory of blood and semen' as a vital component of early modern medicine into the nineteenth century, was due to the importance in the Roman Law tradition of the transmission of blood and therefore lineage, through semen, during procreation.

Panel three centred on 'Blood Ties: Kinship, Lineage and Heredity'. Philip Schwyzer (Exeter) raised the issue of the link

between blood and race in a discussion of the Welsh components of the Tudor Bloodline 1450-1603. Anne McLaren (Liverpool) continued this theme with regard to James I's propagandistic strategies to stake his blood-right to the throne of England. Moving down the social scale from royalty Seth Denbo (Warwick) revealed a very different definition of incest in Early Modern England to that of the present day, demonstrating the importance of marriage between cousins germaines in order to keep wealth and property within the family.

Day two began with a panel on 'Religious Blood' and Dominic Harman's (Sussex) subtle reading of the diverse interpretations of the blood of the host in the Croxton Play of the Sacrament. Isabelle van Elferen (Utrecht) followed with a investigation into the blood, tears and love metaphors in German Baroque poetry and Lutheran theology providing a theory of religious belief as a personal exchange of bodily fluids with Christ.

The second session of the day, 'Blood and Impurity' introduced the enigma of menstrual blood and its interpretations with papers on this subject by Margaret Healey (Sussex) and Cathy McClive (Warwick). Both papers highlighted the controversy and debate surrounding the therapeutic and dangerous properties of menstrual fluid within medical, theological and judicial sources with regard to Early Modern England and France respectively. Julie Peakman (Wellcome) discussed the new pornographic phenomenon of bloody buttocks which replaced blood-gorged sexual organs in the eighteenth-century linking this to a new focus on bodily fluids and blood in particular in erotic writing of this time.

The final panel of the day 'Sensing Blood' broached the issue of perceptions of blood-related phenomena in different contexts. Carol Banks (Hertfordshire) analysed the meanings of the absence and presence of blood at the moment of death or in battle in Shakespeare's historical plays as a sign of innocence or corruption. Scott Mandelbroke (Cambridge) studied a mid-seventeenth century religious scandal surrounding the

consumption of blood in the form of black puddings and the advent of advocates of vegetarianism. Maija Kallinen (University of Oulu, Finland) posed the question of the interpretation of and collective belief in blood rains in Early Modern Europe. The shedding of blood was seen as a natural phenomenon and yet out of body and thus out of context it became unnatural.

The conference closed on a high note following the stimulating round table discussion led by Lyndal Roper, Gianna Pomata, Anne McLaren and Seth Denbo. Emerging themes and problems included the richness of the topic and the difficulties of writing a history of the meanings of blood. It was agreed that we need to go beyond the ambiguous and the contradictory to find ways of explaining the diversity of interpretations ascribed to blood as a cultural symbol and also the situations in which such meanings were present and/or absent. Several possible

solutions were presented from a focus on gender through the lifecycle, to a return to the longue durée approach, an emphasis on social status and the need to separate the materiality of blood from its metaphorical representations. All in all it was an excellent end to an incredibly fascinating and thought-provoking conference. The multivalency of blood as a cultural and historical symbol was clearly expressed in the diversity of the papers, the enthusiastic discussions and the interdisciplinary mix of scholars from departments of History (including the history of science and medicine) Literature, Philosophy and Musicology. Thus we renamed the conference 'Cultural Histories of Bloods in Early Modern Europe'.

Cathy McClive  
University of Warwick

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### **Conference Thomas McKeown His Life and Work University of Birmingham 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2002**

This conference, organized by the Centre for the History of Medicine in the University of Birmingham Medical School, seeks to bring together the numerous scholars whose work has been shaped and influenced by the innovative Birmingham epidemiologist, Thomas McKeown (1911-1988), who was, between 1950 and 1978, Professor of Social Medicine in the University of Birmingham Medical School.

Proposals between 200 and 400 words are being welcomed on any aspect of McKeown's life and work. Given the influence of McKeown's work on explaining the mortality decline in the late nineteenth and early

twentieth century, it is expected that many papers will seek to redress his arguments in this context, however, the conference seeks to explore the implications of McKeown's work on all periods, from the ancient world to the present day. Papers discussing the implications of his lesser-known works are particularly welcomed.

The following have already agreed to participate: Bernard Harris, Bill Luckin, Dorothy Porter, Peter Razzell and Simon Szreter.

If you are interested in contributing, please send an abstract to:

Dr Jonathan Reinarz  
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Email: J.Reinarz@bham.ac.uk

## **Conference Asian Medicine: Tradition, Plurality and Innovation**

**Halle, Germany  
18<sup>th</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> August, 2002**

The Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine (IASTAM) invites scholars and practitioners of Asian medicine to its 5th international congress, to be held at Halle, Germany, from 18 to 24 August 2002. The major theme will be "Tradition, Plurality and Innovation", but presentations that focus on other issues will also be welcome.

IASTAM is an international network that embraces both academics and practitioners. Since its inception in 1977 academics from diverse disciplines (such as Oriental/Asian Studies, Medical Anthropology, History of Medicine, Medical Sociology) have benefited from exchanges with each other as well as

with practitioners of the major medical traditions of Asia (such as Tibetan Medicine, Chinese Medicine, Unani, Ayurveda, and a variety of local traditions). Although new members are welcome, the congress is open also to non-members.

For registration details, visit the congress website or send email:

<http://www.ictam.de>  
info@ictam.de.

Details on other activities and the IASTAM online discussion list are available on the IASTAM website:

<http://iastam.findhere.com>

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## **Call for papers *traverse: Journal for History***

### **History of Psychiatry in Switzerland (1850-2000): Approaches and Perspectives**

The history of psychiatry in Switzerland is currently a topic receiving much attention in science and the public. This is partly due to some recent publications on the role of Swiss psychiatry in the support of eugenic practices as with the introduction of the "sterilization law" in 1928 in one of the French-speaking cantons (Vaud). Well-known psychiatrists like Auguste Forel or Eugen Bleuler have become controversial figures.

This call for papers addresses scholars interested in the history of Swiss psychiatry who want to contribute to a special issue of the Swiss historical journal "traverse. Journal for History", published by Chronos, Zurich, Switzerland. The special issue of "traverse"

will be published in Spring 2003. The articles are supposed to relate to specific topics in the history of Swiss psychiatry since the mid-nineteenth century. As several publications have already focused on the Swiss movement for eugenics, the editors are encouraging contributors to focus on other aspects of the history of Swiss psychiatry. Specific interests are the still lacking integration of the diverse regional contexts of Switzerland, the integration of Switzerland into the European context, and the analysis of psychiatry as a part of society as a whole.

Some of the questions we would like to address are:

- \* Which were the crucial social conditions in Switzerland for the formation of psychiatry into an independent medical discipline? How did Swiss society have an impact on the history of Swiss psychiatry, and how did psychiatry in return shape the development of Swiss society?

- \* What institutional and personal Networks were important for the constitution and development of psychiatry in Switzerland? How was psychiatry embedded in other institutional contexts, like the military, the judicature, the public welfare? What was the special position of psychiatry in medicine?
- \* Which cultural perceptions and interpretations were affected by psychiatry? What was the impact of psychiatry on the general definitions of normality and abnormality in Swiss society?
- \* How special was the development of Swiss psychiatry compared to other neighbouring and European countries? Were there any particular chronologies and/or discontinuities?

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The editors of the special issue are: Catherine Fussinger, Urs Germann, Martin Lengwiler, Marietta Meier. If you are interested in contributing to the issue, please send an abstract of your proposed article (max. 3000 characters, or 500 words; with the title of the article, your name and address) until the 31st of December 2001 (possibly by email with an attachment) to:

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## World Wide Web

### **Echo: a new service for historians of science, technology and medicine.**

George Mason University's Center for History and New Media, with funding from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, has initiated a new project to promote and improve the collection and dissemination of the history of science and technology on the Web. This project, entitled ECHO (Exploring & Collecting History Online – Science & Technology), and its associated Web site (<http://chnm.gmu.edu/echo>) will try to accomplish this in several ways:

- \* through a directory that collects, categorizes, and reviews the spectrum of existing sites on the history of science and technology (feel free to link to this directory at <http://echo.gmu.edu/center>)

- \* through the development of model digital histories that collect first-hand accounts on line (<http://echo.gmu.edu/memory>)
- \* by consulting with and assisting historians who wish to explore the unique ways the Internet can aid and expand their work (<http://echo.gmu.edu/guide>)
- \* through outreach to those who took part in and experienced recent scientific, technological, and medical advances

With these tools, ECHO will help historians create compelling, interactive, and innovative historical experiences for scholars, scientists, and engineers, as well as the interested public.

If you have any questions or would like more information, please contact the ECHO staff at:

[echo@history.gmu.edu](mailto:echo@history.gmu.edu)



*Studies in the Social History of Medicine* is a well-established series that was launched by the Society for the Social History of Medicine in 1987. Published by Routledge, its mission is to provide an outlet for high-quality research that embodies the Society's commitment to the inter-disciplinary study of health, disease, and medical care in the past.

Until recently, the series concentrated on collections of essays. Organized around selected themes, these volumes often but not always arose from *SSH* conferences and were subsequently developed by their editors.

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The series will continue to include works of this nature.

*SSH* members enjoy a 30% price reduction on volumes published in the series. See the *SSH* website for details (<http://www.sshm.org>).

In 2001, the Society decided in conjunction with the publisher to accept single-authored monographs and a second editor was appointed with responsibility for this initiative. Both the current editors welcome proposals for prospective additions to the series.

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### Volumes published in the series

**H. Phillips and D. Killingray (eds.), *The Spanish Flu Pandemic of 1918: new perspectives*** (2001), ISBN: 0-415-23445-X: The chapters in this book have been structured around five main themes to explore the medical and societal ramifications of this disease: the virology of the pandemic, medical responses, official responses, the demographic impact and the long-term effects of the pandemic are all explored in detail.

**R. Davidson and L.A. Hall (eds.), *Sex, Sin and Suffering: venereal disease and European society since 1870*** (2001), ISBN: 0-415-23444-1: This volume brings together a series of studies on the social history of venereal disease in modern Europe and its former colonies. It explores, from a comparative perspective, the responses of legal, medical and political authorities to the 'Great Scourge', in particular, how such responses reflected and shaped social attitudes towards sexuality and social relationships of class, gender, generation and race.

**D.F. Smith and J. Phillips (eds.), *Food, Science, Policy and Regulation in the Twentieth Century: international and comparative perspectives*** (2000), ISBN: 0-415-53532-4: A comprehensive study of the interaction of food, politics and science over the last hundred years. A range of important case studies, from pasteurisation in Britain to the E-coli outbreak offers new material for those interested in science policy and the role of expertise in modern political culture.

**W. Ernst and B. Harris (eds.), *Race, Science and Medicine, 1700-1960*** (1999), ISBN: 0-415-18152-6: Considering cases from Europe to India, this collection brings together current

critical research into the role of racial issues in the production of medical knowledge. Confronting such controversial themes as colonialism and medicine, the contributors examine the part played by medicine in the construction of racial categories.

**B. Forsythe and J. Melling (eds.), *Insanity, Institutions and Society, 1800-1914: a social history of madness in comparative perspective*** (1999), ISBN: 0-415-18441-X: This comprehensive collection provides a fascinating summary of the debates on the growth of institutional care during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

**P. Horden and R. Smith (eds.), *The Locus of Care: families, communities, institutions, and the provision of welfare since antiquity*** (1997), ISBN: 0-415-11216-8: A historical perspective on welfare, detailing who carers were in the past, where care was provided, and how far the boundaries between family and state, or informal and organized institutions have changed over time.

**M. Gijswijt-Hofstra, H. Marland and H. de Waardt (eds.), *Illness and Healing Alternatives in Western Europe*** (1997), ISBN: 0-415-13581-8: The volume focuses closely on the relationship between belief, culture and healing in the past. In essays on France, the Netherlands, Germany, Spain, and England, from the sixteenth century to the present day, the authors draw on a broad range of material, from studies of demonologists and reports of asylum doctors, to church archives and oral evidence.

**H. Marland and A-M. Rafferty (eds.), *Midwives, Society and Childbirth: debates and controversies in the modern period*** (1997), ISBN: 0-415-13328-9: An examination of midwives' lives and work in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries on a national and international scale. Focusing on six countries from Europe, the approach is interdisciplinary with the studies written by a diverse team of social, medical and midwifery historians, sociologists, and those with experience in delivering childbirth services.

**L. Marks and M. Worboys (eds.), *Migrants, Minorities and Health: historical and contemporary studies*** (1997), ISBN: 0-415-11213-3: This volume explores the relations between medicine and minorities in the twentieth century. The contributors present both historical and contemporary studies of migrant and minority groups from societies around the world in order to examine how health issues have interacted with ideas of ethnicity and race.

**O.P. Grell, A. Cunningham and J. Arizabalaga (eds.), *Health Care and Poor Relief in Protestant Europe, 1500-1700*** (1997), ISBN: 0-415-12130-2: The involvement of society in health care has become controversial in the last decade. Drawing on research by international and leading scholars, this volume investigates the conditions under which early modern Protestant societies in northern Europe first became involved in health care and poor relief.

**D. Smith (ed.), *Nutrition in Britain: science, scientists and politics in the twentieth century*** (1996), ISBN: 0-415-11214-1: A collection of essays focusing on the history of nutrition science in Britain. Providing valuable new insights into the social processes involved in the production and application of scientific knowledge of nutrition, this book will be fascinating reading to historians of science or medicine and anyone with a professional or general interest in food and nutrition.

**D. Wright and A. Digby (eds.), *From Idiocy to Mental Deficiency: historical perspectives on people with learning disabilities*** (1996), ISBN: 0-415-11215-X: The nine original research essays collected here cover the social history of learning disability in Britain from the Middle Ages through the establishment of the National Health Service. They contribute not only to a neglected field of social and medical history but will also illuminate and inform current debates.

**C. Jones and R. Porter (eds.), *Reassessing Foucault: power, medicine and the body* (1994), ISBN: 0-415-07542-4 (hb) and 0-415-18341-3 (pb)**

**J. Barry and C. Jones (eds.) *Medicine and Charity before the Welfare State* (1994), ISBN: 0-415-11136-6**

**M. Pelling and R.M. Smith (eds.), *Life, Death and the Elderly: historical perspectives* (1994), ISBN: 0-415-11135-8**

**R. Cooter (ed.), *In the Name of the Child: health and welfare, 1880-1940* (1992) ISBN: 0-415-05743-4**

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## NEWS

### **David Cantor: new address**

The SSHM membership secretary has a new address:

David Cantor PhD  
Division of Cancer Prevention  
National Cancer Institute  
Executive Plaza North, Suite 2025  
6130 Executive Boulevard  
Bethesda MD 20892-7309 (Regular mail)  
Rockville MD 20852 (Courier)  
U.S.A.  
Email: cantord@mail.nih.gov

### **SHM Reviews Editor: correct email address**

In the last Gazette we announced that John Stewart is taking over from Mark Jackson as *SHM* book reviews editor. However, the email address we gave was not John's, but that of his boss. The correct email address is: [jwstewart@brookes.ac.uk](mailto:jwstewart@brookes.ac.uk).

### **Bernhard Harris resigned from the Executive Committee**

After years of dedicated work with the Executive Committee and as editor of *Studies in the Social History of Medicine*, Bernhard Harris has resigned from the Committee. We thank Bernhard for his commitment and hope that, as an active member of the Society, we can continue to count on his expertise.

### **SSHM Essay Competition**

Don't forget the deadline for the *SSHM* essay competition. Essays should be sent to the *SSHM* Secretary, Dr Oonagh Walsh, by 31 December. For details and an entry form, please consult the last Gazette or the Society's website, <http://www.sshm.org>, or contact the membership secretary, Dr David Cantor, at [cantord@mail.nih.gov](mailto:cantord@mail.nih.gov).

**Please visit the *SSHM* Website at <http://www.sshm.org>**

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