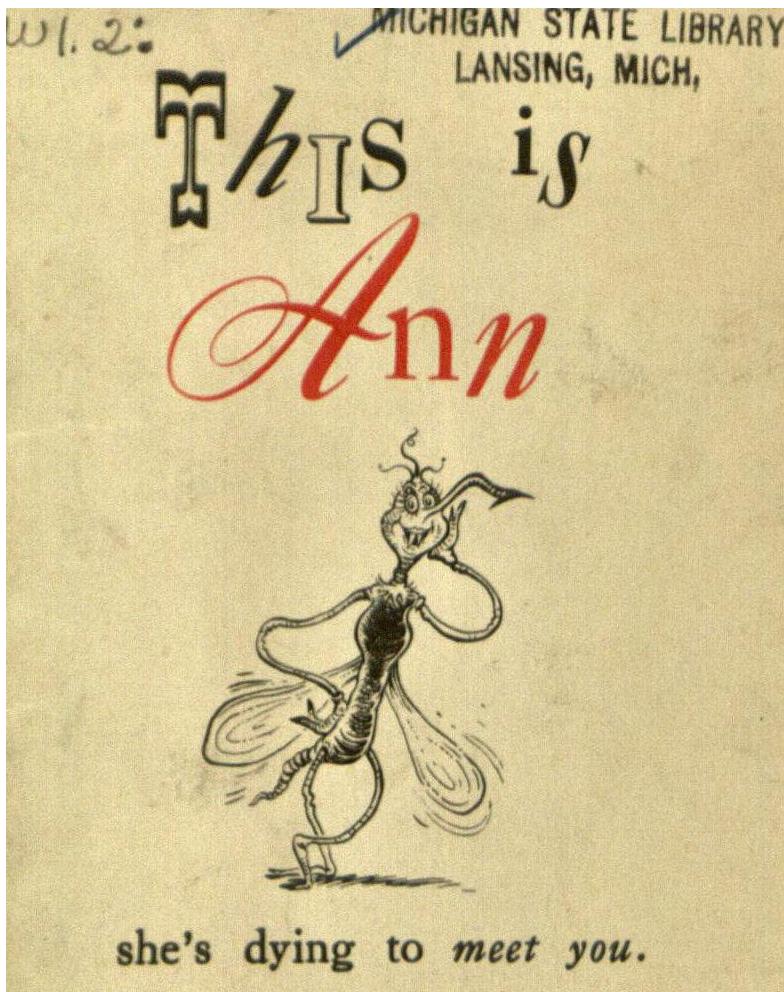


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Cover Star: For those who appreciate Huber the Tuber, here's Ann the Anopheles Mosquito from the 1943 booklet written by Dr. Seuss for the US Army. View and download the complete book at Library of Michigan

Link:

<http://cdm16110.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p9006coll4/id/121>

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@SSHMEdicine

Welcome to the Gazette.

As I write this it's already been a week since the SSHM Conference in Oxford. **Congratulations and thanks to Erica Charters and Cassie Watson** for organising such an all-round superb event.

The twittersphere was active throughout – particularly when several people realised a little too late that they were missing the absinthe chocolate samples... For those who missed the conference, and those who just want to see Huber the Tuber again, catch up on **#sshm2014** with this Storify page:

<https://storify.com/SSHMedicine/sshm2014>

On the first night of the conference a drinks reception at the Natural History Museum remembered **Professor John Pickstone**, who passed away earlier this year. He will be greatly missed by the HSTM community. An obituary written by Mick Worboys for the *Guardian* is available here:

<http://www.theguardian.com/science/2014/feb/23/john-pickstone>

SSHM held its AGM at the conference. A full report will be in the next issue of the Gazette. We said **farewell to Alex Mold**, who steps down as Book Reviews Editor for the SHM journal. We are delighted to **welcome Vanessa Heggie** as her successor. The SHM also has a new editor – **Professor Trish Skinner joins the team in place of Ian Burney**. Thanks to both Alex and Ian for their wonderful work over the years, and all the best for new projects and challenges!

We waste no time in advertising the **Call for Papers for the 2015 EAHMH conference** in Ulm, Germany on the theme of 'Cash and Caring: Economics and Values in the History of Medicine and Health'. The conference will be held 2-5 September 2015.

The SSHM also has a new **Undergraduate Prize** –details and entry form are on p.21-2. Please get your students to enter!

Katherine.

ROY PORTER PRIZE

SSHM is delighted to announce that the winner of this year's Roy Porter prize is **Julie Hipperson**, King's College London, for her essay entitled '**Professional entrepreneurs: Women veterinary surgeons as small business owners in interwar Britain**'.

SSHM MEETING REPORTS

SSHM 2014: DISEASE, HEALTH AND THE STATE.

SSHM were delighted to award a large number of bursaries to postgraduate and early-career scholars to attend and present at SSMH 2014. The first two reports are here, and a full write-up will be in the next issue.

The biennial conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine was held at St. Anne's College, Oxford, from 10-12 July, 2014. Hosted jointly by the Centre for Health, Medicine and Society at Oxford Brookes University and the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine at the University of Oxford, the meeting brought together approximately 250 scholars for three intellectually stimulating days of talks, lectures and discussions. All in all, around 165 presenters shared their work over the course of nine sessions of concurrent panels.

The theme of this year's meeting was 'Disease, Health, and the State'. Within the scope of this theme, panels focused on a wide range of specific topics, from early modern military medicine, nineteenth-century sanitation, and colonial public health, to contemporary biomedicine, changing conceptions of disability, and the evolution of the movement for 'global health.' The sessions raised a number of important issues and questions surrounding the relationships between health, medicine, and the state. Among these were

the symbolic and material roles of public health and medicine in state formation and centralisation, the biopolitics of economic and military manpower, and the history of state intervention in health care markets. These topics have a longstanding presence in the historiography; nevertheless, they were given new life by the many excellent presentations that successfully wove together novel approaches blending social, cultural, and medical history. Moving away from staid debates about government growth and the emergence of the welfare state, many presenters instead explored cutting-edge questions about the involvement of public health and medicine in shaping ideas about citizenship and cultural identity, in the production of social and therapeutic spaces, and the symbolic relations between health outcomes and state power.

These themes were further explored in the conference's two plenary lectures. Sally Sheard's (University of Liverpool) 'Quacks, Clerks, Ministers and Spads: The Governance of British Health' emphasized the importance of accounting for the capacities of individuals in our histories of state policymaking. Drawing particularly on her study of former SSHM president and Ministry of Health special advisor Brian Abel-Smith, Sheard demonstrated that we need biography as much as bureaucratic models to fully comprehend the evolution of state involvement in the healthcare sector. In 'The Role of Health and Poor Relief Policy in the Building of the Early Modern State', Laurinda Abreu (University of Evora) examined the importance of poor relief and health policy in the construction of the early modern Portuguese state, showing that health and welfare emerged as key areas for political intervention in everyday life and the imposition of central authority.

In addition to these themed sessions and lectures, a few panels were particularly useful for keeping abreast of important developments in the profession. The panel on 'Digitisation and Records', for instance, combined updates on digitisation projects at the Wellcome Library and text mining

research at Manchester's CHSTM with reflections by younger scholars on the use of text mining and new digital collections in their research. Likewise, the SSHM sponsored an excellent workshop on the day before the conference for postgraduates and early career scholars, covering an array of topics such as publishing, funding opportunities, and career paths.

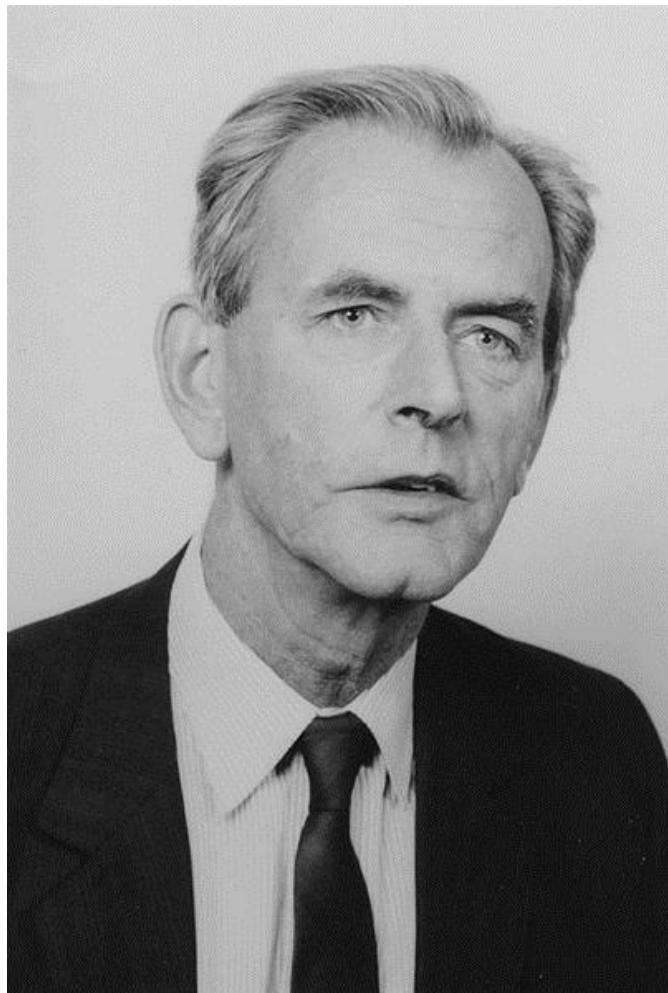
Oxford generally, and St. Anne's College in particular, provided a convivial setting for the meeting, and the conference was well planned to allow for extended periods of discussion between sessions. The conference reception was held in Oxford University's Museum of Natural History, a grand Victorian space in which attendees mingled amidst dinosaur fossils and dodo skeletons. Meals provided in the courtyard of St. Anne's allowed delegates to enjoy the warm summer weather alongside their conversations with colleagues. Many thanks are due to the SSHM and the local hosts for putting on a conference that artfully combined thought-provoking scholarship and a warm, collegial atmosphere.

*Eli Anders
Johns Hopkins University*

The 2014 Society for the Social History of Medicine conference took place amidst glorious sunshine this July. The theme of this year's conference, 'Disease, Health and the State', brought links between the history of medicine and contemporary issues of public health and medical governance to the fore, with the majority of papers gesturing to the present day challenges and politics around health.

With seven sessions offering six concurrent panels spanning three days this SSHM conference promised to keep the two hundred and fifty odd delegates very busy. For the post-graduate and early career historians amongst our delegation, the conference started a day earlier with a half-day workshop focusing on the particularities of getting, and sticking with, an academic

career. With uncompromising honesty the speakers debated the agonies, ecstasies and odd peculiarities of getting published, finding a post-doctoral position, gaining a permanent position and applying medical history to the contemporary health policy issues it's so patently relevant to. We ended the afternoon with wine and a collective sense of anticipation for the conference to come.



"Brian Abel-Smith , c1980s" by LSE Library - Flickr: Brian Abel-Smith , c1980s. Licensed under Public domain via Wikimedia Commons - http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Brian_Abel-Smith,_c1980s.jpg

Day one of the conference's academic programme ended with Sally Sheard's Plenary Lecture 'Quacks, Clerks, Ministers and Spads: The Governance of British Health', a talk which both drew together the themes of the conference, critiqued and contextualised current health policy and made a compelling case for biographical histories. Sheard cautioned delegates against the smugness historians often feel when history seems to repeat itself and old policy issues emerge;

rather she encouraged an engagement with policy makers which championed context and questioned the inevitability of the unsustainability thesis which overshadows state-sponsored healthcare, specifically the NHS.

After the stimulating plenary lecture we retired en-masse to Oxford University Museum of Natural History for a drinks reception. Beyond conference chat and post-plenary discussions, space was made to remember John Pickstone, both as a person and a prolific historian and champion of the history of medicine.

Whilst many delegates provided papers which ranged beyond the more obvious parameters of the themes set for the conference - 'Disease, Health and the State' - others took the opportunity to address directly the three themes by tackling them together as Public Health. Nebulous, slippery and problematic; multiple sessions across the three days tried to unpick what Public Health might be and has been, who it is/was for and how it is/was used by the State as a method of governance. Papers ranged vastly in both date and subject matter, drawing out the ways Public Health has been deployed by agents as disparate as Burnley anti-dog poo activists and early modern kings with European states under their command.

Clear within all sessions which took Public Health as a theme was an acknowledgement of contemporary debates, indeed whilst the papers themselves did not dwell in presentism, the questions which followed many sessions did. This is perhaps no bad thing, evidently the themes of the conference provided a space for such comparative debate, but perhaps a more formalised discussion of past and present public health policy would have allowed delegates to excise their present enough to engage more fully in the historical material. Then again these debates served to demonstrate once again the importance of the history of medicine for health policy.

Mark Harrison brought the scholarly aspects of the conference to a formal end by celebrating in his closing address the way the

conference had succeeded in breathing new life into the historical study of state intervention, the welfare state and public health. He gestured to the resurgence of interest and new ways of thinking about public health that globalisation had wrought on these fields, book-ending the remarks made by Sheard in her plenary lecture regarding the affects of global neo-liberalism aptly. Not every question asked at SSHM was new however as Harrison acknowledged, those important and reoccurring queries, the bread and butter of historians of medicine, were being asked and answered at SSHM 2014, but vitally, in new and exciting ways. The conference ended for most delegates with lunch in the sunshine, the weather and leafy grounds of St Anne's college Oxford maintaining the convivial atmosphere which had been so palpable throughout. Many delegates and their debates retired to the pub, discussing the meaning of 'Disease, Health and the State', past and present, well into the evening.

Hannah Kershaw

Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine, University of Manchester

WORKSHOP REPORT - LOCAL AND NATIONAL ALCOHOL POLICY: HOW DO THEY INTERACT?

12 June 2014, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Alcohol is rarely out of the news. Whether it is 'binge drinking' by young people, or the health effects of a daily glass of red wine, alcohol poses numerous problems for contemporary policy makers at the local and national level. Such dilemmas, of course, are anything but new. In June 2014, a group of historians, social scientists, policymakers and practitioners came together at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to explore the interaction between the local and the national in the making of alcohol policy in the past and in the present. The workshop

was part of a series of events organised jointly by the Centre for History in Public Health, LSHTM and the Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine at the University of Manchester. The seminar series, sponsored by the Wellcome Trust, aimed to bring together historians, social scientists, policymakers, practitioners and other researchers to explore the role of policy in history and the place of history in policy processes. Previous events have examined the history and policy around cancer, policy pilots and the role of the GP. Each workshop followed a common format, with a historian, social scientist and practitioner or policy maker each giving a brief presentation, followed by an extensive discussion with an invited audience.

James Nicholls, Director of Research and Policy Development at Alcohol Research UK, opened the seminar by exploring the historical perspective on the interaction between the local and the national in alcohol policy. Taking late nineteenth and early twentieth century Britain as a case study, Nicholls examined two issues which caused concern at the time, but which are also of contemporary resonance. The first revolved around outlet density: the number of drinking establishments within a particular area. The second issue was about the drinking environment itself. Attempts were made to 'improve' pubs, to make them larger and lighter, and to encourage them to serve food and provide alternative activities, which, it was believed, would make the pub's clientele drink less and behave better. A common difficulty to both issues, Nicholls pointed out, was the 'clumpy' or 'patchy' interaction between national policies and those that operated at the local level. History, he suggested, could not solve such problems, but it can help remind us what the shape of such problems is, and point to the different worldviews and epistemologies that are at work.

The role of knowledge, and how this is implemented, was a theme taken up by Betsy Thom, Professor of Social Policy at Middlesex University, in her presentation on the social

science perspective on local and national alcohol policy. Thom focused on the role of 'partnerships' in alcohol policy making and implementation. Partnerships, or multi-agency working, have been around since at least the 1960s, but came to the fore in the late 1990s as part of New Labour's devolution agenda. Local partnerships, it was hoped, would be a non-ideological and pragmatic way of addressing complex problems such as alcohol. Studying how such partnerships worked on the ground, however, revealed a number of difficulties such as the fact that alcohol related issues around crime, trade, price and advertising cut across a number of areas of government and policy making, making coordination difficult.

The multi-faceted nature of the problems posed by alcohol also came up in the final presentation, by Don Lavoie, Alcohol Programme Manager at Public Health England. In giving the policy perspective, Lavoie noted that alcohol was an issue where it is very hard to get the policy right, as it cuts across so many areas. He pointed out that a national strategy on alcohol is a relatively new development, and was initially focused on the crime and disorder associated with alcohol use. The health dimension to alcohol problems was later integrated, with many Primary Care Trusts also taking up the issue at the local level. More recently, at the national level, Public Health England has made combatting the health problems caused by alcohol a priority, leading the agency to develop policies that encourage lower risk drinking.

Putting such policy into practice, and the dilemmas that local and national policy makers face both today and in the past, was a key theme of the discussion which followed the presentations. Local authority representatives, social scientists, practitioners and historians entered into useful dialogue. Among the issues considered were multi-level governance, the contrast between national policy and local implementation and the role of data versus personal testimony in policy making decisions.

Participants and the seminar's organisers found it a useful and enlightening event. The key findings of the workshop will be collated in a policy report which will be available from the Centre for History in Public Health website soon. A copy of the report from the previous seminar, on policy pilots, is available here:

<http://history.lshtm.ac.uk/files/2014/02/Policy-Pilots-report-final-version-2.pdf>

Alex Mold
Centre for History in Public Health,
London School of Hygiene & Tropical
Medicine

MUSIC, EMOTIONS AND WELL-BEING: HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PERSPECTIVES

Queen Mary, University of London, 20 June 2014

Funded by the SSHM, the Wellcome Trust, the Royal Musical Association, the Music and Letters Trust, the Warwick Centre for Renaissance Studies and the Institute of Advanced Study

Music is a daily staple in most people's lives and most agree that it has an emotional effect on them as individuals and groups. Indeed, it is this effect that makes us turn to different types of music, consuming it differently in a variety of situations. The phenomenon has sparked as many different research approaches as there are modes of listening to and making music; yet whether these approaches focus on music's physiological effects, on how these effects are created, how origins and effects interact with individual personality and cultural background or a group's particular purpose, to what degree there may be musical categories that transcend cultural conditions, and how individuals frame their own experience of music, these research questions share the common goal of attempting to formalise and

credit in demonstrable and measurable ways a phenomenon most of us have experienced.

So as to bring the different approaches into dialogue, the Centre for the History of Emotions at Queen Mary, University of London hosted a one-day symposium on 20 June 2014 entitled "Music, Emotions and Well-being: Historical and Scientific Perspectives." The event was convened by a team of historians and musicologists, Dr. Penelope Gouk (Manchester), Dr. James Kennaway (Newcastle), Dr. Jacomien Prins (Warwick) and Dr. Wiebke Thormählen (Royal College of Music). The symposium explored how scholars across the different disciplines of psychology, neurology, philosophy, sociology, history, musicology and computer science can engage with each others' research into music's emotional impact and into its role in enhancing well-being for individuals and groups. Organised into four sessions of four speakers each, plus a roundtable discussion, scholars had been invited to share the perspectives of their individual disciplines. The sessions were ordered to follow a dialectic from "rival approaches" to a synthesis in "ways forward" in combining the different approaches, letting them impact on each other or, perhaps, letting them speak in tandem.

The day opened with philosopher Roger Scruton casting his bait far by posing an extreme viewpoint of the values of different musics, ascribing high value to a rather small canon of western classical art music and to a particular kind of listening. The paper was immediately countered by music psychologist Alexandra Lamont's contribution, in which she argued that music's impact lies in the communal engagement with music, not in anything inherent in the actual music itself. She highlighted music's ability to bring large groups together in a joint activity in which emotion and the sense of well-being is sparked by the group euphoria perhaps more than by the actual object of engagement. As such, the musical object becomes purely a facilitator. This viewpoint was taken up by the music therapists Gary Ansdell and Susanne Metzner in the afternoon sessions. Whereas Ansdell ascribed music's healing use to a non-

verbal communication that can lead an individual to a different state of mind, Metzner described a novel way of leading the individual in accessing their own culturally conditioned reactions to music so as to use sound as a cognitive tool that can relieve pain by association. In both, the individual's cultural association is taken into account as the individual determines the path of the musical engagement – a model that works for individual engagement and healing, yet not for group settings. The use of music as motivator was described in other projects, both current and historical with Daisy Fancourt's presentation of a musical mapping of a hospital to inspire physiotherapy patients into moving to and along specific targets demonstrating a good model for the effective use of music's physiological inspiration through rhythm and cognitive stimulation. This hooked neatly onto presentations that focussed not on music's practical use but on explanations for its effects, particularly on the stimulation of the brain's motor-sensorium by rhythm. Maria Witek provided a great overview of studies in this field, while historical papers, particularly James Kennaway's, demonstrated that this phenomenon had been framed in a variety of medical ways at least since the eighteenth century. His contribution – in tandem with the other historical papers – also demonstrated, however, that music's rhythmic stimulation had historically been framed as dangerous and that it had been tied to changing musical repertoires, moves which were always indicative of national or social biases against certain musical repertoires and therefore a highly political act.

After a rich profusion of approaches Peregrine Horden opened up the roundtable discussion to a critical review of the benefits and failures of the interdisciplinarity that the symposium itself might simulate, a very valid point and one with which scholars across the disciplines grapple at present. Rather than promoting interdisciplinarity in one scholar's approach, however, the symposium opened up dialogues between scholars and their fields. The solution, then, may lie in

understanding different approaches so as to unify our research into common goals. Ultimately, each one of us uses our own methods of crediting and investigating to promote musical listening and music making for better health and well-being and, perhaps, to counter the constant economic threats to the arts that under-value their fundamental role in creating well-being and in improving the economic efficiency of a society at large and of its individual members.

*Wiebke Thormählen
Royal College of Music
15 July 2014*

87th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

Chicago, 8-11 May, 2014.

On 8-11 May, the 87th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine was hosted by the University of Chicago, Medical and Biological Sciences, at the Renaissance Hotel, Chicago. The comprehensive programme, collated by Jeremy Greene and Shigehisa Kuriyama, comprised over 200 international speakers who presented a rich and diverse programme of papers and luncheon workshops, traversing a range of historical, medical, geographic, philosophical, scientific, and ethical landscapes. The annual AAHM conference is an important meeting in the History of Medicine calendar and the organisers sought to identify and explore historical aspects of medicine and health, to ascertain the key issues, historiography and methodologies in the history of medicine, and to employ historical analysis to discover useful perspective on today's problems and issues relating to health and care debates. This reviewer can confirm that the stated aims and objectives of this year's meeting were met with aplomb.

On Thursday afternoon delegates were offered a choice between a tour of the University of Chicago, and a tour of the

American Medical Association Archives. That evening, conference attendees were treated to a special screening of Digital Short Films in the History of Medicine, created and submitted by conference attendees. The screening was followed by a terrace reception, framed by an illuminated Chicago skyline. Proceedings began at 7.00am on Friday morning with a President's New Member Breakfast, followed by the official opening by Margaret Humphreys, AAHM Vice President, Mindy Schwartz, chair of the local arrangements committee, and Holly J. Humphry, Dean for Medical Education, University of Chicago. A keynote speech by AAHM President Nancy Tomes addressed the image crisis in American medicine, 1945-65, and concluded by inviting conference attendees to join her on a three day 'toxic trip down memory lane'.

This journey got underway with three, six-panel concurrent sessions dealing with a diverse range of themes including: masculinity, antibiotics, colonial asylums, race and healthcare, race and identity in medical practice, Islamic medicine, disease and disability, histories of cancer, the transformative role of images, medicine in Latin America, vaccination and its discontents, Africanizing Biomedicine, rethinking hotness and coldness of drugs, probing the limits of 'method' in the history of neuroscience, beyond the material medica, and the early practice of medicine. Friday's programme incorporated luncheon workshops centred on three themes: 'Blogging the History of Medicine' moderated by Jacqueline Antonovich (University of Michigan) and Claire Clark (Emory University); 'When good people do bad things: Can history intervene' moderated by Susan Reverby (Wellesley College) and Alice Dreger (Northwestern University); and 'Rival siblings or Conjoined Twins? Revisiting the debate between Medical and Disability History' moderated by Beth Linker (University of Pennsylvania) and Catherine J. Kudlick (San Francisco State University). These sessions were well attended and elicited lively debate. The main theme that emerged

from Friday's workshops highlighted the central role of the History of Medicine in 'keeping a check on science'.

Saturday's proceedings began with a Clinical Historians Breakfast and a Women's Historians Breakfast, and was followed by four, six panel sessions. Once again, these sessions comprised a diverse range of topics including; the history of eradication, medicine and religion in pre-modern Asia, labours of the insane, neurology, psychiatry and the family, sex and the state, forensic medical knowledge, housing and health, medical labour and medical gaze, reimagining the human subject, technologies of representation in medicine, medical temporalities, contemporary histories of medicine, medical history in other venues, metrics of race, bodies and the medical gaze, medicine for the people, medical pluralism, art and anatomy, the afterlife of disease, the practice of medicine in wartime, governing narcotics, urban and rural health policy, technology consumerism and parenting, and screening and surveillance. Saturday's workshops were again well attended and were concerned with 'Negotiating Access to patient related materials: A conversation between Archivists and Historians' moderated by Scott Podolsky (Harvard University); 'Medical History and Medical Anthropology', moderated by Joanna Radin (Yale University), and 'Silos or Synergies: Considering the History of Interprofessional Education and Practice in the United States', moderated by Jennifer Gunn (University of Minnesota). The central theme emerging from these sessions highlighted the importance of traversing concerns relating to methodological with a view to fostering interdisciplinary approaches to medical history.

At the Saturday evening awards banquet the Genevieve Miller Lifetime Achievement Award was presented to John C. Burnham (Ohio State University), and the William H. Welch Medal was presented to Julia Livingston (Rutgers University). The final two five-panel sessions took place on Sunday morning and covered topics including the affects of surgery, new geographies of

public health, pharmaceutical origins, radiation and risk, state medical boards, networks of charitable care, mediating conception, therapeutic epistemologies, dread, exorcism and addiction, and disciplinary issues.

Insistence on maintaining a structure of twenty-minute papers followed by ten minutes of questions ensured that every one of the 200 plus papers received the attention they deserved. Panels were well attended and the question and answer sessions were both robust and insightful. As a first time attendee, the AAHM meeting provided an excellent opportunity to relate aspects of my research to, and receive critical feedback from, North American perspectives, and I am grateful to the SSHM for their generous financial assistance, which facilitated my attendance at the meeting.

Special mention must go to the AAHM Secretary Jodi Koste, the local arrangements committee led by Mindy Schwartz, and to Daniel Goldberg who maintained an excellent live tweet of proceedings at #AAHM14.

*Michael Dwyer
University College Cork*

ALTERNATIVE PSYCHIATRIC NARRATIVES

16-17 May 2014



Alternative Psychiatric Narratives was a 1.5 day conference held in London on, sponsored by Birkbeck and the Wellcome Trust as well as the Society for the Social History of Medicine.

With 25 speakers and over 50 additional delegates, the conference highlighted the growing interest in unorthodox histories of psychiatry and brought together historians and scholars from a range of other disciplines with practitioners and service users. We received abstracts from a wide variety of countries, including Nigeria, the USA and Japan and from across Europe.

Chaired by Joanna Bourke (Birkbeck), the event sought to contribute to the development of alternative narratives of psychiatry (in the broadest sense) by

exploring the voices and experiences of those involved in the non-institutional, non-formal aspects of psychiatry, and by investigating new ways to access all aspects of psychiatric experience. In the opening lecture, Mathew Thomson (Warwick) discussed a narrative with a difference: that of Tom Malden, a young man in America diagnosed with schizophrenia, as set down by Geoffrey Gorer. Thomson drew attention to the impact of new technologies on Gorer's project, especially the recording equipment used to tape Malden's speech, and to the incorporation of materials from baby books, his mother's diary, and Gorer's own theories of how Malden's life had been shaped by the culture in which he had been raised. Tensions between Gorer and Zinn arose over the form of the narrative and its lack of scientific grounding or appeal; professional politics and power were inevitably at stake, but Gorer believed that this could be the 'first real biography ever' thanks to its insights into the totality of an individual's life. Thomson's lecture highlighted the problematic nature of narrative itself, and the impossible distinction between a 'psychiatric' life story, and simply a life story in the case of Tom Malden.

Panels on the first day brought seven papers by postgraduate students or early career researchers. In a fascinating talk, Tommy Dickinson (Manchester) introduced the 'hidden history of gay life' within mental hospitals in mid-twentieth century Britain. He looked at how mental hospitals were spaces in which gay nurses could find sanctuary and a sense of community, while often these same nurses administered painful and degrading aversion therapies to gay patients. The theme of 'uncovering alternative stories' was continued by Anna Harpin (Exeter), who explored the theatrical practices at Broadmoor and what they revealed about the cultural meaning and status of madness and asylums, and Jenny Walke (Institute of Psychiatry/Bethlem Museum of the Mind), who shared the latest research from the Mansions in the Orchard project at Bethlem. Daniel Pick presided over panels re-examining medical theories, archives and

sources, starting with Victoria Bates and Chris Millard (Bristol and Queen Mary) debating the paediatric versus psychiatric status of Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy. Rebecca Wynter's (Birmingham) imaginative treatment of the theory of focal sepsis as a psychiatric 'whodunnit' was followed by Aude Fauvel (Lausanne), who discussed the impact of early 'anti-alienist' and novelist Hector Malot. Archivist Anna Sexton (UCL) and service user Dolly Sen introduced the Mental Health Recovery Archive [<http://mentalhealthrecovery.omeka.net>] and addressed their own motivations and approaches to its creation, Anna from the perspective of the archivist and researcher on the project, and Dolly as contributor.

The second day began with two papers focusing on language. Zsófia Demjén (Open University) offered a provocative introduction to the uses of linguistic analysis in exploring individual experiences of disorder and distress, using Sylvia Plath's journals as an example, and Ali Hutchinson (Chester) examined the relationship between the vocabulary of madness and the experience of patients. To 'revisit the asylum', Hilary Marland chaired Louise Hide's (Birkbeck) study of hitherto unexplored multiple threats of violence patients faced from staff in London's asylums at the beginning of the 20th century alongside Jessie Hewitt (San Francisco), who considered the *vie de la famille* as a mode of treatment, and the active engagement of women, in private psychiatric institutions across 19th-century France, and archaeologist Katherine Fennelly (Manchester), who probed the role of gate-keepers and lodges in asylum life. The final panel explored the theme of 'expressing experience', and included an interdisciplinary look at the role of temporal maps and the production of inscapes in two different psychiatric sites from Nicole Baur and Natasha Lushetich (Exeter). Agnieszka Komorowska (Mannheim) examined the treatment of mental disorder alongside questions of national and cultural identity in Algeria through the documentary film *Aliénations*, and finally, Maren Scheurer

(Frankfurt) considered the representations of therapy within the comics of Alison Bechdel and explored the potential of graphic narratives for intra- and inter-personal discovery as well as the therapeutic potential of reading, writing, performing, and drawing.

To close, Joanna Bourke chaired a roundtable discussion with Simon Cross, Diana Rose and Barbara Taylor. Unfortunately, Jacqui Dillon, chair of the Hearing Voices network, was unable to attend. The speakers linked the historical themes of the conference to a critical examination of the crisis in mental health provision today. Speakers from the floor raised issues of race and class, the recognition of suffering, the place of biographical writing, and returned to the difficulties and advantages of focusing upon narrative. The enthusiasm at the conference, as well as the number of subjects that could only be addressed very briefly, suggests that there is plenty of scope for further growth - and more conferences! - in this lively field of study.

*Hazel Croft, Stephanie Eastoe,
Susanna Shapland, Janet Weston
Co-convenors, Birkbeck*

THE HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK ACT 1974: HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVES

Tuesday 8 July 2014
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

To mark the 40th anniversary of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Centre hosted an afternoon workshop to discuss the historical development of health and safety in Britain over the last few decades. Bringing together a range of professions, including historians, epidemiologists and civil servants, the workshop illuminated the increasingly important yet controversial role health and safety has come to play in our public and work lives. The workshop encompassed themes such as the changing public legitimacy of health and safety regulation, the continued

mortality from asbestos exposure, issues of politics and identity in the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), and the impact of the 1972 Robens Report. Speakers included the Acting Chief Executive of HSE, Kevin Myers; the former Director-General, John Rimington; Dr Mike Esbester (U. Portsmouth); and Professor Julian Peto (LSHTM). The workshop highlighted the unique role history can play in demystifying and contextualising the evolution of health and safety, a subject which remains under-explored despite growing interest from historians in recent years.

*Christopher Sirrs (workshop organiser)
Centre for History in Public Health, London
School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine*

SSHM CALL FOR PAPERS: EAHMH CONFERENCE 2015



'CASH AND CARE: ECONOMICS AND VALUES IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH'

Ulm, Germany, 2-5 September 2015

The EAHMH invites submissions for its biennial meeting to be held in Ulm, Germany, 2-5 September 2015. The Association welcomes abstracts on the general theme. The tension between the extra-economic values of human health and the evident need to apply economic criteria to virtually

all health-related activities and agencies, ranging from individuals, institutions and organizations that offer health care to public health policies related to sanitation or social inequities forms a red thread through the history of medicine and health. For centuries conflicts between humanitarian and monetary goals have been reported by healers, patients and (more recently) politicians in all kinds of literature and art.

Having this economic perspective in mind, it seems as if on both the micro-level of the patient-healer relationship and the macro-level of public health measures sooner or later questions of costs, benefits and cost-effectiveness of health care affect the discourse.

At the same time several works have shown that trust in a specific healer, health institutions or public health measures is dependent on factors beyond the financial accessibility of healing interventions. Often, the way in which disease is conceptualized or the faith patients have in specific healers and their methods seem to outweigh the financial aspects of certain forms of diagnostics, prognostics and therapeutics. Thus, other forms of capital, in addition to money, have clearly been influential, including social capital as a crucial element in preventive and curative care and human capital, both in healers and in patients and the population at large. However, it is open to question to what extent these different forms of capital are independent of each other or, on the contrary, coexist in close interaction. The aim of this conference is to challenge, historicize and reconstruct the relationship between possible forms of capital, concepts and values in the history of medicine and health.

For more detail on the conference and abstracts visit: www.eahmh.net

All proposals should be submitted to Med.gte@uni-ulm.de no later than **1 December 2014**.

CALLS FOR PAPERS

DR RICHARD MEAD: PHYSICIAN, PHILANTHROPIST, COLLECTOR

Foundling Museum, London, UK
Monday 20 October 2014.

We invite papers for this cross-disciplinary one-day conference hosted by the Foundling Museum. The conference is running in conjunction with the Museum's autumn exhibition 'The Generous Georgian: Dr Richard Mead', which runs from 26 September 2014 to 4 January 2015. The exhibition, supported by the Wellcome Trust, the City of London and Verita, will consider the life, work and collections of Richard Mead (1673-1754), one of the founding governors of the Foundling Hospital.

Proposals on a variety of subjects relating to Mead and his context are welcome, including but not limited to the themes of the exhibition: his medical practice, his collecting and connoisseurship and his charitable activities. Proposals from early career professionals and work in progress are welcome.

Speakers will include Ludmilla Jordanova, Professor of History and Visual Culture at the University of Durham and advisor to the exhibition, and curator Stephanie Chapman.

All enquiries regarding the conference should be addressed to stephanie@foundlingmuseum.org.uk 020 7841 3605.

Please email proposals (approx. 200 words) by **15 August 2014** with a brief biography (no more than 200 words).

Some assistance with travel may be available - please indicate your needs when you send in your proposal.

AAHM: 2015 ANNUAL MEETING

30 April - 3 May 2015

The American Association for the History of Medicine invites abstracts for papers in any area of medical history for its 88th annual meeting, to be held in New Haven, Connecticut, 30 April to 3 May 2015. The Association welcomes submissions on any aspect of the history of health and healing, pertaining to any eras or region of the world. Presentations are limited to 20 minutes, and must represent original work not already published or in press. In addition to single-paper proposals, the Program Committee co-chairs, Ann Carmichael and Stephen Inrig, encourage proposals for creatively-structured panels in any sub-field of the history of medicine.

The deadline for submission is **September 26, 2014**. For details, please consult the full call for papers: <<http://histmed.org/cfp2015>>

SSH M SPONSORED CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS

THE EARLY MODERN MILITARY-MEDICAL COMPLEX: ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE MILITARY, MEDICINE, SOCIETY AND STATE

Hamburg, 7 and 8 November 2014

This conference will explore the changing relationships between the early modern military, medicine, society and the state in an international comparative perspective. Military medicine became an integral part of military planning as well as an attractive area of practice for early modern surgeons and physicians. Since the 1990s, historians of medicine have shown an increased interest in military medicine from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century (e. g. Cook,

Brockliss/Jones, Hudson, Storrs, Ackroyd et al). However, much of the research remained focused on British and French armies and navies. Health care in other early modern forces has so far only attracted limited attention.

Historians have pointed to the dynamic effects of a growing early modern military bureaucracy. The emerging fiscal-military/naval state profoundly affected the medical care of the sick and injured soldiers and seamen (e. g. Charters, Neufeld). From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century European armies saw the development of an ever more elaborate and centralised system of health care. These systems consisted of temporary field hospitals as well as permanent institutions of health care. They became integral parts of military administration and created experts as well as a specialised body of knowledge of military medicine. Military medicine developed administrative technologies to systematically record and assess the health of servicemen.

The effects of this early modern military-medical complex were not limited to the military population. Military medicine became a specialised area of study and experts in the field were integrated in the health care system of the emerging early modern state. The training of military surgeons and physicians was standardised, and practitioners with a military background used their experience to further their careers and obtain public office during peace time. The specific requirements of military medicine contributed to the development of new technologies of systematic clinical note taking and the keeping of patient journals and lists. The ability of military doctors, surgeons and administrators to deal with large patient populations administratively, and develop strategies for the prevention and the cure of diseases within a larger group of patients, contributed to the development of a public health system. This system was not only aimed at manipulating the health state of individuals, but of whole populations. Thus military medicine arguably played a key role

in the development of public health policies and the formation of what has been called 'bio-power' in the eighteenth century.

The conference will be held at the Helmut-Schmidt-University, Hamburg (University of the German Federal Armed Forces) on 7 and 8 November 2014.

The conference is supported by the Society for the Social History of Medicine (SSHM) and the Arbeitskreis Militär und Gesellschaft in der frühen Neuzeit.

Limited funding for travel and accommodation for speakers will be available. Bursaries for graduate students, who are a member of the SSHM, may be available. The conference language is English. Full details are available at the conference website: <https://web.hsu-hh.de/fak/geiso/fach/his-fnz/forschung/konferenz-7-8-november-2014>



THE 41ST CONGRESS OF THE WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE (WAHVM)

Imperial College London, UK
10-13 September 2014.

Registration is open until 18th August 2014: please book in advance as we cannot accept payments on the day.

The British Veterinary History Society is delighted to host this international event on behalf of the World Association for the History of Veterinary Medicine. We invite delegates to join us for a stimulating programme of activities based in central London. Academic researchers, veterinary

surgeons and other interested parties are all invited to participate. Conference papers and posters will be presented on a range of veterinary historical topics, with a focus on two key themes: histories of One Health (connections between human and animal health and medicine), and the roles of vets and animals in war.

Britain's veterinary heritage will be on display at a reception held at the Royal Veterinary College London, and the venue for our conference dinner offers breathtaking views across the River Thames.

A provisional timetable and congress programme and guidance for preparing your poster presentation can be found on the conference website

<http://www.veterinaryhistorylondon.com/>

Contact: veterinaryhistorylondon@gmail.com
Links: veterinaryhistorysociety.org.uk;
www.wahvm.org

SSHM OTHER FORTHCOMING EVENTS

MISSIONS, METHODS & MANAGEMENT: THE 14TH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

Sydney, Australia
30 June - 4 July 2015.

Please hold the date: a call for abstracts will be issued in November 2014, with a deadline of 9 February 2015. For more information, please visit

<http://www.dccconferences.com.au/hom2015>

2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL IMAGING AND PHILOSOPHY: MEDICAL IMAGES AND MEDICAL NARRATIVES IN LATE MODERN POPULAR CULTURE

11-12 September, 2014

**Villa Eberhard, University of Ulm
(funded by the Fritz-Thyssen-Foundation)**

Organized by Institute of the History, Philosophy and Ethics of Medicine

Today's popular culture can be considered as one of the most important cultural industries; they produce knowledge and concepts of knowledge in a variety of forms and can therefore be thought of as representative culture with fundamental social and political importance. From the 1950s, pop culture has gained strong influence on social and cultural change in manifold forms (film, comics, (computer) game, pop music, popular scientific publication. Thus, she takes constitutive influence on the design and development of individual life and knowledge worlds. Particularly, popular culture often refers to the reservoir of knowledge of medicine.

The medical philosophical, -theoretical, -historical and -practical manifestations of such image and narrative in media such as films, computer games, pulp literature or comics will be examined in more detail in the international conference „2nd International Conference on Medical Imaging and Philosophy: Medical Images and Medical Narratives in Late Modern Popular Culture“ on 11 and September 12. The conference is generously funded by the Fritz Thyssen-Foundation.

We understand the symposium as a forum in which the latest results of the trans-disciplinary research area "Visualization of medicine in popular culture" can be exchanged and discussed thoroughly. Both established researchers and young researchers from Germany, the UK, the USA, South Africa and Romania, will present and share their

results. In this way, an overview of the current research environment is to be obtained.

The meeting is open to the public, registration is requested.

Contact: Arno Görzen: arno.goergen@uni-ulm.de

HUNGER STRIKING & MEDICAL ETHICS: HISTORICAL & MODERN PERSPECTIVES

Crumlin Road Gaol, Belfast, 20 January 2015.

Hosted by: Centre for the History of Medicine in Ireland, University of Ulster.

Supported by a Wellcome Trust Medical Humanities Grant.

This one-day symposium will provide the first interdisciplinary forum for historians, sociologists and medical ethicists to debate together on hunger strike management. Since the suffragette hunger campaign of 1909-14, prison doctors have been obliged to force-feed protesting prisoners or oversee their self-starvation. At this symposium, leading international experts on ethics and hunger strike management will explore the complex ethical dilemma invoked by prison hunger striking in contexts including the militant suffragette imprisonments, Irish War of Independence, Irish Civil War, convict imprisonment, IRA imprisonments and the controversial deaths of individuals including Bobby Sands in Northern Ireland. As part of the event, Belfast-based documentary makers Fine Point Films will be recording and interviewing conference attendees. The event will feature in a forthcoming documentary on Bobby Sands. The organiser, Dr Ian Miller, is a Wellcome Trust funded Research Fellow in Medical Humanities who has published extensively on issues relating to diet, the body and the force feeding of prison hunger strikers.

For further details, contact i.miller@ulster.ac.uk.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF NURSING

Storrs and Hartford, Connecticut, USA
18-21 September 2014

The 31st American Association for the History of Nursing Annual Conference co-sponsored with the University of Connecticut's School of Nursing will take place September 18-21 in Storrs and Hartford, CT. The Keynote speaker is Yale University Professor John Harley Warner. Dr. Warner will speak on "Bedside Stories: Clinical Narrative and the Transformation of the Hospital Chart." There is also a Special Plenary Lecture by Dr. Jane E. Schultz whose talk is entitled "Transformation of the Sickroom: War Nursing, Technology and Authority." The conference features a record number of papers and posters on topics of interest to the global nursing and health care history community.

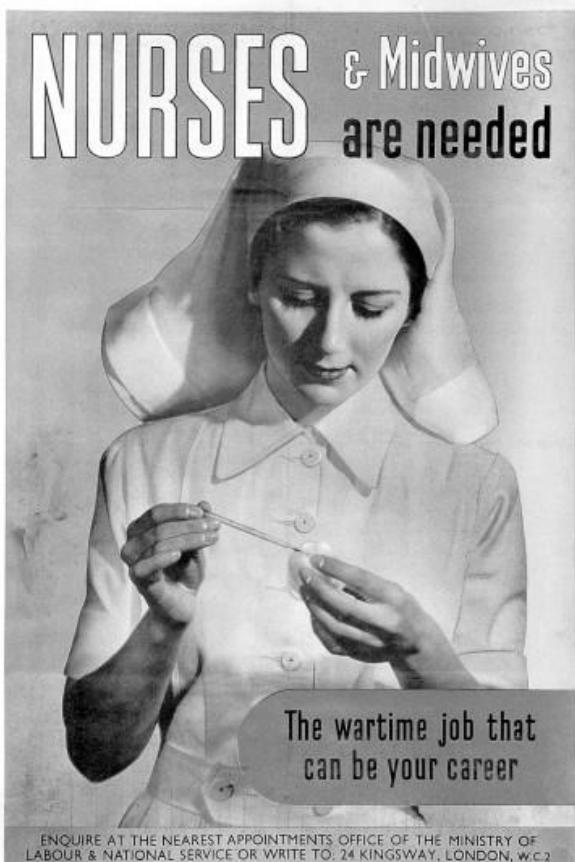


Image: Nurses and midwives are needed. The wartime job that can be your career. World War II lithograph poster showing a nurse reading a thermometer and wiping it after use with cotton wool. 1939 – 1945
Credit: Wellcome Library, London

For further information visit

<http://www.aahn.org/conference.html>

The 2015 AAHN Conference will be held in Dublin, Ireland on September 17-20, 2015.

Please visit the AAHN website as information on the Dublin conference

<http://www.aahn.org/>.

Abstract submission information for the 2015 conference will be placed on the AAHN website in October, 2014.

If you are interested in joining the AAHN, the premier international professional association for the history of nursing and health care please visit <http://www.aahn.org/> for more information.

SSHM NEWS FROM CENTRES

LSHTM 2014 ANNUAL LECTURE

We are delighted to announce the 2014 Annual Lecture of the Centre for History in Public Health, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine.

PROFESSOR DAVID ROSNER

'Disease on Trial: the Courts, the Lawsuit and the Public Negotiation over Responsibility for Disease'

5.30 pm. Thursday 20 November 2014

Manson Lecture Theatre, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, WC1E 7HT

Abstract: Over the past twenty years a vast public negotiation has taken place over the causes of, and responsibility for, disease. For the most part this discussion has flown under the radar of doctors, historians and public health professionals. To the extent they have participated, professionals and scholars have been called in as "experts", as witnesses, to be either listened to, or rejected, by juries and judges. This talk will look at a number of cases over the course of the past two decades that the speaker has participated in. The lecture

will place his experience in the context of a much longer history of how courts have been used and abused in a contentious struggle over the health of working people and consumers faced by occupational and environmental dangers.

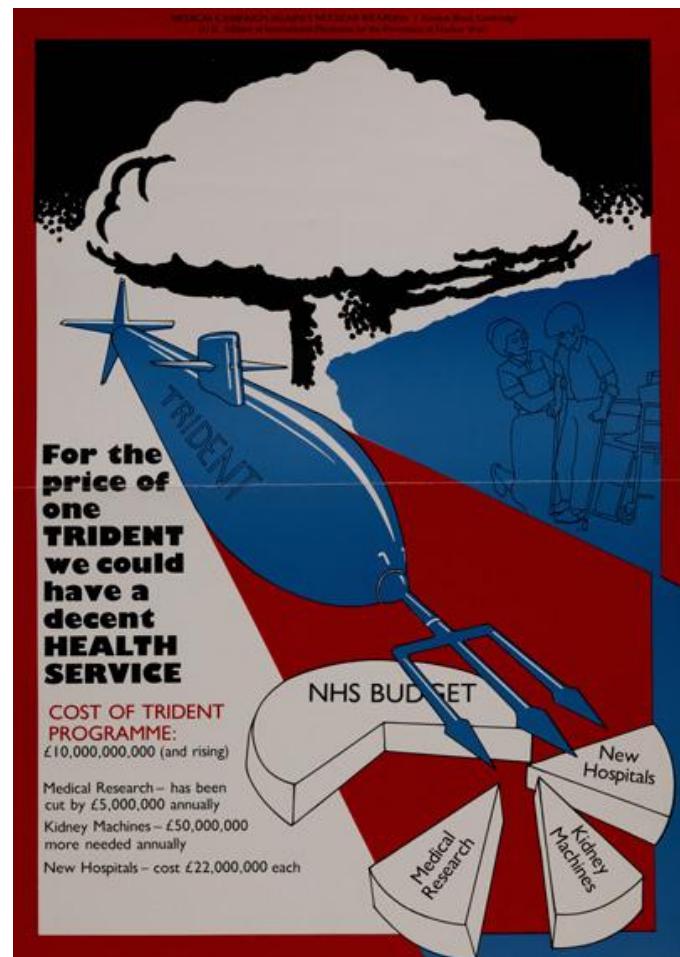
Biography: David Rosner is Ronald H. Lauterstein Professor of Sociomedical Sciences and Professor of History at Columbia University, and Co-Director of the Center for the History and Ethics of Public Health at Columbia's Mailman School of Public Health. He has published widely on the history and the politics of occupational disease and industrial pollution, including most recently "Lead Wars: The Politics of Science and the Fate of America's Children," (University of California, 2013). He has been actively involved in lawsuits seeking to hold the lead industry accountable for past public health harms, and his work has also been part of suits on behalf of asbestos workers and silicosis victims.

BARBARA BATES CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF NURSING

The Barbara Bates Center for the Study of the History of Nursing at the University of Pennsylvania is pleased to announce its 2014 Fall Bi-Monthly Seminar Series in which cross-disciplinary scholars present topics of interest to the history of nursing and health care community. The Fall series speakers and dates are Tel Aviv University Doctoral Student, Ronen Segev (September 10); University of Pennsylvania Doctoral Student Rachel Elder (September 23); Susquehanna University's Dr. Karol Weaver (October 8); Appalachian State University's Dr. Phoebe Pollitt (October 28); University of Pennsylvania's Dr. Beth Linker (November 5) and University of Pennsylvania Doctoral Student Kathleen Nisheda (November 18). The seminar series, which is also available via webinar, is open to all and welcomes scholars and other interested individuals to attend. For those interested in further information on the seminar series and to obtain a complete listing of speakers and topics as well as how to register for the

webinars, please visit the Center's website at www.nursing.upenn.edu/history

SSHM WELLCOME LIBRARY NEWS



Medact Archive available for research

The archive of the Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons (MCANW), later Medact, has been catalogued ([SA/MED](#)) and is now available for research.

At the height of the Cold War, MCANW was formed by British doctors and nurses to campaign for nuclear disarmament from a position of medical authority. MCANW challenged the government line that nuclear war could be survivable, pointing to the catastrophic consequences of a nuclear attack. The group did not work in isolation: MCANW also worked closely with the [Medical Association for the Prevention of War \(MAPW\)](#). Both MCANW and MAPW were UK affiliates of the Nobel Prize-winning International Physicians for the Prevention of

Nuclear War (IPPNW), an organisation founded in 1980 to coordinate the efforts of doctors campaigning against nuclear weapons in over 50 groups around the world.

In the UK, MCANW campaigns drew attention to the plight of the NHS, pointing out the discrepancy between defence and health spending at a time of severe pressure on front line healthcare.

As tensions between East and West began to ease in the 1990s, the Medical Campaign broadened its focus, undertaking education, research and advocacy on the health implications of conflict, development and environmental change. This led to the formation of Medact in 1992 following a merger with the Medical Association for the Prevention of War (MAPW).

The Medact archive was launched with an international symposium, [Beds not Bombs: Exploring the archives of anti-nuclear medical campaigning and protest](#) and the archive has featured in [three recent online](#) articles in the Guardian.

Elena Carter, Project Archivist

Brook Archive available for research

We're delighted to announce a significant addition to our existing important archival holdings on sexual issues and birth control: the archives ([SA/BRO](#)) of [Brook, the sexual health charity for young people](#).

The organisation, which reaches its 50th Anniversary this year, is named after its founder, [Helen Brook](#) (1907-1997).

The work of the Centre was facilitated by the 1967 Edwin Brooke Family Planning Act which enabled, but did not require, local authorities to provide free contraception without reference to marital status. The passage of the Abortion Law Reform Act in the same year also made it possible for Brook legally to advise and arrange terminations. Although from 1970 the Family Planning Association (FPA) began providing its services to the unmarried, Brook retained its niche of a specific mission to the young, who were

unlikely to resort to clinics aimed at an older clientele.

Over the decades Brook has increasingly extended its services to include a broader agenda of sexual health beyond the simple provision of birth control, including targeting young men as well as young women. A number of local and regional centres were established in various parts of the UK. Their activities over the past half-century, a period of radically changing attitudes, are well-documented in this archive, which also reflects press and media responses with a substantial collection of cuttings scrapbooks and files. The collection is available to researchers subject to the usual conditions of access to Archives and Manuscripts.

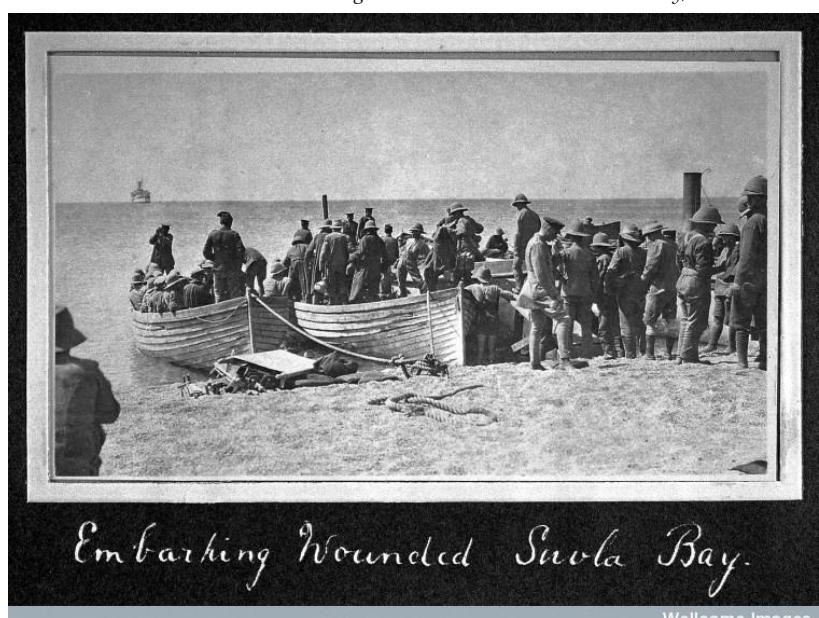
You can find out about the Library's archival holdings relating to sex and birth control in our source guides on [birth control](#), [sex education](#) and [sexual health](#).

Dr Lesley Hall, Senior Archivist

Digitised RAMC papers from the Wellcome Library

As part of our wider digitisation plans, and to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the outbreak of World War I, we [digitised over 130,000 pages](#) of archive material from the Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) collection.

Photograph collection of Lieutenant Colonel G.J.S. Archer, RAMC. 9, album of photographs of No. 40 Field Ambulance at Gallipoli during the First World War. Embarking wounded. Credit: Wellcome Library, London



Wellcome Images

Drawn from material presented to the RAMC Museum and Archive (now the Army Medical Services Museum Trust), the digitised material consists of letters, diaries, memoirs and photographs and covers nearly every sphere of operations during World War I. Many items reveal characteristic battle-field humor, as with the parody of an official 'letter to wives', among the papers of Captain Neil Cantlie RAMC, who served with the 6th Division at the Battle of Somme in 1916. The same file also contains more conventional records of the campaign, including Cantlie's official 'war diary', field maps and trench plans.

The collection is also rich in personal memoirs – most previously unpublished – produced by ex-service personnel in the years or decades after the war, forming an invaluable record of the recollections of a generation.

The project was [launched in June](#), alongside a complementary release of digital resources on World War I by the US National Library of Medicine.

Simon Chaplin, Head of Wellcome Library

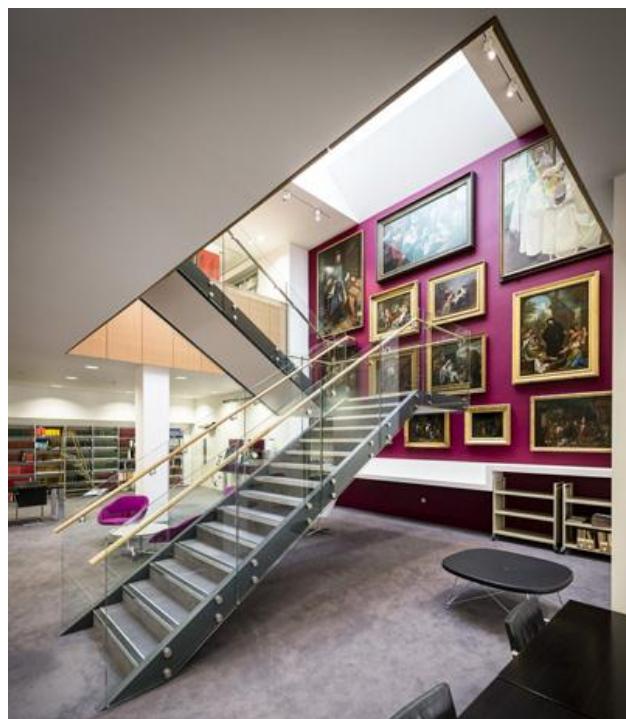
New Library entrance and restoration of opening hours

Following the completion of the latest stage of the Wellcome Collection Development project, we are delighted to announce a number of changes to the layout and design of the Library entrance area.

We've reopened the Library entrance on Level 2 of the Wellcome Collection building, where we've installed a new Enquiries desk and entry gate system.

Library users will also be pleased to hear that the lockers are also now back in operation on Level 2. They're now located on the left as you come through the main entrance from the lift lobby. Remember, you'll need to bring a £1 coin to use the lockers, which will be refunded when you empty the locker. The free cloakroom on the ground floor is still available if you prefer to leave your belongings in there.

The Library has returned to its regular opening hours and will be open Monday-Saturday. Details of our opening hours (and details of forthcoming closures) can be found on the [Library website](#).



Finally, we have a new staircase in the Library alongside a new picture gallery, showcasing a tiny proportion of the wonderful artworks in our collection.

We'd like to extend a huge thanks to Library users who have been so supportive and understanding during the recent works. We still have some works to complete, so please bear with us for a little bit longer!

If you have any questions at all about the Wellcome Collection Development project please don't hesitate to [get in touch](#).
Phoebe Harkins, Communications Co-ordinator

For regular updates on the work of the Wellcome Library, see our Blog (<http://blog.wellcomelibrary.org/>) or follow us on Twitter (<http://twitter.com/wellcomelibrary>)

*Ross MacFarlane
Research Engagement Officer
Wellcome Library
r.macfarlane@wellcome.ac.uk*

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER PRESS: THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

University of Exeter Press is actively seeking proposals for new subject areas. As an academic publisher recognised for its excellence in humanities publishing, we are expanding our portfolio to include new historical subjects. The history of medicine has become a new focus and we strongly encourage proposals in this field. UEP is one of only a handful of university presses in the UK. We have strong sales, marketing and distribution networks at home and internationally. The University of Chicago Press markets and distributes our books in North America. Our partnership with Intellect Books provides new opportunities for our authors and us. UEP welcomes book and journal proposals from both new and experienced authors producing original, adventurous scholarly work.

To submit a proposal, please download the book or journal proposal guidelines from our website (www.exeterpress.co.uk) or contact uep@exeter.ac.uk for further information.

BURSARIES**SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE STUDENT BURSARIES**

SSHM offers bursaries for students to assist them in meeting the financial costs of attending the Society's own and relevant other conferences. For full details about applying and eligibility please visit the Society's website:

<http://www.sshm.org/content/conference-bursaries-students>

BURNBY MEMORIAL BURSARY 2015

The British Society for the History of Pharmacy (BSHP) offers a Bursary of £500 annually to a student at or associated with a School of Pharmacy or other higher educational establishment for a piece of original work on a topic on the history of British pharmacy.

The winner of the Bursary undertakes to give a 20 minute presentation at the Annual Spring Conference of the British Society for the History of Pharmacy, based on original research. The Conference in 2015 will be held between 27th and 29th March in Sunderland.

A portion of the Bursary, £250, is used as a contribution towards the conference fee, and is paid directly to the Conference organiser. The remainder can be used as chosen by the Bursary winner, and will be paid to the successful applicant before the conference.

Intending applicants should download an application form from the BSHP website at <http://www.bshp.org/bshpwebsite/index.htm>, or request one from the Hon. Secretary. The form asks for a brief description of the topic on which the presentation will be made, together with details of the applicant's course and institution.

Completed applications should be returned by **30th November 2014** to the Hon. Secretary of BSHP, at email: honsec@bshp.org, or by post to Peter Homan, 3 The Ridings, Epsom, Surrey KT18 5JQ. Phone no: 01372 723001. The successful applicant will be informed by 31st December 2014.



SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE 2014 SSHM UNDERGRADUATE PRIZE COMPETITION.

Rules and Entry Form

The Society for the Social History of Medicine invites submissions to its 2014 SSHM Undergraduate Prize Competition.

1. Prize: Up to **SIX** prizes will be awarded for the best **unpublished original research** essays in the social history of medicine. We will consider two groups of undergraduate students: humanities and social science students, and medical, healthcare and allied science students. Up to **THREE** prizes will be awarded to each group. The winners will be awarded £100.00 each. The winning entries may also be published on the Society's website, <http://www.sshm.org/>.

2. Eligible Candidates: undergraduate students, part-time or full-time, in the humanities and social sciences, or medicine, healthcare and allied sciences.

- All candidates must join the Society for the Social History of Medicine by the date of submission. You can join the Society via the website of Oxford University Press. Alternatively, please contact the Membership Secretary of the SSHM. (The membership requirement may be waived for residents of developing countries, as listed on the OUP website. Please contact the Membership Secretary for further guidance.)
- The essay competition is only for students registered as of the deadline for submission of entries and for those students who have been awarded their undergraduate degree in 2014.
- Candidates who are uncertain as to whether they are eligible to enter the competition should contact the Secretary before preparing their entry.

3 Essays must be:

- **Unpublished and not submitted to any other competition at the same time**
- Written in English
- **Anonymous** (Authors must identify themselves **only on a detachable cover sheet**)
- 3,000-5,000 words in length (**including footnotes**)
- In conformity with the basic bibliographic conventions of Social History of Medicine, available at <http://www.sshm.org>

NOTE: The same essay cannot be submitted more than once, and entries from previous years will not be accepted.

4 Assessment Panel: The panel, chaired by the Chair of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, will consist of members of the Executive Committee and at least one member of the Society's editorial team. Where deemed necessary, assistance will be requested from members of the editorial board of our journal, Social History of Medicine.

5 To enter: Please send an electronic version of the essay and a short CV to the SSHM Membership Secretary, Dr Catherine Cox, as email attachments (email address: Catherine.cox@ucd.ie).

Please send a hard copy of the **completed entry form** (see below) via mail to Dr Catherine Cox, School of History and Archives, John Henry Newman Building, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland, or scan and send by email. **The student's supervisor must also sign this form as proof of eligibility.**

The deadline for mailing entries is 1 September 2014. All entries must be emailed on or before the deadline date.

Please Note: A decision will be made by December 2014 and the prize winner will be announced shortly afterwards.

- Members of the Executive Committee of the SSHM and the Editorial Board of Social History of Medicine may not enter either competition, even if otherwise eligible.
- Feedback on individual submissions will not be available from the Assessment Panel.
- The prize will not be awarded if the Assessment Panel considers that none of the essays reaches an acceptable standard.

Membership Secretary: Dr Catherine Cox, School of History and Archives, John Henry Newman Building, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland.



**SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE
2014 SSHM UNDERGRADUATE PRIZE COMPETITION**

ENTRY FORM

I have read the rules for the SSHM's 2014 SSHM Undergraduate Prize Competition.
I agree to abide by these rules.

I declare that I am eligible to enter this competition according to the terms of rule 2.

Signature.....

Full Name.....

Date.....

Address.....
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Email.....

Degree registered for.....

STUDENT'S SUPERVISOR. I confirm that the applicant is eligible to enter this competition:

Signature.....

Full Name.....

Institution.....

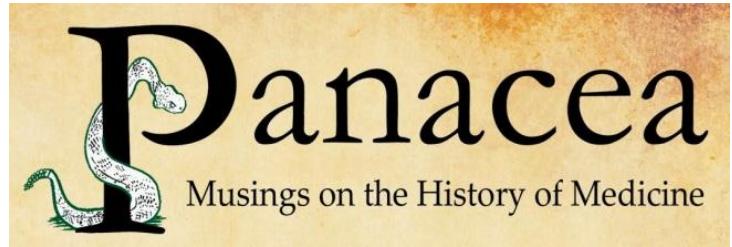
This form is also available online:
<http://www.sshm.org/content/sshm-undergraduate-prize-competition-2014> .

BLOGWATCH

Asylum and Post-Asylum Spaces

<http://asylumspace.wordpress.com/> is the new blogsite of the Asylum and Post-Asylum Spaces Research Group at the University of Glasgow, led by Professor Chris Philo. It “aims to be a premier port of call for anyone interested in lunatic asylums, mental hospitals, psychiatric institutions, mental health facilities of all kinds, or indeed the still-wider concerns broadly clustering under the heading of ‘mental health geographies’ (which we also take to include ‘psychoanalytic geographies’ and ‘psychotherapeutic geographies’)”. In addition to blog posts on such topics as **Joyce Laing’s collection of ‘Art Brut’** from Scottish asylums, and the ESRC project **‘geographies of missing people’**, the site will have links to the group’s working papers, abstracts as well as announcements for workshops and conferences.

How did **seventeenth-century surgeons** persuade patients to part with their money for an invasive operation? How do you make ‘oil of fox?’ **Samantha Sadassie** (Twitter: @medhistorian), doctoral candidate and teaching fellow at Queen’s University in Kingston, Ontario, provides the answers in the Panacea Blog. Posts also on **measles, midwifery, melancholy, mourning** and ... the occasional **tortoise**.



And finally for now...

“What is it about medical history that makes students produce work of a particularly sophisticated nature?”

Many of you will have come across **George Campbell Gosling’s** blog post on the pleasures of teaching medical history. Visit <http://gcgosling.wordpress.com/> for more discussion of health history and policy, the NHS, social work, charity, welfare, politics.

Disclaimer: Any views expressed in this Gazette are those of the Editors or the named contributor; they are not necessarily those of the Executive Committee or general membership. While every care is taken to provide accurate and helpful information in the *Gazette*, the Society for the Social History of Medicine, the Chair of its Executive Committee and the Editor of the *Gazette* accept no responsibility for omissions or errors or their subsequent effects. Readers are encouraged to check all essential information appropriate to specific circumstances.

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groups/societyforthesocialhistoryofmedicine



@SSHMedicine

PAST ISSUES OF THE GAZETTE ARE ONLINE: <http://sshm.org/content/gazette>