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WELCOME TO THE GAZETTE

These next few months will be rather busy of the SSHM. Our AGM is fast approaching. It will be held during the biennial conference of our sister society, the European Association for the History of Medicine and Health.

Attached at the back of this Gazette is the Nomination Form to join the SSHM Executive Committee. If you are interested in joining the Executive Committee, please do fill in the nomination form, or get in touch with any of the current members of the Committee to find out more about what we do.

- Anne Hanley, SSHM Gazette Editor

MEETING REPORTS

ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE HISTORY OF DERMATOLOGY SOCIETY

The 44th Annual Meeting of the History of Dermatology Society convened at the Rosen Centre Hotel in Orlando, Florida, on 2 March 2017. The Society sponsored this one-day seminar, ‘Picturing in Dermatology’, to explore issues surrounding image making in dermatology, largely from the nineteenth century to the present. This year, the seminar was chaired by Lawrence Charles Parish, MD, and Daniel Wallach, MD, and directed by Eve J. Lowenstein, MD. While many papers focused on American and European physicians and image-makers, several considered case studies from Asia. The historically-contingent role of image making in both dermatological education and practice comprised a thread that connected all of the afternoon’s talks.

The panel convened under the title ‘The Tools’ allowed speakers to deeply consider the role of a particular medium in medical image making and the ways the materials selected for representing skin affect the finished art object’s symbolic function. Dr Robert Thomsen discussed mid-nineteenth-century British engravings of leprosy. Significantly, these engravings entered the archive as evidence in a legal dispute over the wrongful termination of a promise to marry, indicating their perceived evidentiary value as representations of a highly stigmatized illness. Dr Daniel Wallach presented on the wax-cast medical moulages made at the Hôpital Saint-Louis in Paris. The wax used to create these
three-dimensional models—with its translucent qualities and soft texture—allowed artists to achieve an unprecedented degree of likeness to the skin and the human body.

The panel ‘Famous Illustrators and Sculptors’ centred on prodigious producers of dermatological images. Dr Marinovic Branka discussed the work of Carl Heitzmann, a dermatologist, pathologist, and painter working in Croatia during the 19th century. Branka argued for the significance of Heitzmann’s medical education in his later image making, claiming that it informed the way he conceived and produced pedagogical images. Dr Natalie Curcio spoke about the work of Enrique Zofío Dávila, the anatomic sculptor of the Olavide Museum in Madrid. Curcio described the artist’s academic training, citing the influence of the beaux-arts tradition evident in his models. The afternoon’s final panel, ‘Atlases’, foregrounded these large-format, illustrated tomes so essential to dermatological practice and education. Dr Mark Valentine’s talk shifted the dialogue to American publications through his presentation on Louis A. Duhring’s Atlas of Skin Diseases. Valentine attended closely to Duhring’s international travels to Paris and Vienna, thus revealing the ways the movement of both texts and people shaped medical education in the nineteenth century in the United States and abroad.

Dr Johannes Ring delivered the annual Zakon Lecture, titled ‘Eczema—in the focus between dermatology and allergology’. Dr Ring traced historical references to eczema to parse the ways the disease was diagnosed, classified, and treated at particular places and moments in time, highlighting its vacillation between dermatological illness and allergic reaction. Dr Ring concluded his talk by suggesting how historical conceptions of the condition might both change how we treat eczema and encourage physicians to reconsider contemporary preventative allergy guidelines. Finally, the society awarded its annual Samuel J. Zakon Prize in the History of Dermatology to Kathleen Pierce for her paper: ‘Photograph as Skin, Skin as Wax: Indexicality and the Visualization of Syphilis in Fin-de-Siècle France’. Pierce then gave a brief presentation, describing the paper’s aim as an effort to situate the highly subjective methods of image production deployed by early twentieth-century dermatological artists—including wax-cast moulages and hand-coloured photographs—in the broader history of medical and scientific image making, which largely identifies mechanical objectivity as the operative framework guiding illustration at this time.

The program insightfully considered the conditions surrounding medical representations of skin in nineteenth- and twentieth-century America and Europe. It laid a foundation for future projects that might expand on this work by exploring parallel issues over a longer period of time and through a wider geographical lens.

— Kathleen Pierce
Rutgers, State University of New Jersey
CALLS FOR PAPERS

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE NETWORK IRELAND

**Date:** 13–14 October 2017  
**Venue:** RDS Library & Archives, Dublin, Ireland  
**Deadline for Proposals:** 26 May 2017

We are pleased to announce the call for papers for the annual History of Science, Technology and Medicine Network Ireland Conference.

A goal of the network is to establish a forum for academics at all career levels. Proposals for papers from established, early career, postgraduate, undergraduate and researchers without institutional affiliation are welcome.

Abstracts addressing all aspects of science, technology and medicine are welcome. Papers need not necessarily have a wholly historical focus nor be centred on Ireland. Potential areas would include:

- History of medicine and health
- Archival Material relating to Science, Technology and Medicine
- The body
- Military and maritime science and technology
- Philosophy of science, technology and medicine
- Medical humanities
- History of psychology, psychiatry and emotions
- Computing history
- Ethics surrounding science, technology and medicine
- Oral history of science, technology and medicine
- Gender and science, technology and medicine
- History of engineering
- History of earth sciences
- History of communication technology
- Medieval science, technology and medicine
- Science, technology and medicine in education

Abstracts of 250 words for a twenty-minute presentation and a short biography should be sent to hstmnetworkireland@gmail.com.

For information about the HSTM Network, please see: [www.hstmnetworkireland.org](http://www.hstmnetworkireland.org)

UNDERSTANDING THE INTERSECTION OF ALCOHOLISM, STIGMA, AND DISABILITY: PAST AND PRESENT

**Date:** 1–2 March 2018  
**Venue:** Scottish Universities Insight Institute, University of Strathclyde  
**Deadline for Proposals:** 3 July 2017

Alcoholism is not only a contemporary concern for health professionals and policy-makers, but it is one with a long complex history. Framed at different times as inebriation or dipsomania, alcoholism was fiercely debated by temperance groups and politicians, as well as shaped by laws, medical practices, and conceptions of health. Social stigmas surrounding alcoholism have narrowed the discourse and marginalized those affected. Disability linked to alcoholism, whether mental or physical, has added further complexity to understanding.
people’s relationship with intoxicating beverages.

This two-day workshop will explore the intersection of alcohol, stigma, and disability. It aims to inform contemporary debates through an interdisciplinary approach, including historical case studies, as well as current research and practices. Sixteen delegates from public health, psychiatry, and history will offer their reflections on this multifaceted and complex topic. Members of the public, policy-makers, and the media will be invited to observe and participate in discussions. It is hoped that selected papers from the workshop may be compiled into a collected volume. The workshop will take place at the Scottish Universities Insight Institute, University of Strathclyde. Delegates presenting at the workshop will be provided with economy travel and accommodation for the duration of the workshop.

Paper proposals should be based on unpublished research and should include a 300-word abstract, including five key words and a brief CV.

In cooperation with the University of Strathclyde and CSHHH Funded by the Wellcome Trust

Please send your submissions or queries to Mrs Caroline Marley: cshhh-admin@strath.ac.uk
Workshop organizer: Dr Stephen E. Mawdsley, University of Strathclyde

THE EVOLUTION OF THE MUSEUM

Date: 13–14 July 2017
Venue: Science Museum, London
Deadline for Proposals: 30 April 2017

A workshop in the 'Universal Histories, Universal Museums' project funded by the AHRC ‘Care for the Future: Thinking Forward through the Past’ and the LABEX ‘Pasts in the Present’ programmes.

Museums are emergent entities, and the evolution of a museum is dependent on a number of factors: changes in collecting and disposal practices; rediplays; and the legacy of temporary exhibitions. New pedagogical perspectives relating to new questions or ideological trends, either in museology or in the disciplines represented in the collections, are also influential.

This workshop will focus on selected case studies to analyse the impact of these changes on methodological issues relating to universal histories and universal museums. In particular, the evolution of the museum will be discussed in relation to the impact of temporary exhibitions and the circulation of knowledge in the public sphere. The workshop will explore how social knowledge practices influence the structuring of institutional knowledge, and the emergence of new disciplines.

The case studies that we will use to trace this evolution over time are the 1876 Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus at the South Kensington Museum
and the creation of the Musée d’Ethnographie du Trocadéro.

The 1876 Loan Exhibition is a temporary exhibition which took place in 1876 at the South Kensington Museum and was one of the founding displays which led to the creation of the Science Museum. This exhibition offers an ideal case study for the ways in which temporary displays have a permanent legacy in national and international museum collections, and how far the interpretation and presentation of materials was transformed in this process.

The Musée d’Ethnographie du Trocadéro opened in 1882 following the 1878 International Exhibition, for which the Trocadéro palace had been built. Though many studies have focused on the successive transformations of this museum in the Musée de l’Homme and, successively, the Musée du Quai Branly and the MUCEM, the first assemblage and display of these ethnographic collections is less well known. Drawing on the place given to the arts, the regions, and different themes in universal exhibitions in Paris, and particularly in the 1878 exhibition, the discussion of the Musée d’Ethnographie will cast new light on the motivations and relationships of collectors, learned societies, politicians, and publics in informing the creation of this museum.

The workshop will bring together researchers from ethnography, history of science, and museum history, to explore the evolution of museums, mainly - but not only - in France and the UK. The workshop will also contain a session with the objects studied in the Universal Histories and Universal Museums project. We invite papers and posters exploring the agencies and reception of these two institutions and their collections. Contributions might consider, but need not be confined to, the following themes:

- History and/or comparison of the science and art collections in the South Kensington Museum, and the foundation of the Science Museum
- History of ethnographic collections in Paris (and direct comparisons with other cities and particularly with London) and of the first Musée d’Ethnographie du Trocadéro
- The impact of temporary exhibitions and universal exhibitions on the creation and development of museum collections.

Important information:
Please submit 300-word abstracts for poster presentations and 30-minute papers.

Send abstracts to: universalhistoriesmuseums@gmail.com
Direct any enquiries to: research@sciencemuseum.ac.uk

Authors will be notified by 12 May.
We will aim to publish the workshops of the ‘Universal Histories, Universal Museums’ research project as a journal special issue.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE CONGRESS

Date: 13–16 September 2017
Venue: Surgeons’ Hall, Edinburgh
Deadline for Proposals: 31 May 2017
This is the call for papers and posters for the BSHM Congress, held in association with the Society for the Social History of Medicine. All those with an interest in history of medicine are welcome to attend and to submit abstracts for 15-minute presentations and for posters. Members of BSHM and affiliated societies enjoy a reduced delegate fee.

The Congress has 4 themes
1. Women in Medicine
2. Scotland’s contribution and influence
3. Apothecaries and their successors
4. Art and photography in Medicine

These themes are not exclusive. Papers and posters on any aspect of the history of medicine are welcome. Abstracts should be no more than 200 words and the title no more than 15 words. A single reference may be added (not included in word count). Abstracts will be peer reviewed and authors notified by 7 July.

Keynote speakers include Professor Malcolm Nicolson, Professor David Watters and Philippa Langley.

Postgraduates and ECRs who are members of SSHM and who do not have access to institutional funds, may apply for conference bursaries from the SSHM. Details about applications can be found here: https://sshm.org/bursaries

Undergraduate students enjoy reduced delegate rates of £25 for the 3 days or £10 per day.

Surgeons Hall is the home of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, first established in 1505. The campus is centred around the Playfair Building, opened in 1832. This historic venue houses a modern conference centre where the Congress will be held. It is situated close to the centre of Edinburgh within the UNESCO World heritage site. Further details are on our website: http://bshm.org.uk where you can find information on how to register and submit abstracts. This will be done using our dedicated conference site at http://conftool.net/bshm2017

The Congress is supported by funding from the Wellcome Trust, University of Edinburgh, Scottish Society of the History of Medicine, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and Jon Baines.

ECR COLLOQUIUM. CONTROLLING ‘UNSEEN’ CONTAGION: DISEASE, CITIZENSHIP AND MOBILITY

Date: 10 July 2017
Venue: Institute of Historical Research, School of Advanced Study, University of London
Deadline for Proposals: 15 May 2017

This one day workshop brings together PhD students and ECRs interested in how the movement, citizenship, and ‘prospects’ of those with unseen, or invisible, health conditions have been historically controlled. The term ‘unseen’ can be interpreted as internal, hidden, or even transient forms of disease/disability, whether mental, physical, infectious or non-infectious. Controls could be formal - designed by the nation-state against individuals or groups of people deemed to be a ‘threat’, or informal discriminatory practices at a ‘local’ level. This broad scope could include curtailing mobility over local, regional or national borders; denying health, welfare, housing
or employment support/rights; or restrictions placed on a person’s ‘social capital’ precluding them from socio-economic circles.

We invite proposals for 20-minute presentations on topics related to (but not limited to):

- How the state/society acted to marginalize individuals and groups showing no obvious signs of ‘impairment’.
- How proof of immunity/vaccination/recovery improved or impaired a person’s mobility, or their economic, political, and social capital.
- How risk was associated with certain groups or people; were these theories scientifically informed or culturally constructed?
- What assumptions were made in relation to conditions perceived to be self-inflicted or due to a person being in an environment unsuitable for their ‘racial profile’?
- How did the state reconcile commercial and public health considerations?
- How the larger community dealt with the lack of official intervention against the invisible contagious types.
- Has disease-status made discrimination against afflicted groups more politically and socially acceptable?

There are no restrictions on chronological or geographical focus.

We aim to offer a collegial, informal atmosphere enabling junior scholars to be given valuable feedback on their work. Refreshments, lunch and a wine reception will be provided.

To submit a paper proposal please send a short abstract (250 words) and a CV (1 side A4) to the workshop organisers Jennifer.Kain@sas.ac.uk and Kathryn.Olivarius@sas.ac.uk

**UPCOMING EVENTS**

**EAHMH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE**

**THE BODY POLITIC: STATES IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH**

*Date:* 30 August – 2 September 2017  
*Venue:* ‘Carol Davila’ University of Medicine and Pharmacy Bucharest

The state, as we have come to know it, is very much a nineteenth-century creation. After poverty, ill health was the dominant social issue targeted by the interventions of emerging states. Following the principle of the fair allocation of resources to meet basic social and economic needs, many countries introduced collective funding of health care in the nineteenth century. National healthcare systems came to epitomise the principle that all citizens have an equal right to health and that costs should be shared equitably. At the end of the Second World War, the WHO defined health as a universal human right. In the UN’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), it was proclaimed that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including medical care”. Over the course of the twentieth century, health and disease have become a matter of direct concern for the state. As an aspect of democratic citizenship, the provision of medical care is not considered a favour, but a civil right guaranteed by the state.
In recent decades, we have witnessed a globalisation of disease patterns, the rise of chronic disease, rapid technological change, spiralling healthcare costs, and the demise of the nation state. From 1990 onwards, we have seen heated public and political debates about the organisation and financing of collective healthcare. One key question has been: to what extent can the state be held responsible for the health of citizens and the practice of medicine? In many countries, collective arrangements were critically reconsidered, reformed or transferred to “the market”. Rationalisation and commercialisation brought in managers, who took control from professionals, creating new bureaucracies that to a large extent withdrew from democratic supervision. Triggered by the crisis of the welfare state since the 1980s and by the reassessment of the system of nation states since 1989, this conference sets out to rethink the role of the state in the domain of healthcare.

SSHM Gazette February 2017
This is the first EAHMH biennial conference to be hosted in Eastern Europe. To date, Eastern Europe has received only limited attention from medical historians. Due to large political shifts, the history of the region is embracing new opportunities. While detailed regional studies are still required to uncover the pathways and processes of knowledge construction, the conference intends to foster discussions about how historians have considered the role of power and politics in the construction of medical knowledge.

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL HUMANITIES CONFERENCE 2017

**Date:** 29–30 June 2017  
**Venue:** University of Exeter

The by now well established University of Exeter Postgraduate Medical Humanities Conference is returning in 2017 for the fourth consecutive year to showcase the diversity of contemporary medical humanities research. Our conference this year will provide a platform for an international community of postgraduate researchers to share insights and network with academics working within and across disciplinary boundaries.

While we encourage innovative submissions that relate to any aspect of medical humanities, the following subject areas are of particular interest:

- History of medicine
- Disability studies
- Gender and sexuality
- Transformations of the body
- History and philosophy of science
- Occupational health and industrial psychology
- Trauma studies
- Affect studies
We hope to offer a small number of travel bursaries for this event, the details of which will be announced in due course.

11TH ANNUAL SCIENCE IN PUBLIC CONFERENCE. "BONDING WITH OUR IMMEDIATE PUBLIC: (NON)HUMAN DIMENSIONS OF STS RESEARCH"

**Date:** 10–12 July 2017  
**Venue:** Sheffield

STS scholars are a part of ‘the public’ for life scientists, and life scientists are in a sense the STS scholars’ most immediate and direct ‘public’. We are the ‘Other’ to each other’s worlds and at the same time we become each other’s audience in Goffman’s sense. Yet to understand each other’s world making to what extent must we engage with each other at an affective, even intimate level? We invite contributions that consider the human and nonhuman dimensions of the bonds that STS scholars establish with their research subjects. We seek papers that analyse the characteristics of this bonding, including relations between STS scholars and humans (dead or alive) and non-humans (i.e. animals, documents, plants, instruments, microorganisms, matter). We welcome interrogation of the significance and effects of these primary associations for STS knowledge, and for the lives of those involved. The goal of this panel is to generate a better understanding of the social and political implications of the human relations generated by, and perhaps necessary, to contemporary and historical research about science and technology.

Contact details:  
Dr Meritxell Ramírez-i-Ollé, Sociological Review Fellow, Keele University  
m.ramirez-i-olle@keele.ac.uk  
Professor Joanna Latimer, SATSU University of York  
joanna.latimer@york.ac.uk

EASA BIENNIAL CONFERENCE. BODIES IN TRANSITION: POWER, KNOWLEDGE AND MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

**Date:** 5–7 July 2017  
**Venue:** Lisbon, Portugal

The Biennial Conference of European Association of Social Anthropologists Medical Anthropology Network will be hosted with the prospect of promoting a compact encounter with more plenaries and less parallel sessions. The purpose is to maximize the interweaving of our experiences and understandings across the different niches and orientations within medical anthropology and in exchange with neighboring fields; we hope that bringing back plenary sessions creates room for unpredicted synergies. Around 120 medical anthropologists from around the globe will meet at the University of Lisbon to debate current research and developments and discuss the field’s contribution to gain a broader and deepened understanding of the conference’s overarching topic.
We chose the ubiquitous theme of the body, qualified in its transitional, mobile, itinerant and dynamic character. We welcome panel and paper proposals addressing different understandings of transition – historical processes, colonial encounters, displacements, migrations, social mobility, cyborg and post-human transformations, environmental variances and, last but not least, the multiple dynamics of embodiment – keeping in mind the centrality of power and knowledge as meaningful and critical axes of medical anthropology approaches to body and health. In particular, the ideas of bodies and transition cannot be disjointed from the larger concept of power and knowledge. How do different powers (state, institutions, movements, individuals) and at different levels (inter and trans-national, national, local) act, interact and/or counteract in the construction of the bodies? And how may knowledge play a role in these dynamics?

Starting from the fundamental notion in medical anthropology that it is ‘good to think with the body’ we open many past, current and future fields by critically reflecting why our human body represents so many different meanings, roles, constructions, interpretations and subjectivities. Humans ‘speak’ with pregnant, aged, tortured, modified, disabled, infected and gendered as well as with beautiful, charming and well-toned bodies, but they epitomize all the pervasive nexus of culture and biology. Moreover, women’s and men’s body exerts intrinsically powerful qualities: Whether a body is healthy or ill, strong or frail, provides care or needs care – it matters in its conjunction with other bodies and minds. Nevertheless, these ascriptions and perceptions are never static and fixed attributes, their transitional and casual nature in inter- and intracultural perspective will certainly shape the conference’s theme of ‘bodies in transition’.

‘WHY IS MY PAIN PERPETUAL?’:
CHRONIC PAIN IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Date: 29 September 2017
Venue: IAS UCL, London

Pain is a universal human experience. We have all hurt at some point, felt that inescapable sensory challenge to our physical equanimity, our health and well-being compromised. Typically, our agonies are fleeting. For some, however, suffering becomes an artefact of everyday living: our pain becomes ‘chronic’. Chronic pain is persistent, usually lasting for three months or more, does not respond well to analgesia, and does not improve after the usual healing period of any injury.

Following Elaine Scarry’s (1985) seminal work The Body in Pain, researchers from various humanities disciplines have productively studied pain as a physical phenomenon with wide-ranging emotional and socio-cultural effects. Medievalists have also analysed acute pain, elucidating a specifically medieval construction of physical distress. In almost all such scholarship – modern and medieval – chronic pain has been overlooked.
The new field of medieval disability studies has also neglected chronic pain as a primary object of study. Instead, disability scholars in the main focus on ‘visible’ and ‘mainstream’ disabilities, such as blindness, paralysis, and birth defects. Indeed, disability historian Beth Linker argued in 2013 that ‘[m]ore historical attention should be paid to the unhealthy disabled’, including those in chronic pain (‘On the Borderland’, 526). This conference seeks specifically to pay ‘historical attention’ to chronic pain in the medieval era. It will bring together researchers from across disciplines working on chronic pain, functioning as a collaborative space for medievalists to enter into much-needed conversations on this highly overlooked area of scholarship.

Relevant topics for this conference include:

- Medieval conceptions and theories of chronic pain, as witnessed by scientific, medical, and theological works
- Paradigms of chronic pain developed in modern scholarship – and what medievalists can learn from, and contribute to, them
- Comparative analyses of chronic pain in religious versus secular narratives
- Recognition or rejection of chronic pain as an affirmative subjective identity
- Chronic pain and/or disability
- The potential share-ability of pain in medieval narratives, such as texts which show an individual taking on the pain of another
- The relationship between affect and the severity, understanding, and experience of pain
- The manner in which gender impacts the experience, expression, and management of an individual’s chronic pain

Confirmed speakers:

- Dr Katherine Harvey (Birkbeck, University of London, UK), ‘Chronic Pain and the Saintly Bishop in Medieval England’
- Dr James McKinstry (Durham University, UK), ‘Headaches, Diseases, and Old Age: William Dunbar’s Diagnosis of Chronic Pain’
- Dr Michele Moatt (National Trust and Lancaster University, UK), ‘Chronic Pain and Prophecy in the Twelfth-century Life of Aelred of Rievaulx’
- Catherine Coffey (Queen’s University, Belfast, Northern Ireland), ‘“Mit zwoelf tugenden stritet si wider das vleisch”: The Body Fighting the Flesh in Mechthild von Magdeburg’s Das fließende Licht der Gottheit’
- Katherine Briant (Fordham University, New York, USA), ‘Pain as a Theological Framework in Julian of Norwich’s Vision and Revelation’
- Dr Nicole Nyffenegger (Bern University, Switzerland), ‘Mary’s Perpetual Physical Pain: Affective Piety and “Doubling”’
- Prof Wendy J Turner (Augusta University, Georgia, USA), ‘Mental Complications of Pain: Age and Violence in Medieval England’
- Dr Bianca Frohne (University of Bremen, Germany), ‘Living With Pain: Constructions of a Corporeal Experience in Early and High Medieval Miracle Accounts’
- Dr William Maclehose (University College London, UK), ‘A Locus for Healing: Saints’ Shrines and Representations of Chronic Pain’
- Prof Esther Cohen (Hebrew University of Jerusalem), one of the foremost scholars on pain in the Middle Ages, will deliver the keynote address
Please contact the organiser, Alicia Spencer-Hall: a.spencer-hall@ucl.ac.uk

WAR HECATOMB: EFFECTS ON HEALTH, DEMOGRAPHY AND MODERN THOUGHT (NINETEENTH TO TWENTY-FIRST CENTURIES)

Date: 19–20 June 2017
Venue: Institute of Contemporary History, FCSH/NOVA, Lisbon

Several wars since the nineteenth century are still present in collective memory. The different military conflicts had a direct impact on the health of the military as well as civilians. There were many different types of casualties, and those who were wounded, invalid and sick had to return home, trying to reintegrate themselves into society. Sometimes, unconsciously, they transmitted to their families illnesses contracted on the battle fields. Furthermore, conflicts changed material and moral conditions, with consequences in agricultural, industrial and commercial production, as well as in public health and in population behaviours.

This conference aims to contribute to a deep reflection on the consequences of wars on health of civil and military populations and the consequent demographic effects. What was the evolution of military and civil mortality, including infant mortality during and after a conflict? At what extend did wars caused sex ratio’s imbalances, age structure modifications or accelerations in demographic ageing? In what way was fertility affected? Some studies mention an increase in the number of divorces and couples separations in the aftermath of war, whilst others insisted that there was a quick recovery of the matrimonial market. So, how for instance, did unmarried brides or war widows react?

We know that, quite often, conflict produced different demographic consequences unique to the belligerent nations. Therefore, it is essential to promote comparative studies between countries and even between regions of the same State.

In port-war periods, it is common to see different actions linked with health issues, in public or private spheres. These actions led, for example, to the creation of hospitals for wounded or homes for war-orphans, the creation of special lotteries or multiple events to raise funds to help sick veterans and their families. On another hand, a legislative body emerged to protect invalid veterans, in an effort to socially reintegrate them.

Without an exclusive focus on the two world wars and considering that other major conflicts had direct effects in demography, health and in the modern thought, this conference aims to open the historiographic debate in this almost yet unexplored topic, underlining the situation of countries that did not always played a main role in the military conflicts.

We are focusing on health, demography and modern thought, namely on the following topics:

• Health and public or private reactions
• Demographic effects and self-regulatory mechanisms
• Wars and social policies
• Families and communities’ roles facing crisis
• Armed conflicts and the modern thought.

The working languages of this congress are English and Portuguese.

Registration: Students: €10,00; Other researchers; general public: €20,00

KNOWLEDGE TRANSLATION AND SELF-MANAGEMENT IN CHRONIC DISEASES: CONTEXTS, TOOLS AND PRACTICES

Date: 18-19 May 2017
Venue: University of Lausanne

In past decades, chronic diseases have become a salient social, political and healthcare issue. Empowerment, autonomy and self-management have been defined as medical priorities for the therapeutic support and healthcare of people living with chronic disease. The ways people cope with chronic disease require heterogeneous knowledge, including lay and medical notions and skills, and interactions with a large variety of healthcare professionals and other supporting actors (relatives, friends, patients etc).

Thus, the complexity of chronic care implies a delegation of part of the medical tasks to patients, in order to enable them to undertake by themselves effective self-care and, in so doing, to improve their quality of life. Indeed, patients’ self-management of chronic diseases and their relationship with healthcare practitioners rely more and more on the use of various tools which are expected to be driven by evidence-based knowledge in order to enhance efficient and effective care and self-care. This situation needs an accurate understanding on how techniques and tools do or not contribute to this effective self-care.

In this increasingly widespread situation, knowledge translation appears to be inseparable from practices, whose understanding requires the analysis of activities in which actors are involved and tools that mediate their activity in chronic (self-)care management. A sharp focus upon practices, contexts of use and tools could thus produce a better understanding of the production, transmission, transformation and negotiation of knowledge between the actors involved in the management of chronic diseases.

This interdisciplinary conference aims at crossing concepts and empirical research on the processes through which knowledge translation takes place in the self-management of chronic diseases, with a specific scrutiny of the expected and actual functions of the tools and the context in which translation occurs, on the one hand, and of the difficulties and negotiations that people living with a chronic disease face in gaining autonomy, on the other hand. For this purpose, the conference brings together scholars working within different disciplines as well as healthcare practitioners, designers of medical devices and policy makers, i.e. actors who contribute to the on-going reflection on these salient issues.

More information: unil.ch/stslab
**SEMINARS & LECTURES**

**FOOD HISTORY**

*Venue:* Wolfson Room NB02, Basement, IHR, North block, Senate House  
*Time:* Thursday 17:30

*Convenors:* Kelly Spring (Manchester), Natacha Chevalier (University of Sussex), Lisa Pine (London South Bank University), Elspeth Dow (UCL), Katherine Harvey (Birkbeck)  
For further enquiries please contact: foodhistoryseminar@gmail.com

**4 May**

‘A Fraction of a Man: Dieting the Female Prisoner, 1843-1913’  
Nadja Durbach (University of Utah)

**18 May**

‘Symbols of Sovereignty: Food, Pageantry and Propaganda in Lancastrian England and France’  
Vanessa King (Goldsmiths University of London)

**1 June**

‘Legitimising Food: Mughal Imperial Ideology and Food Practices’  
Neha Vermani (Royal Holloway University of London)

**15 June**

‘A Transnational Food Company’s Involvement in Public Health and Humanitarian Relief in Europe…’  
Lola Wilhelm (The Graduate Institute, Geneva)

**29 June**

‘The Various Functions of Austrian Manuscript Recipe Books’  
Helga Mullneritsch (University of Liverpool)

**SCIENCE, MEDICINE AND CULTURE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY**

Drinks will be served after each seminar. All welcome, no booking is required.

*Venue:* Seminar Room 3, St Anne’s College, University of Oxford  
*Time:* 17:30–19:00

**10 May 2017**

‘Ada Lovelace in her Mathematical Context’  
Professor Ursula Martin (University of Oxford)

**24 May 2017**

‘On the Stratification of Language’  
Dr James Emmott (Oxford Brookes University)

**7 June 2017**

‘Time Tribes: How the Railways Made Communities, 1840-1900’  
Professor Oliver Zimmer (University of Oxford)

**SEMINARS IN THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE, MEDICINE AND TECHNOLOGY**

*Venue:* History Faculty Lecture Theatre, University of Oxford  
*Time:* 16:00

**24 April 2017**

‘Django’s phrenologist: science, slavery and material culture, 1791–1861’  
James Poskett (University of Cambridge)
8 May 2017
‘A Corner in Wheat: large technological systems and the history of genetics, 1900–30’
Berris Charnley (University of Oxford)

15 May 2017
‘Health, military service and economic mobility of US Civil War soldiers’
Chulhee Lee (Seoul National University/University of Oxford)

22 May 2017
‘Medical reform in Jamaica, 1826–43: imperial and colonial contexts’
Aaron Graham (University College, London)

5 June 2017
‘Challenges to teaching the history of global health’
Margaret Humphreys (Duke University, USA)

12 June 2017
‘Leviathan and the air rifle: the sclopetus pneumaticus in early modern
Stephen Clucas (Birkbeck, University of London)

SLEEPING SICKNESS CONTROL
AND THE POLITICS OF MASS
CHEMOPROPHYLAXIS IN
PORTUGUESE COLONIAL AFRICA

Venue: FCSH/NOVA, Lisbon
Date: 16 May 2017
Time: 18:00

Samuël Coghe (Justus Liebig University)

This cycle aims to foster an historiographical debate about the history
of health and medicine, with a multidisciplinary perspective and a wide
spacio-temporal context.

The various sessions will host a presentation about the historian’s ongoing research,
with the aim to promote the knowledge and debate about the history of health
and medicine.

We will take different perspectives, both in practical and scientific terms, touching on
the political, social and institutional aspects of the field.

BRITAIN’S GREEN ALLIES:
MEDICINAL PLANTS IN WARTIME

Venue: UCL School of Pharmacy
Date: 15 May 2017
Time: 17:00

Peter Ayres, Emeritus Professor (Lancaster University)

In 1914, and again in 1939, Britain’s supply of vital drugs and antiseptics needed by
both its armies and its civilian population was cut off because German
pharmaceutical companies dominated world markets. The drugs most difficult to
replace were those extracted from plants, such as morphine from white poppies,
digitalis from foxglove, and atropine from deadly nightshade, because most of
these plants were cultivated either in Germany or in lands controlled by its allies.

But Britain managed to maintain its medicinal supplies by strengthening its
own pharmaceutical industry and by utilising both its native plants and the
botanical resources of its empire.
Government, growers, the
pharmaceutical industry, university researchers, and the public – members of the Women’s Institute, Boy Scouts, and Girl Guides – all did their bit to win their war.

**MOOD, SCIENCE FICTION AND THE SUPERNATURAL**

Queen Mary Centre for the History of the Emotions

Admission free, pay bar available.  
www.qmul.ac.uk/emotions

**Venue:** The Horse Hospital Colonnade, Bloomsbury, London WC1N 1JD  
**Time:** 18:00

4 May 2017

‘Belief in an Age of Suspense: The Changing Emotional Landscape of the UFO and Alien Contact Phenomenon’

Reports of flying saucers and encounters with aliens have been a part of popular culture since the end of World War II. Explanations for their rise and spread have ranged from extra-terrestrial reconnaissance to mass hysteria. Often overlooked, however, is the fact that stories about and responses to the UFO phenomenon have changed over time. How do we account for these changes? And what clues might they provide in helping to explain the enduring fascination with UFOs and alien contact?

Greg Eghigian is Associate Professor of Modern History at Penn State University (USA) and the NASA and American Historical Association Fellow in Aerospace History. He is presently writing a book on the global history of the UFO and alien contact phenomenon.

Book online at  
https://ufoemotions.eventbrite.co.uk

6 June 2017

‘Life Breaks In: A Mood Almanack’

A multi-modal reading by Mary Cappello from Life Breaks In (a mood almanack). Expect images, music, discussion and more.

Book online at  
https://moodalmanack.eventbrite.co.uk

**SSHM BOOK SERIES**

Social Histories of Medicine is concerned with all aspects of health, illness and medicine, from prehistory to the present, in every part of the world. The series covers the circumstances that promote health or illness, the ways in which people experience and explain such conditions, and what, practically, they do about them. Practitioners of all approaches to health and healing come within its scope, as do their ideas, beliefs, and practices, and the social, economic and cultural contexts in which they operate. Methodologically, the series welcomes relevant studies in social, economic, cultural, and intellectual history, as well as approaches derived from other disciplines in the arts, sciences, social sciences and humanities. The series is a collaboration between Manchester University Press and the Society for the Social History of Medicine.
Leprosy and colonialism investigates the history of leprosy in Suriname within the context of Dutch colonial power and racial conflict, from the plantation economy and the age of slavery to the modern colonial state. It explores the relationship between the modern stigmatization and exclusion of people affected with leprosy, and the political tensions and racial fears originating in colonial slave society, exerting their influence until after the decolonization up to the present day. In the book colonial sources are read from shifting perspectives, of the colonial rulers and, ‘from below’, the ruled. Though leprosy is today a neglected tropical disease, recognizing influences of our colonial heritage in our global management of health and disease, and exploring the perspectives of other cultures are essential in a time in which migration movements make the permeability of boundaries, and transmission of diseases, more common than perhaps ever before.
Mass vaccination campaigns are political projects that presume to protect individuals, communities, and societies. Like other pervasive expressions of state power - taxing, policing, conscripting - mass vaccination arouses anxiety in some people but sentiments of civic duty and shared solidarity in others. This collection of essays gives a comparative overview of vaccination at different times, in widely different places and under different types of political regime.

Core themes in the chapters include immunisation as an element of state formation; citizens' articulation of seeing (or not seeing) their needs incorporated into public health practice; allegations that donors of development aid have too much influence on third-world health policies; and an ideological shift that regards vaccines more as profitable commodities than as essential tools of public health.

This project will consider how emotion structured relationships between surgeons and their patients, how it shaped surgeons' public performances, identities and reputations and how pain and suffering came to function as powerful tools for social, medical and political reform. It will also consider whether the emotional world of surgery was reshaped by the routine anaesthetization of the patient and whether the increasingly detached and technologized world of modern surgical practice can learn anything from the affective experiences of the past. The project is hiring three...
posts for a start in September 2017. A Senior Research Fellow will explore the emotional dynamics of military surgery across the nineteenth century, a Research Fellow will consider the place of emotion in contemporary surgical practice and an Engagement Officer will share the projects findings with the public and other stakeholders.

**MEDICAL MUSEUM SURVEY**

This survey is the first phase of a four-year research project on European medical museums, funded by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) and conducted by Dr Manon Parry at the University of Amsterdam. The goal of the project is to provide institutions with an overview of practices across the sector, and to identify trends as well as emerging challenges and opportunities.

The initial focus is on the four themes of a) mental health, b) sexuality and reproduction, c) bodies and difference – addressing race, disability, the life cycle, and d) infectious diseases. These may be expanded to include other topics depending on the survey results. After the results have been gathered, follow-up research will be conducted via interview and site visits to a smaller subset of museums.

The results will be disseminated from 2018–20 in a series of symposia, published articles and a book. If you provide your contact information, you will be notified when the results are available. If you prefer to submit your remarks anonymously, you can instead email Manon Parry directly to be added to the mailing list: m.s.parry@uva.nl

The survey is now open and Dr Parry invites anyone working in a medical museum to participate. Any other medical history folks are encouraged to please share this info with their networks!


Manon Parry
Assistant Professor of Public History
University of Amsterdam

**THE SCIENCEHUMANITIES INITIATIVE: CARDIFF UNIVERSITY**

The ScienceHumanities Initiative at Cardiff University is an ambitious attempt to think and rethink the relationships and the boundaries between the sciences and the humanities. Rather than re-rehearsing the familiar ‘two cultures’ debate, there is an important need for rigorous reassessment of how we conceptualize disciplinary boundaries and the production of knowledge.

A number of challenges face the humanities in their interactions with the sciences. Primary among these is that existing relationships often function to undermine productive research collaboration. The humanities are, in these relationships, too often regarded as handmaidens to the sciences; employed principally to support effective science communication or to illustrate scientific knowledge. It is also significant that the humanities are often characterised as following on from the sciences in attempting to deal with contemporary challenges. The sense – in academic,
political and policy debates - that the humanities “come after” the sciences tends to relegate them to a position of relative inferiority. Equally, the forms of knowledge that the humanities offer can be both misunderstood and mischaracterised when interpreted within collaborations with the sciences. For example, the humanities are often regarded only as able to deliver creativity and to align therefore with the already accepted role of creative thinking within the sciences or to humanize ‘scientists’. This leads to a severe delimiting of the potential interactions between the humanities and the sciences as well as a restricted understanding of the knowledge base of disparate humanities disciplines. Further, there are a number of naïve assumptions about humanities expertise among many science communities. Most damaging is the mistaken belief that many humanities disciplines do not have specific expertise but only opinions that might, or might not, be held by anyone with access to the objects of humanities research. In part this view emerges from an unconscious belief that aesthetics, the imagination, or the temporal are not viable modes for useful investigation and do not lead to the kinds of truths uncovered by the sciences.

Led by Martin Willis and James Castell from the School of English, and Keir Waddington from the School of History, Archaeology and Religion, over the course of 2016 the ScienceHumanities Initiative focused on investigating the present and future challenges, functions and successes of collaborative research between the humanities and the sciences. Leading international scholars across disparate humanities disciplines were invited to give seminars and public lectures at Cardiff, while Cardiff academics were supported to attend international events to discuss the nature and role of the ScienceHumanities. The Initiative held workshops and exhibitions investigating discrete forms of collaboration between the humanities and the sciences in order to build and develop new and emerging critical interactions between different fields of inquiry. The year-long project culminated in a colloquium in December 2016 that brought together leading international scholars from three continents and multiple disciplines to begin to define the role that the ScienceHumanities might play in our research future.

For further details and to find out more about the ScienceHumanities initiative at Cardiff and future activities visit https://cardiffsciencehumanities.org
ELECTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
SSHM
The Society for the Social History of Medicine
Charity Registration Number 278414

Elections to the Executive Committee of the SSHM are held at the Annual General Meeting which, in 2017, will take place between 30 August and 2 September, during the European Association for the History of Medicine and Health Biennial Conference, ‘The Body Politic’: States in the History of Medicine and Health, at the Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania. Any queries should be directed to the SSHM Secretary, Dr Rosemary Wall, r.wall@hull.ac.uk

Nomination forms must be received by Dr Wall by 18 August 2017. An editable version of the form is available at https://sshm.org/portfolio/the-society/

The 2-page forms can be signed and then scanned and emailed to r.wall@hull.ac.uk with hard copies to follow in the post to
Dr Rosemary Wall, School of Histories, Languages and Cultures, Larkin Building, University of Hull, Cottingham Road, HULL, HU6 7RX, United Kingdom.

CANDIDATE DETAILS

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Address (can be email) for correspondence:

I confirm that I am currently a member of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, and was also a member in 2016

Candidate’s signature:

Proposed by:
(Signature and print name)

(Member of the Society for the Social History of Medicine)
**Seconded by:**
(Signature and print name)

(Member of the Society for the Social History of Medicine)

I accept nomination for election to the Executive Committee

Candidate’s signature and date:

Please explain below why you are interested in becoming a member of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Social History of Medicine. The form must remain as two pages. Please use Calibri font size 11.