

Society for the Social History of Medicine



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The Gazette

Editorial

Some subscribers of *Social History of Medicine* by now may have forgotten that for individual subscribers the journal comes with a society membership. This newsletter—not published since the last number came out in 1998—may be one way of reminding them of the existence of the Society for the Social History of Medicine. The new Executive Board have decided to resuscitate the *Gazette* with a new look, in order to promote the goals and activities of the Society—even in the age of electronic communication.

The improved website of the Society will of course also remain an important means of communication, and the services we offer on this site will be further expanded in the future (<http://www.shm.org/>).

This may be an appropriate place to remind you of the benefits which come with your SSHM membership. There is not only the Journal, *Social History of Medicine*. SSHM members also enjoy reduced conference fees and 30% discount on books in our Routledge Series (*Studies in the Social History of Medicine*). Student members can apply for conference bursaries, and conference organisers for assistance with the organisation of meetings. Furthermore, there are the annual SSHM essay competitions. Information on how to join the Society—for friends and colleagues who may be interested—is available on the SSHM website or can be obtained from the Membership Secretary (address on page 3).

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ABOUT THE SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Since its inaugural meeting in 1970, the Society for the Social History of Medicine has pioneered inter-disciplinary approaches to the history of health, welfare, medical science and practice. Consequently, its membership consists of those interested in a variety of disciplines, including history, public health, demography, anthropology, sociology, social administration and health economics.

The Society has an active Programmes Committee which organises at least two conferences per year, the results of which were originally summarised in *the Bulletin of the Society for the Social History of Medicine* (1970-87). As interest and membership in the Society grew, the Bulletin evolved into *Social History of Medicine* (since 1988) a journal published by Oxford University Press, and

the *Gazette*, an accompanying newsletter reporting on conferences and other relevant news.

In 1987, following a number of Society-sponsored publications, SSHM also launched a series of edited volumes, published by Routledge under the title *Studies in the Social History of Medicine*. Though originally based in the United Kingdom, the Society has always had a thriving international membership, and *Social History of Medicine* has continued to expand its international coverage, reflecting the growing number of subscribers who are based outside the UK. The current Executive Committee includes several non-British members as well as those who live and work in the UK.

The Executive Committee

Chair: Dr. Stuart Anderson

Department of Public Health and Policy, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, WC1E 7HT.

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Stuart Anderson is currently senior lecturer with the history group at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He originally trained as a pharmacist, and began his career in the pharmaceutical industry. He obtained his MA and PhD at Birkbeck College, University of London. He is a social historian of pharmacy, and his most recent research has involved an oral history of hospital pharmacy in Great Britain during the twentieth century.

Secretary: Dr. Oonagh Walsh

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Oonagh Walsh has lectured in history at the University of Aberdeen since her appointment in 1995. She was educated at Trinity College, Dublin and the University of Nottingham. Her principal areas of research are early twentieth-century Irish women's history and the history of nineteenth-century Irish psychiatry. Her introductory text *Ireland's Independence: 1880-1923* will be published by Routledge in November 2001, and her study of the lives of Protestant women in Dublin in the early twentieth century, entitled *To Forge or to Follow*, will be published by University College, Dublin Press in 2002.

Treasurer: Dr. Flurin Condrau

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Flurin Condrau is a Wellcome Research Lecturer at the department of history of the University of Sheffield and works on comparative history of occupational

medicine and company health services in Britain and Germany after the Second World War. He studied History, Sociology and Economics at the University of Zurich, graduated in 1992, and subsequently completed a D.Phil in 1998 at the University of Munich. His publications include a research monograph on the comparative history of tuberculosis in England and Germany, and a number of articles on the history of tuberculosis and cholera.

Membership Secretary: Dr. David Cantor

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David Cantor is a Special Expert at the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland where he is working on a history of cancer prevention and control in the United States. He has previously published on the histories of cancer, the rheumatic diseases and neo-Hippocratism, mainly in Britain. He has been a member of the SSHM since the 1980s, and membership secretary of the Society since 1998. He also organises the Society's annual essay competition.

Journal Editors: Dr. Helen King and Dr. Roger Davidson

Dr. Helen King

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Helen King is Reader in the History of Classical Medicine in the departments of History and Classics at the University of Reading. She previously worked in the History department of Liverpool Hope University College, and was a research fellow in Cambridge and Newcastle. She works on the history of gynaecology and is completing a book on green-sickness/chlorosis.

Dr. Roger Davidson

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Roger Davidson is Reader in Economic and Social History at the University of Edinburgh and was a Wellcome Research Fellow in 1996-7. In the last ten years, he has published widely on the social history of VD in modern society and on its role in the regulation of sexuality by central and local government. His book entitled *Dangerous Liaisons: The Social History of VD in Twentieth Century Scotland* was published in 2000 and his co-edited volume with Lesley Hall on VD and European Society since 1870: *Sex, Sin and Suffering* in February 2001. He is currently working on a three-year Wellcome Trust funded project on 'Health, Sexuality and the State in Scotland 1950-80'. Roger is a member of the Scottish Records Advisory Council.

Publications Editor, Edited Volumes: Dr. Anne Borsay

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Anne Borsay is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of History at the University of Wales Lampeter. Her study of the General Infirmary at Bath during the long eighteenth century was published by Ashgate in 1999, and she is currently working on a book for Palgrave on disability and social policy in Britain since 1750. She sits on the editorial boards of 'Medical Humanities' and 'Disability and Society'.

Publications Editor, Monographs: Dr. Jo Melling

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Jo Melling is director of the Centre for Medical History at Exeter. He has conducted research on industrial health and welfare for some years and is currently engaged in a

major project on the history of the treatment of silicosis in the United Kingdom, c.1890-1948. He has also worked with Bill Forsythe and other colleagues at Exeter on the history of insanity and on the history of psychiatric care.

Publicity: Dr. Chandak Sengoopta

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Chandak Sengoopta is a Wellcome Research Lecturer at the Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine in Manchester. He works on the history of the biomedical and behavioral sciences and is currently completing a history of sex gland research in the early twentieth century. His book, *Otto Weininger: Sex, Science and Self in Imperial Vienna* was published recently by the University of Chicago Press.

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Lutz Sauerteig is Lecturer and Research Fellow at the Institute for the History of Medicine in Freiburg. Currently he is researching the discourse on solidarity in financing health care policy in Germany (1949-82). He received his M.A. in History from Ludwig-Maximilian's University, Munich in 1989 and his doctorate in History from Humboldt University, Berlin in 1996. From 1990 to 1992 he was Research Fellow at the Institute for Modern History, University of Munich. He has published on the history of sexuality, venereal diseases, and health policy in Germany and England and is the author of *Krankheit, Sexualität, Gesellschaft: Geschlechtskrankheiten und Gesundheitspolitik in Deutschland im 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart, 1999).

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Carsten Timmermann is a Wellcome Research Associate at the Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine in Manchester and works on a comparative history of high blood pressure research in the UK and Germany in the postwar period. He studied biochemistry in Berlin, lived and worked (in a laboratory) in San Diego, California for two years, completed MA and PhD programmes in Manchester and is currently revising his PhD dissertation on *Weimar Medical Culture* for publication.

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Cathy McClive is a doctoral student at Warwick University where she is working on 'Perceptions of Menstruation in Early Modern France'. She is actively involved in the Centre for the History of Medicine at Warwick and coorganised a conference on 'Secret Bodies: Medical Knowledge and Early Modern Women' with Hilary Marland in July 2000. Runner-up in the 1999 SSHM prize essay competition she has given papers on eleven-month pregnancies, false conceptions, quickening and menstruation. She is also a Wellcome Research Associate at the Centre for the History of Medicine at University College London and has a BA and MA in history from Royal Holloway College, London

Other Executive Committee members:

Pamela Dale

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Pamela Dale is in the final stages of writing up her PhD thesis 'The Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-48: Medical Care, Control, and Eugenic Concerns'.

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Lesley Diack is the Research fellow on a three year Wellcome funded project based in the Department of History at the University of Aberdeen studying the History of the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak in 1964. Her doctoral research was into 'Women's Health and Poverty in eighteenth century Scotland and France.' She has published on maternity and motherhood in Scotland as well as the typhoid outbreak. At the end of this project she is hoping to widen her studies to consider other food borne outbreaks in the last fifty years in Britain.

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Jonathan Reinarz is a research fellow in the Centre for Medical History at the School of Medicine, University of Birmingham. He is currently writing a history of Birmingham's teaching hospitals over two centuries. He is also associate fellow at the Department of History, University of Warwick, where he teaches the Social History of Medicine in England, 1750-1950.

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CONFERENCE REPORTS

Science, policy and practice: Nineteenth and twentieth century historical dimensions A Conference Report

SSHM Spring Conference, 5th- 6th April 2001, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Evidence-based health policy is on everyone's lips these days. It's a subject of interest to historians as well. The 'Science

speaks to Policy' programme, part of the history group at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, has been studying the interface between the two. On 5-6 April they held a conference on the topic at the School, in conjunction with the Society for the Social History of Medicine. Andy Haines, our dean, in his opening remarks, mentioned the worrying gap between what research said and what policy and practice did. The papers which followed drew out some of the complexities of the interrelationships between them.

Tony Cutler of Royal Holloway showed how 1950s 'insider' research advocating managerial initiatives in the NHS got nowhere because of Treasury attitudes and surgical autonomy. Penny Starns and Virginia Berridge discussed how the rise of nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) was related not just to technological change but to changing government policy objectives, the nature of public health activism and the prominence of scientific ideologies like addiction.

Drug regulation was a continuing theme in two following papers — Anthony Zwi's on the role of measles vaccination and Stuart Anderson's on drug regulation in Britain and America and the impact of crises like thalidomide in the 1960s. Policy agendas, broadly defined, were important in defining acceptable science. Mark Jackson of Exeter showed this in his study of new policies for asthma, in particular the contrast between the emergence of clean air policies in the 1950s, when mortality statistics were high; and regulation of allergy and immunotherapy in the 1980s, when there were no deaths. Policy change was not crisis driven, he argued, because policy agendas drove change. Tim Carter, looking at different responses to the evidence in different occupational health conditions, drew similar conclusions. Specific diseases affecting specific industries were historically responded to quickly; uncertainty about risk was used to delay action. Films from the 1980s and early 1990s about AIDS and BSE shown by Michael Clark at the Wellcome Trust, showed scientific uncertainty in action.

Informing the public about risk was the subject of a cluster of papers. Luc Berlivet's study of French anti smoking in the 1970s underlined how social science became a technical tool for health education campaigns, while Martin Lengwiler's study of Swiss accident campaigns delineated different historical stages — from basic information, through shock / horror and on to positive health. The public and scientists both mingled science 'fact' and science

fiction, according to Simon Carter's study of the public understanding of genetics. David Smith and Lesley Diack's rivetting analysis of the media response to the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak of 1964 showed how medicine and the press were developing new, and contested, relationships at that time.

Further dimensions of the relationship emerged. In East Germany, policy agendas ensured that the laboratory science model remained dominant for cardiovascular disease research into the 1970s, according to Carsten Timmermann of Manchester. International agencies like the League of Nations and WHO are important mediators both of science and of policy. Lion Murard of Paris drew our attention to the attempt to develop international sanitary indices in the inter-war years. Increasingly science, policy and the market were also locked into a national and international relationship — as Jean Paul Gaudilliere and Ilana Lowy's study of genetic testing for breast cancer demonstrated.

Roger Cooter of East Anglia, in a display of verbal pyrotechnics, castigated us all at the end for being complicit in someone else's problem. This was the scientists' problem, he argued: scientists want everyone to accept the authority of science. Others in the audience disagreed. The way in which science is used to legitimate and delegitimate issues has grown in importance in the last fifty years. Policy uses science as much as the other way round. Non-historian School colleagues joined in to give us their perspective on the current relationships. This conference showed us how 'closing the gap' is historically contingent — both in terms of the framing of the issue and of the relationship with policy and practice.

Virginia Berridge
History Group, Health Promotion Research Unit
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Health Promotion in Historical and Contemporary Context A Conference Report

27th - 28th April 2001, Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine and School of Nursing and Midwifery, University of East Anglia, Norwich.

Health promotion and public health generally are in the midst of change, indicated by their place in shifting national and international policy agendas. The University of East Anglia's recent conference on the past and present of health promotion was therefore a particularly timely event. Hosted jointly by the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine and the School of Nursing and Midwifery, the conference brought together historians, health care practitioners, representatives of health authorities and the Health Development Agency (HDA). Indeed, the presence of the new HDA, successor to the Health Education Authority (1986-2000), and of Virginia Berridge, professor of history *and* head of a health promotion unit, seemed to emphasise both current change and the value of historical perspectives.

The conference began by problematising the concept 'health promotion'. Brian Salter (School of Nursing and Midwifery) introduced the first session by highlighting the frequent elision between health promotion and public health. Throughout the first and subsequent sessions at least three senses of health promotion were in-play, often simultaneously. We encountered health promotion as an ideal type public good, not rooted in any particular historical context, as a set of practices with a good deal of continuity through time, and a scarred artefact of largely unsuccessful occupational rivalries and claims of professional dominance within UK public health.

These three senses were present in Peter Duncan's (King's College) account of the confused nature of UK health promotion

over recent decades – framed in terms of a 'disrupted tradition'. He argued that the ideal and a recognisable set of practices were present under different banners at previous points in history, constituting a tradition that had been disrupted by "partisan interests". This account was echoed in a presentation by Jeff French (Health Development Agency), who gave greater definition to the political, economic and professional interests that left their marks on this contested territory. Interestingly, the presentation by French, and that by Richard Parish (Health Development Agency) emphasised the radical nature of health promotion as represented in the Lalonde Report (1974) and the Ottawa Charter (1986) – which explicitly sought to address issues of power, political, economic and social structures. This historically specific vision of health promotion remains the touchstone for many working in the field today, and there was some sense of dissonance in applying this term to earlier examples of health education. Indeed, the theme of continuity and change proved a fruitful source of discussion.

Identifying the source of initiatives for change was a theme touched upon in a variety of papers. Ian Carter (University of Auckland) emphasised the changing nature of the state and state sponsored research in explaining the rise and demise of nutrition research in the Medical Research Council of New Zealand. Arouna Ouédraogo's (UCL) paper on the changing goals of nineteenth century vegetarian discourse brought out the role of social movement activity as an engine of change, echoing the trilogy of health, spirituality and autonomy that characterised other movements such as temperance. The state, psychiatry and the voluntary sector were all present in Jonathan Toms' (UEA) account of mental hygiene versus patients' rights in the development of the UK Mental Health Act (1983).

A clutch of papers focussed on the interwar period across a range of locations. Susan McGann (Royal College of Nursing, Edinburgh) focussed on the role of public health nurses and the creation of the first

international training course in 1920: an initiative of the College of Nursing, Bedford College for Women and the League of Red Cross Societies. Nursing also made an appearance in Elizabeth Toon's (Cornell) account of Detroit's innovative Medical Participation Plan in the 1920s and 30s. The Detroit Plan sought to redefine public, private and voluntary relationships in health provision, exemplifying the experimentalism of interwar US public health at home and abroad. As Toon demonstrated, Detroit pushed the interwar paradigm of public health education as "selling health" to its limits, with its investment in demonstrations and mass media based education. Communicating health was also central to Tim Boon's (Science Museum) and Barbara Griffin's (Sunderland University) presentations on health education films in the interwar and postwar periods respectively. Here methodological issues were at the fore, as Tim Boon reviewed available techniques for engaging with mass audiences in the past. The quest for appropriate ways of engaging with the audio-visual heritage of health education continued in Barbara Griffin's study of film and video representations dealing with hygiene and germ theory. Change and continuity across

time and across topics were emphasised here. Equally relevant was Boon's and Griffin's concern with exploring how health related scientific ideas enter everyday life.

This concern was clearly present in the papers on health exhibitions in interwar Britain and Germany by Sybilla Nikolow (Cambridge) and Christine Brecht (Technical University of Berlin). Nikolow's paper detailed the use of statistical images in locally based exhibitions, emphasising their role as public health tools communicating an image of individual, community and national health. Christine Brecht's study focussed on a popular travelling exhibition in interwar Germany. Health education met science as spectacle in Brecht's analysis of a visually complex exhibit called 'The Man'. These presentations brought us once more to a consideration of the state – the role of 'The Man' and health discourses in national reconstruction - and to the theme of change and continuity, as some participants recalled their own involvement in more recent local authority exhibitions.

Kelly Loughlin

History Group, Health Promotion Research Unit
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine



CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS & CALLS FOR PAPERS

Ethics and Ethnics: The Implementation of Western Medicine, 1800 to the Present

Please note the changed dates: 19th-20th October 2001, University of Aberdeen.

Proposals of around 250 words are still sought for papers on the subject of 'Ethics and Ethnics: The Implementation of Western Medicine, 1800 to the Present'.

The conference seeks to address the histories of western medical practice in the past two centuries, and participants are

encouraged to approach the issue of medical/ cultural contact imaginatively. Papers should be of 20 minutes duration.

Suitable themes might include

- Medicine and Colonization
- Medico-Ethnic Identities
- Medical Missionising
- Western Absorption of Traditional Practice
- Responses to New Technologies
- Gender, Culture and Medicine

The Society for the Social History of Medicine offers a limited number of student

bursaries to allow post-graduate students to attend the conference. If you are interested, please contact the treasurer of the society at treasurer@sshm.org or the organizer.

Paper submissions are still invited.

If you wish to contribute, please send an abstract to:

Dr. Oonagh Walsh
Dept. of History, Kings College
University of Aberdeen
Old Aberdeen, AB24 3FX, Scotland
Email: o.walsh@abdn.ac.uk

Call for Papers: SSHM Spring Conference 2002

From Urban Penalty to Global Crisis: Current Issues in the History of Tuberculosis

23rd – 24th March 2002, Sheffield, England.

Despite the growth of work on tuberculosis in recent years, there has been no major symposium devoted to the history of the disease in Britain. In this meeting we aim to bring together the key figures who have reshaped the history of tuberculosis in the past decade or so, to reflect on recent work, and to explore the new directions now being taken. The conference date has been chosen to co-incide with the WHO's World TB Day in 2002, because we hope to bring

together historians with doctors, epidemiologists and policymakers involved in current control policies.

We welcome intentions to give papers on all aspects of the history of tuberculosis. The organisers are particularly keen to have speakers from various disciplines and nationalities attending and we warmly invite colleagues from outside of Britain to participate.

The Society for the Social History of Medicine offers a limited number of student bursaries to allow post-graduate students to attend the conference. If you are interested, please contact the treasurer of the society at treasurer@sshm.org.

The following have already indicated their intention to attend: David Barnes, Linda Bryder, Susan D. Jones, Barron Lerner, Hans Rieder, Keir Waddington, John Welshman.

Please send details of proposed papers (300 words maximum) to:

Dr. Flurin Condrau
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F.Condrau@sheffield.ac.uk

Dr. Michael Worboys
CRI, Sheffield Hallam University
Sheffield, S10 2BP, UK
m.worboys@shu.ac.uk

Conference Website:
<http://www.shu.ac.uk/schools/cs/cri/chr/tb>



SOCIETY NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Annual General Meeting 2001

This year's Annual General Meeting will take place on 19th October at the University of Aberdeen, during the SSHM conference on *Ethics and Ethnics: The Implementation of Western Medicine, 1800 to the Present* (see conference announcement).

Essay Prize Competition 2000: the winners

The *Millenium Essay Competition* was won by Christian Bonah, Departement d'Histoire et Philosophie des Sciences de la vie et de la santé, Faculté de médecine, Université Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, for his essay "Experimental rage": the development of

medical ethics and the genesis of scientific facts’.

The *Student Millennium Essay Competition* was won by Lisa Smith, Department of History, University of Essex for her essay ‘Reassessing the role of the family: women’s health care in eighteenth-century England’.

Congratulations to both of them!

New Reviews editor for *Social History of Medicine*

Mark Jackson, the current Reviews Editor will be resigning by the end of the year. The incoming Reviews Editor is John Stewart. Contact details: School of Humanities, Oxford Brookes University, Gypsy Lane Campus, Headington, Oxford OX3 0BP, Email: jbperkins@brookes.ac.uk.

SSHM Membership Rates

The annual membership rate, including the subscription to *Social History of Medicine*, is currently £ 31.50 / US\$ 54.00. The reduced rate for students is £ 15.50 / US\$ 34. Application forms are available via our website (<http://www.sshm.org/join.htm>) or from the Membership Secretary, Dr. David Cantor, Building 31, Room 2B09 MSC 2092, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892-2092, U.S.A. Email: CantorD@od.nih.gov



IN THE NEXT GAZETTE

What future Gazettes will look like depends to some degree on you, dear SSHM members. Please let us know if you are organising a conference which you want other members to know about. Or maybe you want to write a conference report? Possibly you have recently published a book which we all may be interested in? Please send us a book announcement. If you have any thoughts on the place of the social history of medicine in academia and politics, or on related issues, you may also want to share them with other readers of the Gazette.

Please send any contributions to the editor:

Carsten Timmermann

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Maths Building, Oxford Road

Manchester M13 9PL

or email them to: gazette@sshm.org.

Disclaimer

Any views expressed in this Gazette are those of the Editor 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.



ANNOUNCEMENT: PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION 2001

The Society for the Social History of Medicine invites submissions for its two 2001 prize essay competitions -- the 2001 essay competition and the 2001 student essay competition. Please turn over this page for an entry form.

1. Prizes:

Two prizes will be awarded: one for the best original, unpublished essay in the social history of medicine in each competition. The winner of the 2001 essay competition will be awarded a prize of £300.00. The winner of the 2001 student essay competition will also be awarded £300.00. The winning entries of both competitions may also be published in the journal, *Social History of Medicine*, subject to the usual editorial procedures, including double blind refereeing.

2. Eligible Candidates:

2001 Essay Competition: post-doctoral scholars and faculty who acquired their Ph.D. (or equivalent qualification) after 31 December 1995.

2001 Student Essay Competition: students: undergraduate or postgraduate, part-time or full-time.

* No candidate may enter both competitions in one year.

* All candidates must join the Society for the Social History of Medicine.

* Candidates who are uncertain as to whether they are eligible to enter the competition should contact the Membership Secretary before preparing their entry: David Cantor, Building 31 Room 2B09 MSC 2092, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892-2092. U.S.A.. Email: competition@sshm.org.

3. Essays must be:

* Unpublished

* Written in English

* 5000-8000 words in length (including footnotes).

* In conformity with the bibliographic conventions of *Social History of Medicine*.

NOTE: The same essay cannot be submitted more than once.

4. Assessment Panel:

The panel will consist of the Chair of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, the Society's Representative on the Editorial Board, and the Editors of *Social History of Medicine*, with the assistance of other members of the editorial board.

5. To enter:

Please complete the form overleaf and send it with 4 copies of the essay to Dr. Oonagh Walsh, Department of History, Crombie Annex, Meston Walk, King's College, Old Aberdeen AB24 3FX, Scotland. The deadline for entries is 31 December 2001; a decision will be made by 31 March 2002, and the announcement of the prize winners will be made at the AGM of the Society.

NOTES:

The Editors of *Social History of Medicine* reserve the right to consider any of the entries for publication, subject to normal refereeing procedures.

* Members of the Executive Committee of the SSHM or the Editorial Board of *Social History of Medicine* may not enter either competition, even if otherwise eligible.

* The prizes will not be awarded if the Assessment Panel considers that none of the essays reaches an acceptable standard.



SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE

2001 PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITIONS

ENTRY FORM

I have read the rules for the SSHIM's 2001 Prize Essay Competitions. I agree to abide by these rules.

I am entering: [Please tick one box]

- the 2001 essay competition
- the 2001 student essay competition.

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.....