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Society for the Social History of Medicine

The Gazette



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The Big Smoke, London: Participants in the Witness Seminar

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OFFICIAL NOTICE

Election to the Executive Committee

Nominations are invited to fill the four vacancies on the Executive Committee of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, which will arise following the 2003 Annual General Meeting.

The Executive Committee consists of sixteen members, twelve of whom are elected. Four members stand for election each year, serving a three year term of office. The joint editors of the Society's journal, *Social History of Medicine*, the edited series editor, and the monographs editor are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

The members of the committee who are retiring in 2003 are Leslie Diack, Lutz Sauerteig and Chandak Sengoopta. All three are eligible for re-election. In addition, there is currently one vacancy on the committee.

Candidates must be members of the Society of at least one year's standing. Proposers and seconders must also be members.

Members of the Society may nominate themselves or another member. The nomination form (on the back cover of this issue) should be completed, signed by the proposer, the seconder and by the nominee.

The completed form should be returned to the Society's Honorary Secretary:

Dr Lesley Diack,
Room G08,
Crombie Annexe,
University of Aberdeen,
Meston Walk,
ABERDEEN AB24 3FX.

The closing date for nominations is **30 April 2003**.

In the event of there being more nominations than there are vacancies an election will be held. Candidates will be asked to provide the secretary with a brief, 100 word statement in support of their

nomination by **15 May 2003**. These, together with a voting form will be posted to all members by **31 May 2003**.

The closing date for the submission of completed voting forms will be **30 June 2003**.

The results of the election will be announced at the 2003 Annual General Meeting of the Society, to be held in Manchester on **Saturday, July 12th, 2003**, in combination with the SSHM Summer conference on 'Devices and Designs: Medical Innovation in Historical Perspective'. For more information on the conference and a programme, please consult the appropriate link on our website, <http://www.sshm.org>.

The Society is also looking for a new editor for our journal, *Social History of Medicine*. Please see page 11 for details.

Stuart Anderson
SSHM Chairman

CONFERENCE REPORT

Thomas McKeown: His Life and Works

Birmingham, September 21, 2002

In the presence of a number of Thomas McKeown's relatives, medical and diseases historians whose research over the two decades or so has been substantially influenced by the late Professor's work, gathered in September 2002 at a conference organised by the University of Birmingham's Centre for Medical History.

Anne Hardy (UCL) began by providing a biographical sketch of McKeown's early career in medicine, tracing his interests in endocrinology while at Oxford in the mid-1930s, through his research at Guy's on the biological effect of bombing, to his appointment to a Chair in Social Medicine at Birmingham in 1945. McKeown developed interests in foetal medicine and congenital

malformations on the one hand, and an interest in society and medicine on the other. This second sphere of research broadly incorporated the idea of health service planning based on need, the concept of a 'balanced' hospital community, and, perhaps most familiar to medical historians, writings about the contribution of medical interventions to the improvement of the human condition.

McKeown's Birmingham hospital surveys in the 1950s provided the starting point for a paper by Bill Luckin (Bolton Institute) that sketched the 'Past and Present in the *Modern Rise of Population*'. Mining the intellectual archaeology of this provocative book published in 1976, Luckin argued that the roots of McKeown's brand of historical demography and historical epidemiology lay very much in his applied health services research. As such, McKeown sought to examine the conditions of human existence that influenced health historically, thereby 'lifting the dead hand' of mechanistic biomedicine that exacerbated health inequality. Not content with ruffling the feathers of the medical establishment, in his 1979 *The Role of Medicine*, McKeown also trod a not-so-fine line that castigated hagiographic medical history while at the same time eschewed the social history of the 1960s and 1970s for over-theorised obscurity and functional irrelevance.

The papers by Hardy and Luckin complemented well a screening of the 1977 *Horizon* programme 'The trouble with medicine'. Introduced by Michael Clark (Wellcome Trust Library for the History and Understanding of Medicine), the film concentrated on the interactions between clinical effectiveness, evidence-based medicine, and the politics of health care. Along with other participants in the programme, McKeown was delightfully upstaged by the mischievously iconoclastic Archie Cochrane.

A further clutch of papers addressed ongoing research in demography, anthropometrics and epidemiology that sought to add detail to the grand sweep of ideas that culminated in the *Modern Rise of Population*. Lucy Champion's presentation (Open University, co-authored with Peter Razzell) examined a variety of themes under the ambitious title 'Poverty or disease environment? The history of mortality in Britain, 1500-1983'. Using an eclectic mix of evidence—including the mortality histories of the gentry in the eighteenth century, infant mortality rates between 1650 and 1849 and data gleaned from vaccination registers in the later nineteenth century—an argument emerged that there was little or no relationship between poverty and mortality before the mid-nineteenth century; urban location, not profession or occupation, was a determining factor in differential mortality rates. Wealth, it was suggested, was not a reliable protection from mortality risk until the twentieth century when the mobility of the upper classes helped their children avoid the ravages of common infectious diseases.

In 'Public health, nutrition and the decline of mortality: the McKeown thesis revisited', Bernard Harris (University of Southampton) addressed the 'Holmesian' problem of the McKeown 'nutritional thesis' by dissecting the chronologies of mortality change in England and Wales in three broad time bands: before 1820, 1820-1850 and 1850-1914. In turn, these were related to current knowledge concerning the standard of living (particularly real wages, expenditure patterns and food consumption), the nutritional status of the population, and the complex interactions between nutrition, infection and mortality. Providing as it did a welcome and useful restatement of the key arguments, in addition to 'a qualified defence of McKeown's work', Harris also underlined that far from being a debate that may have run its course (see R. I. Woods, *The demography of Victorian England and Wales*, p. 359), historians must continue to explore the role of urbanisation; the synergies that exist

between the causal mechanisms of different diseases; and how shifts in real wages impacted not only on improved nutritional intake, but also the procurement of other commodities, such as better quality housing.

Gerry Kearns (Cambridge) began his provocative paper on ‘The McKeown thesis and Swedish mortality history’ by outlining the difference between ‘transitionist’ epidemiological theorists and ‘systems’ or ‘homeostatic’ mortality theorists. The former set, of which McKeown was one, explain mortality decline within the broad framework of demographic transition theory, where the factors impacting on mortality are essentially constant, but can be moved in time and across space. The homeostatic approach sets out a specific model of mortality change that possesses no substitutability in time or place and is dependent on contingent factors such as domestic overcrowding. Kearns problematised McKeown’s deployment of Swedish data on births, deaths and population growth in the century up to 1860 and argued that the rise of respiratory tuberculosis in Sweden in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century was in fact an aspect of urbanisation, not transition. Echoing Harris’s point about the durability and continuing vitality of the McKeown debate, Kearns suggested the potential revelations of reconstructing individual mortality histories that is possible with Swedish data mean that the interpretation of the historical mortality decline remains ‘up for grabs’.

In a virtuoso contribution, John Bunker (Stanford University) provided an American perspective on the legacy of McKeown’s work. Analysis of twentieth century mortality decline called for a re-alignment of the balance towards the medical contribution. Bunker suggested that a full 5-5½ years of the improvement in American life expectation at birth across the twentieth century—about one-sixth of the total—was directly attributable to medical care; more significantly, about 3½ of these came about in the period 1950-2000, when life

expectancy overall rose by only seven years. Furthermore, Bunker argued that medical interventions have also been directed towards the relief of suffering and therefore contribute to the overall quality of life.

Chairing the concluding discussion, Bernard Harris drew attention to two key issues that the set of stimulating papers had raised throughout the day. First, thanks to Bill Luckin, the evolution of McKeown’s intellectual ideas concerning historical epidemiology had become much clearer, and the links with his applied research delineated. Remembering that McKeown was a professor in a Department of *Social* Medicine was fundamental to an understanding of conceptualisation of health, disease and their socio-economic determinants. In this respect, both Champion/Razzell and Bunker alluded specifically to social class differentials in mortality change. Second, although, as described by Anne Hardy, the foundation of McKeown’s reputation in medicine was laid through his research on foetal medicine and congenital malformations, the conference had in fact been overwhelmingly concerned with historical demography, specifically declining mortality. While the focus was directed, for example by Harris and Kearns, towards the continuing challenges for historical demographers—the central dilemma of respiratory tuberculosis; how to integrate anthropometric history and nutritional epidemiology into models that might be described as ‘transitionist’ or ‘homeostatic’; conciliating period with cohort analyses; and explaining cross-sectional differentials in mortality and change over time—the contributions as a whole neglected the impact of McKeown’s approach on the practice of the social history of medicine more widely, and the practice of medicine more widely still.

Whilst absorbing the powerful arguments made by McKeown and others in ‘The trouble with medicine’, I found it difficult to reconcile John Bunker’s 2001 statement that McKeown’s *Role of Medicine* ‘has had little if any impact on the practice of medicine, being

unknown to many, perhaps to most clinicians, considered irrelevant to others, and largely ignored by the establishment' (J. Bunker, *Medicine matters after all*, p. 22). Perhaps the contested interpretation of McKeown's 'medical' legacy is the next question to which historians should turn. Until they do, however, this conference amply demonstrated the fact that McKeown's work is known to many, perhaps all medical historians; that that work remains highly relevant to historical research; and that it has not been largely ignored by the medical historical establishment.

Graham Mooney
University of Portsmouth

CONFERENCE REPORT

The Big Smoke: Fifty Years after the 1952 London Smog

London, December 9-10, 2002

Almost fifty years to the day, LSHTM held a conference to commemorate the lethal London Smog of 1952. It is an auspicious time for such a meeting and the conference attracted over 200 participants. It aimed to reassess the historical context and the health impacts of the episode, to summarise current health impacts of pollution in large cities and to present future trends and policies on urban air pollution for London, in particular, and Europe, generally. The conference was organised jointly by Dr Tony Fletcher (Environmental Epidemiology Unit) and Professor Virginia Berridge (History Group) of LSHTM, with the help of a planning committee.

After a welcome by Professor Andy Hains (Dean of LSHTM), the first morning session provided the historical background, and considered the health impacts. Professor Peter Brimblecombe (University of East Anglia) analysed why London suffered from so much lethal smog. Catherine Wills (Essex University) examined the impact of the

'Clean Air Crusaders' including the National Smoke Abatement Society. Dr Stephen Mosley (University of Birmingham) showed that whilst domestic smoke came to be considered more harmful than industrial smoke, Victorian governments feared the public's response to any interference with freedom within the home. Activists tried to impress that a good citizen would reduce smoke outputs from the home, but householders failed to respond effectively. Professor Ross Anderson (St George's Medical Hospital School) explained that the main health problems lay with the respiratory and cardiovascular systems; elderly people with bronchitis being especially affected. Intriguingly, it appeared that children with asthma were not unduly troubled. A screening, to a packed audience, of the film *Killer Fog*, was introduced by Dr Michael Clark (Wellcome Trust).

The afternoon session focused on new agendas for air pollution after the 1950's. Dr Mark Jackson (Exeter University) contrasted two quotes, one from 1955 that stressed the links between pollution and bronchitis and one from 2000, which attributed the deaths to asthma. He explored the reasons for this contrast, arguing that the Smog set in motion a series of events which served to change approaches to respiratory disease and to fashion new classificatory methods and a new appreciation of the links between pollution and health. Professor Berridge presented on 'lifestyle versus environment' arguing that the air pollution issue was symbolic of a wider change within the focus of public health. Pollution by individual smokers came to the forefront and this was emblematic of the move to individually oriented public health. Day One's final session focused on air pollution in London and across the world. Professor Frank Kelly, (King's College, London) highlighted the changing nature of air pollution, from the decrease in traditional pollutants like sulphur dioxide, to increases in nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and PM10's, namely due to the growth in motor vehicle traffic. Dr Michael

Krzyzanowski (WHO) spoke of the global health burden of air pollution. He summarised the World Health Report's section on air pollution which indicated that the burden fell predominately on developing countries. David Hutchinson (GLA) expanded upon London's present air quality strategy. After concluding remarks by Dr Fletcher, guests adjourned to continue their discussions at a reception held at LSHTM.

Day Two began with a witness seminar chaired by Professor Brimblecombe. Professor Roy Parker, Sir Donald Acheson and Professor Richard Scorer constituted the panel. Each spoke about their unique experiences during the Smog, triggering contributions from the audience, members of which commented that they found the testimony of witnesses invaluable. A poster exhibition opened for participants to view a range of posters and to talk to their authors.

The afternoon sessions were more specialised and focused on the lessons of air pollution incidences and future prospects. Speakers included Professor Devra Davis (Carnegie Mellon University, USA) and Professor Michael Brauer (University of British Columbia.) Brauer read a paper on air pollution caused by vegetation fires, focusing on the 1997-8 Southeast Asian fires which were associated with decreased lung function and mortality. After the presentations, guests had the opportunity to attend the opening of an art exhibition at LSHTM, at which contemporary artists marked the anniversary of the London Smog. This exhibition will continue until the 14th February 2003.

This successful conference commemorated the 1952 Smog but also highlighted the necessity in continuing to combat air pollution and it brought together perspectives from historians, epidemiologists, doctors and the general public. Its importance and present day relevance was highlighted by its truly international flavour, attracting participants from Canada, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, and the

USA, as well as, generating press interest, particularly, in the USA and Germany. It attracted a great deal of media interest at home, with the conference organisers appearing in various locations and articles appearing in *The Guardian*, *History Today*, *The Independent* and elsewhere.

The witness seminar was recorded and will be transcribed for later publication on a public health website.

Suzanne Taylor
London School of Hygiene
and Tropical Medicine



CONFERENCE REPORT

Menstruation: Blood, Body, Brand Liverpool, January 24-26, 2003

The first international conference on menstruation took place in the luxurious setting of Liverpool University's medical school on a cold, wet and windy weekend in January. Despite the weather's best attempts, speakers and delegates were not deterred. The conference was organised by Andrew Shail from the school of English at Exeter University, with the support of the Institute for Feminist Theory and Research and comprised over fifty speakers from the UK, Europe, Australia, North America, Israel and India. The conference was incredibly interdisciplinary – including academics from the history of medicine and culture, literary scholars, philosophers, philologists, evolutionary anthropologists, sociologists as well as political feminists, educational specialists, artists and menstrual activists from the product industry. Papers were given in a series of parallel sessions organised over the three days, including two plenary interventions. Marie Mulvey-Roberts (University of the West of England) opened the conference with a dynamic, diverse and chronologically wide-ranging account of, 'Menstrual mythologies: vampires, stigmatics and the cult of the Medusa', in which she explored various metaphors for

menstruation. Julie-Marie Strange (Birkbeck College, University of London) presented some excellent research material and a no-less-convincing analysis of medical perceptions of menstruation in her sterling paper on, 'Unclean: Menstrual myth, medicine and taboo in Britain, c.1850-1950'. Strange's work charted the broad changes in the attitudes of the medical world to menstruation, from a highly sexualised disease to a more normalised, healthy phenomenon.

The diverging themes of these two keynote addresses largely symbolised the pluri-disciplinarity of the conference. No area of menstrual study was left untouched. Panels ranged chronologically and geographically encompassing themes as varied as, 'The art of menstrual balancing in Medieval China (Sabine Wilms, University of Arizona) and the 'Sacred power of menstruation in Kerala, India' (Dianne Jenett, New College of California). Other sessions focused on the non-menstruating woman before menarche and following the menopause. Men were not forgotten either. One session in particular was devoted to the metaphorical nature of masculine bleeding and its assimilation with menstruation in medieval French literature (Peggy McCracken, University of Michigan) and Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* (Ariane Balizet, University of Minnesota). Menstruating men appeared in the anthropological model of human development outlined by Chris Knight and Camilla Power (University of East London) and in a discussion of menstrual time in early modern France by Cathy McClive (University of Warwick). Other aspects of menstruation covered included ritual, Judaism, popular and medical ideologies and 'Body horror'.

One of the strongest elements of the conference was the exploration of menstrual metaphor, analogy and myth. From vampire bats to the early twentieth-century association of menstruating women with technological modernity in advertisements

for menstrual products (Andrew Shail), menstrual myths were deconstructed and unpicked. Rituals, literary and literal were analysed and religious taboos discussed. Strikingly, less attention was paid to menstrual fluid as a substance, begging the question are menstrual scholars uncomfortable talking about bodily fluids in terms other than metaphor? Lesel Dawson (Bristol) addressed this issue to a certain extent in her discussion of Renaissance treatment of the ancient remedy for lovesickness; the display of the beloved's menstrual rag to the lovesick suitor. Irena Rodziewicz (Menses, UK) an industry activist and promoter of the 'keeper', also touched upon the substance of menstruation in her presentation of the environmental problems caused by menstrual products in her 'diary of an alternative tampax lady'. Perhaps we still have some ground to cover to completely overcome the taboos and myths surrounding menstruation.

On the whole the conference was a resounding success and has led to the creation of an informal electronic discussion group and suggestions for a second meeting, including pre-circulated papers, more time for questions and even menstrual street theatre! The first international academic foray into the topic of menstruation was an eye-opening experience and proved that an overwhelming and unexpected number of scholars are working on this important subject. On occasion however, political agendas sometimes seemed to override historical and contextual specificities, reinforcing the defensive tone of the work. The international response generated by this conference has undoubtedly shown that menstruation is a valid and important research topic in many academic fields. Having established this we perhaps need now to expand our horizons beyond the age-old dichotomies of pure / impure, therapeutic / polluting and female / male and look at other aspects of this powerful cultural symbol. Hopefully one of the consequences of this conference will be that as menstrual scholars

we can spend less time justifying our work on menstruation and more analysing the complexities of this topic.

Cathy McClive
University of Warwick



CONFERENCE REPORT

Medicine and the Media in late Nineteenth and Twentieth-Century Britain

University of Warwick, Feb 1, 2003

This conference, funded by the Humanities Research Centre at Warwick University, sought to explore the impact of media representations of medicine in the twentieth century.

Both papers in the first session of the day examined how the media might promote popular knowledge of medical technologies. Barbara Crowther (University of Wolverhampton) used as a case study an episode of the popular television sit-com *Roseanne*, in which the issue of breast reduction surgery was covered, to examine what kind of information a comedy programme could convey about this subject. While the programme was quite positive about breast reduction surgery and offered its viewers information, Crowther suggested that the programme oversimplified the procedure and trivialised the pain such an operation could entail. In the second paper, Daniel O'Connor (University of Warwick) explored how body building magazines from the mid-1970s provided their readers with access to medical knowledge regarding diet, pharmacology, anatomy and psychology through which they were able to transform their bodies. O'Connor argued that the new extreme body builders, whose physique was a result of the application of medical sciences, themselves became cultural symbols in children's cartoons and films as icons of strength, power and control.

In the second session of the day, Virginia Berridge (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine) argued that the antecedents of media-focused public activism could be found in the 1970s. Berridge described how ASH (Action on Smoking and Health) developed from an organisation that worked in league with the tobacco industry, promoting harm reduction strategies, to a pressure group that sought both to react to and create news with the aim of ending smoking. The paper described how ASH, in conjunction with the Health Education Council, sought to moderate people's behaviour through mass-market campaigns that were market tested and evaluated. Tim Boon (The Science Museum) examined both the narrative structure and the production methods that lay behind the 1943 propaganda film *Defeat Tuberculosis*. Initially created by voluntary organisations, the production of *Defeat Tuberculosis* came under state control during the Second World War. Seeking to convey medical authority, the Ministry of Information de-emphasised the story based on characters present in the original version, instead conveying most of the information through an authoritative voiceover that sought to tell, rather than show people how to behave.

Sophie Blanch (University of Warwick) began the final session of the day by exploring how a fictionalised account of her mental illness and incarceration in *The Shutter of Snow* offered American modernist writer Emily Holmes Coleman an opportunity of creative release. The space of the asylum as represented in the novel, Blanch argued, allowed Coleman to advance a subversive identity in opposition to rational male discourse. The conference was concluded by a paper from Sheryl Root (University of Warwick) which examined the British Medical Journal's coverage of the 1894 massage scandal. Root discussed how the British Medical Journal instigated and propagated the scandal by using similar narrative devices and melodramatic language as existing sex scandal stories, focussing on

the pitiable female victims of depraved male clients. Root suggested that the British Medical Journal hoped to protect medical men from implication in the scandal and sought to enlist state regulation of social evils and the suppression of quackery, although the government proved resistant to legislation.

Vicky Long
University of Warwick

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

Hospital Contributory Schemes to Health Cash Plans: A Twentieth Century History

**Institute of Historical Research
October 22, 2003**

This one-day colloquium, part-funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, will be held at the Institute of Historical Research on the 22nd October 2003. Its aim is to explore the past and present of the British hospital contributory scheme movement, and speakers will include John Mohan, Martin Gorsky, Tim Willis and officers of surviving contributory schemes.

Fuller details of the programme will be announced in the next edition of the Gazette, but for further information please contact:

Martin Gorsky
m.gorsky@wlv.ac.uk

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

Devices and Designs: Medical Innovation in Historical Perspective

**University of Manchester
July 11-13, 2003**

An international conference jointly sponsored by the Society for the Social History of Medicine, the Economic and Social Research Council and the Wellcome Trust. The conference will be held at Allen

Hall, University of Manchester, Wilmslow Road, Manchester M14 6HT.

Plenary Speakers: Professors Stuart Blume, John Pickstone and Ruth Schwartz Cowan

Topics Include:

- Risk Perceptions
- Diagnosis & Accuracy
- Patients & Citizens
- Hospital Technologies
- Vaccination & Prevention
- Testing & Screening
- Drugs & Markets
- Reproductive Technologies
- Trials & Evidence
- Technology Transfer

For further details and registration, please consult the conference website:

<http://www.chstm.man.ac.uk/events/innovation.htm>

Or contact:

Dr Carsten Timmermann or Dr Julie Anderson
CHSTM, Maths Tower
University of Manchester, Oxford Road
Manchester M13 9PL
carsten.timmermann@man.ac.uk
or julie.anderson@man.ac.uk

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

Approaches to Ancient Medicine

**University of Reading
August 21-22, 2003**

Following the successful seminars held at Newcastle in September 2000 and at Reading in 2001, the Classics Department at the University of Reading will be hosting a further two-day event on 'Approaches to Ancient Medicine' on 21-22 August, 2003.

We aim to bring together scholars approaching ancient medicine from a variety

of perspectives including medicine, medical history, philosophy, history of science, classical philology, ancient history, archaeology and social anthropology.

Provisional list of speakers: Julie Laskaris (University of Richmond, Richmond, VA); Laurence Totelin (University College London/Wellcome); Louise Cilliers (University of the Free State, South Africa); Jennifer Kosak (Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME); Jane Barton (Queen's College, Oxford); Bob Sharples (University College London); Inna Kupreeva (King's College London); Julius Rocca (Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm); Philippa Lang (Emory University); Patricia Baker (University of Kent, Canterbury); Susan Blackburn (Oxford).

Further details and booking information are available from:

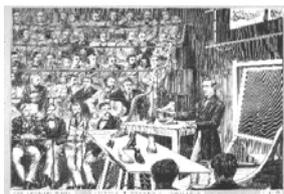
Dr Helen King
Department of Classics, School of Humanities
University of Reading, PO Box 218
Whiteknights, Reading RG6 6AA
h.king@rdg.ac.uk

SSHM BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

Keir Waddington, *Medical Education at St Bartholomew's Hospital* (Boydell & Brewer)

25 % discount for SSHM members

This book traces the evolution of medical education at Barts from its foundation in 1123 to the college's merger with The London and Queen Mary & Westfield College in 1995. Drawing on the hospital's archives, it investigates how training was institutionalised and organised at Barts, and explores the shifting nature of medical education between the eighteenth and late-twentieth century.



For more information and an order form, please visit the SSHM website at www.sshm.org or the website of the publisher, Boydell & Brewer, at www.boydell.co.uk.

SSHM BOOK SERIES

The History of Medicine in Context (Ashgate)

25 % discount for SSHM members

The aim of this series is to study the history of medicine from a contextual perspective, investigating how medicine interacted with the wider historical context of religion, politics, intellectual currents, gender, demographic trends and epidemic patterns, to impact upon wider society. Within this broad scope, there is room for books that cover a rich variety of subjects, periods and countries.

Series Editors: Andrew Cunningham (University of Cambridge) and Ole Peter Grell (Open University).

Recent titles in the series include:

- Anne Borsay, *Medicine and Charity in Georgian Bath*
- Ann Bradshaw, *The Nurse Apprentice, 1860-1977*
- David Cantor, *Reinventing Hippocrates*
- K. Codell Carter, *The Rise of Causal Concepts of Disease*
- Marcos Cueto, *The Return of Epidemics*
- Roger French, Jon Arrizabalaga, Andrew Cunningham and Luis García-Ballester, *Medicine from the Black Death to the French Disease*
- Jharna Gourlay, *Florence Nightingale and the Health of the Raj*
- Ole Peter Grell, Andrew Cunningham and Robert Jütte, *Health Care and Poor Relief in 18th and 19th Century Northern Europe*
- Eric Gruber von Arni, *Justice to the Maimed Soldier*

- **Roger King**, *The Making of the Dentiste, c. 1650-1760*
- **John Stewart**, *'The Battle for Health'*
- **Elizabeth A. Williams**, *A Cultural History of Medical Vitalism in Enlightenment Montpellier*
- **Charles F. Wooley**, *The Irritable Heart of Soldiers and the Origins of Anglo-American Cardiology*
- **John T. Young**, *Faith, Medical Alchemy and Natural Philosophy*

For more information and an order form, please visit the SSHM website at www.sshm.org.



ROY PORTER STUDENT ESSAY COMPETITION

The Society for the Social History of Medicine (SSHM) now invites submissions to its 2003 **Roy Porter Student Essay Competition**. The deadline for submissions is December 31, 2003. Rules and Entry Form are available on the SSHM website, www.sshm.org, and they will also be published in the next issue of the Gazette. For more information, please email:

competition@sshm.org



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Society's 2003 Annual Graduate Meeting will be held on Saturday, July 12, 6pm at Allen Hall, University of Manchester, Wilmslow Road, Manchester M14 6HT.

The AGM will be held in association with the SSHM-sponsored conference on 'Devices and Designs: Medical Innovation in Historical Perspective' (please see conference announcement in this issue or the SSHM website for details).



JOURNAL: SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Wanted: New Editors

Due to the existing editors demitting office in the near future, new editors are required for the journal Social History of Medicine which is published three times yearly by OUP for the Society for the Social History of Medicine.

Appointments will be for four years initially with one editor to be appointed by 1 September 2003 and the other by 1 September 2004. Informal enquiries about the nature of the posts may be directed by email to either of the present editors, Professor Roger Davidson (Email: roger.davidson@ed.ac.uk) or Dr Helen King (Email: h.king@reading.ac.uk)

Applications for these posts should be by a short CV accompanied by a brief statement (no more than 300 words) on how you view the editorial role during the coming years. These should be sent to the Secretary of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, Dr Lesley Diack, Department of History, University of Aberdeen, Crombie Annexe, Meston Walk, Aberdeen AB24 3FX, email h.l.diack@abdn.ac.uk, by the 30 April 2003.

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.



SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE

ELECTION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2003

NOMINATION FORM

Name of candidate:

Proposed by:.....
(Member of the Society for the Social History of Medicine)

Seconded by:.....
(Member of the Society for the Social History of Medicine)

I accept nomination for election to the Executive Committee:

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

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