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Society for the Social History of Medicine



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# The Gazette



Cover Star: John Doe, New York City crime scene, 1914-1918, New York City, Municipal Archives  
**FORENSIC CULTURES IN INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE**,  
University of Manchester, UK  
11-12 June 2010 (see p. 15)

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Please send correspondence to:

Dr Andrew Hull,  
Department of Philosophy, History and Law in Healthcare,  
School of Human & Health Sciences,  
Swansea University, Singleton Park Campus,  
Swansea SA2 8PP

**Email** [a.j.hull@swansea.ac.uk](mailto:a.j.hull@swansea.ac.uk)  
**Web** <http://www.sshm.org>



## OFFICIAL NOTICES

Last call for our...

**2010 Conference:**

**Knowledge, Ethics and Representations  
of Medicine and Health: Historical  
Perspectives**

**Northern Centre for the History of  
Medicine, Durham and Newcastle  
8-11 July 2010**

The conference will address such questions as: what processes have generated knowledge about the body, illness and health that has become authoritative in different societies?; how have claims of medical expertise been justified vis à vis claims from other domains of social and cultural authority such as religion and law?; what did it mean for medical practitioners in different cultural and social contexts to claim to be ethical as well as knowledgeable?; how did they present themselves to the public?; what kind of material, visual and textual representations of body, mind, health and disease have gained 'defining power' exerting influence on medical practice and research until today?

Key-note speakers: Professor Heinrich von Staden (Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, USA), Dr Tim Boon (Science Museum, London, UK), Professor Martha Few (University of Arizona, USA) and Professor Dr Thomas Lemke (Goethe-University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany)

For more information email

[Katherine.Smith@durham.ac.uk](mailto:Katherine.Smith@durham.ac.uk)

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## WORKSHOP REPORTS

**Cataloguing and Indexing Manuscript  
Remedy Collections 1500-1800**

**Modern Records Centre  
University of Warwick  
16 September 2009**

Momentum continues to build amongst a research network of historians and archivists working with early modern domestic remedy

collections. This network was established to coincide with the digitization of the Wellcome Library's collection of their sources, allowing hitherto unprecedented online access for researchers. Following a very successful conference held at the Wellcome Library, London, in June 2009 (see SSHM Gazette no. 48 for report), a second workshop was organised by Dr Elaine Leong (University of Warwick), Dr Sara Pennell (Roehampton University) and Helen Wakeley of the Wellcome Library. The initial conference aimed to discuss conceptual frameworks for understanding remedy collections, and also to forge new links between archivists and historians. This second workshop built upon the obvious enthusiasm for greater co-operation between researchers working with these fascinating documents, and explored the range of different approaches adopted towards these sources, the possibilities for wider access, dissemination and promotion of library and archive collections.

Following opening remarks by the organisers, the first speaker of the short morning session was Wellcome Library's Head of Research and scholarship Dr Richard Aspin. Dr Aspin's paper, 'Wellcome Library Recipe Collections: From Obscurity into Light' gave a very useful insight into the history of collecting volumes of remedies, and he revealed the often complex means through which such collections are obtained by archives. This was followed by Dr Liza Giffen of the Brotherton library, Leeds, who presented a paper that discussed the wider context of the University of Leeds Special Collections as a non-subject specialist collection holding recipe MSS, their future cataloguing plans and objectives in general and how this might apply to manuscripts in this area. She then went on to outline the questions currently being addressed, such as the terminology used in this area, levels of cataloguing possible and the needs and pressures influencing future approaches. After a break for lunch, the afternoon session commenced with, 'Food, Meat or

Haggis? Indexing the Digitised Wellcome Library Recipe Books' by Wellcome Library senior archivist Dr Christopher Hilton. Dr Hilton expanded on the challenges of categorization, and the need to incorporate a multiform database of search terminology. He also reported on the current progress of the digitization project, and also provided an extremely useful working demonstration of the new website for delegates, including the range of search parameters available. Delegates were visibly impressed with the progress of the database, and encouraged by the degree of access it offers.

The second paper was provided by Dr Tessa Storey, research associate at Royal Holloway, University of London. Taking as her theme recent work on the Italian 'books of secrets' database project, Dr Storey's insightful paper noted issues arising from the categorization of remedies, and also suggested potential ways in which types of remedies might be grouped together to facilitate searches. In particular, Dr Storey noted the problems of translating remedies whilst not losing the sense of the original.

Dr Lisa Smith, assistant professor of History at Saskatchewan University again provided a welcome European dimension with her paper, 'Gender and Disease Categories' which gave a fascinating insight into differences between French and English remedy collections. Noting, for example, divergences in both the construction and categorization of remedies in French and English receipt books, Dr Smith also explored questions of gender, and especially women's ailments. Given the interchangeable usage of disease terminologies, she suggested that differentiation between remedies explicitly aimed at either men or women is not always possible in the sources. The final paper before lunch was provided by Ashley Mathieson, who sought to problematize the scope of children's ailments within remedy collections, and especially issues of categorization. Raising the question of how children fitted in with early modern

conceptions of the 'patient', Dr Mathieson used William Cullen's eighteenth-century nosology and records of the London Foundling Hospital to shed light on potential approaches to child-sickness through remedy collections.

The final session was given over to a roundtable discussion which was undertaken enthusiastically by all delegates. Topics ranged over a number of important themes. High on the agenda for participants was the need for a central database of sources, both to enable an easier means of surveying the full body of existing sources, and also to act as a single reference point for new potential researchers of the topic. Among other ideas mooted were online links to digitized images and also to already-published editions of remedy collections, the need for inclusion of remedies within non-medical sources, the databasing of recipes from individual sources and the establishment of a more formalised research network of contacts at record offices and archives containing remedy collections. Amongst archivists, there was also a strong desire to increase the value gained from remedy collections by foregrounding their potential across a wide spectrum of historical interests.

One extremely important outcome from this workshop has been the establishment of a formal website, 'Recipes, Remedies, Receipts', hosted by the University of Warwick and in conjunction with the Wellcome Trust. This new website, an ongoing project, contains a range of information including contextual articles about recipe collections, links to online collections, news, upcoming and past conferences and also a forum to allow owners or finders of new sources to contact the network. A link to this website was included within Dr Elaine Leong's article in *BBC History* magazine in 2010, bringing it to a wide popular audience, a greater engagement with which is both anticipated and, indeed, desired. Over the coming months, the site is expected to grow

substantially as more articles are forthcoming, and the site continues to be publicized and gains momentum. Readers of this article are strongly encouraged to visit the site, available at <http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/history/chm/research/recipes/>

Dr. Alun Withey  
History Department  
University of Glamorgan

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**Human Experimentation, 1715-1972**  
**University of Saskatchewan**  
**Saskatoon, Canada**  
**October 23 2009**

This interdisciplinary workshop examining various aspects of early modern and modern medical and scientific experimentation on humans was designed to continue the work and complement the themes of the 2008 workshop: 'The Uses of Humans in Experiments' as part of *Situating Science*, a national research cluster for the humanistic and social study of science and technology.

This cluster is funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) to promote coordinated research and insure that the results of top-level Canadian research are publicly disseminated. These workshops successfully assembled scholars from a variety of research interests to discuss, examine and debate enduring themes in medical and scientific experimentation on humans over the past three hundred years.

The first one day workshop began with opening remarks from 'Situating Science' Coordinator Gordon McOuat. He discussed a recent decline in self-experimentation and the notion of 'being one's own rabbit'. Alluding to some of the major themes which prevailed in both workshops, McOuat discussed the possible worlds opened up by self-experimentation, what it is like being a subject, the truth-telling of breathing in gases, bio-politics and the gulf it has created

between early modern and modern experimentalism, the problems of self-discipline and trust in science, the collapse of distinction between subject and object and finally lessons and standards that have emerged following the Tuskegee Syphilis Experimentation and the Nuremberg Trials. Larry Stewart - Director of the University of Saskatchewan's 'Situating Science' node - was the workshop's host and co-organizer with Lesley Biggs.

In the first session, Stewart focused on the medical efforts of Dr. Thomas Beddoes and James Watt with various pneumatic gasses, in which incurable patients acted as eager volunteers, and on the pair's self-experimentation. This was followed by Kenton Kroker's presentation on modern and early modern recordings of sleep and dreaming, the culture of nocturnal autoexperiment and his research on insomnia and examining how sleep is scrutinized scientifically. Susan Smith began the afternoon sessions with a paper on Dr. Max Bergmann, a German biochemist and Jewish refugee who headed a team performing chemical experimentation with mustard gas on human subjects, including racialized science. Martha Smith-Norris followed with a look at large-scale experimentation through American thermonuclear weapons' testing in the Marshall Islands and the use of Islanders in medical experiments in the years following the explosions. Lastly, Sergio Sismondo discussed pharmaceutical clinical trials: demonstrating the political economy and epistemic process employed by pharmaceutical marketing which seeks to have articles guided by the companies it represents appear as the disinterested science of independent medial researchers.

The second workshop further explored themes of experimentation. The speakers presenting at this workshop came from Canadian, American and British universities and represented different sub-fields within history.

The first session featured Paola Bertucci Assistant Professor of History at Yale University. Dr. Bertucci has published extensively on medical and eighteenth-century electricity and her paper, 'Shocking Bodies: Electricity, Gender, and Spectacle in the Eighteenth Century', expanded on these themes. Some of the important elements she addressed were the use of human bodies as experimental apparatuses in popular electrical demonstrations and the role gender played in them. Further, Bertucci concluded that the subversive potential demonstrated by electrified bodies was diminished by limiting their disorderliness through the secure location of enlightened public spectacle.

In the second session, Joan Steigerwald Associate Professor in the Science and Technology Studies Program in the Department of Humanities at York University, discussed Galvanic experiments. In 'The Subject as Instrument: Galvanic Experiments, Organic Apparatus and Problems of Calibration', she examined the self-experimentation of German investigators, particularly Alexander von Humboldt and Johann Ritter.

The third session featured Shauna Devine, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Western Ontario. Her paper, 'Research, Bodies and the Development of Experimental Knowledge: Gangrene and Erysipelas during the American Civil War, 1861-1865' explored the war-time experiments of American medical practitioners. Devine demonstrated that government sponsorship of investigations into diseases like gangrene was crucial in the creation of a new medical model employed by leaders in the American medical establishment.

Paul Lombardo, a historian and lawyer who is presently a Professor of Law at the Georgia State University College of Law, spoke in the workshop's fourth session. Lombardo has researched eugenics extensively and presented 'The Other Tuskegee Study: Eugenic Anthropometry at the Tuskegee Institute, 1932-1944'. He

argued that this Tuskegee study added to earlier research in racial anthropometry done by leading American eugenicists like Charles Davenport and occurred at the same time as the development of racial typologies in Germany and Sweden.

In the fifth session Paul Weindling, Wellcome Trust Research Professor in the History of Medicine at Oxford Brookes, presented "Countless Victims': Identifying the Victims of Nazi Human Experiments and Research Atrocities". This paper undertook the neglected but important task of examining Nazi experiments on humans from the victims' perspectives. This work explores alternatives to informed consent by researching the identities of victims, the testimonials of survivors and their opinions of experiments.

The workshop's final session featured a presentation by Erika Dyck, an Associate Professor and Tier 2 Canada Research Chair in History of Medicine at the University of Saskatchewan. Dyck's paper 'Prairie Population Control: Eugenics in post-war Alberta' explored human experiments which occurred together with Alberta's Sexual Sterilization Act from 1929 to 1972. Mainly, the paper addressed human experimentation in the frame of eugenics in Canada by examining experiments on children and adults living in mental hospitals.

These workshops facilitated the gathering of a diverse collection of speakers sharing their comprehensive research of early modern and modern medical and scientific experimentation on humans. Together, they have helped fulfil the ongoing mandate of 'Situating Science', and have led to further individual and group research and publications on these significant themes. The presenters are currently working to put together an edited volume on the subject.

Marc MacDonald  
University of Saskatchewan

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**Psychiatry, Politics and Society in Twentieth century Ireland and Britain, University College Dublin, 4 December 2009.**

This very enjoyable workshop was organized by the Centre for the History of Medicine in Ireland in association with the Wellcome Trust. Tom Feeney used his introductory remarks to draw attention to impressive recent scholarship exploring aspects of psychiatric practice in Ireland and Britain but noted that existing publications were biased towards the nineteenth century and had, as yet, not fully exploited the opportunity to develop a comparative analysis. The day was designed to address this neglect and open up the field by encouraging dialogue and asking new questions. The workshop was organised into four sessions, giving a total of eight papers. Each session concluded with questions that developed into lively and far-ranging discussions. A well-informed audience, including practitioners, students and academics from a range of disciplines provided many thoughtful insights into the recent as well as more distant past.

The first session, chaired by Tom Feeney, concentrated on twentieth-century Britain. Mathew Thomson (University of Warwick) drew on his major publications (*The Problem of Mental Deficiency* (1998) and *Psychological Subjects* (2006)) to highlight key themes in the historiography. He noted the importance of the tradition of writing the history of psychiatry in terms of the liberty of the subject and the revisionist challenge to this. In recent years the history of mental health care and its reform had benefited from analysis of the policy-making process and emphasis on conflict and negotiation between various political actors. Such an approach has linked mental health issues to the modern liberal political subject and Mathew Thomson sees this as fruitful avenue for further inquiries based on a concern with mental health as well as mental illness. Pamela Dale (University of Exeter) then used the second paper to develop a number of

case studies exploring the links between mental health and public health services in the interwar period as a way of understanding both the implementation of the 1930 Mental Treatment act and an apparently new concern with the 'health and happiness' of local people which arguably helped shaped in - and out- patient services for the physically and mentally ill.

Session two, chaired by Leanne McCormick, concentrated on Ireland. Oonagh Walsh (University College Cork) began with a detailed survey of the Irish District Asylums in the first decades of the twentieth century before Dermot Walsh (Mental Health Research Unit, HRB, and former Inspector of Irish Psychiatric Hospitals) combined analysis of policy developments and personal reminiscences to track developments through to the present day. Both papers emphasised the legacy of problems created by the continued use of overcrowded and under-funded institutions dating from the nineteenth-century. Yet they also stressed the importance of the changing political climate inside as well as outside of the asylums. The quality of nursing care was identified as a major determinant of patient experiences but staff resistance to change could also inhibit innovation and improvement.

After discussions over lunch, session three, chaired by Ian Miller, introduced two papers that fore-grounded the problem of representations of mental illness and images of patients and therapies held by lay as well as medical audiences. Kieran McNally (University College Dublin) persuasively argued that, the often denied, professional understanding of schizophrenia as a split personality was responsible for the enduring negative public perception of the condition. Vicky Long shared a similar concern that professional efforts to reduce the stigma of mental illness had been ineffective at best and at worst counterproductive. She suggested that a plurality of discourses had confused the public, and perhaps more importantly campaigns overtly designed to promote inclusion had struggled with an alternative agenda that sought to clarify the

relationship between different groups of healthcare workers and consolidate professional power.

The final session, chaired by Catherine Cox, addressed aspects of the child guidance movement in Scotland and Ireland. In the first paper John Stewart (Glasgow Caledonian University) explored the influence of religion in shaping provision in Glasgow. Catholic supporters of the child guidance movement created a clinic that was both distinctive and a model for wider UK services. Tom Feeney (University College Dublin) took up the theme of international influences on the development of child guidance in an Irish context and this developed into a vibrant concluding question and answer session addressing the importance of knowledge transfer, faith-based initiatives, the division of responsibilities between different professional groups, the range of clients treated and the impact of wartime experiences.

It is hoped that this very successful workshop will be the start of an ongoing conversation and future collaborations between researchers. Further information about the day, including a programme and abstracts, can be obtained from Mike Liffey (Administrator, Centre for the History of Medicine in Ireland, UCD) at [michael.liffey@ucd.ie](mailto:michael.liffey@ucd.ie).

Pamela Dale, Centre for Medical History,  
University of Exeter

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**University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing, Barbara Bates Center for the Study of the History of Nursing  
Spring 2010 Seminar Series (continues)**

April 14 Susan Lindee, PhD  
Professor and Chair, Department of History and Sociology of Science, University of Pennsylvania

April 28 Michael Yudell, PhD, MPH

Assistant Professor, Department of Community Health and Prevention, Drexel University

All Seminars take place at 12:15 PM in the 2U Conference Room, Room 2019, Claire Fagin Hall

For further information e-mail Betsy Weiss at [ehweiss@nursing.upenn.edu](mailto:ehweiss@nursing.upenn.edu)



**SEMINAR  
ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**Researching the History of Western Herbal Medicine: Appraising Methods and Sources**

**Department of Complementary Health, Middlesex University (Archway, London)**

Seminar 1: Classical and Medieval Herbal Medicine 9.30-4.30, Friday 28 May 2010

Seminar 2: Branching Out in Early Modern Herbal Medicine 9.30-4.30, Friday 16 July 2010

These seminars are aimed at researchers interested in the history of Western herbal medicine. They are designed to promote and support scholarly research and collaboration in the history of herbal medicine.

Contributors will talk about their research in a variety of areas including classical and medieval sources, botanical history, herbals and women's health practices. Participants will have the opportunity to discuss the use of archaeological and archive sources, ethnobotanical approaches, and the perspectives of medical herbalists, historians and others. The organisers of this event hope to develop a Research Network for the History of Herbal Medicine. Supported by Middlesex University in London and the Wellcome Trust.

Advance registration essential. For programme details and to register for this event contact:

Leeann Bradley, Middlesex University,  
Charterhouse Building, Archway Campus,  
Highgate Hill, London, N19 5LW. Tel: 020  
8411 4132 E-mail:  
[l.f.bradley@mdx.ac.uk](mailto:l.f.bradley@mdx.ac.uk)

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## **WORKSHOP ANNOUNCEMENTS**

### **History, Digestion and Society: New Perspectives**

**Centre for the History of Medicine in Ireland, University College, Dublin  
30 April – 1 May 2010**

Diet and digestion, and associated topics, have been relatively neglected in histories of the body, health and medicine. We have a limited historical context in which to locate the diseases and ailments of the digestive system, such as dyspepsia or peptic ulcer disease, not to mention processes such as vomiting. Meanwhile, historical analysis of issues related to food and eating often reveals a tendency to stress the political elements of historical events at the expense of the biological and medical. Topics such as hunger strikes, and the rise of organised movements such as the Temperance movement and organised vegetarianism have complex medical and biological aspects which are worthy of serious analytical attention.

This workshop aims to act as a platform to discuss and critically engage with these themes. Broader themes may include:

- Refusal to eat food (e.g. hunger strikes)
- Dietary movements (e.g. temperance societies, vegetarianism)
- The development of related technologies such as frozen food and processed food.
- Historical concepts related to understandings of nutrition

- The history of individual digestive organs such as the stomach
- Medical issues related to digestion (e.g. gastric ulcer disease, indigestion)
- Socio-cultural issues related to obesity and anorexia.
- Surgical and medical intervention in the digestive system.
- Human and animal digestive habits
- Digestion and Criminal Activity (e.g. poisoning)

To register, e-mail your details to the  
Administrator, CHMI, UCD:  
[michael.liffey@ucd.ie](mailto:michael.liffey@ucd.ie)

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### **Forms of Life in the Eighteenth Century Center for Eighteenth-Century Studies at Indiana University May 12-14 2010**

Our topic for 2010 is ‘The Forms of Life.’ We'd like to consider the implications of the 18th-century debate about the nature of life and the turn to vitalist proposals of an animating force, broadening the debate out beyond the discourses of physiology and the natural sciences, where many of these ideas originate, to consider their other inter-connections elsewhere in the period. Our research questions include: Why does the idea of a life force emerge (or re-emerge) at this moment? How are living forms distinguished from each other? What sorts of decisions create the hierarchies of animate forms (and, for instance, what gets called ‘animal’)? Which lives matter, and which don't? How might we reconsider eighteenth-century answers to these questions in the light of twenty-first-century rethinking of life and animality? How is the line drawn distinguishing the living and the non-living, animate being and thing? Participants might also consider the implications of contemporary thinking about life for the discourse of political economy, in its

treatment of populations, the 'masses', collective life and the role of hunger in history and also for developments in the religious sphere.

Papers will address topics such as: organisms and organization, self-organization; animals and animation; the life sciences and the social sciences; the culture of sensibility and irritative physiology; monstrosity; aesthetic and living form; the 'life' of the imagination; competing notions of life.

The workshop format will consist of focused discussion of four to six papers a day, amid socializing and refreshment. The workshop will draw both on the wide community of eighteenth-century scholars and on those working in this field at Indiana University-Bloomington.

Further information can be found at

<http://www.indiana.edu/~voltaire/>

Or you can Find us on

Facebook <<http://www.facebook.com/pages/The-Center-for-Eighteenth-Century-Studies-at-Indiana-University/129787018885>

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## **The Body on Display, from Renaissance to Enlightenment**

**Durham University, 6-7 July 2010**



An interdisciplinary symposium for early career researchers, supported by the Society for the Social History of Medicine, the Royal Historical Society, and the Centre for Seventeenth-Century Studies. Registration now open. Please see the website below for more details and the registration form

Keynote speaker: Dr. Peter Mitchell (Department of English, University of Wales, Lampeter).

At once an organ system, disciplinary target, metaphor, creation of God, cultural construction, 'self' and receptacle for the soul, it is not surprising that the body has fallen under the attention of historians of art, gender, thought, medicine, theatre and costume, and of literary scholars, archaeologists and historical sociologists and philosophers. This symposium will look at the human and human-like body on, and as, display, between c.1400 and c.1800. We will explore the notion, and reality, of the exposure of the inner and outer human form, and the representational, visual and material cultures of the body.

Topics covered may include:

- Dissection, the medical 'gaze' and medical illustration
- Corporeality and the flesh in the visual, written and performing arts
- The body in religious iconography, hagiography and religious performance
- Gesture, kinesics and the expression of emotions
- Corporal punishment and bodily shaming
- Clothing, garments and cosmetics and their significance

The symposium will be held immediately before the Society for the Social History of Medicine's annual conference 2010 (also at Durham University), to facilitate early career attendance at both events.

Please see the website

[www.bodyondisplay.org.uk](http://www.bodyondisplay.org.uk) or email [body.ondisplay@durham.ac.uk](mailto:body.ondisplay@durham.ac.uk) for more information.

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**Standardizing and marketing drugs in the 20th century**  
**Institute for the History of Medicine**  
**Berlin**

**7-8 October 2010**

The standardization of drugs and the modern drug as a brand article are ambivalent phenomena. On the one hand standardization has been used in marketing, becoming synonymous either with quality and the certified absence of toxicity, or as a guarantee of efficacy when related to the know-how and the experience of pharmacists and firms. The notion of controlled and homogeneous therapeutic preparations has for instance played a critical role in the first half of the twentieth century as a means used by large industrial pharmaceutical companies to distance themselves from pharmaceutical shops, from the making of 'secret remedies', and from the preparative culture of combination and formulas. This use of standards for marketing purposes is not limited to the technical and material aspects (i.e. those related to the homogeneity of products) rather it touches all dimensions of standardization including its administrative and clinical aspects. For instance, following the transformation of controlled clinical trials into legal requirements for marketing authorization, the results of 'well-conducted' trials (i.e. standardized and statistically-based tests by elite physicians) were included within the qualities of a marketable therapeutic agent, and became part of the resources used by pharmaceutical representatives when visiting general practitioners.

But at the same time, standardizing conflicts with marketing. This conflict originates in two aspects: First, marketing focuses on the uniqueness and specific qualities of a product in opposition with its competitors in spite of the fact that these are either analogs granted with similar therapeutic properties or even contain identical active principles in the case of generics. Accordingly, the great variety of trademarks for antipyretics, benzodiazepines used as sleeping pills, insulin preparations or

hormonal contraceptives contrasts with the remarkable chemical and pharmacological homogeneity. Drug standardization reinforces this homogeneity: it is the key central claim of contemporary drug regulation that therapeutic agents with the same active ingredients display the same pharmacological properties. However, standardization also seems to oppose a core feature of marketing: the individual or local adaptation of products. Drug marketing thus stresses the intimate fit between the needs of a given patient and the drug promoted, while industrial standardization seeks to eliminate all differences between the elementary units of a series or a production batch. These contradictions are deeply rooted in historical and contextual settings.

The aim of this workshop will therefore be to inquire if, how, and to what extent the history of drug marketing can inform the history of drug standards and standard drugs, and vice versa. Special emphasis will be placed on the changes of marketing practices from mere publicity dominated by trademarks and announcements to 'scientific marketing'.

This peculiar form of marketing - one which mobilizes all forms of scientific information elaborated within the context of corporate or academic pharmaceutical R&D to shape medical practices and construct drug markets -- became dominant after World War I. As scientific marketing included the making and circulation of in-house periodicals, the commissioning of articles, the organization of medical meetings, developing a system of prep-representation as well as conducting market research and socio-economic surveys, it maintained a complex relationship to drug standardization, a relationship which deserves historical scrutiny.

**Fields of Interest**

- The role of marketing within the history of pharmaceuticals, and its role in the history of the consumption of pharmaceuticals.
- Pharmaceuticals as brand articles/Branding techniques

- Market research in pharmaceuticals as a precondition of marketing
- Patterns of drug use as mirrored in marketing campaigns (national, gender, diseases, age etc.)
- Prescribing practices as patterns of standardization
- Actors of standardization: The Doctor, the Patient, the Industry.
- Counter-strategies to standardization as a marketing tool

The workshop relates to our ongoing projects, such as:

German-French Collaborative Project (DFG/ANR) 'From Advertisement to marketing. Pharmaceutical enterprises, patients, physicians and the construction of medical markets (GEPHAMA)'; Research Networking Programme 'Standard drugs and drug standards. A comparative historical study of pharmaceuticals in the 20th century'

For further details contact:

[ulrike.thoms@charite.de](mailto:ulrike.thoms@charite.de)

Homepage: <http://drughistory.eu/>

<http://www.charite.de/medizingeschichte/forschung.htm>

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 **CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT  
& CALL FOR PAPERS**

**Politics and Practices: The History of Post-war Women's Health  
Centre for the History of Science  
Technology and Medicine  
University of Manchester  
22nd-23rd October 2010**

This two-day conference will bring together researchers interested in the history of post-war women's health. In contrast to most histories of women's health which focus on the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, this conference aims to showcase research on the politics, policy and practice of women's health after 1945, a much less studied yet dynamic era for women as patients,

providers, caregivers, policy-makers, and activists.

We invite proposals for individual papers of 20 minutes in length. We especially look forward to receiving proposals on the following themes:

- Women's formal health care work: medical and nursing professionals, allied health workers
- Women's informal provision of health care: home care, voluntary work
- Women as makers and objects of health policy in post-war states
- Women's everyday health practices: self-care, pharmaceuticals, hygiene, prevention
- Sexual health/health and sexuality
- Reproductive health, reproduction, and mothering
- Mental health, institutions, and activism
- Women's health activism and feminist health politics
- The gendering of self-help and the consumer health movement
- Women and biomedical research: standards, trials, consent practices
- 'Female' diseases and their sufferers
- Women and post-war epidemics: AIDS and cancer
- Ageing and women's health
- Intersections of biomedical and cultural narratives about femininity and womanhood

We particularly welcome submissions from postgraduate researchers.

Bursaries to cover transportation and other costs for postgraduates may be available.

If you have questions or would like more information, please contact the conference organisers, Dr Emma Jones

([emma.l.jones@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:emma.l.jones@manchester.ac.uk)) and Dr

Elizabeth Toon

([elizabeth.toon@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:elizabeth.toon@manchester.ac.uk)).

Please submit paper proposals (300 words) to [elizabeth.toon@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:elizabeth.toon@manchester.ac.uk). The deadline for submission is 1 June 2010.

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**The International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine**  
**Fifth Congress**  
**Istanbul**  
**26-28 October 2010**

The International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine will hold its fifth congress in Istanbul on 26-28 October 2010. Papers are invited in both English and Turkish. There will be no registration fee.

The objective of the congress is the exchange of information and ideas on subjects including the historical development of Islamic medicine and its contribution to world medicine; interaction between Islamic and Western medicine; the development of medical education and the development of health institutions and medical associations in Islamic societies; the diagnosis and treatment of diseases in Islamic medicine; Islamic medical ethics; knowledge of historic figures who have contributed to practice and literature in the field of health in the Islamic countries; the place of the Turkic world in Islamic medicine; research and presentation of manuscripts, rare printed works and archive documents relevant to the history of Islamic medicine; preparing a union catalogue of manuscripts and early printed medical books in world libraries; and the conservation of historic buildings that have played a part in the history of medicine.

To present a paper at the conference, you should send a summary using the form provided on the website (see below) to the email address given below by 15 April 2010.

**I- MAIN TOPICS:**

- 1- Comparative study of Islamic medicine with the previous and subsequent civilizations.
- 2- Famous Moslem physicians.
- 3- Diseases and therapies in Islamic medicine.
- 4- Drug therapy.
- 5- Approaching disabilities in Islamic

- medicine.
- 6- Health Institutions.
- 7- Education on Medical Sciences.
- 8- The Red Crescent Society.
- 9- Contributions by Muslim physicians to the Western medical sciences.
- 10- Publications in European languages about the history of Islamic medical sciences.

**II- HISTORY OF TURKISH MEDICINE**

- 1- History of Turkish Medicine from all periods (Uigur, Karahanids, Gaznavids, Harizmshahs, Timurids, Baburids, Seljuks, Ottomans, Turkish Republic etc.)

**III- CURRENT ISSUES RELATED WITH ISLAMIC MEDICINE**

- 1- Role of the media (television, publications) in conveying the proper knowledge about Islamic medicine to the west.
- 2- Sources and methods of collection of Islamic medical literature and their preservation, classification and digitization.
- 3- Dissemination of information on Islamic Medicine.
- 4- Virtual library of Islamic medical heritage.
- 5- Co-relation of history and current practice of medicine.
- 6- Medical information contributed by Muslim people
- 7- Discussion on - The continuance and applicability of past Islamic medical practice.

**Contact Information:**

The conference will be held at Istanbul University with collaboration The International Society for History of Islamic Medicine Website: <http://www.ishim.ne>  
e-mail: [ishim2010@gmail.com](mailto:ishim2010@gmail.com)  
Tel.: 0 505 821 47 39 - 0537 266 38 23 - 0 535 327 70 55

**Reminder:**

**Scratching the Surface: the history of skin, its diseases and their treatment**

**The University of Birmingham (UK)  
29-30 October 2010**

An international conference hosted by the History of Medicine Unit, University of Birmingham, and sponsored by the Wellcome Trust and the Society for the Social History of Medicine.

Skin and skin disease is a central focus of many sub-fields in the history of medicine, including the history of venereal disease, cancer, leprosy, TB and industrial medicine. This conference seeks to address the subject of skin, its diseases and their treatment broadly since 1700. In the process, it aims to bring together individuals working in very different sub-fields in medical and cultural history over the past three centuries. It further aims to promote discussion of the subject in the context of the history of specialisation more generally, as well as the history of senses, sight, smell and touch being central to understandings of skin disease and the way in which such diseases are experienced by practitioners, patients and the public historically. The history of skin ailments also invites exploration of the historical relationship between professional medicine and wider cultural endeavours such as aesthetics, probing realms where health and beauty converge. The conference might similarly offer an opportunity to examine how medical understandings of the skin may have influenced or been influenced by the politics of race.

The organisers wish to invite proposals for 20-30 minute papers on any aspect of the history of skin and its diseases since 1700. Abstracts should be between 200-300 words in length and will be received until 30 April. A programme, featuring a keynote address by Professor Philip Wilson (Penn State, USA), will be advertised in June 2010.

For more information, please contact the organisers:

Dr Jonathan Reinartz, University of Birmingham, UK

Professor Kevin Siena, Trent University, Canada

[j.reinartz@bham.ac.uk](mailto:j.reinartz@bham.ac.uk)

[ksiena@trentu.ca](mailto:ksiena@trentu.ca)

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**The Stimulated Body and the Arts: The Nervous System and Nervousness in the History of Aesthetics**

**Centre for the History of Medicine and Disease Durham University**

**Hatfield College, Durham**

**17-18 February 2011**

*Deadline for submission of abstracts: 31 July 2010*

This conference will discuss the history of the relationship between aesthetics and medical understandings of the body. Today's vogue for neurological accounts of artistic emotions has a long pedigree. Since G.S. Rousseau's pioneering work underlined the importance of models of the nervous system in eighteenth-century aesthetics, the examination of physiological explanations in aesthetics has become a highly productive field of interdisciplinary research. Drawing on this background, the conference aims to illuminate the influence that different medical models of physiology and the nervous system have had on theories of aesthetic experience. How have aesthetic concepts (for instance, imagination or genius) been grounded medically? What effect did the shift from animal spirits to modern neurophysiology have on aesthetics? What about the interplay between changing aesthetic and wider general cultures on medical theory?

The medical effects of culture were not always regarded as positive. The second focus of the conference will be the supposed ability of excessive reading, music and so on to 'over-stimulate' nerves and cause nervousness, mental and physical illness, homosexuality and even death.

It will consider questions regarding the effects of various theories of neuropathology and psychopathology on the concept of

pathological culture. What kinds of culture could lead to such over-stimulation? How was this medical critique of culture related to moral objections and changes in gender relations, politics and society? How was it linked to medical concern about lack of attention and willpower?

This interdisciplinary conference brings together scholars working in a wide range of fields, including not only the history of medicine but also in subjects such as art history, languages and musicology.

Abstracts for 20-minute papers (maximum 250 words) should be submitted electronically to the organisers by 31 July 2010 at the following

address:

[James.kennaway@durham.ac.uk](mailto:James.kennaway@durham.ac.uk)

Organisers

Dr James Kennaway

Professor Holger Maehle

Dr Lutz Sauerteig

<http://www.dur.ac.uk/chmd/>

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**Fabricating the Body:  
Textiles and human health in historical  
perspective**  
**Pasold Research Fund Conference**  
**Centre for Medical History, University of  
Exeter**  
**6 – 8 April 2011**

*The closing date for proposals is 31 May 2010*

This conference aims to bring together historians of textiles and clothing, and of health, with scholars of social, medical, cultural, and economic history to examine the rich connections between textiles, human health and welfare, environmental issues, and self expression (including ‘sunlight seekers’ and ‘body culture’ movements of the past 150 years).

The conference welcomes papers that will address five main themes:

- Early modern and modern textiles manufacturing and the association of benign and malign influences in the growth of

industry and the impact on the labour force, land and water use.

- The modern environmental costs of textiles production, from soil utilisation (and erosion) to the chemical manufacture of man-made fibres and the consequences of toxic minerals and chemicals for both workers and the wider community.
- The animal world and the costs of textile and skin production: hunting, farming, and human-animal health concerns. The rise of a new politics of health around animal utilisation.
- The textile sector in relation to future environmental degradation, bio-health and sustainability.
- The impact of weather and weather related textiles and clothing on health.

To apply, please forward a 300 word abstract of the proposed paper, together with a one page CV, to: Professor Jo Melling ([j.l.melling@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:j.l.melling@exeter.ac.uk)), Centre for Medical History, University of Exeter, Rennes Drive, EX4 4RJ

The closing date for proposals is 31 May 2010

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## **CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**1st International Conference on Medical  
Imaging and Philosophy:  
Challenges, Reflections and Actions**  
**Institute of the History, Philosophy and  
Ethics of Medicine Ulm University**  
**Villa Eberhardt, Ulm**  
**May 21-22 2010**  
<http://www.uni-ulm.de/GTE>

Imaging plays a prominent role in contemporary medical research and practice. This conference will focus on three related aspects of imaging the human body, demonstrating a range of cultural, historical and scientific concerns: scientific representations; ontologies; ethics. It is the aim of the conference to reconstruct

methods of diagnostic knowledge and their social, anthropological and technological origins and future implications. Among the topics to be discussed are: the production of knowledge using imaging techniques, and the commensurability of that knowledge across imaging modalities; experimental systems and the role of data and data collection for medical diagnosis and communication; the role of formal ontologies in representation and communication with medical images; norms of health and disease and the understanding of body (and mind) as they are shaped by imaging technologies; the interdependence of technology, medicine, economics and engineering. This wide-ranging conference will include plenary lectures from eminent scholars in the field, panel seminars, author-meets-critics sessions, outreach activities, and social receptions. For further information contact: [heiner.fangerau@uni-ulm.de](mailto:heiner.fangerau@uni-ulm.de)

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**War and the Body:  
Centre for European & International  
Studies University of Portsmouth  
and War/Media Network  
Imperial War Museum London  
11 June 2010**

War and the Body seeks to explore the embodied history of war as well as recent transformations in warfare. Through what practices, techniques and metaphors has war historically occupied various bodies? From advanced warfighters to private military contractors, child soldiering to ethnic cleansing, is war assuming predatory new embodied formations? To what extent is war deterritorialized and brought home through bodily practices such as militarized leisure and fashion, security and surveillant assemblages? How do bodies bear witness to the histories and transformative power of war through representations of bodily violence and corporeal memorializations?

Recognizing the growing interest in the embodiment of human life and social action

across the humanities and social sciences, War and the Body will bring together international scholars and researchers from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds and perspectives who share a common thematic concern with the intertwining of war and the body. As such, it acknowledges the importance of the body as an increasingly productive site for rethinking and retooling the historical and sociological imaginations. Empirical analyses and theoretical contributions are welcome.

Anticipated questions and topics may include: How are military principles and values inculcated, and resisted, in civilian bodies?; How are war and political violence lived and experienced through the body?; What bodies does war traverse, inscribe, produce?; Bodies and weaponry; War and human vulnerability; Corporeal aftermaths, memorializations and mourning; Representing war and the body: cinema, literature, documentary, photography, new media; Cultural histories of war and embodiment; The body politic: wounded nations, national traumas; The militarization of human sensation.

Contact: [kevin.mcsorley@port.ac.uk](mailto:kevin.mcsorley@port.ac.uk)

[www.warandmedia.org/warandbody/](http://www.warandmedia.org/warandbody/)

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## **FORENSIC CULTURES IN INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE**

**University of Manchester, UK  
11-12 June 2010**

This international conference examines in analytical and historical perspective the remarkable prominence of forensic science and medicine in contemporary culture. It brings together leading scholars from history, sociology and socio-legal studies, media and cultural studies, and practitioners working within the diverse locations of forensic culture – from crime scenes and bio-medical laboratories to television studios. Topics for discussion include the politics and practice of

DNA evidence, the use of ‘cold case review’ in re-evaluating celebrated murder trials from the past, the historical invention of ‘crime scene investigation’, the work of forensic identification at mass grave sites, and media forensics - including a dinner event featuring the creators of the BBC forensic dramas ‘Waking the Dead’ and ‘Silent Witness’.

‘Forensic Cultures’ is sponsored by the University of Manchester's Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine (CHSTM) and by the Wellcome Trust.

For further details, including registration and full programme information, please see the conference website at:

<http://www.chstm.manchester.ac.uk/newsandevents/conferences/forensics/>

or contact the organisers, Dr Ian Burney (ian.burney@manchester.ac.uk) and Dr David Kirby [david.kirby@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:david.kirby@manchester.ac.uk)

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## Approaches to Ancient Medicine

### Cardiff University

23-24 August 2010

Following on from the earlier conferences at Newcastle and Reading, the next ‘Approaches to Ancient Medicine’ meeting will be held, for the first time, at Cardiff University in 2010. The Conference provides a forum in which younger scholars/research students and more established scholars can meet to exchange ideas and discuss the latest developments in the field. See [www.cardiff.ac.uk](http://www.cardiff.ac.uk)

### Programme

#### Monday 23 August

##### First panel: Religious Healing

13.00-13.30 Bronwen WICKKISER (Vanderbilt University) *Asclepius’ woman: females in the cult and cures of Asclepius*

13.30-14.00 Steven MUIR (Concordia University College of Alberta) *Vicarious religious healing in the Greco-Roman world*

14.00-14.30 Olga JARMAN (St Petersburg, The State Pediatric Academy) *Christ acting like Asclepius in the Gospel of Luke*

##### Second panel: Medicine, Space and the Environment

14.45-15.15 Cornelis VAN TILBURG (University of Leiden) *A good place to be: meteorological and medical conditions in ancient cities, in theory and practice*

15.15-15.45 Matěj VELEK (Charles University, Prague) *Health aspects of Roman architecture: depiction of human nature in Vitruvius’ De Architectura*

15.45-16.15 Ido ISRAELOVITCH (Tel Aviv University) *Medical tourism during the high Roman Empire*

##### Third panel: Medicine and Poetry

16.45-17.15 Charles BARTLETT (New York University) *Geography, venom, and misinformation: snakes in Lucan De Bello Civili IX.587-937*

17.15-17.45 Ralf ROSEN (University of Pennsylvania) *Galen on poetic testimony*

##### Fourth panel: Archaeological Approaches to Ancient Medicine

17.45-18.15 Rosalie DAVID (University of Manchester) *Ancient Egyptian medicine: a scientific perspective*

18.15-18.45 Maria DO SAMEIRO BARROSO (National Archaeological Museum of Lisbon) *The case of surgeon from Torre de Ares*

#### Tuesday 24 August

##### Fifth panel: Medicine and Language

9.30-10.00 Danes JAROSLAV (Charles University, Prague) *Democratic discourse in ancient medicine*

10.00-10.30 Brooke HOLMES (Princeton University) *Sumptōma in Greek medical writing*

10.30-11.00 Salvatore DI PIAZZA (University of Palermo) *Regularity and exception: some remarks on eikos in Corpus Hippocraticum*

##### Sixth panel: Galen and pseudo-Galen

11.30-12.00 Julius ROCCA (University of Exeter) *“To demonstrate the power of the Demiurge of living things”: Galen and the ritual of anatomical demonstration*

12.00-12.30 Robert LEIGH (University of Exeter) *Theriac to Piso – evidence based medicine and epangelia*

12.30-1.00 Caroline PETT (University of Manchester) *Insidious classics of medicine: history, doxography and the Pseudo-Galenica*

For further details contact: Laurence Totelin  
(+44.(0)29 208 75631

[TotelinLM@cardiff.ac.uk](mailto:TotelinLM@cardiff.ac.uk)

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## **Concepts of Health and Illness UWE Bristol**

**1-3 September 2010**

**(UWE, Bristol and Lancaster University  
Conference funded by the AHRC)**

[http://www.uwe.ac.uk/hlss/courses/philosophy/ahrc\\_chid\\_network.shtml](http://www.uwe.ac.uk/hlss/courses/philosophy/ahrc_chid_network.shtml)

Over the past three decades, various accounts of health, illness and disease have been proposed by researchers from history, sociology, law, philosophy, public health and economics. Often, however, proponents of various accounts have been isolated within their own discipline with an apparent unawareness of competing accounts. As a result, while there are now a number of different accounts of health, illness and disease available, there is no consensus about which, if any, of these accounts is ultimately acceptable and what implications each account may have. This three-day International conference will explore differences and overlaps between these different accounts. The conference aims to bring together researchers from multiple disciplines to create dialogue between them, as well as between researchers and healthcare practitioners, on the concepts of health, illness and disease.

Keynote Speakers: KWM Fulford (Warwick, UK): 'Delusion and Spiritual Experience: Facts, Values and Concepts of Disorder in Mental Health.'; Lennart Nordenfelt (Linköping, Sweden): tba ; Fredrik Svenaeus (Södertörns högskola, Sweden): 'What is phenomenology of medicine? Embodiment, illness and being-in-the-world.'

There will be contributions from historians,

philosophers and sociologists of medicine on any topic that falls within the broad remit of the conference title. Graduate bursaries will be available. There is no registration fee!

Location:

<http://www.uwe.ac.uk/aboutUWE/campus/Frenchay.shtml>

For more information contact the  
Conference organisers:

Dr Havi Carel (UWE, Bristol)

[http://www.uwe.ac.uk/hlss/politics/staff\\_havicarel.shtml](http://www.uwe.ac.uk/hlss/politics/staff_havicarel.shtml)

Dr Rachel Cooper (Lancaster)

<http://www.lancs.ac.uk/fass/philosophy/pr/files/183/>

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## **Fitting for Health : the Economy of Medical Technology in Europe and its Colonies, 1600–1850**

**École normale supérieure/Académie  
nationale de médecine**

**Paris 2-3 September 2010**

Is the history of medicine 'that of its instruments?' (Henri Sigerist). In spite of the importance of material tools for diagnosis and therapeutic practices since Antiquity, we have insufficient knowledge of medical equipment, its uses or production. Yet, recent studies have emphasized the importance of the forceps in the successful management of difficult births, the role of ceramics in the storage and commercial display of drugs in early modern Europe, the development of toyware and that of metallic trusses sent to the colonies, or the visual technologies that linked corpses, printed images, wax artefacts and instruments for diagnosis.

The conference aims to present highly innovative interdisciplinary research on the material culture and practices of medicine, at the crossroads of medical history, the history of technology and economic history. Considering Europe and its colonies between 1600 - the beginning of herniary surgery in France - and 1850 - the launching of world fairs.

This international conference, to be held in French and English at the Ecole normale supérieure (2 September) and the Académie nationale de médecine (3 September) will bring together experts working in a wide range of disciplines and geographical areas with view to contributing to a European history of medical technologies in its global context. For further information contact: [christelle.rabier@gmail.com](mailto:christelle.rabier@gmail.com)

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**The European Association for the Study of Science and Technology Conference  
Trento, Italy  
2-4 September 2010**

**Track 28: The ‘meaning’ and ‘doing’ of bodies and gender in medicine and healthcare**

The conference track will follow the development of thinking of and talking about bodies doing things and creating meaning, through individual and historical lifecycles experienced in broad medical contexts. Thus, ‘bodily beings’ are differently constituted in medical schools, hospitals and surgeries, research labs and everyday living environments, viewed through and connected to mechanical and electronic appliances, inscribed with biomedical discourses and socio-culturally based roles, such as gender, sex, race, impairment.

The human body can be viewed simultaneously as a substrate for healthcare concerns and as an entity that acts and is enacted in the varied practices of medical research and clinical care. In their cultural variety, they are representing a ‘bodily-being-in-the-world’ (Haraway) as well as a ‘body multiple’ (Mol): Human embodiment in medicine is staged against a variety of backdrops, involving different patients and families, doctors and carers, material and virtual macro- and micro-anatomies in research and teaching, all playing different interacting roles on the set. Medical education, itself a construct of complex

socio-cultural expectations of ‘good practice’, is but one factor that shapes specific anticipations of ‘normal’ bodies and individual ‘health’ as a legitimating telos of intervention. Such governance is typical, even in cases where the clinical significance of a stated condition is far from consensual.

The track is designed particularly to introduce and explore new conceptual, theoretical, and methodological perspectives from different disciplines that help advance an understanding of the complexity of ‘knowing’ and ‘doing’ bodies in medicine. Ensuing discussions will therefore be of interest for a broad range of disciplines, from medicine studies, medical anthropology and ethnology to epistemology and ontology of the body, medical education and medical humanities.

For further information please contact the Track convenors:

Alan Petersen

(<http://arts.monash.edu.au/sociology/staff/apetersen.php>),

Samantha Regan de Bere

(<http://www.pcmd.ac.uk/profiles.php?id=sregandebere>),

Antje Kampf ([www.uni-mainz.de/FB/Medizin/Medhist/institut/mitarbeiter/antje\\_kampf\\_engl.php](http://www.uni-mainz.de/FB/Medizin/Medhist/institut/mitarbeiter/antje_kampf_engl.php)),

And Rainer Brömer ([www.rainer-broemer.name](http://www.rainer-broemer.name))

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**European Association of Museums for the History of Medical Science 15th bi-annual Conference**

**University of Copenhagen, Medical Museion**

**16–19 September 2010**

This year's cross-disciplinary conference focuses on the challenge to museums posed by contemporary developments in medical science and technology.

The image of medicine that emerges from most museum galleries and exhibitions is still dominated by pre-modern and modern understandings of an anatomical and physiological body, and by the diagnostic and therapeutical methods and instruments used to intervene with the body at the 'molar' and tangible level – limbs, organs, tissues, etc.

The rapid transition in the medical and health sciences and technologies over the last 50 years – towards a molecular understanding of human body in health and disease and the rise of a host of molecular and digital technologies for investigating and intervening with the body – is still largely absent in museum collections and exhibitions.

As a consequence, the public can rarely rely on museums to get an understanding of the development and impact of the medical and health sciences in the last 50 years.

Biochemistry and molecular biology have resulted in entirely new diagnostic methods and therapeutic regimes and a flourishing biotech industry. The elucidation of the human genome and the emergence of proteomics has opened up the possibility of personalised molecular medicine. Advances in the material sciences and information technology have given rise to a innovative and highly productive medical device industry, which is radically transforming medical practices. But few museums have so far engaged seriously and in a sustained way with these and similar phenomena in the recent history of medical sciences and technologies.

The contemporary transition in medical and health science and technology towards molecularisation, miniaturisation, mediated visualisation, digitalisation and intangibilisation is a major challenge for the museum world; not only for medical museums, but also for museums of science and technology, and indeed for all kinds of museums with an interest in the human body and the methods for intervening with it, including art museums, natural history

museums and museums of cultural history.

Contemporary medicine is not only a challenge to exhibition design practices and public outreach strategies but also to acquisition methodologies, collection management and collection-based research. How do museums today handle the material and visual heritage of contemporary medical and health science and technology? How do curators wield the increasing amount and kinds of intangible scientific and digital objects? Which intellectual, conceptual, and practical questions does this challenge give rise to?

The conference will address questions like (but not limited to):

- How can an increasingly microanatomical, molecularised, invisible and intangible (mediated) human body be represented in a museum setting?
- Does the post-anatomical body require new kinds of museum displays?
- How can museums make sense of contemporary molecular-based and digitalised diagnostic and therapeutic technologies, instrumentation and investigation practices in their display practices?
- How can museums make use of their older collections together with new acquisitions from contemporary medicine and health science and technology?
- What is the role of the visual vs. the non-visual (hearing, smell, taste, touch) senses in curatorial practice and in the public displays of contemporary medical science and technology?
- What can museums learn from science centres, art-science event venues etc. with respect to the public

engagement with contemporary medical science and technology? And, vice versa, what can museums provide that these institutions cannot?

- How can museums draw on bio-art, wet art and other art forms to stimulate public engagement with the changing medical and health system?
- How does physical representations of contemporary medicine in museum spaces relate to textual representations in print and digital representations on the web?
- How can museums integrate emerging social web technologies (Wikipedia, Facebook, Twitter, blogs, etc.) in the build-up of medical and health exhibitions?
- What kind of acquisition methods and policies are needed for museums to catch up with the development of contemporary medical science and technology, especially the proliferation of molecular and digital artefacts and images?
- What kind of problems do museum encounter when they expand the acquisition domain from traditional textual, visual and tangible material objects to digital artefacts (including software, audio- and videorecordings, and digitally stored data) and non-tangible scientific objects.
- How can participatory acquisition, crowd-sourcing, wiki-based methods, etc. (museum 2.0) be employed for the preservation and curation of the contemporary medical heritage?
- How can curatorial work in museums draw on medical research and engineering and on academic scholarship in the humanities and

social sciences? And, vice versa, how can museums contribute to medical teaching and research and how can their collections stimulate the use of physical objects in the humanities and social sciences?

The conference will employ a variety of session formats. In addition to keynotes and sessions with individual presentations of current research and curatorial work there will also be discussion panels and object demonstration workshops.

We will feature submissions from a wide range of scholars and specialists including, for example, curators in medical, science and technology museums; scholars in the history, philosophy and social studies of medicine, science and technology; scholars in science and technology studies, science communication studies, museum studies, material studies and visual culture studies; biomedical scientists and clinical specialists; medical, health and pharma industry specialists with an interest in science communication; engineers and designers in the medical device industry; artists, designers and architects with an interest in museum displays, etc.

For further information, see <http://tinyurl.com/ylx5atx> or contact Thomas Soderqvist, [ths@sund.ku.dk](mailto:ths@sund.ku.dk). For practical information about travel, accommodation, etc., please contact Anni Harris, [konference2010@sund.ku.dk](mailto:konference2010@sund.ku.dk)

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**Health, Culture and the Human Body  
Epidemiology, ethics and history of  
medicine, perspectives from Central  
Europe and Turkey  
Mainz Academy of Letters and Sciences,  
Mainz, Germany  
Mainz, Germany  
17-19 September 2010**

Internet: [www.healthandculture2010.de](http://www.healthandculture2010.de)

New developments in medicine, preventive and therapeutic interventions are raising

novel ethical questions in societies undergoing fast demographic change at home while participating in global interactions through travel and migration. Diverse value-cultures may affect the responses to well-established themes in medicine, giving rise to complex ethical debates and different legal regulations.

This conference will focus on selected cases from Turkey, Germany, and other countries closely connected by substantial migration processes, and previously by medical sciences and clinical practice. These interactions will be analysed jointly from historical, epidemiological, and ethical perspectives, paving the way for the implementation of an interdisciplinary “medicine studies” approach in the field of intercultural and migration medicine.

(See also:

[www.springer.com/philosophy/philosophy+of+sciences/journal/12376](http://www.springer.com/philosophy/philosophy+of+sciences/journal/12376))

The thematic areas are:

- infectious diseases (e.g., plague, leprosy, cholera, tuberculosis,
- HIV/AIDS)
- the end of life (e.g., patient autonomy vs. family autonomy, advance
- directives, active and passive euthanasia, palliative care)
- dealing with the human body (e.g., anatomical research, organ donation,
- biomaterial in international studies)
- migration and medicine

Invited speakers (preliminary list in alphabetical order):

Seval Akgün (Ankara/TR); Şahin Aksoy (Urfa/TR); Monika Bobbert (Heidelberg/D); Theda Borde (Berlin/D); Rainer Brömer (Mainz/D; Istanbul/TR); Hakan Ertin (Istanbul/TR); Hanzade Doğan (Istanbul/TR); Franz Dumont (Mainz/D); Altan Heper (Stuttgart/D); İlhan Ilkilic (Mainz/D); İrfan İnce (Sakarya/TR); Alexander Krämer (Bielefeld/D); Werner Kümmel (Mainz/D); Hans-Uwe Lammel

(Rostock/D); Recep Öztürk (Istanbul/TR); Norbert W. Paul (Mainz/D); Oliver Razum (Bielefeld/D); Nil Sarı (Istanbul/TR); Hans-Martin Sass (Washington/USA; Bochum/D); Jacob Spallek (Mainz; Bremen/D); Yener Ünver (Istanbul/TR); Nükhet Varlık (Harrisonburg/USA); Nuran Yıldırım (Istanbul/TR); Hajo Zeeb (Mainz; Bremen/D)

(Organising institutions: Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz Medical Centre (Germany); University of Bremen, Bremen Institute for Prevention Research and Social Medicine (BIPS); Istanbul University (Turkey)

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## **Nutrition, Eating and Drinking in the History of Medicine, Science and Technology**

**93rd Annual Meeting of the German Society for the History of Medicine, Natural Science, and Technology/ 19th Annual Meeting of the German Society for the History of Technology**

**24 – 26 September 2010 Maastricht**

<http://www.fdcw.unimaas.nl/staff>

Nutrition is a total phenomenon in history. Eating and drinking determine the everyday experience of every human being for their entire lives. Taking a meal at specific times of day shapes the organization of daily routine and shapes the bodily rhythm of digestion and absorption of nutrients. At the same time, rhythms of work structure our eating rhythms. Food and rituals of eating and drinking have been expressions of hybrid cultural activities since the earliest civilizations, where religion and science, culture and nature, *ratio* and *emotio* intersect and overlap. The combined meeting of the DGGMT and GTG would like to approach this topic from the perspective of the history of science, technology and medicine. The organizers are seeking contributions that discuss the role of science and technology in the research, analysis, production, preservation, transport, distribution,

consumption and disposal of foodstuffs. Besides exploring these more instrumental relationships between science, technology and food, we are further interested in how eating and drinking habits have changed in the course of the scientification, mechanization, and industrialization of our food cultures, and the medical, scientific and dietetic debates that have shaped and/or criticized these processes.

The conference represents a forum for critical discussion of different disciplinary approaches as well as differing epochal points of emphasis.

Contributions will explore themes such as:

- the relationship of body, nutrition and the scientific definition of health;
- the history of dietetics and the medical-philosophical concepts of healthy eating and/or harmful substances and eating habits;
- discovery, production and consumption of ersatz foods, artificial flavours or flavour enhancers;
- the transfer of the logic of industrial systems to the production, distribution and consumption of foodstuffs and their consequences;
- Security and danger: the role of medicine, science and technology in the institutionalization of trust in foodstuffs;
- development, implementation and consequences of packaging and preservation technologies.
- phases of scientific research, instruments and theories for determining, analysing and explaining the effects of nourishment in the human body (eg. energy and substance levels, holistic theories, etc.)
- scientific nutrition research within and between the fields of physiology, medicine, chemistry and physics;
- nutrition science and politics: food and nutrition in the context of colonization, totalitarian regimes, development aid and international (aid) organizations;
- political and ideological discourses of health or danger of specific foodstuffs of eating and drinking rituals;

- Causes and effects of historical cases of hunger or abundance;
- influence of scientization, mechanization, and industrialization on eating and drinking habits

For Further information contact: Dr.

Andreas Fickers:

[a.fickers@maastrichtuniversity.nl](mailto:a.fickers@maastrichtuniversity.nl)

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## **Pharmaceuticals in Historical Context**

### **2nd Madison Medicines Conference The American Institute of the History of Pharmacy 22-23 October 2010**

Pharmaceuticals – whether from natural sources or research laboratories – have been central to the treatment of disease throughout human history. The conference will explore medicines over time in their social, political, economic, and philosophical contexts. Papers will be presented in plenary sessions over the two days in a workshop-style conference that seeks to foster and reflect the growing body of pharmaceutical scholarship across historical disciplines.

Co-Sponsored by the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy and the UW School of Pharmacy. Organized by the UW Pharmaceutical History & Policy Center. For further information contact: Dominique Tobbell [dtobbell@umn.edu](mailto:dtobbell@umn.edu)

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## **Health, Embodiment, and Visual Culture: Engaging Publics and Pedagogies McMaster University Hamilton, Ontario, Canada**

**November 19-20 2010**

This interdisciplinary conference seeks to explore how visual cultural practices image and imagine unruly bodies and, in so doing, respond to Patricia Zimmermann's call for (quote) radical media democracies that animate contentious public spheres (2000, p.

xx). Our aim is to explore how health, disability, and the body are theorized, materialized, and politicized in forms of visual culture including photography, video art, graphic memoir, film, body art and performance, and digital media.

Confirmed Keynote Speakers:

Rebecca Belmore, internationally recognized Anishinabekwe artist, Vancouver (exhibitions of her performance, video, installation, and sculpture include: Venice Biennale, Sydney Biennale, Brooklyn Museum of Art, Art Gallery of Ontario, Museum of Contemporary Native Arts); Lisa Cartwright, Professor of Communication and Science Studies and Affiliated Faculty in Gender Studies, Department of Communication, University of California, San Diego: *Screening the Body: Tracing Medicine's Visual Culture*; *Moral Spectatorship: Technologies of Voice and Affect in Postwar Representations of the Child*; Robert McRuer, Professor and Deputy Chair, Department of English, George Washington University, Washington, DC: *Crip Theory: Cultural Signs of Queerness and Disability*; *The Queer Renaissance: Contemporary American Literature and the Reinvention of Lesbian and Gay Identity*; Ato Quayson, Professor of English and Director of the Centre for Diaspora and Transnational Studies, University of Toronto: *Aesthetic Nervousness: Disability and the Crisis of Representation*; *Relocating postcolonialism*.

The conference will also feature: *Scrapes: Unruly Embodiments in Video*

*Art*: an exhibition curated by Sarah Brophy and Janice Hladki, at the McMaster Museum of Art.

For further information please contact:

Sarah Brophy  
Associate Professor  
Department of English and Cultural Studies  
McMaster University  
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada  
L8S 4L9  
[brophys@mcmaster.ca](mailto:brophys@mcmaster.ca)

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## NEW RESEARCH GROUPS

### **Cardiff University and Glamorgan University launch CISSMI**

Directors: Dr Martin Willis, Co-director of RCLAS, and Reader in English, University of Glamorgan; Dr Keir Waddington, Head of History and Welsh History, Cardiff School of History and Archaeology

The Collaborative Interdisciplinary Study of Science, Medicine and the Imagination (CISSMI) Research Group is a research collaboration between Cardiff University and the University of Glamorgan. CISSMI has been established to promote research collaboration between schools in the humanities, social sciences and biomedical sciences at Cardiff University and the Glamorgan Research Centre for Literature, Arts and Science (RCLAS) and Glamorgan's History Division, which together have a strong research profile in the history and literature of medicine and science. The research group is dedicated to the study of the history of science (particularly the medical sciences) and the imagination (literary and cultural).

Besides the research activities of the group's members, CISSMI supports an active series of seminars and other research activities (workshops, public lectures) that allow for discussion and interaction around these key themes. The current seminars series has the theme of 'Disasters'. Dealing in turn with epidemics, technology, famine, environment, and trauma the seminar speakers investigate the social and cultural significance of scientific and medical 'disasters', from the traumatic psychological experiences of First World War combatants through the threat of nuclear war in the literary imagination to the risks involved for mountaineering scientists. Seminars take place on Wednesday afternoons at either the University of Glamorgan or Cardiff University.

For further details see the webpage:  
<http://literatureandscience.research.glam.ac.uk/cisismi>

For details of the seminar series see:  
<http://literatureandscience.research.glam.ac.uk/cisismi/2009seminars/>

For further information contact: Keir Waddington ([waddingtonk@cardiff.ac.uk](mailto:waddingtonk@cardiff.ac.uk)), Cardiff School of History and Archaeology, Cardiff University, Humanities Building, Colum Drive, Cardiff CF10 3EU, Tel: +44 (0)29 20876103

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## WEBSITES

### SSH on Facebook:

The SSH has recently started a Facebook page. Please stop by and feel free to post content about upcoming History of Medicine events in your area

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### Reviews in History Website Relaunch

History teachers and researchers may be interested in checking out the new 'Reviews in History' website, produced by the Institute of Historical Research and available at:

<http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews>

All the content from our previous incarnation is here, but with much improved search- and browsability and (we hope) a more aesthetically pleasing look. Feedback is welcome and should be sent to the deputy editor Danny Millum: [danny.millum@sas.ac.uk](mailto:danny.millum@sas.ac.uk)

Visit the website at  
<http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/>

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## BLOGS

**H-Madness: the history of madness and mental health**

We are happy to announce the launch of a new blog dedicated to the history of madness and mental health: H-Madness  
<http://historypsychiatry.wordpress.com>

H-Madness is intended as a resource for scholars interested in the history of madness, mental illness and their treatment (including the history of psychiatry, psychotherapy, and clinical psychology and social work). The chief goal is to provide a forum for researchers in the humanities and social sciences to exchange ideas and information about the historical study of mental health and mental illness. The blog, therefore, primarily serves university and college faculty, students, and independent researchers.

Subscribers are encouraged to share information about teaching and research as well as news about professional activities and events, such as job postings, conferences, and fellowships and grants. While most postings are in English, postings in other languages are welcome.

Please note that we are interested in identifying reviewers for books, films, plays, exhibitions, and cultural events of various kinds. If you are eager to contribute reviews from time to time, please contact us, with a brief note detailing your (1) affiliation, (2) location, and (3) interests and expertise within the history of madness and mental health.

In order to keep you informed about updates, we invite you to subscribe to the blog by clicking on the 'email subscription' on the top right of the webpage.

Greg Eghigian - Eric Engstrom – Andreas Killen - Benoît Majerus

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## PODCASTS

**Rethinking Childhood/Children in the 21st Century**

**Conference held at Birkbeck College London, 4-5 February 2010**

This event has been recorded and is now

available as a series of podcasts at:

<http://backdoorbroadcasting.net/2010/02/retinking-children-childhood-in-the-21st-century/>

with Sander Gilman, Jack Zipes, Michael Rosen, Barbara Bennett-Woodhouse and many others. We used to know what a child was. The social history of childhood was a product of the 20th century and its new focus on the social construction of cultural categories. The 'child' became the ultimate insider's outsider. In psychology and law, notions of the 'best interest' of the child came to define the actual social position of the child. The rise of middle class values that seemed to obsessively centre on the child, in the West as well as in Asia, defined the 'best interest' in ways that stressed material values. This focus led to further obsessions about mass childhood abuse as well as the representations of the child as the object of trauma from the concentration camps to the Upper West Side. (See the spate of faked or forged holocaust autobiographies such as Benjamin Wilkomirski's *Fragments* or the extraordinarily popular novels of Jodi Picoult). In retrospect the invention of childhood seems from the standpoint of the 21st century as too easy, too obvious, too reductive, too uncritical. The conference brings together a wide range of scholars and practitioners from history, law, literature, psychology, sociology to examine the older meanings of childhood and the new attempts to rethink this category in society, both west and east. One focus is public scholarship. We examine the literal representations of childhood in the new wave of 'museums of childhood' and their reinvention over the past decade.

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**Dr. Jane Macnaughton (Durham): 'It felt like she was coming out of my throat': the perception of touch in clinical practice - 3 March 2010**  
**Centre for Medical Humanities**  
**Durham University**

This event has been recorded and is now available as a podcast at the following URL:

<http://backdoorbroadcasting.net/2010/03/jane-macnaughton-it-felt-like-she-was-coming-out-of-my-throat-the-perception-of-touch-in-clinical-practice/>

It is extraordinary to reflect on the fact that in clinical practice it is possible for one stranger to touch another in a very intimate but wholly acceptable way. This kind of clinical interaction has had a lot of attention from an ethical point of view, mainly when that acceptability is breached in some way. This paper instead explores the phenomenon of clinical touch in an interdisciplinary way: from the perspective of a clinician who is interested in phenomenology but also in empirical work exploring the intimacy of caring physically for the body, and how that feels for the person both physically and psychologically. Thinking of the perception of both doctor and patient, I explore the questions, what is clinical touch for; who (or what) is touching who (or what); and what does touch mean?

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## **Nineteenth Century Monsters**

### **Trauma Fiction History Series**

#### **School of Modern Languages, Literatures and Cultures**

**at Royal Holloway, University of London**

**12 March 2010**

This event has been recorded and is available as a podcast at the following URL:

<http://backdoorbroadcasting.net/2010/03/nineteenth-century-monsters/>

A round table organised by Dr Hannah Thompson. Speakers include Dr Miranda Gill (Cambridge) and Professor Abigail Lee Six (Royal Holloway).

Encounters with the monstrous are always memorable and often traumatic. Throughout both literature and history, the figure of the monster functions as an emblem of the other, an unspeakable and unruly presence which is frequently blamed for the physical

and emotional wounds inflicted on both individuals and society. However the nineteenth century's interest in categorisation and classification coupled with advances in physiognomy and psychiatry and a more enlightened approach to physical difference led writers, thinkers and scientists to look again at the problematic figure of the monster. This seminar will consider the means by which literature, thought and science speak of monsters and what their findings reveal about the monster's significance. Through readings of various depictions and discussions of the monstrous, we will ask whether encounters with the monstrous are always damaging and dangerous or whether, following assertions by recent 'Monster Theory', they can be rethought as significant insights into the representation of human experience and the production of meaning. This seminar consists of papers by three academics working on different aspects of monstrosity, followed by a round-table discussion.

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## **LIBRARY & ARCHIVE NEWS**

### **News from the Wellcome Library**

#### **New Head of the Wellcome Library**

A new Head of the Wellcome Library has been appointed. Dr Simon Chaplin started his new position at the beginning of February. Dr Chaplin was Director of Museums and Special Collections at The Royal College of Surgeons of England, where he managed the Hunterian Museum - an accredited public museum containing the designated collection of the surgeon John Hunter (1728-1793) - and the Wellcome Museum of Anatomy and Pathology, a modern medical teaching collection.

'I am very excited about this appointment,' explained Clare Matterson, Director of Medical Humanities and Engagement at the Wellcome Trust. 'Simon demonstrated a real passion for opening up the collections in the

Library - and has shown how he can successfully lead a transformation during his time at the Hunterian.'

Dr Chaplin commented: 'The Wellcome Library's collections are a fantastic resource with appeal to a wide range of audiences. I am delighted to be joining the Library, and look forward to working with staff, users and stakeholders to develop and implement the Library strategy.'

More details on the appointment are available on the Wellcome Trust's website (<http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/News/Media-office/Press-releases/2010/WTX058644.htm>).

### **Modern Genetics and its Foundations**

The *Modern Genetics and its Foundations* project which began in January 2010, will see the digitisation of up to half a million images from the Wellcome Library's archival holdings. This is a pilot project, centred on the first of four themes that have been selected as the major foci of the Library's development over the next five years.

The most important collection to be digitised is the substantial Francis Crick archive - nearly 300 boxes of scientific papers spanning Crick's DNA and neurobiology research, including draft articles and books, lectures, research notes, and extensive correspondence with Crick's scientific colleagues and the general public. Other notable people and organisations include the papers of Fred Sanger, Arthur Ernest Mourant, the Medical Research Council Blood Group and Honor Fell.

The Library's policy on access to personal data will be reviewed in light of providing future online access to digitised archives, which will have an impact on data protection and privacy considerations, as well as intellectual property rights. A consultancy and peer-review process will be carried out with experts in the field to review access levels, the types of content different levels of

access will apply to, and how this might be implemented to our digitised archives.

During preparation and digitisation, collections or parts of collections will not be available to readers in the Rare Materials reading room. We have provided a draft timetable of collections that will be unavailable over the length of the project, and will be keeping our readers informed of items currently or shortly to be unavailable in a section of the Library website devoted to progress of this project ([http://library.wellcome.ac.uk/doc\\_wtx058080.html](http://library.wellcome.ac.uk/doc_wtx058080.html)).

For more on the background to this project please see *Digitising the archives: the Wellcome Library approach* ([http://library.wellcome.ac.uk/doc\\_wtx058366.html](http://library.wellcome.ac.uk/doc_wtx058366.html)) on the Library website. If you have any queries, please contact the Archives and Manuscripts team on [arch+mss@wellcome.ac.uk](mailto:arch+mss@wellcome.ac.uk).

## Getting the Message Across

*Getting the Message Across: Public Health Campaigns*, published by WHO Press, was launched at a reception in the Wellcome Library on 3<sup>rd</sup> February.

The publication of this book marked the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the World Health Organization (WHO) and featured posters from around the world used in health communications campaigns over the past six decades.

The book contains a selection of public health posters from all WHO regions presented in chronological order. The posters originate from many sources, including the archives, regional offices and technical departments of WHO as well as the Wellcome Library, the National Library of Medicine, the International Institute of Social History, the Johns Hopkins Media-Materials Clearinghouse and other private collectors. Themes covered include vaccination,

sanitation, safety in the workplace, nutrition and exercise.

The posters featured have translations in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, and illustrate how since the 1940s the design of public health posters has evolved with respect to cultural diversity, advertising trends, government regulations and health priorities.



Poster (UK, 1940s) advising care in handling machine tools etc. to protect the fingers. Colour lithograph after Lewitt-Him. Wellcome Library no. 32597i

## UK Web Archive launched

On the 24<sup>th</sup> February, the British Library hosted the launch of the UK Web Archive (<http://www.webarchive.org.uk/ukwa/>). The archive is an important tool in the preservation of the UK's online heritage.

The Wellcome Library has contributed a range of websites to the archive, those of organisations as well as individuals. Some of the material is unique, such as the Personal Experiences of Illness collection (<http://www.webarchive.org.uk/ukwa/collec>

tion/98492/page/1/source/collection), which features the websites of individuals, describing in very personal terms their experiences with illness.

The UK Web Archive is free to view and has already collected over 6,000 selected websites since it was set up in mid-2005.

### **Recently catalogued: Papers of G C M M'Gonigle**

The catalogued papers of George Cuthbert Mura M'Gonigle (1888-1939), Medical Officer of Health in Stockton-on-Tees, are now available for consultation in the Wellcome Library. The papers relate to M'Gonigle's professional career and public health interests in the 1920s and 1930s, including a series of correspondence and subject files, including several that cast light on his relationship with the Ministry of Health; published and unpublished writings and press-cuttings.

In addition to M'Gonigle's views on nutrition, the papers contain useful material on a number of other inter-war public health issues, including maternity and child welfare, school health, housing and birth control. They include, for example, M'Gonigle's personal set of papers of the Inter-departmental Committee on Abortion (the Birkett Committee).

The catalogue of the M'Gonigle papers can be consulted on the Wellcome Library's archives and manuscripts database (<http://archives.wellcome.ac.uk>), under the reference PP/GMG.

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### **2010-2011 Charles Donald O'Malley Short-Term Research Fellowships For Research in the History of Medicine and Allied Fields at UCLA**

The David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA and History & Special Collections for the Sciences, in the UCLA Louise M.

Darling Biomedical Library, are pleased to announce the availability of the 2010-2011 Charles Donald O'Malley Short-Term Research Fellowships <[http://www2.library.ucla.edu/pdf/biomed\\_his\\_omalleyfellowship2010.pdf](http://www2.library.ucla.edu/pdf/biomed_his_omalleyfellowship2010.pdf)> (Adobe PDF document) to further investigation into the history of medical thought and healing practice and art from the earliest times to the recent past. Two fellowships will be awarded, each of which carries a grant of up to \$1500 to defray travel and residence costs for research conducted at UCLA special collections libraries between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011.

U.S. citizens or permanent residents with a legal right to work in the United States who are engaged in graduate level, post-doctoral, or independent research are invited to apply. The fellowships are available to graduate students and independent scholars primarily interested in using History & Special Collections for the Sciences, the UCLA Library Special Collections unit located in the Biomedical Library. Other special collections on the UCLA campus also may be used, including the William Andrews Clark Library, Charles E. Young Research Library Department of Special Collections, and University Archives.

The award commemorates the work of Charles D. O'Malley, Ph.D. (1907-70) the Vesalian scholar and first full-time chair of the Department of Medical History at UCLA. O'Malley pioneered the study of the history of medicine at UCLA and facilitated its growth.

Applications must be received on or before May 15, 2010. Contact: Russell A. Johnson [rjohnson@library.ucla.edu](mailto:rjohnson@library.ucla.edu) (310) 825-6940  
History & Special Collections for the Sciences

Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library UCLA  
<http://www2.library.ucla.edu/specialcollections/biomedicallibrary/>

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## STUDENTSHIPS

### The Centre for History in Public Health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

invites applications for a doctoral studentship funded by the Wellcome Trust. The topic should be related to an aspect of the history of post-war health policy. Preference will be given to proposals on issues such as the history of illegal drugs; the history of voluntary organisations and health; or the contemporary history of patient consumerism, but proposals for research on other aspects of the history of health policy will be considered.

The studentship will cover tuition fees at the Home/EU level and an annual stipend in the first year and thereafter for three years in total. Please be aware that non-EU applicants will be liable for paying the difference between Home/EU and overseas PhD fees. Applicants should be qualified to a Masters level in either the history of medicine or in twentieth century British history, or in a cognate area.

For further information, and details of how to apply, please go to:  
[http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/prospectus/Res\\_history\\_studentship\\_phd\\_2010.html](http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/prospectus/Res_history_studentship_phd_2010.html)

Prospective candidates are also encouraged to contact Dr Alex Mold (Alex.Mold@lshtm.ac.uk) to discuss their application.

**The closing date for applications is 14 May 2010**, and interviews will be held on 17 June 2010.  
[www.lshtm.ac.uk/history](http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/history)



## PRIZES

### Henry-E.-Sigerist-Prize

The Swiss Society for the History of Medicine and Science invites applications for the Henry-E.-Sigerist-Prize for the

promotion of young scholars in the history of medicine and science. Deadline for application: 15 May 2010.

The prize was founded in 1967 by Mr. and Mrs. Guggenheim-Schnurr from Basel in order to award outstanding young scholars in the field of history of medicine and science.

Applicants should submit studies completed within the last two years, i.e.

- articles published in journals
- dissertations
- printed books
- works of another kind which have been selected by the jury or proposed to it.

The texts have to be written in German, French, Italian or English and to be related to Switzerland by content, authorship or institution. Work which has previously been awarded a prize is not eligible. Authors should not be older than 36. Dissertations and books have to be accompanied by a summary of no more than five pages. The detailed regulations can be found at [www.sggmn.ch/sigerist-preis-e.html](http://www.sggmn.ch/sigerist-preis-e.html).

The prize amounts to CHF 2000.- (approx. EUR 1300).

Applications (in electronic form or in two paper copies, including a short CV) and enquiries should be sent to the president of the jury:

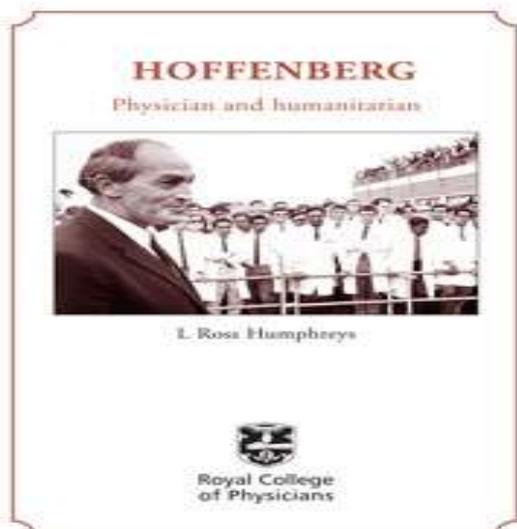
Hubert Steinke MD, PhD  
Institute for the History of Medicine  
Buehlstrasse 26  
CH - 3012 Bern  
Tel. 0041 (0)31 631 84 29  
[hubert.steinke@mhi.unibe.ch](mailto:hubert.steinke@mhi.unibe.ch)



## INTERESTING BOOKS

L. Ross Humphreys, *Hoffenberg: Physician and humanitarian*, 174 pp (London, RCP, 2010)  
ISBN: 9781860163661

£20.00



Born in South Africa in 1923 - where he trained and practised as a physician and from which he was banned for his anti-apartheid activities in 1966 - Raymond Hoffenberg was to become a familiar and highly respected figure in the worlds of academe and medicine in the UK. He became president of both the Royal College of Physicians and Wolfson College, Oxford - posts which for a time he held simultaneously.

This well researched biography charts Hoffenberg's life from early childhood in Port Elizabeth. It includes a revealing account of the time he served as a stretcher bearer in the South African army through to his medical and research career at Groote Schuur and his chairmanship of the Defence and Aid Fund that financed the defence of people accused of political crimes in South Africa. His courageous anti-apartheid stance - and that of his first wife Margaret - and the events that led up to his

banning and departure to England, are vividly and movingly described.

At the RCP, Hoffenberg focused on ethical issues in medicine and, in the face of initial resistance from many members of the profession, on improving patient care through monitoring the standards of medical practice (medical audit), which had first been introduced at Birmingham and is now widespread. He was also faced with preserving the basic tenets of the NHS, under threat from the Thatcher reforms.

A powerful, tall physique allowed him to excel in many sports in his younger days, whilst a towering intellect coupled with organisational flair, tenacity and charm enabled Hoffenberg to rise to high office. The characteristics for which he will be best remembered by colleagues and friends were compassion, a gift for friendship and a prodigious capacity for enjoyment which enhanced the lives of all who knew him.

#### About the author

Professor Emeritus L Ross Humphreys was formerly pro vice chancellor for the biological sciences at the University of Queensland. His friendship with the Hoffenbergs in Britain and Australia dated from 1989 at Wolfson College. This is his sixth science biography. See: <http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/pubs/brochure.aspx?e=296>

Please send your order to  
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