Society for the Social History of Medicine

The Gazette

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Cover Star: Florence and the machine... (see p.8)

Please send correspondence to:

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

Email Gazette@SSHM.org.uk
Web http://www.sshm.org
OFFICIAL NOTICES

Annual General Meeting of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, 11 July 2010, Durham University, UK

This AGM covered SSHM business for the calendar year 2009, and was held during the Society’s biennial conference.

Lutz Sauerteig, SSHM Chair, welcomed everyone and thanked his fellow Executive Committee members for their considerable efforts in supporting a large and very active society. Lutz outlined important recent developments relating to our journal, Social History of Medicine, including the September 2009 arrival of Graham Mooney to replaced Brian Dolan as co-editor, and the current search for a new co-editor to replace Bill Luckin. It was noted that the height of success which the journal has now reached was in many ways due to Bill’s tremendous efforts. The journal was said to be a victim of its own success, so that we are now discussing how we can expand it to cope with increased submissions. It was also noted that our Pickering & Chatto book series is now on a firm footing, with the imminent publication of its first volume, and both editors were thanked for their successful negotiations with the publisher. The Society has a solid membership, healthy finances, and an exciting programme of events scheduled for next year. Members were encouraged to submit abstracts for the next EAHMH conference (Utrecht, September 2011), and to support the SSHM’s next conference, “Emotions, Health and Well-Being”, to be held at Queen Mary, University of London, in September 2012.

Cathy McClive, membership secretary, recorded a membership of 364 at the end of 2009, a slight decrease on the 2008 figures. Any members experiencing membership problems were urged to contact our membership secretary for assistance. The comprehensive financial report of our treasurer, Carsten Timmermann, showed that the Society ended 2009 in a healthy financial condition, with our main income and expenditure continuing to relate to our journal, and was approved unanimously. The SHM editorial team detailed their continuing efforts to develop the journal, with the Chair praising the excellent shape that the journal is currently in. Our Series editors David Cantor (edited volumes) and Keir Waddington (monographs) reported their progress with the new P&C Series. The first advance contracts have now been issued, and the first edited book is due to appear later this year. Gazette editor Andrew Hull noted that the Gazette continues to thrive, and encouraged submissions from Society members.

Rosemary Wall, conference co-ordinator, summarised the Society’s busy conference programme for 2009, which included a very successful SSHM postgraduate conference in Dublin entitled ‘Medicine and Healthcare: History and Context’, a specialist event on phobia and chronic fear held at Cardiff University, and support for the EAHMH biennial conference in Heidelberg, Germany. Our webmaster, Lisa Smith, announced the recent launch of our new website: http://www.sshm.org/ and new SSHM Facebook page. Members were encouraged to submit material to Lisa or to post it directly onto Facebook. Abigail Woods, policy development officer, reported the various meetings of learned societies which she had attended on behalf of the Society. She noted that discussion had focused particularly on the threat to research funding, and the format and implications of the new Research Exercise Framework.

At the AGM, no Executive Committee members retired, four were re-elected (Catherine Cox, Cathy McClive, Lisa Smith and Carsten Timmermann) to serve a three-year term, while Erica Charters (previously co-opted) and Matthew Smith were newly elected to serve a three-year term. The 2010 AGM will be held during the biennial conference of the European Association for the History of Medicine and Health in Utrecht, The Netherlands, 1-4 September 2011.

Gayle Davis, SSHM Secretary
The 2010 SSHM Annual Conference was a thoroughly enjoyable and stimulating event. It displayed a variety of research in terms of time period and geography, and, as it was the 40th anniversary of the Society, it also encouraged reflections upon the discipline's past and future.

I was impressed by the size of the conference, not only in terms of numbers of panels and keynote speeches, but particularly in terms of attendees and the international range of institutional affiliations. Researchers from across the UK and Europe, but also from North America, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Israel, South America, and Taiwan attended and presented papers. While large international conferences can often overwhelm an attendee, the pacing and organization of the conference encouraged discussion outside of formal panels, which made this conference feel intimate.

As always, I found the variety of approaches to the discipline of social history of medicine refreshing. The four keynote speakers examined the theme of knowledge, ethics, and representation through medical film making (Dr Tim Boon), reproduction in the eighteenth-century Spanish Atlantic (Dr Martha Few), biosociality and genetics (Professor Thomas Lemke) and animal experimentation in ancient Greece and Rome (Professor Heinrich von Staden). I enjoyed panels on the diagnosis and reporting of death in eighteenth-century England, on representations of disabled veterans, on the relationship between professional authority and patients' bodies, and on medicine in medieval Islamic courts, to name a few. Panels such as that on fertility, medicine, and religion combined thematic similarities with surprisingly divergent time periods and approaches. Rebecca Fleming provided a fascinating analysis of inscriptions relating to fertility concerns in ancient Greece, while Lauren Kassell explained the methods of astrology for questions of fertility and sexuality in seventeenth-century England, within the context of a digitization project of early modern astrological casebooks, and Hilary Powell discussed the significance of childbirth narratives in twelfth-century miracle collections.

The conference also provided a forum for general discussions about social history of medicine. As Dr Lutz Sauerteig reminded attendees in his Chair's speech, social history of medicine has had various manifestations in its 40-year history, during which time history of medicine has become a discipline in its own right, with departments and centres established throughout the UK and around the world. Given recent concerns with sources and structures of humanities and history of medicine funding, a round-table session on the future of social history of medicine was impressively attended and featured wide-ranging and enthusiastic discussion from panelists and the audience. Unsurprisingly, no future was decided upon; if anything, the variety of opinions demonstrated that social history of medicine has become a viable approach to historical studies in a range of contexts.

These exchanges took place against the background of Durham and Newcastle. The beauty of these two cities incorporates their ancient and more recent industrial history, and it was a pleasure to have time to walk around both urban centres. The conference coincided with the 126th Durham Miners' Gala, and many of us attendees lined the street to admire the banners, music, and history on display. It was a helpful reminder that discussions at the conference were not simply academic, and that the formative period of social history of medicine had an explicit political concern. For younger researchers such as myself, the conference was also a salient reminder of the youth of social history of medicine - easy to forget as it has existed for longer than our few years of research - and our ability to shape its direction.

Underlying these intellectual discussions was conviviality, liberally oiled by dinners, drinks, and croquet. I especially enjoyed the ceilidh on the third night of the conference. Usually, striking up the nerve to begin conversations with senior and admired scholars is almost impossible. At this conference, after having galumphed around
the room and danced the doh-see-doh with them, it seemed a snap. It was a great opportunity to share and learn research with old and new friends, and I look forward to the next conference in London 2012.

Erica Charters
University of Oxford

Concepts of Health and Illness Multidisciplinary Conference

University of the West of England, Bristol

1-3 September 2010

This large international conference was part of the AHRC Research Network Project on Concepts of Health, Illness and Disease (Principal Investigator: Havi Carel (UWE) Co-investigator: Rachel Cooper (Lancaster)). This two-year project has been running since January 2009. The network brings together researchers from multiple disciplines to create dialogue between them, as well as between researchers and health practitioners, on the concepts of health, illness and disease. In addition to the international conference, the network activities have included a series of workshops, workshops specifically designed for health professionals and a series of public debates. The network is not only an academic project but a project that contributes to public debates about health, facilitates knowledge exchange between academia and healthcare practitioners and impacts healthcare practices.

The conference brought together speakers from a range of disciplines to address concepts of health and illness. Over the past three decades, various accounts of health, illness and disease have been proposed by researchers from diverse disciplines including medicine, history, sociology, law, philosophy, public health, psychology 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. The conference explored differences and overlaps between these different accounts.

The conference was attended by 120 delegates from a wide range of disciplines. In addition to six plenary lectures a further 70 submitted papers were presented in parallel sessions. In the plenary sessions, Dr Jonathan Andrews (Newcastle, UK) spoke on “The 'deja la' of madness? Continuities and shifts in the relationship between madness and death”. Andrews assessed medical, philosophical and wider societal commentary on the relationship between death and madness in (primarily) English medical and cultural historical sources during the period ca. 1700-1850. Prof KWM Fulford (Oxford & Warwick, UK) spoke on “Delusion and spiritual experience: facts, values and concepts of disorder in mental health”. It has been widely assumed that the diagnosis of mental disorder is a matter exclusively for value-free science. However, Fulford used a detailed case history, involving delusion and spiritual experience, to show how, to the contrary, values come into the diagnosis of mental disorders. Prof Lennart Nordenfelt (Linköping, Sweden) gave a paper titled “On the controversy between naturalistic and holistic theories of health and disease”. Here he compared two types of theories of health: a naturalistic, bio-statistical, theory of health, as proposed by Christoph Boorse, and a holistic theory of health, as proposed by Nordenfelt, Fulford and others. Through his talk Nordenfelt defended the holistic theories against frequently posed objections. Prof Fredrik Svenaeus (Södertörns högskola, Sweden) talked on “What is phenomenology of medicine? Embodiment, illness and being-in-the-world”. Svenaeus showed how phenomenology and its prolongation, hermeneutics, might serve us in explicating medical practice as an interpretative meeting between persons and not only as applied science. Dr Alex Wood (Manchester, UK) spoke on “Conceptions of psychological well-being and illness: sickness, optimal functioning, and authenticity”. Medical models focus on “disorders”, which are seen as being either present or absent in the individual. Wood argued against this view, instead supporting several continuums, such as from ill-health to optimum health, happiness to depression, and anxiety to relaxation. Prof Baroness Ilora Finlay (Cardiff &
Rachel Cooper
Senior Lecturer in Philosophy, Lancaster University/co-investigator AHRC Research Network on Concepts of Health, Illness and Disease.

Nutrition and History in the Twentieth Century
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine Archive Service /Centre for History in Public Health Conference
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
15 September 2010

This one day conference organised jointly between the Archives Service of the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and Centre for History in Public Health brought together past and present nutritionists connected with LSHTM, archivists and historians from the UK and US in the discussion of the history of nutrition. The conference was designed to promote the LSHTM Archives Nutrition Collection and the history of nutrition more generally.

Following a welcome and introduction by Professor Virginia Berridge (LSHTM) the conference began with a session on nutrition archives chaired by Professor Berridge. The first paper of the session was presented jointly by archivist’s Victoria Cranna (LSHTM) and Emma Golding (LSHTM) who spoke about the history of nutrition research at LSHTM and the Wellcome funded project to catalogue and preserve the Nutrition Collection which consists of historical records relating to scientific investigations in the field of nutrition created and collected by LSHTM staff between the 1920s and the 1990s. Archivist Amanda Engineer (Wellcome Trust) then introduced us to nutrition related archive and manuscript resources held in the Wellcome Library collections. Amanda guided us across the themes that run through the Library’s nutrition archives, including the records of individuals and organisations involved in research into the biochemistry of nutrition, nutrition surveys, dissemination of nutrition and health information and studies concerning nutrition in tropical climates.

The next session of the day comprised a ‘witness panel’ where past and present members of LSHTM nutrition staff gathered to discuss nutrition work at the School. Panel members included: Professor Philip Payne, Professor Ann Ashworth Hill, Professor Joe Millward, Dr Liza Draper and Professor Suzanne Filteau. Past staff members spoke briefly and somewhat fondly about their memories of working for the School’s former Department of Human Nutrition and current staff presented an introduction to the School’s research on nutrition today. This session provided a fascinating account of the School’s work in the field of nutrition from the 1960s to the present day from those at the centre of the research. Towards the end of the session a lively discussion between participants arose concerning changes in the focus of nutrition research overtime, the impact of funding on nutrition research and the role of the history of nutrition on current nutrition undergraduate and Msc courses.

In the afternoon session, which was chaired by Victoria Cranna and Dr Alex Mold (LSHTM), historians and professors of nutrition presented papers concerning their research into a variety of topics relating to the history of nutrition. David Smith (Aberdeen University) opened the session with a paper on his research into the role of the eminent epidemiologist and statistician, Major Greenwood, in nutrition. Professor Anne Hardy then discussed research and investigations into outbreaks of enteric pathogens amongst different populations after the Second World War,
including the Salmonella crisis of the late 1980s. An analysis of government nutrition policies in the United Kingdom from the 1970s to 1990s was given by Professor Tim Lang (City University). In his paper entitled ‘The Gambia Experiment, 1946-1950: agronomy and nutrition at the sunset of empire’, Dr John Manton (LSHTM) outlined the early stages of his research into the joint Medical Research Council and LSHTM led multi-disciplinary survey to improve nutrition, health, sociological, economic and agricultural conditions in The Gambia. The last paper of the day was given by Professor Sander Gilman (Emory University), who provided a fascinating account of the history of famine and obesity in China, including the impact of westernization, modernization and social and political influences.

Breaks between sessions provided a forum for delegates from a variety of backgrounds to continue discussions, network and reminisce with former colleagues. They also provided an opportunity for participants to view an exhibition staged by LSHTM Archives which showcased items from the Nutrition Collection and to collect information and guides to nutrition resources held at LSHTM, Wellcome Library and Women’s Library.

As an archivist at LSHTM I found the conference a good opportunity to learn more about the history of nutrition at the School, put faces to names mentioned in many of our records and to learn about the variety of nutrition resources and research into the history of nutrition. Overall, the conference provided a rare opportunity for archivists, historians and nutrition practitioners to gather to network and discuss work relating to nutrition in their specific field in an environment where significant research on nutrition and its history has been and continues to be produced.

Emma Golding
Assistant Archivist
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Scratching the Surface: The history of skin, its diseases and their treatment
History of Medicine Unit, University of Birmingham
29-30 October 2010

Conference keynote speaker Professor Philip Wilson (Penn State)

Sponsored by Wellcome Trust and Society for Social History of Medicine, this international conference gathered postgraduates and scholars from medical, cultural studies and histories of medicine and art backgrounds whose research incorporates skin, its diseases and treatment since 1700. The organisers – Jonathan Reinarz (University of Birmingham) and Kevin Siena (Trent University, Canada), with Rebecca Wynter (University of Birmingham) – constructed a programme with twenty-one speakers from seven nations in eight panels, garnering an audience with a strong clinical presence.

After the opening remarks, Professor Philip K. Wilson (Penn State College of Medicine, USA) gave the keynote address, situating the conference papers within the wider terrain of history in ‘Reading the Skin, Discerning the Landscape: Geohistorical Descriptions of the Human Surface’. Space and place certainly featured heavily throughout the event; the first panel commenced with “Italic Scurvy’, ‘Pellarina’, ‘Pellagra’: Medical Reactions to a New Disease in Italy, 1770-1830’ by Professor David Gentilcore (University of Leicester), and was followed by T. J. Peters’ (University of Birmingham) ‘The Skin Disease of Admiral Frances Beaufort’, written with Nick Levell (Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital). This panel on diagnostic confusion highlighted issues that re-surfaced throughout the event: skin as a barrier between practitioners, patients, classes and nationalities – and skin disease as symptomatic of a deeper malaise, either physical or of hereditary, social or cultural taint.
These themes were fused by syphilis, which dominated the second panel of forgotten skin diseases. Siena’s ‘The Moral Biology of the Itch’ in Eighteenth-Century London indicated that the English blamed the immoral poor and located the Itch on the syphilitic spectrum and as Scottish. In ‘St Paul’s Bay Disease: Skin and Scourge in eighteenth-century Quebec’, James Moran (University of Prince Edward Island, Canada) found contemporary English aetiology pinpointing the Francophone population. The illness precipitated prophesies of colonial degeneration and public health measures administered through local priests. ‘The Coming into Being and Passing Away of the Norwegian Radesyge’ by Anne Kveim Lie (University of Oslo) echoed Quebecois symptomology: lesions, skeletal corrosion and soft tissue deterioration. Radesyge was connected with the decent lifestyle of the poor and the development of independent nationhood.

The afternoon began with visualizing skin disease. Mechthild Fend (University College London) spoke about ‘Portraying Skin Disease: Robert Carswell’s Dermatological Watercolours’. Scottish physician Carswell visited Parisian hospitals, 1827-9. His paintings were placed within wider medical taxonomy, and depicted tensions between representing patients or their conditions. In ‘Visualising Venereal Disease: The functions of visual representations’, Harriet Palfreyman (Ph.D. student, University of Warwick) incorporated disembodied plastinates and emphasised pedagogy at eighteenth-century anatomical schools. VD also featured in the dubious practices panel. Fiona Clark (Queen’s University, Belfast) conveyed an Irish surgeon’s determination to counteract Catholic hospital administration and a high-profile quack by campaigning for mercury treatment in “Scratching Below the Surface: Politics, Intrigue and Anti-Venereal Clinical Trials, Mexico City (1790-91)”. Adrien Minard (Sciences Po, Paris) presented the day’s final paper, ‘Syphilis and Indigenous Skin Lesions through French Physicians’ Eyes in Colonial Maghreb, 1830-1930’. The virulence of the ‘Arabian’ strain was considered a way to witness Medieval French syphilis, and was thought indicative of foreigners’ filth and degeneracy. The early-evening facilitated a viewing of the original medical texts and dermatological atlases that had informed many of the papers. The visit to the recently-refurbished premises of the University’s Special Collections enabled clinicians to locate teaching material and stimulated inter-disciplinary exchange. The later meal at one of Birmingham’s famous curry houses was a chance to relax prior to a second full day of presentations.

The morning began with ‘working with skin’. Lynda Payne (Medical Humanities and Bioethics School of Medicine, Kansas City) offered valuable insights into the practice and pedagogy of men like Percivall Pott in ‘Drain, Blister, Bleed: Surgeons Open and Close the Skin in Georgian London’. The afternoon began with visualizing skin disease. Mechthild Fend (University College London) spoke about ‘Portraying Skin Disease: Robert Carswell’s Dermatological Watercolours’. Scottish physician Carswell visited Parisian hospitals, 1827-9. His paintings were placed within wider medical taxonomy, and depicted tensions between representing patients or their conditions. In ‘Visualising Venereal Disease: The functions of visual representations’, Harriet Palfreyman (Ph.D. student, University of Warwick) incorporated disembodied plastinates and emphasised pedagogy at eighteenth-century anatomical schools. VD also featured in the dubious practices panel. Fiona Clark (Queen’s University, Belfast) conveyed an Irish surgeon’s determination to counteract Catholic hospital administration and a high-profile quack by campaigning for mercury treatment in “Scratching Below the Surface: Politics, Intrigue and Anti-Venereal Clinical Trials, Mexico City (1790-91)”. Adrien Minard (Sciences Po, Paris) presented the day’s final paper, ‘Syphilis and Indigenous Skin Lesions through French Physicians’ Eyes in Colonial Maghreb, 1830-1930’. The virulence of the ‘Arabian’ strain was considered a way to witness Medieval French syphilis, and was thought indicative of foreigners’ filth and degeneracy. The early-evening facilitated a viewing of the original medical texts and dermatological atlases that had informed many of the papers. The visit to the recently-refurbished premises of the University’s Special Collections enabled clinicians to locate teaching material and stimulated inter-disciplinary exchange. The later meal at one of Birmingham’s famous curry houses was a chance to relax prior to a second full day of presentations.

The next panel considered skin as text. Matthew Newsom Kerr (Santa Clara University, California) provoked complexity in “An alteration in the human countenance”: Inoculation, Vaccination and the Face of Smallpox Following Jenner. The eighteenth-century tell-tale signs of acquired immunity helped secure employment and were even considered beautiful in women; notions that fed into later pox eradication controversies and the success expressed on smooth faces. Gemma Angel (Ph.D. student, University College London) then considered 300 preserved skins of sailors, soldiers and criminals. ‘Atavistic Marks and Risky Practices: the Tattoo in Medico-Legal Debate, 1850-1950’ noted the connections made between tattoos and deviance in anatomising the criminal, and in syphilitic infection. In a challenging paper, Nikki Halpern (European Institute for Jewish Studies, Stockholm) discussed ‘The Word Made Flesh: Charcot and Skin-Writing’. Here again, at the late-nineteenth-century Salpêtrière asylum, Paris, complexion was gendered; the capacity to present dermography a stigmata of hysteria.

After lunch, Daniel Ham (University of Cambridge) began the barriers and borders
session with “An El Dorado for a Leprous Chinaman”: Leprosy in Hong Kong in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries’. Amidst British concerns that Hong Kong was a beacon for sick Chinese, there was local colonial reticence to formulate coherent strategies for the discovery, prevention and care of leprosy and non-British subjects; a gap addressed by missionary activity. These patterns were echoed by Kathleen Vongasthorn (University of Oxford) in ‘A Disease Apart: Fear and Acceptance of Leprosy in Mid-Twentieth-Century Uganda’. Missionaries exported leprosy myths (of virulence and stigma) to local ethnic groups with varied belief systems; the Bakiga, for example, had previously accepted the diseased in their community, rather than enforcing the isolation of sufferers.

The final panel, signs on the skin, opened with “Classic, Characteristic or Typical”: Cutaneous Anthrax, Lesions and Industrial Posters in the Early Twentieth Century’ by James Francis Stark (University of Leeds and Thackray Museum). A colour-illustrated 1927 poster generated an examination of Bradford’s woollen industry and Anthrax Investigation Board. The poster (designed in 1916 and still used in 1952) both informed workers of lesion-appearance and warned against self-diagnosis. Tania Woloshyn (Richmond University and University of Nottingham) also considered images in ‘Lupus and Light: The Visual Culture of Nature and Artificial Light Therapeutics, c.1890-1930’. Through light, doctors restored patients’ faces with systems of phototherapy, tanning and skin health instituted by the Finsen Light Institute and Battle Creek Sanitarium. In the last paper, fresh from his successful viva, Richard McKay (University of Oxford) conveyed a darker picture of ‘Sex and Skin Cancer: Kaposi’s Sarcoma becomes the ‘Stigmata of AIDS’, 1979-1983’. Just as had been the case in Italy, Britain, Quebec, Norway, France, Mexico, Maghreb, Hong Kong, Uganda and America since c.1700, skin disease was subject to diagnostic confusion, conflicting nomenclature and was understood as an indicator of the Other. The closing discussion by Lesley Hall (Wellcome Trust, London) identified themes that emerged from the event: skin surface as symptomatic of something deeper; skin as a microcosm of a socially-constructed story, one manifested locally and through the visibility of shape, shade, pigment, sickness; skin as metaphor and stigma, concealing, expelling and being invaded. There were aspects of skin that remained untouched, like skin and feeling, allergies, and rarer conditions; a clear consideration from the outset, the conference successfully scratched the surface.

Rebecca Wynter (University of Birmingham)

Navigating Nightingale
King’s College London and the Wellcome Collection
18 September 2010

Navigating Nightingale drew together a wide range of disciplines, including history, literature, theology, film studies, statistics, museology and biography. The symposium was an experiment in how to combine the medical humanities in order to examine a person’s life and work. David Cannadine warned in 1990 that justice to the full extraordinary range of interests and achievements of Florence Nightingale would take ‘a scholar of uncommon versatility and expertise, not just in political history, military history and medical history, but also in women’s history, imperial history, administrative history, intellectual history and religious history.’ Our aim was to show that not only historians are needed to examine her long life. 19 speakers and chairs were invited to participate, and 33 further delegates attended.
Nightingale was approached from many angles, beginning with the history of celebrity culture. Symposium organisers, Rosemary Wall and Anne Marie Rafferty (King’s College London), began by comparing Nightingale’s nineteenth century celebrity with that of other British scientists and doctors, and her enduring legacy in the twentieth century press. Russ Foster (Hampshire Collegiate School) continued this theme with an examination of Florence’s funeral, enhanced by a wonderful array of photographs. Next we turned to literature, with a paper from Clare Pettitt (King’s College London) on Elizabeth Gaskell’s inspiration from the Crimean War, and from Jessica Howell (King’s College London) who examined Nightingale’s travel writing in Egypt. The morning concluded with revisionist histories of healthcare in the Crimean War by scholars from War Studies, Andrew Lambert and Mike Hinton (King’s College London).

The afternoon session began with a paper from nurse and priest, Reverend Tom Keighley, who thoughtfully analysed Nightingale’s views on atonement. This was followed by a panel on Nightingale as a statistician from medical statistician Andy Grieve (King’s College London), and Eileen Magnello (University College London). The day ended with a return to celebrity, with Elisabetta Babini (King’s College London) analysing the representation of Nightingale in the 1951 feature film ‘Lady with a Lamp’, and with the perspective of museology from Caroline Worthington (Florence Nightingale Museum), who presented an aesthetically beautiful paper explaining the influences for the newly renovated museum of Florence’s life.

What really made the day special was the commitment of the chairs to draw together the disciplines and themes of the symposium, each bringing their own expertise, knowledge and anecdotes to introduce the sessions. We are very grateful to Rick Trainor and Denise Lievesley (King’s College London), Hector MacDonald (Hampshire Collegiate School) and Julie Fairman (University of Pennsylvania). In particular, Marguerite Dupree (University of Glasgow) compared her own research on Lister as a celebrity in a commentary following the first session. Mark Bostridge was especially an asset for the day, having written Nightingale’s biography, and posing insightful questions after each panel, as well as joining Anne Marie Rafferty in leading a session on reflections of the day.

We are very grateful to the Wellcome Collection for donating the venue, and to the Society for the Social History of Medicine and the Centre for the Humanities and Health at King’s College London for funding.

The event was preceded by Handle with Care, a public engagement event funded and hosted by the Wellcome Collection, on nursing and midwifery, past and present. The event was organised by staff and students at the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery at King’s College London. It attracted at least 400 people who attended a variety of stations, talks and shows throughout four floors of the Wellcome Building, including theatrical and musical performances, talks by Ludmilla Jordanova (King’s College London) and Mark Bostridge, Crimean War cooking, a nursing and war silent film show accompanied by a pianist, a library display on nursing and war, and much more. Thank you for further support from the SSHM.

These events were part of a series of academic and public engagement activities organised by the Florence Nightingale School during 2010 to celebrate its 150th anniversary. Other activities have included a co-organised film weekend on nurses and war at the Imperial War Museum; an exhibition in King’s College’s Maughan Library, ‘The Thinking Nurse’ which examines Florence Nightingale as well as the history of nursing education at St Thomas’ and King’s College Hospitals; and an iPhone app also entitled ‘Navigating Nightingale’ leading the user along the banks of the Thames, and bringing to life London in the nineteenth century utilising the resources of many London archives and libraries.

Rosemary Wall, King’s College London
Migration, Mental Illness and the Management of Asylum Populations
University of Warwick
24 September 2010

The one-day workshop was hosted by the Centre for the History of Medicine at Warwick, co-organised by Hilary Marland, Sarah York (University of Warwick) and Catherine Cox (University College Dublin), and was generously supported by the Wellcome Trust. The workshop was designed to bring early career and established scholars together to focus on the relationship between migration, mental illness and the management of asylum populations. A range of papers, concentrating on the nineteenth- and twentieth-century asylum, contributed to debates on admission and discharge processes, the complexities of asylum management, and the management of particular patient groups within the asylum.

Following opening remarks by the organisers, the first speaker of the morning session was Rebecca Wynter (University of Birmingham). Her paper considered micro-migration and special integrity in the early nineteenth-century asylum, exploring the boundaries and borders associated with asylum therapeutics and structures and economics. Sarah York (University of Warwick and University College Dublin) followed with a focus on the management of suicidal lunatics and the prevention of self-destruction. She demonstrated how the desirability of prevention permeated all aspects of institutional life, influencing the conduct of treatment methods and approaches to patient management.

In the second session, Louise Hide (Birkbeck College) discussed the lived experiences of male patients within two LCC asylums – Claybury and Bexley. She explored the ways in which men adapted to methods of management and treatment, within an environment that was by definition contrived and artificial, and apparently running counter to notions of masculinity. Jonathan Andrews’ (University of Newcastle) paper examined the management, meaning and conduct of post-mortem examinations at the Victorian asylum, concentrating primarily on the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, Morningside. He considered the development of the dead house from a marginal sector of asylum activity to a lynchpin of laboratory medicine.

The third session began with Carole Reeves’ (The Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine, UCL) paper on Jewish immigrants in Colney Hatch Asylum. This paper compared the Jewish immigrant experience with that of the indigenous East Enders. Reeves illustrated that the ways in which asylum patients were perceived along lines of ethnicity, influenced their management and prospects for discharge. Pamela Michael’s (University of Bangor) paper considered migration and insanity in North Wales. This paper explored the possibilities offered by asylum records, including admission data and case histories, for investigating patterns of migration amongst asylum patients between communities and institutions.
The workshop’s final session featured a presentation by Catherine Cox (University College Dublin), Hilary Marland (University of Warwick) and Sarah York (University of Warwick and University College Dublin). This paper presented their initial findings from the project ‘Madness, Migration and the Irish Lancashire, c.1850-1921’, exploring the migratory patterns of Irish patients through the Lancashire asylum system. It addressed the impact of Irish admissions on the four Lancashire asylums and the Poor Law system, demonstrating the extreme pressures placed on asylum managers and Poor Law authorities and exploring some of the solutions put forward. The workshop concluded with Nicole Baur and Joseph Melling’s (University of Exeter) paper on mental health patients and readmission to mental hospitals in southern England. Focusing on the mid-twentieth century, their presentation offered some preliminary thoughts on the role of the geographic and social origins of patients, their period of hospitalization and the pattern of their return to hospital as readmissions.

This was the first of two events to be organised in association with the Wellcome Trust funded project ‘Madness, Migration and the Irish in Lancashire, c.1850-1921”; a second event will be held in Dublin in 2011. The workshop was intended to restart what was formerly a very active and productive history of psychiatry workshop series. The workshop concluded with several offers to host future events within this broad framework.

Sarah York
University of Warwick
and University College Dublin

CALLS FOR PAPERS

Sixth Annual History of Women’s Health Conference
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia
28 April 2011

We invite interested persons to send a one to two page proposal or abstract of your topic by Friday, December 10, 2010 for consideration. Please e-mail your one to two page proposals to:

Stacey C Peeples, Curator-Lead Archivist,
Pennsylvania Hospital peepless@pahosp.com

The History of Women’s Health Conference focuses on women’s health issues from the late 18th century to the present. This conference encourages interdisciplinary work. The theme of this year’s conference will be ‘Nursing’s Contribution to Women’s Health.’ Defined broadly, we will welcome submissions regarding any aspect of nursing from the 18th c to the modern era, including midwifery, nursemaids, wet nurses, nursing schools, changes in nursing programs, the professionalization of nursing, role of the care giver during any era, the role of ‘mother’ in the care of the family and society, etc.

We are happy to announce that our keynote speaker this year will be internationally renowned nurse historian Julie Fairman, PhD, RN, FAAN. Dr. Fairman is currently the Director of the Barbara Bates Center for the Study of the History of Nursing. She is the author of two critically acclaimed books, Critical Care Nursing: A History (University of Penn Press, 1998), authored with her mentor, Dr. Joan Lynaugh, and Making Room in the Clinic: Nurse Practitioners and the Evolution of Modern Health Care (Rutgers University Press, 2008) an analysis of the American nurse practitioner movement.

For more information please visit our web site at http://pennhealth.com/pahosp/

For more on our collections or the history of Pennsylvania Hospital, please visit http://www.uphs.upenn.edu/paharc/

7th Laboratory History Conference
Research Unit Cultural History after 1750 at K.U. Leuven, Leuven (Belgium)
6 to 8 June 2011

The 7th Laboratory History Conference will be organized in Leuven (Belgium) from 6 to 8 June 2011. This conference is the first Laboratory History Conference to be staged in Europe. Earlier conferences have been organized in Baltimore (2009) and Brookhaven (2010). Host of the conference is the Research Unit Cultural

The aim of the conference is to investigate the history of the modern laboratory in relation to its institutional environment, ranging over national styles of research, different disciplines and both formal and informal functions. We welcome contributions that address such topics as the early modern laboratory; the laboratory in the colonial and developing world; field stations, observatories, research vessels and other non-traditional laboratories; the practice of testing, measuring and quality control; biomedical laboratories and clinics; virtual laboratories and the cultural representation of the laboratory. We are also interested in papers that discuss strategies for documenting the history of the laboratory, such as oral sources, archives, photography, and 'born digital' records.

Contributions should not exceed 25 minute presentations, in order to provide ample space for discussion and commentaries.

Participants wishing to present a paper should send a 200 word abstract to labhist7@arts.kuleuven.be<mailto:labhist7@arts.kuleuven.be> before 15 January 2011. Acceptance of the papers will be announced in early February.

For further information please contact Prof. Geert Vanpaemel or Eline Van Assche at labhist7@arts.kuleuven.be<mailto:labhist7@arts.kuleuven.be>.

First Joint conference of Cheiron (The Society for the History of the Behavioral and the Social Sciences) and ISHN (The international Society for the History of the Neurosciences) University of Calgary (16-19 June); Banff Centre for the Arts (19-23 June) Alberta, Canada 16-23 June 2011

Submissions for papers, posters, symposia/panels, or workshops are invited. The main conference will be at the University of Calgary, while a post-conference retreat (with workshops) will be held at the Banff Centre for the Arts in the Rocky Mountains following the main conference. When submitting poster/paper abstracts and letters of intent for symposia/panels and workshops, please indicate whether you would also consider attending the Banff retreat and presenting at that venue (esp. posters and workshops).

Possible submissions may deal with any aspect of the history of the neurosciences, behavioral and social sciences or related historiographical and methodological material. All submissions must be received by 5pm CST on February 1, 2011. Authors are strongly encouraged to send submissions electronically as attachments (.rtf, .doc, .txt); alternatively, you may send three printed copies of your submission to one of the Co-Chairs by post. A link to the detailed specifications for submissions for Paper, Poster and Symposia/Panels may be found at the conference website listed below. Program submissions should be sent to one of the Program Chairs:

Fredric Weizmann at York University weizmann@yorku.ca or mailto:weizmann@yorku.ca
Frank Stahnisch at the University of Calgary fwstahni@ucalgary.ca or mailto:fwstahni@ucalgary.ca

For any further information (instructions for submissions, keynote speakers, venues, timeline, accommodation etc) please see the conference homepage at: http://www.ucalgary.ca/ISHN_Cheiron/ or either one of the societies home pages. Additional information can also be asked through the local organizing committee (e.g. Dr. Hank Stam mailto:stam@ucalgary.ca and Dr. Andrew Bulloch mailto:bulloch@ucalgary.ca

The Pub, the Street, and the Medicine Cabinet 6th International Conference on the History of Alcohol and Drugs: SUNY University, Buffalo, NY 24-26 June 2011

Co-sponsored by the Alcohol and Drugs History Society and the American Institute for the History of Pharmacy. Papers are invited on all
aspects of the history of alcohol, drugs, and medicines, from all periods and geographical contexts. The University of Massachusetts Press is interested in publishing an edited volume based on the conference. Funding may be available for students and international participants.

The deadline for proposals is December 20, 2010. Proposals (300 words and a short CV) may be submitted online at

https://www.ubeevents.org/event/history2011

(where the complete call for papers is posted), or by mail to David Herzberg, History Department, SUNY University at Buffalo, 546 Park Hall, Buffalo, NY 14260, USA.

The Language of Illness and Pain: Identity, Communication and the Clinical Encounter

Birkbeck College, University of London

2-3 July 2011

Deadline for proposals: 17th December.

Following the formal establishment of the British medical profession in the nineteenth century, which endorsed the concept of medicine as a science, the clinical encounter between doctor and patient came to occupy a contested territory with equally contested boundaries. The period saw a theoretical and practical shift away from the classical perception of medicine as an art, based on the patient's story of his or her illness, to medicine as a science, based on the doctor's clinical observations and supported by the rapid increase in technical training and new scientific procedures.

Arguably, an important consequence of this development was the suppression of the patient's identity and voice. Moreover, psychologically-driven theories were sidelined as they were thought to lack evidence-based scientific rigour. As a result, conditions and identities associated with the troubled mind and with anti-social behaviours, for example, were pathologised to bring them into the province of orthodox treatments. The cure rate for the new taxonomies of stigmatised identities and psychosomatic conditions was disappointing.

Moreover there was considerable confusion at the interface between the disciplines of law, medicine, psychology, and social science in relation to distinctions between normal behaviour and deviancy, between the criminal and the patient, and between the mad and the bad.

This conference is interdisciplinary and trans-historical. We are very keen to attract proposals relating to the nineteenth century, which consider how different disciplines - medicine, psychology, literature, social science, and the law, for example - negotiated the boundaries of illness and framed their discourses.

The conference is the result of the collaboration between Medical Humanities at Birkbeck College, University of London and the Kent, Surrey and Sussex Medical Deanery.

The conference will be supported by an exhibition, which will include books, music, and visual art, which explore representations of, and the creative interaction between medicine and the humanities throughout the ages.

Call for papers

We invite proposals (300 words max) for 20-minute papers from academics and practitioners in the fields of the humanities and medicine, which explore any aspect of communication, language, narrative, and representation in relation to illness and pain. Proposals for panels of three speakers are welcome. The following list of ideas is intended as a guideline only:

- Altered mental states
- Collective illness, collective healing
- Cultural perceptions of illness: gender, class, and ethnicity
- Cure or healing?
- Difference, otherness and pathologised identity
- Identity and the 12-step programme
- Illness, language and writing
- Illness as metaphor
- Illness and creativity / genius and madness
- It’s all in the mind
- Medicine and anthropology
- Medicine and music
- Medicine and place: exteriors and interiors
- Medicine and ritual
- Medicine and visual culture
- Narrative medicine and the clinical encounter
- Narrative, identity and psychoanalysis
- Narrative and the case history
- The art of dying
- The fictional doctor and patient
- The medical autobiography / memoir
- The Illness memoir
- The language of pain
- The language and lure of ‘Bad Science’
- The poetry of pain
- Symbolic medicine: the staff of Asklepios and the caduceus of Hermes
- Trauma and language
- Western biomedicine and trans-cultural practices
- Who owns the illness?

Society for the History of Navy Medicine (SHNM)
Grants for Naval Academy History Symposium,
15-16 September 2011
Annapolis, Maryland

The SHNM aims to organize a panel for the Naval Academy History Symposium. Their panelists will present papers on any topic related to the history of navy medicine, or of medicine in the maritime environment. They especially encourage students to submit their paper proposals, and offer a $750 travel grant as an incentive.

Submission deadline is **14 January 2011**.

Please submit your précis of up to 250 words, a short bio, and grant application to Society Executive Director Tom Snyder, MD, at tlsnyder@history-navy-med.org.

For more information see: [www.history-navy-med.org](http://www.history-navy-med.org)

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**CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**British Society for the History of Science Postgraduate Conference**
Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine, University of Manchester
4-6 January 2011.

The BSHS Postgraduate Conference is an annual event for postgraduate students from the UK and abroad. The entire conference is organised for and by postgraduates working within the History of Science, Technology and Medicine and related fields. Its purpose is to encourage links between postgraduates in these areas, who may often be isolated from others in their field of study. This conference will be an excellent opportunity to hear papers on new research, discuss ongoing research interests, and make contacts and friends with other students in similar fields. Our aim is for postgraduates to convene from a wide range of universities and disciplines to discuss our common interests and
present our research in a friendly and receptive environment.

Further information, can be found at http://www.chstm.manchester.ac.uk/newsandevents/conferences/bshspostgraduate2011/

Nicholas E. Duvall
PhD Student
Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine Simon Building, The University of Manchester Brunswick Street Manchester M13 9PL
Nicholas.Duvall@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk

The Disease Within: Confinement in Europe, 1400-1800
Oxford Brookes University
4-5th March 2011

This two-day conference will bring together leading scholars from medical history, early modern social history and architectural history to exchange and debate ideas regarding the relationship between health and architecture in institutions of confinement. Two central themes will be explored: the effect of confinement on the health of those within the institutions and debates about the potential effects of unhealthy bodies of the poor, sick, criminal and dangerous inmates on wider towns and cities. Despite the best attempts by authorities, inhabitants and their diseases continued to pose a risk to communities’ health and morality from behind closed doors and beyond high walls.

Plenary Speaker: Dr Kevin Siena (Trent University and Oxford Brookes International Research Fellow 2010-11)

The study of early modern Europe’s institution building has been overshadowed by debates regarding discipline and punishment. Only recently has a revisionist history of these sites been undertaken. The speakers at the conference have been at the forefront of this important work. As yet, there has been little or no attempt to consider confinement as a broad public health policy, encompassing a wide variety of institutions, across a broad time period.

Speakers include:

- Dr Patricia Allerston (National Galleries of Scotland)
- Dr Jonathan Andrews (University of Newcastle)
- Prof Guy Geltner (University of Amsterdam)
- Prof Vanessa Harding (Birkbeck College, University of London)
- Prof John Henderson (Birkbeck College, University of London)
- Prof Tim Hitchcock (University of Hertfordshire)
- Dr Peter Jones (Oxford Brookes University)
- Dr Peter Kirby (University of Manchester)
- Dr Laura McGough (University of Ghana)
- Dr Tim McHugh (Oxford Brookes University)
- Dr Alysa Levene (Oxford Brookes University)
- Dr Fabrizio Nevola (University of Bath)
- Prof Carole Rawcliffe (University of East Anglia)
- Prof Pieter Spierenburg (University of Rotterdam)
- Dr Jane Stevens Crawshaw (Oxford Brookes University)
- Dr Sethina Watson (University of York)

For further details, please contact the organiser - Dr Jane Stevens Crawshaw: jane.stevens-crawshaw@brookes.ac.uk

Department of History, Oxford Brookes University
Gipsy Lane Campus, Headington, Oxford OX3 0BP - (01865) 483686.
The Regimen of Bodily Health: Nourishment and Natural Knowledge
HAPSAT (Graduate Student Society, Institute for the History & Philosophy of Science & Technology, University of Toronto)
7th Annual Conference
18 March 2011

‘The body’ as both a material object and metaphor, provides a rich source of inspiration for both philosophical and historical studies of the production and transmission of knowledge. Lawrence and Shapin’s influential anthology, Science Incarnate: Historical Embodiments of Natural Knowledge (1998) broke new ground in this area with discussions of bodies as tools for philosophical inquiry, what it means for knowledge to be “embodied” in physical artifacts, and how bodily self-presentation can generate disembodied knowledge. The body also presents an arena for interplay of ideas about proper management of health and diseases and the application of scientific and medical expertise. Seventeenth century physicians, for instance, recommended a mixture of medicine and dietetics for consumptive patients; proper dietary regimes were often based on theoretical ideas about nourishment and health. Moreover, the body and our ideas of the body have been a political battleground: within the “culture of dissection” and public executions; as displays of ecclesiastical value and status; as technologically manipulable aspects of the self; as and as subjects of experimental philosophy.

This year’s distinguished keynote is Steven Shapin (Dept. Of History of Science, Harvard University): ‘The Long History of Dietetics: Thinking about Food, Expertise, and the Self.’ http://www.hps.utoronto.ca/info/events.htm#colloquium

The conference will address – among others – the following themes:
- What is the relationship between embodied lives and disembodied knowledge?
- How have health regimes influenced historical or philosophical ideas about the body?
- Do philosophical ideas about the nature of the self, identity, and human agency affect society’s treatment of bodies?
- To what extent have technologies of the body influenced science in practice (e.g. technologies of blood transfusion)?
- How are food, bodies, and personal and institutional authority related within the modern medical establishment?
- What is the relationship between personal appearance and epistemic authority?
- How have ideas about the degenerate body (e.g. monsters, deformity, disease) been shaped by cultural or social beliefs?
- How do different modes of food production and consumption affect the political relationships between bodies?
- What sorts of new political relationships, and political philosophies, are likely to arise if technological advancement makes the transhumanist dream a reality?

We hope to be able to offer billeting and small travel subsides for graduate students travelling to Toronto for the conference. For more information, visit the conference website<http://www.hps.utoronto.ca/hapsat/> (to be updated shortly). The pdf poster is also available.<http://jaivirdi.files.wordpress.com/2010/10/hapsat-cop.pdf>

Beyond the Magic Bullet: Reframing the History of Antibiotics
ESF Research Networking Program Drug Standards, Standard Drugs Workshop
17-19 March 2011
University of Oslo, Norway

Antibiotics have been celebrated as a medical success story around the globe from their first distribution at the end of WWII to the present day. The first available drug of this group, penicillin, its production in different national settings, the establishment of a successful clinical trials regime, the remarkable results in the treatment of infections and its cultural representation shaped public and medical knowledge. As agents of a medical revolution which shifted borders between health and disease and created new spaces for therapy, antibiotics have become one of the most popular scientific success stories of the twentieth century.

Following on from the first meeting held in Madrid in June 2009, this workshop will focus on
recent and current research into the histories of antibiotics, which has started to move beyond the initial stories of the discovery of penicillin and the randomized clinical control trials. The workshop’s aim is to bring together researchers to discuss antibiotics in different social and cultural domains, and how drug standards have emerged and been subjected to change around the world.

As we move away from the conventional heroes accounts, we are particularly interested to bring together scholars working from diverse regions and all continents.

The Workshop will have four key themes:

**Research and development of antibiotics**

Historiography has hitherto focused on Alexander Fleming’s discovery of penicillin and its subsequent career to mass manufacturing and distribution after World War II. We want to continue the historical investigation into the sustained efforts for research and development of antibiotics. We will need to find out how pharmaceutical companies benefitted from the initial penicillin ‘gold-rush’; how regulations in the aftermath of the thalidomide disaster changed the framework and to what extent antibiotics remained a profitable area of drug development beyond the 1950s.

**Antibiotics in clinical practice**

Among the key issues here is the breakthrough of antibiotics in different fields of clinical practice, namely in the hospital and in general practice. We are particularly interested to understand how antibiotics have helped to tie together diverse settings to allow a therapeutic unity to emerge between the hospital and the general practitioner. Evidence suggests a hugely important role of the commodification of antibiotics, particularly after becoming available in the pill form. We need to understand how the huge market success of antibiotics interplayed with the emerging voice of the patient in health care policies and clinical practice. And, in a global perspective, we are interested to study the effects of drug regulations in the West and the global dissemination of antibiotics in largely unregulated trajectories.

**Antibiotic resistance**

It is becoming increasingly clear that resistance is a feature of antibiotics rather than an unintended consequence of their overuse. Here, historians have an important story to tell as they seek to reframe antibiotics: less magic bullet and probably more a temporary solution, not least for hospitals and their problem of infection control. Of course resistance ties together all aspects of the history of antibiotics but we are particularly interested in examining the emerging understanding of resistance as a feature of antibiotics.

**Antibiotics as global medicines**

The historiography of antibiotics has traditionally focussed on stories located in northern, developed countries. Yet, their application in places such as Africa or parts of Asia that offer differing cultural, legal and institutional frameworks seems to have resulted in very specific phenomena. The notable example is the ‘career’ of multiple resistant tuberculosis that has arisen as a major challenge to health care systems around the world. We hope to be hearing more such stories that highlight the problem of cultural and technological transfer. What happens when an European or American regime of handling antibiotics is appropriated to a different cultural, technological and regulatory context?

This workshop is organised by the Working Group of Antibiotics within the ESF funded Research Network Program Drug Standards – Standard Drugs (www.drughistory.eu). This group includes researchers from the universities of Manchester, Oslo, Amsterdam, CERMES (Paris) and Madrid. The workshop is organised in cooperation with the Antibiotic Centre for Primary Care at the University of Oslo (www.antibiotikasenteret.no). The conference will be hosted at the Voksenåsen conference centre (www.voksenasen.no/en/) outside Oslo.

ESF DRUGS network (www.drughistory.eu)

Conference organisers:
Flurin Condrau (Manchester)
Christoph Gradmann (Oslo)
Association for Art History (AAH)

37th Annual Conference 2011

Medical Media: The Aesthetic Language of Medical ‘Evidence’

31 March – 2 April 2011, University of Warwick

The 2011 Annual Conference showcases the diversity and richness of art history in the UK and elsewhere over an extensive chronological range from ancient to contemporary (with a healthy dose in the middle). Sessions are geographically inclusive of Western Europe and the Americas, the Middle East, and Asia. A full range of methodologies is on offer, ranging from object-based studies, socio-historical analyses, theoretical discourses, visual culture of the moving image, exhibition cultures and display. The sessions reflect the composition of our wide constituency – independent or academic researchers (including students), museum curators and teachers.

There is a special session on: Medical Media: The Aesthetic Language of Medical ‘Evidence’

Session Convenor:

Tania Woloshyn, McGill University
woloshyn.tania@googlemail.com

Visual culture plays no small part in the field of medicine, historically and currently. In teaching and practice, the field has been and continues to be inundated with images: X-rays, before-and-after photographs, case records and illustrations, digital scans, recorded demonstrations, etc. At once document and representation, the image utilised for medical aims occupies a curious place, particularly when it is clear that the methods of its production have been mediated by the physician, the patient, and/or the artist-producer to emphasise its value as ‘evidence.’ The photograph is the most obvious, and yet far from sole, medium of medical imagery: three-dimensional models of varying media, posters, print media, and film have all played the role of ‘medical documentation.’ This session seeks to complicate the relationship between art and medicine as one in which images are passively illustrative of medical ideas or mechanisms, as visual simplifications of theories and practices. So too does it wish to investigate how medical ideas or devices affect perceptions and productions of art.

The following questions are therefore posed: how has art – its grammar, forms, varying media – articulated or represented medical concepts, discoveries, inventions or models of perception? How has medicine been understood through its visual culture? And how have medical explanations and new technologies informed aesthetic models and vocabularies? In other words, do Art and Medicine speak the same language? Diverse papers are welcomed from art and medical historians on any period and geographical location that explore new directions in the interconnected histories of these disciplines.

For queries about the conference or bookfair contact Conference and Bookfair Administrator, respectively:

Conference Convenor: Dr Louise Bourdua
lbourdua@warwick.ac.uk
(please include AAH 2011 in your subject line).
Cheryl Platt
aaah2011@aah.org.uk
(please include AAH 2011 in your subject line).
Tel: +44 07779 946 592

Department of History of Art, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, England, UK.

The Medicalization of Sex
Department of Gender, Sexuality, and Women’s Studies,
Simon Fraser University,
April 28-30 2011
Vancouver, BC, Canada

Since the 19th Century, more and more areas of everyday life have been exposed to medical diagnosis, surveillance, and treatment, subject to psychiatric, surgical, and pharmaceutical intervention. Sex is no exception. The medicalization of sex is a complex and fascinating phenomenon which occurs at the intersection of technology, culture, medicine, gender, sexuality, global capitalism, and rapid social change. The
Medicalization of Sex conference will critically examine historical and recent developments associated with the medical diagnosis, treatment, and surveillance of sex. The event, organized by Thea Cacchioni, Simon Fraser University’s Junior Ruth Wynn Woodward Chair in Gender, Sexuality, and Women’s Studies, will be held from April 28th-30th, 2011 at the Simon Fraser Segal School of Business (500 Granville Street) and the Woodward Cinema (149 West Hastings Street), with an off-campus event at the Gallery Gachet (88 East Cordova Street).

Conference objectives are to: bring together international, interdisciplinary junior and senior researchers, students, health practitioners, artists, and activists in order to create networking opportunities and encourage cross-cultural, interdisciplinary, and inter-generational collaboration and knowledge transfer; to bring a range of topics on the medicalization of sex together in order to create links between discrete areas of study; to include internationally-known activists, educators, and health practitioners as a way of strategizing and celebrating strategies for resistance to the medicalization of sex at grassroots, academic and policy levels.

Conference highlights include keynote speakers Leonore Tiefer (NYU Medical School), author of Sex is Not a Natural Act, and Jennifer Terry (UC, Irvine), author of An American Obsession: Science, Medicine, and Homosexuality in Modern Society; special guests Virginia Braun (University of Auckland); Carol Groneman (CUNY); Rebecca Jordan-Young (Barnard); Barbara Marshall (Trent University); Elizabeth Reis (University of Oregon) and Judy Segal (UBC); a screening of the critically acclaimed documentary Orgasm Inc.: The Strange Science of Female Sexual Pleasure with a special talk by director Liz Canner; and ‘Antidote,’ a reception featuring local art celebrating genital diversity. This conference is made possible by the Ruth Wynn Woodward Endowment and the sponsorship of the New View Campaign, (a feminist educational project, newviewcampaign.org). Ruth Wynn Woodward was a BC pioneer dedicated to the advancement of gender equality.

Bloodwork: the politics of the body 1500-1900
University of Maryland, College Park
6-7 May 2011
Conference Organizers: Kimberly Coles, Ralph Bauer, Zita Nunes, Carla L. Peterson

This conference will explore how conceptions of the blood one of the four bodily fluids known as humors in the early modern period permeate discourses of human difference from 1500 to 1900. Bloodwork begins with the assumption that the concept of race is still under construction and that our understanding of the term would profit through an engagement with its long, evolving, history. Specifically, it asks how fluid transactions of the body have been used in different eras and different cultures to justify existing social arrangements.

Recent scholarship has opened up the question of the continuities and discontinuities between early modern and modern rationalizations of human difference. In early modern England, race commonly referred to family lineage, or bloodline, and relied upon pervasive notions of what were believed to constitute the properties of blood. The anxieties anatomized in Thomas Elyot’s /Boke named the Governour/ (1537) about the degradation of race, or the corruption of noble blood, describe the physical technologies by which virtue both physical and moral was thought to be conveyed through bloodlines. Daniel Defoe’s later satire A True-Born Englishman (1708) echoes this rationale for difference. The language of his poem not only insinuates the crossover of the term race from family lines to national groups, but also supplies evidence that both kinds of racial ideology whether affirming social hierarchy or national superiority rest upon the invisible qualities of the blood. In late eighteenth-century Anglo-America, Thomas Jefferson invokes such notions as "White," "Indian," and "Negro" blood in order to suggest an essential difference between what he calls "the races," a difference that he sees as "fixed in nature," thereby anticipating modern racialism.

A comparative conference such as ours, that is trans-historical and transnational and draws literary critics and historians of cultures on both sides of the Atlantic world, will make a
significant contribution to this ongoing debate about the invention of race.

**Plenary Speakers:**

Colin Dayan, Department of English, Vanderbilt University

Michael Hanchard, Department of Political Science, Johns Hopkins University

Ruth Hill, Department of Spanish, Italian & Portuguese, The University of Virginia

Mary Floyd-Wilson, Department of English, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

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80th Anglo-American Conference 2011: Health in History

Brunei Gallery, School of Oriental and African Studies

29 June - 1 July 2011

The history of medicine and of human society of sickness and health is an ever widening window through which the present can view the past. The study of the ways in which societies over time and at war and in peace have defined and treated their ‘sick’, the changing content and status of medical expertise and ethics, and those episodic moments when the globe has been transformed by epidemic, panic and panacea is now an integral part of mainstream history. The field of medical history stretches from palaeopathology through to contemporary political debates over health care and genomics. And the medical humanities are now critically placed in most cultures at the meeting point of research and social policy. The 80th Anglo-American Conference of Historians will feature papers and panels across all periods and areas of the history of medicine. Topics which will be particularly welcome are medical practitioners and spaces, mental health, disability, old and new technologies of medicine, alternative medicine, public health, nutrition, ageing, addiction, death and disease.

Our plenary lecturers include David Arnold, Joanna Bourke, Samuel Cohn, Mary Fissell, Monica Green and Helen King.

Registrations will open on 1st March 2011, with early bird discounts available. For further information contact, Manjeet Sambi: manjeet.sambi@sas.ac.uk 0207 862 8756

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**Body and Mind in the History of Medicine and Health**

European Association for the History of Medicine and Health (EAHMH) 2011 Biennial Conference

Utrecht, Netherlands 1-4 September 2011

Co-organized by the Descartes Centre for the History and Philosophy of Sciences and the Humanities and by the University Medical Centre Utrecht.

Keynote speakers: Floris Cohen, Jacalyn Duffin, Annemarie Mol and Roger Smith

The EAHMH welcomes submissions for its biennial meeting, to be held in Utrecht, The Netherlands from 1-4 September 2011. In the city whose name is closely linked to Rene Descartes, the Association welcomes abstracts on the general theme 'Body and Mind in the History of Medicine and Health'. This theme encompasses research in any area where body and mind (and their interaction) were pivotal subjects in the creation of concepts, practices and institutions in the lived experience of health and disease. Papers addressing recent debates concerning historiography and/or methodology are especially welcomed. Papers dealing with the teaching of medical history in a concrete way, as well as incorporating personal experiences, are also invited. It is hoped that a special session may be organized on the teaching of medical history. Submissions relating to all historical periods and all regions are welcome, as are submissions from non-members.

Abstracts should not exceed one page and should include information concerning the scientific question examined, the sources and approach used and the (preliminary) results. Abstracts should contain a title and the speaker's contact information (name, affiliation, address and email address). In addition to single paper
proposals, proposals for sessions including three or four papers are also invited. All papers in pre-arranged sessions will be judged according to their individual merits.

The Scientific Board of the EAHMH reserves the right to rearrange sessions in the light of proposals received. Individual paper presentations will be limited to 20 minutes, allowing for 10 minutes of discussion. Please submit all proposals for papers and sessions to EAHMHconference2011@umcutrecht.nl no later than 1 December 2010.

For further information, please see our website, http://www.eahmh.net

Awards

The EAHMH is offering an award of EUR 500 for the best paper presented at the Utrecht conference by a PhD student. The EAHMH is offering an award of EUR 3000 for the best medical history monograph published in the four years preceding the Utrecht conference.

For further details of the awards, please visit our website, http://www.eahmh.net

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Almshouses in Europe from the late Middle Ages to the Present: Comparisons and Peculiarities
International institute of Social History & Stichting Landelijk Hofjesberaad Haarlem, The Netherlands
7-9 September 2011

Within the field of poor relief and welfare, research interests have recently shifted towards the history of private charity and charitable foundations. Among these institutions, which contributed to the early modern and modern mixed economy of welfare, the almshouse played an important role as a particular form of social housing. Almshouses originated in the Middle Ages and many of them still exist. They offered elderly people at risk of impoverishment cheap or free accommodation, often alongside clothing, food, fuel and money - the actual alms. Many were founded by private benefactors. Almshouses usually consisted of a limited number of small apartments for one or two persons. Unlike other welfare institutions in early modern Europe (hospitals, orphanages etc.) almshouse apartments allowed their occupants to run an autonomous household under respectable living conditions and considerable privacy.

Apart from these defining common features, almshouses could differ considerably, although much of their history is still in the dark. The studies available suggest that almshouses were confined to Northwest Europe, namely the Netherlands and Belgium, England and northern Germany, but geographically by no means evenly distributed. Foundations of almshouses are clustered in the late 15th and in the 17th centuries, at least in the Low Countries and Northern Germany, but not in England where a different pattern emerges, and where almshouses appear to have been founded in a rural rather than an urban setting. Were almshouses inexistent in the rest of Europe? How can the geographical distribution and the waves of foundations be explained?

To ensure a coherent comparative perspective, papers for this conference will analyse almshouses according to the definition mentioned above and may address the following issues:
1. Almshouses appear to have been founded predominantly by private benefactors. Who were they and what made them devote a considerable capital to this type of charity? Why did they prefer founding an almshouse to other forms of charity?
2. Who lived in an almshouse? What do we know about the occupants' social status, family situation, occupation and religion? Could all persons apply or was a recommendation needed? Did the occupants' legal civic status alter upon moving in, as it did in hospitals? What was the share of almshouses in the overall care of the elderly poor? What was living in an almshouse like?
3. Almshouses must be considered part of a local poor relief system. How many people could be accommodated in relation to those relying on outdoor poor relief or on other institutions like hospitals? What other options did elderly people have when their household income dropped because of infirmity and physical decline? Were almshouses connected with town or parish councils? Can almshouses be regarded as safety valves for the (lower) middle class?
Attendants are kindly requested to have their travel costs reimbursed by the institution they work for, if possible. We hope to be able to provide the conference attendants with accommodation and meals.

Contact: Dr Henk Looijesteijn
International institute of Social History
Cruquiusweg 31
1019 AT Amsterdam
hlo@iisg.nl

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The Cultural History of Emotions in Pre-modernity II: Emotions East and West

Bilkent University, Istanbul

29 September – 1 October 2011

Building on the momentum of the successful 2008 workshop held at Umeå University in Sweden, a new conference on the cultural history of emotions is now being organized, this time in Istanbul, Turkey. Developed jointly by historians at Sabancı University (İstanbul), Bilkent University (Ankara), University of Washington (Seattle) and the Network for Cultural History of Emotions in Pre-modernity (CHEP) at Umeå University, the program will run over three days and include six invited keynote talks and a full calendar of talks by established scholars, postgraduates and advanced graduate students in the arts and humanities, in addition to providing opportunities to sample life in one of the world’s most fascinating cities.

The conference’s general theme is Emotions in East and West. So far the history of emotions has been dominated by a western and European perspective. Our aim is to organize a first conference on this theme in Turkey which we hope will attract new scholars and students into the field and bring researchers from east and west together for discussions on how to develop comparative and multicultural analyses in the future. We welcome contributions on all aspects of the cultural history of emotions from as many disciplines and diverse approaches as possible, including (but not limited to) history, the history of ideas, art, literature, musicology, politics, philosophy, cultural anthropology, religion, and gender studies. The conference will continue to explore the broad themes of the Umeå gathering: for example, emotions as a historical concept, emotions in religious and political contexts, visual representations of emotions and emotional gestures, the language of emotions and its literary manifestations, music and emotions, the gendering of emotions, sensibility, sentimentalism, love, melancholy, and despair. In addition we will especially welcome papers dealing with inter-cultural representations of emotions (Easterners and Westerners representing each other’s emotions), emotions and cultural identities, multi-cultural and comparative perspectives.


Conference Organizers:

Walter G. Andrews, University of Washington
Tülay Artan, Sabancı University
Mohammad Fazlhashemi, Umeå University, CHEP
Mehmet Kalpaklı, Bilkent University
Jonas Liliequist, Umeå University, CHEP
F. Ozden Mercan
Bilkent University
Department of History
Email: chep2011@bilkent.edu.tr
Visit the website at http://www.chep2011.bilkent.edu.tr/

WORKSHOP ANNOUNCEMENTS

20th Calgary History of Medicine Days Conference (UG/PG)
University of Calgary
Alberta, Canada
11-12 March 2011

Deadline for abstract submissions 14 January 2011

An annual two-day Nation-wide conference held in which undergraduate and early graduate students from across Canada and the United States give 10-12 minute presentations (with additional discussion time) on the history of medicine and health care. The topic is broadly understood such as to include areas from Classics, the History of Public Health,
Nursing, Veterinary Medicine, Human Biology, Neuroscience, etc. Prizes are awarded and there are associated receptions and an awards banquet. It is assumed and required that every student presentation provides some original research attempt, new methodological perspective on the topic, and/or visibly critical discussion following from each presenter's engagement with his or her topic. It is certainly possible and encouraged that 2-4 students present work on a related topic which may be included in panel form. An adequate critical discussant will then be identified by the conference organizers to comment on such related papers. We ask, however, that individual presentation and poster abstracts are sent in by only one author and not by multiple authors.

The Keynote Speaker will be Dr. George Weisz (Cotton-Hannah Chair in the History of Medicine at the Department of Social Studies of Medicine) from McGill University, Montreal (Quebec).

For any further information on available stipends and to see the call for papers and other application related materials please go to the website of the Calgary History of Medicine and Health Care Program: www.homhcp.ucalgary.ca

Dr. Frank W. Stahnisch
Associate Professor, AMF/Hannah Professorship in the History of Medicine & Health Care
Department of Community Health Sciences and Department of History
TRW Building Room 3E41
University of Calgary
3280 Hospital Drive N.W.Calgary, AB
Canada T2N 4Z6
P: 403-210-6290
F: 403-270-7307
Email: fwstahni@ucalgary.ca
Visit the website at http://www.hom.ucalgary.ca/hmd

The Body in History / The Body in Space
Graduate Student Symposium
Center for the Humanities, Harvard University
26 March 2011

The history of the body has been a locus of prolific research in the past several decades, engaging scholars from disciplines as diverse as history of medicine, cultural history, literature, sociology, and anthropology. The body's experience of health and sickness, histories of the senses, changing standards of civility, the body as political instrument – these and other approaches have recovered the centrality of the human subject in studies of the past and present. Yet current scholarship on the body often relegates issues of space to the background, treating it as a neutral setting against which bodies interact. Conversely, treatments of the body and its history are scant in disciplines focused on space and the built environment. In fields like architectural history, geography, and urban studies, the presence of the body is taken for granted and its history rarely emerges as a critical contribution to the history of space.

This conference aims to question such a facile body-space relationship by positing that the history of the body must also be a history of the body in space, and that the history of spatial practices must involve a history of the body. By bringing together scholars from a range of disciplines, we hope to interrogate the material specificity of architecture and the body through a range of questions linking the two:

- What role does the built environment play in our understandings of the body?
- How have past regulatory practices of the body influenced the design of spaces?
- How can we reclaim human agency while acknowledging the limits imposed on the body by spatial constructs?

This Symposium is in conjunction with Cambridge Talks V, an annual conference dedicated to the exploration of interdisciplinary topics around issues of space.
CALLS FOR CHAPTER PROPOSALS/PRIZES

Routledge History of Nursing Opportunity

We have been given the opportunity by Routledge, a prestigious and global publisher to create an edited volume that captures both the state of the art scholarship in new areas of the history of nursing, and that invites readers to consider new understandings of the historical work and worth of nursing in a larger and more global context.

This opportunity comes at a perfect moment as our field has become increasingly important to historians exploring the global circulation of ideas about the care of the sick; about gender and the valuation of care work; about the intersections of lay and professional care; and about the actual practice of care work in different settings and contexts ranging from homes to hospitals to battlefields.

We are looking for scholars to participate in this project. The only criterion is that your work be new (not published elsewhere) and that it contain a discussion of its place in the current historiography of your topic. We welcome inquiries from all disciplines that use nursing or nursing care as a vehicle for exploring larger historical issues.

To propose a chapter idea, please email:

Julie Fairman, Director, Barbara Bates Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania (Fairman@nursing.upenn.edu)

Prize

British Society for the History of Science Dingle Prize 2011


In keeping with the Society’s concern to communicate history of science to broad audiences, the 2011 Dingle Prize will be offered for the best book in the history of science, technology, and medicine, first published in English in 2009 or 2010, which is accessible to a wide audience of non-specialists.

The winning book should present some aspect of the field in an engaging and comprehensible manner and should also show proper regard for historical methods and the results of historical research: for example, it might re-examine a well-known historical incident or achievement, or bring new perspective to previously neglected figures or fields in the past.

The value of the Dingle Prize is £300. The winner may also have the opportunity to give a public lecture or presentation, sponsored by the BSHS, on the subject of their book.

The Prize was established in 1997 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Society, and is named after the mathematician, astronomer and philosopher of science Herbert Dingle, a founder member of the BSHS.

More information about the prize, including details of past winners, is available at http://www.bshs.org.uk/prizes/dingle-prize

Nominations for the Prize are invited from both individuals and publishers. Nominations should be sent to Jeff Hughes at jeff.hughes@manchester.ac.uk by 31 JANUARY 2011. Please include full publication details with nominations.

Publishers should send four copies of each of their nominated book(s) to: BSHS Executive Secretary, 3 Rectory Court, Elm Grove Lane, Norwich, NR3 5LH, UK, to arrive by 14 FEBRUARY 2011.

NEWS FROM HOM CENTRES

Research Group for Health, History and Culture, Swansea University

Swansea University has recently set up a Research Group for Health, History and Culture. Building on existing collaborations, the Group’s objective is to enhance expertise in medical humanities by creating a tightly focused and supportive environment for staff and postgraduate students who are interested
applying the concepts and methods of history, literature and the visual arts to the analysis of medicine and health. Activities cluster around three main themes:

- Disability, trauma and the body;
- Power, knowledge and healthcare; and
- Patients, professionals and narratives.

The Group currently has 15 staff and 10 postgraduate members, drawn primarily from the College of Human and Health Sciences and the College of Arts and Humanities. For further information, please see the webpage: www.swan.ac.uk/health_science/Research/ResearchGroups/HealthHistoryandCulture.

Our funded projects include David Turner’s AHRC sabbatical leave to write a book entitled Imagining Disability in the Long Eighteenth Century, and Dan Healey’s study of medicine in the Gulag Archipelago and Anne Borsay’s scoping exercise for a thalidomide exhibition, both supported by the Wellcome Trust. A PhD studentship on nursing and political influence, financed by the Royal College of Nursing Wales, has just come to an end. In addition, the University is sponsoring a full-time PhD studentship to look at the education of Welsh deaf children between 1850 and 1914, and we have two part-time PhD bursaries on epilepsy in literature and disability in the imaginative writing of post-war Wales.

The Research Group runs a series of quarterly seminars. In September Mel Kohlke (English) spoke on ‘Representing the Unrepresentable: Ethical Dilemmas in Depicting Trauma’ and in December Alison Williams will talk on ‘The Pathology of Doubt: States of Mind in Rabelais’ Tiers Livre’. The Research Group will be launched formally at a one-day conference on Wednesday 20 April 2011 with the title ‘Health, History and Culture: Past, Present and Future’. The programme will include three keynote lecturers:

- Ana Carden-Coyne (Manchester University) on the politics of wounds;
- Brian Brown (De Montfort University) on Foucault, madness and literature; and
- Havi Carel (University of the West of England) on illness, embodiment and being a patient.

There will be no registration fee, and morning coffee and afternoon tea will be provided free of charge. Delegates will be able to purchase lunch on the campus. For further information, please contact Anne Borsay (a.borsay@swan.ac.uk).

Anne Borsay

The History Centre at LSHTM

This autumn term has been a full one in the History Centre.

A new Wellcome Trust funded PhD student, Angela Grainger started under Alex Mold’s supervision. Angela is working on the history of women’s groups and cancer from the 1960s.

Two other PhD students, Gareth Millward, and Chris Hallam, successfully upgraded. Gareth is working with Martin Gorsky on disability policy since the 1970s. Chris works with Virginia Berridge on the drug subculture, user networks and ‘script doctors’ from the 1930s to the 1960s. Two further PhD students passed their vivas-Sue Taylor on the re-medicalisation of cannabis since the 1960s; and Jane McGregor on alcohol in Nottingham as a case study of local and national policy making. Both were supervised by Virginia Berridge.

Our public health history seminar series has featured initial seminars on Chlamydia by Michael Worboys from Manchester and on public health in Victorian and Edwardian Britain by Tom Crooke from Oxford Brookes. In a separate seminar, Wayne Hall spoke about the history and impact of alcohol prohibition. Politicians are very fond of telling us that ‘prohibition didn’t work’—but historians know that the historical assessment is more complex. Prohibition did have significant effects on consumption and gender patterns of drinking. Even its relationship with crime is debatable.

The film series was kicked off by ‘The Joys of Sex Education’ which attracted a full house in the John Snow Lecture Theatre. Ros Stanwell Smith’s public health walks have as always been oversubscribed. Two conferences have been held this term. A conference on nutrition, public health and history showcased the nutrition collection in the
School archive which is being made available for research, thanks to Wellcome research resource funding. A highlight of the conference was an oral history session during which past members of the nutrition unit talked about their work at the School. Philip Payne’s memories went back to the 1940s, while Suzanne Filteau spoke about nutrition research at the School today. This session was recorded and the transcript will be made available on the archive website. In the afternoon, historians of nutrition illustrated the diversity of work in the area, ranging from David Smith of Aberdeen speaking about Major Greenwood at LSHTM to Sander Gilman from Emory University on famine in China.

A postgraduate workshop on voluntarism and public health was held at the School in November. Organised by Garth Millward jointly with the Voluntary Action History Society and part funded by the Economic History Society, it brought together students working on voluntarism in the nineteenth to the twenty first centuries.

Our annual lecture was given by Gerald Oppenheimer of CUNY on the history and significance of the Framingham study on coronary heart disease. A mixed audience of epidemiologists and historians heard about the first use of the term ‘risk factor’; Professor Dave Leon gave the vote of thanks.

Virginia Berridge

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES NEWS

National Library of Medicine
‘History of Medicine Finding Aids Consortium’

The History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) is pleased to announce the release of its prototype History of Medicine Finding Aids Consortium


a search-and-discovery tool for archival resources in the health sciences that are described by finding aids and held by various institutions throughout the United States. A finding aid is a tool created by archivists to give information about the contents of archival collections. Finding aids provide contextual information about collections oftentimes with detailed inventories to help researchers locate relevant materials. NLM is the world's largest medical library and a component of the National Institutes of Health.

The resource crawls existing Web content managed by several partner institutions, provides keyword search functionality, and provides results organized by holding institution. Links point to the holding institution's Web sites. Formats indexed consist of HTML, PDF and Encoded Archival Description XML. The project does not include content held in bibliographic utilities or other database-type information.

Crawls are conducted monthly to ensure information is current and to capture new content as it is released.

Current Consortium partners are:
* Columbia University Health Center Library Archives and Special Collections<http://library.cpmc.columbia.edu/hsl/archives/>
* Medical Archives of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions<http://www.medicalarchives.jhu.edu/>
* University of California-San Francisco Library Archives and Special Collections<http://www.library.ucsf.edu/collections/archives>
* University of Virginia Health Sciences Library Historical Collections<http://www.hsl.virginia.edu/historical/>
* Virginia Commonwealth University Tompkins-McCaw Library Special Collections and Archives<http://www.library.vcu.edu/tml/s>
NLM's History of Medicine Division invites libraries, archives and museums which include in their collections archival materials related to the history of medicine and health sciences to join.

For more information about the project or requests to join the Consortium, please contact John P. Rees, Archivist and Digital Resources Manager, NLM, at reesj@nlm.nih.gov.

New Public Health Archives Collections
Countway Library, Harvard Medical School

In February of 2007, Harvard Medical School's Center for the History of Medicine started the Foundations in Public Health Policy program in an attempt to process and make available a number of hidden collections’ related to public health. These collections are now open to research.

The Allan Macy Butler Papers: Butler, an academic, pediatrician, researcher, and political activist, was Chief of the Children's Medical Service at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston and Professor of Pediatrics at Harvard Medical School from 1942 to 1960. The Leona Baumgartner Papers: Baumgartner was the first woman commissioner of the New York City Department of Health, 1954 to 1962, and was later a national advocate and adviser to the federal government on the expansion of public health efforts in maternal health, preventive medicine, and international aid.

The Howard Hiatt Papers: Hiatt was the first Herrman L. Blumgart Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School and Physician-in-Chief at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston, Mass from 1963 to 1972. Staff also processed a separate archival collection of Dean's Records from Hiatt's time as leader of the Harvard School of Public Health from 1972 to 1984.

The David D. Rutstein Papers: Rustein headed the Harvard Medical School Department of Preventive Medicine from 1947 to 1971 and hosted a television program on WGBH, The Facts of Medicine, one of the first uses of television to inform the public about local and national health concerns and current research. Also available are the papers of epidemiologist Alexander Langmuir (1953-1972), the class notes of Harvard School of Public Health student Irma S. Jarcho (1944-1945), the papers of James L. Whittenberger (1933-1963), who studied the physiology of respiration and effects of air contamination on respiratory diseases, and the papers of Richard Pearson Strong (1911-2004), who the first Professor of Tropical Medicine at Harvard, and between 1913 and 1934 made several expeditions to afflicted areas in South and Central America and Africa to investigate diseases and obtain material for his laboratory and teaching work.

Since the Foundations of Public Health Policy initiative began, the project team has made incredible progress in processing manuscript collections, and we will continue to test our collection discovery tools, engage in outreach activities and communication with the public health and archives communities, and work with public health researchers and scholars in cultivating the acquisition of related collections.

For more information on these collections, and links to online finding aids and digitized content, or to participate in a survey about our collection discovery tools, visit www.countway.harvard.edu/fphp or contact: Michael Dello Iacono, Project Archivist, at mdp13@hms.harvard.edu
Wellcome Library News

BBC audio slideshow ‘The secret of life’ highlights Wellcome digitisation project

The BBC recently published an audio slideshow about the Wellcome Library’s newly announced digitisation project. The slideshow focuses primarily on our Francis Crick archive, which, at 300 boxes of material, represents some quarter of a million pages to be made freely available online at the end of a 2 year pilot project.

Dr Simon Chaplin, Head of the Wellcome Library, narrates the slideshow describing the content, the significance of Crick’s research and the impact this online resource will have on the research community.

Images in the slideshow feature key items from the Crick archive (and other collections to be digitised related to the foundations of genetic research). The images also provide a behind the scenes view of conservation, preparation and photography.

Recently catalogued archive collections

The Wellcome Library holds the papers of the biochemist Norman Heatley (1911-2004) and his work as part of the team that developed penicillin. Originally consisting of just one box of material, this collection was greatly enlarged by the donation of additional material from Mercy Heatley, following her husband’s death in 2004. Now comprising 30 boxes and catalogued with the collection reference PP/NHE, the Heatley archive informs researchers in three main regards: it records the career of Norman George Heatley, biochemist and experimental pathologist; it forms an important source of original and retrospective material on the history of penicillin and antibiotics.

The collection includes Heatley’s laboratory research notebooks, including those recording his breakthrough work with Howard Florey on the therapeutic effects of penicillin, in Oxford May 1940; correspondence and papers relating to Heatley’s work in the USA during 1941 and 1942 on the development of penicillin and promotion of its large scale production and notebooks and papers relating to Heatley’s other biochemical research work.

The Heatley papers are scheduled for photography as part of the Wellcome Library Digitization Project, ‘Modern Genetics and its Foundations’. Researchers who wish to consult these collections, should check their availability through the appropriate page on the Wellcome Library’s website.
Also completed recently was cataloguing on the papers of Alice Stewart (née Naish). These papers chiefly relate to Stewart’s career in epidemiology, especially on effects of low-level radiation. She worked with John Ryle in the Department of Social Medicine at Oxford and was famously involved in a controversy with Sir Richard Doll over her childhood cancer study conclusions. The bulk of the papers relate to the later phases of her career from the 1970s onwards, although there is some material relating to her earlier activities: there is professional correspondence from the 1960s until the time of her death, copious records of her research activities, and numerous files relating to her involvement in lawsuits as an expert witness on vibration syndrome and on the effects of low-dose radiation. Her extensive travels to speak in both academic and other venues, particularly from the 1970s, are well-documented, as is her support for organisations and activist groups concerned about radiation and the environment, among these the Women's Protest at Greenham Common. The papers have the reference (PP/AMS) and were the subject of a recent Wellcome Library blog posting.

Our catalogue of material documenting the Wellcome Witness Seminars held over the past twenty years has also been subject to a major expansion: material from recent seminars has been added, completely recasting the arrangement of the catalogue and doubling its size. This new material includes original audio tapes of the seminars (in some cases, master plus copy), photographs of witnesses and other participants, correspondence, and programmes and lists of participants. The new catalogue was made visible in early October, and described on the Wellcome Library Blog. It can be browsed in the archives catalogue using the reference GC/253.

Guides and Video Tutorials

In an effort to aid its users, the Wellcome Library has launched a new section of its website: Guides and Video Tutorials.

This section features guidance on searching the Wellcome Library catalogues, as well as finding introductory information on the history of medicine, medical humanities and social science, and current health and biomedicine. You’ll find:

- guides to help you get started researching a broad topic
- workshop materials, such as database guides, resource lists and presentation slides
- links to subject-relevant journals and databases
- short video tutorials to show you how to make the most of the Library catalogue, Archives and Manuscripts catalogue, and Wellcome Images.

More topic-specific guides and video tutorials are in production over the next few months. At present we have three video tutorials on offer: Requesting materials from closed stores, Searching Wellcome Images, and Browsing 17th and 18th Century Medical Recipe Manuscripts in the Archives and Manuscripts catalogue.

During the eight-month development of this section we spoke to students, historians, and members of the public, in order to make it relevant and useful. But the section is still a work in progress, and we still need your input. If you have any particular topics you think we should cover in our video tutorial series, please do let us know – either by comment or by email: library@wellcome.ac.uk.

Wellcome Library loans swastikas and squiggles to the Science Museum

Submarines, tanks, swastikas and squiggles are probably not the first things that come to mind when envisaging the material held in the Wellcome Library, but such material is contained within the Melanie Klein and Donald Winnicott archives that are deposited here. Now, a number of these items have gone on loan to the new exhibition at London’s Science Museum, ‘Psychoanalysis: The Unconscious in Everyday Life’.
Klein, the Austrian-born British psychoanalyst, had a significant impact on child psychology and contemporary psychoanalysis. The material on loan to the Science Museum consists of a series of drawings by 'Richard', a boy of eight who had many sessions with Klein and is one of her most famous case studies.

Dating from the early years of World War II, the drawings depict Nazi submarines surrounded by schools of large yellow fish, tanks, numerous explosions, and dogfights between British and German planes.

Even for the untrained eye, it is easy to deduce that this young boy was deeply affected by the events occurring on the world stage at that time. Indeed, on reading more on the subject, one is told that 'Richard's psychopathology centred on the Oedipus complex and projected the figure of Adolf Hitler onto his father.'

The naivety of the drawings - some in grey pencil, others more vividly coloured in - coupled with their small size (similar to a postcard) and the flimsy paper they are drawn on contributes to the feelings of poignancy and fragility surrounding them.

Donald Winnicott was another British psychoanalyst who worked extensively with troubled young people. He believed in using the idea of play during his consultations with patients; his 'Squiggle drawings' are an example of this. He would draw a shape and ask the child to add to it and make something out of it. Two of these 'squiggles', along with two other drawings by Winnicott called 'Stella' and 'Tak', have also been lent to the exhibition.

*Psychoanalysis: The Unconscious in Everyday Life* runs from 13 October 2010 to 2 April 2011 at the Science Museum, London.

Wellcome Library material displayed at Tate Britain exhibition

A woman sitting naked on a chair and smoking (Wellcome Library no. 27760i)

Works from the Wellcome Library are included in another current exhibition - at London’s Tate Britain - on the life and career of the groundbreaking photographer Eadweard Muybridge (1830-1904).

Muybridge is best remembered today for his work on animal locomotion. For the first time, by using multiple cameras, he showed that a horse moving at speed has all four feet off the ground at once (an issue that was the subject of much debate at this time). In the 1870s, seeking a method of showing such images, Muybridge invented the zoopraxiscope, a machine that displayed images as moving sequences. It is considered by some to be the first movie projector.

Although he was born and died in England, Muybridge spent much of his life in the United States. In the late 1860s, he established himself as a photographer in San Francisco, specialising in landscape subjects. In particular, he photographed the rugged vistas of Yosemite Valley in California. Later photographs would include other images from across the American continent, including urban panoramas and views of Alaska and Guatemala.

These two aspects of Muybridge’s work - his landscape photography and his studio-based motion studies - are brought together in the exhibition. Fittingly, the three works loaned from the Wellcome Library tie in with these two themes. ‘Work on a coffee plantation in Guatemala’ (1877) (Wellcome Library no. 25225i) is a set of wood engravings by GH Andrews based on Muybridge’s photographs.
of the region. Along side, is Muybridge’s 'A woman sitting naked on a chair and smoking' (Wellcome Library no. 27760i) and 'A naked man with hemiplegia walking with a stick' (Wellcome Library no. 572329i). These two prints were taken from 'Animal Locomotion' (1878), Muybridge's magnum opus on human and animal movement.

The exhibition illustrates the range of Muybridge’s art and also seeks to show the continuing relevance of this most pioneering of photographers.

Eadweard Muybridge, Tate Britain, Wednesday 8 September 2010 - Sunday 16 January 2011

For regular updates on the work of the Wellcome Library, follow our Blog at: http://wellcomelibrary.blogspot.com

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

NEW WEBSITES

Vaccine History

New history of medicine web resource:

www.historyofvaccines.org

This is a website set up by Dr. Soricelli and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia exploring the history of immunization and its continuing contributions to human health.

Podcast

Inhabiting Institutions in Britain, 1700-1950
Two-day conference, Department of History, Royal Holloway, University of London
14 - 15 September 2010

This two-year research project examines the impact of the design, decoration and furnishing of nineteenth-century residential institutional spaces on the experiences of their inmates. Foucault's seminal analysis of the prison and asylum has inspired scholars to explore the role of architectural planning in discipline. This project, however, takes a new approach by assessing the role of institutional interiors in shaping the experiences of their inhabitants, and will therefore consider spatial arrangements, furnishings and material and visual culture, in addition to the architectural features of the institution. The first aim of the project is to explore the role of government legislation and recommendation in fashioning institutional life, while exploring the limits of this power. Visual iconography could be used to create a unified institutional identity and material culture could impose contemporary ideas of class and gender. Yet inmates could resist institutional control through the negotiation and manipulation of the material world. Secondly, the project assesses the relationship between institutional spaces and contemporary domesticity, that is, the ideals and practices of the family home. Were domestic spaces, such as parlours and drawing rooms, recreated within the institution? To what extent were inmates able to achieve privacy and could the inhabitants of a nineteenth-century institution ever hope to feel "at home"?

This conference has been recorded and is available as a series of podcasts at the following URL:


GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS, STUDENTSHIPS

Stetten Fellowship in the History of Biomedical Sciences and Technology of Medicine
National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA
Program Background

The Stetten Fellowship seeks to encourage postdoctoral historical research and publication on the biomedical sciences and technology since 1945. The Fellowship provides scholars the opportunity to carry out their research in a preeminent biomedical research facility and to engage with historians, physicians, administrators, scientists and social scientists on the campus of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in Bethesda, Maryland. Stetten Fellows have access to the resources of the Office of History at the NIH, the collections of the Stetten Museum, the National Library of Medicine, NIH Library, and historical materials in the various NIH Institutes relevant to their research projects. Fellows will conduct research on topics of their choice under the supervision of senior staff of the Office of History and assisted by contacts in the relevant Institutes.

Fellowships carry a stipend in the range of $45,000 per year and include health insurance and accommodation, computer and phone in the Office of History. Fellowships may be renewable to a maximum of 24 months, subject to satisfactory progress and funding. The Fellow will be expected to participate in historical activities on campus, including presentation of one or more seminars and lectures. For more information on the Stetten Fellowship, please see the Stetten Fellow Handbook: http://history.nih.gov/research/stetten_handbook.html

Current Stetten Fellows and their projects: Eric Boyle, (UC Santa Barbara)-history of alternative and complementary medicine at NIH; Doogab Yi, (Princeton)-history of NIH research in cancer viruses; Chin Jou, (Princeton)-history of obesity; Brian Casey (Yale)-NIH, neurophysiology, and criminal culpability; Sharon Ku (Cambridge University)-nanotechnology and cancer; Johanna Crane (UC, San Francisco/Berkeley)-transnational AIDS research and the rise of "Global Health"; Marian Moser Jones (Virginia Commonwealth University)-homelessness research in America, 1979 to present; and Judith Friedman (University of Victoria, Canada)-Role of the NIH in research on 'anticipation' in hereditary disease.

Application Deadline: 31 December 2010

Instructions: Send the following materials via email to David Cantor (cantord@mail.nih.gov).

1.Your full name and contact information
2.Your research proposal and curriculum vitae (as attachments).
3.Names, addresses, and affiliations of two people who will write you reference letters.

NOTE: Inform the two people who will write in support of your application that they may submit their letters initially via email to David Cantor (cantord@mail.nih.gov), but that these letters must be received before the deadline, and that hard copies on institutional letterhead stationery must follow for your application to be considered.

All official transcripts must be submitted in hard copy. They should be sent to:

Stetten Fellowship Committee
Building 45, Room 3AN38, MSC 6330
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, MD 20892-6330

Further Information: For further information on the program please go to the Stetten Fellowship webpage:

http://history.nih.gov/research/stetten.html

Staff and fellows in the History Office will be attending the History of Science Society meeting in Montreal, Canada, and will be available to discuss the fellowship program, the Office, and the application process. To contact staff and fellows go to the staff page of the History Office website: http://history.nih.gov/about/staff.htm

Dissertation Fellowships in Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Area Center for History of Science invites applications for one- or two-month Dissertation Research Fellowships and nine-month Dissertation Writing Fellowships for doctoral students in the history of science, technology and medicine, broadly construed.
The Center is a consortium of cultural and educational institutions offering exceptional resources for research. Our fellows are part of a challenging and collegial community and can participate in many public and scholarly events as well as informal reading and writing groups held at the Center and throughout the region.

The Center’s consortium includes Johns Hopkins University, Princeton University, the University of Pennsylvania, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the Chemical Heritage Foundation, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Franklin Institute, the Hagley Museum and Library, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the Wagner Free Institute of Science. For descriptions and links to consortium members' collections, see http://www.pachs.net/members.

The deadline for applications is 10 January 2011. For detailed information and to apply online, go to http://www.pachs.net/fellowships.

Babak Ashrafi
Philadelphia Area Center for History of Science
431 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
267.386-3487
www.pachs.net
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New Doctoral Fellowship in History of Medicine
McGill University

Students applying to begin a Ph.D. in the history of medicine in 2011-2012 at McGill University are eligible for a newly created fellowship: the CRC doctoral fellowship in the history of modern medicine.

This award, which may be renewed twice contingent upon student performance and funding, is reserved for an exceptionally meritorious applicant. The annual stipend is $35,000 per year. Students applying for the Ph.D. track in the history of modern medicine will automatically be eligible for this fellowship.

For more information on applying to the Ph.D. programme please see http://www.mcgill.ca/history/graduate/phd/prospective/.
Liaison Librarian
Osler Library of the History of Medicine McGill University
3655 Promenade Sir-William-Osler
Montreal, Canada
H3G 1Y6
514-398-4475, ext 09847#
christopher.lyons@mcgill.ca<mailto:christopher.lyons@mcgill.ca>

__________________________________

Osler Library Research Travel Grant
The Osler Library of the History of Medicine at McGill University sponsors a travel grant, designed to assist scholars who need to travel and establish temporary residence in Montreal in order to use the resources of the Library.

The grant is available to historians, physicians and to those interested in the arts and humanities of medical history. It carries an award of $1,500 (Canadian), and must be held from 2-4 weeks during the calendar year of 2011. $2,000 will be made available to those requiring 4 weeks to complete their research.

Applicants should send a curriculum vitae and a description of the project, specifying the relevance of the Osler Library holdings to their research, to the address given below.

The application form is found on our website at http://www.mcgill.ca/library/library-using/branches/osler-library/grant/

The applications are considered by a Committee which gives preference to specific and clearly described projects. The deadline for applications is December 31st 2010, and candidates will be informed of the results early in 2011.

Applications, or requests for further information should be addressed to:

Pamela Miller, History of Medicine Librarian
Osler Library McGill University
3655 Promenade Sir-William-Osler

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Travel Fellowship in the History of the Academic Health Center & Health Sciences at the University of Minnesota, 2010-2011

The Travel Fellowship in the History of the Academic Health Center & Health Sciences at the University of Minnesota is intended to promote research on post-World War II developments in academic health centers and health science research using the University of Minnesota Archives. The University of Minnesota Program in the History of Medicine in conjunction with the Academic Health Center History Project (http://z.umn.edu/ahcarchives) will offer up to two fellowships per year to interested scholars whose research is well suited to the health science and administrative collections in the University Archives. Where possible, preference will be given to early career scholars: graduate students in the research stage of their dissertation and recent Ph.D.s.

University of Minnesota Archives Holdings: The University of Minnesota Archives http://special.lib.umn.edu/uarch/ house numerous collections related to the history of the Academic Health Center (AHC), its forerunning administrative configuration the College of Medical Sciences, and the records of the six schools and colleges that comprise the Academic Health Center: medicine, nursing, public health, pharmacy, dentistry, and veterinary medicine. The Archives also house collections pertaining to interdisciplinary centers within the Academic Health Center and oral histories and personal papers of prominent faculty and administrators.

Finding aids for many of the collections at the University Archives can be found at http://special.lib.umn.edu/uarch

Digital documents related to the AHC and University administration are available through the University of Minnesota Digital Conservancy at http://conservancy.umn.edu/. Applicants are encouraged to contact AHC Archivist Erik Moore at moore144@umn.edu to discuss the collections before applying.

Application and Expectations: Applicants must submit a curriculum vitae, names and contact information of two referees, a brief proposal of no more than two pages, and a one-page proposed budget. The one- to two-page proposal should outline clearly the purpose of the research and its central questions, what records or materials will be used, any bigger project of which this research is a part, and the intended product(s) such as a dissertation, publications, or documentaries. Selection of fellows will be based on the decision of a multi-disciplinary committee.

Fellowship recipients will be required to submit a short report on their research and asked to present their work in progress with interested faculty, staff, and students while visiting at the University. Recipients are also required to supply the University Libraries with a copy of any publication resulting from research conducted as a result of the grant.

Duration and Support: The fellowship covers a flexible visit of between one to four weeks. The amount of the fellowship is up to $1,500.00 to support expenses related to travel, lodging, research costs, and other incidental expenses. The fellowship is available for a single, continuous research trip between the dates Nov. 15, 2010 and June 30, 2011.

Dates: Deadline for applications is October 15, 2010. Candidates will be informed of the results by November 15 and the fellowship will be available immediately.

Applications should be submitted via email. Be sure that your last name appears in the filename of each document. Send applications to: Dr. Mary Thomas, Program in the History of Medicine, University of Minnesota, hmed@umn.edu
The Eugene W. J. Pearce, M.D., and Lunetta A. Pearce, M.D., Fellowship in the History of Medicine

Eugene Walker James Pearce, MD, and his wife, Lunetta Anna Memming Pearce, MD, were long-time supporters of the University of Kansas Medical Center’s History and Philosophy of Medicine Department. Their unique and enthusiastic approach to life and work enriched those in contact with them. They both passed away in early 2008. The Eugene W. J. Pearce, M.D. and Lunetta A. Pearce, M.D. Fellowship in the History of Medicine has been established to honor their memory.

Purpose: Fellowships in the Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine are intended to attract scholars to the Clendening Library and University of Kansas Medical Center Archives who will carry out research in the history of medicine, nursing, allied health and related sciences. The Department will grant fellowships to interested scholars whose research topics are well-suited to the varied collections housed in the library and archives. The Department intends to grant two fellowships per year, with the aim of attracting scholars from a wide range of academic levels, including professors, independent researchers, graduate students in the dissertation stage of their degrees, and post-graduate students pursuing advanced scholarship.

Clendening History of Medicine Library Holdings: The library has a large collection of early-modern medical books from Britain and Western Europe, which includes botanicals and anatomical works. Comprehensive compilations of 17th -19th c. books include collections of the history of pathology, cardiology, hematology, microscopy, electricity, radiology, Mesmerism, anesthesiaology and orthopedics. Holdings also include original Florence Nightingale Letters, 18th- and 19th- c. British satirical medical prints, and items related to Asian medicine.

University of Kansas Medical Center Archives Holdings: The archives house numerous documents pertaining to the history of the medical center, as well as to local, regional and Kansas medicine. The Schools of Medicine, Nursing and Allied Health are included in the holdings. Unique holdings include the newly formed Spine and Orthopedic Historical Collections, and early 20th- c. hospital and medical office patient records (1906-1920), which contain diagnoses, treatments and outcomes, many with hand-written physicians’ and nurses’ notes.

Duration and Support: The department will grant fellowships for a period of two to four weeks. The amount of the fellowships will be $500.00 per week for 2-4 weeks, with a maximum of $2,000.00, to cover expenses, with an additional one-time travel stipend of $500 for scholars from outside of the Kansas City area.

Application and Selection: Interested applicants must submit a curriculum vitae, two letters of support, and a brief prospectus of no more than three pages outlining their research project. Submit to the address at top of the page and to the attention of Nancy Hulston, Director of Archives. Selection of fellows will be based on the decision of a committee. Deadline for the 2011-2012 cycle is November 30, 2010. Candidates will be informed of the results by January 10, 2011.

Nancy Hulston  
University of Kansas Medical Center  
Director of Archives  
2025 Robinson Bldg.  
913-588-7243  
Email: nhulston@kumc.edu

Visit the website at http://www3.kumc.edu/historyofmed/fellow.html

Alice Fisher Society Fellowship

The Barbara Bates Center for the Study of the History of Nursing offers a fellowship of up to $5,000 to support two weeks in residence at the Center and ongoing collaboration with nurse historians here. Selection of Alice Fisher Society scholars will be based on evidence of interest in and aptitude for historical research related to nursing. The scholarships are open to those with masters' and doctoral level preparation. It is expected that the research and new materials produced by Alice Fisher Society scholars will help ensure the growth of scholarly work focused on the history of nursing. Fisher scholars will participate in Center activities and will present their research at a Center seminar.

We are grateful to the Alumni of the Philadelphia General Hospital School of Nursing, who established this fellowship.
Deadline for submission of applications: December 31, 2010

Date of awards: March 31, 2011.

Application

The application should be sent via e-mail to Barbra Mann Wall, PhD, RN (wallbm@nursing.upenn.edu). The application should not exceed 6 pages double-spaced. The outline below specifies the information which should be included in your application.

The form and length of your application should be adapted to the research that you propose to do.

Aim(s): Begin with a concise statement of the aims of the research that you wish to do in the Center and relate these aims to your own long-term historical research goals.

Background Significance: Give a brief background of your research idea; this will enable reviewers to place your proposal within the context of the present state of historical knowledge about the study area. Explain the importance you expect your results to have. Please be sure to cite the published work of others which relates to your topic.

Previous Work: Describe briefly any work that you have done in this area or in closely related studies. Cite personal publications, if any. Be sure to enclose a sample of your writing, whether published or unpublished.

Methods: Explain how you intend to approach your study and, where appropriate, the parts of the Center's collections that you will use to achieve your aims. The Center's collections are listed at http://www.nursing.upenn.edu/history/collections.htm.

Facilities: Describe existing resources at your disposal—such as other collections—which will help you in carrying out this project. Note whether other collections in the Philadelphia region might be helpful in your research.

Other Research Support: Include an overview of your existing and pending research support.

Budget: Outline and itemize budget detailing the ways that you will be using the fellowship and briefly justifying the items.

Curriculum Vitae: Please include a resume of professional accomplishments including education, research publications and other publications relevant to the project you propose.

Process of Review

Each application will be reviewed by the members of the Barbara Bates Center for the Study of the History of Nursing Fellowship Review Committee. The committee will make its decision about the 2011 winner of the Alice Fisher Society Fellowship as promptly as possible. Every effort will be made to notify the applicants of the committee's decision by March 31, 2011.

INTERESTING BOOKS

Boydell & Brewer discount offer to SSHM Members

SAVE 25% on these new books

Ludwik Hirszfeld: The Story of One Life Translated by Marta A. Balinska

An annotated English translation of the autobiography of Polish microbiologist Ludwik Hirszfeld (1884-1954), with a particular focus on his contributions to international public health.

https://www.boydellandbrewer.com/store/viewItem.asp?idProduct=13152

August 2010, 978 1 58046 338 6, 15 b/w illus.; 512pp, HB, £30.00 OFFER PRICE £22.50

The Origins of Organ Transplantation: Surgery and Laboratory Science, 1880-1930

Thomas Schlich

A history of the little-known or forgotten academic origins of modern organ transplant surgery, the work that formed the basis of both the concept and the practice of organ transplantation. This book shows how the idea of organ replacement was gradually developed up to its general recognition by 1900, and how, in
the subsequent decades, its clinical application met with formidable obstacles.

https://www.boydellandbrewer.com/store/viewItem.asp?idProduct=13390

December 2010, 978 1 58046 353 9, 360pp, HB, £45.00
OFFER PRICE £33.75

John W. Thompson: Psychiatrist in the Shadow of the Holocaust Paul J. Weindling

A biography of the World War II-era physician whose work was a response to the suffering of Holocaust victims, and whose investigations laid the groundwork for the Nuremberg Medical Trials. Thompson was a fascinating figure, close to authors like Auden and Spender and inspirational religious figures like Jean Vanier, founder of L'Arche, and thoroughly deserving of this lengthy biography.


September 2010, 978 1 58046 289 1, 9 b/w illus.; 456pp, HB, £55.00 OFFER PRICE £41.25

International Relations in Psychiatry: Britain, Germany, and the United States to World War II Edited by Volker Roelcke et al

Addresses a crucial period in the history of psychiatry by examining the transfer of conceptual, institutional, and financial resources and the migration of psychiatrists between Britain, the United States, and Germany.

https://www.boydellandbrewer.com/store/viewItem.asp?idProduct=13099

June 2010, 978 1 58046 339 3, 264pp, HB, £50.00
OFFER PRICE £37.50

How to order: The easiest way is online at www.boydellandbrewer.com or via the links given. When prompted at the check-out stage enter the special offer reference code 10218. Alternatively you can order by telephone at 01394 610 600 or by post (with a cheque payable to Boydell & Brewer Ltd) to:

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PO Box 9, Woodbridge,
Suffolk IP12 3DF.

Postage is a flat £3.00 in the UK, no matter how many books you order. In Europe it's £6.50 per book. Any queries please e-mail trading@boydell.co.uk or call us on the number given above.


Based on the real-life stories of 13 children and adults, Churchill's Children tells the often-moving story of the evacuation of schoolchildren in Britain during WW2. The book opens with the children waiting to leave, highlights their experiences while they were away, and closes with their return home. In between, it tries to capture the varied nature of their experiences, whether they were ones of happiness or sadness, excitement or boredom, resentment or acceptance, love or abuse. How were relationships between children and parents affected by the long periods apart? What happened when brothers and sisters were separated? And how did the children feel when they went home? But Churchill's Children looks at the adults too - at how officials and teachers got caught up in events, and at how civil servants and researchers became involved in the ensuing debates. It thus explores the impact of evacuation, both on the children themselves, and on British society as a whole, and traces how much has changed since the Second World War.


Drawing on clinical experience dating from the birth of the NHS in 1948, Julian Tudor Hart, charts the progress of the NHS from its 19th century origins in workers’ mutual aid societies, to its current forced return to the market. This new edition has been entirely rewritten with two new chapters, and includes new material on resistance to that world-wide process. The essential principle in the book is that patients need to develop as active citizens and co-producers of health gain in a humanising society and the author’s aim is to promote it wherever people recognise that pursuit of profit may be a brake on rational progress.

Practitioner Reviews:

‘At a time when governments across the world seem ever more determined to expose health services to commercialisation and market forces, Julian Tudor Hart’s analysis, insight and wisdom have never been more needed.’
Dr Iona Heath, President, Royal College of General Practitioners

‘This book is a masterpiece – a unique combination of fascinating history, top-notch epidemiological science, sharp political analysis, and clinical insight. Scholar and practitioner, both, Julian Tudor Hart’s understanding of how we can best pursue health in our communities is second to none.’
Donald M. Berwick, MD

It is currently available for £14.00 see: [http://www.policypress.co.uk/display.asp?K=9781847427823](http://www.policypress.co.uk/display.asp?K=9781847427823).


is now published now and available via Amazon. [http://www.amazon.co.uk/Opportunities-not-prescriptions-occupational-](http://www.amazon.co.uk/Opportunities-not-prescriptions-occupational-)

Dr David Smith
Senior Lecturer in the History of Medicine,
University of Aberdeen, Scotland

**Nurse: Past, Present and Future: The Making of Modern Nursing**

Black Dog Press offer - SSHM Members - 40% discount

Covering all aspects of the culture of nursing from education to practice, and the increasing value and impact of the profession in one fully illustrated volume, Nurse explores the development of nursing in the UK and internationally, offering a multi-cultural approach to nursing worldwide.

Commencing with an exploration of the importance of nursing to healthcare systems and economics across the world, the book includes essays by international nursing experts, including Carol Etherington, winner of the FNIF International Achievement Award and Mireille Kingma, consultant for nursing and health policy with the International Council of Nurses. The book also includes firsthand accounts from nurses on the ground worldwide, conveying the aspirations, opportunities, frustrations and achievements of this fascinating vocation.

Nurse is an exceptional source for healthcare professionals, and an illuminating text for those interested in care. Beautifully illustrated, with iconic images from historical sources and contemporary photographs, this is the first book dedicated to the past, present and future of the culture of nursing.

Further information can be found at [http://blackdogonline.com/all-books/nurse:-past,-present-and-future.html](http://blackdogonline.com/all-books/nurse:-past,-present-and-future.html). To order at the discounted price, you and your members simply need to email me at jess@blackdogonline.com with the delivery address.
ESSAY COMPETITIONS

Society for the Social History of Medicine
2011 Roy Porter Student Essay Prize Competition

Rules and Entry Form

1. **Prize:** One prize will be awarded for the best original, unpublished essay in the social history of medicine in this competition. The winner will be awarded £500.00. The winning entry may also be published in the journal, *Social History of Medicine*, subject to the usual editorial procedures, including double blind refereeing.

2. **Eligible Candidates:** Students: undergraduate or postgraduate, part-time or full-time.
   - All candidates must join the Society for the Social History of Medicine. A membership form is available on the SSHM’s website http://www.sshm.org. Alternatively, please contact the Membership Secretary of the SSHM. (The membership requirement may be waived for residents of developing countries as listed on the OUP website. Please contact the Membership Secretary.)
   - The essay competition is only for students registered as of the deadline for submission of entries and for those students who have been awarded their postgraduate degree (e.g. Masters, PhD, DPhil) in 2010.
   - Candidates who are uncertain as to whether they are eligible to enter the competition should contact the Secretary before preparing their entry.

3. **Essays must be:**
   - Unpublished and not submitted to any other competition at the same time
   - Written in English
   - Anonymous (Authors must identify themselves only on a detachable cover sheet)
   - 5,000-8,000 words in length (including footnotes).
   - In conformity with the bibliographic conventions of *Social History of Medicine*, available at http://www.sshm.org

4. **Assessment Panel:** The panel chaired by the Chair of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, consists of the Society’s Representative on the Editorial Board, one of the Editors of *Social History of Medicine*, and another member of the Executive Council of the Society for the Social History of Medicine, with the assistance of other members of the editorial board.

5. **To enter:** Please send an electronic version of the essay and a short CV to the SSHM Membership Secretary, Dr Catherine Cox, as email attachments (email address: Catherine.cox@ucd.ie). Please send a hard copy of the completed form (see below) via mail to Dr Catherine Cox, School of History and Archives, John Henry Newman Building, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland. The deadline for mailing entries is 1 February 2011. All entries must be emailed on or before the deadline date; a decision will be made by 30 June 2011, and the announcement of the prize-winners will be made at the AGM of the Society.

**NOTES**
- The Editors of *Social History of Medicine* reserve the right to consider any of the entries for publication, subject to normal refereeing procedures.
- Members of the Executive Committee of the SSHM or the Editorial Board of *Social History of Medicine* may not enter either competition, even if otherwise eligible.
- The prize will not be awarded if the Assessment Panel considers that none of the essays reaches an acceptable standard.

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

I have read the rules for the SSHM’s 2010 Roy Porter Student Essay Prize Competition. I agree to abide by these rules.

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

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

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