

Cover Star: Saint Roque healing a sick man, Igreja de São Roque, Santa Casa da Misericórdia, Lisbon. Photo Courtesy of Biblioteca de Arte / Art Library Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/biblarte/3672369084/in/photostream/>

Contents

Blogwatch	2
Editor's Welcome	3
Lisbon	3
Meeting Reports	3
SSH M Sponsored Events	12
SSH M Book Series	14
Calls for Papers	15
Forthcoming Events	21
Awards & Grants	23
Library News	24
News from Centres	27
Project News	28
Digital & Web	29
AGM Notice	31
Election Nomination Form	32

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BLOGWATCH

In Alun Withey's blog: <http://dralun.wordpress.com> anything and everything historical is discussed, but with an emphasis upon the great medical sources and stories that he comes across in his research.



In July, the NLM's History of Medicine Division launched a new blog *Circulating Now*

<http://circulatingnow.nlm.nih.gov/>,

“to encourage greater exploration and discovery of one of the world's largest and most treasured history of medicine collections. Encompassing millions of items that span ten centuries, these collections include items in just about

every form one can imagine – from books, journals, and photographs, to lantern slides, motion picture films, film strips, video tapes, audio recordings, pamphlets, ephemera, portraits, woodcuts, engravings, etchings, and lithographs. The NLM's historical collections also include items from the present day: born-digital materials and rich data sets – like the millions of records in its [IndexCat](#) database – that are ripe for exploration through traditional research methods and new ones that are emerging in the current climate of "big data" and the digital humanities”.

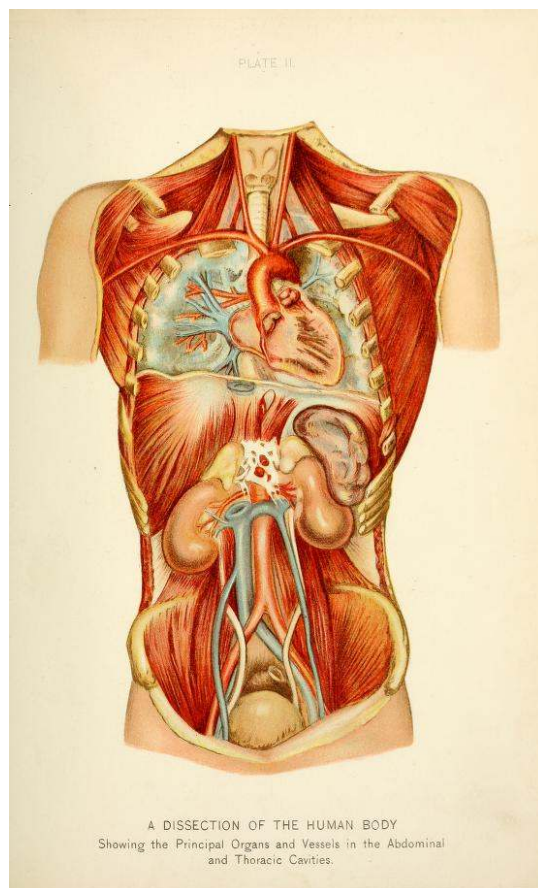


The Medical Heritage Library

is a digital curation collaborative involving some of the world's leading medical libraries. It promotes free and open access to quality historical resources in medicine. Their blog posts images, videos and digital highlights from the collections at <http://www.medicalheritage.org/>

Finally for this time, ‘Books, Health and History’, the New York Academy of Medicine blog at <http://nyamcenterforhistory.org/>, has recently covered almanacs, acne and AA, Darwin and dogs, as well as a post revealing the obscure objects in the book preservation lab, and the occasional unicorn...

Image: From James W. Roosevelt's *In sickness and in health; a manual of domestic medicine and surgery, hygiene, dietetics, and nursing* (1896). Columbia University Health Services Library <http://www.medicalheritage.org/2013/06/images-from-the-library-85/>



Welcome to the August 2013 issue of the Gazette.

As ever, thanks to everyone who has contributed news, items and reports for this issue of the Gazette, particularly our student bursary recipients who have provided reports of the conferences they attended with SSHM's assistance.

Between September 4th -7th, Lisbon will host the 2013 European Association for the History of Medicine and Health conference. The Lisbon EAHMH will also provide the venue for the Society for Social History of Medicine's annual AGM, to which all members of the society are cordially invited (see the official notice and election nomination form on the back pages). Please do attend if you have a chance.

Katherine.

NEW CONSTITUTION

At the 2012 AGM the SSHM committee approved a new constitution which can be viewed online at <http://www.sshm.org/content/constitution>

LISBON

If you are in Lisbon in September and have time for more than the obligatory Gulbenkian visit, Lisbon offers some unusual medical history options... Our cover star resides in the lavish baroque interior of the **IGREJA DE SÃO ROQUE** which survived the 1755 earthquake that destroyed much of old Lisbon.

<http://www.golisbon.com/sight-seeing/sao-roque-church.html>. The **PAVILHÃO DE SEGURANÇA** ("security pavilion") Outsider Art Museum is housed in a panopticon dating from the

19th century and used for the supervision of the insane. The Museum holds 3,500 paintings, sketches and sculptures created by mentally ill patients, housed in 26 cells around a central courtyard.

http://www.lisbonexplorer.com/mod_p.html. The **PHARMACY MUSEUM** (Rua Marechal Saldanha, Lisbon 1249-069 - Portugal, Phone: +351 213 400 680) covers 5000 years of health and medical history, and has reconstructions of four pharmacies dating from the 18th to 20th centuries. <http://www.lisbon-tourism.com/en/lisbon-attractions/museums-and-galleries-in-lisbon/outsider-art-museum.html>. Next to the Museum, overlooking the Tagus river, the **RESTAURANTE PHARMACIA** is where waiters wear lab coats, starters are served in test tubes and cabinets full of pill bottles adorn the walls.

<http://www.spottedbylocals.com/lisbon/restaurant-pharmacia/>

MEETING REPORTS

DEINSTITUTIONALISATION AND AFTER: POST-WAR PSYCHIATRY IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Glasgow, 9-10 May 2013

On 9-10 May, the University of Strathclyde and the Centre for the Social History of Health and Healthcare, Glasgow, hosted a conference on 'Deinstitutionalisation and After: Post-war Psychiatry in Global Perspective'. The symposium was animated by a range of scholars from a variety of disciplines, who offered perspectives and research on four continents across the twentieth century.

The first day started with a session on 'The Psychiatric Hospital in the Age of Deinstitutionalisation'. Dr Allan Beveridge (Queen Margaret Hospital) opened the panel with an analysis of R.D. Laing's

early work and writings from Gartnavel Royal Hospital. Dr Vicky Long (Glasgow Caledonian University) offered an investigation on the implementation of deinstitutionalisation policies in Glasgow from the 1960s, compared to the wider Scottish and English context. Jennifer Walke (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine) presented a study on the evolving understandings of Therapeutic Community practices across the decades, from the 1940s, focusing on the work of Robert Hobson.

The second panel, 'Understanding Deinstitutionalisation: Theories, policies, and outcomes of reforms' began by a reflection on the historical relationship between deinstitutionalisation and consumer culture in the United States, offered by Dr John Burnham (Ohio State University). Frida Wilkström (University of Gothenburg) presented a study hypothesis on the transition of spaces of care in Sankt Lars Hospital in Lund, Sweden, and Pyrros Mangos (University of Athens) discussed the diagnosis of Borderline Personality Disorder in Greece, in terms of biopolitics, also in relation to the current economic crisis.

The panel 'Mental health care reform and the psychiatric profession' was opened by Dr Matteo Troilo's (University of Bologna) initial findings on the costs of psychiatric reforms in Italy in the twentieth century. Dr Nicholas Henckes (CERMES3) advanced a critique of French deinstitutionalization policies framed around 'the irony of success'. Finally, Dr Christof Beyer (Hannover Medical School) presented a study on the emergence of the Department of Psychiatry in Wunstorf, Germany, complicating the relationship between isolated 'islands of reform' and wider health care practices.

The last panel of the day, 'Community mental health care', began

with Dr Val Harrington's (University of Manchester) analysis of Salford Community Mental Health from the late 1940s to the mid 1970s, as an exemplary practice, where a number of practitioners across the decades have creatively devised strategies for implementing deinstitutionalization policies. Yolana Pringle (University of Oxford) then discussed the development of mental health care in early post-colonial Uganda, focusing on the attempts of the Department of Psychiatry to bring psychiatry 'closer to the people'. Dr Ebba Högström (Blekinge Technical Institute) concluded with an analysis of deinstitutionalization policies and their relationships to urban and architectural developments in Nacka, Sweden.

Day 2 opened with a panel on 'Therapeutic spaces and practices for children'. Papers by Prof John Stewart (Glasgow Caledonian University) and Dr Despo Kritsotaki (University of Strathclyde / University of Crete) examined 'Child Guidance' as an alternative to institutionalisation in post-war Britain and Greece respectively. While Stewart focused on the idea that any child could become maladjusted in a negative 'environment', Kritsotaki stressed tensions and divergences between children, parents, and experts.

The next panel focused on 'Radical movements'. Dr Alexander Dunst (University of Potsdam) examined the community newsletters of the Radical Therapy Movement in the United States, stressing that the movement was oppositional, rather than an alternative to institutional psychiatry. Elena Trivelli (Goldsmiths University) followed with a paper on Italian deinstitutionalisation movements. Looking in particular at the therapeutic community in Trieste, Trivelli highlighted some of the myths that have

developed around the Basaglia Law. Dr Cheryl McGeachan (University of Glasgow) then took us back to the United Kingdom and the experimental therapeutic spaces of R.D. Laing and Aaron Esterson.

The third panel of the day comprised of three papers from an interdisciplinary research project on 'Recovery-Oriented' mental health care in California. Dr Marcia Meldrum (UCLA) traced how families have organised themselves into mutual support groups and become more proactive in seeking legislative change. Dr Howard Padwa (UCLA) followed by drawing links between the rise of neoliberal social policy and the design and implementation of recovery-oriented services in Los Angeles. Dr Jack Friedman (University of Oklahoma) then discussed 'client' perspectives on recovery, risk, and the risks of recovery, and how these are increasingly linked to loss of benefits. The discussion raised the implacableness of the economics underlying mental health care, and the potential value of the term 'transinstitutionalisation'.

The final panel brought together a range of practitioners to consider recent developments. Roslyn Burge explained how the local community in Callan Park, Sydney, have fought to reinstitute institutionalisation at Rozelle Hospital and to ensure the site remains as a therapeutic space for the mentally ill. Dr Diane Purvey (Kwantlen Polytechnic University) and Christiana Wall (Simon Fraser University) then described their involvement in the creation of a series of online resources on deinstitutionalisation in Canada, including a community-informed mental health curriculum (www.historyofmadness.ca; www.historyinpractice.ca). Finally, Victor Willis (PARC, Toronto) highlighted some of the on-going challenges facing those

who have been 'decanted' into the community by deinstitutionalisation. The discussion brought up the unsatisfactory nature of much of the terminology.

The conference ended with a screening of 'The Inmates are Running the Asylum: Stories from MPA', which explores the history of the Vancouver Mental Patients Association through interviews with early members.

The participants expressed their gratitude to Dr Despo Kritsotaki for organising such a stimulating conference and to the University of Strathclyde for being generous hosts.

- Elena Trivelli (Goldsmiths University) & Yolana Pringle (University of Oxford)

INFERTILITY IN HISTORY, SCIENCE AND CULTURE CONFERENCE

University of Edinburgh, 3-5 July 2013

This three-day conference at the University of Edinburgh brought together scholars from different disciplines, cultures and continents to discuss infertility in history, science and culture. The diversity of the participants was reflected in the wide variety of papers, ranging from analysis of infertile bodies in Classical texts to the future of reproductive technology. Panels were arranged thematically, with each panel focusing on different aspects of the complicated questions that infertility generates across historical periods and societies. The first panel tackled issues around regulating infertility, with papers covering links between thin bodies and infertility in early modern England, the evolution of artificial insemination, and infertility's connection to venereal disease in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The second panel focused on the development of medical technologies and questions and included sociological approaches to the

subject as well as information about cutting edge research on artificial gametes. A panel focusing on 'The Body Politic' considered the state's role in encouraging and/or regulating fertility in fiction and in reality. Concepts of blame and responsibility were also discussed, as well as the questions that infertility stirs with regard to traditional family structures and gender identities. The impact of infertility on the individual was a particularly interesting panel and was explored through papers using both quantitative data and personal narrative approaches, effectively illustrating the interdisciplinary nature of the conference as a whole. Papers focusing on doctor-patient relationships were given on the last day of the conference, and issues of authority and reproductive rights presented the opportunity to examine these questions through the disciplines of psychology and demography. Panellists also presented on infertility's complicated relationship with social programmes such as adoption and popular attitudes toward delayed pregnancy and modern technologies such as oocyte cryopreservation.

Dr. Margaret Marsh (Rutgers University) gave a keynote speech entitled 'Infertility and Beyond: Writing the History of Reproductive Medicine of the 21st Century' that asked the important question 'what drives the development of reproductive technology?' and considered conflicts of cultural expectations and ambition of researchers. Dr. Marsh's use of the story of American IVF pioneer Dr. John Rock provided a fitting case study that touched on some of the larger issues highlighted throughout the conference.

Despite the diversity of papers and academic disciplines, the participants identified strong themes that ran throughout the panels and across historical periods. Questions about gender

relations, personal identity, concerns (historic and imagined) about populousness and national competition, blame and shame, medicalization, and the relationship between personal and public reproductive responsibilities were consistently raised with respect to continuity and change. Distinguished Guest Professor Naomi Pfeffer (SDS, University College London) effectively concluded the conference with a talk on 'Stratified Reproduction and Bioavailable Women in a Globalised Market for Infertility' that easily led to a round-up discussion identifying connections and provoking new questions for future enquiry. Professor Pfeffer raised issues of definition ('what, where, why infertility?') and the question of standpoints (personal, political, disciplinary, methodological) of scholars studying infertility.

In addition to the informative papers and rich discussion sessions, the participants also enjoyed a lovely conference dinner in the magnificent St. Trinian's Room at St. Leonard's Hall. The organisers and participants would like to thank the Society for the Social History of Medicine, the Wellcome Trust, and the University of Edinburgh and Cardiff University for their financial support. A forthcoming edited volume of the papers is currently being organised, and more information and podcasts of the papers given can be found on the conference website, available at <http://sites.cardiff.ac.uk/ihs/>. Special thanks to the convenors Dr. Gayle Davis and Dr. Tracey Loughran for their hard work in making the conference such a success.

- Marisa Benoit, D.Phil. student, University of Oxford

FOOD AND HOSPITALS: AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Brussels, Belgium (April 26-27, 2013)

This two-day conference was hosted at the University of Birmingham's Brussels Office, and gathered an international group of speakers, including postgraduate students, whose work touched on aspects of food and institutional medicine. Sponsorship came from the Wellcome Trust and the Society for the Social History of Medicine, and the conference was jointly organised by the History of Medicine Unit (MESH) at the University of Birmingham, and the FOST (food history) group at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel.

As one of the biennial conferences of the International Network for the History of Hospitals part of the motivation for the conference was to use food and feeding as a way to study the patient's experience within institutions – including orphanages, leprosariums and asylums as well as hospitals – in an attempt to contribute to a 'history from below'. With papers covering the 12th to the 20th centuries, and institutions from Portugal to the Punjab (via Persia and Jamaican plantations), the conference clearly demonstrated the surprising continuities and subtle changes in institutional feeding over centuries and across continents. It became obvious through the two days of talks that the study of neglected, quotidian activities reveals a great deal about the social, cultural and intellectual history of medicine, hospitals, and social relationships.

The conference started with papers on medieval topics; Véronique Pitchon (Strasbourg) on the Bimaristan, medieval Arabic hospitals, followed by Sue Edgington (Queen Mary) on the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem. Both highlighted the difficulties of finding and reading

sources from this period, but also gave extraordinary accounts of the complex and rich systems of food, feeding and healing present in medieval hospitals. Véronique also reversed the relationship between food and hospital, by pointing out that the 'rotting meat test' was used to pick a site for the Bimaristan, locating the institution where meat spoiled only slowly.

Ana Rita Rocha (Coimbra) and Fritz Dross (Erlangen-Nurnberg) followed with presentations on leprosariums in medieval Europe. Both these papers highlighted the economic and social importance of medical institutions; Ana pointed out that such large donations of bread and cereals were made in Portugal that lepers almost certainly sold or bartered the excess. Even high-status luxury goods, like spices, were present in the leprosarium, although some of these may also have been used in ointments and other interventions. In Nuremberg, Fritz argued, lepers formed a series of communities – judicial, economic, religious, housing – and the leprosarium was a site that generated revenue (through begging) and participated in local trade.

The next papers considered children in hospitals and institutions: Laurinda Abreu (Évora) discussed experiments in artificial feeding in late 18th-century Portuguese foundling hospitals (including the practice of feeding babies direct from goats!), while Sue Hawkins (Kingston) and Andrea Tanner (Fortnum & Mason Archives) gave a split paper on food in British children's hospitals, particularly Great Ormond Street; finally, Lawrence Weaver (Glasgow) walked us through changing ideas of hunger in nineteenth-century physiology. All three papers emphasised the socially contingent roles of food: the low expectation of survival for foundlings, the need for reward and ritual in children's hospitals, and the debates

over vitalism in physiology all in turn shaped feeding practices.

Allen Greico's (Harvard) Keynote on the second day was a welcome warning against presentism; 'eating well' is a very subjective experience, and although we might be delighted by the descriptions of the dietaries in hospitals, these were still foods for the sick, and sometimes cheap or peasant foods which may not have been as popular with their medieval or early modern audiences as they are with modern consumers. His talk also emphasised that the disconnect between medicine and food is a modern presupposition; food, condiments, and particularly alcoholic drink, all fitted into humoral healing systems, while cooking methods and sauces could be used to render foods appropriate for the sick.

In a later session, Alistair Ritch (Birmingham) followed the story of the medical use of alcohol through into the nineteenth century, showing how local cultures and the individual opinions of medical officers of health could affect whether or not beer was an acceptable provision for workhouse inmates.

The importance of local cultures was particularly present in papers by Ilaria Berti (Genova) and Shilpi Rajpal (Delhi), although their stories of Jamaican sugar cane plantations and Punjabi asylums also demonstrated how food and feeding could be sites of local resistance as well as colonial control. While asylum patients were at least sometimes capable of claiming their 'rights' in terms of rations, the importance of healthy (and fertile) workers on plantations could be used as a point of negotiation for better conditions, and familiar foodstuffs.

Barry Doyle (Huddersfield) pointed to the absence of studies of hospital food in the twentieth century, suggesting that this neglect is due to the emphasis on a

narrative of modernisation and scientific intervention, which sidelines issues of care and daily routine. While the proportion of budgets spent on food in early 20th-century France and Britain seemed closely comparable, French hospitals were more likely to maintain centralised and communal production sites, such as butchers and bakers. Following this, Johanna Conterio (Harvard) showed how Russian 'health camps' of the 1920s and '30s recognised the importance of balancing subjective patient experiences with nutritional research in the choice and design of healthy (often 'fattening') diets.

Peter Scholliers' (Vrije Universiteit Brussel) plenary was a whistlestop tour of the categories of inquiry we had all been using. The Places we'd discussed were clearly hugely variable, as were the People (not just patients, but also doctors, healers, visitors, traders), and of course the identity of the Foodstuffs shifted across boundaries, both physical and chronological. There is much still to explore at the next INHH meeting, in Dubrovnik in 2015!

- Vanessa Heggie (Birmingham)

'UNDER CONTROL?: ALCOHOL AND DRUG REGULATION, PAST AND PRESENT' London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, June 21st-23rd 2013

The regulation of alcohol and drugs is an issue of pressing contemporary relevance, but one in which history plays a critical role. The peculiar nature of alcohol licensing laws, the hierarchical regulation of illicit substances, the geopolitical trauma of the 'war on drugs', and the myths of transgression and transcendence associated with intoxicants all bear the mark of historical influence. The Under Control? conference, held at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

in June, brought together an array of international scholars to explore historical perspectives on contemporary attitudes, laws and behaviours. It also created a forum for research on different drugs to be shared – so that, for instance, alcohol was considered as just one intoxicating substance among many (albeit one which, for its own historical reasons, is legal).

The conference took place over three days and included more than eighty papers delivered by speakers from Europe, the Americas and Asia. Keynote papers by Professors Paul Gootenberg (Stony Brook University), James Simpson (Carlos III University) and Virginia Berridge (LSHTM) covered the development of the South American cocaine trade, the economic history of wine production and the possible future for drug and alcohol regulation in the UK. There were also a number of fringe events, including a ‘practical’ introduction to the history of ether drinking (the ‘practical’ element involved a tasting of etherised cocktails!) and the recreation of a Band of Hope temperance meeting, which brought to life the experience of temperance campaigning as well as highlighting just how pervasive and widespread the activities of temperance groups were in Victorian England.

The conference was organised by themed panels, which included sessions on ‘colonial and postcolonial histories’, ‘the politics of drink in Britain’, ‘drink, drugs and citizenship’, ‘representations of addiction’ and ‘moderating risk’. Some panels, such as ‘policing and surveillance’ spanned quite wide historical ranges, allowing for comparison to be made across time. Others, such as ‘drinking in the home’ brought together scholars working in similar areas of contemporary social research. The atmosphere throughout was lively, but supportive: many participants

commented that they were simply happy to discover so many other scholars working in what they thought was an obscure and *recherché* field – isolated as drug and alcohol researchers often are within their home institutions.

Overall, the conference highlighted a range of key analytical, methodological and conceptual questions. How can historical knowledge inform current policymaking in these areas? Is the discursive distinction between ‘alcohol’, ‘tobacco’ and ‘other drugs’ either meaningful or helpful? Do recent moves towards biomedical constructions of dependency tell the whole story, or does social and historical research still have an important role to play? It is to be hoped that the conference not only sketched out some responses to these kinds of problems, but also helped develop the international scholarly networks that will be needed to approach such issues from a global perspective.

Those interested in the conference proceedings can find a selection of conference-related tweets on the website (<http://undercontrol2013.wordpress.com>) The Film Exchange on Alcohol and Drugs were also in attendance, and videos from the conference will be available on their website soon (<http://www.fead.org.uk>). The conference was supported by the Alcohol and Drugs History Society; Alcohol Research UK; the Society for the Social History of Medicine; Bowling Green State University; and the Faculty of Applied Health Sciences at Brock University.

- *Dr James Nicholls, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine / Alcohol Research UK*

NAVAL EXPERTISE AND THE MAKING OF THE MODERN WORLD (part 1).

10 - 11 May 2013 University of Oxford.

On the 10-11 May, 2013, sixty presenters and delegates from around the globe assembled at Wolfson College, University of Oxford, to attend "Naval Expertise and the Making of the Modern World." The conference was organised by Richard Biddle, Erica Charters, Timothy McEvoy, Elise Smith and Evan Wilson, and emerged from the Wellcome-Trust funded project grant, 'From Sail to Steam: Health, Medicine and the Victorian Navy', awarded to the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine at the University of Oxford, under the direction of Mark Harrison. Funding for the conference was provided by The Hudson Trust, University of Oxford; Wolfson College, University of Oxford; The Society for Military History; The Society for the Social History of Medicine; Wellcome Trust.

This conference was designed to show the intersection of naval history with historical developments in other fields, and to provide a venue for scholarship not traditionally featured in naval or maritime history meetings. Panels were selected to emphasise the idea that modern navies have not only pursued military aims, but have also encouraged the formation of other areas of expertise, whether medical, technological, or bureaucratic.

The conference opened with a keynote address by Eric H. Ash, Professor of History at Wayne State, which provided a broad overview of 'The Origins of Naval Expertise' in the early modern era. While the term 'expertise' did not emerge until the nineteenth century, Ash argued that a mastery of specialised knowledge or skills, deriving either from education or experience, have long contributed to naval policy, and have bolstered claims to

authority on naval matters throughout the period covered by the conference.

The first day's panels dealt with a variety of topics, including the creation and development of maritime insurance in Europe, and the myriad ways in which scientific and medical knowledge were created and courted by navies around the world. On the second day, panels ranged from issues surrounding the training of naval officers in various national contexts, to those dealing with recruitment and labour in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, to the specialised challenges faced by the Japanese Navy and its Empire, to the technologies developed by naval forces from the American Civil War onwards.

The conference closed with a round-table discussion featuring short reflections and a question and answer period focusing on the notion of 'naval expertise', led by a panel of distinguished historians: Eric H. Ash (Wayne State), Mark Harrison (Oxford), Maria Fusaro (Exeter), and N.A.M. Rodger (Oxford). The panellists offered their perspective on the how the ideas of authority and expertise were represented throughout the conference, and how they related to naval history more broadly, as well as to global and imperial history, the history of science and medicine, and to the history of ideas.

The Society of Military History offered a prize of a free membership for the best student paper delivered at the conference, which was awarded to AnnaSara Hammar for her paper entitled, "Swedish Naval Officers during the Great Nordic War."

- *Elise Smith, Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, Oxford*

NAVAL EXPERTISE AND THE MAKING OF THE MODERN WORLD (part 2).

The conference was certainly a great experience for me, a Danish Masters student. The two day conference was kicked off by the Keynote-speaker, Professor Eric H. Ash, who gave his view on which qualifications could characterize an expert. The expert should:

- Possess or control a body of specialised knowledge, not readily available.
- Have considerable and repeated personal experience in learning and wielding that knowledge.
- Have a deep, theoretical understanding of the knowledge in question.
- Be distinguishable from common artisans or practitioners.
- Have public recognition and acknowledgement understood in a social context.

With these definitions in mind, the first panel of speakers gave examples of how marine insurance was of key importance to the development of maritime trade. Adrian Leonard (Cambridge) showed that as the insurance market grew, uncertainty was converted into a calculated risk, which reduced insurance prices. Sabine Go (Amsterdam) examined how the rich Amsterdam merchants as underwriters shaped the insurance-market and Guy Chet (North Texas) followed this by pointing to underwriters as partakers in state-building.

After lunch Seth. S. LeJacq (Johns Hopkins) argued that men in the navy took part in the articulation and social construction of society's view on homosexuality. Stephen Sneiders (Utrecht) wrestled with Eric Ash's definition of expertise as he showed that a number of Dutch naval surgeons actually mistrusted theoretical knowledge and emphasized the

importance of empirical observations and open-mindedness towards local medical traditions. Katherine Foxhall (KCL) suggested that scurvy was an everyday medical experience in the early modern period. This certainly was new to me!

The last panel of Day 1 concentrated on relations between science, the navy and the state. Jessica Ratcliff revealed how British naval officers became scientific practitioners, encouraged by the Admiralty to record, describe and collect data, which later was used by scientists at home. João Rangel de Almeida (Max Planck Institute) discussed the setting up of quarantine regulations in the Mediterranean, and Duncan Redford (National Museum of the Royal Navy) showed how a large naval building project (the Forth-Clyde Ship Canal), was seen and used for different agendas.

Saturday morning began with papers on Recruitment, Labour and Maritime Expertise. Don Leggett (Kent) explained how naval architects in the nineteenth century successfully managed to expand their influence and be recognized as legitimate authorities. Oliver Walton (Duisburg-Essen) examined the introduction of Engineer Officers in the Royal Navy and the problems that derived from this. Jeremiah Dancy turned attention away from officers and focused on men from the lower decks as he considered the biggest problem for the fleets of the eighteenth century: the manning of warships.

After lunch the subject was "Japanese naval expertise" and Ryoo Kyo-Ryul (Korea Maritime university) outlined the establishment of the naval port of Jinhae on the southern coast of Korea after 1905. Koji Ozaki (Otemae) explained how, after the Meiji Restoration in 1868, the Japanese establishment embraced and adopted western medical knowledge so

thoroughly that traditional Japanese medicine was lost. Hiroshi Nunokawa (Hiroshima) showed how the well-established military medical system influenced the forming of the public health system in the modern Japanese state.

The next papers examined the education and careers of Naval Officers in the long 18th century. Jakob Seerup (Royal Danish Naval Museum) explained how lack of war made it necessary for officers in the Royal Danish Navy to take an alternative approach to advancement: education! Anna Sara Hammar (Umeå) described the evolution of the Swedish fleet in the 17th and 18th century and dwelled on the expectations and responsibilities society put on a naval officer. Finally, Evan Wilson (Oxford) also questioned expertise as a result of theoretical learning, when he showed that Royal Navy officers mainly saw advancement through merit and practical approach, rather than attending the Royal Naval Academy.

Navies and Technology was the subject for the last papers and here Elizabeth Bruton (Leeds) outlined the cooperative relationship between the Maconi-compagny and the Royal Navy. Kristine Harper (Florida State) unfolded a fantastic story about attempts to control the weather as a strategic tool during the cold war and finally Robert Gudmestad (Colorado State) gave an interesting account of the development of river gunboats during the American civil war

To conclude, Eric Ash initiated a roundtable debate, reflecting on the winners and loser of debates over expertise and advocating for more knowledge on the losers. He then pinpointed some issues general over time, namely: How do you obtain expertise and how does transfer of expertise work from country to country? Maria Fusaro found it

refreshing to see papers debating issues from a wide arch in time emphasising the relevance of naval history, because naval records are good sources for the study of social behavior. N.A.M. Rodger emphasised that expertise has to be seen in a social context. Jakob Seerup expressed a hope to see future maritime conferences with a more international perspective as this would enable interesting comparisons and connections.

I had a most enjoyable conference.
- Asger Nørlund Christensen. MA-student.
Univercity of Århus, Denmark.

SSHM SPONSORED EVENTS

SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE 2014 CONFERENCE: DISEASE, HEALTH, AND THE STATE

Oxford 10-12 July 2014

**The Centre for Health, Medicine and
Society: Past and Present, Oxford
Brookes University and the Wellcome
Unit for the History of Medicine,
University of Oxford**

Website: www.sshm2014.org

The Society for the Social History of Medicine hosts a major, biennial, international, and interdisciplinary conference. In 2014 it will explore the relationships between health, disease, and the state. Responses to disease and concerns about health contributed to the development of the state, yet disease and medicine have also challenged and disrupted state authority. The biennial conference is not exclusive in terms of its theme, and reflects the broad diversity of the discipline of the social history of medicine.

Call for Papers

Proposals that consider all topics relevant to the history of medicine broadly conceived are invited, but the 2014 committee encourages proposals for papers, sessions, and round-tables that examine, challenge, and refine the history of disease, health and the state. Suggested themes include local and global understandings of health, medicine, and governance; the consolidation, breakdown, or absence of state power in the midst of health and medical crises; and the experience of health and medical bureaucracies in the past. From discussions on the health of the body politic, the role of public health in imperial governance, the nature of military medicine, environmental regulations, to socialized medicine, we welcome approaches from a variety of disciplines and time periods. However, submissions are not restricted to any area of study, and the committee welcomes proposals on a range of subjects relevant to the history of medicine, from the history of health and disease to the history of medical care.

The committee encourages proposals advancing innovative thinking based on new research. Paper submissions should include a 250-word abstract and a short CV. Panel submissions should include three papers (each with a 250-word abstract and short CV), a chair, and a 100-word panel abstract. Round-table submissions should include the names of four participants (each with a short CV), a chair, and a 500-word abstract.

Submissions should be sent to:

sshm2014@wuhmo.ox.ac.uk.

Call closes: 1 January 2014

Call for Posters

Proposals are invited for a special Poster

Exhibit on the conference theme to be held on the second day of the conference. The exhibit will provide participants with an opportunity to showcase their research in a format that is interactive and collegial. It offers an alternative for those eager to share their work through one-on-one discussion, is especially useful for work-in-progress, and may be particularly appropriate for projects where visual or material evidence represents a central component. An award will be given to the best poster displayed at the conference.

Poster proposals can complement paper and panel submissions. However, poster submissions that describe novel work not presented elsewhere in the conference are strongly encouraged. Accepted participants will be expected to stand by their poster during the two coffee breaks on the Poster Exhibit day. Poster submissions should include a 250-word abstract and a short CV. The committee encourages, but does not require, the inclusion of a simple visual mock-up of the poster in PDF format. Submissions should be marked as 'Poster submission' and sent to: sshm2014@wuhmo.ox.ac.uk. Please see www.sshm2014.org for more details. Call closes: 1 January 2014

For more details and advice on submissions, please visit:

www.sshm2014.org.

Conference Organizers: Dr Katherine Watson, Dr Erica Charters
(kwatson@brookes.ac.uk,
erica.charters@history.ox.ac.uk)

**'THE PATHS OF MEDICAL
UN/ORTHODOXY? COLONIAL LATIN
AMERICA AND ITS WORLD':
INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM**
School of Modern Languages, Queen's
University Belfast, Northern Ireland, 8-9
November, 2013

This colloquium will comprise seventeen papers focusing on the different processes by which individuals and ideas impacted on the promotion, defence, criticism, or prohibition of medical practices in early modern Latin America and the tensions lying therein. David Wootton has argued that histories of progress are 'written on the assumption that there is a logic of discovery' when in fact it may be more illuminating to discuss 'delay', 'non-events', 'underdetermination' and examples of where knowledge and therapy do not always go 'hand in hand' (*Bad Medicine*, 2007). Such a statement will lead us to consider those individuals and practices that existed between and alongside the recognised tales of success that have not received the same amount of scholarly attention and will serve to deepen our understanding of the intricacies of medical science and its systems in early modern Latin America and the Caribbean, and explore the contexts for establishing medical practices as well as the means by which local as well as international approval or censure was sought and given.

Speakers: Dr Miruna Achim; Dr Hugh Glenn Cagle; Dr Fiona Clark; Dr Matthew Crawford; Dr Martha Few; Dr Marcelo Figueroa; Dr Pablo Gómez; Dr Ryan Kshanipour; Dr Adrian López-Denis; Prof. Linda Newson; Dr Mauricio Nieto; Dr Yari Pérez Marín; Dr Paul Ramírez; Dr Andrew Redden; Dr Zeb Tortorici; Dr Adam Warren; Keynote speaker: Prof.

David Gentilcore; Discussant: Dr Paulo Drinot.

For further details, including registration, contact Dr Fiona Clark (f.clark@qub.ac.uk) or go to

<http://www.qub.ac.uk/schools/SchoolofModernLanguages>.

Registration deadline: 18 October 2013.

This event has also been sponsored by the Wellcome Trust.



SSH M BOOK SERIES

Pickering and Chatto have announced the publication of the next four titles in the SSHM/Pickering and Chatto series:

- Lynne Fallwell, *Modern German Midwifery, 1885–1960* (August)
- Janet Greenlees and Linda Bryder (eds), *Western Maternity and Medicine, 1880–1990* (September)
- Alexander von Schwerin, Heiko Stoff and Bettina Wahrig (eds) *Biologics, A History of Agents Made From Living Organisms in the Twentieth Century* (October)
- Rosemary Wall, *Bacteria in Britain, 1880–1939* (October)

SSH M members can get 25% off any title by using a discount code, valid until November 30th 2013. Code: SSHM1113

In addition, Pickering and Chatto have set up a monograph offer for the first 10 books in our SSHM series so that people (including librarians) can buy the first ten books as a set at significant discount.

Link: www.pickeringchatto.com/sshm10, and to the promotions page which has the price details:

<http://www.pickeringchatto.com/promotions>

The bulk offer provides a saving of £100/\$150 compared to buying the books individually.



CALLS FOR PAPERS

NEW DIRECTIONS – GENDER, SEX AND SEXUALITY IN 20TH CENTURY BRITISH HISTORY

Tuesday 8 April 2014, University College London

With a keynote address by Professor Laura Doan, University of Manchester

Call for Papers

This one day workshop looks to bring together scholars, at any stage of their career and working on any aspect of gender, sex and sexuality in 20th century Britain, and to provide a forum for both the presentation of new work and the beginning of a dialogue about the past, present and future of the field.

The workshop addresses the field at a critical juncture in its development. The decades since the publication of Jeffrey Weeks' *Sex, politics and society* (1981) have seen histories of gender, sex and sexuality become increasingly central to historians' understanding of 20th century Britain. There has been a corresponding march through the institutions: no longer regarded as involved in a fringe pursuit, scholars of gender, sex and sexuality have found homes in departments; non-specialist periodicals have watched and sponsored new research with interest; and the UK's major presses have published groundbreaking work, exemplified by the inauguration of Palgrave Macmillan's 'Gender and Sexualities in History' series in 2009.

Alongside this professional maturation, events in wider society have demonstrated the continued power of ideas about gender, sex and sexuality to shape popular understandings of British history. Indeed, the recent past, whether as a dark age of intolerance or, conversely, a golden age of "family values," has loomed heavily in debates about equal marriage, the Savile affair and the "sexualisation" of childhood. The voices of historians have been present in some of these debates. Yet in others they have been largely absent, even when scholars from other disciplines – sociology, education, gender studies, science and medicine – have been prominent.

The workshop therefore asks participants to consider "where have we got to, and where do we go from here?" What contributions have we made, through British examples, to understandings of gender, sex and sexuality in history? What contributions have we made, through a focus on of gender, sex and sexuality, to understandings of 20th century British history? Finally, what contributions have we made to understandings of gender, sex and sexuality in Britain outside our profession, both in other disciplines and, importantly, the wider public conversation? And in all three cases, what contributions, in new and ongoing work, might we make in the future?

To help address these questions, the workshop organisers welcome proposals for papers presenting new work on any aspect of gender, sex or sexuality in twentieth century British history as well as those that reflexively engage with the past, present or future of the field. The organisers particularly welcome papers looking at non-marginal experiences, as well as those looking to challenge marginal/non-marginal distinctions

altogether. We are also especially interested in contributions from postgraduate and early career scholars.

If you are interested in presenting a paper at the workshop, please email a short proposal (max. 300 words) and CV or short bio to newdirections2014@gmail.com

Deadline: 1st September 2013.

If you would like to discuss possible topics before submitting a proposal, please get in touch at the same address. Registration details for non-speakers will be publicised later in 2013 at

<http://newdirections2014.wordpress.com>

Kevin Guyan and Ben Mechen, UCL History (organisers)

SCIENTIAE 2014

University of Vienna, 23-25 April 2014

Keynote Speakers: Thomas Wallnig (University of Vienna) and Howard Hotson (University of Oxford)

CALL FOR PAPERS

Deadline for all abstracts: 15 October 2013

Paper and panel proposals are invited for Scientiae 2014, the third annual conference on the emergent knowledge practices of the early modern period (ca. 1450-1750). The conference will take place on the 23-25 April 2014 at the University of Vienna in Austria, building upon the success of [Scientiae 2012](#) (Simon Fraser University) and [Scientiae 2013](#) (Warwick), each of which brought together more than 100 scholars from around the world.

The premise of this conference is that knowledge during the period of the Scientific Revolution was inherently interdisciplinary, involving complex

mixtures of practices and objects which had yet to be separated into their modern “scientific” hierarchies. Our approach, subsequently, needs to be equally wide-ranging, involving Biblical exegesis, art theory, logic, and literary humanism; as well as natural philosophy, alchemy, occult practices, and trade knowledge.

Abstracts for individual papers of 25 minutes should be between 250 and 350 words in length. For panel sessions of 1 hour and 45 minutes, a list of speakers (with affiliations), as well as a 500-word abstract, is required. Roundtable discussions or other formats may be accepted at the discretion of the organizing committee. All applicants are also required to submit a brief biography of 150 words or less. Abstracts must be submitted through our [online submission form](#).

The 2014 conference will be held in the Juridicum at the University of Vienna, a modern conference building which is part of the ancient University of Vienna, founded in 1365. The conference will take place in the historic city centre of one of Europe’s most beautiful capitals, easy to reach by plane and train.

For further information including themes see the website: <http://scientiae.co.uk>
Conference convenor, Vittoria Feola (vittoria.feola@meduniwien.ac.at).

DEVOURING: FOOD, DRINK AND THE WRITTEN WORD, 1800-1945.

Saturday 8 March 2014, Warwick, UK.

Call for Papers

This one day interdisciplinary conference will explore the place of food, drink and acts of consumption within the textual culture of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The years 1800-1945 are marked by food adulteration scandals, the growth of

the temperance movement, and significant reforms in the regulation and legislation of food standards, as well as the influence of the colonies on British cuisine and a relationship with food and drink made increasingly complex by wartime paucity and rationing.

These changes are both precipitated and responded to in a vast array of textual forms, including periodicals, the press, recipe books, household management manuals, propaganda, literature and poetry. This conference will therefore engage with the intersections of food/drink cultures and the written word.

We are seeking papers which explore how food and drink were written, experienced and imagined during the period: as a commodity, a luxury item, a source of poison or nutrition, in its abundance or in short supply.

We hope to attract all researchers who have an interest in the culinary cultures of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including those working in the histories of medicine, art and food, as well as anthropologists, historians of the nineteenth century and war years, and those working in literary studies.

By bringing together scholars from many disciplines, we hope to provide a space in which to open up dialogue about nineteenth and early twentieth century narratives of eating, drinking, consuming, and their worth, and to provide a timely examination of our relationship with food and drink at a moment when economic and ecological pressures herald a re-appropriation of the values of wartime thrift and Victorian domestic economy.

Possible topics might include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Representations of food and drink in specific texts and their wider implications.
- Cultures of eating, drinking and cooking.
- Social histories of food and drink.
- The uses of food and drink in the articulation (or challenging) of community, nation or empire.
- Food or drink as metaphor/trope/structural device.
- The relationship(s) between reading and eating or drinking.
- The role of food and drink in cultural constructions of domestic space.
- Perspectives from 'fat studies'/'fat feminism'.
- Gendered practices of food and drink consumption.
- Food and drink in medical/psychiatric discourse: alcoholism, eating disorders, compulsive behaviour.
- Recipe books, household management manuals and aspirational food.
- The narrating of gluttony or hunger.

Applicants should note that papers may also be considered for inclusion in a possible publication resulting from the conference.

Abstracts of no more than 300 words, accompanied by a brief biographical note of no more than 100 words, should be sent to devouring2014@gmail.com

Deadline: 31st October 2013.

Conference organisers: Mary Addyman, Laura Wood and Christopher Yiannitsaros (University of Warwick).

QUARANTINE: HISTORY, HERITAGE, PLACE

The Quarantine Station, Sydney, Australia

14-16 August 2014

An international conference convened by historians, archaeologists and heritage scholars at the University of Sydney,

Website:

<http://sydney.edu.au/arts/research/quarantine/conferences/index.shtml>

Call for Papers

The practice of quarantine has always been grounded in contested locations. The history and heritage of quarantine stations and places of isolation the world over remain in these landscapes, as built environments and in artefacts. In this way, sites of segregation have been both enduring and ephemeral. These vestiges intersect in powerful ways with memory and history, but what is being invoked? Who - or what - were the actors bound up by quarantine regulations? How can the material, documentary, legislative and spatial heritage of quarantine help us untangle narratives of global movement that were interrupted by incarceration?

Encompassing people and pathogens, vectors and vessels, flora and fauna, this conference seeks new interpretations of the place of quarantine. Moving in scale from intimate marks made by internees to multi-site or cross-regional comparisons, we seek to bring together maritime histories of quarantine with analyses of the inland islands of

terrestrial quarantine. Above all, we hope to prompt surprising and productive conversations between archaeologists, historians, cultural and human geographers, and heritage scholars.

This international conference builds from a large multidisciplinary investigation of more than 1,000 sandstone inscriptions that cover the stunning Quarantine Station in Sydney, Australia. This unique site will form our venue for the conference, inspiring themes that are both local and global: mark-making, isolation, identity, and place. We invite abstracts from historians, geographers, heritage scholars and archaeologists for papers on:



- * place-making and place-marking
- * quarantine and dark tourism
- * graffiti and incarceration
- * shrine creation in places of isolation
- * heritage, materiality and immateriality
- * traces and spaces of disease
- * landscapes of quarantine.

Deadline: 16 September 2013

University of Sydney Organizing Committee: Alison Bashford, Annie Clarke, Ursula Frederick, Peter Hobbins.

Please send 300 word abstract + short CV for consideration to:

peter.hobbins@sydney.edu.au

Image: John Henry Harvey, North Head Quarantine Station (c.1880-1938), Courtesy State Library of Victoria Accession No. H91.300/687. Link to digitised item: <http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/47744>

THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF SEAFARERS

**Maritime Historical Studies Centre,
University of Hull,
30 January-1 February 2014.**

Call for Papers

We welcome proposals for this international conference on the health and welfare of seafarers.

In the past, the welfare needs of seagoing workers were commonly regarded as being distinctive. In the preamble of the Maritime Labour Convention of 2006 they are still described as 'special'. What these needs were or might be, how they have been and are perceived, how they have been met, by whom, and with what results are all profitable areas for discussion. The conference seeks to bring historians together with current practitioners and stakeholders to explore issues of common interest, not least the historical antecedents and contexts of current welfare issues and provision.

We are keen to adopt broad definitions of health and welfare, including, but not limited to, physical, emotional, social, financial and religious aspects. Contributions might consider experiences afloat and ashore, among all people who work at sea or who depend upon them. International and interdisciplinary proposals are particularly welcome, as are those from postgraduate researchers.

Paper Proposals

Papers of 25-30 minutes are invited. Please email a short proposal (max. 300 words) and CV or short biography to [Dr Richard Gorski \(r.c.gorski@hull.ac.uk\)](mailto:r.c.gorski@hull.ac.uk) by **1 September 2013**.

Poster Proposals

As well as a traditional Call for Papers, proposals are invited for a Poster Session on the themes of the conference. Posters are particularly suited to showcasing early stage research in an informal and interactive format.

Please submit a brief poster proposal (max. 150 words) and CV or short biography to Dr Richard Gorski (r.c.gorski@hull.ac.uk) by **1 September 2013**.

If you would like to discuss possible topics before submitting a proposal, please get in touch at the contact address. Registration details for non-speakers will be publicised later in 2013.

MORTAL HISTORIES: DEATH IN MASS CULTURE

10th International Conference on Grief and Bereavement in Contemporary Society

The University of Hong Kong, 11-14 June 2014.

Today, images of death and dying pervade the mass media and popular culture. Smart technologies have brought a new proximity to the death of those we do not know. At the same time, death has become increasingly institutionalized and hidden from view. Mortal Histories explores the prehistory of this divergence and the simultaneous familiarity with and estrangement from death in the modern world. The symposium (part of the 10th International Conference on Grief and Bereavement in Contemporary Society) considers the history of 'death' and 'dying' in relation to the emergence of industrialization, nationalism, mass culture, urbanization, total war, and empire. Engaging with recent cross-disciplinary work in history, cultural

studies, sociology and anthropology, the workshop tracks shifting attitudes towards death and dying through the modern period to the present, with a particular focus on the socio-cultural and political forces that have shaped our understanding of death. Attention is also paid to the material culture of death in modernity.

We welcome papers of no more than 20 minutes by those working in history, anthropology, cultural studies, art, literature, medicine, music, socio-legal studies, social policy, sociology, philosophy, psychology, and religious studies. We are particularly interested in comparative approaches and welcome contributions that deal with non-Western settings, for example, burial practices in colonial contexts and metropolitan-indigenous interactions. Possible themes include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Death and the public sphere
- Nation-building and memorial practices
- Industrialization and death
- Death in the city
- Colonialism and death
- Execution and the state
- Places of memory
- Epidemics and mortality
- Death and medicalization
- Crime and violent death
- Death in mass culture
- Work and death
- Histories of the funeral home
- Burial, cremation, and body disposal
- Hospitals and hospices
- The 'aura' of death
- Euthanasia, assisted death, and suicide
- Death, the Internet, and social media
- Technology and the afterlife
- Mortality and art
- Fictions of death
- Death and film

Submission of abstract is online via the conference website at:
<http://www.socsc.hku.hk/icgb2014/abstract.html>

The deadline for abstract submission is 30 September 2013.

Notification of acceptance by 30 November 2013. For further enquires about the Mortal Histories Theme, please contact Ms. Maria Sin at The Centre for the Humanities and Medicine, HKU: contact_chm@hku.hk.

**AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
VIRAL IMAGINARIES: INFECTIOUS
DISEASE AND SOCIETY IN CHINA
5 - 6 December 2013**

**Centre for the Humanities and Medicine,
The University of Hong Kong**

China is often represented in the West as a 'hot spot' in the 'battle' against emerging infectious diseases. Outbreaks of Avian Influenza in 1997 and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2002/3 drew the world's attention to the region's vulnerabilities. International public health reports and scientific publications, newspaper articles, fictional accounts, and the movies, invariably depict China as the 'frontline': a place where disease thrives, and where social, political, and economic forces are drivers of an imminent global pandemic.

Viral Imaginaries seeks to challenge these stereotypes by asking: How do the storylines, images, and identities of infectious diseases differ in China and the West? What are the consequences for global health of these differences? How are biomedicine and public health intertwined in China with issues of social order and identity? And to what extent has an increasingly globalized world,

characterized by social media, transformed the ways in which local disease events are understood and responded to?

The conference will bring together scholars from a wide range of disciplines, including the history of health, cultural and media studies, comparative literature, anthropology, and political science, to reconsider the critical role that infectious diseases have played in the constitution of – and contestation over – national imaginaries. The aim is to explore disease as a ‘viral’ phenomenon; that is, in relation to diffusions of information, ideas, and affects, through socio-cultural networks. The focus is on the circulation of discourses of health and disease, and on representations of infectious threats as a ‘grammar of difference’ in the formation of regional, national, and transnational identities. *Viral Imaginaries* thus aims to furnish a platform for exploring the multi-dimensionality of current and future epidemics.

The scope of the conference is chiefly on the period after the establishment of the People’s Republic of China in 1949, with particular emphasis on the decades after 1980, which witnessed China’s ‘liberalization’ and the emergence, globally, of many novel infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. However, attention is also paid to the historical contexts provided by earlier disease outbreaks. A key emphasis is on how contemporary ‘viral’ imaginaries recuperate and rework earlier Western anxieties about China as the ‘sick man’ of Asia – and, reciprocally, on how they articulate Chinese anxieties about ‘Western’-driven disease. *Viral Imaginaries* thus seeks to promote fresh thinking about disease emergence from a comparative China-West perspective, bringing much-needed social, cultural, and historical perspectives to research on

communicable disease.

The proceedings of the conference are planned to be published. Individual and/or panel proposals (3–4 papers) are invited. Please submit an abstract (no more than 300 words) and a short bio with contact information to the conference secretariat at contact_chm@hku.hk. Deadline for submissions is Monday 30 September 2013. We hope to notify participants by Monday 14 October 2013.

*Some travel assistance may be available for accepted papers. * The Conference is supported by the Hsu Long-sing Research Fund through the Faculty of Arts at HKU.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS

**MAKING LOVE, MAKING GENDER,
MAKING BABIES IN THE 1950S, 1960S
AND 1970S**
6-7 September 2014, CRASSH, Alison
Richard Building West Rd, Cambridge

By the end of the twentieth century, a combination of profound social changes and major techno-scientific innovations had reorganized 'the sexual field' into three separate systems. The early twentieth century distinction between sexual pleasure and reproduction was supplemented by one between biological 'sex' and social 'gender', in which the figures of 'the transsexual' and 'transgender' were central, with the category of 'gender' eventually peeling off to have an entirely different historical destiny. While the phrase 'Sexual Revolution' once evoked changes in sexual mores and

contraceptive practices of the 1960s and after, this 'revolution' may have been part of a larger reconfiguration of the pleasure-, gender- and reproductive-systems - the last of which became an autonomous medical industry assisting reproduction by the end of the century. This conference will allow a comparison of the political and ethical debates over medical and cultural innovations in 'sex', 'gender' and 'reproduction' over the period 1950-1970.

For further details, including online registration and programme, visit <http://www.crassh.cam.ac.uk/events/2080/>

Supported by Generation to Reproduction and the Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities.

MEDICAL HUMANITIES PG SKILLS WORKSHOP

Queen's University Belfast, 7 November 2013.

This one-day workshop organised by the School of Modern Languages is open to MA and Doctoral research students who are interested in or are currently pursuing research in the medical humanities in the UK and Ireland. It brings together a broad range of specialists across different subject areas and institutions who will provide their own personal insights into the opportunities and resources available to students interested in the Medical Humanities across history and literature and ranging from the 17th - 21st centuries, as well as a focus on the development of a range of skills essential for postgraduate development.

The day will begin with a plenary introduction to the resources of the Wellcome Library (Dr Elma Brenner) and opportunities in US libraries and archives (Dr Yari Pérez Marín). The afternoon will

comprise four individual strands - Spanish, French, English, and History, focusing on skills such as: conducting archival research; reading early modern documents; digitisation; ethics; medicine and literature. Speakers include: Dr Miruna Achim; Dr Marcelo Figueroa; Dr Mauricio Nieto; Prof. Andrew Carpenter; Dr Vike Plock; Dr Steven Wilson; Dr Larry Duffy; Dr Sean Lucey; and Dr Ciara Breathnach.

There is no attendance fee but registration is required.

For further details contact Ms. Robyn Atcheson (ratcheson01@qub.ac.uk) and see <http://www.qub.ac.uk/schools/SchoolofModernLanguages> for a full workshop programme.

Deadline for registration 18 October 2013

WORKSHOP: THE MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR IN EUROPE, 17th-18th October, 2013 Centre for Medical Humanities, University of Leeds, UK.

The medical history of the First World War has often been written within national parameters. As Leo van Bergen has pointed out, this has led to a skewing of perspective in the medical historiography as 'More has been published about the British and their Great War than about the French, Belgians or Germans.' (*Before My Helpless Sight*, 2009, 28-9). Van Bergen's own work is among the few to have attempted to tackle the medical history of the war in terms of the recent trend towards transnational history in First World War studies.

This workshop aims to begin to fill this gap in the historiography of the First World War. By bringing together scholars working on aspects of medical history and

the war across Europe, it presents an opportunity to explore transnational relationships within medical history of the period, as well as develop deeper comparative understandings of national histories. It is intended that the workshop will lay the foundations for a network of researchers examining a range of topics relating to the history of medicine and warfare across Europe. These may include, but are not limited to, developments in the treatment of wounds and disease; the role and status of medical services, both military and voluntary; the gendering of medical care in wartime and questions of women's service; cultural representations of disease, wounding and medical care; the impact of war on civilian medical care; civil and military sanitation; and disability, rehabilitation and long-term medical care.

The workshop will run for a day and a half and will be co-hosted by the Centre for Medical Humanities and the Brotherton Library Special Collections at the University of Leeds. It will include presentations from scholars from across Europe and North America on their current research in the field, as well as a session designed to introduce scholars to the archival resources available in Leeds, including the Liddle Collection, a renowned collection of papers and artefacts relating to Britain and the war, the Bamji Collection of books and material relating both to medico-military history and the holdings of the Museum of the History of Science, Technology and Medicine and the Thackray Museum.

For full details including programme and registration details see:

<http://arts.leeds.ac.uk/medicineww1/>

For enquiries contact: Dr Jessica Meyer,
School of History, University

of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT
Email: j.k.meyer@leeds.ac.uk

GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AWARDS

SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE STUDENT BURSARIES

SSH M offers bursaries for bona fide students to assist them in meeting the financial costs of attending the Society's own and relevant other conferences, up to a maximum of one per student per calendar year. The maximum value of the bursary is £200 for conferences taking place in the student's country of residence and £320 for conferences involving international travel. Bursaries are awarded at the discretion of the treasurer, and the budget for bursaries is limited, so please enquire early. At the time of attendance at the Conference, students must be student members of the Society. Bursary recipients may be asked to write a conference report for the SSH M Gazette.

Preference is given to:

- presenters at conferences sponsored by the Society,
- long-time members of the society over new members,
- student members who have not been awarded a bursary before.

For full details about applying and eligibility please visit the Society's website: <http://www.sshm.org/content/conference-bursaries-students>

WILLIAM BYNUM PRIZE

Medical History has announced the launch of the William Bynum Prize, an international essay competition coordinated by the Journal with the support of Cambridge University Press. The Prize will be awarded to the author of an original essay on any theme relating to the history of medicine and its related sciences. It is open to doctoral students and early post-doctoral researchers (candidates who have completed their PhDs not longer than 3 years before submission of the entry). **All competition entries should be sent to the editor by 1 September 2013.** Further details are available via *Medical History's* website <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=MDH>

BURNBY MEMORIAL BURSARY 2014

The British Society for the History of Pharmacy offers a Bursary of £500 annually to a student at a higher educational establishment for a piece of original work on a topic on the History of British Pharmacy.

The winner of the Bursary undertakes to give a 20 minute presentation at the Annual Spring Conference of the British Society for the History of Pharmacy, based on original research. The Conference in 2014 will be held between 28th and 30th March in Birmingham.

A portion of the Bursary, £250, is used as a contribution towards the conference fee, and is paid directly to the Conference organiser. The remainder can be used as chosen by the Bursary winner, and will be paid to the successful applicant before the conference.

Intending applicants for the Bursary should apply for an application

form to the Secretary of the British Society for the History of Pharmacy (email: honsec@bshp.org). The form asks for details of the applicant, along with a brief description of the topic on which the presentation will be made.

Application forms must be returned by 30th November 2013 to the Honorary Secretary. The successful applicant will be informed by 31st December 2013.

David Wright, Professor of History at McGill University (Montreal) and former SSHM Chair and Treasurer, has been awarded the British Society for the History of Science 2013 Dingle Prize for *DOWNS: the History of a Disability* (Oxford University Press, 2011). The BSHS Dingle Prize is awarded every two years to "the best book in the history of science (broadly construed) published in English ... which is accessible to a wide audience of non-specialists."



LIBRARY NEWS

Wellcome Collection redevelopment

The Wellcome Library will be undergoing major changes as part of the all-building development project that we announced in [October 2012](#).

Temporary changes to Library opening hours: Monday closure

From 12 August to 31 March 2014, the Library will be closed on Mondays. Our Tuesday-Saturday opening hours will remain unchanged for now.

Timetable of the works

Early August 2013 to summer 2014: We will be open for business, but there may be disruptions to services and some Library areas will be temporarily closed.

Most collections will be available at all times, and online resources will be available to Library members as usual.

Accessing rare materials in the Library

From 6 August we will be operating a temporary Rare Materials Room. Due to restricted space, we'll operate a booking system to ensure that you can access the materials you need to view. If you want to consult rare materials you'll need to book a space. Booking opens on 29 July: just email library@wellcome.ac.uk to book.

Up-to-date information about the Library works and any changes to services can be found on the [Library blog](#). We advise checking online before making a visit during the works. You can also follow updates on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

Digitisation of First World War RAMC material

In commemoration of the upcoming 100 year anniversary of the First World War, all material within the Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) Muniments collection relating to the First World War is being digitised as part of the Wellcome Library's Digitisation Programme. The material will be digitised between June and September 2013.

The RAMC Muniments collection is a major collection on military medicine, which contains reports, diaries, memoirs, photographs and memorabilia given to the Royal Army Medical Corps Museum and Library by former officers and men of the



Image: Wounded being carried from a British Hospital Ship, 1914-1918. Credit : RAMC Muniment Collections c/o Wellcome Library RAMC 1762/2/3-4.

Corps. The substantial amount of material indexed under 'First World War' covers the Balkan Front, the Dardanelles, East Africa, France and Flanders, the Home Front, India, Italy, Malta, Mesopotamia and the Middle East, Russia, Serbia and South West Africa, as well as Prisoners of War.

The First World War is of course an important event in its own right, but also, for the medical services the War was a milestone in care not only of battle casualties but also of those suffering from disease and non-battle injuries. Digitising these extensive holdings will enable readers to access large amounts of archive material remotely from anywhere in the world, improving access to an important body of research material and providing a global resource for the study of the history of medicine. This digital resource will be made freely available online, subject to copyright, and Data Protection and privacy issues as set out in our [Access to Archives Policy](#) (pdf).

In order to develop this world-class digital resource access to these parts of the collection will be affected. Please see the [archives digitisation schedule](#) for further details. We regret that we are unable to make any exceptions to allow individual readers access to material, and encourage readers to contact the Archives and Manuscripts team beforehand at arch+mss@wellcome.ac.uk or telephone +44 (0)20 7611 8899 to ensure that material will be available for consultation. You can also check whether a specific item or collection is temporarily unavailable by searching for the item in [the catalogues](#). If an item is unavailable, it will state 'This material is undergoing digitisation and is not available for consultation.'

The RAMC collection has been on long-term deposit from the Army Medical

Services Museum since 1991. The Board of Trustees of the Army Medical Services Museum decided some years ago that their long term aim would be to retrieve those archives currently held in the Wellcome Library, and known as the RAMC Muniments Collection, and integrate them into the extensive archive collection held at the museum. As a result the archives will be in one location rather than two. As part of that plan the Board has initially requested the return of all archives relating to the First World War and certain other items. Once the Wellcome Library has digitised the material requested, it will be permanently returned to the Army Medical Services Museum in Keogh Barracks, Mytchett in Surrey where it will be publically accessible. For the present, the remainder of the RAMC Muniments collection will continue to be held at the Wellcome Library.

Should you have questions or concerns about any of this please feel free to contact us on arch+mss@wellcome.ac.uk or by telephone +44 (0)20 7611 8899. Alternatively you can contact the Army Medical Services Museum on armymedicalmuseum@btinternet.com or telephone +44 (0)1252 868612.

James Cyriax, father of orthopaedic medicine

James Henry Cyriax was a controversial figure often seen as an outsider in terms of the British medical establishment. His personal papers were acquired by the [Archives and Manuscripts department](#) of the Wellcome Library in 2009, and have recently been catalogued. The collection is split into personal and biographical material, clinical notes and photographs, publications and material relating to the Cyriax Foundation. Very

little personal material has survived, but this is unsurprising as Cyriax himself admitted that his personal life suffered as a result of his dedication to his career.

Upon qualifying as a doctor in 1938, James Cyriax was appointed to the post of house surgeon to the department of orthopaedic surgery at St. Thomas' Hospital, London. It didn't take long for him to realise that surgery alone was not suitable for most of his patients, and that there was a need for a corresponding department to deal with non-surgical issues.

Cyriax won the Heberden prize in 1943 for his essay on the pathology and treatment of chronic sprains of the elbow. He published extensively, his best known publication being the [Textbook of Orthopaedic Medicine](#), first published as a two volume work in 1954, it has since been through over ten editions.

The same year the Textbook was first published, Cyriax was elected as a Member of the [Royal College of Physicians](#). He never became a Fellow, possibly because of his difficult relations with his peers, who alleged that he was unable to produce scientific verification for his often controversial ideas.

Although not a mainstream figure in Britain, Cyriax and his ideas found more favour abroad. He became visiting professor of orthopaedic medicine at the University of Rochester, Medical Center, New York in 1975, and also taught in Australia, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand, as well as most countries in Europe.

Given that Cyriax's main contributions to medicine arose because of his direct experience with patients, and that he continued to see patients up until his death in 1985, it is unsurprising that a large amount of the archive is closed due to Data Protection considerations. In time

this material will provide a rich resource for researchers such as family historians, those interested in the history and treatment of conditions such as sciatica, scoliosis, and lumbago, and those researching the relationship between the patient and the medical profession. James Cyriax was a prominent doctor during his lifetime, and as such attracted a number of illustrious patients. Those who sought out his services included members of prominent families such as the Mitfords, British politicians including Enoch Powell, John Profumo and Oswald Mosley, and actors such as Anthony Quinn.

As a person, Cyriax was known for his strong personality, which attracted a fiercely loyal following whilst alienating the majority of his peers. It has been suggested that he relished the controversy he caused, as he saw it as the best way of disseminating his ideas. Since his death there have been many changes in the field of orthopaedic medicine. For example, Cyriax believed that virtually all cervical, thoracic, and lumbar pain was caused by problems with intervertebral discs. This has been disproved, and today's orthopaedic medicine practitioners have found that the ligaments play a much larger role chronic pain problems. The catalogue of the [personal papers of James Cyriax](#) can be viewed and searched online via the Wellcome Library's Archives and Manuscripts catalogue.

For regular updates on the work of the Wellcome Library, see our Blog (<http://blog.wellcomelibrary.org/>) or follow us on Twitter (<http://twitter.com/wellcomelibrary>)

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LSHTM CENTRE FOR HISTORY IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Conferences: At the end of June, the Centre played host to a conference on the history of drugs and alcohol. Sponsored by the SSHIM, *Under Control?* covered themes such as the global war on drugs, alcohol licensing and the temperance movement. There were also a number of exciting fringe events, including a recreation of a Band of Hope meeting and ether tasting! It also hosted two sessions linked to the EU funded project 'Alice Rap' project on addictions and lifestyles in contemporary Europe. The work package led by Virginia Berridge is focusing on the history and framing of addictions in comparative history, and this provided the theme for the sessions.

New Publications:

Alex Mold and David Reubi eds., *Assembling Health Rights in Global Context: Genealogies and Anthropologies* (Routledge, July 2013). What do we mean when we talk about rights in relation to health? Where does the language of health rights come from, and what are the implications of using such a discourse? Alex and David's new collection provides an in-depth discussion of the historical, anthropological, social and political context of rights in health and develops much needed critical perspectives on the human rights approach to global health.

Martin Gorsky and Virginia Preston eds., *The Tomlinson Report and After: Reshaping London's Health Services, 1992-1997*, Witness Seminar Transcript, ICBH, CHiPH, 2013, free to download at <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/innovation/group/s/ich/witness/science/Tomlinson.aspx>

And COMING SOON! Virginia Berridge, *Demons: our changing attitudes to alcohol, tobacco and drugs*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, November 2013.

Seminars and Public activities: Our Autumn 2013 seminar series is organised by Sarah Walters and is themed on historical demography and population health. An impressive roster of speakers is lined up, including Romola Davenport, Shane Doyle, Gill Newton, Rebecca Williams, Eilidh Garret and Alice Reid. We will also be running our usual lunchtime showings of historic public health films, and our series of London public health walks led by Ros Stanwell-Smith will also continue. Please check our website from September for all titles, dates and times: <http://history.lshtm.ac.uk/>

PROJECT NEWS

NEW AIDS CATALOGUING PROJECT AT LSHTM ARCHIVES



In June 2013, the LSHTM Library & Archive service began a cataloguing project to make the School's HIV/AIDS archive collections accessible to the public. The project was developed under the guidance of Victoria Cranna, School archivist and Professor Virginia Berridge, Director of the Centre for History in Public Health at the School, and was awarded funding by the Wellcome Trust through a

Research Resources in Medical History grant. The archives consist of six separate collections connected to the school and highlight the various social and political dimensions to the response to the disease. The collections include the papers of Professor Peter Piot, former Director of UNAIDS (1996-2008); Professor Berridge's research on the social impact of HIV/AIDS in the United Kingdom and her involvement in the AIDS Social History Programme; Professor Kaye Wellings and relating material from the Centre for Sexual and Reproductive Health and social research papers from Project Sigma. The project's three main strands are the preservation, cataloguing and dissemination of the AIDS archive collection. The combined archives holds a rich diversity of physical material requiring different preservation methods such as a large holding of audio-visual material requiring digital transfer and significant conservation work on AIDS awareness campaign posters. Cataloguing of the records will result in six online file level description finding aids, which will also be published on AIM25 and the Archives Hub. Throughout the project, there will be regular updates on progress through the library's blog and Twitter service along with a variety of linked outreach events based on the collection. The project is due to be completed in August 2014.

LSHTM Library & Archives blog:

<http://lshtmlib.blogspot.co.uk/>

LSHTM Library Twitter:

<https://twitter.com/lshtmlibrary>

Cataloguing Archivist: Chris Olver email: chris.olver@lshtm.ac.uk or 020 7927 2565

Picture: AIDS ephemera from the LSHTM AIDS archive. Copyright: London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine.

John Welshman, *Municipal Medicine: Public Health in Twentieth-Century Britain* (Oxford and Bern, Peter Lang, 2000).

The book surveys the history of public health in Britain between roughly 1900 and 1974 through a case study of the Midlands city of Leicester. It therefore has much to say about the Medical Officer of Health and his changing responsibilities within local government. The book was the product of a three-year project funded by the Wellcome Trust. It is once again relevant to health policy in the UK given the move of public health back to local authorities since April 2013. Normally retailing at £54, the author is now able to make the book available at the heavily discounted price of £10. He is keen to use the opportunity to disseminate it as widely as possible. If you would like a copy, please send a cheque to the author, to cover the cost of the book plus post and packaging:

(Dr) John Welshman
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Lancaster, UK, LA1 4YT

Any queries, please contact the author at j.welshman@lancaster.ac.uk

DIGITAL & WEB NEWS

THE OFF SICK PROJECT

From the website:

“The Off Sick Project considered the role of narrative in understandings of illness both in the past and the present. It incorporated historical and literary research with present-day stories of illness gathered from the communities of South Wales”. The Project was a collaborative research venture by the Universities of Cardiff and Glamorgan, led by the Collaborative Interdisciplinary

SSHM Gazette August 2013

Study of Science, Medicine and the Imagination Research Group (CISSMI) and directed by Professors Keir Waddington (Cardiff) and Martin Willis (formerly Glamorgan, now Westminster), and employing a postdoctoral research assistant: Dr Richard Marsden. The Project focused on the medical encounter, specifically the experiences of family members and carers who supported someone with a severe illness. It explored how people in these positions turn those experiences into narratives. In particular, the Project was interested in narratives that deal with visits to medical institutions such as hospitals, since it is as a response to institutional medicine that the idea of the illness narrative first came to the attention of scholars both in the history of medicine and medical humanities”.

The project website presents fifteen narratives in their entirety, all written by people exploring their encounters with medicine in South Wales (especially Cardiff). These narratives were either completed during a series of creative writing workshops (or quickly thereafter) or were written for the project outside of these workshops. The narratives are written as fiction and non-fiction and take the form of letters, diary entries, memoirs, imaginative prose and poetry. The writers (participants) gave the Team permission to use their narratives on the website, in events and academic publications. (Names have been changed to protect their anonymity). The narratives can be viewed at:

<http://www.hospitalstories.co.uk/en/narratives.htm>

The website also includes an online exhibition of an exhibition of the Project’s work:

<http://www.hospitalstories.co.uk/en/the-exhibition.htm>

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PAST ISSUES OF THE GAZETTE ARE ONLINE: <http://sshm.org/content/gazette>

NOTICE OF SSHM ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FOR 2012

The Society for the Social History of Medicine is pleased to announce that it will be holding its AGM on **Friday 6th September 2013 at 13.10-14.00**, in a room to be confirmed, Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública (National School of Public Health), Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Avenida Padre Cruz, 1600-560 Lisboa, Portugal.

The AGM will be held in Lisbon during the European Association for the History of Medicine and Health, “Risk and Disaster in Medicine and Health” conference, 4-7 September 2013. Details of the conference are available at: www.eahmhconference2013.uevora.pt

Please see our website (www.sshm.org) for updates of the room location.

ELECTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SSHM

Elections to the Executive Committee of the SSHM are held at the Annual General Meeting which, in 2013, will take place during during the European Association for the History of Medicine and Health, "Risk and Distaster in Medicine and Health" conference, 4-7 September 2013. Any queries should bedirected to SSHM Secretary, Dr Rosemary Wall, r.wall@hull.ac.uk .

SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE ELECTION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2013

NOMINATION FORM

Name of Candidate.....

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

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

I accept nomination for election to the Executive Committee

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