Welcome to the Gazette.

The Society has been delighted over the past few months to provide funding for a number of workshops and conferences covering topics as varied as psychiatric narratives, music and emotion, veterinary history, twentieth-century instrumental practice and the early modern military-medical complex. In July, Exeter will also host a Postgraduate Medical Humanities Conference, for which student bursaries are available.

Please keep your news items and announcements coming! We are particularly keen to receive project updates and news from museums and research centres.

Thanks to everyone who filled in our members’ questionnaire earlier in the year, and we look forward to welcoming you all to Oxford for the 2014 SSHM conference in July.

Katherine.

SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE STUDENT BURSARIES

SSHM offers bursaries for students to assist them in meeting the financial costs of attending the Society’s own and relevant other conferences. For full details about applying and eligibility please visit the Society’s website:

http://www.sshm.org/content/conference-bursaries-students

MEETING REPORTS

THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF SEAFARERS CONFERENCE

University of Hull, January 30 - February 2, 2014

I recently attended “The Health and Welfare of Seafarers: Past, Present, and Prospects” conference at the University of Hull’s Maritime Historical Research Centre. The conference brought together historians and seafarers’ rights practitioners in a relatively small setting to share research related to the past, present, and future of seafarers. The conference ended with a closing roundtable discussion in which an international group of attendees with diverse professional backgrounds discussed intersections across disciplines and sought to find common ground on issues related to the health and welfare of seafarers.

The opportunity to hear historians present on their research related to the social history of seafarers, port cities, and maritime ministry organizations was an inspiring experience, and one that I was grateful to be present for in the U.K., given the wealth of maritime historical research centers present on British university campuses. From Alston Kennerley’s (Plymouth) tour de force keynote lecture on the history of seafarers’ welfare in the U.K., to Graeme Milne’s (Liverpool) review of the historical debates over the role of the crimp in waterfront societies, to Jo Stanley’s (Lancaster) gendered look at postcards depicting bouts of seasickness, the conference truly represented an eclectic yet cohesive range of perspectives and ideas.

Historical context is especially significant to seafarers’ rights advocacy given the reliance on precedent in establishing, and ultimately reforming, regulatory legislation regarding seafarers. My paper, “Shore Leave Denial in Historical Context: A Timeline of Restricted Mobility and Unfree Labor at Sea and in U.S. Ports” attempts to trace back historical
precedent leading up to current legislation complicating the process of seafarers obtaining shore leave in U.S. ports. I presented alongside a group of PhD students from the Seafarers International Research Center at Cardiff University who are working on issues related to the psychological impact of piracy on seafarers and their families, maritime environmental law, and the contextual impact of stowaways and ocean-bound migrants. After the panel I was able to share resources made available by the researchers at the Seamen’s Church Institute’s Center for Seafarers’ Rights, who are doing similar work out of their Port Newark, NJ office in the United States. My hope is that this network of international researchers will be maintained over time so that research being conducted on both sides of the Atlantic can come together to work on behalf of seafarers.

In bringing together researchers across such seemingly imposing geographic and disciplinary boundaries, the conference has to ultimately be considered a success. Hopefully there are many more like it to come.

Johnathan Thayer
Archivist, Seamen’s Church Institute
PhD student in History
The Graduate Center, City University of New York

COMMUNICATING HEALTH, COMMUNICATING DISEASE
Film Discussion Evening at LSHTM’, 25 March 2014.

Are you afraid of making ‘One False Move’? Do you want to give your children ‘A Lifetime of Protection’ against infectious diseases? Are you behaving in such a way that you ‘Don’t Die of Ignorance’? These are just some of the public health messages examined in a public film discussion evening organised by Dr Alex Mold on 25 March 2014. The session, based around the theme of ‘Communicating Health, Communicating Disease’, showed

public health information films made in the period from the 1960s to the 2000s, followed by expert analysis and audience discussion. The aim of this event was to discover not only how public health messages have changed, but also how our views of public health have altered over time. For this reason, the views of the audience were just as important as those of the experts.

Dr Heidi Larson discussed ‘A Lifetime of Protection’, a film produced in the 1970s to encourage parents to vaccinate their children against diseases such as measles and rubella. The film, she suggested, raised lots of issues around public trust in vaccination and the risks associated with this practice. Members of the audience also commented on the gendered nature of the film and its message. The majority of people interviewed in the vox pops in the film were women, suggesting that childhood vaccination was being presented as an issue for women and mothers not men and fathers.

Gender and ideas about risk and responsibility were also at work in ‘One False Move’ (1963), a film about the dangers of cross-infection and the need to promote good hygiene in the hospital. Commenting on the film, Professor Ann Marie Rafferty from Kings College London, noted that the film’s message about reducing the risk of infection and encouraging staff to behave responsibly was
directed at a specific audience: female nurses and working class auxiliary staff. For some people in the audience, this message was patronising and reinforced hierarchical assumptions about who was responsible for spreading infection. Doctors, for instance, were noticeable by their absence. Yet other viewers felt that the film was informative and clear in its message about cleanliness and good practice.

The question of intended audience also came up in connection with a set of films from the 1980s and 1990s about HIV/AIDS. Dr Catherine Dodds pointed out that some of the films like the AIDS Monolith ‘Don’t Die of Ignorance’ appeared to be targeted at everyone, whereas other, later, films appeared to be more directed at specific audiences who were thought to be most at risk of contracting the virus, such as young, sexually active people. The changing nature of the message on AIDS also cropped up in the discussion following these films. Members of the audience pointed out that the ‘Don’t die of ignorance’ message put forward by the AIDS monolith film provided little information about who was at risk or how people should behave in order to reduce the likelihood of contracting HIV.

Notions of risk and responsibility also cropped up in the final film, ‘Swine Flu – Why You Should Get Vaccinated’ from 2009. Sandra Mounier-Jack pointed out some of the contradictions in the film, such as the fact that although the film sought to encourage those who were in at risk groups to get vaccinated, they were not expected to demand the vaccination themselves – instead their GP would contact them. Members of the audience felt that this film, despite being the most recent, was in some ways very traditional in its presentation of the issues. In between the films, and at the end of the session, there was a lively discussion between the experts and the audience. Particularly stimulating were a set of ‘Visual Minutes’ produced by two artists from Creative Connection. These minutes illustrated powerfully some of the central themes that came out of the themes around risk, responsibility, individual behaviour, prevention and choice. Members of the audience also enjoyed the selection of films and the opportunity to critically engage with these. One participant said that it gave them a ‘mind stretch’!

Further sessions, as part of Alex Mold’s Wellcome Trust New Investigator Award project on the place of the public in public health, are planned. Following feedback from participants, these sessions may focus on non-communicable as well as infectious disease, and aim to present the campaigns in context, as well as analyse their content.

**SSHM CONFERENCE**

**SOCIETY FOR THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE 2014 BIENNIAL CONFERENCE**

**Oxford 10-12 July**

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

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.

A full [programme](http://www.sshm2014.org) is now available on the conference website at [www.sshm2014.org](http://www.sshm2014.org). The Society for the Social History of Medicine keynote speaker will be [Sally Sheard (University of Liverpool)](http://www.sshm2014.org), who will discuss the governance of British health, examining the changing role of doctors, civil servants, government ministers, and special advisers in
developing twentieth-century health policy. The European Association for the History of Medicine and Health keynote speaker will be Laurinda Abreu (Évora University), who will discuss the role of health and poor relief policy in the building of the early modern state. Conference opening remarks will be given by Paul Weindling (Director, Centre for Health, Medicine and Society: Past and Present, Oxford Brookes University), and conference closing remarks will be given by Mark Harrison (Director, Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, University of Oxford).

Registration is almost full: further details, including the reduced rate for SSHM-members, are available on the conference website www.sshm2014.org.

General conference queries should be directed to the conference email account sshm2014@wuhmo.ox.ac.uk

SSHM 2014 Conference Organizers: Dr Katherine Watson, Dr Erica Charters.

SSHM 2014 POST GRADUATE / EARLY CAREER WORKSHOP

To coincide with the 2014 biennial conference, the SSHM is organising a half day workshop for post graduate and early career historians of medicine. The workshop will be held on the afternoon before the main conference, Wednesday 9 July 2014, at the Radcliffe Humanities Building, Woodstock Road, Oxford (nearby St. Anne’s College).

The programme includes: 'how to write an academic article', 'ideas for planning an academic career', 'converting your thesis into a book', 'how to develop impact into your research', 'when and how to apply your historical research to health policy', and 'how to write good funding applications - what do funders want?'. This will be followed by a wine reception and networking sessions.

For enquiries, or to register an interest in attending, please visit the workshop website https://www.facebook.com/sshmpostgradworkshop or contact Catriona Gilmour (catriona.gilmour.hamilton-2012@brookes.ac.uk).

CALLS FOR PAPERS

12TH ANNUAL JOINT ATLANTIC SEMINAR IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

October 3-4, 2014, Baltimore, Maryland

Announcing the 12th Annual Joint Atlantic Seminar in the History of Medicine, hosted by the Johns Hopkins History of Medicine Department. The conference will be held October 3-4, 2014 in Baltimore, Maryland. JAS Med is an annual gathering of early career historians of medicine and public health, coordinated by graduate students. Our mission is to foster a collegial intellectual community and provide a forum for sharing and critiquing graduate research among peers. We welcome all participants and encourage interdisciplinary conversations.

CALL FOR PAPERS: We are currently calling for abstracts from scholars working on problems in health and medicine in all allied fields, as well as the traditional fields of history of medicine and public health. The problems addressed may fall within the history of health and healing; medical ideas, practices, and institutions; illness, disease, and bodies, from all eras and regions of the world.

If interested, please submit an abstract of no more than 250 words at the JAS Med 2014 website, http://www.hopkinshistoryofmedicine.org/content/jasmed-2014. Be sure to clearly state the purpose, thesis, and principal findings of the paper to be presented. A panel of graduate students across different institutions will review the abstracts.

The deadline for submission is June 1, 2014.
BODIES BEYOND BORDERS. THE CIRCULATION OF ANATOMICAL KNOWLEDGE, 1750-1950

Leuven, 7-9 January 2015

How does anatomical knowledge move from one site to another? Between 1750 and 1950 the study of anatomy underwent great changes, as a part of the development of scientific medicine, through public anatomies, as well as in the interplay between the two. How did these changes spread geographically? How did knowledge about newly discovered lesions travel from one hospital to another? What was the role of anatomical models in the spread of the public consciousness of syphilis, for example? Was the spread of this knowledge hindered by national borders, or did anatomical knowledge cross those borders easily? These questions are concerned with what James Secord terms ‘knowledge in transit’. To seek an answer to these questions, a conference focusing on the circulation of anatomical knowledge between 1750 and 1950 will be organized in Leuven from 7-9 January 2015.

Confirmed speakers are Sam Alberti, Sven Dupré, Rina Knoeff, Helen MacDonald, Anna Maerker, Chloé Pirson, Natasha Ruiz-Gómez and Michael Sappol.

Knowledge does not move by itself – it has to be carried. To better understand how anatomical knowledge moves from place to place, we will seek to trace the trajectories of its bearers. Some of those bearers were tied very specifically to the discipline of anatomy: wax models, preserved bodies (or parts of them) or anatomical atlases, for example. These objects are polysemic in nature, tending to have different meanings in different contexts and for different audiences. It makes the question of how anatomical knowledge travelled all the more pertinent if, for example, wax models that went from a Florentine museum to a Viennese medical training institution underwent a shift in meaning en route. But bearers of knowledge less specifically tied to anatomy were equally important: articles, books and individual persons to name but a few examples.

For our conference we welcome contributions regarding the geographical movement of anatomical knowledge between 1750 and 1950. We are equally interested in ‘scientific’ and ‘public’ anatomy – as well as in exchanges between the two domains. Therefore, we encourage contributions about bearers of anatomical knowledge as wide-ranging as persons (scientists, students, freaks), objects (models, preparations, bodies or body parts), visual representations (films, atlases, wall maps) and practices (dissections, travelling exhibitions), as well as their (transnational and intranational) trajectories.

Paper proposals must be submitted by 1 June 2014.
Please send a 300-word abstract to pieter.huistra@arts.kuleuven.be

DISABILITY, PROSTHESES & PATENTING

University of Leeds, 18-19 September 2014

An international workshop supported by the AHRC Network grant: Rethinking Patent Cultures. Thanks to the AHRC we have funding to support speakers’ travel and accommodation expenses both in the UK and internationally.

By the end of the nineteenth century, an industry built around prosthetic appliances – hearing aids, spectacles, walking sticks and specialist furniture – flourished across the industrial world. Much historical work to date has been conducted on the significant effect of the American Civil War and the First World War on the rise of prosthesis production and usage in Europe and the USA (Ott, Serlin & Mihm 2002). Yet, we are still some way from understanding the relationship between physical impairment and commerce and the ways in which the commodification of disability during this period and beyond affected everyday life and
health. At least some of this production operated independently of the medical system since not all disabled groups were medicalized nor did all inventors develop assistive devices under the jurisdiction of clinical professionals. Nonetheless, this increase in production was often linked to systems of patenting. The study of patented devices for disability support therefore provides us with ways to uncover trade/user relationships, as well as a way of assessing meanings and conceptions of disability more holistically – especially for those cases in which disabled groups themselves took the initiative in patenting activity.

Your proposal should address at least one of the following themes, covering any historical period:

i) What sorts of appliances (patented or unpatented) were used by people with disabilities to manage their condition? Most studies have focused on artificial limbs but we need to open up the field to include other prostheses such as breasts, dentures, ears, larynxes, noses and penises but also other appliances such as hearing aids, wheelchairs and furniture (Ott, Serlin & Mihm 2002). Analyses of more inclusive sets of aids should also be compared to other everyday objects, such as furniture.

ii) What sorts of relationships can be adduced between consumption, production and patenting both in the UK and globally? Appliance manufacturers certainly seemed to patent their devices more regularly than for other medical items but how and why did this vary between appliances? Were manufacturers who were themselves disabled, or had people with disabilities among their relatives, particularly prominent in the use of patents to protect their appliances from plagiarism or infringement proceedings by rivals? Examples might include hearing aids (the Amplivox collection at the Thackray Museum in Leeds), prosthetic limbs (numerous examples from the US Civil War and subsequent conflicts) wheelchairs, and improvements to Braille. How far were medical practitioners involved with these developments? Were prosthetic appliances seen as occupying a kind of non-medical domain for which patenting was acceptable?

iii) How did war affect patenting activity of such appliances? Lisa Herschbach, for example, has demonstrated the dramatic increase in the registration of patents in America following the Civil War and others have examined similar trends in facial reconstruction after WW1, but was this the case elsewhere and for other appliances? (Herschbach 1997).

iv) How did the gendered nature of appliances affect patenting activity? Most studies of artificial limbs and facial reconstruction are almost always exclusively male because they focus on industrial works and primarily, soldiers, but how far did women also play a role in the patenting and marketing of such appliances?

If you wish to participate, please send a paper proposal (300 words maximum) to Claire Jones c.l.jones@leeds.ac.uk by Friday 2nd May. Further enquiries about topic and the scope of papers are welcomed.

ALTERNATIVE PSYCHIATRIC NARRATIVES

University of London, 16-17 May 2014
Chair: Professor Joanna Bourke, Birkbeck

In recent years, historians of psychiatry have heeded Roy Porter’s call to produce psychiatric histories from the patient’s point of view. Studies have moved on from focusing on medical discourse to investigating the diversity of the patient population, their varied experiences, and their pathways to and from psychiatric institutions. Only just beginning, however, is work which pays attention to alternative narratives of
psychiatry: individuals and accounts that have been excluded or overlooked in the midst of this focus upon doctor and patient. These include the experiences of those located outside formal psychiatric spaces and relationships, from families and non-medical staff, to activists and campaigners, as well as narratives taking unconventional forms or found in unexpected places, offering alternative readings of sites, spaces, or texts, or challenging the very ways in which psychiatric narratives could or should be expressed and used.

This conference seeks to contribute to the development of these alternative narratives of psychiatry (in the broadest sense of the term) by exploring the voices and experiences of those involved in the non-institutional, non-formal aspects of psychiatry, and by investigating new ways to access all aspects of psychiatric experience, from the early modern period to today. This will be a space to discuss wide ranging (alternative) narratives of psychiatry, representations of psychiatry over time, and the methods and meanings behind this work from a range of disciplinary perspectives.

Further details and information regarding registration are available at http://altpsychiatricnarratives.wordpress.com

MUSIC, EMOTIONS AND WELL-BEING: HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PERSPECTIVES

International Conference, 20 June 2014, Centre for the History of the Emotions, Queen Mary University of London

Organised by Penelope Gouk (Manchester), James Kennaway (Newcastle), Jacomien Prins (Warwick), and Wiebke Thormählen (Royal College of Music)

Music is commonly treated as an emotional stimulant that can calm, console or energise. That music can and frequently does contribute to an individual's sense of well-being is commonly accepted. This relationship between music, the emotions and well-being has been studied from two different perspectives. It has been the subject of historical investigations problematizing what emotions are and exploring historically variant practices of using music as an emotional tool. Secondly, studies by psychologists and, increasingly, by neurologists have produced exciting results by measuring music's effect on the emotions in physiological terms that appear universal and a-historical. We aim to bring these two seemingly incompatible views of music's emotional effects together to search for research strategies that can incorporate ideas of cultural conditioning into scientific research methods. As such, the symposium addresses both the role and potential of music in well-being, but it also raises the bar for medical humanities by investigating how its research areas can impact on research questions and strategies beyond the humanities. Delegates will present their views from the fields of neurology, cognitive psychology, music therapy, history and musicology. The symposium will be based on pre-circulated papers to allow maximum discussion time.

In this interdisciplinary research symposium we will bring together historians, musicologists, psychologists, music therapists, and neuroscientists, to look beyond influential yet often un-theorized views of music and ‘emotion’ to explore how music can function as a strategic tool in establishing individual well-being. The relationship between music, the body and the nervous system is the subject of intense interest both in a medical context and in the humanities. While neurologists have researched the impact of music on the brain, musicologists have rediscovered the significance of music's physical effects in historical and present-day contexts.

These investigations into music's relationship with emotions and with well-being fall broadly into two categories: scientific understandings of music's emotional effects commonly take both music and emotions as
unproblematic, universal categories; while historical approaches show these categories to be culturally contingent. This duality is entrenched in different methodological approaches which appear to necessitate the duality, yet at the heart of the opposition lies a fundamental discrepancy between different disciplinary groups' modes of understanding data.

We aim to question the duality's necessity and explore new ways to merge research questions by investigating how postmodern theories of social and historical conditioning can influence the formulation of scientific research questions. Through this symposium we aim to further an understanding of each field's research questions and methods, and to explore new collaborative projects.

Advance registration is advisable. The conference fee for auditors covers registration, lunch and coffee/tea. Members of the RMA and SSHM have their fees waved. Students of all universities and staff of Warwick University and Queen Mary University of London are also entitled to a 50% discount.

Full details are available at: http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/ren/about_us/centrestaff/postdoctoralfellows/principal/music-emotions-conference-20june2014/

HANDS ON INSTRUMENTS:
INSTRUMENTAL PRACTICE IN TWENTIETH CENTURY SCIENCE, MEDICINE AND TECHNOLOGY


Organized by Ramona A. Braun, Cambridge. Supported by the Wellcome Trust, the Society for Social History of Medicine, and the British Society for the History of Science

This conference will address the ways in which gestures and hand movements constitute a crucial basis of creative, analytical and didactic processes in 20th century science, medicine and technology. Participants argue that the human hand has a major impact on research and research-related activities, coming from History, STS, Anthropology, Design, Philosophy, Biomedical Engineering and Sociology.

Gestures are not only considered as ways to support communication through language: hand movements are also creative and teaching devices. Manual practice informs scientific and medical research on every level. We put special emphasis on the new digital technologies such as screens and robots. We also describe the impact of standardization and rationalization on wrist and finger movements.

Abstracts are accepted for some free slots, graduate students and early career scholars welcome.

Registration and information: contact@handsoninstruments.com
Programme: www.handsoninstruments.com

WORLD VET HISTORY MEETING:
REGISTRATION OPEN!

Registration has now opened for the biennial congress of the World Association for the History of Veterinary Medicine, to be held at Imperial College London, 10-13 September 2014. This event, held for the first time in Britain, will welcome speakers from 30 countries to address the twin themes of ‘One Health’ (connections between human and animal health) and ‘War, animals and the veterinary profession.’ There will also be sessions on veterinary collections, general veterinary history and oral history.

Credit: Wellcome Library, London
Key notes will be delivered by Professor Donald F. Smith, Professor of Surgery and Dean Emeritus at Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine (‘History of One Health’), and Dr Hilda Keane, Ruskin College, Oxford (‘War, Animals and the Veterinary Profession’), who will also lead a walk on ‘Animal pasts in Hyde Park’. There will be a reception at the Royal Veterinary College, Camden, and a conference dinner at King’s College London. Up to twelve generous student bursaries are available.

For further information, and details of how to register and apply for bursaries, visit: www.veterinaryhistorylondon.com

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL HUMANITIES CONFERENCE

Centre for Medical History, University of Exeter, 24-25 July 2014

This conference aims to bring together researchers from a variety of disciplines in a manner that reflects the broad scope of exciting research being carried out in the field of the medical humanities at present. As such the organisers welcome abstracts on any aspect of the medical humanities from postgraduates working in all disciplines, including but not restricted to English Literature, History, Film, Classics and Art History.

The conference will provide a forum for postgraduate scholars to exchange ideas and share their research in a friendly and engaging environment. The event will also allow delegates to discuss their work with senior academics in the field including keynote speakers and other members of the Exeter Centre for Medical History.

Guest Speakers
Professor Anne Borsay, Swansea University
Dr Angelique Richardson, University of Exeter

THE EARLY MODERN MILITARY-MEDICAL COMPLEX: ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE MILITARY, MEDICINE, SOCIETY AND STATE

Hamburg, 7 and 8 November 2014

This conference will explore the changing relationships between the early modern military, medicine, society and the state in an international comparative perspective. The Conference will be held at the Helmut Schmidt University, University of the Federal Armed Forces, in Hamburg. More information on the conference webpage: https://web.hsu-hh.de/fak/geiso/fach/his-fnz/forschung/konferenz-7-8-november-2014

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

‘SITUATING MEDICINE: NEW DIRECTIONS’ CONFERENCE

5-6th June 2014, University of Warwick

Since 2008, the Centre for the History of Medicine at the University of Warwick has focused on the task of ‘Situating Medicine’: addressing it as a discipline, a set of practices, an object of study, and a force in the world. This conference, celebrating and extending our work, seeks to address the questions and challenges posed by medicine in the twenty-first century, including the rapidly shifting frontiers of medical research; the efficacy and limits of evidence-based medicine; the (much-hyped, but elusive) relationship of lifestyle to health; and the globalisation of medical knowledge.

‘Situating Medicine: New Directions’ will interrogate the power of current medical, socio-cultural, political, and economic developments as intellectual springboards for historical investigation. Drawing on British, European and South Asian history, the conference will also examine and compare how medicine is changed in theory and in practice as it moves from one environment to another, between institutional sites, and in global, national and local contexts. ‘Situating
Medicine: New Directions’ will highlight critical reflections on the rapid rise of the history of medicine as an academic discipline, and address its relationship and synergies with the medical humanities.

Speakers and panellists will include Professor David Arnold (Warwick), Professor Tom Broman (Wisconsin), Dr Catherine Cox (UCD), Professor David Hardiman (Warwick), Professor Colin Jones (QMUL), Professor Projit Mukharji (Penn), plus staff and students from the Centre for the History of Medicine. Members of Talking Birds theatre company and our other arts collaborators will join our discussions, adding a wider perspective. There is no conference fee. All meals are provided and delegate accommodation will be provided on Thursday 5th June. Please note that a conference travel bursary may also be available in cases of hardship.

Conference places are limited: please email the Centre Coordinator as soon as possible with your name, affiliations, interests and how you plan to contribute to the conference discussions. We will then let you know if we have been able to allocate a place for you.

The draft programme is available at http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/history/chm/events/conferences_workshops/vn/ and will be updated regularly as more details become available.

Contact:
Sheilagh Holmes
Coordinator
Centre for the History of Medicine
History Dept, University of Warwick
Tel: 024 7657 2601, Ext. 72601
Sheilagh.Holmes@warwick.ac.uk

THE AGENTS OF INTERNATIONALISM: FIRST INTERNATIONALISM WORKSHOP

Birkbeck, 19 to 20 June 2014

This workshop is the first in a series of events organised under the umbrella of The Reluctant Internationalists, a four-year project which examines the development and institutionalisation of international collaboration in twentieth-century Europe. The workshop programme is now available at http://www.bbk.ac.uk/reluctantinternationalists/events/

The workshop is co-hosted by Contemporary European History and has three main aims:

• First, it attempts to look beyond the self-declared liberal elites to identify other groups who built or dismantled international institutions. The workshop aims to shed light on who these (inter)national agents were, and why, when, and with what results they argued that some form of internationalism was practicable, necessary, or unavoidable.

• Second, the workshop seeks to bring into focus alternative chronologies and periodizations of European history. We wish to revisit and revise the by now standard narrative of internationalism’s rise, decline and rise – from its rediscovery in the aftermath of the First World War, and a new enthusiasm for international institutions in the subsequent decade; to its spectacular failure in the era of protectionism, racial conflict and the destruction of the international architecture; to its triumph in the second post-war era; and, after the worst of the Cold War freeze, the flourishing of a new global era in the 1970s. We wish to re-examine variations of this narrative, and recover nuances and pinpoint different trajectories for different international projects.

• Third, the workshop seeks to foreground Europe’s place in the history of internationalism. We are particularly interested in how international cooperation has evolved within European nation-states, and how concepts have differed within different parts of Europe and European peripheries.

Each of the seven panels will examine one group with international connections (relief workers, women, children, refugees, collaborators, soldiers, and ‘experts’) and
identify continuities and disjunctures in the appeal and application of different internationalist programmes and agendas. Attendance is free but places are limited. Please contact Ana Antic a.antic@bbk.ac.uk to reserve a space.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA: A PAST PERSPECTIVE,
University of York (York Medical Society), 18-19 July 2014.

Diffusionist models of understanding the histories of medicine and health practices in non-European countries have increasingly been discredited. Instead, scholars now highlight the multi-directional movement of ideas and practices between Europe and other parts of the world, as well as the mutually-constitutive character of imperialism, post-colonial ideologies and development projects. Yet, several gaps remain in the historiography. Relatively scant attention has been paid to the production of medical and scientific practices in Caribbean and Latin American contexts, and how the underpinning knowledge was used to reshape the design and implementation of medical, scientific and public health work; this dynamism in Latin America and the Caribbean also had a far-reaching impact on imperial powers such as Portugal, the US, France and, not least, Britain. This two-day conference centred on four case studies (tuberculosis; maternal and child welfare; primary health care; and the use of the Caribbean and Latin America as a laboratory for the West) tries to fill the gap in the scholarship by examining some of the unique public health policies that emerged in the Caribbean and Latin America and which were deeply wedded to local conditions and influenced by negotiations between indigenous elites and the groups they sought to control. The conference also seeks to better understand the ways in which models of public health organisation and practices were exported wider afield, either through trans-imperial networks or post-Second World War developmental strategies. For information on how to register and other information see http://www.york.ac.uk/history/research/conferences/publichealthinthecaribbeanandlatinamericaapastperspective/

THE HISTORICAL EVOLUTION AND FUTURE OF NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY: ONE DAY SYMPOSIUM
9th July 2014, The Institute of Psychiatry, King’s College London

Reviewing the historical evolution of neurology and psychiatry, the programme includes Babylonian, Islamic, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th century developments and exploration of the present and future relationships of the two disciplines. Illustrative topics include consciousness, daemonomania, epilepsy, hysteria, and war neurosis. Symposium supported by King’s College London. Speakers will include Sir Richard Trainor, Edward Reynolds, Raad Shakir, Fiona Subotsky, Alistair Compston, Allan Beveridge, Edgar Jones, Timothy Nicholson, Adam Zeman, Michael Trimble, Anthony David, Tilli Tansey and Shitij Kapur. The meeting will include a discussion on a future forum for the History of Neurology and Psychiatry.

See www.kcl.ac.uk/hnps for full programme and registration details

HANDS ON INSTRUMENTS: INSTRUMENTAL PRACTICE IN TWENTIETH CENTURY SCIENCE, MEDICINE AND TECHNOLOGY

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Registration and information: contact@handsoninstruments.com
Programme: www.handsoninstruments.com

TRAVEL GRANTS

RUBENSTEIN RARE BOOK & MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY (DUKE UNIVERSITY) HISTORY OF MEDICINE TRAVEL GRANT

The History of Medicine Collections offers research grants of up to $1,000 to researchers whose work would benefit from access to the historical medical collections at the Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library.

Who is eligible?
- Faculty, graduate or undergraduate students and independent scholars with a research project requiring the use of materials held by the History of Medicine Collections
- All applicants must reside outside of a 100-mile radius of Durham, NC.

What expenses does the grant cover?
Grant money may be used for the following:
- transportation expenses (including air, train or bus ticket charges; car rental; mileage using a personal vehicle; parking fees)
- accommodations
- meals

We will reimburse you for the above expenses once you have completed your research visit(s) and have submitted original receipts.

How do I apply?
We strongly encourage you to contact the Curator of the History of Medicine Collections before submitting an application. We are happy to help identify potential collections and books that may help you.

- Complete the online application form, which includes your C.V. (You may start the form and return to it later, but it must be completed within a week from the same computer and browser.)
- Graduate and undergraduate students must ask a faculty advisor to write them a letter of recommendation. We will not consider an application complete until we receive the recommendation.
- Advisors may submit a letter of recommendation as an e-mail attachment to Rachel Ingold or mail a hardcopy letter to:
  History of Medicine Collections
  Attn: Research Grant Program
  David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library
  Box 90185
  Durham, NC 27708-0185

NEWS FROM CENTRES

CENTRE FOR HISTORY IN PUBLIC HEALTH, LSHTM

New CHiPH website
The Centre for History in Public Health website has been redesigned. Visit the new website to find out all about the Centre including: our current research; publications and teaching; as well as our wide range of public engagement activities such as seminars, conferences, films, and walks. The website is available at: http://history.lshtm.ac.uk.
Policy pilots briefing
The Centre organised a history and policy seminar early in 2013, funded by the Wellcome Trust, on the history of policy pilots. The briefing from this seminar has now been published and is available on our website [http://history.lshtm.ac.uk/files/2014/01/Policy-Pilots-report-final-version.pdf](http://history.lshtm.ac.uk/files/2014/01/Policy-Pilots-report-final-version.pdf). A further seminar on alcohol policy and the relationship between local and national policy making is planned for June 2014. Speakers are James Nicholls, Betsy Thom and Don Lavoie.

President of ADHS
Virginia Berridge will be President of the Alcohol and Drug History Society from 2015-17. She will be the first female to take on the role. The Society is developing a European dimension and this tenure will support that development.

Teaching history to Neuroscientists and Psychologists.
Virginia Berridge taught a history component to PhD students on an advanced European addiction course organised from the Technical University of Dresden by Professor Gerhard Buehringer and colleagues. It was surprising to find that many PhD students were working on gambling as an addiction with relatively fewer on drugs. The rise of brain science has widened the compass of the addiction model.

ALICE RAP
Research is continuing on the FP7 programme on addiction and lifestyles where Virginia Berridge leads the history workpackage with Alex Mold also involved. Cross national work on the changing language of addiction continues and has now reached the 1970s and 80s. In addition a project based at the Centre is examining the language used internationally, in WHO expert committees, also in DSM and ICD and the conventions. The research covers tobacco as well as alcohol and drugs.

LSHTM PUBLIC HEALTH HISTORY WALKS
‘SECRETES OF BLOOMSBURY’
So many ‘firsts’ in Bloomsbury: children’s hospital, dispensary, orphanage – plus tales from the quack doctors of the 18th century and a 19th century murder mystery: join us for a first rate walk that ends at the Foundling Museum in Brunswick Square.
Wednesday 30th April 2014 at 5.15 pm
‘SQUARES AND PAIRS’
Bloomsbury is famous for its pioneers – but what about their partners and friends? Find out the stories of those who shaped public health history - and their sometimes long suffering companions - on this walk through the great architecture and squares of the area.
Wednesday, 14th May 2014 at 12.45 pm – 2.00 pm

Both walks will be led by Dr Ros Stanwell-Smith, a Public Health Consultant who is also a Blue Badge Guide and will start from LSHTM, Keppel Street building
Each Walk is free. Numbers are limited (20 places). If you would like to participate, please book with Ingrid James: Tel: 020 7927 - 2434 or email ingrid.james@lshtm.ac.uk

All Walks are Funded by the Wellcome Trust

Florence Nightingale letters available online
The Library has digitised its collection of nearly 600 Nightingale letters dating from 1829 to 1905. The Florence Nightingale Digitisation Project, which is in partnership with Boston University and the Florence Nightingale Museum, means that Nightingale’s entire correspondence will be freely available online.

The original correspondence (MSS.5471-5483) covers almost the eight decades of Florence Nightingale’s life. The letters vary in subject and accordingly reflect a wide variety of recipients. The subjects range from professional concerns such as the Crimean
war, reforming nursing practice, Indian sanitation and the use of medical statistics to personal and family matters.

Her letters to William Farr (1807-1883), a statistician and epidemiologist, reflect their friendship and collaboration on sanitary reform, especially in connection with the Army Sanitary Commission and the Indian Sanitary Commission; whilst her Letters to Sir John Henry Lefroy (1817-1890), an army officer, relate to the reform of the Army Medical Service, military hospitals and nursing. In particular, letters from Balaclava and Scutari where Nightingale and her nurses arrived in 1854, with a full list and details of the nursing establishment there in 1855. This includes a list compiled by Nightingale of nurses who had worked with her up to November 1855, including those no longer with her and the reasons for their departure.

The Wellcome Library User Panel
We are looking for willing Wellcome Library and Wellcome Images users to join our user panel. The panel will receive occasional invitations to participate in a range of regular surveys, quick online usability activities and on-site observations. We will run these tests to help us understand where our users are feeling most frustrated with our online services, and to generate ideas to solve the problems that are causing less-than-lovable experiences.

As a user panelist, you will play an important role in improving the Library’s online services for all. When you sign up to our user panel, you are opting in to receive emails from the Wellcome Trust no more than once a month. These emails may contain a link to a very short, 5-minute online survey or usability test, or we may invite you to participate in an hour-long usability test in person. There is absolutely no requirement to participate, and you can remove yourself from the email list whenever you need to. You do not have to be present in London to participate. All online usability tests will be open to any of our website visitors.

Recently catalogued: papers of the Adamson Collection Trust

Now available for research are the papers of the Adamson Collection Trust (SA/ADC), set up in 1978 to promote the work of British artist Edward Adamson (1911-1996) and the collection of artworks he gathered over the years. The Adamson Collection is a unique British outsider art collection comprising artworks created largely by patients with whom Adamson worked at Netherne, a psychiatric hospital in Surrey between 1946-1981, and also by people he saw privately after his retirement.

Promotional material, including exhibition leaflets and press cuttings, is accompanied by various background documents: academic and professional publications on mental health and art therapy as well as information on other collections of outsider art from all over the world. One of these is the Cunningham Dax Collection, held at the University of Melbourne’s Dax Centre. It was started by psychiatrist Edward Cunningham.
Dax, with whom Adamson collaborated at Netherne (1946-1950). Soon after that Dax moved to Australia, taking some of the early works of Netherne patients with him. The release of these papers follows the cataloguing of Edward Adamson’s personal papers (PP/ADA) in 2012.

**Annual Archive Popularity Contest**

For some years we have been compiling statistics concerning use of the various archive collections we hold. In 2013, over 300 collections were consulted by at least one reader, but there were no real surprises in the Top Ten collections in terms of numbers of readers:

- Royal Army Medical Corps Muniment Collection (RAMC) (126)
- Wellcome Foundation (69)
- Family Planning Association (51)
- Wellcome Historical Medical Museum (48)
- Eugenics Society (35)
- Medical Women’s Federation (33)
- John Bowlby (29)
- Frederick Parkes Weber (25)
- Society of Medical Officers of Health (19)
- Abortion Law Reform Association (19)

The archive of the Society of Medical Officers of Health (SA/SMO) features for the first time, having gradually been climbing the charts for the past several years. The Queen’s Nursing Institute (SA/QNI) has slipped slightly down the list. The common factor is that these are all relatively large collections which are of interest to a broad range of researchers.

As always, a slightly different story is told by relative numbers of productions (a measure of the number of files requested from each collection):

- Family Planning Association (505)
- Royal Army Medical Corps Muniment Collection (467)
- Wellcome Historical Medical Museum (310)
- John Bowlby (232)
- Eugenics Society (219)
- Wellcome Foundation (201)
- Medical Women’s Federation (199)
- Marie Stopes (180)
- Grantly Dick Read (177)

While a significant number of readers (indeed there was a 20% increase over last year) still came to the Library to consult the archives of the Eugenics Society, which have now been digitised as part of the Codebreakers: Makers of Modern Genetics project, the relative decline in numbers of productions suggests that once the ability to access the collection remotely was known about, researchers no longer came to look at it on site. We shall see if the digitisation of significant portions of the RAMC Muniment Collection, in particular the sections relating to World War I, will have an impact on the number of its non-virtual readers.

*Dr Lesley Hall, Senior Archivist*

**Recently catalogued: archive papers of Eric Kennedy Cruickshank**

The papers of doctor and medical educator, Eric Kennedy Cruickshank (1914-2007) have recently been catalogued and are available to researchers in the Wellcome Library (Library catalogue reference: PP/EKC).

The papers, give a strong indication of someone who lived life to the full and maintained a dynamism and enthusiasm for medicine in spite of adversity. This is most evident in his work as a Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) doctor in Changi Prisoner of War Camp, Singapore, during the Second World War.

Based in a makeshift hospital, surrounded by malnutrition, disease and appalling camp conditions, he managed to maintain detailed patient case notes, often writing on any scraps of paper he could lay his hands on. This experience greatly enhanced his knowledge and interest in nutritional deficiencies and their neurological manifestations. During the three and a half years spent in Changi (1942-1945) he treated countless cases of beri-beri, typhus, and protein deficiency.

On return to Britain in 1946 he continued his medical studies at Aberdeen University and was awarded a gold medal in 1948 for his MD
thesis entitled ‘A Clinical Study of Beri-Beri and the Painful Feet Syndrome’. To write his thesis Cruickshank used some of the surviving case notes from Changi (many were lost on their journey back to England via India after the war ended) and which are now part of this collection.

In 1950 Eric Cruickshank left Aberdeen to take up a post at the University College of the West Indies at Mona, Jamaica. As Professor of Medicine he developed the medical school into a centre of excellence. His work in the West Indies, which included the first observation and description of Jamaican Neuropathy, a disease of the malnourished, led him to be awarded an OBE in 1961.

The collection includes an extensive series of subject files, which Cruickshank collated during his career from the 1940s to 1990s. They cover his particular areas of interest, work and research – nutrition, malnourishment, neurology, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, disorders of the blood, diabetes mellitus and metabolic diseases – and contain mainly off-prints of his own publications and those of others. His papers reveal an avid traveler as well as an expert on medical education, recording his work for the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas and the World Health Organization, c.1961-1983, assessing and assisting the development of medical education in many different countries including the USSR, Jamaica, Sudan, Kuwait and Brazil.

Eric Cruickshank left Jamaica in 1972 and returned to Scotland to take up a post at Glasgow University as Professor of Post Graduate Medical Education. He retired in 1980 and died aged 92 in 2007.

Sam Blake, Support Services assistant

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)

Ross MacFarlane
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EXHIBITIONS

ALCOHOL AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

There is still time to visit ‘This bewitching poison’: alcohol and the Royal College of Physicians, an exhibition exploring 300 years of drinking history through the work of artists, doctors and satirists.

13 January – 28 July 2014

First floor gallery and treasures room
Royal College of Physicians, Regent's Park, NW1 4LE
Visit Monday–Friday 9am–5pm, free entry

From the ‘gin craze’ in the 1700s to minimum unit pricing debates today, our exhibition tells stories of drinking: consumption and regulation, excess and temperance, celebration and destitution, disease and cure. Discover how doctors, campaigners, artists and satirists charted the pleasures and pitfalls of wine, beer and spirits and the ways in which the government and the Royal College...
of Physicians (RCP) responded – with far-reaching implications for us all today. On display will be paintings, prints, rare books and intriguing artefacts with loans from the Museum of London, the Wellcome Library, the Cartoon Museum and others.

Project News

The first residents of The Hub at Wellcome Collection, a flagship new space for interdisciplinary projects around health and wellbeing, will investigate the busyness of modern life. Bringing together a rich network of scientists, artists, humanists, clinicians, public health experts, broadcasters and public engagement professionals, the group will explore states of rest and noise, tumult and stillness, and the health implications for lives increasingly lived in a hubbub of activity. The project will take a long historical view – juxtaposing, for example, medieval accounts of distraction to current models of mind wandering during the brain’s ‘resting state’. The group is led by social scientist Felicity Callard (Centre for Medical Humanities and Department of Geography, Durham University) with core contributing members comprising psychologist and writer Charles Fernyhough (Durham University), broadcaster Claudia Hammond (BBC’s 'All in the Mind' and 'Health Check'), neuroscientist Daniel Margulies (Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences) and poet James Wilkes (University of East Anglia). They have been awarded £1 million to develop the project over two years. The group will start their occupancy at Wellcome Collection in October 2014, as the venue opens new spaces and galleries after a £17.5m development.

The urge to be busy defines modern life. Rest can seem hard to find, whether in relation to an exhausted body, a racing mind or a hectic city. Should we slow down, or should we embrace intense activity? What effects do each of these states have on the health of our bodies and minds? Such questions frequently find their way into media reports and everyday conversations, but there has never been any sustained interdisciplinary attempt to answer them. The Hub will gather international experts investigating hubbub and rest at different scales, to breathe new life into the questions we ask about rest and busyness. The project will be nourished by the research resources of Wellcome Collection, the Wellcome Library and the Wellcome Trust and will embrace the noisy city beyond and the people who live in it. The Hub space at Wellcome Collection will provide a base for the group to perform rigorous, creative research and to stage scientific and artistic experiments, data-gathering and public events.

http://www.wellcomecollection.org/the-hub.aspx
Those of us not able to attend the AAHM 2014 CONFERENCE, to be held in Chicago 8-11 May can still get a flavour of the event at the conference blog http://www.aahmblog.org/. As well as the program, the blog hosts posts on the theme of objects, documents, and a collection of digital submission ‘video shorts’.

With posts about murder, arsenic cases, steampunk and forensics, and Juno the transparent woman, the excellent DITTRICK MUSEUM BLOG http://dittrickmuseumblog.com/ provides narratives about key collection pieces from the museum, archives and collections of the Dittrick Medical Centre, as well as ‘news and notes about upcoming events, and interesting and anecdotal reflections on our shared medical past and its connection to our present and future’.

If you haven’t already come across it, put down the books and essays and take a few minutes to play POX AND THE CITY, ‘A DIGITAL ROLE-PLAYING GAME FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE’. The blog http://poxandthecity.blogspot.co.uk/ explains the game and its creation, has links to interviews with the game’s creators and discussions about the possibilities of digital humanities more widely. Set in early nineteenth century Edinburgh, where Dr Alexander Robertson is attempting to establish his own career in the wake of Edward Jenner’s smallpox vaccine, the game was conceived as a collaboration between Lisa Rosner and Laura Zucconi, historians of medicine at Stockton College, NJ, and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. The project was funded with a Digital Start-Up Grant from the Office of Digital Humanities, a division of the National Endowment for the Humanities (http://www.neh.gov/odh/).
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