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Welcome to the Gazette

After four years as editor, Katherine Foxhall has handed on the Gazette. I would like to thank her for all her hard work and to congratulate her on the birth of a new baby!

We have given the Gazette a makeover for the new academic year and hope you like the changes. In addition to the usual announcements, reports and CFPs, we are hoping to increase our attention to digital forums, such as Twitter, which have become an integral way to discuss shared research interests. But our usual, fabulous #histSTM cover stars will continue gracing the front page.

This quarter features Lister’s carbolic spray in an illustration from Antiseptic Surgery, written by William Watson Cheyne in 1882. Carbolic, diffused throughout the operating room, marked an important shift in the development of infection control—something that we see on page 5 in Susan Gardiner’s great conference report, ‘From Microbes to Matrons’.

We are always looking for suggestions of items to include in the Gazette—the more varied the better—so please send anything you think might be of interest. The Gazette reaches all SSHM members and is a great way to publicise events, websites, exhibitions, seminars, digital projects and news. The next copy deadline is 16 January for the February issue. In the meantime, there is always Facebook, Twitter and the SSHM Website.

- Anne Hanley, SSHM Gazette Editor

SSHM ROY PORTER PRIZE

SSHM is delighted to announce that the winner of the 2015 Roy Porter Prize is Rebecca Whiteley (UCL), with her essay ‘Figuring Pictures and Picturing Figures: Images of the Pregnant Body and the Unborn Child in England, 1540–c.1680’.

The judges appreciated the sophisticated theoretical analysis and polished writing of this piece, which does an impressive job of reading figures in their original context, and trying to reconstruct how they might have been viewed by various historical audiences when first published and circulated. The article analyses the images in Rosslin’s Byrth of Mankynde, particularly the ‘birth figure’ ones to explain early modern methods of knowing the body, as a continuum between the living and the dead and between the disembodied and the embodied. The author skilfully analyses and situates these figures within their own historical context and understands the early modern body as a site of multiple meanings, not just physiological. Two elements are most impressive here, the research; the analysis of the figures within their historical context (both within the practice of midwifery and as cultural objects in analogical and symbolic thinking) and the theoretical sophistication in analysing early modern images of human bodies. The author shows excellent understanding of the historical material and good grasp of the secondary literature. It is a well written and sophisticated piece of work. The article, when published, will contribute to early modern understanding of the body, art history and history of childbirth.
The Annual General Meeting was held in Keynes Lecture Theatre 1, Keynes College, University of Kent, Canterbury on 8 July 2016, 17:00–18:00.

Carsten Timmermann, SSHM Chair, commented on the unusually big turnout for the AGM. The AGM is an opportunity to find out about our key activities in 2015 which included conferences, the book series and journal. The journal generates most of our income which has enabled us to support more conferences in the past year than ever before. We have also represented the field in a number of consultations. The Society awards two sets of prizes – the longstanding Roy Porter student essay prize for postgraduate students and newer undergraduate prizes awarded for the first time last year.

The winner of the 2015 Roy Porter Prize is Rebecca Whiteley, University College London, with the essay ‘Figuring Pictures and Picturing Figures’. Vanessa Heggie commented that it was the most sophisticated of the submissions and a clear winner. The Undergraduate Essay Prize humanities and social science category was won by Emma Jacobs, University of Birmingham, on the evolving roles of the Bristol and Dudley dispensaries. Supervisors were encouraged to mention the recently launched undergraduate prize to students who have written potentially prize-winning essays. There is also a category for medical, healthcare and allied science students.

The Treasurer’s Report revealed that our income is mostly from the journal, with additional income from royalties from the book series and membership fees. Our expenditure on various activities includes small honoraria to our editors, editorial assistance, some office expenses, travel expenses for the book series editors, Executive Committee meetings, charges for auditing and banking, bursaries to attend conferences, and conference grants, which are not restricted to events in Britain.

Catherine Cox, the Membership Secretary, reported that we had 288 members in 2015. The majority of members are from the UK with the next largest proportions from the USA and from Europe. The membership rates stayed the same in 2015 and 2016 but will increase in 2017. Catherine also organises the Roy Porter Prize and encouraged more submissions from Europe. Catherine can be contacted if there are any problems with paying for membership through the Oxford University Press website.

The Social History of Medicine editors reported that submissions which look appropriate receive three reviews and that publication to submission is usually 18 months but special issues can be longer. Graham Mooney encouraged potential reviewers to submit their names and expertise on the journal’s database. A virtual issue has recently been released on ‘Food, Feast and Famine’ to coincide with the International Medieval Congress on that theme in Leeds. Graham and the editors have attended OUP journal days and there is a new OUP web platform, and there should be a new platform for the journal very shortly which can integrate social media and the Society’s activities. Vanessa Heggie, book reviews editor, has produced focussed sections on ‘Pain’ and on ‘Biography’. She asked people to contact her if they are interested in reviewing books and to let her know about new projects so she is aware of their expertise.
Keir Waddington and David Cantor presented the Book Series report, including recent developments as well as activities in 2015. Pickering and Chatto has been purchased by Taylor and Francis. Manchester University Press will be our new publisher, with the first book to be published shortly. MUP are willing to publish edited collections. We have good conditions with Routledge for the old series, including paperback versions. Routledge and the Society still promote the series. Existing contracts have been moved to MUP.

Katherine Foxhall highlighted that the back copies of the Gazette are on our website. She encouraged people to look and see what can be published, for example reports of events, seminars, workshops, exhibitions, impact projects and websites. She thanked bursary recipients for their conference reports.

Samiksha Sehrawat presented the Conference Co-ordinator’s report but mentioned that the report on 2015 is mainly about work undertaken by former Co-ordinators, Erica Charters and Gayle Davis. Samiksha encouraged conference funding applications and mentioned our next biennial conference in Liverpool in 2018. Carsten added that we mutually sponsor our conferences with the European Association for the History of Medicine and Health and encouraged members to consider attending the EAHMH conference in Bucharest in 2017.

Janet Greenless presented the Career Development Officer’s report on behalf of Matthew Smith as she co-organised Health History in Action, the postgraduate event at Ross Priory on the banks of Loch Lomond in August 2015 at which invited speakers talked about the use of health history outside academia. Carsten added that we offer early career coaching sessions for specific or general advice. Information about this is on the website. Victoria Bates revamped the website in 2015. The website is now more user friendly. There has been a big increase in Facebook and Twitter followers in 2015. She mentioned that the winning undergraduate prize essays are published as blogs.

Richard McKay reported on four areas of his Policy Officer role. He assisted the Oral History Society with their conference, has been active in responding to a National Library of Medicine inquiry, has submitted a Freedom of Information request to the National Institutes of Health to see what aspects of the history of medicine were valued by the NLM inquiry respondents, and he is discussing a joint statement with the Canadian Society for the History of Medicine and the American Association for the History of Medicine. Richard also represented the SSHM at the Humanities and Social Sciences learned societies meeting at the British Academy.

In his role as Archives Officer, Michael Brown has been seeking materials which have not reached the collections in the Wellcome Library. Our archives are being catalogued by the Wellcome Library, with collecting focussing on the Secretary’s and Treasurer’s records.

Three new Executive Committee members were elected: Anna Greenwood, University of Nottingham, Anne Hanley, University of Oxford, and Stephen Mawdsey, University of Strathclyde. Gayle Davis, Matthew Smith, and Katherine Foxhall stepped down from the Committee and were thanked for their valuable contributions to the Society. The next AGM will be in Bucharest at the EAHMH conference in September 2017.

- Rosemary Wall, SSHM Secretary
MEETING REPORTS

CONFERENCE PAPERS NOW ONLINE
‘Medicine and Modernity in the Long-Nineteenth Century’, St Anne’s College, University of Oxford

Blog posts of some of the papers presented during September’s ‘Medicine and Modernity’ conference are now available online and can be viewed via the Diseases of Modern Life blog: https://diseasesofmodernlife.org/category/news-blog

VOICES OF MADNESS: AN INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE

The University of Huddersfield was the venue for ‘Voices of Madness’, a two-day interdisciplinary conference, hosted by the university’s Centre for Health Histories, on 15–16 September 2016. Organisers Rob Ellis, Steve Taylor and Sarah Kendall, all based at the University of Huddersfield, had taken as their inspiration Roy Porter’s call for historians to ‘lower their gaze’ in order to understand patient doctor roles and relationships, and the conference aimed to uncover the voices of those living with and treating mental illness throughout the years. This approach resulted in a diverse selection of papers covering a period from the mid-seventeenth century right into the twenty-first century, and a truly international geographical spread, from Copenhagen to New Zealand, Pennsylvania to Lithuania. Run over ten sessions, with two panels streamed simultaneously, the conference featured a total of 30 speakers, including two keynote speakers, over the course of the two days. Catherine Coleborne, of the University of Newcastle, Australia, opened the conference with a keynote address which stressed the importance of exploring the stories of those who were confined, to examine how the stories of the individuals could tell the stories of the group, and outline the ‘collective identity’ of the mad.

The papers presented offered an interesting variety of ways in which the idea of ‘voices’ could be interpreted. Kat Rawling, whose paper explored the use of photography in psychiatric and medical practice, stressed that ‘voices’ could come from ‘multiple channels of communication’, noting how the combination of text and the supportive visual information offered by patient photographs enabled an active role to be played by the patients themselves in case book histories. Many presenters tried to access the voices of patients within the case notes and reports, such as Alice Brumby’s account of the responses of ex-servicemen to their incarceration in the interwar years, a paper which was perfectly complemented in the same panel, Institutional Experiences, by Jennifer Farquharson’s examination of the voices of civilians and servicemen during the First World War years. Other papers, such as that of Jane Freebody, offered an insight into the opinions of the physicians and madhouse keepers, with Jane’s paper challenging the belief that advocates of moral treatment recommended patient work from an early period.

Stressing the importance of the need to go beyond the medical and administrative notes and records to reveal real lives as once lived, Stef Eastoe demonstrated how her research into Caterham Imbecile Asylum is linking patient records with other sources such as social survey material to explore the experience of insanity both within and outwith the asylum. In the same
panel, Verusca Calabria, looking at peer and staff-patient relationships, revealed the asylum as a place of ‘safety and sanctuary.’

The atmosphere of the conference was relaxed, informal and supportive, while at the same time the chairs were diligent in keeping speakers to time—as a result, none of the panels overran and each closed with plenty of time for questions and lively discussion. A distinct feature of the conference was the involvement and input of participants who had worked in the field, resulting in an interesting and valuable collaboration between historians with those without a history background, and offering different perspectives on the study of mental health and illness. This was particularly noticeable in the Thursday afternoon panel Growth of the Professions, where papers by Alannah Tomkins, Julie Ann Owen and Andy Brammer and the ensuing discussion brought the debate on how mental illness has been regarded and treated right up to the present day. The second day of the conference was opened with a keynote address from Tommy Dickinson, who graduated as a Registered Nurse from Bournemouth University in 2001, and whose recent book ‘Curing Queers’ has received significant academic and media attention. His address explored the ‘treatment’ of men for homosexuality between 1935 and 1974, including descriptions of the technicalities of aversion therapy and other invasive therapies practiced in this period, and also the voices of men who had willingly undergone the treatments, and of the staff who looked after them, exploring their perceptions and motives. This fascinating and moving presentation underlined the fluidity and subjectivity of our understanding of what constitutes madness.

An interesting deviation from the standard conference format was offered at the close of day one by a group of drama students from the university’s school of Drama, Theatre and Performance. Drawing on personal experience, four students performed a piece entitled ‘I’m trying to tell you what it’s like,’ a thought provoking exploration of mental illness from the point of view of sufferers. After a day of trying to access the voices of the mad, sometimes far back in the past, the production underlined the fact that at the centre of all records and debate are people suffering from mental health problems, past and present. This was a fitting reflection of the aims of the conference—to uncover the stories of mental illness and give voice to the unheard.

- Morag Allan Campbell, PhD candidate University of St Andrews

FROM MICROBES TO MATRONS: THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF HOSPITAL INFECTION CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Members of the Leverhulme Trust-sponsored project ‘From Microbes to Matrons: Infection Control in British Hospitals, 1870–1970’ were delighted to welcome historians, healthcare professionals and policymakers to a two-day symposium entitled ‘From Microbes to Matrons: The Past, Present and Future of Hospital Infection Control and Prevention’, held at the Royal College of Surgeons, London on 1–2 September 2016. As the PhD student associated with the project, I was pleased to see a healthy band of delegates gather in the Hunterian Museum for two days of very stimulating discussions about hospital-acquired infection and AntiMicrobial Resistance (AMR).
The symposium opened with welcoming remarks from Claire Jones (KCL), Marguerite Dupree (Glasgow) and Anne Marie Rafferty (KCL). As far as possible, panels were structured to combine historical and contemporary understandings of AMR and Hospital-Acquired Infection (HAI). Elta Smith (Research Leader at RAND Europe) kicked off the discussions on the first panel, centred on policy and infection control, by discussing future trends for AMR and infection control and by calling for a holistic approach to future strategies. Historian Flurin Condrau (Zurich) explored infection control in the British hospital in the mid-twentieth century, paying homage to Erwin Ackerknecht when emphasising the need to study past methods for infection control as a means of developing ‘critical thinking’ for the future. In connection with length of stay in hospital, Sally Sheard (Liverpool) discussed the increasing articulation of HAI as a ‘cost’. The second panel brought together nursing historian Pamela Wood (Eastern Institute of Technology, NZ) with Susan Macqueen OBE. Wood provided an illuminating insight into the ways in which infection control featured in nurse training—‘pus and pedagogy’—while Macqueen, a former Infection Control Nurse, offered fascinating reflections on her career at Great Ormond Street Hospital, London. The third panel focused on gloves, with historian Thomas Schlich (McGill, Canada) discussing the slow acceptance of surgical gloves into medical practice in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. This, he maintained, was not due to carelessness among surgeons but to the persistence of alternative strategies designed to protect the hands, such as the coating of surgeons’ hands in some substance which acted as a ‘microscopic glove’. Epidemiologist Jennie Wilson (West London) emphasised the evolving role of gloves in the hospital. Interestingly, Wilson suggested that the overuse of gloves in the hospital decreased the efficacy of infection control regimes.

After an exhilarating first day of discussions, delegates took a short walk to the KCL archives to look at some items from the King’s College Hospital collection. These included notes from the lectures of Joseph Lister, nursing textbooks and photographs. Given my interest in how concerns about infection fed into hospital management structures, I was particularly interested in reading the minute books of the KCH infection control committee! These were particularly interesting as they contained detailed information about outbreaks of
infection and preventative measures, while they also included diagrams and charts plotting ward outbreaks. Thereafter, we retired to dinner, and participants got the chance to continue their discussions over Korean food and wine.

The second day of the symposium featured two panels and a final panel that aimed to bring the presentations together as a way of thinking about future directions both for infection prevention and control and for the wider research project. The first panel focused on infection control in the clinic, with Barry Cookson (formerly of the Laboratory of HAI of the Health Protection Agency) who likened the practice of infection control and prevention to conducting an orchestra, alluding to the fact that there are so many different sections to coordinate. His question to the audience who led the orchestra and who played first violin provoked much discussion. The next presentation by Neil Wigglesworth (Deputy Director of Infection Control at Guy’s and St Thomas’ Hospital NHS Foundation Trust and President of the Infection Prevention Society) focused on the theme of patient safety in the twenty-first century hospital. By drawing on human factor ergonomics, he questioned whether hospital infection practices should be more tailored to suit the behaviours and cultures of hospital staff, rather than imposing abstract practices onto staff. The final panel of the day brought myself (Glasgow) together with historian Rosemary Wall (Hull) and Alistair Leonard (microbiologist and Director of the Scottish Infection Research Network, Glasgow) to discuss laboratory practices. There were many parallels between my paper and Wall’s presentation in that we both highlighted the importance of the hospital bacteriologist in nineteenth and twentieth century infection control. Leonard’s paper had much in common with Wigglesworth’s paper but focused on the Scottish context. Some of the key themes emerging over the course of the two days, as reiterated in our concluding discussions, were the human and financial costs of AMR and nosocomial infection, cultures of blame, risk-aversion, and the recognition that drug development is simply not enough to contain the age-old problem of infection.

On behalf of the Microbes to Matrons project team, we are thankful to all who attended and participated in the symposium. A very mixed and energetic audience made for lively discussions, and I left the symposium with a lot of food for thought. We would like to thank the Society for the Social History of Medicine, the Leverhulme Trust and the Wellcome Trust for supporting what I am sure all would agree was a hugely successful event. Our thanks also go to Professor Barry Crookson for taking photographs of the occasion.

- Susan Gardiner, PhD candidate University of Glasgow

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL HUMANITIES CONFERENCE

The third conference held at the University of Exeter for postgraduate researchers in and around the medical humanities, this year’s event took place at the university’s business school on 28–29 July. Following in the footsteps of the two previous conferences, it cast a wide net, attracting
exciting and innovative research from across periods, disciplines, and national boundaries. With over sixty delegates in attendance, ideas and connections were exchanged and made in an environment of intense intellectual curiosity and generosity.

A pioneering research fellow at Swansea University, Mike Mantin, opened proceedings with a keynote lecture reflecting on his involvement in the Wellcome Trust funded project, ‘Disability and Industrial Society: A Comparative Cultural History of British Coalfields’, which was in the process of coming to a close. Mike spoke engagingly on the intersections between history, memory and community—part of a wider emphasis was placed throughout the conference on the experiences of Early Career Researchers.

The first day’s panels reflected the interdisciplinary range of the attendees, taking in the production and transmission of sexual knowledge, jellyfish and maggots in medical metaphor and practice, pregnancy and birth, the history and ethics of public health, representations of ‘healthy’ and ‘unhealthy’ bodies, industrial medicine, pain and trauma, asylum history, and the connection between madness and imagination. The variety of the speakers and audience enabled a series of provocative and challenging discussions, as each came into contact with new ideas and fresh perspectives.

Following the end of the first day of the conference, delegates reconvened at the Barnfield Theatre, a local venue founded in 1890 as the home of the Exeter Literary Society. Lee Ridley, performing as the Lost Voice Guy, delivered a stand-up comedy set adapted from his Edinburgh Festival show, Disability for Dummies, followed by a question-and-answer session chaired by Mike Mantin. Lee’s irreverent humour formed an excellent starting point for more serious conversations about disability, provoking discussion from conference delegates and a diverse public audience attracted through collaboration with local organisations and disability charities.

The second day began with panels on language, colonial and postcolonial medicine, and sickness and suicide in literature and theatre. Before lunch, delegates chose between a roundtable discussion on media, impact, and public engagement and a prearranged panel on metaphors in medicine given by three postgraduate students from Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz. The roundtable drew together the experiences of three academics with particularly impressive track records of taking conversations beyond university walls: Vanessa Heggie of the University of Birmingham, Sam Goodman of Bournemouth University, and Alun Withey, of the University of Exeter. The panel took questions from postgraduates keen to develop engagement projects in the future, and to maximise the impact and reach of their present research. Next door, the delegation from Mainz traced the importance of medical metaphor through the linguistic conceits of parents of premature babies, the navigation of intercultural clinical encounters, and representations of organ transplantation in teenage fiction. The afternoon’s panels, taking the conference forward to the closing keynote, explored selfhood and vulnerability, cosmetic flaws and medical advertising, and public health, sugar, and tobacco.

Finally, the conference ended with a keynote lecture from Jana Funke, an advanced research fellow at the University...
of Exeter. Jana spoke at length about ‘Rethinking Sexology’, a project co-directed by herself and Professor Kate Fisher. Although in its opening stages, the project is already looking outwards to schools, youth groups, members of LGBT communities, artists, and sexual health workers; from an academic perspective, she explained, it reimagines knowledge about sex as a product of collaboration between the human, social, and medical sciences. When researchers in the medical humanities question and destabilise claims to truth about sex, they have often been guilty of inattention to the complexities of their construction.

A wine reception brought the event to a close, marking the end of an enjoyable and stimulating two days. Look out for the next one—the 2017 committee will be circulating a call for papers very soon!

- Fred Cooper, PhD candidate
  University of Exeter

JOINT ATLANTIC SEMINAR FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE 2016

The 14th Annual Joint Atlantic Seminar for the History of Medicine, or JASMed, was held at the New York Academy of Medicine in New York City on 30 September and 1 October 2016. JASMed is convened annually for the presentation of research by young scholars working on the history of medicine and public health. The seminar organizing committee was chaired by Caitlin McMahon, a doctoral student at Columbia University, and Wangui Muigai, a doctoral student at Princeton University. The conference was sponsored by the New York Academy of Medicine, Columbia University’s Center for the History and Ethics of Public Health, Princeton University’s Center for Collaborative History, Sigerist Circle, and Stony Brook University’s History Department.

The seminar featured five student panels and one faculty panel undergirded by this year’s theme of Organising Medicine. The presentations were aimed at exploring the ways medical professionals, health care providers, patients, and broader publics have sought to organise and re-organise the training, practice, regulation, and delivery of medical care. A number of the panels focused on the intersections of health, healthcare, and social justice, including the place of gender, race, sexuality, and disability in health movements. The seminar provided an intimate, collegial, and stimulating environment for students to share and discuss their work. Over the two days, forty-five people attended the seminar, including students and faculty. The New York Academy of Medicine served as an ideal venue, providing attendees with a tour of the academy library’s rare book room, containing over 32,000 rare books dating mostly from the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries, as well as pamphlets and other pieces of aging ephemera.

The first student panel opened with presentations emphasizing histories of health activism. Katelyn Smith from the University of Cambridge discussed the controversial history of the injectable contraceptive Depo-Provera, which spread internationally throughout the 1970s, becoming a source of controversy by the end of the decade. While family planning doctors lauded the drug’s benefits, Black feminists and women’s health advocates criticised Depo as a means for limited unwanted populations and joined forces to wage anti-Depo campaigns in the United States and United Kingdom. Brendan McHugh from the University of Minnesota Twin Cities recounted the role of women of colour AIDS activists, such as former Black Panther Party
leader Ericka Huggins, in shaping the San Francisco umbrella organisation Multicultural AIDS Care Network in the early 1990s. In particular, the presentation explored how the training of volunteers and staff to be ‘culturally sensitive’ to people of colour and indigent populations resulted in a hostile anti-affirmative action backlash that jeopardised the network’s existence. Carlos Martinez from UC San Francisco & UC Berkeley explored the health activism of the Young Lords Party in New York City during the 1960s and 70s. The Young Lords, an organisation consisting mostly of Puerto Ricans inspired by the Black Panther Party, engaged in a flurry of health-related campaigns in partnership with radical health workers, physicians, and recovering drug users.

Another student panel titled What’s in a Diagnosis? Tools of the Trade, explored the fluctuating nature of medical performance and diagnosis. Antoine Lentacker from Yale University discussed the changing role of the medical prescription amidst the formation of a vast proprietary drug industry in late nineteenth-century France. This led to an explicit debate on the nature and functions of the prescription, on the one hand between a medical conception that saw the prescription simply as a performance validated by the encounter between physician and patient and the another conception, articulated mainly by pharmacists, in which the prescription was the material script itself. Jennifer Fraser from the University of Toronto shed light on the early epidemiological work conducted by O.H. Warwick and A.J. Phillips, two physician-statisticians at the National Cancer Institute of Canada, who were amongst the first individuals to calculate site-specific cancer incidence rates for Canada’s Aboriginal population. Warwick and Phillips’s research, upon which mid-twentieth century ideas about cancer and race were predicated, had tremendous impacts on later cancer research among these populations and continues to influence contemporary epidemiological approaches. The presentation by Samuel Scharff from Johns Hopkins University focused on the American psychiatrist Hervey Cleckley (1903–84) and his Mask of Sanity, a book about psychopathy that has become a canonical foundation for modern forensic personality testing and risk assessment. Scharff argued that Cleckley was a conservative activist defending a nostalgic Southern ideal of the ‘social’ against rapid twentieth-century sociocultural change.

While there is not sufficient space to describe all the presentations here, a number of other fascinating themes were touched upon throughout the panels. For example, the presentations by Kelly Hacker from Stonybrook University, which explored the introduction of acupuncture to the United States, and Catherine Mas from Yale University, focused on the transcultural healthcare movement in Miami, both emphasised shifting cultural patterns of health in the United States as the biomedical model began to be challenged in the 1970s. Perhaps one of the most exciting aspects of the seminar was the faculty panel, featuring Theodore Brown, Merlin Chowkwanyun, Jonathan Metzl, and Naomi Rogers. The panellists all spoke about their respective paths towards medical history, the rewards and challenges of their discipline and profession, and the values that continue to motivate their work. The faculty panel, like JASMed 2016 in general, provoked students to consider the motivations behind their own work and what contributions they are making not only to medical history, but also towards social justice.
DOCTOR–DOCTOR: GLOBAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE DOCTOR–PATIENT RELATIONSHIP THROUGH TIME

Date: 24 March 2017
Venue: University of Oxford

The doctor-patient relationship is the primary way that we experience medicine: we go to the doctor when we are sick, think we may be sick, or are scared of becoming sick. Healthcare is constructed around encounters between practitioners and patients, and the relationship between them is integral to how medicine is practised, experienced, and represented around the world. It may be paternalistic or a partnership of equals, underpinned by acts of care and compassion or negligence and abuse.

In a one-day symposium on 24 March 2017, we will explore the different ways in which encounters between medical practitioners and patients have been imagined or conceptualised across different historical and cultural contexts.

How has our understanding of these interactions been affected by factors such as scientific and technological advances, urbanisation, and increased patient demand? By interrogating these idiosyncratic and complex personal and professional relationships, how can we better understand broad themes, such as the professionalisation of medicine or the politics of identity? The doctor often tells us a great deal about the patient: but what can the patient tell us about the doctor?

We encourage proposals for 20-minute papers from scholars with an interest in medical humanities working across different disciplines, e.g. arts, humanities, social sciences, and medicine. While papers on the history of medicine in British and North American contexts are welcome, we would also like to hear from scholars working in languages other than English, and on areas of the world beyond Britain and North America.

Possible topics could include, but are not limited to:
- Representations of practitioners and patients in literature, visual arts, and film;
- Different types of medical practitioners, e.g. nurses, dentists, midwives;
- History of emotions: the effect of the medical encounter;
- Whose voice? Patient narratives and case histories;
- Living with diseases of the age: nervous attacks, melancholia, hysteria, shell-shock;
- Doctors, patients and identity politics: gender, sexuality, race, class;
- Professionalisation, power and authority;
- Experiencing and/or practising colonial, imperial, and indigenous medicine;
- Medical encounters in the institution: hospitals, workhouses, prisons, asylums;
- Psychiatry and mental health;
- Medicine, the state, and its citizens;
- The material culture surrounding doctor-patient relationships.

Proposals should be no more than 300 words in length and a short biography should be included in addition. Please submit them to doctorpatient17@torch.ox.ac.uk by 30 November 2016.
THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE
OF INTEGRATED HISTORY AND
PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE: AN
INTERNATIONAL POSTGRADUATE
FORUM

Date: 13–14 January 2017
Venue: University of Leeds

Integrated History and Philosophy of Science (IHPS) is commonly understood as the study of science from a combined historical and philosophical perspective. Yet since its gradual formation as a research field there has been constant discussion about how to suitably integrate the two disciplines. IHPS remains an ever-shifting, highly demanding and disparate area of research which incorporates a multitude of different subjects and methodologies. The Centre for the History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Leeds celebrates its 60th anniversary in 2016–17; we see this as an opportunity to create a dialogue amongst young scholars about the future of the field by drawing upon lessons from past achievements, and reflecting upon current problems within IHPS.

The First International IHPS Postgraduate Forum is aimed at young international researchers (MA and PhD students, and young professionals within no more than 2 years of having completed their PhD) who study different aspects of science, medicine and technology from a combined historical and philosophical perspective. The purpose of the Forum is to improve communication among young scholars, create a space for dialogue and an open exchange of ideas, and foster relationships between researchers from different national and institutional backgrounds. We intend to explore recent and ongoing projects as way of representing the international landscape of IHPS research, and ultimately provide a snapshot of the current developments in the field. We also wish to facilitate discussion about current methodological issues and problem-solving techniques, and to explore the connection of IHPS with other academic disciplines and fields. These may be, but are not restricted to:

- The History of IHPS
- Methodology: Integrating the H and P
- IHPS: An International Perspective
- The Analytic and Continental Traditions within IHPS
- Writing IHPS

Abstracts can address one or several of the following problems: how do you combine historical and philosophical perspectives in your own research? What are the advantages and disadvantages of the integrated approach? Do you think that there is a place for a general IHPS methodology which would be applicable to all sciences, or do we have no other choice than to continue with IHPS of particular disciplines? What is the relationship between IHPS and Épistémologie Historique? Please note that this list is not exhaustive, and that we are open to any other IHPS problems or topics you may have in mind.

The Forum will be a great opportunity to showcase and get feedback on your research in a welcoming and international environment. We aim to stimulate discussion by means of conventional conference presentations as well as roundtables and spotlight papers. We encourage postgraduates and ECRs to submit abstracts of no more than 250 words to ihpsleeds@gmail.com by 7 November 2016.

Please note that the working language of the Forum is English. Abstracts must be in PDF or Word format, and should be anonymised and prepared for blind review. Some travel and accommodation bursaries may be available (subject to confirmation).
Further details of the event can be found on our website https://ihpsleeds.wordpress.com, which will be updated regularly. You can follow us on Twitter @IHPSLeeds for the most recent updates on the event. Please do not hesitate to contact us at ihpsleeds@gmail.com if you have any questions.

MEDICAL PRACTICE IN EARLY MODERN BRITAIN IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Date: 4–6 September 2017
Venue: University of Exeter

Papers are invited for an international conference to be held at the University of Exeter on 4–6 September 2017, funded by the Wellcome Trust Senior Investigator Award for the project ‘The Medical World of Early Modern England, Wales and Ireland 1500–1715’ led by Professor Jonathan Barry and Dr Peter Elmer at Exeter (see the project website at http://practitioners.exeter.ac.uk). This conference will consider the outputs from this project, in particular the database which has been created of more than 30,000 medical practitioners operating in the period, and the opportunities this offers for new research in the field. It will also consider comparative perspectives on early modern Britain, both spatially and temporally, and so welcomes papers from colleagues working on medical practice in other parts of Europe or its colonies, on other cultures (Islamic, Indian, Chinese etc) and also on the periods either side of our 1500–1715 focus, so that we can place the findings of the project in the widest possible context.

Proposals for panels will be welcomed, but so will individual paper proposals, including from research students (for whom bursaries covering the cost of attendance will be available). Those attending will be given exclusive access in advance of the conference to research findings from the project database, which they will be encouraged to consider in their contributions, which we expect to be pre-circulated to encourage the highest level of focused debate during the conference. Senior scholars willing to act as commentators on papers are also encouraged to express an interest in this role, as well as in offering their own papers.

Major themes for consideration include the following:
- Continuity and change in the character and scope of medical practice, including the impact of war and imperial expansion on pre-existing medical culture, the influence of new ideas and/or persistence of established approaches across the period, as well as the significance of attempts at regulation.
- Trends in education, training and career patterns, encompassing hereditary succession, patronage, apprenticeship and university study, and levels of provision in different regions and types of settlement.
- The roles played by women, in popular and domestic medicine and beyond, and by other alternatives to orthodox male practitioners, and by the growth of new methods for the production and sale of medicines.
- The place of medicine within processes of social and cultural change in the British Isles more generally, and the wider parts played by medical practitioners in scientific, intellectual, political, military, confessional and other spheres.
- The opportunities for comparative research across national boundaries, both in tracing the movement of medical practitioners and in comparing levels and types of medical provision in different cultures.
If you are interested in participating please send an email to Professor Jonathan Barry at J.Barry@exeter.ac.uk, with an abstract of 200 words indicating the proposed topic of any paper or panel by 1 December 2016.

**UPCOMING EVENTS**

**BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY ANNUAL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY MEETING**

**Date:** 7 November 2016  
**Venue:** JSB Lecture Theatre, Richmond Building, Bradford BD7 1DP

Tour of the School of Pharmacy at 18:00  
Buffet at 19:00  
Lecture at 19:30  
Title: A Bradford Community Pharmacy Prescription Book: A reflection of social and pharmaceutical history in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries  
Speaker: Dr Ian Naylor, recently retired Senior Lecturer in Pharmacology at the School  
No admission charge, all welcome. Please book your place by contacting Jayne Marshall  
jayne.marshall@bradford.ac.uk

**HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY WIKIPEDIA EDITATHON**

**Date:** 11 November 2016, 10:00–13:00  
**Venue:** Simon Building, Room 2.57 (CHSTM Seminar Room)

With the Wellcome Library'sWikimedian in Residence, Dr Alice White. More details will be available shortly.  
Contact: Carsten.Timmermann@manchester.ac.uk

**RCPSYCH HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP WORKSHOP A MANCHESTER HISTORICAL MISCILLANY**

**Date:** 10 November 2016, 9:30–17:20  
**Venue:** CHSTM, Seminar Rm 2.57, Simon Building, University of Manchester,

HoPSIG was created to
- Encourage clinicians to research the history of psychiatry  
- Improve our understanding of the subject and its value, including relating to current policy and practice  
- Provide a forum for discussion.

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE 15TH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE**

**HEALTH, MEDICINE, AND SOCIETY: CHALLENGE AND CHANGE**

**Date:** 11–15 July 2017  
**Venue:** Australian Catholic University, Fitzroy Campus

The Australian and New Zealand Society of the History of Medicine will hold the 15th Biennial Conference in Melbourne Australia from 11–14 July 2017.  
Key speakers are:  
- Professor Barbra Mann Wall, Thomas A Saunders 111 Professor of Nursing, University of Virginia, USA  
- Dr Criena Fitzgerald, Professional Historian, Honorary Research Fellow, University of Western Australia  
- Dr Peter Hobbins, ARC DECRA Research Fellow, University of Sydney 2016 Merewether Scholar SLNSW
A Witness Seminar follows the meeting on Saturday 15 July where leading medical scientists and clinicians discuss curiosity-driven research and health outcomes. In addition, the social program will include highlights of Melbourne one of the most liveable cities in the world. The CFP will open on 7 November 2016 and close on 20 February 2017. For further information or to express your interest in this conference visit www.dcconferences.com.au/hom2017.

**SEMINARS & LECTURES**

**SCIENCE, MEDICINE AND CULTURE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: SEMINARS FOR MICHAELMAS TERM 2016**

**Venue:** St Anne’s College

**Wednesday 19 October 2016**

Dr Andrew Mangham, University of Reading
Have ye ever seen a child clemmed to death? Elizabeth Gaskell and the Physiology of Starvation
17:30–19:00, Seminar Room 3, St Anne’s College

**Wednesday 9 November 2016**

Dr Kitt Price, Queen Mary, University of London
‘Psychic Dreams and Newspapers in the Late-Nineteenth Century’
17:30–19:00, Seminar Room 5, St Anne’s College

Drinks will be served after each seminar. All welcome, no booking is required.

**QUEEN MARY CENTRE FOR THE HISTORY OF THE EMOTIONS, LONDON**

Evening Talks and Events. Refreshments provided, please book in advance.

**Tuesday 22 November, 18:00**

Emotions and Cancer Diagnosis: Patient Experiences past and present
Elizabeth Toon, University of Manchester, and Sue Ziebland, University of Oxford.
Venue: Arts Two, Room 2.17.
Free, book online at: emotionscancer.eventbrite.co.uk

**Thursday 24 November, 18:00–21:00**

The Museum of the Normal Drop-in late event at Barts Pathology Museum on the history of being normal, from definitions of normality to the hope and fear of being labelled.
Venue: Barts Pathology Museum, 3rd floor, Robin Brook Centre, St Bartholomews Hospital, London EC1A 7BE
Free, book online at: museumofnormal.eventbrite.co.uk

**Tuesday 6 December, 18:30**

Centre for the History of the Emotions Annual Lecture
Professor Stephen Brooke, York University, CA
Venue: Arts Two Lecture Theatre.
Free, book online at: cheannuallecture.eventbrite.co.uk

**QUEEN MARY CENTRE FOR THE HISTORY OF THE EMOTIONS WORK IN PROGRESS SEMINAR SERIES**

All talks are free, booking not needed. Lunch will be provided.
http://projects.history.qmul.ac.uk/emotions/news/autumn-term-events

**Wednesday 19 October, 13:00**

Pathological versus Aesthetic Listening: From a Philosophical, Medical and Psychiatric Perspective around 1850

Wednesday 9 November, 13:00
‘Doleful Groans & Sad Lookes’: Witnessing Illness in Early Modern England
Hannah Newton, University of Reading. Venue: Arts Two, Room 2.17.

Wednesday 16 November, 13:00

Wednesday 7 December, 13:00
Caduti in Acqua: Lifesaving and the Public Sphere in the eighteenth century
David Lederer, National University of Ireland Maynooth. Venue: Arts Two, Room 2.17.

Wednesday 14 December, 13:00
On social emotions (Title tbc)
Penelope Woods, QMUL, and Katrina O’Loughlin, University of Western Australia. Venue: Arts Two, Room 2.17

CENTRE FOR HISTORY IN PUBLIC HEALTH SEMINAR SERIES:
‘BEHAVIOURS’

Wednesday 2 November 2016, 12:45
Maziyar Ghiabi
(St Antony’s College, Oxford University)
A Genealogy of Prohibition: Life and Politics of Drugs in Modern Iran (1909–2015)
Venue: LG8, Keppel Street Building

**Wednesday 16 November 2016, 12:45**
Laura Cofield
(University of Sussex)
Pathologising pubic hair: the practice of pre-delivery shaving and hygienic hair-modifying behaviours in twentieth and twenty-first century Britain
Venue: LG8, Keppel Street Building

‘Square Histories’
**Wednesday 7 December 2016, 17:15 (Starts from LSHTM, Keppel Street Building)**

Bloomsbury is famous for its pioneers—but what about their partners and friends? Explore the locations and 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.

Each Walk is free. Numbers are limited (20 places). If you would like to participate, please book with Ingrid James (ingrid.james@lshtm.ac.uk).

**CENTRE FOR HISTORY IN PUBLIC HEALTH: FILM EVENING**

**Tuesday 22 November 2016, 17:30**
Manson Lecture Theatre, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street Building
Health promotion on film in the long 1980s
Films: Saturday night (1978); Pool (1978); If only we’d known (1979); Lessons for the living (1987)
Speakers: Professor Hilary Graham (York), Dr Jane Hand (Warwick) and Dr Alex Mold (LSHTM)

**GRANTS & AWARDS**

**BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY**

Applications are now being accepted for the Society’s Burnby Memorial Bursary.
award, worth £500, is open to all students and includes the opportunity to attend next year’s BSHP conference in London fully-funded. BSHP are looking for a presentation on an original piece of pharmacy history research, which the successful applicant will present at the conference. Full details, including the application form, are available on our website www.bshp.org. The deadline for applications is 30 November 2016.

SPRINGBOARD: HEALTH OF THE PUBLIC 2040

The Academy of Medical Sciences embraces the broad diversity of biomedical and clinical research. While advances in basic and applied medical research are leading to a better understanding of the ways to prevent, treat and cure disease, they do not necessarily address the major social, behavioural, political and cultural issues that contribute to health inequalities. The Academy’s ‘Health of the Public in 2040’ initiative aims to identify the main health challenges the UK population will face by 2040 and recognises that, in order to solve many of these issues, a multidisciplinary approach will be required.

With support from the Wellcome Trust, the Academy is pleased to offer funding for newly independent researchers in health social sciences and medical humanities working on projects related to the environments and themes that have emerged from our ‘Improving the health of the public by 2040’ report. This scheme is targeted at those who are in the early stages of their first independent research position. You should not have already obtained substantial funding from other sources, such as large personal fellowships.

The maximum amount available is £50,000 over two years (you may not apply for less than £25,000 over two years) towards your research costs and professional development. For example, funds can be used towards the employment of support staff, purchase of consumables and equipment, access to technical support, training and travel; funds cannot be used to pay for your personal salary costs or to buy out teaching time.

Springboard: Health of the Public 2040 awardees will be invited to participate in the Academy’s one-to-one mentoring scheme and a programme of events and activities will be developed for their benefit.

To be eligible to apply you must:
- Hold an established academic research position at your institution.
- Be in your first independent (salaried) position and
- Be within 3 years (FTE) of appointment to this position.
- Have sufficient time remaining in your current post to complete the proposed Springboard: Health of the Public 2040 project.

The submission deadline for applications is 17:00 on Monday 12 December 2016. For more information, please visit www.acmedsci.ac.uk/grants-and-schemes/grant-schemes/springboard-health-of-the-public

WELLCOME TRUST RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
The next call for applications for the Wellcome Trust Research Fellowships scheme closes on 18 January 2017. This scheme supports humanities researchers and social scientists who want to explore areas of health but do not hold established academic posts. Research Fellowships are for up to three years full-time, or over a longer period part-time.

Support includes:
- a basic salary (determined by your host organisation)
- personal removal expenses
- research expenses

More information on the scheme is available by searching ‘fellowships’ on the Wellcome Trust website: www.wellcome.ac.uk.

**HISTORY OF PRE-MODERN MEDICINE SEMINAR SERIES, 2016/17**

The History of Pre-Modern Medicine seminar series returns this autumn. The 2016/17 series—organised by a group of historians of medicine based at London universities and hosted by the Wellcome Library—will commence with four seminars in the autumn term.

The series will be focused on pre-modern medicine, which we take to cover European and extra-European history before the twentieth century (antiquity, medieval and early modern history, some elements of nineteenth-century medicine). The seminars are open to all.

**Programme for Autumn 2016**

**Tuesday 8 November 2016**

Dr Tara Alberts (University of York), ‘Miraculous medicines and exotic rituals: European healers in southeast Asian royal courts in the seventeenth century’

Tuesday 22 November 2016

Dr Elaine Leong (Max Planck Institute, Berlin), ‘Paper, medicine and everyday technologies in the early modern household’

All seminars will take place in the Wellcome Library, 183 Euston Road, London NW1 2BE. Doors at 18:00 prompt, seminars will start at 18:15.

Enquiries to Ross MacFarlane: R.MacFarlane@wellcome.ac.uk

**SOCIAL SCIENCE IN ACTION: REPORTS FROM TAVISTOCK INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS (TIHR) ARCHIVE**

The first 130 boxes from the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations (TIHR) archive have now been catalogued and are available for researchers to discover, explore, and interpret at Wellcome Library. These papers—the registered document series (SA/TIH/B/1)—provide a framework for the research and outputs of the Institute from 1945 to 2005, containing key reports and findings from seminal social studies from the post-war period to the early twenty-first century.

The reports trace the dynamic and cutting-edge work undertaken by the Tavistock Institute’s team of social scientists, anthropologists and psychoanalysts, in their efforts to apply new thinking emerging in the social sciences to the most prevalent contemporary needs and concerns of society. The topics addressed in the reports are hugely diverse, covering many aspects of the organisation of human social and cultural relations, institutions, social conflicts,
and organisational structures and group dynamics.

The reports document the theoretical perspectives and interdisciplinary approaches adopted by these social scientists, as they evolved in practice in the twentieth century: systems and field theory combined with new perspectives in psychoanalysis and psychology, from action research, through to organisational development and evaluation work. Many of the reports focus on industrial conflict and relations, the betterment of working conditions, and the use of social science in industry and organisational contexts. Tavistock Institute’s work at the coal face (pun intended) is captured in key reports from the 1950s, which document how social scientists engaged in questions about management/worker interactions, employee participation and fulfilment, and industrial democracy in the coalmining industry.

Public health and the organisation of health and social care are also key issues which present themselves in these papers, over the course of TIHR’s history. The Tavistock team did not shy away from the big questions posed by the needs, issues and changes within large care-giving organisations like the National Health Service, documented within these reports, and particularly during the 1960s and 1970s. These include decision making processes in hospitals, the management and structure of hospitals, how to treat patients with limited information, menu planning in hospitals, the organisation of emergency surgery, and other questions concerning the organisation of care-giving institutions.

From Marmite and Bovril to the big issues about how we organise ourselves and interact with the world around us, these reports demonstrate how the social sciences have been applied to better understand human relations over the past 70 years. This first section of the archive is perhaps a little tantalising, as it only provides the finished write-ups of studies and research—the more detailed field notes, correspondence and related papers of the Institute will be catalogued over the coming year. Follow our archive project blog for more information.

- Elena Carter is the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations Archivist, based at the Wellcome Library.

The recently catalogued personal papers of Dr Oliver Wrong (1925–2012) give insight into his career and impact in the field of nephrology. Though Wrong is perhaps best known as one of the founders of Dent’s Disease, his lifelong investigation of the intake and output of the kidney and the alimentary tract foresaw a cascade of contemporary scientific discoveries related to the gut and the human microbiome. Some of his most relevant and notable contributions were a result of self-experimentation.

Much of Wrong’s work laid the foundation for contemporary scientists to explore the
many wonders of the gut and its diverse flora. In 1997, the University of Bristol produced a ‘stool scale’ that aimed to classify the varying forms of human faeces in order to evaluate human health. Ten years later, the Human Microbiome Project employed stool analysis in order to identify and characterise the microorganisms which are found in association with both healthy and diseased humans.

Today, it is believed that the bacteria hosted by humans ‘are as unique as our fingerprints’ and play a vital role in our physical and psychological health. Over 50 years ago, Wrong pre-empted this by observing that ‘In some respects the composition of faecal dialysate appeared to be a function of the individual’ and that the particularity of faecal composition is a gateway for understanding human health. The archive can be searched on the Wellcome Library catalogue using the reference (PP/WRO).

- Riley Linebaugh was a Project Archivist in the Wellcome Library

For regular updates on the work of the Wellcome Library, see our blog: http://blog.wellcomelibrary.org and follow us on Twitter @wellcomelibary.

EXHIBITIONS

BEDLAM: THE ASYLUM AND BEYOND

**BEDLAM: THE ASYLUM AND BEYOND**

**Date:** 15 September–15 January 2017  
**Venue:** The Wellcome Collection

Wellcome Collection’s latest exhibition traces the rise and fall of the asylum and how it has shaped today’s mental health landscape. The exhibition takes the Bethlem Royal Hospital—preserved in popular imagination as ‘Bedlam’—as a case study to explore changing attitudes towards mental health care and services. Over 150 objects and artworks are on display, charting successive incarnations of the hospital building in London, and models of care from elsewhere in the UK and Europe. The exhibition explores the perspectives and experiences of the individuals who lived within Bethlem, and those who set up alternatives to it.

**BACK FROM THE DEAD: DEMYSTIFYING ANTIBIOTICS**

**Date:** 4 November 2016–21 May 2017  
**Venue:** Museum of the History of Science at Oxford University

The rise of the superbug. A pressing contemporary issue? Or a problem dating back 80 years? Will modern medicine save us from antibiotic resistance, or will we need to save ourselves?

2016 marks the 75th anniversary of the first human trials of penicillin. As news stories announcing antibiotic apocalypses and new superbugs grow, Back from the Dead, a new special exhibition at the Museum of
the History of Science at Oxford University, charts the miraculous and precarious history of penicillin from the trials in the 1940s to the present day.

Limits to penicillin’s use were understood from the start. Sir Alexander Fleming, who first observed penicillin in 1928, spoke of the risk of antibiotic resistance in his 1945 Nobel Lecture, and this warning has only increased in significance today. The twentieth-century ‘golden age’ of antibiotics, which saw a proliferation of newly-created drugs, and a drop from 43% to 7% in European infection death rates, is now widely claimed to be over. The UK’s Chief Medical Officer has stated that the current era of modern medicine will collapse by 2050 if Fleming’s historical cautioning is not heeded.

Back from the Dead will explore current responses to the challenge of antibiotic resistance. This includes a collaboration with the multi-disciplinary team of the Oxford Martin School Programme on Collective Responsibility for Infectious Disease where visitors will have an opportunity to contribute to current research on antibiotics through interactive questionnaires.

The global scale of penicillin’s success in the twentieth century, and the worldwide challenges that face antibiotics now, contrast with the small-scale work which led to its development. While Fleming is the name now most associated with the ‘wonder drug’, he was never able to stabilise and test his tantalising discovery. In addition to its contemporary dimension, Back from the Dead also showcases the Oxford researchers responsible for penicillin’s transformation from promise to success. An international team led by Professor Howard Florey and based at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology in Oxford isolated the antibiotic and conducted the first clinical trials. Back from the Dead draws on the Museum’s own collections to highlight the hand-to-mouth character of research in the early days of World War II. Bed pans, biscuit tins, and cans of sheep dip were all initially used as convenient vessels in which to culture the penicillium mould. In a world of make-do-and-mend, the insights of Ernest Chain, a Jewish German refugee biochemist, were balanced by the ingenuity of Norman Heatley, who conceived the temperamental apparatus by which penicillin was purified.

Crucial work to determine the structure of penicillin was also carried out in Oxford, by Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin and a small team of x-ray crystallographers in the 1940s. Still the only British woman to receive a Nobel Prize for science, Hodgkin’s work is revealed in the exhibition both by the painstaking labour of molecular model-making and the vivid insights of her personal correspondence.

The exhibition includes work of bioartist Anna Dumitriu, who creates artwork through the direct use of bacteria and has engaged internationally with issues of microbial resistance.

The Museum’s Director, Dr Silke Ackermann, comments that ‘Back from the Dead brings together past science with contemporary medical challenges in a novel way, revealing an extraordinary Oxford story and the human face of research in dramatic times.’

Sponsored by the EPA Cephalosporin Fund, Back from the Dead will be combined with an exciting programme of public events, education work and digital resources. This generous support has also allowed for the conservation of apparatus and archives in the Museum’s collections and will permit a subsequent permanent redisplay of this important material.
EXPLORING THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

The first of two series of weekly podcasts on the History of Psychiatry in Britain since the Renaissance, recorded by Professor Rab Houston at the University of St Andrews, is now well underway and available on SoundCloud. This first series covers England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland during the last 500 years, looking at continuity and change in how mental illness has been understood and treated, and at the radical shifts in systems of caring for those who were either ‘mad’ or mentally handicapped during the last two centuries.

Topics range from how mental problems were identified and described in the past, through changing ideas about the causes of mental illness and contemporary therapeutic practices, to important themes such as the reasons behind the emergence of psychiatry as a profession and the rise and fall of asylums as a location of care. The podcasts explore the history of suicide, madness in the media, psychiatry and the law and relations between medical practitioners and patients. The series also assesses evidence that the incidence of mental illness has changed over time, and begins and ends with a discussion of the value of history and the vital lessons that can be learned by studying the past.

A central aim is to raise awareness about mental health issues past and present, and the series is aimed not only at psychiatrists, healthcare professionals and welfare policy makers, but at anyone with an interest in mental health. The podcasts are being used in a number of universities around the developed world as part of global healthcare courses, and also as a formal educational tool for training healthcare workers in low-resource countries.

The series is available free of charge and without registration, and comprises 44 podcasts of between 8 and 16 minutes each, which are released weekly on the website and on Soundcloud. The podcasts are grouped around 13 big questions or topics in the history of psychiatry, and suggestions for both background and further reading are available on the project website (https://arts.st-andrews.ac.uk/psychhist). You can also find project information on Facebook/PsychHist and Twitter at @HistPsychiatry.

A second series of podcasts, titled ‘The voice of the mad in Britain from the Renaissance to the present day,’ will start broadcasting early in 2017. Using extracts from the writings of those with mental problems or from their reported speech, this second series will explore a range of mental disorders ranging from autism and depression to schizophrenia and obsessive stalking. Through transcribed original historical manuscripts and printed sources, the series will document individual, family, and social crises related to mental disorders, including suicide, crimes of violence, protection of vulnerable adults, religious mania, and admission to lunatic asylums and the experience of living in them. The series aims to give a sense of what it was like for sufferers to cope with being mad or being thought mad, and also to show how those who came into contact with mad people coped in their turn with words, moods, and acts, which they struggled to understand.

- Morag Allan Campbell, PhD candidate University of St Andrews
The reputations of the ‘psy’ professions—and the status of their ideas—were altered by controversies, myths and testimonies about ‘brainwashing’ in its various guises during the Cold War. Our project uncovers new source materials and promotes original analyses of the involvement (real and perceived) of clinicians in brainwashing and its cognate practices of interrogation, psychological warfare, subliminal advertisement, and therapeutic experimentation. We consider what ethical guidelines and safeguards, past or present, have been formulated to deal with the dangers of mind control so powerfully articulated during the Cold War.

By exploring these historical debates over mind control and their continuing legacies for psy expertise, Hidden Persuaders offers timely historical analysis of continuing present-day controversies. The language of ‘brainwashing’ continues to influence, in diverse and unexpected ways, present understanding of the relationship between the individual and the state; the nature of the therapeutic encounter between patient and psy-professional; and the borderlands between education, persuasion and indoctrination.

Our blog addresses these themes, with recent posts including:
- Marcia Holmes’s interview with Professor Tim Shallice on interrogation ‘in-depth’ and sensory deprivation in Northern Ireland during the 1970s
- Albert Mason on the medicine of magic and hypnotism
- Carl-Henrik Bjerstrom on Alfonso Laurencic’s interrogation cells in the Spanish Civil War
- Maria Hadjiathanasiou on the Propaganda Wars of 1950s Cyprus

The last few months have been exciting ones for CSHHH, with funding and publication success, and a host of new hires and PhD students. Professor Jim Mills’s Wellcome Trust Investigator Award has brought with PhD students Maaike de Vries and Ian Baker, along with post-doctoral researchers Ved Baruah and Arjo van der Hoogte. Also joining us are Lucas Richert and Elsa Richardson, who will take on the onerous task of covering Jim’s teaching. We are sad, however, to bid adieu to Professor Elaine McFarland, ex-CSHHH director, who is retiring this year. We wish her all the very best and thank her for being one of the founders of our Centre. We have also (temporarily) said goodbye to Laura Kelly, who is off at Yale this year as part of her Wellcome Trust Fellowship, but welcome the return of Emma Newlands, who is back from maternity leave. In other funding news, Jim, along with Arthur McIvor, Stephen Mawdsley, Yun Huang and Chris Cavin were also successful in the Wellcome Trust Seed Award competition, winning £135,000 to strengthen our links with Shanghai University. As well as bringing conferences and workshops to Shanghai, PhD students and MSc students will do exchanges to help develop the medical humanities in China.
Join us at the Leeds Humanities Research Institute for a series of seminars on the theme of Augmenting the Body: Disability, Bodily Extensions, and the Post-human. Augmenting the Body is an interdisciplinary medical humanities project based at the University of Leeds, exploring questions of disability, bodily extensions, care and the post-human. Launching in Autumn 2016, the first phase of the project is a University-funded Sadler Seminar Series featuring a diverse line up of speakers from fields including medicine/healthcare, cultural/literary studies, digital performance studies, engineering, and law, which will run throughout the 2016/17 academic year.

Body augmentation takes many forms, whether personal adaptation or the rehabilitation of those with disabilities, and ranges across the physical, cognitive, philosophical and technological. The Sadler Seminars will develop an interdisciplinary perspective on this broad field of practice: we will discuss a number of issues: the design and use of augmentation/adaptive technologies, the experience of having/living with augmentations, and the cultural representations and understandings of these interactions—central to the imagination and rehabilitation of the augmented self. The series will explore the ways cultural and theoretical ideas of embodiment meet the practicalities of engineering design and product use, to suggest critical avenues that can lead to the development of better adaptive/rehabilitation technologies.

All events take place in Seminar Room 2, Leeds Humanities Research Institute, 29–31 Clarendon Place, Leeds, LS2 9JT

Semester One Events:

**Tuesday 18 October 2016, 14:00–16:00**
Augmentation, Disability and Embodiment
Professor Sarah Whatley and Kate Marsh (Coventry)

**Monday 7 November 2016, 14:00–16:00**
Redesigning the Human
Professor Tony Prescott and Dr Michael Szollosy (Sheffield)
Dr Andrew Cook (Dundee)

**Monday 5 December 2016, 14:00–16:00**
Disability and the DisHuman
Professor Dan Goodley and Dr Kirsty Liddiard (Sheffield)
Dr Angharad Beckett (Leeds)

Seminars take place three times a semester. For further news of upcoming events, see the Leeds Centre for Medical Humanities website [https://lcmh.wordpress.com/sadler-seminar-series-1617](https://lcmh.wordpress.com/sadler-seminar-series-1617) and follow @augmentedbodies on Twitter.

For more information, contact Dr Sophie Jones on S.Jones1@leeds.ac.uk
On behalf of the collaborative Leverhulme Trust funded project between King's College London and the University of Glasgow, ‘From Microbes to Matrons: Infection Control in British Hospitals, 1870–1970’, Dr Claire L. Jones and Susan Gardiner curated an online exhibition with the assistance of King's College London Archives. The exhibition brings together a range of images of artefacts, ephemera, hospital reports, official publications and photographs to explore the hidden history of hospital infection control at four British hospitals—King's College Hospital and St Thomas' in London and the Royal Infirmaries in Edinburgh and Glasgow. These four hospitals are particularly important to the history of infection control, not least because the Royal Infirmaries in Scotland were where Joseph Lister first trained and practiced before coming to King's College London. Florence Nightingale, an early pioneer of hygienic practice, established the first modern training school for nurses at St Thomas' Hospital. But this exhibition goes beyond the discussion of infection control pioneers like Lister and Nightingale, but also sheds new light on the nurses that were responsible for everyday wound management and hospital cleanliness, on the clinicians that trialled new ways to prevent wound infection, and of the bacteriologists who conducted bacteriological analysis to improve and speed up infection diagnosis.
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