

The President's page

This issue marks the last contribution from Stephen Due from his database of colonial Australian medicos, the AMPI. Stephen has been enriching our newsletter in this way over the past twelve years, as well as providing an invaluable service to Australian historians. I also want to acknowledge the service of Paul Sendziuk as our long-serving webmaster. Paul built our current website more than a decade ago and has now tended to it for 12 years. The Society will be building a new website in the coming months, and we look forward to launching it in mid-2022. Paul has indicated that he will step down from his duties as webmaster and we express our deep gratitude to him for his long and generous service.

This generosity of spirit lies at the core of the Society, and I want to also take this opportunity to note the sacrifice, patience and calmness with which the 2020–21 Executive led us. It hardly needs saying – but perhaps it does – that these have been some of the most difficult and uncertain years in recent memory. Many plans were wrecked, and many ambitions and hopes had to be abandoned or shelved. The Executive – Charmaine Robson, Maggi Boulton, and Peter Burke (replaced by Louella McCarthy), and Catharine Coleborne – led the Society through these disappointments and difficulties with grace and courtesy. Cathy also led the organising committee which, in the face of a global pandemic of apparently endless variants,

waves, and public health orders, produced one of the most stimulating conferences I have been to in many years. Through her presidency she was also committed to nurturing a new generation of historians within the Society, helping to shore up and further the study of health and medical history in Australia and New Zealand. The conference made the success of that vision very clear, and the new Executive will look to consolidate and expand it, with gratitude to Cathy for her leadership and to Charmaine, Maggi, Peter and Louella for their tireless work.

Warm regards,

James Dunk

james.dunk@sydney.edu.au

@JamesHDunk



Letters, photographs and articles for publication in the newsletter are always welcome. We prefer electronic submission via email to ANZSHM@ANZSHM.ORG.AU. The deadline for our next issue is 13th May 2022.

All about ourselves

Members of the ANZSHM describe their life, work and interests

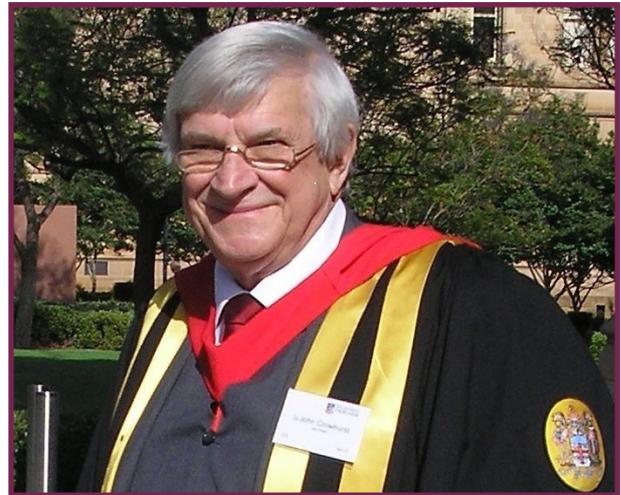
Dr John A. Crowhurst

B.Pharm., MB BS, Dip.(Obst.)RCOG, FANZCA, FRCA

The newest member of our editorial team is Dr John Crowhurst. With an impressive list of achievements and life events, we look forward to the injection of his energy and expertise in the newsletter pages! Read his marvellous history....

- 1943: Born in Adelaide, educated at Sacred Heart College.
- 1965: Graduated in Pharmacy, University of Adelaide.
- 1968: Married Mary Baldwinson, commenced medical school University of Adelaide.
- 1972: Daughter Samantha born. Samantha now a migration lawyer in Melbourne.
- 1974: Graduated Medicine & Surgery, University of Adelaide; Junior Medical Officer, Royal Adelaide Hospital.
- 1976: Medical Officer, Queen Victoria & Adelaide Children's Hospitals; Diploma of Obstetrics, Royal College of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, London.
- 1977-1980: Anaesthesia Registrar, Adelaide teaching hospitals.
- 1980: Fellow, Australian & New Zealand College of Anaesthetists.
- 1981: Research Fellow & Senior Registrar, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff.
- 1982-3: Consultant Anaesthetist, Royal Women's Hospital, Melbourne.
- 1983-1996: Director of Anaesthesia, Queen Victoria & Women's & Children's Hospitals, Adelaide.; Lecturer in Anaesthesia & Obstetrics, University of Adelaide.
- 1996-2004: Reader in Anaesthesia, Imperial College, University of London;
Director of Anaesthesia, Queen Charlotte's & Chelsea Hospital, London; Honorary Consultant Anaesthetist, Hammersmith Hospital, London.
- 2000: Elected Honorary Fellow, Royal College of Anaesthetists, London.
- 2004-2011: Senior Consultant Anaesthetist, Mercy Women's Hospital, Melbourne.
- 2011-date: Emeritus Consultant Anaesthetist, WCH, Adelaide; Honorary Archivist, Obstetric Anaesthetists' Association, U.K.

- 2015-date: Member and Interviewer Flinders University MD Interviews Committee, Adelaide.
- 2016-2021: Chairman, ANZ History Group, Anaesthesia Continuing Education Committee.
- 2019-2020: Chairman, History Committee, Aus. Medical Association (SA).
- 2021-2022: Vice President Burnside Probus Club, Adelaide.
- 2022: Member, Editorial Team, ANZSHM Newsletter.



John's research and teaching interests have included obstetric analgesia and anaesthesia, critical perinatal care, and neuraxial & perinatal pharmacology. He has taught and/or lectured on anaesthesia in 39 countries; has had eight international visiting professorships; has published 48 original papers and 22 book chapters.

John retired from clinical practice at the Mercy Hospital in Melbourne at the end of 2010, and returned to live in Adelaide from where he continues to teach and lecture on anaesthesia related matters, especially historical topics. His most recent project is an investigation into the anaesthesia tragedies at Pearl Harbor in World War 2, and the effects they had on the subsequent development of the specialities of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care. Since May 2014, that work: *'The Legacy of the Anaesthesia Events at Pearl Harbor, 7th December 1941'*¹ has been presented to medical and non-medical groups 53 times in eight countries and broadcast on ABC Radio National *'Ockham's Razor'*.

Currently, together with several medical colleagues in UK and Australian universities, John is gathering data on the number of pharmacists who return to university to do medicine/surgery. In most Australian medical schools, 1-2% of students enrolling in medical schools are pharmacists. Watch this space!

¹Crowhurst JA. The Legacy of the Anaesthesia 'Events' at Pearl Harbor, 7th December 1941. *Proceedings of the History of Anaesthesia Society.* 2015; 48:85-95.

Members' news

New Members

Dr Chi Chi Huang, NSW
Mr Brandon Meikle, QLD
Dr James Flowers, Seoul, Korea
Dr Ted Ward, NZ

*A warm
welcome to our
new members!*

Vale

Professor Peter Barnard, OAM, ADM

Medical History Society of Victoria News

The Annual General Meeting of the Medical History Society of Victoria will take place on 18th May 2022 with a talk given by Associate Professor Gabrielle Wolf. Further details will be available closer to the date.

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Congratulations

Australia Day Honours, 2022

OAM **Dr Criena Fitzgerald**, Nedlands, WA for service to community history.

OAM **Dr Ian Stewart**, Wagga Wagga, NSW for service to medicine through a range of roles.

OAM **Dr Milton Lewis**, Australian Capital Territory, for service to community health.

AM **Professor Richard Harper**, St Kilda for services to cardiology, medical research and professional associations.

NSW Branch News

AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND
SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE
NEW SOUTH WALES INC
ANZSHM (NSW branch)



Annual General Meeting and Social Dinner

Tuesday 8 March 2022, from 6pm

Fireplace Lounge, Toxteth Hotel,
345 Glebe Point Road, GLEBE

ALL ANZSHM MEMBERS AND FRIENDS ARE WELCOME

The evening will begin with the AGM at 6 pm, followed by
dinner and then a lecture by

Dr Michelle Bootcov

"First Nations' Blood, 'First World' Science: An Australian
twist in 20th Century Infectious Disease History."

Cost of dinner: \$55. Concession: \$30

To book, email the Secretary, Dr Diana Jefferies

d.jefferies@westernsydney.edu.au.



Image detail: Blood collecting. Fitzroy Crossing Airstrip,
Kimberley, WA

(NCIG Image 01P-02-23), Creator: Bob Kirk (1960/61)

Animalia

Vermin, Vectors & Victims

Animals are frequently ignored in the history of medicine, unless it is to shudder about plague-carrying rats, or bats that create reservoirs for coronavirus, or animals that heroically forfeit their lives for medical research. When Roy Porter suggested a bottom-up approach to medical history, he wanted historians to consider the perspective of the patient, not the animal. Should medical history only be about humans? I think not, because our relationship with animals can tell us much about ourselves.

Take for instance, animals affected during epidemics. News reports from Hong Kong have indicated that 2,000 hamsters and other small animals have been culled because rodents in a pet shop had tested positive for Covid-19. The hamsters fade into insignificance compared with the culling of cats during a polio epidemic in the United States in 1916. According to the *New York Times* [26 July 1916] there were '72,000 cats killed in paralysis fear'. If Stalin's edict that 'one death is a tragedy; one million is a statistic' holds true for animals, those cats were only a statistic.

Let us not forget Geronimo, the unfortunate Huacaya alpaca who was euthanised over fears of bovine tuberculosis (bTB). Geronimo was living on a farm in

South Gloucestershire, England, having been imported from New Zealand. In 2019 he allegedly tested positive for bTB, a disease caused by the pathogen *Mycobacterium bovis*, which causes tuberculosis in cattle, and a tuberculosis-like disease in humans. The positive test was controversial. Iain McGill, a vet and TB researcher said that Geronimo's immune system had been 'primed' before the test, causing a false positive. He controversially accused the British government of 'trying to kill its way out of trouble', because Geronimo's case suggested that similar false positives were causing cattle to be killed on a regular basis. Following several court battles, protest marches and a petition with over 140,000 signatures, Geronimo was destroyed in August 2021. Now that *was* a tragedy. And it is also part of medical history.

Maggi Boulton

From the editors: Throughout history and into modern times, animals have been entwined in the lives and health of their human cousins. If readers would like to continue this discussion thread in the next newsletter, please send contributions to secretary@anzshm.org.au.

And please send any ideas for a name for this important newsletter discussion topic.

Animals dressed as gentlemen and ladies survey the medical advertisements on a wall. Coloured wood engraving by J. Grandville, 1853. Wellcome Collection.



Colonial Surgeons in South Africa and Australia

The surgeons of the First Fleet spent a month at Cape Town, the last outpost of civilisation on the passage to Botany Bay in 1787. Surgeon Bowes Smyth described the Dutch colony as “a detestable scene of extortion and imposition”, noting that the convoy departed with “great pleasure”. Fortunately, the situation at the Cape improved after the British took control in 1806.

During the early decades of the 1800s ships carrying colonial surgeons continued to call at the Cape *en route* for Australia, India, and the Far East. These casual contacts diminished when the clipper ships began sailing non-stop from England to Australia by the Great Circle route. Meanwhile, however, the permanent British population in South Africa increased, rapidly outnumbering the original Dutch and German settlers, and providing career opportunities for British civilian, military, and naval surgeons.

Lancelot Armstrong RN was one of many naval surgeons whose careers took them to both South Africa and Australia. As a young naval officer, he served on “Ajax” at Trafalgar in 1805. Later, when his ship exploded during an engagement in the Dardanelles, he famously “saved himself by swimming”. He came out to Sydney in charge of prisoners from Ireland in 1819 and later was appointed to the RN hospital at Simon’s Town, Cape of Good Hope. Because of this important British naval station, controlling access to the Indian Ocean, the Cape was known as the ‘Gibraltar of India’.

When emigration to the Australian colonies gained momentum, many young British doctors started their careers as surgeons on emigrant ships to Australia, and some of them later settled in South Africa. John Birtwhistle, for example, made five voyages to Sydney as surgeon superintendent in the early 1840s before

being appointed to the newly established General Infirmary on Robben Island, near Cape Town. He served at Robben Island for ten years, and then returned to England.

A similar career path attracted brothers George and James Coward, surgeons from Tiverton, England. George made five voyages with emigrants to Victoria in the 1850s before settling in South Africa where he was employed as a District Medical Officer up to his death at Bloemfontein in 1869. James, too, served in the Emigration Service, making voyages to Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne, and Wellington. He then settled in South Africa at Middleburg, where he was District Surgeon for ten years from 1866.

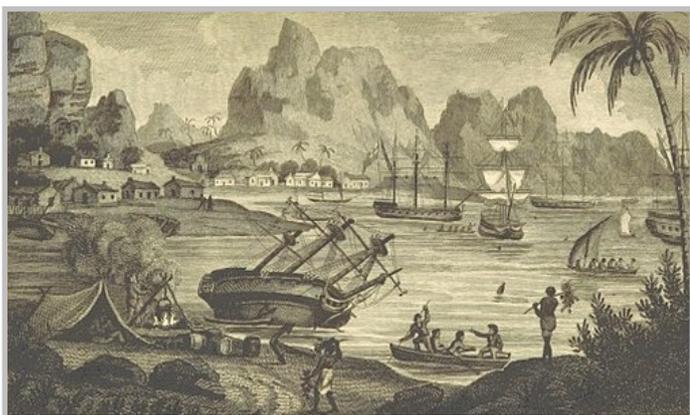
Another notable medical family, the Stewarts of Dunblane, Scotland, also had careers connecting South Africa and Australia. Dr. John Stewart emigrated to NSW in 1841 and practised in Sydney, Morpeth, and Newcastle. He went to South Africa in the middle of 1848 and was appointed Health Officer at Simon’s Town, where he died in 1854 aged 46. At about the same time, his medical brothers also emigrated: P. Gregory Stewart to the Cape and Cornelius Stewart to Victoria.

Perhaps the most varied career of the Cape doctors who also practised for a time in colonial Australia was that of Melchior J. F. Kranz from Germany. He came out to Victoria in his twenties during the gold rush. He was appointed House Surgeon at the Bendigo Hospital in 1855, returned to Europe the following year, and then moved to America. By 1862 he was in England, where he added the MRCS to his German MD. He then settled at Queen’s Town, Cape of Good Hope. He was there for sixteen years before returning to practise in Wiesbaden, Germany, where he died in 1893 aged sixty-four.

Stephen Due

Author’s note: After 12 years at the helm of the good ship *AMPI News* I’ve decided to bring the regular column to a close. *AMPI News* started at the invitation of then editor Derek Dow, who provided a lively companion piece each quarter from a New Zealand perspective. Many thanks to Derek and the current editorial team for their encouragement and support of the column!

From the editors: *On behalf of all members of ANZSHM, we sincerely thank Stephen for the fascinating articles he has provided over the past 12 years. He has brilliantly brought to life many aspects of the history of medical pioneers and we are all the richer as a result. Many thanks, Stephen, we all send good wishes for your next adventure.*



British Naval Station, Simon’s Town, Cape of Good Hope, 1806

Artefactual news

The CALHN Health Museum <https://healthmuseumsa.org.au/> houses a diverse range of historical medical objects, collections and archival records. One of these items is an artificial hand.



The Hand of Corporal Coles

In Adelaide, 1842, Corporal John Coles, Miner and Sapper, was preparing for the second firing of his cannon in a salute to honour the birth of the Duke of Cornwall. The gunpowder exploded early and Corporal Coles lost the fingers of his right hand except the thumb, and the top of his left hand forefinger. At the Adelaide Hospital, Colonial Surgeon, James Nash, performed minimal amputation of the damaged areas as Corporal Coles was concerned to not have his entire hand amputated.

In 1844, Robert Hasting Norman, Surgeon Dentist, arrived in Adelaide, establishing the colony's first dental

practice. A learned gentleman, Robert Norman also carved objects from ivory and bone, exploring mechanical applications with his craft. The Governor of South Australia, Sir George Grey sponsored Norman's construction of a prosthetic hand for Corporal Coles. An engraved silver plaque, 'Presented by His Excellency Governor Grey - Robert Norman Inventor', is attached to the prosthetic hand. The plaque does not impede on the functionality of the hand.

Made of whalebone, the hand is intricately carved to copy details of fingers and nails. It has four fingers and is operated using strings and pulleys. The fingers are flexed by contracting the strings which are connected to a ring on the remaining thumb.

John Coles used the prosthetic hand until his death 1886.

Postscript: Jump forward 168 years after Corporal Coles first used his prosthetic hand, when an American 3D Mechanical Designer, Ivan Owen, came across Corporal Coles' hand. Ivan was in the process of developing the world's first 3D-printed body-powered partial hand prosthesis. The nineteenth century prosthetic hand was able to give Ivan the vital details he needed to develop a pulley mechanism for his twenty first century prosthetic hand. Since developing a modern, 3D-printed prosthetic hand, Ivan made his designs freely available so that they can be used and adapted internationally.

Margot Way

Team Leader, Heritage, CALHN Health Museum
Adelaide / Kaurna Country

Book review

Brian Reid

Power and Protection: The Contest between the Government Residents and the Medical Protectors of the Aborigines in South Australia's Northern Territory.

Casuarina, NT: Historical Society of the Northern Territory, 2020. 118pp

Dr Brian Reid's book traces the establishment of the Northern Territory during the mid-nineteenth century, then part of South Australia. It brings this history alive with detail and interesting narrative, and with careful attention to the secondary sources and archival records. Readers will be fascinated with the many photographs, especially of the fledgling Palmerston (now Darwin).

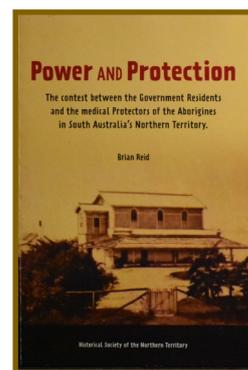
The book focuses on the government-appointed Aboriginal Protector, a position founded on humanitarian principles and stipulated by the British Colonial Office, and the engagement of physicians to that role in this context. In documenting the growing undermining of the Protectors' work by senior administrators (Government Residents), the book brings to light the irreconcilable tensions between the European hunger for land and the

'protection' of the Indigenous inhabitants.

There were few winners in this story. If our sympathies are mainly drawn to the Indigenous who were not protected from introduced disease, murder, and incarceration - quite apart from their general dispossession - we might reserve some also for the doctor-protectors. The lives and careers of these men, torn thousands of kilometres from their families, were cut short by usurpation, mental and physical illness, and maritime tragedy. Neither for them nor the Indigenous they were charged to protect was the policy a success because, as Reid concludes, 'protection' was "in the end, but a gesture" (p. 99). This book contributes to our knowledge of the struggles and complexities of the European occupation of Australia, and, in particular, to the experiences of the doctor-bureaucrat in that process.

Power and Protection is available from the Historical Society of the Northern Territory for \$25 plus postage. See <https://www.lvnhistory.net/publications> or contact: hsnt@iinet.net.au.

Charmaine Robson



Rural museums

Members travelling in rural parts are likely to come across local museums which house fascinating collections reflecting local history, often including items of significance to medicine. The snake bite kit pictured below is a great example from Forbes.

The images of baby weighing equipment are published here with kind permission of the Cootamundra Heritage Centre, located in Cootamundra, in rural New South Wales. These items, originally from the Cootamundra Baby Health Centre, are contained within the Centre's extensive collection of memorabilia from the area. The Heritage Centre is located in the old railway barracks in Hovell Street.

If members come across other collections containing artefacts of interest to medical history, we would love to let our membership know where to stop when they are on the road. If permitted, a photo for our newsletter would be most welcome!



Baby weighing equipment.
Cootamundra Heritage Centre, NSW.
Photographs: K Weston



Request for information

Dancing as a cure for sea sickness?

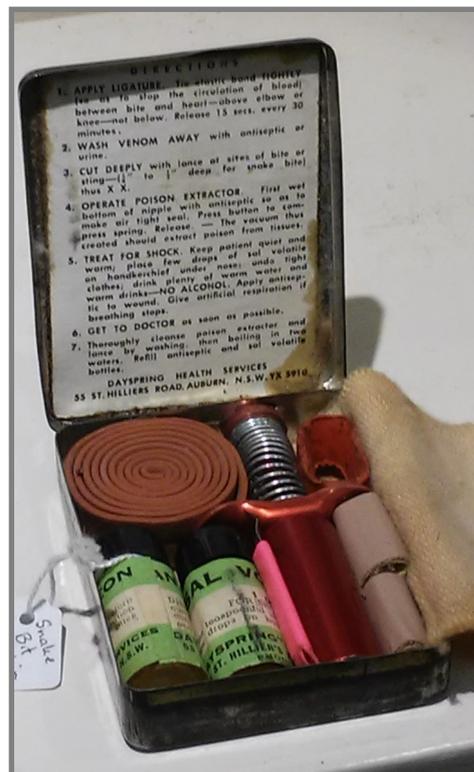
Maggi Boulton is interested to hear from members who may have information about how sea sickness was managed on long voyages in the past.

There are reports from 1836 that migrants on the ship *Coromandel* spent their time dancing to help relieve symptoms. The German geologist, Johann Menge wrote that 'in the last four days many have found it good to play music and dance in the evening moonlight to get rid of their nauseousness'.

If anyone has any information about this interesting topic, please send your response to the editors at anzshm@anzshm.org.au



Medical iconography



Snake bite kit
c.1950
Forbes Historical Society
Museum,
Forbes, NSW.
Photograph: K
Weston

Conference feedback

ANZSHM Conference feedback

Michelle Walker

What I thought worked well:

Congratulations to the organising committee for their successful conference. The conference attracted a diverse range of fascinating papers, and the online set-up worked well, switching from 'room to room'. The keynote speakers were particularly interesting.

Thank you also for the Ben Haneman Grant. You made me feel included and celebrated during the conference, which I appreciated while being so far removed from the majority of the conference attendees.

What needs to be considered for future conferences:

I was disappointed when my computer failed me during my presentation. As a result, I could not be

heard or understood by my patient audience due to technological failings, which were entirely out of the blue from my previously working computer. This embarrassing experience did get me thinking, however. Why had I not pre-recorded my talk for just this eventuality? For the online conference format to be successful for all participants, I recommend that all presenters be required (or strongly advised) to pre-record their presentation. Such preparation will mean that presenters who suddenly find themselves without a voice on the online platform can have some control, and organisers can manage conference time limits.

Otherwise, bravo team! I am looking forward to the next one.

PhD candidate and
Ben Haneman grant
recipient,
Michelle Walker



ANZSHM Conference feedback

Dr Ash Green

As one of the recipients of the Ben Haneman Memorial Grant, I was particularly looking forward to visiting beautiful Newcastle for the ANZSHM conference. Despite this, like all of us, I supported the decision to move to a virtual format wholeheartedly. I am sure it was not easy for our fearless conveners to put together our first-ever virtual conference on the fly, and I thank them for their efforts.

I found the conference website very clear and easy to navigate, and all conveners were helpful and communicative. I was particularly delighted when I received the conference program and gift in the mail; that little touch did not go unappreciated!

One particular strength of the conference was the special attention paid to the needs of researchers still unfamiliar with the brave new world of virtual presentations. The work to put speakers in touch with their session chairs, and the encouragement to send slides and speeches ahead in case of technical problems, truly paid off. Whenever difficulties arose, there always seemed to be a backup plan.

The past few years have thrown into sharp relief the importance of studying health in history, and after attending a range of excellent and thought-provoking papers from the comfort (and safety!) of my own home, I do not feel as if I missed out at all. My thanks go out to the Society for supporting students and early career researchers through the Ben Haneman Grant; it really can make a world of difference to young scholars.



Ben Haneman grant recipient, Dr Ashleigh Green

Conference feedback

ANZSHM Conference feedback

Shravasti Pathak

In the middle of a pandemic when you get selected for one of most prestigious conferences to share your thought, and after eagerly waiting, you cannot be there physically, would that amount to a frustrating experience? Definitely it is. Especially when you got to share the event with eminent professors and esteemed scholars. The 2021 biennial conference of ANZSHM held at the University of New Castle, Australia was interesting, thought-provoking, engaging and definitely fun. Interestingly, this conference was online. It was a four day online conference with diverse topics. Participants shared their collections, pictures through power point presentation.

Though it went online, nobody missed the fun. And that is the most significant part of this conference. I am grateful for the opportunities to the Australian and New Zealand Society of the History of Medicine Biennial conference organizing committee, especially Prof. Catharine Coleborne, Prof. Louella McCarthy and Dr. Effie Karageorgos for sustained cooperation.

They key factor of this conference was its diversity. All the sessions were engaging, with various interesting papers. Each paper opened up new ways of discussion. From colonial medicine to traditional medicine, institutional history, mental health to sexuality, war and military medicine to medical ethics and law, health and literature to women's health – the diverse themes created huge impact.

For my session particularly, I shared the session with Ben Higginbotham and Rebecca Lush. Their fascinating papers were simply amazing to hear. I have to

mention all the interesting questions, those questions added some new directions to my paper. That would be helpful for further study. I have to mention Michelle Walker and especially Dr. Geogia McWhinney, for chairing the session. It is important to create a comfortable atmosphere for the presenters. You created that, Georgia.

I must mention about Ben Haneman Memorial Conference grant. Without the grant I could not be part of this event. Though pandemic was a barrier to be there physically, so I (we) have missed the thrilling experience of the conference room and post conference programmes. But, this online conference created more interest for future.

Definitely, I could not do anything without my professors' guidance which I must mention. Prof. Arabinda Samanta and my supervisor Dr. Suvobrata Sarkar shape my understanding of medical history (rather I would say History of Science) every day.



Shravasti Pathak, PhD Researcher,
Ben Haneman grant recipient,
Department of History,
The University of Burdwan,
Email: pathakshravasti@gmail.com

To all 2021 ANZSHM conference presenters!

The editors of *Health and History* welcome submissions of your conference presentations as manuscripts.

PhD scholarships

Laureate Centre for History and Population, UNSW Sydney, PhD Scholarships

The Laureate Centre for History and Population is excited to invite applications for two (2) PhD scholarships in population history. The successful candidates will join the Laureate research team, under the supervision of Professor Alison Bashford, within the School of Humanities and Languages,

Faculty of Arts Design and Architecture, UNSW. PhD scholars will research Australian, Pacific or international history related to population. This may be focused on medical, migration, Indigenous, gender, environmental, intellectual or political/economic history. The scholarships (\$28,854 pa up to 4 yrs) are available to Aus/NZ candidates with honours or masters qualifications in history, and will commence by 26/06/2022. Details on UNSW Scholarships website:

<https://research.unsw.edu.au/faculty-and-donor-funded-scholarships-0>

Journal watch and members' publications

We are pleased to announce that members of the ANZSHM have recently published the following works:

Daws K, Willis K. "Shifting health paradigms and infrastructure in Australia in the 20th century" in: M Gharipour & C DeClercq, eds, *Epidemic Urbanism (Book): Contagious Diseases in Global Cities*. 2021. (Intellect Ltd, Bristol, UK, 2021): Ch 27.

Draper, B. (2021) "Older People in Hospitals for the Insane in New South Wales, Australia 1849-1905". *History of Psychiatry*, 32 (4), 36-448 doi.org/10.1177/0957154X211029479

Draper, B. (2021) "G. Vernon Davies: Unsung pioneer of old age psychiatry in Victoria", *Australasian Psychiatry*, Nov., (online first) <https://doi.org/10.1177/10398562211045085>

Heydon S. "House, social life, and smallpox in Kathmandu, Nepal, 1963", in: M Gharipour & C DeClercq, eds, *Epidemic Urbanism (Book): Contagious Diseases in Global Cities*. 2021. (Intellect Ltd, Bristol, UK, 2021): Ch 17.

Hobbins, Peter "The pneumonic influenza is just part of my life": fostering community histories of the "Spanish" influenza pandemic, in: Guy Beiner, ed., *Pandemic Re-Awakenings: the Forgotten and Unforgotten Great Flu of 1918-1919*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2022): 200-15.

Loughnan, T.E., Cooper, M.G., Wake, P.B., & Aigeeleng, H. (2021) "History of non-physician providers in Papua New Guinea: from heil tultuls to Anaesthetic Scientific Officers", *Anaesthesia and Intensive Care*; 49 (Supplement 1): 29-40.

Paull, J.D., & Cooper, M.G. "Charles and Emma Darwin: Under the 'influence' of chloroform anaesthesia", *Anaesthesia and Intensive Care* 2021; 49 Supplement 1: 17-24.

Raeburn, T., Doyle, K., & Saunders, P. (2022) "How the kidnapping of a First Nations man on New Year's Eve in 1788 may have led to a smallpox epidemic", *The Conversation* <https://theconversation.com/how-the-kidnapping-of-a-first-nations-man-on-new-years-eve-in-1788-may-have-led-to-a-smallpox-epidemic-173732>

Roth, David T., "Brief Lives: A Microhistorical Approach", in: Hans Renders and David Veltmann (eds), *Fear of Theory. Towards a New Theoretical Justification of Biography* (Leiden, Netherlands: Brill, 2021): 122-139.

Yeomans, Neville D., Jill Sewell, Philip Pigou, and Stuart Macintyre. "Demographics and Performance of Candidates in the Examinations of the Australian Medical Council, 1978-2019." *Medical Journal of Australia* 214 (2021): 54-58.

Yeomans, Neville D., Ayaz Chowdhury, and Alan Roberts. "IMGs in Cul-de-sacs: 'Lost in the Labyrinth' Revisited?" *Medical Journal of Australia* – accepted for publication 15 December 2021.

Yeomans, Neville D., "A Short History of Time (with apologies to Steven Hawking)." *Academia Letters* (2021): article 2962, <https://doi.org/10.20935/AL2962>.

We congratulate members on their scholarly (and other) achievements! A reminder to please send us details of your recent research publications so we can share your work in the newsletter. Send details to anzshm@anzshm.org.au

Call for Papers

Issues in MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

Sandra Thomas, PhD, RN, FAAN, Editor

Special issue of 'Issues in Mental Health Nursing'

The history of mental health care - why it matters.

Manuscripts are being sought on the topic: 'The history of mental health care - why it matters' for a special edition of *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*. The journal readership includes mental health nurses, generalist nurses, physicians, ancillary healthcare providers, and interested general public. The peer-reviewed journal is indexed in PsycINFO, CINAHL, PubMed, other databases. The impact factor (2020) is 1.835.

A broad range of papers related to the history of mental health care will be considered including the history of

mental health services and programs across settings (e.g., hospitals, institutions, community), the impact of social and cultural influences on mental health policy, treatment approaches and mental health disciplines, and the lived experience of consumers and carers. Review articles, research-focused, practice-oriented, theoretical/conceptual papers, social histories, microhistories, case studies and biographies will be considered. The special issue is slated to appear in print in January 2023. Accepted papers will be available online ahead-of-print. **Manuscripts must be received by June 30, 2022.**

To submit a manuscript go to:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/imhn20>

Please indicate in your cover letter that you would like your paper considered for this special issue. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing* requires APA format. There is no specified page limit, but most papers range from 15 to 25 pages of double-spaced text. **Queries to be addressed to:**

Editor-in-Chief Dr Sandra Thomas: stthomas@utk.edu

Conferences



2022 OHA Biennial Conference

A new Call for Presentations for the 2022 Oral History Australia (OHA) Biennial Conference has been issued/

The closing date for presentation proposals is **1 April 2022.**

<https://oralhistoryaustralia.org.au/2022-oha-biennial-conference-new-cfp/>

Iodine Deficiency Symposium

The Status of Iodine in Tasmania - A Medical History & Research Symposium has been

CANCELLED

It is hoped that a book will be published containing copies of most of the papers that were to be presented. Full credit to Paul Richards for all his efforts and his plan to manage the publication of the book.

International conferences

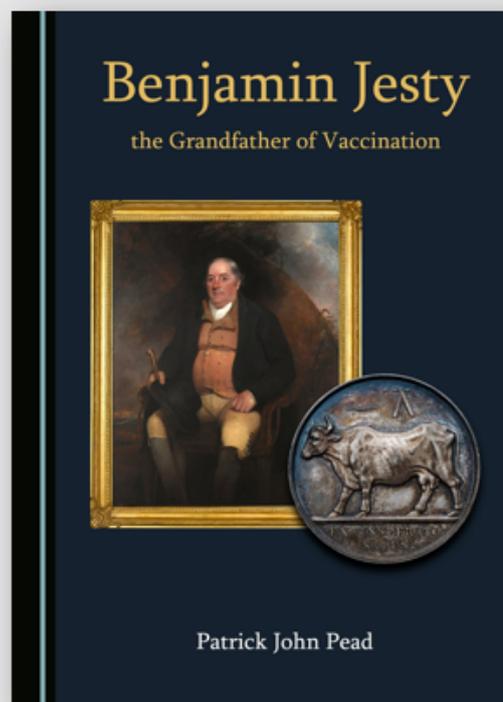


The British Society for the History of Science Annual Conference will take place from Wednesday 20 July to Saturday 23 July 2022 at the Queen's University of Belfast.

<https://www.bsbs.org.uk/bsbs-annual-conference-2022>

All enquiries about the programme arrangements should mm be addressed to programmes@bsbs.org.uk

Ex libris



Southern Association for the History of Medicine & Science will convene their 2022 conference in Atlanta, Georgia on March 10-12, 2022.

Hosted at the Georgia Tech Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, the SAHMS conference is aimed at providing a means for exchange and sharing of research, ideas, and interest related to the history of medicine, science, and technology.

<https://www.sahms.net/>

Medical History Newsletter is the news bulletin of the Australian and New Zealand Society of the History of Medicine Incorporated. It is published quarterly, in the months of February, May, August and November. The opinions of the authors of articles in this *Newsletter* are their own, and are not necessarily the views of the editor or the publisher, Australian and New Zealand Society of the History of Medicine Inc. Every care is taken in the preparation of the *Newsletter*, but the publisher can accept no responsibility for any errors or omissions. Currently edited and compiled in Australia; printed and posted in Melbourne.

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