



A Chronology of State Medicine, Public Health, Welfare and Related Services in Britain 1066-1999

Compiled by Michael D Warren

With a foreword by James McEwen

FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH MEDICINE
of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of the United Kingdom

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Salus populi suprema est lex
(The good of the people is the chief law)
Cicero, c.BC 60

FOREWORD

Public health legislation used to be one of the key components of any undergraduate or postgraduate course in public health. Today it is hardly mentioned, although there has been recent debate about the possibility of a new public health act. I remember quite a number of years ago, coming across a paper prepared by Michael Warren, covering some of the legislation relevant to public health, and realising what a limited view I had of legislative developments, and how valuable a clearly presented account was to anyone concerned in teaching public health.

Over the years Michael has progressively added to and extended his review, culminating in this new publication which has the almost unbelievable scope of 1066 to the present time. Although I have always had an interest in history, I would feel daunted at even attempting a minute amount of what Michael has achieved. This publication provides a unique opportunity to see the development and thought that has influenced legislation. What were the key issues at particular periods of time? What were the priorities for action? And how in retrospect can we learn the lessons that could be linked to both “good” and “bad” legislation?

There is no other publication that provides the comprehensive, detailed and critical account of development and legislation relevant to public health, allowing us to see the decisions that have influenced what we have today. We are deeply indebted to Michael for his longstanding commitment to this topic, and to ensuring accuracy by going back to original documentation and sources; and finally for such a clear presentation in this chronology.

It will provide us all, whatever our current work may be, with a rich resource and the solid historical basis for present day practice and possible future legislation.

Professor James McEwen

President, Faculty of Public Health Medicine

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CONTENTS

Foreword	i
Acknowledgements	ii
Contents	iii
Preface	iv
Explanatory notes	1
Introduction	2
The Chronology	1066-1999
Table: Population Figures and Birth and Death Rates	
Appendices:	
1. Sovereigns 1066 - 1999	
2. First Lords of the Treasury 1714 – 1828; Prime Ministers 1828 - 1999	
3. Ministers of Health, Secretaries of State and Chief Medical Officers	
4. London Medical Schools	
Short Bibliography	
Index of Acts	
Index of Official Reports	
General Index	

PREFACE

"Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to fulfil it."

G. Santayana 1905

"The further back you look, the further forward you can see".

Winston Churchill

This chronology records key parliamentary acts, reports of royal commissions and other publications and events that have been the bases of intervention by central and local government in the control of factors harmful to health, in the provision of medical care, preventive medical, public health and welfare services, and in the relief of poverty in England, Wales and Scotland. The intention is to provide a reference source and a "map" of events for those wishing to explore particular aspects of the subjects covered, and to enable each event to be seen in the context of contemporary occurrences. To pursue any one subject in depth it will be necessary to refer to the original items themselves, as their contents are only briefly, and sometimes partially, indicated in the text. The chronology is an aid to the study of history, it is not a history in itself. Outstanding histories of public health and related subjects are listed in the short bibliography at the end of the text.

The origin of this chronology was a collection of dates of various events which I recorded during my professional career. In 1970 some of the material was published in tabular form in *The Medical Officer* (1970, vol. 123, pp. 229-232). This aroused widespread interest and subsequently I have received requests for guidance about dates and past events. During the last two years I have checked and substantially added to the original material, so that there are now about 3000 entries compared to about 1000 in 1970. Much of the new material refers to activities during the last 30 years, reflecting the increasing activities of central government in health, social, educational and environmental affairs.

The choice of material to be included was at times difficult, given the breadth of the interlocking interests to be covered. Inevitably there is a bias from my own special interests. As for completeness, many sources have been studied and searched. These included "Statutes at Large", bound volumes of the public general acts, indexes of royal commissions and inquiries and the reports of some of them, the "Concise Dictionary of National Biography", "Who Was Who", "Munk's Roll", "Whitaker's Almanack" from its first edition in 1868, the "British Medical Journal", "The Lancet" and the books listed in the bibliography among others. Even so there will be items and names that readers will look for in vain. I apologise, and will be interested to hear details of these omissions.

Michael Warren.
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January 2000.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. For each year the entries, where applicable, are usually listed in the following order: census and population figures; acts of parliament; White Papers; Green Papers; reports of royal commissions; reports of government inquiries, enquiries and working parties; other reports; creation of colleges, societies and associations; foundation of hospitals; events in preventive medicine and outstanding medical and scientific advances; publications; world health matters; foundation of universities; and general matters. This order is not always followed as sometimes it seemed appropriate to link entries referring to related matters.
2. The dates given of acts, reports, foundations, etc are the dates that the act was passed, report published or a charity or college was founded and not the dates on which the legislation was implemented or an institution became functional.
3. Sometimes dates and titles given in standard reference books, biographies and history books do not always agree; where possible I have resolved discrepancies by referring to the original source.
4. Only the main points of acts and reports are summarised. Where the title of an act or report is self-explanatory no summary is given.
5. Spelling in titles and quotations follows the original.
6. The dates given in the index are to the years in which the subject is mentioned in the chronology. This may not always be the year in which the event occurred, for example changes of names of societies may be recorded in the entry of the foundation of the original society, and the dates of births and deaths are given with the first entry of the name of the person.
7. For some subjects there may be more than one relevant entry in the year indexed.
8. Colleges, societies and associations are usually indexed under the profession or concern of the particular body.

INTRODUCTION

The chronology starts in 1066 following the radical changes in the structure of government at that time; it ends in 1999 with the recreation of the Scottish parliament, the setting up of the Welsh Assembly and the beginning of a comprehensive approach by central government to matters affecting the health of the public. The first intervention by government in matters of public health was concerned with the repair of sewers and the removal of nuisances (1225)*. From then on governments increasingly legislated on public health and related matters. Sometimes governments had to respond to new situations and discoveries, eg industrialisation (1819) and radiation (1948); sometimes they tried new solutions to long-standing problems, eg poverty (1601 and 1946) and support of children of wayward fathers (1576, 1733 and 1991); sometimes legislation codified what had become common practice in many places, eg maternity and child welfare services (1918); sometimes it stopped abuses, eg selling poor quality products (1266), child labour (1819) and adulteration of food (1860); sometimes legislation set a pattern for future services, eg national insurance (1911) and the national health service (1946).

Although medical practitioners had been involved in advising governments about the control of epidemics from 1720, or perhaps earlier, the first appointment of a medical officer of health concerned with sanitation as well as with epidemics was made in 1847 by Liverpool City. At this time sanitary and public health measures were considered part of forensic medicine and linked to police activities. In 1788 Samuel Farr published "Directions for Preserving Public Health" as a chapter in his book "Elements of Medical Jurisprudence". In Edinburgh (1832) and more widely in Scotland (1862) public health provisions were included in police acts. In 1838 William Guy was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence at King's College Hospital, London, and only later professor of hygiene as a separate subject. In Scotland, in 1862, Sir Henry Littlejohn, lecturer in medical jurisprudence and police surgeon in Edinburgh was appointed the first medical officer of health in Edinburgh. With the appointment of medical officers of health in London (1848) and in provincial cities and the large Scottish cities, and the introduction of specialist diplomas approved by the General Medical Council (1871), "public health" became a distinctive medical specialty. At the same time the roles of the inspector of nuisances (1848), later sanitary inspectors (1855), developed, and in 1862 health visitors were introduced to be concerned with the care of babies and infants.

The chronology reveals the persistence of some major problems. Schemes to alleviate poverty have repeatedly tried to distinguish between the idle vagabond (1494 and 1531) and the "deserving poor", or, in modern terms "to tackle fraud" (1998). Various measures have been tried to force wayward fathers to support their children varying from the stocks (1576) to the creation of a special agency (1991). Homelessness (1864) and housing "labourers or

* The dates given in brackets refer to the date of the relevant entry in the chronology.

working classes" (1866 and 1998) have been other perpetual problems. The role, if any, and training of assistant nurses have been discussed for over a hundred years. And it was in 1870 that the Lancet advocated the amalgamation of the London medical schools as "all scientific men are convinced of the absurdity and practical impossibility of carrying on scientific teaching in eleven separate institutions in London. But this was not completed until 1998. Also in 1870 a committee of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society (later the Royal Society of Medicine, 1907) reporting on outpatient departments, considered that many patients attended with trivial illnesses which could be treated in free dispensaries.

Some curious events and decisions are recorded. For example, in an act of 1542 a poor opinion of surgeons of that time is spelled out in the following words "for the most Part of the Persons of the said Craft of Surgeons have small Cunning, yet they will take great Sums of Money, and do little therefore, and by reason thereof they do oftentimes impair and hurt their Patients, rather than do them Good". Dr James (sic) Barry was the first woman to qualify in medicine, be registered and serve in the British Army (1865). In 1862 the Senate of London University decided by a majority of one that the powers to confer degrees on "all classes and denominations ... without any distinction whatsoever" did not extend to females! In 1895 the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor optimistically considered that "pauperism is becoming a constantly diminishing evil, ultimately to disappear before the continuous progress of thrift and social well-being".

There are also many wise and far-seeing statements quoted in the chronology. Daniel Defoe proposed in 1697 that the insurance principle should be applied to the social problems of the poor, including disability pensions and medical and institutional care. Samuel Farr in 1788 called for local action to prevent or avert "everything which may tend to injure public health"; to ensure that the diseases of the sick poor were "as speedily as possible removed by the provision of qualified physicians" and the establishment of public hospitals; and to prevent and control infectious diseases. In 1908 Winston Churchill, then President of the Board of Trade, said "the general march of industrial democracy is not towards inadequate hours of work, but towards sufficient hours of leisure ... (working people) demand time to look about them, time to see their homes by daylight, to see their children, time to think and read and cultivate their gardens - time, in short, to live." In 1932 Sir Arthur Newsholme observed about public services that "average humanity has not yet learned to use community privileges with due regard to communal economy in the absence of a personal motive for carefulness"; and, "the axiom that the object of a community service is to do away with group competition and bring in its place co-operation and teamwork is especially applicable to all public health and medical work; and the spirit of this axiom is infringed by the existence of a separate, sometimes competing, occasionally conflicting, services under local and central control". This echoed the recommendation of the Royal Sanitary Commission in 1871 that "all powers requisite for the health of towns and country should in every place be possessed by one local authority".

The Norman conquest of England in 1066 led to changes in the system of government. The old English system worked mainly from below upwards, the village or township being the smallest unit. Between 100 and 120 villages and townships grouped together to form a "hundred", and a number of hundreds formed a "shire" or county. Each shire had to raise a certain number of men to serve in the militia for national defence. The kingdom was made up of the shires and was ruled by the king together with a council consisting of his adult sons, selected noblemen, bishops and chosen warriors. The king was leader of the army, but could not alter laws, levy taxes or grant land without the consent of the council.

Under the Norman system (feudal system) the king owned all the land, and gave parts of it to his knights, earls, and barons under certain mutual conditions. All the powers of the state were invested in the king. The barons retained some of their land for themselves and divided the remainder among their retainers. Tenure was linked to the duty to perform (or pay others to perform) military service to the king, and those holding fiefs (land) were bound to perform "customs and services" to their liege lords. The earliest agents of the king in the shires were the sheriffs (usually feudal lords of middle rank) who collected the income from the farms, presided over the shire courts, and were responsible for enforcing royal writs. French became the language of the Royal Court and of the judicial courts; statutes were written in Latin. Later, itinerant royal courts, judges, coroners (see 1194) and justices of the peace (see 1285) were introduced, and English was spoken in the courts (see 1362).

1086 Domesday Survey of human and economic resources, and of the ownership of land in England completed. The population of England was estimated at about 2 million.

1100

1106 (?1173) Foundation of the Priory near the church of St Mary Overie, Southwark, which became St Thomas' Hospital. See 1215.

c.**1123** Foundation of St Bartholomew's Hospital. See 1546.

1148 Death of Robert de Bethune, Bishop of Hereford, pioneer in education. At this time parish priests were expected to teach reading and writing, often holding classes in their churches.

1164 Soutra Aisle Hospital founded 16 miles south of Edinburgh.

1170 Murder of Thomas a Becket in Canterbury Cathedral; canonised in 1173.

1187 Oxford University founded.

1194 First appointments of coroners. See 1275.

1200 - 1278

1211 First monastic hospital in Aberdeen founded.

1215 Magna Carta – protected against arbitrary taxation, asserted the freedom of the church, guaranteed the privileges of the City of London and of the boroughs, allowed freedom of movement, and declared that no free man would be arrested, imprisoned, deprived of his land, outlawed or exiled except by the judgement of his peers. The Charter was re-issued in 1217 and 1225. Portions remain part of English law.

St Thomas' Hospital separated from the Priory of St Mary Overie (1106) in memory of Thomas a Becket (1170). See 1552.

1223 Cambridge University established. See 1318.

c.**1225** Acts passed dealing with the repair of sewers (9 Hen.III, c.15&16) and control of nuisances (9 Hen.III, c.23 & 25). See 1281.

c.**1247** Priory of St Mary of Bethlehem founded in Bishopsgate. Sometime before 1330 there was a hospital or hospice associated with it (later the Bethlem Royal Hospital), but “When (Bethlem Hospital) was first employed to the use of distracted persons appeareth not “ (Privy Council Inquiry, 1632). See 1403.

1254 Two representative knights of each county were summoned to a Council to consider what aid they would be willing to grant the King, who was at war in France. See 1322.

1265 Chartered Boroughs instructed to send two burgesses to attend Parliament on January 20. This was the first Assembly of the Commons enabling commoners to take part in framing the laws of the country. Between 1272 and 1307, during the reign of Edward I, “Commons” (Communes) of knights of the shires and townsmen were present in Parliament with the lords, bishops and great abbots. See 1322.

1266 Prices of bread and ale controlled (51 Hen.III, St.1); and the pillory for bakers and the tumbrel for brewers decreed for those overcharging or selling poor quality products (51 Hen.III, St.6). See below and 1349.

1274-5 Hundred Roll inquiry.

1275 Statute of Westminster (3 Edw.I, S.1) defined the Country's laws and introduced a new system of customs duties. See 1276.

Acts gave guidance on “What Sort of Men shall be Coroners” (3 Edw.I, c.10 and see 1276); and on Punishment for Rape (3 Edw.I, c.13) and for Spreading Slanderous News (3 Edw.I, c.34). See 1887.

1276 Act (4 Edw.I, c.2) “Of What Things a Coroner shall Inquire”. These included any who “be slain, or suddenly dead or wounded, or where houses are broken, or where treasure is said to be found”; and the act set out detailed procedures to be followed in the inquiries.

1278 Statute of Gloucester (6 Edw.I) sought to define and limit the powers of the barons.

1279 - 1309

1279 Statute of Mortmain (7 Edw.I, St.2) brought the endowment of church lands under royal supervision, preventing the church from amassing ever greater wealth.

1281 City of London Regulation prohibited pigs wandering in the streets, and a further Regulation in 1297 required the removal of pigsties from the streets. See 1283.

1282 Llewellyn ap Gryffuad, Welsh leader, killed in action against the English; led to the extension of English sovereignty over Wales. See 1322 and 1536.

1283 City of London Regulation prohibited tallow-melting in the streets and further Regulations the scouring of furs (1310), flaying of dead horses (1311) and solder melting (1371). See 1297.

1285 Statute of Winchester bound every man to serve the King in case of invasion or revolt, and to pursue felons when the hue and cry was raised against them; provided for the appointment of Guardians of the Peace, the forerunners of Justices of the Peace. See 1344.

Act (13 Edw.I, c.5) required there to be two hundred feet of clearance on each side of highways between market towns to avoid providing cover for highwaymen.

1297 City of London Regulation required every man to keep clean the front of his own tenement. See 1309.

Note :- Acts made between 1216 and 1327 (Henry III, Edward I and Edward II) but of uncertain date included an Ordinance for Bakers, Brewers and other Victuallers which, among other matters, set out penalties for the sale of “Unwholesome Flesh”.

1300

“England in the 14th century was a consultative monarchy ... The King was required to rule in accordance with ancient law and custom, and with the advice and consent of his prelates and magnates. His freedom of action was further circumscribed by a growing volume of statutory law, which bound him as well as his subjects ... While the King was not a free agent, he was expected to be a chief executive in every sense of the word: head of government, fountain of justice, commander-in-chief and arbiter of economic policy” (Paul Johnson, Life and Times of Edward III, London, Book Club Ass., 1973, page 12).

1300 The King (Edward I) granted that “his people shall have election of their Sheriff in every Shire (where the Shivalty is not of Fee) if they list” (28 Edw.I, c.8), set out the sort of people to serve on juries (c.9), and to be chosen for sheriffs (c.13). See 1315.

Around this time spectacles were invented in Italy.

1309 City of London Regulation prohibited the casting of filth from houses into the streets and lanes of the City. People “ought to have it carried to the Thames or elsewhere out of

town". See 1357.

1315 - 1358

1315 The Statute of Sheriffs (9 Edw.II, Stat.2).

Severe floods and poor harvests were followed by famine; recurred in 1316 and in 1317.

1318 Cambridge University (established 1223) given the right to confer degrees.

1322 Parliament, assembled at York, for the first time included representatives (24) from Wales. Parliament was not a permanent body, but became increasingly important during the century. See 1348.

c.**1325** Quantities and prices of food, ale and wine defined. See 1429.

c.**1330** The Venetian Republic founded the first national health service in Europe, and obliged licensed practitioners to attend an annual course in anatomy (ref. Norwich, Venice, p.298). In 1368 they were required to attend monthly meetings to exchange notes on new cases and treatments.

1344 Statute on the Appointment of Justices of the Peace (18 Edw.III, S.2, c.2); revised 1360.

Oath of the Justices (18 EDW.III, S.4). See 1346 and 1360.

1346 Battle of Crecy.

It was ordained (20 Edw.III, S.4, c.1) that "Justices of Both Benches, Assise, etc. shall do Right to All Men, and take no Fee but of the King". See 1360.

Royal Ordinance decreed that lepers should leave the City of London and "betake themselves to places in the country".

1348 The "Commons" petitioned the King that their wishes be fulfilled before they would grant supply". See 1356.

Edward III founded the Order of the Garter on St George's Day to encourage chivalry and military adventure.

1348-50 Black Death pandemic. In England it reached a peak in July 1349 and recurred in 1361 and 1368; between a third and a half of the population died, the total falling from about 4.7

million to about 2 million, with a consequential severe shortage of labour.

1349 Statute of Labourers (23 Edw.III, Stat.) bound a labourer to serve under anyone requiring him, and to do so for wages current two years before the plague; controlled labourers' movements; and fixed prices of food, etc.; administered by the local justices of peace. See 1389.

1356 The "opening" of Parliament was conducted in English instead of French. See 1362.

1357 Royal Order required that no rubbish or filth should be thrown or put into the rivers of Thames and Flete; all such rubbish must be taken out of the City of London by cart (ref. Simon, Sanitary Institutions, p.40). See 1358.

c. **1358** Further order regarding sewers and nuisances (25 Edw.III, c.4). See 1371.

1360 - 1389

1360 An act set out "The Sort of Persons to be Appointed Justices of the Peace, and Their Authority" (34 Edw.III, c.1). See 1388, 1389 and 1487.

1362 Statute of Pleading (36 Edw.III, c.15) ordained that all pleas in Courts should be pleaded, showed, defended, answered, debated and judged in the English tongue. See 1385.

First version published of Piers Plowman by William Langland; subsequent versions published in 1377 and 1392.

1371 Royal Order forbade the slaughtering of oxen, sheep and swine in the City of London. See 1388.

1377 First Poll Tax imposed on all persons over 14 years of age, at one groat (four pence) per person. See 1379.

Possibly the start of Bethlem Hospital (see 1247).

1378 Penalty introduced for telling slanderous lies of the Great Men of the Realm (2 Rich.II, c.5) (see 1275).

1379 Second Poll Tax imposed on all persons aged 16 years or more. See 1381.

1381 Third Poll Tax imposed on all persons aged 15 years or more, at one shilling per person.

Peasants Revolt: Wat Tyler marched on London in protest against the poll tax.

1385 English to be taught in the grammar schools in place of French.

1387 A Craft Guild of Barbers founded in the City of London; and later, in all major towns in England. See 1462.

"Canterbury Tales" by Geoffrey Chaucer published, containing a description of a medical practitioner.

1388 The Statute of Cambridge (12 Rich.II, c.7) ("Poor Law") concerning Labourers, Servants and Beggars strengthened the powers of the justices of the peace; distinguished between "sturdy beggars" capable of work and "impotent beggars" incapacitated by age or infirmity; forbade servants to move out of their "hundred" without legal authority; and made each "hundred" responsible for housing and keeping its own paupers, but made no special provision for maintaining the sick poor. This statute pointed the way to the Tudor Poor Laws (see 1531), but for the next two centuries the aged and infirm depended upon charity for survival. See 1391 and 1494.

The first English Sanitary Act (12 Rich.II, c.13) dealt with offal and slaughter houses; prohibited the casting of animal filth and refuse into rivers or ditches, and "corrupting of the Air". See 1427 and 1571.

1389 Justices of the peace given powers to fix the wages of labourers (13 Rich.II, c.8). See 1487.

1391 - 1456

1391 The second Statute of Mortmain ordered that upon the appropriation of a benefice a proportion of its fruits should be reserved for distribution among the poor of the parish.

Around this time Richard II introduced pocket handkerchiefs.

1400

1401 Statute of Heresy provided that all heretics (people whose beliefs were not those of the Church) were to be imprisoned and if they refused to give up their heresy to be burned alive. Repealed in 1548.

1403 Report of a Visitation which had enquired into the deplorable state of affairs at Bethlem Hospital (for foundation, see c.1247).

1411 University of St Andrews founded.

1414 Inquiry into the Manner, Foundation, Governance and Estates of Hospitals and to make the necessary Correction and Reformation (2 Hen.V, c.1). See 1597.

1415 Battle of Agincourt.

1421 Parliament petitioned the King to restrict the practice of medicine to university graduates. See 1511.

1423 College of Physicians and Surgeons founded in London, but ceased after a few years. See 1462.

1424 Statute of Perth forbade groups of people to travel in Scotland “begging and harbouring on kirkmen or husbandmen”.

1427 Commission of Sewers Act (6 Hen.VI, c.5) to remedy and prevent flooding. See 1532/3.

Enactment in the Scottish Parliament meeting in Perth restricted the movement of lepers in cities.

1429 Every City and Borough to have a common Balance and Weight (8 Hen.VI, c.5).

1440-1450 Printing invented. See 1477.

1450/1 University of Glasgow founded.

1456 Following an outbreak of plague in 1455 the Parliament of Scotland passed an act described as the Rule of Pestilence.

St. Nicholas Hospital founded in Glasgow.

1462 - 1499

1462 First Royal Charter of the Barbers Guild; the Guild was concerned with the treatment of the sick and hurt by outward applications; its functions were restricted to the City of London and one mile around. See 1505 and 1540.

1463 Import controls. "Certain Merchandices not lawful to be brought ready wrought into this Realm" included playing cards, dice and woollen clothes, silk and embroidery, leather and metal goods among other things (3 Edw.IV, c.4).

1467 Beverley (Yorks) passed a rule forbidding the building of any more kilns because of the stink and badness of the air, and the detriment of fruit trees (ref. Briggs, Social History of England, p.110).

1477 William Caxton set up a printing press in the precincts of Westminster Abbey.

1485 Outbreak of "sweating sickness" during the summer (nature and cause still debated). See 1508.

c.**1486** Publication of the first book concerned with preventive practices to be written in English. "Here begynneth a litil boke the which traytied and rehearsed many gode things necessarie for the pestilence". Attributed to Canutus.

1487 Justices of the Peace Act (4 Hen.VII, c.12) revised and set out anew their duties to "redress injuries and maintain the laws". See 1530.

1491 Caxton published "Journals of Health".

1494 Vagabonds and Beggars Act (11 Henry VII, c.2). "Vagabonds, idle and suspected persons shall be set in the stocks for three days and three nights and have none other sustenance but bread and water and then shall be put out of Town. Every beggar suitable to work shall resort to the Hundred where he last dwelled, is best known, or was born and there remain upon the pain aforesaid". Beggars who were too infirm to work were to remain in their Hundred and be permitted to beg.

King's College, Aberdeen, founded; became effective in 1505. See 1858.

1496 Syphilis spreads through Europe. In 1497 Aberdeen passed a statute to segregate women infected with syphilis.

1499 Plague returned to England and Scotland; there were at least 20,000 deaths in England. See 1513.

1500 - 1529

At the beginning of the sixteenth century ideals, methods and customs, which had existed for centuries, were being challenged. The old feudal ways of life had largely disappeared and a new aristocracy drawn from the ranks of the growing middle classes had begun to emerge. The triumph of the Crown over the Church during the 1530s marked the close of the Middle

Ages in more spheres of life than the ecclesiastical. A concept of humanism began to emerge which saw civilized man as an educated person concerned with the common weal and his civic duties, and one who had freedom of choice and the power to change his own and society's destiny. The sixteenth century was a period of exploration, and of expansion in overseas trade which provided a new source of wealth. The Tudors united Wales with England so that one set of laws and rights applied to both countries; Scotland continued to be independent.

1505/6 Incorporation of the Barber Surgeons of Edinburgh.

1508 Outbreak of the "sweating sickness". See 1517.

1511 Physicians and Surgeons Act (3 Hen. VIII, c.11) limited medical practice to those who had been examined. In the City of London and for seven miles around, the examination was to be conducted by the Bishop of London or the Dean of St Paul's Cathedral, with the assistance of four physicians or surgeons. For the rest of England the examination was to be conducted by the bishop of each diocese in a similar manner. Oxford and Cambridge universities retained their rights to issue licences to practise. See 1542, 1556 and 1713.

1513 Plague epidemic. The City of London issued regulations to control it. See 1563.

1515 First free grammar school founded at Manchester.

1516 "Utopia" by Thomas More published (English translation in 1551). "But hospital patients get first priority - oh yes, there are four hospitals in the suburbs, just outside the walls. ...These hospitals are so well run, and so well supplied with all types of medical equipment, the nurses are so sympathetic and conscientious, and there are so many experienced doctors constantly available, that, though nobody's forced to go there, practically everyone would rather be ill in hospital than at home" ("Utopia", translated by Paul Turner, page 81, Penguin Books, 1965).

1517 Outbreak of "sweating sickness". See 1528.

1518 Royal College of Physicians of London founded through the granting of a charter by Henry VIII to oversee the practice of medicine within a seven mile radius of the City by licensing recognised physicians. The first president was Thomas Linacre (1460-1524). See 1556.

1522 An Act set out "The Privileges and Authority of Physicians in London" (14 Hen.VIII, c.5). See 1540.

1528 Outbreak of "sweating sickness". See 1529.

1529 Pandemic of the "English Sweat" in Europe. See 1551.

1530 - 1536

1530-40 Suppression of the monasteries. Until this time the almshouses and hospitals of the Church dispensed charity to those who could not benefit from the help given by the craft guilds to their sick or aged members. When the State was forced to intervene, the parishes under the supervision of the justices of peace (in turn under the surveillance of the Privy Council) were made the agencies for the collection of voluntary (at first) alms and their distribution. Later, London levied the first compulsory poor rate and organised a system for poor relief through four institutions - Christ's Hospital for children (1552), St Bartholomew's and St Thomas' Hospitals for the sick and Bridewell for the able-bodied destitute (1553). Other cities developed their own local schemes.

Poor Law Act (22 Hen.VIII, c.12) directed "how aged, poor, and impotent Persons, compelled to live by Alms, shall be ordered, and how Vagabonds and Beggars shall be punished". The former were to be licensed to beg (see 1531), the latter if found begging were to be whipped or put in the stocks for three days and nights with bread and water only and then to return to their birth-place and put to labour. See 1531, 1535 and 1579.

The Maintenance and Repair of Bridges and Highways Act (22 Hen.VIII, c.5). This was followed by acts authorising the raising of rates for bridges, and later for gaols.

First edition of "Myroure or Glasse of Helthe" by Thomas Moulton (a Dominican monk, dates unknown); this was the first book on medicine for laymen; it went through at least 17 editions during the next 50 years. See 1536.

1531 Justices of the peace were ordered to issue a licence to beg to the infirm poor, thus making begging by the sturdy an offence. See 1535 and 1547.

1532 Bills of Mortality introduced in London and some other towns. See 1632.

1532/3 Act (24 Hen.VIII, c.10) authorised the raising of a rate for the destruction of vermin.

Another Act provided for the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers with powers to tax and distrain, and to inspect and construct sewers. See 1571.

1534 Act of Supremacy (26 Hen.VIII, c.1) made the King supreme head of the Church of England with authority to reform and redress all errors, heresies and abuses in it. See 1559.

1535 (Poor Law) Act (27 Hen.VIII, c.25) required that "all Governors of Shires, Cities, Towns, Hundreds, Hamlets and Parishes shall find and keep every aged, poor and impotent Person, which was born or dwelt three years within the same Limit, by way of voluntary and charitable Alms ... for as none of them shall be compelled to go openly in begging. And also shall compel every sturdy Vagabond to be kept in continual labour ... " and gave powers to apprentice children aged between 5 and 13. Voluntary contributions for the relief of the poor were to be collected by the justices of the peace and churchwardens. See 1547 and 1552.

Royal Injunctions made important changes in the universities. The study of canon law was suppressed and of classical Greek, Latin and Hebrew, and mathematics and medicine encouraged.

1536 Wales was formally united with England, and administration through shires with sheriffs and justices of the peace introduced. See 1978.

Act for the Dissolution of the Lesser Houses (27 Hen.VIII, c.28) (i.e. monasteries).

1536 Cont - 1547

1536 cont First edition of "the Castel of Helth" by Sir Thomas Elyot (c.1490-1546) set out simple rules for a healthy diet and conduct; numerous editions produced during the next 60 years.

1538 Parish registers began. Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, ordered priests in every parish to keep a weekly record of baptisms, marriages and deaths occurring within their parish. See 1653.

1539 Act for the Dissolution of the Greater Monasteries and Abbeys (31 Hen.VIII, c.13).

1540 Physicians debarred from holding office as Constable or any other officer in the City and suburbs of London, and four physicians to be chosen yearly to inspect apothecaries' shops and wares (32 Hen.VIII, c.40). See 1542.

Union of the Guild of Barber Surgeons and the Fellowship of Surgeons combined to form the Communality (Company) of Barbers and Surgeons of London, following an Act (32 Hen.VIII, c.42) which declared that surgeons should no longer be barbers, and that barbers should restrict their surgery to drawing teeth. The Company was given the monopoly of teaching anatomy and surgery and the right to "take yearly four condemned persons for Anatomies". See 1543, 1745 and 1832.

1541 Act (33 Hen.VIII, c.9) for maintaining of Artillery, and the debarring of Unlawful Games.

Death of Paracelsus (born 1493, Swiss physician). He challenged the precepts of Galen; advocated the independent study of diseases; introduced chemical therapeutics; noted geographical differences in the occurrence of diseases; and was the first to write on miners' diseases.

1542 The Physicians and Surgeons Act of 1511 amended to permit every person "having knowledge and experiences of the Nature of Herbs, Roots and Waters" to treat external wounds, sores, diseases and maladies, and medicines for stone, strangury or agues". This was necessary because "for the most Part of the Persons of the said Craft of Surgeons have small Cunning, yet they will take great Sums of Money, and do little therefore, and by reason thereof they do oftentimes impair and hurt their Patients, rather than do them good" (34 Hen.VIII, c.8). See 1713 and 1745.

1543 "De Humani Corporis Fabrica" by Andrew Vesalius (1514-1564, anatomist in Brussels) published; the first book of anatomy based on the author's dissections.

1544 "The Boke of Chyldren", by Thomas Phaine (1510-60, lawyer, physician and member of Parliament), published.

1546 Refounding of St Bartholomew's Hospital (see 1123).

1547 Edward VI gave his chapel of St Stephen at Westminster to the Commons as their regular meeting place.

Statute of Legal Settlement.

Branding and slavery imposed as the punishment for persistent vagrancy, and "foolish pity and mercy" for vagrants condemned (1 Edw.VI, c.3).

1549 - 1559

1549 Act of Uniformity forbade the use of the Catholic Mass, and enforced the use of the first prayer book of Edward VI. See 1559.

1551 Outbreak of "sweating sickness" began in Shrewsbury with 900 deaths within a few days. John Caius (1510-73, physician and the second president of the Royal College of Physicians) described the disease in a book published the next year entitled "A Boke, or Conseill, against the Disease commonly called the Sweate, or Sweating Sicknesses". The symptoms were sudden in onset with profuse sweating and prostration, death or recovery occurring within 24 hours. This was the last recorded epidemic of the disease in England.

Part I of "A New Herbal" by William Turner (1510-1568, physician and botanist) published; Parts II and III published in 1562 and 1568; marked the start of scientific botany in England.

1552 Parishes were ordered to register their poor (5&6 Edw.VI, c.2); onus for the relief of the poor was placed on parish councils; and the parson was to exhort his parishioners to show charity to their neighbours. Each parish, Parliament suggested, should appoint two collectors of alms to assist the churchwardens after service on Trinity Sunday to "gently ask and demand of every man or woman what they of their charity will be contented to give weekly towards the relief of the poor". The collectors had to receive the weekly payments and distribute the money to the registered poor of the parish. See 1555 and 1562.

Refounding of St Thomas' Hospital, London (see 1106, 1215 and 1530).

Founding of Christ's Hospital (see 1530).

c.**1553** Founding of Bridewell Hospital, London (see 1530-40).

1555 An Act (2&3 Phil.&Mary, c.5) empowered wealthy parishes in corporate towns to help their poorer neighbouring parishes; extended the 1530 Act and introduced "rate in aid". See 1562.

Highways Act (2&3 Phil.&Mary, c.8) required parishioners to provide for or put in four days labour for maintenance of highways and to appoint a "surveyor of highways" or overseer. See 1562.

1556 The Royal College of Physicians of London started to issue licences to practise medicine in London and for seven miles around to those not eligible to become fellows of the College but who had passed examinations set by the College. See 1632.

1557-59 Malnutrition and epidemics of typhus and influenza followed a poor harvest in 1556. There was a high mortality due to "a threefold plague - pestilence, want of money and dearth of victuals" (John Stowe, 1525-1605, chronicler and antiquary). There had also been poor harvests in 1555, 1550, 1527 and 1520.

1559 Second Act of Supremacy (1 Eliz. c.1) (see 1534) repealed legislation passed during Mary's reign and restored to the Crown jurisdiction over the Church as well as the Realm. A

further act in 1562 (5 Eliz. c.1) assured the Queen's Power over all estates and subjects within her dominions.

1559 Cont - 1584

1559 cont Under the Act of Uniformity of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacrament (1 Eliz. c.2) attendance at church became compulsory and non-attendance was punishable by censure, fine or imprisonment.

1560 Thomas Becon advocated establishing schools for girls in his "Catechism", a manual for teaching religion at home.

1562 (Poor Law) Act (5 Eliz. C.3) required that charity for the relief of the poor should be collected weekly by assigned collectors and distributed to the poor; those who refused to give voluntarily may be taxed by justices of the peace, and if still refusing to pay may be imprisoned. See 1572.

Highways Act (5 Eliz. C.13) extended the period of labour required from parishioners for the maintenance of highways (see 1555) to 6 days. See 1663.

Act (5 Eliz. C.17) for the "Punishment of the Vice of Buggery". See 1861 and 1967.

Town's College, precursor of Edinburgh University, founded. See 1582.

1563 Severe epidemics of bubonic plague in London and other cities. It has been estimated that in the City of London, (population of 93,000) 17,000 people died. See 1575.

The Privy Council arranged for questions to be put to the bishops about the state of each diocese. Details of all householders were required and, from parochial information the number of households in each parish, were recorded. See 1603.

1570 Between 1550 and 1570 many of today's famous schools and colleges were founded.

1571 Further legislation concerning the maintenance of sewers and control of nuisances (13 Eliz. C.9). See 1690.

1572 (Poor Law) Act (14 Eliz. C.5) made each parish responsible to provide for its own aged, impotent and sick poor; appointed "overseers" of the poor and empowered them to assess the parish; introduced compulsory poor rate; and made refusal to work for lawful wages or work provided by the overseer punishable offences. See 1576 and 1579.

1575 Plague epidemic. See 1584-8 and 1589-93.

1576 (Poor Law) Act (18 Eliz. C.3) authorised counties to establish houses of correction for vagrants; and set out the "Punishment of the Mother and reputed Father of a Bastard". See 1597.

1579 (Poor Law) Act passed by the Parliament of Scotland replaced a number of previous acts; designed for "the punishment of the strong and idle beggars and the relief of the poore and impotent". See 1661.

1580 Scurvy affected the crews on Drake's voyages.

1582 University of Edinburgh founded (see 1562). See 1726.

1584-8 Plague epidemic in Scotland. See 1589-93.

1586 - 1599

1586 Severe famine. See 1594.

1589 A (Planning) Act against Erecting and Maintaining Cottages (31 Eliz. C.7) attempted to reduce rural poverty by preventing over-population of villages where opportunities for employment were restricted by the availability of land. The act prohibited the building of cottages unless four acres of land were put with them; and the taking of lodgers. Corporate and market towns, maritime districts and places dependent on mines and quarries were exempt. The restrictions were extended to areas surrounding London in 1593 (35 Eliz. C.6). See 1602.

1589-93 Outbreaks of plague in various cities. See 1603-10.

1591 The Borough of Hull appointed two men to be "searchers for unwholesome victuals and for such butchers as travel on the Sabbath day, and to present the offenders".

1592 Foundation of Trinity College, Dublin.

1593 An Act for the Necessary Relief of Soldiers and Mariners (35 Eliz.,c.4) stated that "Every parish shall be charged with a sum weekly towards the relief of sick hurt, maimed soldiers and mariners". Amending acts raising the amounts to be collected were passed in 1597 (39 Eliz., c.21) and 1601 (43 Eliz., c.3).

Marischal College, Aberdeen, founded. See 1858.

1594-98 Intermittent famines, some associated with typhus and dysentery ("bloody flux"). "People were starving and dying in our streets and in our fields for lack of bread".

1597 Poor Law Act (39 Eliz. c.3) consolidated and extended previous acts and provided the first complete code of poor relief. Re-enacted the requirements for raising local poor rates, replacing voluntary giving by taxation decided by the overseers, and required the local justices of the peace to appoint, annually, and to supervise "Overseers of the Poor" for the purpose of setting to work those in need, apprenticing children, and providing "the necessary relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind and such other being poor and not able to work". The scheme was centrally supervised by the Privy Council to whom the justices had to report and send returns. The act affirmed the mutual liability of parents and children to support each other. See 1601.

Act for Erecting Hospitals, or Abiding and Working Houses for the Poor (39 Eliz.,c.5) permitted the founding and erecting of hospitals by charitable gifts provided that they be endowed for ever with sufficient means for an adequate yearly income.

1599 Charter granted to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow (later the Royal College). See 1909.

1601 – 1628

1601 Poor Law Act (43 Eliz. c.2) consolidated and replaced all earlier acts (see 1598), but did not innovate. This act remained the basis on which the poor were helped until 1834. Although administration was sometimes lax and sometimes heartless, it was often well intentioned and recognised that poverty was a problem requiring social action. The parish was the unit of administration which raised difficulties in large urban areas and in the scattered hamlets in the north and west. See 1662.

1602 A City of London Proclamation, extending one of 1580, banned further building within three miles of the gates of the City; prohibited multiple occupation of existing buildings; and ordered lodgers who had arrived during the preceding seven years to leave. See 1667.

1603 An inquiry, along the lines of that of 1563, carried out focusing on the number of communicants in each parish, with the result that dissenters and Catholics were excluded from the count. See 1678.

1603-10 Intermittent epidemics of bubonic plague in various cities; power was given in 1604 to mayors, bailiffs and justices to order people to stay indoors and to take other measures (2 Jas. c.31). See 1625.

1604 "Counterblaste to Tobacco" by James I published. The King described smoking as "a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs". See 1950.

1617 A Scottish Act instructed justices to apply the law against wilful beggars and vagabonds, solitary and idle men without calling or trade and those people commonly called the Egyptians.

Society of Apothecaries formed by the separation of apothecaries from grocers. The apothecaries were granted the exclusive privilege of selling drugs and of compounding medicines. See 1632.

The Privy Council in Scotland ordered the magistrates to clean Edinburgh Town which had become "filthy and unclean, and the streets, vennels, wynds, and closets thereof overlaid and covered with middlings and with filth".

"The Surgeons Mate" by John Woodall (1556-1643, surgeon at St Bartholomew's Hospital) published. One of the earliest books on naval medicine; advocated limes and lemons as a preventive measure against scurvy (see 1753).

1618 The first London Pharmacopoeia published.

1620 The Pilgrim Fathers sailed to America in the Mayflower and landed at Cape Cod.

1621 "The Anatomy of Melancholy" by Robert Burton (1577-1640, clergyman) published.

1625 Epidemic of plague caused an estimated 20,000 deaths in 11 weeks. See 1636.
Horse-drawn fire engines introduced.

1628 A Petition of Right presented to the King concerning "divers Rights and Liberties of the Subjects" (3 Cha. c.1).

1628 Cont - 1658

1628 cont "Exercitatio de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis Animalibus" by William Harvey (1578-1657, physician at St Bartholomew's Hospital) published.

1632 The Company of Parish Clerks, under licence from Charles I, published "Bills of Mortality". These were the first returns of death attributed to cause.

The Royal College of Physicians of London obtained an order forbidding apothecaries to prescribe medicines. See 1703.

1635 The first national postal service between London and Edinburgh established. Hackney coaches limited to 3 mph in London.

1636 Epidemic of plague. See 1647 and 1665.

1641 The Grand Remonstrance beseeched the King to "concur with the humble desires of your people in a parliamentary way, for the preserving the peace and safety of the kingdom from the malicious designs of the Popish party...". It set out all the unconstitutional acts of Charles I, the good work that Parliament had done, and demanded the appointment of ministers by Parliament.

A Scottish Act ratified the privileges of surgeons and barbers in Edinburgh, and gave powers to fine any person practising surgery who was not a freeman of the recognised craft.

1642-48 Civil War

1643 "Religio Medici" published, written in 1635 by Thomas Browne (1605-82, physician in Norwich).

1647 Aberdeen town council made regulations in an attempt to control an outbreak of plague, one of which required "poysone laid for destroying myce and rattons".

1649 Execution of Charles I (January 30th).

1653-60 The Protectorate. Oliver Cromwell introduced the "Instrument of Government".

1653 Clergy required, as a statutory duty, to keep a weekly record of baptisms, marriages and deaths (see 1538). Civil marriages in the presence of justices of the peace introduced, became void in 1660. See 1753.

1654 College of Physicians of Ireland founded; received Royal Charter in 1667.

1656 Population of England estimated to have been 5.3 million.

1657 A College established in Durham "for the better advancement of learning and religion in those parts".

A coach service began running three times a week between London and Chester. See 1706.

1658 Thomas Browne wrote in favour of cremation in “Hydriotaphia, Urn Burial”, “Man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes and pompous in the grave”. See 1885.

1659 - 1672

1659 “The Compleat Midwife’s Practice Enlarged” by Louise Bourgeois (1563-1636) published in a London edition, having first been published in Paris in 1609. The first English translation was published in 1716 as “The Art of Midwifery Improved”.

1660 Restoration of the monarchy. All statutes of the Commonwealth were declared void. The Royal Society founded at a meeting in November; Royal Charter granted by Charles II in 1662.

1661 Corporation Act (13 Cha.II, S.2 c.1) improved the regulation of Corporations and limited the holding of municipal office to members of the Church of England.

A Scottish Act directed the justices to list the poor, aged, sick, lame and impotent inhabitants of their parishes who were unable to maintain themselves and of orphans and other destitute children, and to provide a house for their dwelling and collections for their maintenance. The able-bodied poor were to be given work, and be punished if they refused to do it. See 1672.

1662 Relief of the Poor (Settlement) Act (13&14 Cha.II, c.12) empowered churchwardens and overseers, with the approval of the justices of the peace, to remove any stranger likely to require relief within forty days of his arrival in their parish, unless the stranger occupied house and lands worth at least £10 a year or could provide satisfactory security to ensure that he would never require help from the poor rates. The act also provided that where a parish was exceptionally large, each township within it should be responsible for its own poor. This act regularised procedures and actions already being taken in many areas. The act arose in part because of the considerable movement of population due to the Civil War. See 1685.

“Natural and Political Observations on the Bills of Mortality” by John Graunt (1620-1674, merchant and member of the Royal Society) published. The London Bills had been compiled by house-to-house visiting since about 1530. Graunt’s study was the first constructive criticism of medical statistical data; the first to measure the differences between urban and rural mortality; and the first to devise methods of estimating populations by sampling.

1663 Hearth Tax (13&14 Cha.II, c.10 7 12) introduced, abandoned in 1689.

1664 “Cerebri Anatome” by Thomas Willis (1621-1675, London physician) published.

1665 Great Plague Epidemic.

1666 Fire of London.

“Methodus Curandi Febres” by Thomas Sydenham (1624-1689, London physician) published. Willis (see 1664) and Sydenham renounced medicine based on unsupported authority and dogma, and relied on observation and science.

1667 London Building Act (19 Chas.II, c.3). “An Act for the rebuilding of London ... and for the better regulation, uniformity and gracefulness of such new buildings as shall be erected for habitations”.

1672 The Scottish Parliament required the justices to provide correction houses within their boroughs to receive beggars, vagabonds and idle persons. See 1845.

1678 – 1693

1678 An ecclesiastical census was carried out of the numbers of Anglican communicants, and of Protestant and Roman Catholic dissenters. See 1695.

1679 Habeas Corpus Act (31 Cha.II, c.2) made it illegal to hold a man in prison without trial.

1681 Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh founded by Sir Robert Sibbald (1641-1722, physician to Charles II and first professor of medicine at Edinburgh University).

1683 “Political Arithmetick” by William Petty (1623-1687, Oxford professor of anatomy) published, in which “Things of Government and the happiness and greatness of People are by the ordinary rules of Arithmetick brought into a sort of Demonstration”.

A van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723) developed the microscope. He was the first person to describe red blood cells, protozoa and bacteria.

1685 Poor Law Act (1 Jas.II, c.17) continued the 1662 act, but defined the period of 40 days residence as starting from the date that the incomer gave written notice of arrival to one of the churchwardens or overseers. See 1691.

1686 Population estimated to have been 4.9 million, 400,000 less than in 1656.

1687 “Principia Mathematica” by Isaac Newton (1642-1727, Cambridge professor) published by the Royal Society.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea, founded around this time.

1689 The Bill of Rights (1 Will. And Mary, S.2 c.2) set out the rights and liberties of the subjects, and settled the succession of the Crown.

Toleration Act (1 Will. And Mary, c.18) established freedom of worship.

Dr Hugh Chamberlen (court physician and accoucheur) submitted a “Proposal for the Better Securing of Health” suggesting that medical treatment should be available to “all sick, poor or rich ... for a small yearly certain sum assessed upon each house”, and, “that the laws already in being may be revised, which provide against the sale of unwholesome food; that bread may be well baked; beer well brewed, and houses and streets well cleaned from dirt and filth; all these being common causes of diseases and death”.

1690 An Act (2 Will. And Mary, c.8) required the paving and cleaning of the streets in London and surrounding areas. During the next few years further acts were passed requiring the removal of dung and the cleansing of common stairways, and prohibiting the keeping of pigs in dwelling houses. See 1788 and 1846.

1691 Poor Law Act (3 Will. And Mary, c.11) introduced the registration of parishioners in receipt of poor relief. See 1696 and 1697.

Further Act (3 Will. And Mary, c.12) regarding the repair of highways and the control of charges for carrying goods; the local justices to appoint “overseers” at special “Highways Sessions”. See 1706.

1693 "The Compleat English Physician or the Druggist's Shop Opened" by William Salmon (1644-1713, mountebank and practitioner of medicine in London) published.

1694 - 1698

1694 Bank of England set up by Charter to lend £1.2 million to the Government.
Apothecaries exempted from serving as parish officers and on juries (6 Will.III, c.4).

See
1722.

1695 An Act (6&7 Will.III, c.6) required duties to be paid on births, marriages and burials, and for all parish priests to register these events accurately and give access to the registers to the Collectors. See 1753 and 1836.

1696 An Act for Preventing Charge and Expense in Elections of Members to Serve in Parliament (7&8 Will.III, c.4) stated that candidates for election who gave or promised any present or reward to any person having a vote, for the purpose of influencing their vote, shall be declared not elected. See 1729.

Act (7&8 Will.III, c.32) for the Ease of Jurors and Better Regulating of Juries.

Education Act passed in Scotland requiring schools to be set up in every parish with teachers paid for by the parish landowners.

Bristol, and later other towns, initiated local acts of Parliament to give them authority to organise poor relief to suit their circumstances. See 1697 and 1722.

Window Tax introduced (8 Will.III, c.18) to raise extra money for the war against France which was supporting the exiled James II. Every dwelling house with ten or more windows had to pay four shillings per year. See 1747.

Gregory King (statistician) calculated that 63 per cent of the population had incomes below the poverty level which he put at £40 p.a.; "cottagers and paupers" had only £6 & 10s.

1697 Poor Law Act (8 Will.III, c.30) introduced badges to be worn by paupers. See 1729.

First dispensary opened in the premises of the Royal College of Physicians in Warwick

Lane, where the poor were given free consultation and advice, and prescribed drugs dispensed from a special stock. Branches were opened later in other parts of the City. Closed in 1725.

Daniel Defoe (1660-1731, journalist and novelist) proposed that the insurance principle should be applied to the social problems of the poor, including disability pensions and medical and institutional care.

1698 Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge established, having originated from parochial libraries introduced by Thomas Bray (1656-1730, clergyman); it encouraged charity schools for children aged 7 to 11 (occasionally 14) for their education based on the Bible and emphasising moral discipline and social subordination so as to fit a man or woman for the station in life into which he or she had been born.

1700 - 1720

England at the start of the century was still mainly a land of hamlets and villages with the majority of the population living in the south. The population probably numbered about five and a half million. In the towns, houses, including the cellars, were desperately overcrowded; there were no sanitary systems, and streets were unpaved and filthy. In the early part of the

century only about one child in four, born in London, survived. During the century transport between towns improved, mills and factories were built; and, as towns developed, dispensaries, general hospitals, hospitals for special groups of patients, and charity schools were founded in London, Edinburgh and provincial towns. By the end of the century ideas of state intervention in public health matters were emerging, and increasing concern was expressed about the conduct of asylums (madhouses) and the treatment of prisoners.

1700 "De Morbis Artificum Diatriba" by Bernardino Ramazzini (1633-1714, professor of medicine at Padua) published, the first book on occupational medicine.

1703 Judgement of the High Court sanctioned prescribing by apothecaries (1632), but they could only charge for the medicines, not for advice given. See 1829.

c.**1705** The Royal Hospital, Greenwich, opened.

1706 Turnpike roads began to be built by Trusts, individually authorized to borrow money and levy tolls by separate private acts of Parliament. See 1751.

Regular stagecoach service began running between London and York. See 1745.

1707 Act for the Union of England and Scotland; the first Parliament of Great Britain met on October 23rd.

1713 Bishops' licences for the practice of medicine or surgery ceased to be granted in London (see 1511).

1714 John Bellers (1654-1725, philanthropist) in his "Essay Towards the Improvement of Physic" proposed that government should establish hospitals for teaching and research and should provide medical care to the sick poor.

Glasgow University appointed a professor of medicine; and in 1720 a professor of anatomy.

1716 "The Art of Midwifery Improved" published (see 1659).

c.**1718** Inoculation for smallpox introduced by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1679-1762, wife of the British ambassador to Turkey). See 1747.

1719 Westminster Hospital, London, founded.

1720 "A Short Discourse Concerning Pestilential Contagion, and the Methods to be Used to Prevent It" by Richard Mead (1672-1754, physician to St Thomas' Hospital, London) published in response to requests for his advice concerning the plague; advocated the establishment of a central board.

1721 - 1739

1721 Robert Walpole became First Lord of the Treasury; the first to be called Prime Minister.

Guy's Hospital, London, founded; opened 1725-6.

1722 Settlement, Imployment and Relief of the Poor Act (9 Geo.I, c.7) urged parishes to make greater use of workhouses, and provided for parishes to combine in whatever way they chose to share workhouses or to contract out the care of paupers. See 1729.

Apothecaries' exempted from serving as parish and ward officers and upon juries (see 1694) became permanent (9 Geo.I, c.8).

1725-6 "The History of Physick from the Time of Galen to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century" by John Freind (1675-1728, physician), the first English historian of medicine.

1726 Better Regulation of the Woollen Manufacture Act (13 Geo.I, c.23) declared that all disputes and demands relating to work and wages between manufacturers and weavers or other persons employed shall be heard and determined by two or more justices of the peace, and that any person aggrieved by their decision may appeal to the next General Quarter session.

Edinburgh University established a medical faculty and the first chair of obstetrics in Great Britain.

1729 Poor Law Act (3 Geo.II c.29) tightened up the regulations as to the issue of settlement certificates and the orders that costs of removal shall be paid by the parish of settlement. See 1744.

Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members of Parliament Act (2 Geo.II, c.24) strengthened the 1696 act. See 1827.

Foundation of Edinburgh Infirmary; Royal Charter granted in 1736; foundation stone of a permanent building laid in 1738 and the building was opened in 1741.

1733 Bastardy Act (6 Geo.II c.31) ordered that fathers of bastard children shall be committed to gaol until they gave security to indemnify the parish from expense. See 1744 and 1773.

Foundation of St George's Hospital, London. Glasgow Town's Hospital opened.

1734 Infirmary founded at Bristol.

1735 Conjuraton and Witchcraft Act (9 Geo.II, c.5) repealed previous witchcraft acts and made persons ("Pretenders") claiming to have arts or powers whereby "ignorant persons are frequently deluded or defrauded" such as by witchcraft, sorcery, inchantment, conjuration, fortune telling or other occult or crafty science liable to punishment on conviction. See 1951.

1737 Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh founded.

1738-9 Special rates amalgamated with the poor rate.

1739 Foundation of a maternity hospital in London, later to become Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

The Foundling Hospital, London, (later the Thomas Coram Foundation for Children) founded by Thomas Coram (1668-1751, sea captain, ship builder and merchant).

"Treatise on Human Nature" by David Hume (1711-76, Scottish philosopher) published.

1740 – 1751

1740 London Hospital (later Royal) founded.

1742 Aberdeen Infirmary (later Royal) opened with six beds.

Anders Celsius (1701-44, Swedish inventor) introduced centigrade temperature scale.

1744 Rogues, Vagabonds, and other Idle and Disorderly Persons Act (17 Geo.II, c.5) prescribed punishment of up to one month in the “House of Correction” for those who abandoned their wives and children to the support of the Parish, lived idly and refused work or begged alms. A reward of five shillings could be paid to any person apprehending an offender. The Act also prescribed punishments for confidence tricksters and other deceivers. The justices were empowered to impress incorrigible rogues into naval or military service. See 1824.

Poor Relief Act (17 Geo.II, c.38) to remedy “some defects” in previous acts (especially that of 1601) mainly appertaining to overseers and their accounts. Parish officers were enforced to keep proper “poor relief” accounts. See 1775.

1745 Company of Surgeons formed, and separated from the barbers (18 Geo.II, c.15). See 1778 and 1800.

Removal of the ban on private dissection of human bodies led to the rise of private schools of medicine and the introduction of anatomy classes.

Middlesex Hospital, London Smallpox Hospital and the Lock Hospital founded.

Two day “Flying Coach” service between London and Birmingham began. See 1749.

1747 Changes introduced (20 Geo.II, c.3) in regard to the window tax (1696). See 1851.

“De Variolis et Morbillis Liber” by Richard Mead (see 1720) published, favouring inoculation. See 1765.

1749 British Hospital for Mothers and Babies founded.

Stage coach service between Edinburgh and Glasgow began, taking 12 hours each way. See 1754.

1750 Population estimated at 5.8 million; throughout the 18th century about one fifth of the population were likely to be paupers. See 1753.

“An Essay on Fevers” by John Huxham (1692-1768, physician in Devon) published. The second edition of this book was the first to use the word “influenza”. Huxham also wrote monographs on weather and the prevalence of disease (1728), “Devonshire colic” (1739) and diphtheria (1757).

“New Observations, Natural, Moral, Civil, Political and Medical on City, Town and Country Bills of Mortality” by Thomas Short (1690-1772, physician in Sheffield) published.

City of London Lying-in Hospital founded.

1751 “Gin” Act (24 Geo.II, c.40) for “additional Duty upon Spirituous Liquors ... and the more effectually restraining the Retailing of distilled Spirituous Liquors”; suppressed about 1,700 gin shops in London.

Turnpike Act (24 Geo.II, c.43) contained measures to prevent damage being caused to turnpike roads. See 1767.

St Luke’s Hospital for mental patients founded in London.

1752 – 1763

1752 "Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery" by William Smellie (1697-1763, London obstetrician from Scotland) published.

"Observations on the Diseases of the Army" by Sir John Pringle (1707-1782, Surgeon-General to the British Army) published. In the fourth edition (1764) Pringle wrote in the preface (pp. VIII and IX) "Among the chief causes of sickness and death in an army, the Reader will little expect that I should rank, what is intended for its health and preservation, the Hospitals themselves; and that on account of the bad air, and other inconveniences attending them. However, during the former war, one considerable step was made for their improvement. Till then it had been usual to remove the sick a great way from the camp, whereby many were lost before they came under the care of the physicians; or, which was attended with equally bad consequences, if the hospitals were nigh, they were for the greater security frequently shifted, according to the motions of the army". At the battle of Dettingen (1743), on Pringle's suggestion, arrangements were made with the French commander that military hospitals on both sides should be "considered as sanctuaries for the sick and mutually protected ... This agreement was strictly observed, on both sides, all that campaign; and tho' it has been since neglected, it is to be hoped, that on future occasions the contending parties will make it a precedent". See 1863 and 1898.

Manchester Infirmary (later Royal) opened.

England and Wales adopted the Gregorian calendar.

1753 Marriage Act (26 Geo.II, c.33) (Hardwicke's Act) - only marriages carried out by a Church of England parson were legal. See 1836.

A Bill proposing "taking and registering an annual Account of the total Number of People, and of the total Number of Marriages, Births and Deaths; and also of the total Number of Poor receiving Alms from every Parish and extra-parochial Place in Great Britain" was passed by the House of Commons on the 8th May with 57 members in favour and 17 against. Mr Thornton, MP for York (a "teller" for the "Noes"), did not believe "that there was any set of men, or indeed, any individual of the human species so presumptuous and so abandoned as to make the proposal we have just heard ... I hold this project to be totally subversive of the last remains of English liberty". After the second reading in the Lords the Bill was referred to a committee, but the session ended before it was considered and so the Bill lapsed. See 1800.

"A Treatise of the Scurvy" by James Lind (1716-1794, physician in the Royal Navy) published; he described controlled experiments carried out in 1747 on the HMS Salisbury which showed the prophylactic value of lemon juice (see 1617).

1754 The "Flying Coach" advertised that "however incredible it may appear, this coach will actually (barring accidents) arrive in London in four days and a half after leaving Manchester". See 1784.

1757 "An Essay on the Most Effectual Means of Preserving the Health of Seamen in the Royal Navy" by James Lind (see 1753) published.

1759 British Museum opened.

1763 "Genera Morborum in Auditorum Usum" (a general classification of diseases) by Linnaeus (Carl von Linne, 1707-78, Swedish naturalist) published in Upsala. In 1737 Linnaeus had published a botanical classification.

1763 Cont - 1771

1763 cont Manchester Lunatic Asylum founded.

1765 "Cowpox and Its Ability to Prevent Smallpox" by Jon Fewster (an apothecary of Thornbury) was submitted to the Medical Society of London, but was not published. See 1767.

1767 Turnpike Act (7 Geo.III, c.40) amended and reduced into one act the laws in force for regulating the turnpike roads. All over the country property owners were tabling plans to upgrade stretches of public highway that crossed their estates and sought to set up tollgates and charge fees. Typical fees were one penny for a horse, three pence for a coach and four to six pence for a heavily loaded cart. See 1773.

"The Present Method of Inoculating for Smallpox" by Thomas Dimsdale (1712-1800, physician) published. Dimsdale's reputation and his inoculation of Catherine of Russia and her son helped to popularise inoculation in England. Dimsdale used material from the inoculated site of another patient. See 1796.

Leeds Infirmary established.

1768 Royal Academy opened.

William Hunter (1718-83, surgeon-accoucheur to the Middlesex and British Lying-in Hospitals, and first professor of anatomy at the Royal Academy) founded the private Windmill Street School of Medicine, London, where he lectured. Later lecturers included Matthew Baillie (1761-1823, physician to George III), Sir Benjamin Brodie (1783-1862, surgeon, and one time president of the Royal College of Surgeons and later of the Royal Society) and Sir Charles Bell (1774-1842, professor of surgery, Edinburgh). The School closed in 1831.

1769 Dispensary for sick children of the poor opened in Red Lion Square by George Armstrong (1719-1789, physician and author of "An Essay on the Diseases Most Fatal to Infants, 1767); later moved to Soho Square, closed in 1781.

Seamen's Hospital, London, opened. See 1899.

"Synopsis Nosologiae Methodicae" by William Cullen (1712-90, Edinburgh physician) published. Diseases were divided into fevers, neuroses, cachexias and local disorders. See 1839.

Steam engine patented by James Watt (1736-1819, engineer).

1770 Population estimated to be 6.4 million.

General Dispensary opened in Aldersgate, London, supported by JC Lettsom (1744-1815, London physician). Subsequently dispensaries were opened in other parts of London and in other towns. See 1774, 1776 and 1777.

Building of the Liverpool-Leeds canal across the Pennines began; completed in 1816. At the peak of the building of canals there were 4000 miles of inland waterways.

1771 "The Natural History of Human Teeth" by John Hunter (1728-93, surgeon at St George's Hospital, London) published; it started a revolution in the practice of dentistry. John Hunter has been called the father of scientific surgery.

Sir Richard Arkwright (1732-92, engineer) built houses for his employees at Cromford. See 1776.

Guy's Hospital Physical Society founded.

1773 – 1779

1773 An Act (13 Geo.III, c.82) for the better Regulation of Lying-in Hospitals, and other Places appropriated for the charitable Reception of pregnant Women; and also to provide for the Settlement of Bastard Children, born in such Hospitals and Places.

General Turnpike Act (13 Geo.III, c.84) consolidated and amended numerous acts referring to individual roads. Between 1760 and 1774, 452 separate private turnpike acts were passed. See 1835.

Medical Society of London founded by JC Lettsom (see 1770).

1774 Act for Regulating Private Madhouses (14 Geo.III, c.49) followed the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons (published in 1763); introduced licensing, in London by Commissioners elected by the Royal College of Physicians, and elsewhere by justices at Quarter Sessions. The Act had many weaknesses, not least that the Commissioners had no power to revoke licences on the grounds of ill-treatment or neglect of patients. See 1807.

Westminster General Dispensary opened in Gerrard Street, Soho, and provided medical, surgical and midwifery services to the local poor for the next 182 years - until 1956.

John Howard (1726-90, philanthropist and prison reformer) described to the House of Commons the appalling conditions in British prisons. His name and work are perpetuated by the Howard League for Penal Reform. See 1777.

1775 Outbreak of the American War of Independence; continued until 1783.

1775-8 Series of Select Committees investigated poor relief and vagrancy. See 1782.

1776 "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of the Nations" by Adam Smith (1723-90, Scottish economist) published; advised that Governments should not attempt to control and regulate the nature and direction of economic development, although they had important duties to protect the weaker members of society and to provide certain services, including education, which private enterprise of its own was unlikely to offer. Smith observed, inter alia, that "people of the same trade seldom meet together, even for merriment and diversion, but the conversation ends in a conspiracy against the public, or in some contrivance to raise prices".

The Old Town Dispensary, Edinburgh, founded, became the Royal Public Dispensary in 1818.

J Strutt (1726-97, cotton miller) built houses for his employees at Belper, Derbyshire. See 1784.

1777 London and Surrey dispensaries opened, followed in 1778 by the Middlesex dispensary.

"State of the Prisons" by John Howard (see 1775) published (third edition, 1784). See 1824.

1778 Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh founded from the Guild of Surgeons, which had been formed in 1722 from the Incorporation of Barber Surgeons (see 1505/6).

1779 First volume of "System einer Vollständigen Medicinischen Polizey" by Johann Peter Frank (1745-1821, professor of medicine at various continental universities, finally at

Vienna) published; the last volume was published in 1819. Frank laid down minutely detailed rules for health at every stage of life, and set out a comprehensive policy for public hygiene.

1779 Cont - 1788

1779 cont The first "Medical Directory", compiled by Samuel Foart Simmons, published; second edition appeared in 1780 and the third in 1783. See 1858.

Birmingham General Hospital founded.

1780 "Introduction to Principles of Morals and Legislation" by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832, English philosopher) published. Sayings included "The greatest happiness of the greatest number is the foundation of morals and legislation" (echoing Cicero's "Salus populi suprema est lex" - the good of the people is the chief law); and "Generally speaking there is no one who knows what is for your interest so well as yourself and no one who is disposed with so much ardour and constancy to pursue it".

Re-awakening of interest and concern for the Charity and Sunday schools (see 1698) where, in addition to religious instruction, literacy and numeracy were taught. See 1785.

1782 Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Settlement, Employment, and Relief of the Poor (22 Geo.III, c.83) (Gilbert's Act) encouraged parish unions to build larger workhouses with better management. Thomas Gilbert (1720-98, barrister and Poor Law reformer) edited "Collection of Pamphlets concerning the Poor", 1787. However as R Porter (English Society in the Eighteenth Century, Pelican, 1982) has commented "Bigger workhouses just ran at bigger losses. Only a few hundred were founded. Their main 'success' was custodial - they shunted paupers out of sight (for this reason locking people up was a solution which went from strength to strength). Parishes floundered from expedient to expedient. Supplementary relief would be tried and then abandoned for a spell in favour of a house of correction or an experimental workhouse, followed by contracting out to entrepreneurs, and then back to botched-up outdoor relief." See 1790.

Act for the Licensing Lottery Office Keepers, and Regulating the Sale of Lottery Tickets (22 Geo.III, c.47).

Montrose Asylum, Scotland, established for the compassionate treatment of lunatics.
Severe influenza epidemic.

1783 Royal Society of Edinburgh founded.

1784 Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland incorporated.

"A Treatise on Diseases of Children", by M Underwood, laid the foundation of paediatrics.

Samuel Greg (1758-1834) founded Quarry Bank Mill at Styal, near Wilmslow; in 1790 he built an apprentice house and later developed a village for his employees. See 1799.

First mail coach introduced, to run between London and Bristol. See 1825.

1785 Sunday School Union founded. See 1789 and 1811.

Digitalis first used in the treatment of heart disease.

1786 "A Treatise on the Venereal Disease" by John Hunter (see 1771) published.

His Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO) founded

1788 Act for the Better Regulation of Chimney Sweepers and their Apprentices (28 Geo.III, c.48) intended to alleviate "the misery of the said boys". Apprentices had to be at least 8 years old; each sweeper was limited to six apprentices; and, justices of the peace were to decide

1788 Cont - 1792

1788 cont complaints. The intentions of the act were largely ignored due to lack of any means of enforcement. See 1834.

"Elements of Medical Jurisprudence" by Samuel Farr (1741-95, physician) published; this claimed to be "A succinct and compendious Description of such Tokens in the Human Body as are requisite to determine the Judgement of a Coroner and Courts of Law in Cases of Divorce, Rape, Murder, etc, to which are added Directions for Preserving the Public Health". The "Directions" (chapter IX, pages 125 - 139) start with the statement that "The General health of the public, which is of so much consequence, especially in large towns, calls loudly for the attention of the magistrate who should exert every nerve to preserve and support it. This is best done by frequently consulting physicians of the first eminence concerning the proper means to be embraced". Farr set out three areas ("particulars") where action should be taken. These were: 1) To "prevent or avert" everything which may tend to injure the public health including lack of sanitation, bad water, unwholesome food, malnutrition, vice, drunkenness, ignorant pretenders of the practice of medicine and of midwifery, uncontrolled sale of harmful drugs, and diseases of cattle; 2) to ensure that the diseases of the sick were treated as speedily as possible by qualified physicians, that public hospitals were established to accommodate the sick poor, and that there should be inspection and control of apothecaries' shops; and 3) to prevent and control contagious and epidemic diseases by isolation and treatment, and that physicians should study the nature and treatment of these diseases and "consider with care" what is most likely to be effective.

1789 Start of the French Revolution.

"A Treatise on Materia Medica" by William Cullen (see 1769) published; attempted to place therapeutics on a scientific rather than an empirical basis.

First Sunday School established by Hannah More (1754-1833, religious writer).

1790 Population estimated to be 8 million.

Justices of the peace empowered to inspect and report on workhouses (30 Geo.III, c.49). See 1792.

Around this time Andrew Duncan (1744-1828, professor of 'medical institutes', or physiology, at Edinburgh) began lecturing on medical jurisprudence and public hygiene; these are probably the first course of such lectures in England or Scotland. See 1807.

1791 Veterinary College established in London with Charles Vial de Sainbel (or St Bel) (1753-93) as the first professor.

The Liverpool School for the Indigent Blind founded by Edward Rushton (1756-1814); the first training establishment for blind people.

"The Rights of Man" by Thomas Paine (1737-1809, American writer) published. Part 2 outlined a welfare state with children's allowances, old age pensions and tax-supported elementary schools.

1792 Acts dealt with abuses in the removal of vagrants and forbade the whipping of females (32 Geo.III, c.45); and another act (c.55) introduced punishment of overseers for neglect of duty. See 1795.

"A Vindication of the Rights of Women" by Mary Wolstonecraft (1759-97, novelist) published; a milestone in the history of feminism.

1793 – 1797

1793 Registration of Friendly Societies (33 Geo.III, c.54). Many of the Societies provided medical attention to their subscribing members. See 1855.

"The Art of Preventing Diseases and Restoring Health", by George Wallis (1740-1802, physician in York and later London) published.

1794 Glasgow Royal Infirmary opened because the Town's Hospital (see 1733) was inadequate.

Colour blindness described by John Dalton (1766-1844, chemist, mathematician, naturalist and schoolmaster).

1795 Poor Law Act (36 Geo.III, c.23) authorised overseers, with the approval of the vestry, to give "out-relief" to the poor (i.e. in their own homes) without imposing the 'workhouse test'. See 1819 and 1834.

"Speenhamland System". The local justices and clergymen meeting in May at the Pelican Inn, Speen, near Newbury, to consider the conditions arising from poor harvests and the rise in the price of grain, decided to introduce a subsistence level pegged to the price of bread and to use the poor rate to supplement the wages of labourers to that level. Although not the first to take that decision, they were widely copied and this use of outdoor relief became known as the Speenhamland System. Although such relief was better than nothing, it resulted in lowering wages, increasing the poor rate, and removing the distinction between pauperism and independence.

1796 A voluntary Board of Health formed at Manchester on the advice of Thomas Percival (1740-1804, local medical practitioner) who had studied outbreaks of infectious diseases in the city and the cotton mills; the Board received reports from Percival and John Ferriar (1761-1815, physician at the Manchester Infirmary) on the social and occupational causes of disease.

Around this time a number of towns and counties (eg Folkestone, Suffolk, Wakefield and York) obtained private acts for cleansing and improving the lighting of their streets.

York Retreat founded by the Society of Friends for the humane treatment of mental patients on the lines advocated by William Tuke (1732-1822, tea and coffee merchant and Quaker in York).

Edward Jenner (1749-1823, medical practitioner in Berkeley, Gloucestershire) performed his first cowpox vaccination (on James Phipps) and two months later challenged him with the smallpox virus. Subsequently he repeated the experiment. In 1798 he published "An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinae". For many years it had been believed among dairy farmers that cowpox protected against smallpox, Jenner was the first to establish this by experiment. See 1808.

"Suggestions for the Improvement of Hospitals and Other Charitable Institutions" by William Blizard (1743-1845, surgeon at the London Hospital) advocated, inter alia, the appointment of assistant surgeons, recording the number of patients admitted and the number cured and relieved, the separation of "patients ill of fever" from "those who are confined on account of fracture, wound, etc.", and that the "medical establishments of workhouses needed greatly to be inquired into. The salaries to the medical attendants of such places are, generally, inadequate to the duties that ought to be performed".

1797 Sheffield and Dundee Infirmarys opened.

Liverpool Medical Institution founded.

1797 Cont - 1799

1797 cont "The State of the Poor" by FM Eden (1766-1809, chairman of the Globe Insurance Co.) published; showed the contrast between conditions in the north and south of England, with higher wages and better diets in the north compared to the lower wages and poorer diets of the agriculture workers in the south.

Bank notes for £1 and £2 first introduced in England.

1798-1802 First Napoleonic Wars.

1798 "An Essay on the Principle of Population" by TR Malthus (1766-1834, political economist) published; sixth edition 1826.

1799 Act to Prevent Unlawful Combinations of Workmen (39 Geo.III, c.81) (Combination Act) made trade unions and meetings of men to discuss wages and hours of work illegal. Repealed in 1824. See 1871.

Income tax introduced for the first time, at two pence in the pound for those with incomes of more than £60 a year rising to two shillings in the pound on incomes of more than £200 a year. The tax lapsed in 1802; was re-introduced in 1806. See 1815.

Robert Owen (1771-1858, socialist, philanthropist and industrialist) bought New Lanark Mills and later constructed houses for his employees nearby. In 1816 he opened a school for his employees' children. See 1802.

Between 1791 and 1799 "Statistical Account of Scotland" by Sir John Sinclair (1754-1835, agriculturist and member of Parliament) was published in 20 volumes: described as "An inquiry into the state of a country for the purpose of ascertaining the quantum of happiness enjoyed by its inhabitants and the means of its future enlargement". See 1825.

1800 – 1805

1800 The Population Act (41 Geo.III c.15) enabled "an account of the population of Great Britain to be taken". Until 1920 an act had to be passed prior to each census. See 1801.

A local Police Act for Glasgow, and another in 1807, contained provisions regarding the cleansing of pavements and closes; removal of dung; and the construction of footpaths. See 1832 and 1862.

College of Surgeons of London founded. See 1843.

1801 The first census of the population of Great Britain was carried out on March 10th by a house-to-house enquiry together with returns of baptisms and burials between 1700 and 1800, and marriages between 1754 and 1800 as supplied by the clergy. The details included the number of inhabited and uninhabited houses, the number of families occupying the former, the number of persons of each sex, and the numbers of people employed in agriculture, trade, manufacture or handicrafts. The enumerators in England and Wales were the overseers of the poor, local clergy or other substantial householders; in Scotland they were the schoolmasters. The local returns were statistical summaries only, made in a prescribed form and attested before the justices of the peace. The first abstracts and reports of the results of the census were compiled by John Rickman (1771-1840, clerk in the House of Commons) and published in December. The population in England and Wales was counted as 8.9 million, but if allowance is made for under-recording the total was estimated at 9.2 million.

First General Enclosure Act (41 Geo.III c.109). Enclosure of land had been going on for centuries, but had increased substantially during the last two decades of the eighteenth century. Private acts of Parliament were passed which overrode objections to the enclosure, often at the expense of the poor. The act of 1801 was designed to standardise and simplify the procedures for obtaining private acts by setting out standard clauses that could be incorporated by reference in private bills and allowing affidavits to be accepted as evidence. See 1821.

1802 Health and Morals of Apprentices Act (42 Geo.III c.73) limited the work of children in textile mills to 12 hours per day; prohibited night work; required minimum standards of accommodation; some elementary education to be provided; factories to be periodically lime washed; and infectious diseases attended to and reported. The act attempted to enforce on all employers the conditions provided by the more humane mill-owners. Enforcement was in the hands of the local justices of peace who varied in the rigour with which they carried out these duties. See 1819.

Vagrants Acts (43 Geo.III c.6 & 47) exempted discharged soldiers and sailors from parts of previous legislation concerning begging.

London Fever Hospital established with the support of the parishes, which agreed to pay for the upkeep of patients admitted on the order of the admitting officer.

Start of the Union Ironworks' Butetown in Rhymni Valley, Glamorgan. See 1847.

1803 "Medical Ethics" by Thomas Percival (see 1796) published in London. It had been published for private circulation in 1794.

1804 Steam railway locomotive developed by R Trevithick (1771-1833). See 1825.

1805 Resumption of the Napoleonic Wars; Battle of Trafalgar, 21 October.

A Central Board of Health, as earlier advocated by Richard Mead (see 1720), established by royal proclamation to advise the Government how to ward off the yellow fever, which around

1805 Cont - 1815

1805 cont this time was ravaging the southern shores of Spain. The Board, composed mainly of fellows of the London Royal College of Physicians, pressed for quarantining of all ships coming from places known to be infected, and for a permanent central organisation. With the ending of what became known as the "Gibraltar Sickness" the Board ceased to function in 1806. See 1831.

The Medico-Chirurgical Society of London founded. In 1834 a Royal Charter was granted and in 1907 the Society became the Royal Society of Medicine.

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal first published.

John Dalton (see 1794) discovered the law of chemical combinations and tabulated the atomic weights of various element.

1807 A Select Committee recommended that an asylum for lunatics should be set up in each county. Each asylum should have a committee of governors nominated by the local magistrates (justices of peace) and be financed by a county rate. See 1808.

Andrew Duncan (1773-1832, son of Andrew Duncan referred to in 1790) appointed to the first chair of Medical Jurisprudence in Edinburgh University.

1808 County Asylums Act (48 Geo.III c.96) for "the better Care and Maintenance of Lunatics being Paupers or Criminals" enabled counties to construct asylums for the insane. See 1815.

National Vaccination Board established under the auspices of the Royal College of Physicians of London to encourage vaccination. Parliament subscribed £2000 per year. See 1840.

1809 "Treatise on Medical Police" by John Robertson (1776-1840) published in Edinburgh.

The term "general practitioner" used for the first time in its modern sense in a letter in the Medical and Physical Journal. Later, in 1814, a letter in the London Medical, Surgical and Pharmaceutical Repository stated: "A general practitioner is indubitably of infinite importance to the commonwealth: as society is constituted he cannot be dispensed with; and therefore ought to be encouraged and protected".

1811 Census on 27 May, conducted on the same lines as for 1801, estimated the population of England and Wales at 10.2 million.

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church set up by the Church of England to provide schools. In 1814 the British and Foreign Schools Society was set up by non-conformists. See 1833.

1812 "New England Medical Review and Journal" (later the "New England Journal of Medicine") first published.

1814 Mount Street School of Anatomy founded in Manchester; the first medical school in England outside Oxford, Cambridge and London. See 1851.

The Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, Glasgow, founded.

1815 Battle of Waterloo.

Corn Law (55 Geo.III, c.26) prohibited the importation of corn into Britain until the home price reached 80 shillings per quarter. The cost of a four pound loaf of bread in London averaged over one shilling between 1816 and 1818. See 1846.

1815 Cont - 1819

1815 cont Apothecaries Act (55 Geo.III, c.194) for the "better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales", introduced compulsory apprenticeship and formal qualification; and gave the Society of Apothecaries the right to examine and license apothecaries. Subsequently the licentiateship (LSA, changed to LMSSA in 1907) became the commonest qualification among general practitioners, although by 1840 it has been estimated that only about a third of those practising medicine were qualified by examination. See 1834.

Poor Law Act (55 Geo.III, c.137) extended the power to give outdoor relief. See 1819.

County Asylums Act (55 Geo.III, c.46) amended the 1808 act. See 1828.

Act to Regulate Madhouses in Scotland (55 Geo.III, c.69) required such houses to be licensed and inspected by sheriffs accompanied by medical men. See 1862.

Administration of Justice in Scotland Act (55 Geo.III, c.42) extended trial by jury to civil causes.

Select Committee on Madhouses was set up following the exposure of cruelty and abuse in Bethlem and other asylums. Substantial evidence of appalling treatment was collected and presented to Parliament in 1816 with a recommendation for legislation. Bills

were passed by the Commons in 1816, 1817 and 1819, but rejected by the Lords on each occasion. See 1827 and 1828.

Income tax withdrawn. See 1842.

1817 Typhus epidemic in Edinburgh.

1818 Regulation of Parish Vestries Act (58 Geo.III, c.69) set rules for the conduct of meetings; disenfranchised persons who had not paid their rates; gave votes to non-resident occupiers; and introduced plural voting. See 1831.

Foundation of Charing Cross Hospital, London.

1819 Massacre of Peterloo. Thousands of workers from Manchester and the surrounding cotton mills gathered peacefully at St Peter's Field, to be addressed by their leaders, were savagely dispersed by the local yeomanry and regular cavalry acting on orders from the magistrates. Eleven civilians were killed and over 400 wounded.

Poor Relief Act (59 Geo.III, c.12), Sturges Bourne Act, attempted to ensure that property owners had an influential say in the conduct of poor relief; gave parishes optional power to hire paid officers (assistant overseers), and to establish a formal procedure whereby they might elect committees to supervise the work. See 1834.

Cotton Mills and Factories Act (59 Geo.III, c.66) prohibited children under the age of nine years from working in cotton mills, and restricted those over the age of nine to a 12 hour day. Enforcement was in the hands of local magistrates. The act owed much to the efforts of Robert Owen (see 1799). See 1833.

John McAdam (1756-1836) introduced solid road surfaces. In 1820 he published "Present State of Road Making" and in 1827 was appointed general surveyor of roads.

James Cleland (1770-1840) persuaded the Glasgow authorities to establish a register of deaths to be kept by the wardens of burial grounds. In 1820 he persuaded the magistrates of the City to conduct a voluntary enumeration of its inhabitants to include details of sex, age, country of origin, duration of residence, occupation, religion and status. Cleland was a pioneer in understanding the need for detailed and accurate denominator data in calculating rates of the occurrence of events. See 1833.

1820 – 1828

1820 Street lighting installed in Pall Mall, London.

1821 Census carried out on 28 May as for 1801 with the addition of recording people's ages. Population of England and Wales estimated to be 12 million.

Inclosure Act (1&2 Geo.IV, c.23) (note spelling) strengthened the rights of landlords to take over land allotted to them by the Commissioners. See 1836.

Steamships introduced on the Dover-Calais route.

1823 Thomas Wakley (1795-1862) founded The Lancet.

Capital punishment abolished for minor offences. See 1838.

George Birkbeck (1776-1841, physician) founded Glasgow Mechanics Institution; and in 1824 the Mechanics Institution, London (later Birkbeck College). He was a founder and councillor of University College, London. See 1826.

"An Essay on the Education and Duties of General Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery" by Thomas Alcock (1784-1833) published in the Transactions of the Associated

Apothecaries and Surgeon-Apothecaries of England and Wales.

Veterinary College established in Edinburgh by William Dick (1794-1866).

Dr (later Sir) Alexander Morison (1779-1866) initiated a course of lectures on mental disorders, the first such course in Great Britain.

1824 Vagrants Act (5 Geo.IV, c.83) amended the definitions of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds; set out powers of searching persons and premises; and prescribed maximum penalties and terms of imprisonment.

Gaol Act (5 Geo.IV, c.12) attempted to improve conditions in prisons. See 1835.

Manchester Institute of Science and Technology founded.

1825 Juries Act (6 Geo.IV, c.50) set out the qualifications for a juror as a man aged over 21 and less than 60 years who was a householder. See 1919 and 1965.

Cotton Mills and Factories Act (6 Geo.IV, c.63) limited the hours of work of children under the age of 16 years to 12 per day between 5am and 8pm with ½ hour off for breakfast and 1 hour off for lunch; and forbade any justice of the peace who was a proprietor or master of a mill or factory to act as a magistrate in matters connected with this act.

"Analysis of the Statistical Account of Scotland", by Sir John Sinclair published (see 1799).

Stockton-Darlington railway, the first passenger steam railway, opened.

1826 University College, London, founded as a proprietary company; opened in Gower Street two years later.

1827 Bribery and Corruption in Elections Act (7&8 Geo.IV, c.37) stated that persons employed by candidates at elections were to be disqualified from voting; and that cockades and ribbons were not to be given to voters by candidates. See 1854.

Select Committee appointed to consider the state of pauper lunatics from the metropolitan parishes. See 1828.

1828 The Test Act of 1633 and the Corporation Act of 1661 repealed (9 Geo.IV, c.17), thereby removing the necessity of receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for

1828 Cont - 1831

1828 cont certain state and municipal offices. Thus Catholics and Dissenters were no longer debarred from such offices.

County Asylums Act (9 Geo.IV, c.40) was largely a consolidating act. It introduced standard records which were to be forwarded by justices of the peace to the Home Department, and the Secretary of State acquired powers to send inspectors to any asylum. See 1842.

Care and Treatment of Insane Persons Act (9 Geo.IV, c.41) (The Madhouse Act) set up the Metropolitan Commission in Lunacy and charged the Commissioners with the duty of inspecting private asylums in London, previously the responsibility of the Royal College of Physicians. See 1832.

Edwin Chadwick (1800-1890) published "The Means of Assurance against the Casualties of Sickness, Decrepitude, and Morality" in the Westminster Review, in which he urged that it was the duty of Government to collect accurate statistics about sickness and death. See 1836 and 1842.

Royal Free Hospital, London, founded.
Glasgow Medical Journal first published.

1829 Catholic Emancipation Act (10 Geo.IV, c.7) gave civil rights to the Catholics.

Apothecaries allowed to claim remuneration for advice and attention as well as for medicines supplied (see 1703).

King's College, London, founded; opened in the Strand in 1831.

"Elements of Medical Statistics", by Francis Bisset Hawkins, published; the first English book on medical statistics. See 1839.

Thomas Burke hanged in Edinburgh for 'body snatching'; his colleague, William Hare was imprisoned having turned King's evidence. Since the early days of the 18th century there had been a traffic in dead bodies for dissection. The demand stimulated the nefarious activities of the 'Resurrectionists' who robbed recent graves. Burke and Hare murdered and then sold the bodies of their victims. See 1832.

1830 Publication of "A Treatise on Fevers" by Thomas Southwood Smith (1788-1861; adviser, later a member of the first General Board of Health, 1848; grandfather of Octavia Hill, see 1865).

The Metropolitan Society of General Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery instituted, but its existence was short-lived.

Creation of the Metropolitan Police by Sir Robert Peel. See 1835.

"Rural Rides", by William Cobbett (1762-1835, essayist and politician), published, in which he described the plight of the rural poor.

Discontent and fear exploded throughout south and east England as agricultural labourers and others destroyed threshing machines and burned barns and ricks. They made their demands known to farmers and gentry by petitions and threats signed "Captain Swing".

1831 Census on 30 May. Population of England and Wales estimated at 13.9 million.

Cholera and influenza epidemics. Cholera had broken out in Asia and gradually spread across Europe. In Scotland there were over 10,000 deaths. See 1832.

A Consultative Board of Health set up, composed of the President and five fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Superintendent-General of Quarantine, the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, the Comptroller of the Navy, the Medical

Commissioner of the Victualling Office and two non-medical civil servants. The Board issued a

1831 Cont - 1832

1831 cont series of recommendations in the form of Sanitary Regulations. Later in the year it was replaced by a Central Board of Health which called for the establishment of local boards of health composed of one or more magistrates, a clergyman, a number of substantial householders and one or more medical men. The local boards were to appoint district inspectors to report on the food, clothing and bedding of the poor, the ventilation and sanitation of their dwellings, space, means of cleanliness and their habits of temperance; houses were to be whitewashed. The Boards were to endeavour to remedy, by every means which individual and public charitable exertion could supply, such deficiencies as may be found. Over 1,200 local boards were established by Orders in Council, many continued after 1832 when the Central Board was disbanded. See 1848.

An Act (1&2 Will.IV, c.37), known as the Truck Act, prohibited in certain trades the payment of wages in goods, tokens or otherwise than in the current coin of the realm.

Cotton Factories and Mills Act (1&2 Will.IV, c.39) limited the working day of people under the age of 18 years to 12 hours per day, and not more than 9 hours on a Saturday. See 1833.

Better Regulation of the Vestries Act (1&2 Will.IV, c.60) enabled those vestries which so chose to introduce universal suffrage, annual elections of one third of the members and a single vote (see 1818). The clauses were rarely adopted.

Land tax ceased to be collected.

"The Effects of the Principal Arts, Trades, and Professions, and of Civil States and Habits of Living on Health and Longevity", by Charles Turner Thackrah (1795-1833) published. In addition to his detailed studies of industrial diseases, Thackrah was active in the foundation of the Leeds School of Medicine. "A study of medicine", he wrote, "which disregards the prevention of diseases limits its utility and its honours".

The British Association for the Advancement of Science founded.

1832 Local cholera epidemics continued, by June there had been 22,000 deaths in England.

Reform Act (2&3 Will.IV, c.45) was the first reform of Parliamentary elections; enfranchised the urban middle class; and abolished the "rotten boroughs".

Cholera Act (2 Will.IV, c.10) and Cholera (Scotland) Act (2 Will.IV, c.11) enabled the Privy Council to make orders for the prevention of cholera provided that any expense incurred should be defrayed out of money raised for the relief of the poor by the parishes and townships. Powers lapsed at the end of 1834.

Insane Persons and Asylums Act (2&3 Will.IV, c.107) transferred the inspectorate of the Metropolitan Commissioners to the Lord Chancellor, but left the county asylums under the supervision of the Secretary of State. See 1844.

Schools of Anatomy Act (2&3 Will.IV, c.75) arose out of the scandals of the 'body snatchers' (see 1829). The Act provided for the use of unclaimed bodies in poor law institutions for teaching purposes and introduced licensing and inspection of schools of anatomy.

A local Police Act was passed for Edinburgh ordering the removal of dung from public places; cleansing of common stairs and areas; prohibiting the keeping of swine in dwelling houses; and ordering dealers in rags to fumigate their premises. See 1862.

Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Regulation of Factories (chairman, Sir Michael Sadler) described appalling conditions, excessive hours of work and cruelty to children in factories. See 1833.

Provincial Medical and Surgical Association founded at Worcester by Dr (later Sir)

Charles Hastings (1794-1866); in 1855 it became the British Medical Association.

1832 Cont - 1834

1832 cont Durham University received its charter.

Bristol Medical School founded.

Manchester Statistical Society founded.

York Medical Society founded.

"The Moral and Physical Condition of the Working Classes employed in Cotton Manufacture in Manchester", by JP Kay (1804-77, later Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth), published. See 1838.

1833 Abolition of slavery.

Mills and Factories Act (3&4 Will.IV, c.103) (Althorp's Act) repeated and extended the act of 1831. Younger children were to attend school for at least two hours on six days a week, and holidays for the children and young persons to be all day on Christmas Day and Good Friday, and eight half days. The Act gave powers for the appointment of inspectors, because provisions of previous acts "were not duly carried into execution, and the Laws for the Regulation of the Labour of Children in Factories have been evaded". The inspectors (four were appointed) were empowered to enter any factory at any time and to examine therein the children and other young persons and to enquire about their condition, employment and education. Children under the age of 13 years had to be certified by a physician or surgeon as being "of the ordinary strength and appearance" of a child of his/her stated age. See 1844.

Burgh Reform Act (3&4 Will.IV, c.46) reformed the Burghs in Scotland and enabled them to establish a general system of police.

For the first time the Government allocated a grant of £20,000 towards erecting Church of England schools (later extended to Catholic and Non-Conformist schools), provided that at least half of the cost of the building had been raised by private subscription. See 1839.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons recommended state registration of births, marriages and deaths. See 1836.

University College Hospital, London, founded.

"The Manufacturing Population of England. Its Moral, Social and Physical Condition", by P Gaskell, published.

1834 Poor Law Amendment Act (4&5 Will.IV, c.76) followed the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Poor Law (1832-4). The Act limited outdoor relief to the aged and infirm who were "wholly unable to work"; encouraged the building of workhouses, and introduced a spartan regime and the "Workhouse Test"; and considered any relief given to be a loan. The Act required wards to be set aside for the impoverished sick and empowered justices of the peace to give an order for medical relief to any poor person with "sudden and dangerous illness". The Act set up the Poor Law Commission to consist of three commissioners to supervise the implementation of the act, the first secretary of the Commission was Edwin Chadwick (1800-90). Boards of Guardians were encouraged to combine into Unions to build the workhouses. Disraeli proclaimed that the new law was "announcing to the world that in England poverty was a crime". See 1844.

Chimney Sweeps Act (4&5 Will.IV) forbade the apprenticing of any boy under the age of 10 years, and the employment of children under 14 in chimney sweeping unless they were apprenticed or on trial. The apprentices were not to be "evil treated" by their employers, and any complaints of the children were to be heard by justices of the peace. The act was largely ineffective as there were no means of enforcement. See 1840.

1834 Cont - 1836

1834 cont The House of Commons appointed a Select Committee to "inquire into the laws, regulations, and usages regarding the education and practice of the various parts of the Medical Profession in the United Kingdom". Bills to reform the profession were unsuccessfully introduced in 1844 and 1845. See 1858.

The Statistical Society of London founded; later the Royal Statistical Society. See 1857.

Manchester Medical Society founded.

Medical School founded at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which became associated with the University of Durham in 1852.

The Tolpuddle martyrs, six agricultural workers in Dorset, were transported for taking oaths when forming a local branch of the Friendly Society of Agricultural Workers.

Death of Thomas Telford (b.1757), engineer concerned with roads, harbours, canals, bridges and aqueducts. A Founder and first President of the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1818.

1835 Highways Act (5&6 Will.IV, c.50) consolidated and amended the law relating to highways in England (see 1773); forced labour for the maintenance of parish roads was abolished, and work on parish roads to be financed by the rates and on trust roads by tolls. See 1844.

Municipal Corporations Act (5&6 Will.IV, c.76) reformed the organisation and procedures of the boroughs; required the corporations to be elected by the ratepayers, to hold meetings open to the public and to have their accounts audited. The towns were given power to appoint their own police forces. The vestries or parish councils continued to appoint surveyors of highways and overseers of the poor. In 1842 justices of the peace were given power to appoint paid parish constables. See 1847, 1856 and 1882.

Central inspectorate of prisons introduced.

"Philosophy of Health", a popular exposition of hygienic principles by Thomas Southwood Smith (see 1830), published.

Thomas Hodgkin (1798-1866, pathologist at Guy's Hospital until 1837) published his lectures on the preservation of health and the prevention of disease given at the Mechanics Institute of Spitalfields. Hodgkin devoted the second half of his life to the causes of oppressed peoples throughout the world.

1836 Influenza pandemic.

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (6&7 Will.IV, c.86) introduced registration of births, deaths and marriages but contained no penalties for refusal to register; established the General Register Office; and divided the country into registration districts. Registration became effective from 1st July 1837. TH Lister (1800-42, novelist and dramatist) was appointed the first Registrar-General. For similar action in Scotland see 1854. See 1874.

Inclosure Act (6&7 Will.IV, c.115) set out the procedures for enclosing open and arable fields. See 1845.

Tithes Commutation Act (6&7 Will.IV, c.71) ended the need for farmers to supply local clergymen with payments in the form of grain.

A permanent Ecclesiastical Commission, consisting of Anglican bishops, laymen and cabinet ministers, set up to end abuses in the Church and to reduce the anomalies of wealth among bishoprics and parishes.

London University established by charter as the examining body with power to grant degrees to students from University College (1828) and King's College (1831) in the faculties of arts, law and medicine. The first examination for MB was held in 1839.

1836 Cont - 1840

1836 cont National Orthopaedic Hospital founded.

1837 Start of a smallpox epidemic which continued until 1840, causing an estimated 42,000 deaths. There was also an outbreak of typhus in London.

Royal College of Art founded.

1838 A Committee of the Privy Council established to oversee elementary education and grant aid to voluntary schools. Dr James Kay (see 1832) was appointed secretary and the first two school inspectors were appointed.

Report by Dr Neil Arnott (1788-1874) and Dr James Kay (above) and another by Dr Southwood Smith (see 1830) exposed the extent of preventable disease and the dreadful living conditions under which people existed in Manchester and London respectively.

A People's Charter was adopted by delegates from all parts of the country at a meeting in Birmingham. It called for universal manhood suffrage; annual parliaments; voting by secret ballot; equal electoral districts; abolition of property qualifications for MPs; and payment of MPs. "The House of Commons is the People's House, and there our opinions should be stated, there our rights ought to be advocated, there we ought to be represented or we are serfs".

William A Guy (1810-1885) appointed professor of medical jurisprudence (later of hygiene) at King's College, London. See 1844 and 1878.

The English Agriculture Society (from 1840 the Royal Agriculture Society of England) founded to apply science to agriculture.

Capital punishment retained only for murder and treason. See 1868.

1839 Better Ordering of Prisons Act (2&3 Vict., c.56). See 1865.

Improvement of Prisons and Prison Discipline in Scotland Act (2&3 Vict., c.42) set up a General Prisons Board for Scotland. See 1860.

The Government grant to the two educational societies (see 1833) was increased to £30,000 p.a., and two inspectors were appointed to supervise schools receiving grants. See 1844.

Dr William Farr (1807-1883) appointed compiler of abstracts at the General Register Office. He introduced the first classification of causes of death. In his first report Farr wrote "medicine, like other natural sciences, is beginning to abandon vague conjecture where facts can be accurately determined by observation; and to substitute numerical expressions for uncertain assertions." See 1850.

Dr R Cowan (1796-1841) appointed as the first professor of medical jurisprudence and police at Glasgow University.

King's College Hospital, London, founded.

1840 Vaccination Act (3&4 Vict., c.29) made free vaccination available as a charge on the poor rates. Vaccination was, thereby, the first free health service provided through legislation on a national scale and available to all. See 1841.

Grammar School Act (3&4 Vict., c.77) gave the Chancery Court power to alter the original statutes of grammar schools to meet new needs.

Chimney Sweeps Act (3&4 Vict., c.85) prohibited any child under the age of 16 years being apprenticed, and any person under 21 being compelled or knowingly allowed to ascend or descend a chimney or flue for sweeping, cleaning or coring. See 1864.

Start of the publication of the Registrar-General's Weekly Returns of deaths in London.

1840 Cont - 1842

1840 cont Report of the Select Committee on the Health of the Towns (chairman, RA Slaney 1792-1862) exposed squalid conditions in many industrial areas and recommended the institution of district boards of health: "The principal duty and object of these boards of health would be precautionary and preventive, to turn the public attention to the causes of illness, and to suggest means by which the sources of contagion might be removed."

"Observations on the Management of the Poor in Scotland and Its Effects on the Health of the Great Towns", by WP Alison (1790-1859, successively professor of medical jurisprudence, physiology and medicine in Edinburgh), published. Alison favoured the contagion theory of disease and focused attention on destitution as the chief cause of misery, overcrowding and disease. See 1936 (M'Gonigle) and 1938 (Titmuss).

"The Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal" first published on 3rd October. In 1853 it merged with the "London Journal of Medicine" and its name was changed to the "Association Medical Journal", and in 1857 to the "British Medical Journal".

Universal penny post introduced for letters throughout the UK.

1841 Census on 6th June, the first to be conducted by the Registrar-General, counted the population of England and Wales to be 15.9 million, thirty six per cent of whom were aged under 15 years and four per cent were 65 or more. In England and Wales the newly appointed local registrars were responsible for conducting the census and each head of the household for completing the enumeration form for his/her family. In Scotland the official schoolmaster or other fit person was responsible for the census locally. Details of birthplace, nationality and occupation of individuals were obtained.

Vaccination Act (4&5 Vict., c.32) declared that vaccination should not be considered as "parochial relief" and that no person shall by reason of vaccination be deprived of any right or privilege or be subject to any disqualification whatsoever. See 1853.

Association of Medical Officers of Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane formed. In 1865 the name was changed to the Medico-Psychological Association (in 1925 became Royal) and in 1971 it became the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain founded (incorporated by Royal Charter in 1843). "The Pharmaceutical Journal" began publication under Jacob Bell (1810-59). See 1852.

1842 Justices of the peace were permitted to appoint paid constables (5&6 Vict., c.109).

Lunatic Asylums Act (5&6 Vict., c.87) gave power to the Metropolitan Commissioners (see 1828) to inspect, twice yearly, all asylums and madhouses in the country whatever their legal status. See 1845.

Mines and Collieries Act (5&6 Vict., c.99) was introduced after a Royal Commission had revealed the terrible conditions in which women and children worked underground. It prohibited the employment underground of women and children under ten in mines and collieries, and provided for the appointment of inspectors of mines. See 1850.

Report of the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain published. Written by Edwin Chadwick (see 1834), the report detailed grossly insanitary conditions and related these to the incidence of diseases and deaths; and contrasted the life expectancy in the different social classes. It established the association between squalor, lack of sanitation and overcrowding to endemic and epidemic diseases. The report recommended sanitary engineering and extending the duties and training of district medical officers. "The wants, however, which it is a duty to represent and repeat, as the most immediate and

pressing, for the relief of the labouring population, are those of drainage, cleansing, and the exercise of the business of an

1842 Cont - 1844

1842 cont engineer, connected with the commissions of sewers, to which the service of a board of health would be auxiliary". "A medical man who is restricted to the observation of only one establishment may be said to be excluded from an efficient knowledge even of that one. Medical men so restricted are generally found to possess an accurate knowledge of the morbid appearances, or of the effects among the people of the one establishment, but they are frequently found to be destitute of any knowledge of the pervading cause in which they are themselves enveloped, and have by familiarity lost the perception of it". Chadwick's report led to the Royal Commission for Inquiry into the State of Large Towns and Populous Districts set up in 1843. See 1848.

Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Scotland published.

A General Medical Order providing guidance for the establishment of a comprehensive medical system for "the poor" received widespread opposition from Boards of Guardians.

The School of Pharmacy in London founded; in 1925 it became a school of London University.

"The Asylum Journal" was started by Sir John Charles Bucknill (1817-97, medical superintendent of the Devon County Asylum). The name was changed to Asylum Journal of Mental Science in 1843, and to "Journal of Mental Science" in 1848.

Ether vapour used by CW Long (1815-78) for the first time as an anaesthetic. See 1846.

Income tax re-introduced (see 1815) "temporarily" at seven pence in the pound on incomes over £150 per year.

1843 Influenza pandemic.

The College of Surgeons of London (see 1800) became the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Farr (see 1839), in the annual report of the Registrar-General, pointed out the number of deaths caused by puerperal fever spread by doctors and attendants.

"Diseases of the Lungs from Mechanical Causes and Inquiries into the Condition of the Artisans exposed to the Inhalation of Dust", by C Holland, published.

1844 Poor Law Amendment Act (7&8 Vict., c.101) introduced changes in the election of guardians and empowered mothers of illegitimate children to apply to justices in petty sessions for a maintenance order against the father. See 1845.

Labour in Factories Act (7&8 Vict., c.15) amended the regulations concerning factory inspectors and the appointment of certifying surgeons; for the first time machinery was required to be guarded; the age at which children may be employed was reduced from nine to eight years; and the maximum hours of work for children and women was prescribed. See 1847.

Interim Report of the Royal Commission on the State of Large Towns and Populous Districts (Health of the Towns Commission), was published. See 1845.

Report of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy (chairman, Lord Ashley, 1801-85, later Lord Shaftesbury), criticised the management of asylums; called for a uniform system of inspection by a statutory authority; reform of certification; and separate accommodation for incurable pauper lunatics so that the asylums could concentrate on the treatment of curable cases. See 1845.

Reports of the Select Committee on Poor Law Medical Relief (chairman, Lord Ashley) outlined a comprehensive picture of current practice; opposed the requirement for a relieving officer to determine need and eligibility for medical attention; and favoured direct access to a medical officer. No change followed the report. See 1861.

1844 Cont - 1846

1844 cont The Health of the Towns Association established (11 December) for the purpose of diffusing among the people the information obtained by recent inquiries as to the physical and moral evils arising from existing insanitary conditions and to “substitute health for disease, cleanliness for filth, order for disorder, economy for waste, prevention for palliation, justice for charity, enlightened self-interest for ignorant selfishness and to bring to the poorest and meanest – Air, Water, Light”.

Ragged School Union and London School Mission formed to provide schooling for those unable to pay the “school pence” demanded by voluntary schools. See 1861.

Turnpike Trusts numbered about 1000, and were receiving about £1.5 million in tolls p.a.

Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons formed.

“On the Value of Numerical Methods as applied to Science, but especially to Physiology and Medicine”, and “Principles of Forensic Medicine”, by WA Guy (see 1838), published.

1845 Lunatics (Care and Treatment) Act (8&9 Vict., c.100) and Regulation of Asylums Act (8&9 Vict., c.126) improved the procedure for certification; and set up a Board of Commissioners (chairman, Lord Ashley) to inspect and supervise asylums and other places where mentally ill people were cared for. See 1853.

Poor Law Scotland (Amendment) Act (8&9 Vict., c.83) followed the report published in 1843 of the Commission on Poor Relief in Scotland; established the Board of Supervision of the Poor in Scotland; retained the parish as the unit of administration with parochial boards consisting of elected representatives and, ex officio, the chief magistrate as the manager. Each board had to appoint an inspector of the poor who had direct control of relief and could only be dismissed by the Board of Supervision. Relief was limited to the aged and infirm poor. Parochial boards were permitted to subscribe to any public infirmary, lying-in-hospital, asylum or dispensary and were required “to provide for medicines, medical attendance, nutritious diet, cordials, and clothing for such Poor, in such manner and to such extent as may seem equitable and expedient; and it shall be lawful for the parochial board to make provision for the education of poor children who are themselves or whose parents are objects of parochial relief”. See 1848.

Inclosure and Improvement of Commons Act (8&9 Vict., c.118) set up Inclosure Commissioners to supervise and remedy defective or incomplete actions taken under previous inclosure acts and the many private acts.

Museums Act (8&9 Vict., c.43) permitted local authorities to build museums and charge up to one penny for admission. See 1850.

Final Report of the Health of the Towns Commission (see 1844) published. It recommended the creation of a new government department and that the arrangements for drainage, paving, cleansing and water supply should come under one administration in each locality. The Report deplored the extent of overcrowding; called for a central inspectorate of housing; and recommended that local authorities should be able to demand that landlords clean and repair properties dangerous to public health. The Report led to the Public Health Act 1848.

The Select Committee on Smoke Prevention, appointed in 1843, reported. For the first time serious attention was given to air pollution. See 1853.

Queen's University, Belfast and St Mary's Hospital, London, founded.

Potato blight in Ireland caused widespread famine; recurred until 1849 resulting in high mortality and emigration. Scotland was also affected with similar results.

1846 Removal of Nuisances and Prevention of Epidemic Diseases Act (9&10 Vict., c.96) set out procedures for the more speedy removal of nuisances when certified as such by two medical

1846 Cont - 1847

1846 cont practitioners; and empowered the Privy Council to make regulations for the prevention of contagious diseases. See 1849.

Improvement of the Sewerage and Drainage of Liverpool Act (9&10 Vict., c.127), known as the Liverpool Sanatory (sic) Act, was the first comprehensive sanitary act in Great Britain. It gave authority for a "medical officer of health" to be appointed: "It shall be lawful for the said Council to appoint, subject to the approval of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, a legally qualified medical practitioner of skill and experience to inspect and report periodically on the sanitary state of the said borough, to ascertain the existence of diseases, more especially of epidemics increasing the rate of mortality, and to point out the existence of any nuisances or other local causes which are likely to originate and maintain such diseases, and injuriously affect inhabitants of the said borough,, and so to point out the most efficacious means for checking and preventing the spread of such diseases..... and such person shall be called the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Liverpool."

Public Baths and Wash-houses Act (9&10 Vict., c.74) enabled local authorities to provide these amenities.

The Government took on most of the costs of training school teachers, although the training colleges remained denominational. A pupil-teacher system was adopted whereby, in schools approved by an inspector, children aged 13 years could be apprenticed to a teacher for 5 years and, after passing an examination, could attend a training college for three years.

Bill presented unsuccessfully in Parliament to repeal the corn laws. See 1847.

A Select Committee of Parliament was set up to inquire into the over-harsh and inhumane treatment of paupers in the Andover Workhouse.

Leicester Borough appointed Drs Barclay and Buck for the "purpose of removing nuisances and annoyances within the Borough ... for certifying the existence of nuisances and attending to give evidence before the magistrates when necessary" at a salary of 20 guineas a year to each of them.

Convention of Poor Law Medical Officers founded.

American Medical Association formed.

Ifnaz Semmelweiss (1818-65) established the contagiousness of puerperal fever, and the following year introduced antisepsis into the practice of midwifery.

William TG Morton (1819-68) and Henry Bigelow (1818-90), independently and unaware of Long's work (see 1842), published papers in the USA on the use of ether during surgical operations. See 1847.

1847 Cholera epidemics in London and elsewhere. Typhus epidemic in Scotland.

Towns Improvement Act (10&11 Vict., c.34) consolidated provisions for adoption in private acts for paving, drainage, cleansing, lighting and general improvement of towns. Similar acts were passed containing model clauses for the police, water and cemeteries. See

1856

Poor Law Administration Act (10&11 Vict., c.109) revised and consolidated previous legislation setting out rules and principles for the administration of the poor laws. The intention was to ensure more humane practice than that of many boards of guardians, but the new powers were used sparingly and the enforcement of the principles gradually fell into desuetude. See 1860.

Hours of Labour of Young Persons and Females in Factories Act (10&11 Vict., c.29), the Ten Hours Act, reduced the permitted maximum hours of work for women and children to 10 hours per day and 58 hours in any one week. See 1850.

Corn Laws, which imposed duties on imported corn, repealed (10&11 Vict., c.1, 2 and 3).

1847 Cont - 1848

1847 cont Select Committee on Medical Registration reported.

Sir James Simpson introduced chloroform as an anaesthetic. See 1858

Dr WH Duncan (1805-63) appointed medical officer of health for Liverpool (see 1846).

Building started of Edwin Ackroyd's model industrial community at Copley, near Halifax. See 1853.

1848 Major cholera epidemic in England and Scotland with over 60,000 deaths, including about 14,000 in London.

Influenza pandemic; there were about 50,000 deaths in London alone.

Public Health Act (11&12 Vict., c.63) created a new central department, the General Board of Health, under a nominated president, and provided for local boards of health to be set up; in municipal boroughs these were to be the town councils, elsewhere they were to be special boards elected by the rate payers on the same footing as the election of boards of guardians. Each board of health was empowered to appoint a surveyor, an inspector of nuisances, a treasurer, a clerk and an "officer of health" who had to be a legally qualified medical practitioner. The appointment of the officer of health and his removal was subject to the approval of the General Board of Health. The act contained numerous sanitary clauses including the cleansing of sewers, sanitation of houses, supervision of lodging houses and slaughter-houses, and maintenance of pavements. The General Board had no system and no powers to enforce effective local action where the clauses of the act were not adopted locally. This is the first act in which the term "public health" appears. The act did not cover London or Scotland (see 1849); London operated under the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers Act (11&12 Vict., c.112). See 1851, 1854, 1855 and 1858.

Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act (11&12 Vict., c.123) legislated in regard to the removal of nuisances and the prevention of epidemic diseases in places where the Public Health Act was not in force, and gave power for the Poor Law Commissioners to compel guardians to execute regulations and directions of the General Board of Health. In Scotland the Board of Supervision exhorted the parochial boards to take action. See 1849.

Metropolitan Commission of Sewers Act (11&12 Vict., c.112) established the Commission in regard to London except for the City which operated under its own City Sewers Act (11&12 Vict., c.163).

Spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle and other Animals Act (11&12 Vict., c.107) introduced penalties for exposing for sale meat unfit for human consumption, and gave powers for the destruction of such meat. Regulations to be made by the Privy Council. See 1866.

Final Report of the Royal Commission on the Health of the Metropolis.

The Board of Supervision in Scotland issued rules governing the medical relief of the poor; all poor persons in need of medical relief were to be punctually attended by a competent medical practitioner, supplied with medicines, and be furnished with nutritious diet, cordials, clothing, suitable lodging and sick-bed attendance as may be necessary. For England and Wales, see 1860.

Dr (later Sir) John Simon (1816-1904, then lecturer in pathology at St Thomas's Hospital Medical School) appointed medical officer of health to the City of London under the City Sewers Act (see above). See 1855.

"Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood", by Charles West (1816-98, physician at St Bartholomew's Hospital and later the Hospital for Sick Children, London), published.

1848 Cont - 1850

1848 cont St John's House, Blandford Square, London, established by the Church of England for the training of nurses using London hospitals for practical experience.

Elizabeth Jesser Reid (1789-1866) arranged lectures for women in a house in Bedford Square, London, which in the following year became The Ladies College, and later Bedford College, London University.

Karl Marx (1818-83) and Friedrich Engels (1820-95) published "The Communist Manifesto"; and in 1867 the first volume of "Das Kapital" was published.

1849 Cholera epidemic reached its peak in the week ending 15th September, when 3,183 deaths were reported in London.

Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act (12&13 Vict., c.111) extended the powers of the 1848 Public Health Act (1848, c.63) and the previous act (1848, c.123) and brought the state of burial grounds under the supervision of the inspectors of nuisances. See 1855.

Public Health (Scotland) Bill rejected, in part due to reports from a committee of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh which expressed doubts upon some of the measures contained in the English act of 1848. These had not "tended to increase their expectation of the efficacy of measures, applicable to Scotland, for restraining the diffusion of epidemics, which may proceed from that source". See 1867.

"On the Mode of Communication of Cholera", by Dr John Snow (1813-58), published. In this "slender pamphlet", Snow suggested that water was a major mode of transmitting the causative agent of cholera. See 1854.

Foundation of the London Homeopathic Hospital.

Elizabeth Blackwell (1821-1910) qualified MD at Geneva College, New York State. She was born in Bristol, England, and emigrated to the USA with her parents in 1832. In 1859 she returned to England and became the first woman to be placed on the British medical register. In 1875 she was appointed professor of gynaecology and obstetrics at the London School of Medicine for Women. See 1865 (Elizabeth Garrett).

1850 Factories Act (13&14 Vict., c.54) amended the act of 1847 by stating the times between which young people and women could be employed in factories; and increased the total hours which could be worked by them to 60 per week. See 1864.

Coal Mines Inspection Act (13&14 Vict., c.100) introduced the appointment of inspectors of coal mines and set out their powers and duties. See 1908.

Public Libraries Act (13&14 Vict., c.65) enabled town councils to establish public

libraries and stated that access to the libraries and museums should be free of all charge. Extended to Scotland and Ireland in 1853 (16&17 Vict., c.101).

Epidemiological Society founded in London by a group of physicians, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury (see 1844), to "institute a rigid examination into the causes and conditions which influence the origin, propagation, mitigation and prevention of epidemic disease, and to give advice to authorities on the best means of prevention". The first president was BG Babington (1794-1866, physician at Guy's Hospital, FRS, and later president of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society). Vice-presidents included John Simon (see 1848), Thomas Southwood Smith (see 1830), Thomas Addison (1793-1860, physician at Guy's Hospital) and Richard Bright (1789-1858, physician at Guy's Hospital). See 1907.

Committee on the Nomenclature of Diseases set up at the Royal College of Physicians of London. The first report was published in 1869. See 1853.

1850 Cont - 1852

1850 cont University of London given authority to approve institutions throughout the British Empire as suitable to enter candidates for London external degrees.

1851 Census (30 March) carried out under Farr's (1839) supervision and collected more details than former censuses. The details included age, sex, occupation, birthplace, relationship to head of household, marital state, education, and the number of persons who were deaf and dumb or blind. The handicap questions continued to be asked up to and including 1911. A question about religious worship was included, the only time that this has been asked in a census. The data about education were published in a special report in 1854. The population in England and Wales was given as 17.9 million, thirty five per cent aged under 15 years and four per cent aged 65 or more. For the first time more people were recorded as living in towns than in rural areas. During the 1850s one death in every three was attributed to an infectious disease, among which tuberculosis dominated.

Common Lodging Houses Act (14&15 Vict., c.28) introduced registration of the keepers of common lodging houses and empowered local authorities to inspect and make regulations concerning the lodging houses. See 1853.

The Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act (14&15 Vict., c.34) authorised local authorities to establish lodging houses for the labouring classes. See 1853.

Window tax repealed (14&15 Vict., c.36).

The first International Sanitary Conference met in Paris to discuss the quarantine of ships in respect of plague, yellow fever and cholera, but failed to produce a convention. See 1892.

The General Board of Health issued a statement of the duties of "officers of health". These included "giving instructions and directions for the removal or prevention of causes of disease common to several persons, and also for the prevention or removal of causes of disease to individuals, where those causes come within the province of local administration under the Public Health Act". The officers were required to report quarterly to the General Board of Health on the nature and amount of sickness and death which had prevailed in their areas during the quarter, and annually to provide more details about the nature, location and rates of sickness and death, and possible future action for preventing identified causes. See 1855.

Analytical Sanitary Commission established by The Lancet to investigate the adulteration of food and drink. Reports were published in The Lancet during the next four years.

Mount Street medical school, Manchester, became the medical department of Owen's

College, soon to be Manchester University.

The Great Exhibition, inspired by Prince Albert and held in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, was described as "the world's most remarkable demonstration of human ingenuity and resourcefulness".

1852 Pharmacy Act (15&16 Vict., c.56) regulated the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists, and their examination by and registration with the Pharmaceutical Society (1841). See 1868.

The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, founded, inspired by Dr Charles West (see 1848).

The London Obstetrical Society founded. See 1869.

Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association founded to combat maternal ignorance and infant mortality. See 1862.

Completion of the connection of major cities by telegraph wires.

Manchester City opened the first free library (see 1850).

1852 Cont - 1854

1852 cont Report of the Royal Commission on Oxford University found that the Colleges did not provide properly for poor students, and that their fellows did not effectively live a common life or devote themselves to learning and research. They did not recommend relaxing the rule of celibacy for fellows. See 1854.

University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne founded.

1853 Start of the Crimean War which finished in 1856. There were 1933 soldiers killed in action, 2314 died later of wounds and injuries and 15,398 died of diseases.

Vaccination Act (16&17 Vict., c.100) introduced compulsory vaccination for all infants within four months of birth, but contained no powers of enforcement. Responsibility was with the poor law guardians. See 1863 and 1867.

Three Lunacy Acts: (16&17 Vict., c.70) regulated proceedings under the Commissioners of Lunacy; (c.96) amended the 1845 Act in regard to the procedures of certification and licensing; and (c.97) consolidated and amended the law for the provision and regulation of lunatic asylums and for the maintenance and care of pauper lunatics in England. See 1857 and 1862.

Common Lodging Houses Act (16&17 Vict., c.41) required all such houses to be registered and gave powers for the removal of persons with fever, infectious or contagious disease to hospital or infirmary. See 1856.

Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Act (16&17 Vict., c.128) empowered the Home Office to appoint an inspector, to work in consultation with the metropolitan police, to abate nuisance from the smoke of furnaces in the Metropolis and from steam vessels above London Bridge. See 1857.

Charitable Trusts Act (16&17 Vict., c.137) appointed Charity Commissioners and introduced regulations to supervise private philanthropy. See 1855.

First International Statistical Congress held in Brussels. Drs Farr and Marc d'Espine (Geneva) requested to prepare "Une Nomenclature uniforme des causes de deces applicable a tous les pays". See 1869.

Start of the reform of the civil service. See 1855.

Titus Salt's large textile mill opened near Bradford, followed by the creation of Saltaire, a village for the employees containing a variety of styles and sizes of houses. See 1879.

1854 Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (17&18 Vict., c.102) introduced small fines for bribery, cheating and the use of undue influence and intimidation of voters; and candidates were required to produce itemised accounts of their expenditure for examination by an election auditor. See 1883.

Scottish Registration Acts (17&18 Vict., c.30 and 18&19 Vict., c.29), introduced registration in Scotland as from 1855. For England see 1836.

Oxford University Act (17&18 Vict., c.81) nominated commissioners to alter the statutes and regulations and to enlarge the powers of the University.

The General Board of Health (see 1848) was reconstituted following accusations that the Board was seeking to exercise a dictatorial influence over local authorities and boards, and was too impetuous and peremptory in matters of local and personal concern. Most of the attack was aimed at Edwin Chadwick, who with Southwood Smith and the Earl of Shaftesbury left the Board. John Simon considered the main achievements of the 1848-54 board had been the detailed advice it gave on sanitary engineering and the financial aspects of sanitary reform, and its campaign against district uncleanness. The new board continued under successive renewals

1854 Cont - 1856

1854 cont until 1858.

Report of a Select Committee on Medical Poor Relief. Much of the evidence given to the Committee favoured extending the medical services of the Poor Law to a much larger section of the population through such schemes as free dispensaries. See 1856.

Sir Benjamin Brodie (1783-1862, physician at St George's Hospital, London) advocated Parliamentary grants to the voluntary hospitals in respect of treating poor patients as inpatients or outpatients.

Cholera outbreak around Broad Street, Golden Square, London, led to John Snow's famous investigations set out in the second and much enlarged edition of "On the Communication of Cholera" (see 1849) in 1855.

Foundation of the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney.

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) arrived in the Crimea in November and worked there until 1856. See 1859.

1855 Influenza pandemic.

Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act (18&19 Vict., c.121) consolidated the acts of 1846 and 1848; enlarged the definition of nuisances; dealt with the sale of meat unfit for human consumption; and with offensive trades. The act made obligatory the employment of one or more "sanitary inspectors" (previously inspectors of nuisances) by each authority or jointly with other authorities; defined their powers of entry; introduced the concept of overcrowding as being dangerous or prejudicial to health; and authorised the Privy Council to declare the act in force in any part of England affected by or threatened with any formidable epidemic of contagious disease, and thereby for the General Board of Health to issue regulations for house-to-house inspections, provision of medicines and internment of the dead. See 1856 and 1860.

Metropolis (Local Management) Act (18&19 Vict., c.120) created 48 District Boards in London, each of which was required to appoint a "medical officer of health" and an "inspector of nuisances". See 1889 and 1899.

Charitable Trusts Act (18&19 Vict., c.124) amended some details of the 1853 Act.

Friendly Societies Act (18&19 Vict., c.63) established the Registrar of Friendly

Societies, and enabled trade unions to register as friendly societies.

The Northcote-Trevelyan Committee on Civil Service Reform recommended that the service be divided into a higher and a lower grade; that both grades should be recruited by open competitive examinations; and that promotion should be by merit and not seniority. Subsequently the Civil Service Commission was established. See 1870.

John Simon (see 1848) appointed medical officer to the General Board of Health.

First report on occupational mortality published by the Registrar General.

"The Great Stink" of London, caused by the sewage pollution of the Thames

1856 Nuisances Removal (Scotland) Act (19&20 Vict., c.103) dealt with the removal of nuisances, control of epidemics and the inspection of common lodging houses. See 1867.

County and Borough Police Act (19&20 Vict., c.69) made obligatory the maintenance of local police forces, under the supervision of the Home Office.

The Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health founded, with John Simon as president. In 1869 "Metropolitan" was dropped from the title and in 1873 "Society" was substituted for Association.

"Essays in State Medicine", by Dr Henry W Rumsey (1809-1876, surgeon and general practitioner in Cheltenham) published. The book set out a system of state medicine and

1856 Cont - 1858

1856 cont stressed that public health was a specialty of medicine.

Poor Law Medical Reform Association formed with Richard Griffin (1808-1869, an outstanding leader in the campaign to reform the Poor Law medical services) as the first chairman. See 1860.

The Medical Faculty of Durham University established.

"Recherches sur la Putrefaction" published, in which Louis Pasteur (1822-1895, French chemist) postulated a "germ theory" of fermentation and putrefaction.

EH Greenhow (1814-1888, physician in Tynemouth and then London) started a course of lectures on public health at St Thomas' Hospital, the first such course in London. In 1858 Greenhow demonstrated that one of the reasons for variations in mortality rates between regions was the presence or absence of certain occupations. In 1861 Greenhow was appointed lecturer in public health and medical jurisprudence and assistant (later full) physician at the Middlesex Hospital, London.

1857 Lunacy (Scotland) Act (20&21 Vict., c.71) followed the report of the Royal Commission on Lunacy in Scotland (1855-7), Cd.2148, established the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, which took over duties from the Board of Supervision. The act laid down conditions for certification and, unlike the English acts, provided powers to keep a patient under observation for six months without certification and to board out harmless lunatics with private persons. See 1913.

Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Abatement Act (20&21 Vict., c.73) attempted to abate nuisance arising from the smoke from furnaces in Scotland.

Matrimonial Causes Act (20&21 Vict., c.85) allowed civil divorce without the need for a private act of Parliament. See 1913.

Police (Scotland) Act (20&21 Vict., c.72) set out to "render more effectual the police in counties and burghs in Scotland". See 1892.

Ladies National Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge (Ladies Sanitary Association) founded, and distributed tracts on pregnancy and child rearing.

National Association for the Promotion of Social Science founded; concerned chiefly with discussion and publicising the need for reform of the law, penal organisation, education, public health and local government. The Association dissolved itself in 1886.

"British Medical Journal" first published (see 1840).

The Statistical Society (see 1834) published a report on hospital costs.

Thames River Board established under a private act.

Dr F Ogston appointed the first professor of forensic medicine at Marischal College, Aberdeen; in 1862 he was appointed the first medical officer of health for the City.

1858 Public Health Act (21&22 Vict. c.97) ended the General Board of Health and transferred its medical duties with some other important duties to the Privy Council, and some of its duties to the Home Office. John Simon (see 1848) was appointed medical officer to the Privy Council. The act authorised the Privy Council to make enquiries into any aspect of public health in any area, and empowered its medical officer to report to the Council. During the subsequent years Simon put in hand numerous investigations of wide scope and scientific integrity. These included field studies of diseases causing excessive mortality, involving social surveys of housing, nutrition and child care; the effects of industry on health; and investigations of epidemics. In this work Simon had a team of medical men of outstanding abilities; eight of them became fellows of the Royal Society, five censors of the Royal College of Physicians of

1858 Cont - 1859

1858 cont London, and three deans of London medical schools. See below, 1863 and 1871.

Local Government Act (21&22 Vict., c.98) amended and extended the Public Health Act, 1848, in regard to the constitution of local boards of health. See 1861.

Medical Act (21&22 Vict., c.90) established the "General Council of Medical Education and Registration" (General Medical Council) and required all medical practitioners to register with the Council and for the Council to supervise the training of doctors. Women doctors were permitted to register and in 1859 Elizabeth Blackwell (see 1849) was the first woman to register. Between 1858 and 1882 twenty three amending Bills were introduced intended to strengthen the powers of the Council, all were defeated. See 1876.

Universities and Colleges Estate Act (21&22 Vict., c.44) brought in administrative improvements in the universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Durham.

Universities of Scotland Act (21&22 Vict., c.83) was concerned with the government, discipline and courses of study in the Scottish universities; and the formation of Aberdeen University by merging King's and Marischal Colleges (completed in 1860).

Report of the Commissioners on the Sanitary Conditions of the Army (chairman, Sidney Herbert, 1810-61) showed that mortality rates in the Army were over three times those of the general population in England and Wales. The Commissioners recommended that the Army should set up a statistical branch. This was done, and the first report was published in 1861.

Workhouse Visiting Society formed with William Cowper (1811-88, later Lord Mount-Temple) as president and Louisa Twining as secretary.

MW Taylor (1824-92, of Penrith) traced, for the first time, an outbreak of infectious disease (typhoid) to milk. In 1870 he showed that an outbreak of scarlet fever was spread by milk.

National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, London, founded.

Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children founded, opened in 1864.

"On Chloroform and Other Anaesthetics. Their Action and Administration", by John Snow (see 1854), published. Snow administered chloroform to Queen Victoria during the births of her last two children in 1853 (Leopold) and in 1857 (Beatrice).

"Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical", by Henry Gray (1825-61, lecturer in anatomy at St George's Hospital, London) published.

"The Great Stink" of the Thames necessitated the closure of the windows of Parliament.

London Omnibus Company founded with about 600 buses and 6000 horses.

1859 "Notes on Hospitals", by Florence Nightingale (see 1854), published. She demonstrated that the high rate of mortality, then invariable in large hospitals, was preventable. "It may seem a strange principle to enunciate as the very first requirement in a hospital that it should do the sick no harm. It is quite necessary nevertheless to lay down such a principle, because the actual mortality in hospitals, especially those of large crowded cities, is very much higher than any calculation founded on the mortality of the same class of patient treated out of hospital would lead us to expect." She drafted model hospital statistical forms which would enable the relative mortality and the relative frequency of diseases and injuries among hospital patients to be ascertained. She found statistics "more enlivening than a novel" and loved to "bite on a hard fact". Later in the year Miss Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing" was published; it was intended to make women who had charge of the health of their children and members of their household "think how to nurse" and to adopt habits of hygiene. See 1860,

1862 and 1891.

The first "cottage hospital" opened at Cranleigh in Surrey; gradually other small hospitals were built in small towns in rural areas and in the suburbs of large towns.

1859 Cont - 1861

1859 cont The first "home" or "district" nurse appointed in Liverpool. See 1874.

Royal College of Surgeons first granted the Licence in Dental Surgery (LDS).

The Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, London, and the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, London, founded.

"Origin of the Species", by Charles Darwin (1809-82), published.

1860 Adulteration of Food Act (23&24 Vict., c.84) empowered local authorities to control adulteration of food and drink. See 1872.

Nuisances Removal Act (23&24 Vict., c.77) restored the Guardians as the authority to execute the 1855 Act. See 1866.

Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act (24&25 Vict., c.100 reformed the governance of prisons. See 1865.

Pressure mounted to reform Poor Law Medical Relief and a Medical Relief Bill was presented to Parliament, but rejected. The Poor Law Board issued "Consolidated Orders Respecting Medical Relief". See 1861.

Select Committee on Lunatics received substantial evidence of wrongful detention and abuse of patients, but its recommendations were not acted on. See 1877.

The Nightingale School of Nursing established at St Thomas' Hospital, London.

1861 Start of the American Civil War.

Census (7 April) estimated the population of England and Wales as 20.1 million, 35 per cent aged under 15 years and 4 per cent 65 years or more. For the first time a separate census was held in Scotland conducted by the Registrar-General for Scotland.

Offences against the Person Act (24&25 Vict., c.100) consolidated and amended the laws concerning murder, manslaughter, endangering life, bodily injury, assaults, rape, carnal knowledge, bigamy, sodomy, bestiality and the use of drugs or instruments to induce an abortion (see 1936). In regard to vehicles the act stated "Whosoever, having charge of any carriage or vehicle, shall by wanton or furious driving or racing, or other wilful misconduct, or by wilful neglect, do or cause to be done any bodily harm to any person whatsoever shall be guilty of a misdemeanour ... liable to two years imprisonment with or without hard labour".

Local Government Act (1858) Amendment Act (24&25 Vict., c.61) amended the 1858 act, by requiring local authorities to purify sewerage before discharging it into natural waterways.

Locomotives Act (24&25 Vict., c.70) regulated the use of locomotives on turnpikes and other roads; enabled special tolls to be levied on such vehicles; required the vehicles to consume their own smoke; and introduced weight restrictions when crossing bridges. See 1865.

Royal Commission (chairman, the Duke of Newcastle, 1811-64) on the Present State of Popular Education in England reported that many elementary subjects were badly taught; that attendance in the rural schools was extremely irregular, many children not attending at all; most boys left school at the age of ten or eleven; and there were insufficient places for all children in the country. The Commission recommended the creation of local boards of education with power to collect a school rate and to build schools. One result of its

recommendations was the establishment in 1862 of a system of payment " by results" in which the amount of the grant paid by the government to each school was decided by the attendance records of all children and the number passing an annual examination in reading, writing and arithmetic conducted by a school inspector. The system was modified in 1867 and abolished in 1904. See 1870.

1861 Cont - 1862

1861 cont A Select Committee received considerable criticism of the role of relieving officers as intermediaries in the obtaining of medical attendance. See 1864.

Publication for the Workhouse Visiting Society of "A Plea for the Destitute Incurable" by Frances Power Cobbe (1822-1904). The plea was that the chronic sick should be separated from other inmates of the workhouses and be given extra comforts. There were about 80,000 people in the category of "destitute incurable" in the institutions. A petition to the House of Commons included signatures from leading physicians and surgeons of London hospitals who agreed that such people should not be kept for more than a brief period in any hospital established for the cure of the sick. See 1866.

Nurses were appointed for the first time to the staff of a Poor Law hospital (Liverpool) and Agnes Jones (1832-68) was appointed the first superintendent.

1862 Lunacy Acts Amendment Act (25&26 Vict., c.111) set out conditions and regulations for the establishment, management and inspection of county asylums. See 1877.

Lunacy in Scotland Act (25&26 Vict., c.54) regulated the care and treatment of lunatics, and the provision and maintenance of lunatic asylums in Scotland. See 1913.

Lunacy Regulation Act (25&26 Vict., c.86) amended the 1853 act in respect of the proof of insanity and disposal of the property of lunatics.

Police (Scotland) Act (25&26 Vict., c.101), a major act of 449 clauses, regulated the policing of the towns and populous places in Scotland; and provided for the lighting, cleansing, paving, draining and supply of wholesome water, and for promoting the public health. See 1867.

House of Lords Select Committee on Injury from Noxious Vapours called for an inspectorate free from local control. See Alkali Act 1863.

Manchester and Salford Ladies Health Society appointed the first "health visitors", being women of the working class, to visit the poorer people and teach them the rules of health and child care. See 1891.

Henry Littlejohn (1828-1914, later Sir, lecturer in medical jurisprudence and police surgeon in Edinburgh) was appointed the first medical officer of health in Edinburgh with the support of the presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons.

John Simon (see 1848) in his fourth annual report to the Privy Council drew attention to the ill effects of much factory work and concluded that "to be able to redress that wrong is perhaps among the greatest opportunities for good which human institutions can afford".

St Thomas' Hospital moved from London Bridge to Surrey Gardens, opposite the Houses of Parliament.

Training for midwives, initiated by Florence Nightingale (see 1854), started at King's College Hospital, London. This was abandoned in 1868 following an epidemic of puerperal sepsis. See 1869.

George Peabody (1795-1869, merchant and banker, born in USA) set up the Peabody Trust to provide tenements for workers and their families in London. See 1865.

The Senate of London University decided by a single majority vote that its powers to confer degrees on "all classes and denominations ... without any distinction whatsoever" did not extend to females. Consequently Elizabeth Garrett (1836-1917) was debarred from entering the University's examinations. See 1865 and 1878.

The rapid growth in railways since 1840 had linked all the main cities and revolutionised passenger and freight transport. London to Edinburgh by rail now took 10½ hours; this was reduced to 8½ in 1888.

1863 - 1864

1863 Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act (26&27 Vict., c.117) enabled large towns to obtain loans from the Public Works Loan Commission for sanitary works.

Alkali Act (26&27 Vict., c.124) empowered the appointment of a chief inspector (Robert Smith, 1817-84, chemist) with four assistant inspectors. Smith developed acceptance of inspection by showing manufacturers how to turn wasteful pollution into profitable by-products. See 1874.

Nuisances Removal Act (26&27 Vict., c.117) amended the 1855 act; dealt with the seizure and destruction of unsound meat intended for human consumption. See 1866.

Vaccination (Scotland) Act (26&27 Vict., c.108) made vaccination of infants compulsory.

JS Bristowe (1829-95, physician, St Thomas' Hospital, London) and T Holmes (surgeon, Great Ormond Street Hospital, London) reported to Simon on a survey of hospitals, setting out the quantity and quality of care given. They showed the fallacy of using, as an indicator, death rates per 100 beds occupied irrespective of duration of stay, admission rates and severity of illness.

William T Gairdner (1824-1907, regius professor of medicine at Glasgow) appointed part-time medical officer of health to the City of Glasgow.

International Red Cross founded by Jean-Henri Dunant (1828-1910, Swiss humanitarian). "Sick and wounded soldiers will be collected and cared for irrespective of nationality" (see Pringle, 1752). See 1919.

First underground railway, the Metropolitan Railway (Paddington to the City of London), opened. It became known as "The Sewer".

1864 Factory Acts (Extension) Act (27&28 Vict., c.48) incorporated previous factory acts and extended their coverage of industries. See 1867.

Contagious Diseases Act (27&28 Vict., c.85) attempted to control venereal diseases by the compulsory medical examination of "common prostitutes" in garrison towns and ten miles around. The act was amended and extended in 1869. In 1869 Mrs Josephine Butler (1828-1906), with the support of Florence Nightingale, founded the Ladies National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts on the grounds that they were unfair and one-sided, ignoring the role of men in the spread of the diseases. Nightingale considered the acts ineffective and advocated more support for the wives and children of soldiers and sailors and the provision at barracks of rest-rooms and leisure activities. The acts were suspended in 1883 and repealed in 1886. See 1869.

Burials Act (27&28 Vict., c.97) created Burial Boards to take over the care and management of churchyards from the vestries, and required all burials to be registered.

Chimney Sweeps (Regulation) Act (27&28 Vict., c.37) amended the 1840 act and permitted chimney sweeps to employ children under 10 years on their own premises. See 1875.

Public Schools Act (27&28 Vict., c.92) set out conditions for the governance of such independent schools. See 1868.

Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act authorised casual wards at workhouses to be used for vagrants in the London area.

The Clarendon Commission on the Public Schools reported.

A Select Committee reported that there were not sufficient grounds for materially interfering with the existing system of medical relief for the poor, despite the evidence

presented to it of abuse and deprivation. See 1866.

A Royal Commission was set up on the Prevention of River Pollution. It met intermittently over the next nine years. Its Third Report stated that serious pollution arose from

1864 Cont - 1865

1864 cont the growth of the population and from the introduction of sewerage systems following the 1848 Public Health Act. The Report called for a central authority and an increase in River Boards. See 1865 and 1876.

Louis Pasteur (see 1856) showed that infections were caused by micro-organisms.

"A Manual of Practical Hygiene" by EA Parkes (1819-76, first professor of military hygiene) was published. The book was the first important treatise on hygiene.

1865 Sewerage Utilisation Act (28&29 Vict., c.75) created sewer authorities; gave town councils and other health authorities powers to dispose of sewerage for agricultural purposes; and to take proceedings against persons polluting rivers. See 1866 and 1867.

Prisons Act (28&29 Vict., c.126) created a national system of the governance of prisons involving the closure of many local prisons; introduced a more uniform, although harsh, standard of treatment; and set out detailed regulations about discipline and punishment of prisoners, the duties of prison officers and the appointment of visiting justices.

Union Chargeability Act (28&29 Vict., c.79) substituted a twelve months residence qualification for help from the local rates, in place of the rule that any pauper, no matter how long his or her residence in the parish, must be sent back to his or her parish of birth. The act permitted Guardians to examine the books and papers of the overseers and transferred the raising of the poor rate from the parish to the union.

Exchequer and Audit Department Act (28&29 Vict., c.93) created the first effective machinery for a retrospective annual audit of expenditure and for the treasury to enforce strict standards of financial practice throughout Whitehall.

Locomotives on Turnpike and Other Roads Act (28&29 Vict., c.93), the "Red Flag" Act, introduced a 4 m.p.h. limit on highways; and mechanical vehicles had to be preceded by a man carrying a red flag. See 1896.

An Act (28&29 Vict., c.90) established a single fire brigade within the London metropolis.

Octavia Hill (1838-1912, philanthropist) started purchasing houses for improvement; subsequently devoted herself to housing reform; and in 1895 was a co-founder of the National Trust .

Start of the main drainage scheme for London.

The Lancet set up a Commission to Inquire into the State of Workhouse Infirmaries. The Commission published reports in successive issues of The Lancet including a general report and detailed accounts of individual infirmaries. See 1867.

Joseph Lister (later Lord, 1827-1912, surgeon in Edinburgh and later in London at King's College Hospital) first used carbolic spray in surgery. The results were published in The Lancet in 1867.

Elizabeth Garrett (later Anderson, see 1862) qualified in medicine (Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries); thought to be the first woman to qualify in Britain, but see James Barry (below). Garrett was admitted to the medical register in 1866. She founded the first hospital in England staffed by woman doctors; in 1874 she was part founder, with Sophia Jex-Blake (1840-1912), of the London School on Medicine for Women in association from 1877 with the London (later Royal) Free Hospital, and its Dean from 1883 to 1905.

Death of James Barry (1795-1865) who qualified in medicine at Edinburgh University in 1812. Served as a regimental surgeon reaching the rank of inspector-general of British Army hospitals. After "his" death it was discovered that James Barry was a woman; thus she was the first woman to qualify in medicine in Great Britain, and to serve in the British Army.

1865 Cont - 1867

1865 cont "Experiments in Plant Hybridization" by Gregor Mendel published in the Proceedings of the Brunn Society for the Study of Natural Sciences.

1866 Sanitary Act (29&30 Vict., c.90) required local authorities to undertake sanitary regulation; set out general powers for the provision of sewage disposal and supply of water, and the abatement of nuisances; made overcrowding of residences illegal; introduced penalties for persons suffering from dangerous infectious diseases who endangered others in public places; and gave powers to authorities to provide hospitals or contract for the use of hospitals or parts thereof. Simon was largely responsible for drafting the act; he considered that the act "represented such a stride of advance as virtually to begin a new era". See 1868 and 1875.

Labouring Classes Dwelling Act (29&30 Vict., c.28) enabled the Public Works Loan Commission to make loans towards the erection of dwellings for the labouring classes. See 1868.

Cattle Plague Prevention Act (29&30 Vict., c.2) amended the law relating to contagious and infectious diseases in cattle and other animals. A further Act (c.15) amended the 1848 Act, and another Act (c.110) gave inspectors powers to order the slaughter of diseased animals. See 1894.

Simon's Annual Report for 1865 to the Privy Council contained the results of a survey, by HJ Hunter (1823-1908), of dwellings of the labouring classes in towns. A survey of rural dwellings had been reported the year before. The general conclusion was that existing powers were completely inadequate to control overcrowding or prevent the continued use of dwellings unfit for human habitation. See 1875.

Association for the Improvement of Workhouse Infirmaries formed to press for the separation of the care of the sick from that of the able-bodied and to establish workhouse hospitals in London. See 1867.

Association of Metropolitan Workhouse Medical Officers, president Dr Joseph Rogers (1820-89) formed; in 1868 it became the Poor Law Medical Officers Association.

"Metropolitan Workhouse Infirmaries and Sick Wards", by Ed. Smith (1818-1874, medical officer at the Poor Law Board), published as a parliamentary paper. See 1867.

Last great cholera epidemic in London ended. See 1893.

The City of Leeds appointed its first medical officer of health.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, founded.

1867 Representation of the People Act (30&31 Vict., c.102), second reform act, enfranchised urban working class householders adding about a million eligible voters. Equivalent reform in Scotland was passed in 1868. See 1869 and 1884.

Metropolitan Poor Act (30&31 Vict., c. 6) provided for the establishment of hospitals (with nursing staff) for the sick, infirm, insane and other classes of the poor; of dispensaries; and for the distribution over the metropolis of the charge for poor relief. This act led to the establishment of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Poor Law Amendment Act (30&31 Vict., c.106) made the Poor Law Board permanent; amended administrative details of previous acts; and applied the principles of the

Metropolitan Poor Act to the rest of the country, thus enabling boards of guardians to establish infirmaries for the treatment of the sick poor separate from the workhouses. See 1870.

Public Health (Scotland) Act (30&31 Vict., c.101) consolidated and amended previous legislation relating to nuisances, sewers, water supplies, common lodging houses and prevention of diseases; appointed the Board Supervision (1845) as the central supervising authority for

1867 Cont - 1868

1867 cont public health in Scotland; and permitted the appointment of medical officers of health and the levy of a general rate for public health purposes. Only a few authorities appointed MOsH. See 1889.

Vaccination Act (30&31 Vict., c.84) consolidated and amended previous acts; made vaccination compulsory for all infants; set out procedures for the registration of successful vaccinations, and the appointment and payment of public vaccinators; prohibited the inoculation of any person with "variolous matter"; and made the boards of guardians responsible for the administration of the act. See 1871.

Factory Acts Extension Act (30&31 Vict., c.103) brought all factories employing more than 50 people under the terms of all existing factory acts; forbade the employment of children, young people and women on Sundays; and amended some regulations of previous acts. See 1871.

Workshop Regulation Act widened the definition of workshop; prohibited the employment of children under the age of 8 years in any handicraft; and made other regulations.

Agricultural Gangs Act (30&31 Vict., c.130) prohibited the employment of children under the age of 8 in public agricultural gangs; prohibited gangs of mixed sex; and required all gangmasters to be licensed by the local magistrates.

Sewage Utilization Act (30&31 Vict., c.113) widened the powers of authorities to dispose of sewage. See 1875.

The Lancet's Commission on the Workhouse Infirmaries (see 1865) concluded that "patch up the present system as we may, it will still continue to be a scandal and a reproach ... The State hospitals are in the workhouse wards. They are closed against observation, they pay no heed to public opinion; they pay no toll to science".

"The Care and Treatment of the Sick Poor in Provincial Workhouses", by Ed. Smith (see 1866), published as a Parliamentary paper. See 1957

The General Medical Council listed, for the first time, the subjects to be included in the curricula for qualifying examinations for registration. These included "a knowledge of toxicology and the principles of hygiene". See 1868.

The British Medical Association agreed that government support should be sought to ensure that a high standard of postgraduate training should be made available for doctors wishing to follow a career in state medicine.

William Budd (1811-80, physician at Bristol) wrote to The Lancet suggesting that tuberculosis was a communicable disease; the suggestion was received with disbelief and derision. See 1873.

Medical Teachers Association formed.

London National Society for Women's Suffrage formed. See 1897.

1868 Sanitary Act (31&32 Vict., c.115) amended administrative details of the 1866 act, and enlarged the powers of the sewer authorities in relation to house drainage, privies and

removal of house refuse. See 1870.

Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Act (31&32 Vict., c.130) (Torrens Act) empowered local authorities to compel owners to demolish or repair insanitary dwellings, and to keep their properties in a habitable state. This was the first national legislation to tackle slum dwellings, although action was limited by legal procedures and the high compensation involved. Previously some action had been taken under local acts. See 1875.

Pharmacy Act (31&32 Vict., c.121) limited the sale of opium to qualified pharmacists and legally registered chemists, and amended the 1852 act. See 1933.

1868 Cont - 1869

1868 cont Capital Punishment within Prisons Act (31&32 Vict., c.24) prohibited public executions.

Public Schools Act (31&32 Vict., c.118) concerned with the governance of Eton, Winchester, Charterhouse, Harrow, Rugby and Shrewsbury schools; and provided for the adaptation of their original charters to meet new circumstances. See 1869.

The Taunton Commission on secondary education, recognising the lack of grammar schools in many towns, recommended the establishment of rate-aided secondary schools, and the need for secondary education for girls

First report of the Royal Commission on the Employment of Children, Young Persons and Women in Agriculture published.

Following representations from the British Medical Association the General Medical Council appointed a State Medicine Committee "to inquire into the proper steps to be taken, if any, for granting Diplomas or Certificates of proficiency in State Medicine and for recording the same in the Medical Register". See 1871.

State Medicine became one of the four subjects accepted for the MD degree by Cambridge University.

Association of Certifying Medical Officers of Great Britain and Ireland formed, with JT Arlidge (1822-99, physician at the North Staffordshire Infirmary) as president. See 1892.

British and Foreign Blind Association (later, Royal National Institute for the Blind) formed.

Manchester appointed its first medical officer of health.

First annual meeting of the Trades Union Council was held in Manchester.

In his Eleventh Annual Report in 1868 Simon declared that the state was now playing a vital role in preventive medicine: "It has interfered between parent and child, not only in imposing limitations on industrial uses of children, but also to the extent of requiring that children should not be left unvaccinated. It has interfered between employer and employed, to the extent of insisting, in the interests of the latter, that certain sanitary claims shall be fulfilled in all places of industrial occupation. It has interfered between vendor and purchaser; has put restrictions on the sale and purchase of poisons, has prohibited in certain cases certain commercial supplies of water, and has made it a public offence to sell adulterated food or drink or medicine, or to offer for sale any meat unfit for human food. Its care for the treatment of disease has not been unconditionally limited to treating at the public expense such sickness as may accompany destitution: it has provided that in any sort of epidemic emergency organized medical assistance, not peculiarly for paupers, may be required of local authorities; and in the same spirit it requires that vaccination at the public cost shall be given gratuitously to every claimant."(Quoted in Anthony S Wohl, "Endangered Lives, Public Health in Victorian Britain", London, Methuen University Paperback, 1984, page 158.)

1869 Municipal Franchise Act (32&33 Vict., c.55) shortened the term of residence required

to qualify for municipal franchise to 12 months; and unmarried and widowed women given the right to elect members of municipal councils in certain towns. See 1884.

Contagious Diseases Act (32&33 Vict., c.96) amended the previous acts (see 1864).

Endowed Schools Act (32&33 Vict., c.56) reformed the governance of schools wholly or partly maintained by any endowment. See 1870.

The Royal Commission on Trade Unions welcomed the development of friendly societies; and called for the legal position of unions to be safeguarded in a new act of Parliament. See 1871.

1869 Cont - 1870

1869 cont Report of the Select Committee on Scottish Poor Law.

First report on the Nomenclature of Diseases published by the Royal College of Physicians. See 1881.

William Corfield (1843-1903) appointed the first professor of hygiene and public health at University College, London.

A report of a survey, by the London Obstetrical Society (1852), found that the majority of working class confinements were attended by untrained, ignorant and incompetent midwives. See 1872.

Formation of the Leicester Anti-Vaccination League.

The Charity Organization Society founded as a "general family casework agency". The Society distinguished between "charity" for the deserving poor, which it took as its own sphere of activity, and "relief" for the rest, which it left to the poor law guardians. The Society was opposed to indiscriminate alms giving. See 1895

The Lancet (1, 464) advocated the creation of a state medical service with a ministry of health.

Girton College for women founded at Cambridge, first students entered in 1870.

Income tax was 6d in the pound.

Suez canal opened.

1870 Education Act (33&34 Vict., c.75) (Forster's Act) attempted to provide elementary education for all children; permitted school boards to be set up where voluntary school places were insufficient; the boards could build schools and compel attendance, but many boards did not use this power; fees of a few pennies per week were charged, with exemption for poorer parents. This was the first major education act. See 1876.

Sanitary Act (33&34 Vict., c.53) augmented the powers of the 1866 and 1868 acts regarding the removal of persons suffering from contagious diseases. See 1872 and 1875.

Married Women's Property Act (33&34 Vict., c.93) gave wives possession of any money they earned. See 1882.

Tramway Act (33&34 Vict., c.78) permitted local authorities to build municipal tramways.

London School Board set up to provide elementary schools in London.

The Poor Law Board raised in its annual report the possibility of establishing a system of free medical advice for all wage-earners; in the words of the report, to consider "how far it may be advisable, in a sanitary or social point of view, to extend gratuitous medical relief beyond the actual pauper classes generally".

A Committee of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society (chairman, Sir William Fergusson, 1808-77, professor of surgery at King's College, London) reported on outpatients departments. The Committee considered that many patients attending had trivial illnesses and many could afford to pay for their care. It recommended that free dispensaries should be

under the control of the poor law authorities and that the provident dispensary movement should be extended. The number of outpatients attending teaching hospitals should be curtailed to improve the standard of clinical medical education.

The Lancet stated (2, 544) "the amalgamation of the medical schools in London is, we think, one of the most important and pressing questions of the day. All scientific men are convinced of the absurdity and practical impossibility of carrying on scientific teaching in eleven separate institutions in London". See 1913, 1968 and appendix 4.

1870 Cont - 1871

1870 cont Parliament approved the inclusion in the Privy Council's estimates of an annual sum of £2000 for "scientific investigations" into health and disease.

The National Society for the Sick and Wounded in War (later the British Red Cross Society) founded.

Civil Service opened to entry by competitive examination. See 1918.

From 1870 to 1873 there were widespread outbreaks of smallpox. About 44,000 people in England, 10,000 of them in London, died from the disease. There was also an influenza pandemic during 1870.

Cardiff Medical Society founded.

1871 Census (2 April) found the population of England and Wales to be 22.7 million, with 37 per cent under the age of 15 years, half under the age of 21, four fifths under 45 and 4 per cent aged 65 or over. For the first time the census asked a question about mental handicap ("imbecile or idiot" or "lunatic"); this question together with later additions about blindness and deaf and dumb were abandoned after the 1911 census. The census in Scotland asked about speaking Gaelic.

Local Government Board Act (34&35 Vict., c.70) set up, following the recommendation of the Royal Commission (see below), the Local Government Board with a minister as president. Public health, poor law administration and the supervision of local government were brought together. Simon was appointed chief medical officer to the Board, retired in 1876. The Board continued until it was replaced by the Ministry of Health in 1919. See 1874.

Factory and Workshop Act (34&35 Vict., c.104) transferred some duties regarding inspections from the local authorities to the factory inspectors, and modified some other provisions. See 1874.

Trade Union Act, (34&35 Vict., c.31) legalised trade unions and required their registration with the Registrar of the Friendly Societies. See 1912.

Criminal Law Amendment Act (34&35 Vict., c.32) made illegal intimidation, violence, obstruction and picketing against an employer or other employees.

Vaccination Act (34&35 Vict., c.98) improved the organisation of vaccination against smallpox and introduced compulsory appointments of vaccination officers. See 1874.

Bank Holidays Act (34&35 Vict., c.17) laid down that Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August and 26th of December (if a weekday) should be official holidays.

The Royal Sanitary Commission which had been set up in 1869 with CB Adderley (1814-1905, later Lord Norton, politician) as chairman reported (C.281). The medical members were Sir Thomas Watson (1792-1882, physician, Middlesex Hospital), Sir James Paget (1814-1899, surgeon St Bartholomew's Hospital, later president of the Royal College of Surgeons and vice-chancellor of London University), Sir Henry Acland (1815-1900, regius professor of medicine, Oxford University and later president of the General Medical Council), Robert Christison (1797-1882, professor of medicine, Edinburgh University) and William Stokes (1804-1878, professor of medicine, Trinity College, Dublin). The commission inquired into the operation of the various current laws for promoting the public health and preventing epidemic diseases. The report recommended a central government department under a minister who should be responsible both for the poor law and public health aspects of national health; consolidation of the sanitary law; and, that "all powers requisite for the health of towns and country should in every place be possessed by one local authority" with a medical officer of health. Simon, later, expressed his disagreement with the

commission's view that in some districts the offices of MOH and poor law medical officer should be combined. Simon considered that an "officer of health" had two

1871 Cont - 1872

1871 cont distinguishing marks: "first, as to qualification, that he was an expert and (as compared with co-existing forms of medical practitioner) in some degree a specialist, in regard to knowledge and skill applicable to the prevention of disease; and secondly, as to duty, that he had undertaken to act as impartial public accuser and adviser against whatsoever unwholesome influences in his district should be removable under sanitary law ... duties which he would follow with strictly impartial truth and justice as between conflicting local interests ... Probably in general the best constitution for the office would be, that its holder should be exclusively in the public service; not necessarily debarred from other public employment, if his health-office left him leisure for it, and if the appointers to the health-office approved; but debarred from private professional practice, and from serving as private opinion witness in sanitary suits" (English Sanitary Institutions, 1897, pp.335-8).

The Royal Commission on the Contagious Diseases Acts (chairman, WN Massey, 1809-81, politician) recommended (C.408) the continuance of the acts, with the exception of the periodical examination of the women. See 1886.

The General Medical Council introduced regulations for diplomas in public health. See 1886.

GHA Hansen (1841-1912) discovered the leprosy bacillus.

Trinity College, Dublin, introduced a certificate in state medicine examination. In 1873 Oxford offered a course in state medicine leading to a certificate; in 1874 Edinburgh offered a BSc in public health; and in 1875 Cambridge examined for a certificate in sanitary science.

The new St Thomas' Hospital opened at Westminster Bridge.

Newnham College, Cambridge, founded.

"The Descent of Man" by Charles Darwin (1809-82) published.

1872 Ballot Act (35&36 Vict., c.33) introduced voting by secret ballot, and increased the number of polling stations. See 1884.

Public Health Act (35&36 Vict., c.79) established urban and rural sanitary authorities and set out their duties which included the appointment of a medical officer of health (being a legally qualified medical practitioner) and an inspector of nuisances. The act gave power to the Local Government Board to constitute designated sanitary authorities as port sanitary authorities. See 1874.

Adulteration of Food, Drink and Drugs Act (35&36 Vict., c.74) strengthened and extended the 1860 Act. See 1875.

Scottish Education Act (35&36 Vict., c.62), a major act, created the Scottish Board of Education and local school boards; and made school attendance compulsory for children aged between 5 and 13 years. See 1897.

Infant Life Protection Act (35&36 Vict., c.38), followed a report of a Select Committee on the Protection of Infant Life, required any person who took in for reward two or more children under one year of age for more than 24 hours to be registered by the local authority. See 1897.

Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act (35&36 Vict., c.77) prohibited the employment in the mines of all girls, women and boys under the age of 12 years; introduced powers to appoint inspectors of mines; and set out rules regarding ventilation, blasting and machinery.

Bastardy Laws Amendment Act (35&36 Vict., c.65) gave the right to the mother of an illegitimate child to apply to a court for a maintenance order against the father of the child.

Licensing Act (35&36 Vict., c.94) introduced licensing of premises selling beer and

spirits; limited the number of such places; limited their opening hours to between 6 am and 11 pm; limited the sale of intoxicating liquor to any person "apparently under the age of 16 years";

1872 Cont - 1874

1872 cont and prohibited gambling on licensed premises.

The London Obstetrical Society (1852) introduced examinations and a diploma for midwives who could demonstrate a minimum standard of competence. See 1902.

The Local Government Board issued a memorandum setting out the duties of medical officers of health.

The Board of Supervision in Scotland (1845) appointed Henry Littlejohn (1862) as its part-time medical officer, the first medical appointment to a central body with public health responsibilities in Scotland.

1873 Return of Owners of Land (The New Domesday Survey) found that less than 7,000 men owned more than four fifths of the land.

Judicature Acts (36&37 Vict., c.66) established the Supreme Court and a national court system.

Agricultural Children's Act (36&37 Vict., c.67) stated that children between the ages of 8 and 10 years could be employed in agriculture only if the parent signed a certificate stating that the child had completed 250 school attendances, and if the child was over ten 150 attendances in the preceding 12 months. The act lacked any means of enforcement.

Medical Amendment (University of London) Act (36&37 Vict., c.55) enabled London University to offer registrable medical qualifications. See 1878

Report of the Select Committee on Noxious Businesses. See 1878.

Introduction of the "Hospital Sunday Collection" which was an annual collection for hospitals held on a Sunday in June.

Birmingham appointed its first medical officer of health.

"Typhoid Fever" by William Budd (see 1867) brought together the substance of previous papers arguing that typhoid fever was spread by contagion and supported the theory of water-borne disease.

"Manual for Medical Officers of Health" by Ed. Smith (see 1866) published as a semi-official handbook, but without the consent of his superior officers..

1874 Births and Deaths Registration Act (37&38 Vict., c.88) consolidated and amended previous acts; introduced a penalty for failure to notify; and required medical certification of the cause of death. See 1970.

Factory Act (37&38 Vict., c.44) raised the minimum working age to nine; limited the working day for women and young people to 10 hours in the textile industry, to be between 6 am and 6 pm; and reduced the working week to 56½ hours. See 1878.

Alkali Act (1863) Amendment Act (37&38 Vict., c.43) set a volumetric standard of permitted pollution from hydrochloric acid; and extended inspections. See 1881.

Public Health Act (37&38 Vict., c.89) declared that rural sanitary district authorities were the same bodies as the boards of guardians of unions or parishes within which such authorities acted; increased the powers of enforcement of the Local Government Board particularly in respect of water supplies; and brought infected milk within the category of "nuisance". See 1875.

Endowed Schools Act (37&38 Vict., c.87) transferred schools vested in the Endowed Schools Commission to the Charity Commission.

Vaccination Act (37&38 Vict., c.75) clarified section 5 of the 1871 Act regarding the powers of the Local Government Board. See 1896.

1874 Cont - 1875

1874 cont Report of the Royal Commission on the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, C.856, (chairman, the Duke of Cleveland) recommended the provision of more professors and lecturers and more and better equipped laboratories in order to promote research and improve teaching. These developments to be paid for from a Common University Fund maintained by contributions from the colleges in proportion to their wealth. Fellows should be allowed to marry.

Hospital Saturday Fund began. Money was collected from working men on pay day (Saturday) and paid to hospitals establishing a right to treatment.

Metropolitan and National Nursing Association founded for the training and provision of district nurses in London and elsewhere. See 1887.

The Sanitary Inspectors' Association of Scotland (later Royal) formed.

Foundation of the Cremation Society by Sir Henry Thompson (1820-1904, professor of surgery at University College, London) and others. The first human cremation took place in 1885 at the Society's crematorium at Woking, Surrey.

London School of Medicine for Women founded (see 1865).

Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Society founded.

First two workmen, both miners, elected to Parliament.

1875 Public Health Act (38&39 Vict., c.55) consolidated and amended previous acts (national and local) relating to public health. The act was divided into eleven parts and contained 343 sections dealing with the responsible authorities, sanitary provisions, local government districts and their procedures and the Local Government Board. The act provided a code of sanitary law concerned with the supply of wholesome water; prevention of pollution of water; removal of sewerage; housing standards; regulation of streets; inspection of food; control of nuisances; prevention and control of epidemic diseases; and burial. The act empowered local authorities to provide hospitals and charge patients (except paupers), and to provide medicines and medical assistance to their poorer inhabitants. It removed the five year restriction on the appointments of medical officers of health. The act did not apply to the London metropolis (see 1891), or to Scotland (see 1897). The act remained the Magna Carta of public health until 1936. See 1890 and 1907.

Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act (38&39 Vict., c.36) (Cross' Act) gave local authorities powers of compulsory purchase of "areas unfit for human habitation", so that they could be rebuilt and the houses let by the authorities. Little was actually achieved because of the compensation that had to be paid. See 1879.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act (38&39 Vict., c.63) superseded previous acts concerning the sale of adulterated food, and permitted the employment by local authorities of public analysts. See 1879.

Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act (38&39 Vict., c.86) amended the law in regard to conspiracy in trade disputes; made peaceful picketing lawful; and stated that anything that could be legally done by an individual could be legally done by a union.

Employers and Workmen Act (38&39 Vict., c.90) enlarged the powers of the county courts in respect of disputes between employers and their workmen, and gave the courts limited civil jurisdiction in respect of such disputes.

Chimney Sweepers Act (38&39 Vict., c.70) required chimney sweepers to be authorised by the police to carry on their businesses in the district, and so provided some means of enforcement of previous acts.

Friendly Societies Act (38&39 Vict., c.60) consolidated and amended previous

legislation.

1875 Cont - 1878

1875 cont The development of the garden suburb at Bedford Park, Turnham Green, London, began. See 1903.

Income tax was 2d in the pound.

1876 Elementary Education Act (39&40 Vict., c.79) (Sandon's Act) placed a duty on parents to ensure that their children received elementary instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic; created school attendance committees, which could compel attendance, for districts where there were no school boards; and the poor law guardians were given permission to help with the payment of school fees. See 1880.

Rivers Pollution Act (39&40 Vict., c.75) prohibited the disposal of solid matter, liquid or solid sewage, or drainage from mines and factories into streams; but stated that the Local Government Board shall not sanction any such control in districts which are areas of manufacturing industries, unless satisfied that no material injury will be inflicted on such industries.

Medical Act (39&40 Vict., c.41) enabled every university or other body entitled to grant qualifications for registration to grant such qualifications to all persons without distinction of sex. See 1886.

Cruelty to Animals Act (39&40 Vict., c.77) restricted painful experiments on animals.

The Sanitary Institute (later the Royal Society of Health) founded to promote the health of the people.

Robert Koch (1843-1910, German bacteriologist) discovered the anthrax bacillus. In the report (1877) Koch set out postulates for attributing causation of a disease to micro-organisms: 1) the organism must be observed in all cases of the disease; 2) the organism must be isolated and grown in pure culture; 3) the culture must be capable of reproducing the disease when inoculated into a suitable experimental animal; and 4) the organism must be recovered from the experimental animal. See 1882.

1877 Prisons (Scotland) Act (40&41 Vict., c.53) replaced the 1860 act. See 1993.

Married Women's Property (Scotland) Act (40&41 Vict., c.29) made wages, earnings and property acquired by a wife her own and not her husband's property.

Bolton obtained powers for the compulsory notification of infectious diseases, imposing a dual obligation on doctors and householders to report cases. This was the first town to take such action.

Select Committee into the operation of the Lunacy Law as it affects Violations of Personal Liberty (chairman, Sir Stephen Cave, 1820-80, politician) were not convinced of widespread abuse of compulsory detention. See 1890.

The Lancet sponsored a fact-finding commission, The Care and Cure of the Insane, which found that after a period during which the worst abuses of the madhouse system had been remedied, little further progress had been made and in some instances there had been regression from the standards of 1845. See 1890.

Prison medical service introduced. See 1999.

The Royal Free Hospital accepted students from the London School of Medicine for Women for clinical work (see 1874).

1878 Factories and Workshops Act (41&42 Vict., c.16) consolidated and extended factory provisions to workshops; banned children from work involving white lead; and, set up a

central inspectorate. See 1883 and 1891.

1878 Cont - 1879

1878 cont Public Health (Water) Act (41&42 Vict., c.25) simplified the process for municipalities to purchase private waterworks; and required rural sanitary authorities to ensure that every occupied dwelling house had within a reasonable distance an available and sufficient supply of wholesome water.

Dentists Act (41&42 Vict., c.33) provided for the registration of dentists and restricted the use of the term "dentist", and gave powers to the General Medical Council to register dentists. See 1921.

Contagious and Infectious Diseases (Animals) Act (41&42 Vict., c.74) amended and extended previous acts concerning the separation of infected animals and notification to the police; and the treatment of infected places and areas. See 1894.

Royal Commission on Noxious Vapours, C.2159, called for more inspectors with increased powers, and the extension of the Alkali Acts to all noxious works, despite witnesses arguing that noxious vapours were the inevitable and unalterable cost of national prosperity. See 1881.

Charles Kelly (1845-1904) appointed professor of hygiene at King's College, London, succeeding William Guy (see 1838). In 1874 Kelly had resigned his clinical posts of assistant physician at King's College Hospital and at the Evelina Hospital for Children to become medical officer of health to combined districts in Sussex.

Charles Drysdale, senior physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, warned against the use of tobacco. He pointed to "the enormous consumption of tobacco in all European states", estimating that £15,000,000 was spent annually in Great Britain on tobacco, and concluded "that the use of tobacco is one of the most evident of all the retrograde influences of our time" (The Times, 25th September).

Philippa Flowerday appointed as nurse to the J & J Colman (Norwich) to work among the factory people, and to visit them at home when they were ill. She is believed to be the first trained nurse to be appointed to work as a nurse within an industrial organisation.

Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, founded.

London University accepted women for graduation in all faculties; shortly to be followed by the Scottish and then the English provincial universities. Oxford opened its degrees to women in 1920 and Cambridge in 1948. The first four women to graduate in London were awarded their degrees in 1880. At University College, London, co-educational teaching was available in all faculties except medicine.

1879 Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act (42&43 Vict., c.63) amended the terms of compensation and the re-housing of persons displaced by improvement schemes. However the problems of re-housing displaced persons at affordable rents remained. See 1882.

Sale of Food and Drugs Amendment Act (42&43 Vict., c.30) tightened up aspects of the 1875 act. See 1907.

Habitual Drunkards Act (42&43 Vict., c.19) passed to facilitate the control and cure of habitual drunkards; empowered local authorities to establish retreats. The Act defined an habitual drunkard as a person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is notwithstanding, by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquor, at times dangerous to himself or herself or to others, or incapable of managing himself or herself or his or her affairs. See 1888.

Compulsory notification of infectious diseases introduced in Edinburgh.

Mental After-Care Association founded to care and rehabilitate people recovering from mental illness.

1879 Cont - 1882

1879 cont William Farr retired after 40 years in the General Register Office. He died in 1883.

Patrick Manson (later Sir, 1844-1922, physician to the Seaman's Hospital, London, and founder of the medical school in Hong Kong) published the first proof that disease (elephantiasis) could be spread by mosquitoes.

Louis Pasteur (see 1856) grew streptococci from a case of puerperal fever.

Somerville College, Oxford, founded.

Bourneville, Birmingham, started for the employees of George Cadbury (1839-1922); was extensively developed from 1894. See 1888.

1880 Elementary Education Act (43&44 Vict., c.23) (Mundella's Act) extended the provisions of the 1876 act regarding compulsory school attendance for children aged five to ten years. See 1888 and 1891.

Employers Liability Act (43&44 Vict., c.42) extended the law regarding injuries to employees. See 1897.

Statutes (Definition of Time) Act (43&44 Vict., c.9) defined Greenwich Mean Time as the "legal" time in all acts and legal documents and agreements unless otherwise stated.

British Dental Association formed.

In February 3,376 deaths were recorded in London, the highest number for any week during the previous 40 years since civil registration was introduced, except for two weeks during cholera epidemics in 1849 and 1854. The excess was attributed to the recent fog (British Medical Journal, Feb. 14th. page 254).

The Local Government Board issued guidance on the preparation of annual reports of medical officers of health.

CJ Eberth (1835-1926) discovered the typhoid bacillus.

Louis Pasteur (see 1856) developed fowl cholera vaccine.

"Laws of Health" by WH Corfield (see 1869) published.

Newnham College, founded in 1871, became a full Cambridge college.

Income tax was 5d in the pound.

1881 Census (3rd April) placed more emphasis on details of occupation, and in Wales included a question on speaking Welsh. The population of England and Wales was estimated at 26 million, with 37 per cent under the age of 15 years and 4 per cent aged 65 or over.

Changes introduced in the classification of causes of death. See 1893.

Alkali, Etc. Works Regulation Act (44&45 Vict., c.37) consolidated and extended the provisions of the 1863 and 1874 acts. See 1906.

Veterinary Surgeons Act (44&45 Vict., c.62) established a register of qualified veterinary surgeons and imposed restrictions on the practice of unqualified surgeons.

Midwives Institute formed from the Matrons Aid Society and the Trained Midwives Registration Society. The Institute became a College in 1941 and the Royal College of Midwives in 1947.

University College, Dundee, established.

1882 Municipal Corporations Act (45&46 Vict., c.50) repealed the 1835 act and set out the administrative structure, powers and procedures of borough councils. See 1888.

Artizans Dwellings Act (45&46 Vict., c.54) extended the provisions of the 1875 and 1879 acts. See 1885.

Married Womens' Property Act (45&46 Vict., c.75) consolidated and extended previous

1882 Cont - 1885

1882 cont acts; gave married women the right to separate ownership of property of all kinds; and made married women having separate property liable to the parish for the maintenance of her husband and children. See 1893.

Royal Commission into the Medical Acts, C.3259, (chairman, the Earl of Camperdown), reported. See 1886.

R Koch (see 1876) discovered the tubercle bacillus. See 1884.

"Charities Register and Digest" first published by the Charity Organisation Society. Part of this later became "How to Help Cases of Distress", and then "Guide to Social Services" published annually by the Family Welfare Association.

Westfield College, London, founded "for the higher education of women on Christian principles".

1883 Diseases Prevention (Metropolis) Act (46&47 Vict., c.35) improved the provisions for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases in the metropolis; and legalised admission to poor law hospitals without any criteria of poor relief. See 1889.

Factory and Workshop Act (46&47 Vict., c.53) set standards for all white lead factories. See 1891.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act (46&47 Vict., c.51) increased the penalties of the 1854 act, and laid down maximum election expenses to be incurred by candidates for Parliamentary elections. See 1974.

Cheap Trains Act (46&47 Vict., c.34) required all railway companies to offer cheap workmen's fares, and to provide proper third class accommodation.

Association of Public Sanitary Inspectors formed with Sir Edwin Chadwick (1828) as president. See 1957.

TAE Klebs (1834-1913, pathologist) discovered corynebacterium diphtheriae.

First Hospital Conference held, organised by Sir Henry Burdett (1874-1920, hospital administrator, later secretary to the Shares and Loan Department of the Stock Exchange, and editor of "The Hospital"). This led to the formation of the Hospitals Association in 1884, which became the British Hospitals Association in 1910.

1884 Representation of the People Act (48 Vict., c.3), the third reform act, created a uniform franchise in both boroughs and counties on the basis of the reforms of the 1867 act.

Report of the Royal Commission on Crofters in the Highlands and Islands, c.3980, recommended the granting of security of tenure to crofters; enlargement of the average size of holdings; and further government encouragement of emigration. See 1912.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children founded.

Medical Officers of Schools Association founded.

R Koch (see 1876) published his discovery of the cholera vibrio, and its transmission by drinking water, food and clothing.

The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons formed a Conjoint Examining Board to grant a registrable qualification LRCP, MRCS. See 1991.

Fabian Society formed.

1885 Redistribution of Seats Act (48&49 Vict., c.23) altered the constituencies for Parliamentary elections and introduced single membership.

Report of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes, C.4402, (chairman, Sir Charles Dilke), of which the Prince of Wales was a member, drew attention to the

1885 Cont - 1887

1885 cont shortage of suitable housing for working class people and the resulting overcrowding. This was followed by the act below.

Housing of the Working Classes Act (48&49 Vict., c.72) laid down that every local authority entrusted with the execution of laws relating to public health must enforce them so as to secure the proper sanitary condition of all premises within their district; and empowered local authorities to make bylaws in respect of houses let in lodgings. See 1890.

Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Act (48&49 Vict., c.46) removed the disqualification of any man from the franchise on the grounds of acceptance of any form of medical relief, including the use of hospital facilities, at the expense of the poor rate. See 1889.

Criminal Law Amendment Act (48&49 Vict., c.69) raised the age of illegal sexual intercourse with girls from 12 to 16 years.

William McEwen (1848-1924, surgeon, Glasgow) removed a glioma from the brain of a man aged 25 years, and so initiated brain surgery.

L Pasteur (see 1856) administered attenuated rabies vaccine.

Outbreak of milk-borne scarlet fever in Hendon, London.

Publication of "Vital Statistics" by William Farr (see 1839).

"Handbook for Mental Nurses" published by the Medico-Psychological Association.

First crematorium opened at Woking; followed by ones at Manchester in 1892 and in Liverpool in 1896. See 1902.

KF Benz (1844-1929, German engineer) built the first car using an internal combustion engine.

1886 Idiots Act (49&50 Vict., c.25) provided for the care, education, and training of mentally subnormal people; and required the registration and inspection of the institutions and hospitals concerned. See 1913.

Guardianship of Infants Act (49&50 Vict., c.27) set out conditions for appointing and removing guardians of children. See 1891.

Shop Hours Regulation Act (49&50 Vict., c.55) attempted to regulate the hours of work of children and young persons in shops; the hours of work were not to exceed 74 per week, including meal times. See 1892.

Medical Act (49&50 Vict., c.48) provided that medical students must qualify in medicine, surgery and midwifery before admission to the medical register; strengthened the powers of the General Medical Council to ensure that registrable qualifications were of a proper standard; introduced registration of approved diplomas in sanitary science, public health or state medicine; and introduced some direct representation of the medical profession. See 1950.

Contagious Diseases Acts (see 1869) repealed (49&50 Vict., c.10).

Courses in bacteriology started at King's College Hospital, London.

The Association of Medical Men possessing a Qualification in State Medicine, Public Health and Hygiene (later, the British Institute of Public Health) founded by William R Smith

(later Sir, 1850-1932, medical officer of health for Woolwich and professor of forensic medicine at King's College, London, from 1889). See 1897.

"The Hospital" (later "Health Services Management") and the "Nursing Mirror" first published. The "Nursing Mirror" amalgamated with the "Nursing Times" (see 1905) in 1985. Royal Holloway College, London University, opened.

1887 Coroners Act (50&51 Vict., c.71) consolidated previous acts. See 1971.

Probation of First Offenders Act (50&51 Vict., c.25) permitted the conditional release

1887 Cont - 1889

1887 cont from prison of first offenders in certain cases. See 1907.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for District Nurses (Queen's Institute) founded. See 1925.

British Nurses Association (Royal in 1893) founded by Mrs Bedford Fenwick (1857-1947, matron of St Bartholomew's Hospital, London). See 1919.

Select Committee on Smoke Nuisances considered that fog in London had increased significantly during the preceding years, and that fog was as lethal as any epidemic. See 1904.

Society of Medical Superintendents of Metropolitan Infirmaries formed; became the Medical Superintendents Society. See 1972.

Robert W Philip (later Sir, 1857-1939, physician in Edinburgh and pioneer in the treatment of tuberculosis) established the Victoria Dispensary for Consumption; and in 1894 the Victoria Hospital for Consumption. See 1898, 1909 and 1917.

The electromotive changes accompanying heart beats reported by AD Waller (1856-1922); this led to the development of the electrocardiogram.

1888 Local Government Act (51&52 Vict., c.41) created county and county borough councils, elected by ratepayers, to take over from the justices of the peace in rural areas the duties of rating, licensing, asylums, police, highways and weights and measures. Gave women, if unmarried and otherwise eligible, the right to vote for county and county borough councillors (see 1918); permitted county councils to appoint medical officers of health (see 1909), and made the holding of a registrable diploma of public health (or equivalent) compulsory for medical officers of health in districts with populations of 50,000 or more. See 1889 and 1894.

Inebriates Act (51&52 Vict., c.19) amended the 1879 act, and renewed it for an indefinite period. See 1898.

Final Report of the Royal Commission on Elementary Education, C.5485, (chairman, RA (later Viscount) Cross, 1823-1914, statesman) published. See 1891.

E Roux (1853-1933) and AE Yersin (1863-1943) described the diphtheria toxin. See 1890.

Society of Medical Officers of Health (see 1856) amalgamated with various provincial associations, which became branches of the Society; and replaced the Annual Transactions started in 1879 by a monthly journal "Public Health".

"Hospitals and Charities. The Year Book of Philanthropy", launched by Sir Henry Burdett (see 1883), became the leading annual reference book on hospitals; later its name was changed to "Hospitals and Health Services Year Book".

National Union of Public Employees founded.

WH Lever (1851-1925, later Lord Leverhulme, soap manufacturer) began the building of Port Sunlight, a garden village for the employees of his nearby soap factory on the bank of

an inlet from the river Mersey.

1889 London County Council replaced the Metropolitan Board of Works. The Metropolitan Asylums Board continued to be responsible for hospitals (see 1928) and the School Board (see 1902) and the Port Authority continued their responsibilities. See 1899.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act (52&53 Vict., c.72) permitted any local authority to require general practitioners to notify the medical officer of health of cases of specified infectious diseases; cholera, diphtheria, relapsing fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid, paratyphoid, and typhus became notifiable. See 1890.

Lunacy Acts Amendment Act (52&53 Vict., c.41) required private patients to be detained

1889 Cont - 1890

1889 cont as a lunatic only under the order of a county court judge, magistrate or specially appointed justice of the peace; and amended and extended previous provisions. See 1890.

Prevention of Cruelty to, and Protection of, Children Act (52&53 Vict., c.44) made ill-treatment, neglect of or causing suffering to children punishable; and prohibited begging by boys under 14 and girls under 16 years of age. See below.

Poor Law Act (52&53 Vict., c.56) permitted the admission of non-paupers to the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and the instruction of medical students in the Board's fever hospitals.

Local Government (Scotland) Act (52&53 Vict., c.50) created district committees and county councils, to which the powers and duties of the parochial boards were transferred; and required the new local authorities to employ a medical officer of health and a sanitary inspector.

Technical Instruction Act (52&53 Vict., c.76) followed the report of the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, C.3981 of 1884, chairman Sir Bernhard Samuelson (1820-1905, ironmaster); facilitated the provision of technical instruction by local authorities, but did not make such provision obligatory.

Universities of Scotland Act (52&53 Vict., c.55) reformed the constitutions and administration of the Scottish universities.

Report of the Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, and the Mentally Handicapped, C.5781, urged the need to improve educational provision for all handicapped children. See 1890.

The General Medical Council issued its first "Rules" setting out the criteria which examining bodies had to follow if their degree or diploma in public health was to be registered. The criteria specified the age and qualifications of the candidates; levels of practical work to be achieved; and the procedures of study and examination to be followed. In 1894 the Council set up a committee to supervise the implementation of its "Rules", which were revised in 1900. See 1897.

Influenza pandemic between 1889 and 1892.

1890 Lunacy Act (53&54 Vict., c.5) consolidated and extended provision for admission to asylums; set out administrative and management procedures for asylums; defined lunatic as "an idiot or person of unsound mind". The act has been described as an "extremely long and intricate document which expresses few general principles and provides in detail for every known contingency. Nothing is left to chance and very little to future development" (K Jones, "Asylums and After", 1993). See 1891.

Public Health (Amendment) Act (53&54 Vict., c.59) contained sections on a number of

sanitary and safety matters including the prevention of danger from telegraph wires, disposal of chemical refuse, safety of building sites and of places of public resort and pleasure grounds. See 1891.

Housing of the Working Classes Act (53&54 Vict., c.70) simplified procedures; empowered local authorities to build council houses using money from the rates; and made it a duty of medical officers of health to report unfit houses and slum areas. See 1894.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act (53&54 Vict., c.34) empowered medical officers of health to inspect dairies and to prohibit the supply of milk; to order the compulsory cleansing of premises and disinfection of public conveyances; and other measures. See 1899.

Education of Blind and Deaf-mute Children (Scotland) Act (53&54 Vict., c.43) provided for the education to be paid for by the school board of blind and deaf-mute children in approved voluntary institutions.

1890 Cont - 1891

1890 cont EA von Behring (1854-1917) and S Kitasato (1852-1931) discovered diphtheria antitoxin, which laid the basis for treatment with antitoxins.

First edition of "English Sanitary Institutions", by Sir John Simon, published. Second edition was published in 1897.

"A Manual of Public Health" by A Wynter Blyth published.

1891 Census (5th April) contained new questions on the number of rooms and their occupants in all tenements with fewer than five rooms; and distinguished between employers, employees and the self-employed. Population estimated at 29 million; 35 per cent were aged under 15 years and 4 per cent 65 or over.

Public Health (London) Act (54&55 Vict., c.76) consolidated and revised the laws in London referring to general sanitary measures, nuisances, infectious diseases and the prevention of epidemic diseases, hospitals and ambulances; permitted any sanitary authority, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, to provide medicine and medical assistance to the poorer inhabitants of their district; and required each authority to appoint a medical officer of health who had to have a recognised diploma in sanitary science, public health or state medicine or have had adequate previous experience in public health practice. The MOH could only be dismissed with the consent of the Local Government Board. See 1896 and 1899.

Lunacy Act (54&55 Vict., c.65) amended some clauses of the 1890 act. See 1913.

Factory and Workshop Act (54&55 Vict., c.75) consolidated and extended safety and sanitary regulations; transferred enforcement in regard to some workshops from the factory inspectors to the local authorities; raised the minimum age for employment in factories to 11 years; prohibited the owner of a factory from knowingly employing a woman within four weeks of giving birth; and introduced some measures to control conditions of "outworkers". See 1893 and 1895.

Elementary Education Act (54&55 Vict., c.56) made grants available to all schools to enable them to cease charging for basic elementary education. See 1893.

Custody of Children Act (54&55 Vict., c.3) empowered courts to transfer parental rights to guardians; and set out conditions about the custody of children. See 1908.

The British Institute of Preventive Medicine established; became the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine in 1903.

Society of Medical Officers of Health of Scotland formed. This Society joined the English society in 1896 and became its Scottish Branch.

Training of health "missionaries" (later called health visitors) started in

Buckinghamshire. Florence Nightingale, in a letter to her nephew, Sir Frederick Verney (chairman of the North Buckinghamshire Technical Education Committee) outlined her ideas for health missionaries who would "take health into the home ... It seems hardly necessary to contrast sick nursing with this. The needs of home health-bringing require different but not lower qualifications and are more varied ... She must create a new work and a new profession." Two years later Florence Nightingale set out the role of health visitors as giving instruction in the sanitary conditions of the person, clothes and bedding, and the house; and the management of the health of adults, women before and after confinements, infants and children. See 1892.

Dense fog in London from December 20th to 25th.

"A History of Epidemics in Britain", by Charles Creighton (1847-1927, pathologist, researcher, medical writer and historian), published. The second volume was published in 1894.

Volume 1 of "Life and Labour of the People in London", by Charles Booth (1840-1916, shipowner and writer on social conditions), published. The last of the 17 volumes was published

1891 Cont - 1893

1891 cont in 1903. The volumes gave a very detailed account of poverty and ill-health in London at the turn of the century.

1892 Shop Hours Act (55&56 Vict., c.62) repeated and strengthened the requirements of the 1886 act about the employment of young persons in shops; and placed the responsibility for inspection on the councils of the counties and county boroughs. See 1911.

Burgh Police Act (55&56 Vict., c.55) in addition to police matters, required all burghs to appoint medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors and laid down regulations regarding housing, sewerage, provision of water, dairies and slaughter houses.

Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Metropolitan Hospitals, (chairman, Lord Sandhurst) considered that the voluntary hospitals were generally well run; criticised the London medical world for its wasteful rivalries, and the concentration of facilities north of the Thames; and recommended the establishment of a central board to co-ordinate the management of hospitals in the capital. Henry Burdett (see 1883) had opposed the setting up of the Committee in 1890 arguing that "more cash and less criticism" was needed. See 1986.

International Sanitary Convention on cholera adopted.

Buckinghamshire County Council appointed the first whole-time health visitor (see 1862 and 1891). See 1908.

Diphtheria antitoxin isolated by Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915, German medical scientist).

"Journal of State Medicine" first published by the British Institute of Public Health (see 1886).

First volume of "A Treatise on Hygiene and Public Health", by Sir Thomas Stevenson (1838-1908, public analyst and medical officer of health for St Pancras) and SF Murphy (1849-1923, later Sir Shirley, medical officer of health for the London County Council), published. The third and final volume was published in 1894.

"The Hygiene, Diseases and Mortality of Occupations", by JT Arlidge (see 1868), published.

1893 Isolation Hospitals Act (56&57 Vict., c.68) enabled provincial county councils to establish isolation hospitals. See 1901.

Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act (56&57 Vict., c.51) raised the school leaving age to 11 years. See 1899.

Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act (56&57 Vict., c.42) enabled the provision of special schools for blind and deaf children. See 1944.

Married Women's Property Act (56&57 Vict., c.63) assimilated the rights of married women to ownership of property to that of unmarried women.

Select Committee of the House of Commons recommended state regulation of midwives and of the practice of midwifery. See 1902.

Women factory inspectors introduced.

Outbreaks of cholera were widespread in Europe, but only small outbreaks occurred in the eastern counties of England involving 287 persons, of whom 135 died.

The Bertillon (Jacques Bertillon 1851-1922) classification of the causes of death adopted by the International Statistical Institute (previously Congress) at its meeting in Chicago. See 1900.

University of Wales founded.

The West London Postgraduate College founded at the West London Hospital. See 1937.

"Healthy Hospitals", by Sir Douglas Galton (1822-1899, engineer and former director of

1893 Cont - 1895

1893 cont public works and buildings), published.

First performance in London of "A Public Enemy" by H Ibsen (1828-1906, Norwegian playwright), a play about the conflict between a medical officer of health and the vested interests of leading people in the town.

1894 Local Government Act (56&57 Vict., c.73) created elected urban and rural district councils which took over the duties of the sanitary authorities; created parish councils; enabled more women to become members of boards of guardians; and advocated the appointment of visiting committees to poor law infirmaries. See 1899.

Local Government (Scotland) Act (57&58 Vict., c.58) established the Local Government Board for Scotland which replaced the Board of Supervision; introduced changes in local government; and required the appointment of a medical officer to the Board, a post to which JB McLintock (1835-1901) was appointed. See 1919.

Housing of the Working Classes Act (57&58 Vict., c.55) amended a clause in the 1890 act about the borrowing powers of local authorities. See 1900.

Diseases of Animals Act (57&58 Vict., c.57) consolidated previous acts; restricted the movement of, and introduced compensation for, the slaughter of animals suffering from cattle plague, foot and mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia or swine fever. See 1937.

Report of the Royal Commission on the Amalgamation of the City and County of London, C.7493.

AEJ Yersin (see 1888) reported his discovery of the plague bacillus; and A Rennie (1859-1940) demonstrated the transmission of plague by rats. See 1897.

Chartered Society of Physiotherapy founded.

Death duties introduced by Sir William Harcourt (1827-1904, Chancellor of the Exchequer) with a graduated tax; a method applied to income tax in 1909 by Lloyd George (1863-1945).

Manchester Ship Canal opened allowing ocean-going ships to reach Manchester.

1895 Factory and Workshop Act (58&59 Vict., c.37) amended and extended previous acts regarding sanitary provisions, safety, employment of children, holidays and accidents; and made certain industrial diseases (lead, phosphorus, arsenic and anthrax) notifiable for the first time. See 1901.

The Royal Commission on the Aged Poor, C.7684, (chairman, Lord Aberdare) did not recommend any major changes; and suggested that outdoor relief should be adequate, but that conditions in workhouses should be improved. The Commissioners considered that "pauperism is becoming a constantly diminishing evil, ultimately to disappear before the continuous progress of thrift and social well-being". See 1908.

The Royal Commission on Secondary Education, C.7862, (chairman, Lord Bryce, 1838-1922, jurist and statesman) laid the foundations of the future administrative structure of secondary schools. See 1899.

X-rays discovered by WK Rontgen (1845-1923, German physicist).

Mary Stewart appointed as the first almoner, at the Royal Free Hospital, with her salary paid by the Charity Organisation Society (see 1869), with a remit to check on patients' abilities to contribute towards the costs of their treatment.

London School of Economics and Political Science founded.

Institute of Sanitary (later Public Health) Engineers founded.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children incorporated.

1895 Cont - 1897

1895 cont G Marconi (1874-1937, Italian physicist) made the first radio transmission over one mile.

Manufacture of cars (Wolseley) began in Birmingham.

National Trust founded.

1896 Public Health (Ports) Act (59&60 Vict., c.20) enabled the Local Government Board to assign to any port sanitary authority powers under the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

Locomotives on Highways Act (59&60 Vict., c.36), repealed the "red flag" act of 1865; and introduced a speed limit of 14 miles per hour, lowered by the Local Government Board to 12 mph. See 1903.

Final Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination, C.8270, (chairmen, WJ Collins and JA Picton). See 1898.

Women's Sanitary Inspectors Association formed.

Sir Arthur Whitelegge (1852-1933, county medical officer of health of the West Riding of Yorkshire) appointed chief inspector of factories. See 1898.

1897 In this year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, an editorial in "Public Health" stated "of all the achievements of the Victorian Era ... history will find none worthier of record than the efforts made to ameliorate the lives of the poor, to curb the ravages of disease, and to secure for all pure air, food, and water, all of which are connotated by the term 'sanitation' ". (Public Health, IX, 10, January, 1897, page 286).

Public Health (Scotland) Act (60&61 Vict., c.38), a major act amalgamating and extending the acts of 1889 and 1892; and authorised the Local Government Board for Scotland to instruct local authorities to provide hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious diseases; and to prepare regulations on the duties of medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors.

Infant Life Protection Act (60&61 Vict., c.57) amended and replaced the 1872 act. See

1908.

Cleansing of Persons Act (60&61 Vict., c.30) permitted local authorities to provide cleansing and disinfection for persons infested with vermin.

Workmen's Compensation Act (60&61 Vict., c.37) established the principle that persons injured at work should be compensated for loss of wages. See 1906.

The General Medical Council issued a new coordinated syllabus for the Diploma in Public Health. See 1911.

International Convention on the prevention of plague adopted.

Ronald Ross (later Sir, 1857-1932, physician) reported that malaria was transmitted by anopholes mosquitoes.

M Ogata (1864-1919) showed that the flea was the principle vector of bubonic plague both between rats and between rats and humans.

F Loeffler (1852-1915) and P Frosch (1860-1928) proved that foot and mouth disease was caused by a filter-passing virus. This was the first recognition of a virus as the cause of disease. See 1931.

The British Institute of Public Health (see 1886) became the Royal Institute of Health. See 1937.

Prince of Wales (later King Edward's) Fund for London founded to help hospitals improve their services to patients. Now the King's Fund.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies formed by the amalgamation of local

1897 Cont - 1898

1897 cont societies, with Millicent Fawcett (1847-1929, nee Garrett, sister of Elizabeth, see 1865) as president. See 1918.

The electron discovered by JJ Thomson (1856-1940, professor of experimental physics at Cambridge University).

"Studies in the Psychology of Sex", by Havelock Ellis (1859-1939, English psychologist) published; the first volume in a series.

(Royal) Automobile Club founded. See 1905.

1898 Vaccination Act (61&62 Vict., c.49) introduced a "conscientious objection" clause, enabling parents to be excused the compulsory vaccination of their children. See 1907.

Inebriates Act (61&62 Vict., c.60) gave powers to establish reformatories for inebriates.

University of London Act (61&62 Vict., c.62) established a teaching university with a federal constitution. The original schools were University College, King's College, Bedford College, Royal Holloway College, Royal College of Science, South Eastern Agricultural College at Wye, the Central Technical College, the London School of Economics and Political Science, and the ten London medical schools. The university had eight faculties - Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Theology, Engineering, Music and Economics with Political Science. The university retained its external work and examining role. Candidates from constituent schools obtained "Internal" degrees and those studying elsewhere "External" degrees.

A meeting at Marlborough House, London, home of the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) discussed a "crusade against tuberculosis". At the meeting, chaired by the Prince, he asked "If preventable, why not prevented?". The meeting led, in the following year, to the formation of a charity, later to be called the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. See 1921.

Report of a Departmental Committee on Defective and Epileptic Children, C.8746. See 1899.

Report of a Departmental Committee on Pupil-Teachers, C.8761, published.

Inauguration of the Royal Army Medical Corps, which replaced the Medical Staff Corps (formed in 1884), which in turn had replaced the Army Hospital Corps first formed in 1857 and consolidated in 1873.

First Infant Welfare Centre opened in St Helens. In the following year, on the initiative of the medical officer of health (FD Harris) a milk depot was opened at St Helens, the first to supply free milk to nursing mothers.

Thomas M Legge (later Sir, 1863-1932), appointed as the first medical inspector of factories.

JB Russell (1837-1904) was appointed as the medical member of the Local Government Board for Scotland.

Bruce and John Usher Chair of Public Health established at Edinburgh University; Charles Stewart was appointed to the chair.

John Glaister, author of "Manual of Public Health" (a textbook for medical students) appointed professor of forensic medicine at Glasgow University; the title of the chair was changed to "forensic medicine and public health" in 1907. See 1923.

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine established; the first such school in the world. See 1899.

Almroth Wright (later Sir, 1861-1943, bacteriologist at St Mary's Hospital, London)

developed a typhoid vaccine.

1898 Cont - 1899

1898 cont Marie (1867-1934) and Pierre (1859-1906) Curie (French scientists) obtained radium from pitchblende.

Barbitone first used as a sedative.

"Tropical Diseases", by Patrick Manson (see 1879), published.

1899 Start of the Boer War (1899-1902) in which 9.5 soldiers per 1000 were killed in action, 3.3 died from wounds and 20.4 died from diseases.

London Government Act (62&63 Vict., c.14) created 28 London metropolitan boroughs from the existing vestries and limited the powers of the London County Council. This remained the structure of local government in London until 1965. See 1963.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act (62&63 Vict., c.8) made notification of the prescribed diseases (see 1889) compulsory throughout England and Wales. A similar measure was passed for Scotland.

Board of Education Act (62&63 Vict., c.33) set up the Board of Education in 1900 to coordinate the work of higher grade elementary schools, county technical schools and endowed grammar schools, taking over these responsibilities from the Privy Council; and to provide for a register of teachers. See 1918.

Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act (1893) Amendment Act (62&63 Vict., c.13) raised school leaving age to 12 years. See 1901 and 1918.

Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act (62&63 Vict., c.32) empowered local authorities to set up special schools and classes for these children. See 1914.

Small Dwellings Act (62&63 Vict., c.44) empowered local authorities to advance money to persons to enable them to acquire the ownership of small houses in which they resided. See 1980.

Association of Port Health Authorities (later Association of Sea and Airport Health Authorities) founded.

The London School of Tropical Medicine opened next to the Seamen's Hospital (see 1769) at the Royal Albert Dock. See 1905 and 1929.

Coal Smoke Abatement Society founded in London. See 1909.

Aspirin introduced by Bayer.

1900 - 1901

1900 Housing of the Working Classes Act (63&64 Vict. c.59) extended the powers, given to London in the 1890 act in regard to acquiring land for long-term planning for erecting houses, to the provincial boroughs. See 1903.

Between 1900 and 1901 about 14,000 soldiers were given typhoid vaccine (Boer War).

Plague became notifiable.

Walter Reed (1851-1902, US Army doctor) proved that yellow fever was transmitted to man by the bite of the mosquito, *aedes aegypti*, and in 1901 that the agent was a virus.

JJBV Bordet (1870-1961, Belgian immunologist) and O Gengou (1875-1957) discovered antibodies.

K Landsteiner (1868-1943, American pathologist) identified the four main blood groups.

First International Conference for the revision of the International (Bertillon) Classification of Causes of Death. See 1909.

First Congress of the International Council of Nurses held in Buffalo, USA.

The Society for the Study of Children's Diseases founded in London, but later declined. See 1928.

"The Interpretation of Dreams" by S Freud (1856-1939, Austrian psychiatrist) published.

Max Planck (1858-1947, German physicist) expounded his quantum theory.

GJ Mendel's papers on genetics discovered (see 1865). See 1902.

London University reconstructed; and Birmingham University founded.

1901 The census (31 March) included, for the first time, questions on the number of rooms per household. The population of England and Wales was estimated to be 32.5 million with 32 per cent under the age of 15 years, and 4.7 per cent aged 65 or over; 80 per cent lived in urban areas; 6.4 per cent of the national income came from agriculture.

Registrar General's Weekly Returns expanded and extended to the county of London and 32 large towns.

A variant of the first International Classification of Diseases introduced.

Factory and Workshop Act (1 Edw.VII c.22), a major act, dealt with health and safety; employment and education of children; dangerous and unhealthy industries; fire escapes; fencing of machinery; meal times; overtime; night work; homework; wages; and administration and legal proceedings. Sanitary conditions of factories, workshops and workplaces to be supervised by inspectors from the local authorities, and other matters by the factory inspectors. Accidents and certain diseases became notifiable by the attending medical practitioner to the chief inspector of factories at the Home Office. The minimum working age was raised to 12 and periodic medical examinations of young people introduced. See 1907.

Isolation Hospitals Act (1 Edw.VII c.8) amended administrative details of the 1893 act.

Education (Scotland) Act (64 Vict. and 1 Edw.VII, c.9) regulated the employment and school attendance of children in Scotland; and made it a "duty of every parent to provide efficient elementary education in reading, writing and arithmetic for his children" aged between 5 and 14 years. See 1908.

Interim Report of the Committee, appointed in 1898, to inquire into the treating and disposing of sewage (final report published in 1916).

Outbreak of smallpox, continued into 1903.

"Poverty, A Study of Town Life" by B Seebohm Rowntree (1871-1954, industrialist) published. A second survey of York was carried out in 1936 and published in 1941.

"The State and the Doctor" by Sidney Webb (1859-1947, social reformer and founder of the London School of Economics) and Beatrice Webb (1858-1943) published.

1901 Cont - 1903

1901 cont "Biometrika" first published.

1902 Midwives Act (2 Edw.VII, c.17) created the Central Midwives Board with responsibility for the registration of midwives, rules for their training and examination, and the regulation of their practice; limited the use of the term "midwife"; and made the councils of the counties and county boroughs the local supervising authorities. See 1915 (Scotland) and 1918.

Education Act (2 Edw.VII, c.42) (Balfour's Act) replaced school boards with new local

education authorities, which were given powers to provide secondary education.

Cremation Act (2 Edw.VII, c.8) regulated cremations and the building of crematoria.

International (now Pan American) Sanitary Bureau established in Washington.

Association of County Medical Officers formed. See 1974.

Hospital Officers Association (later Institute of Health Services Management) founded by J Stephen Neil.

"Manual of Antenatal Pathology and Hygiene" by JW Ballantyne (1861-1923, Edinburgh obstetrician) published. Ballantyne was the first doctor in the UK to establish an antenatal clinic for the supervision of pregnant women. See 1915.

Chromosomes identified by WS Sutton (1877-1916). See 1910.

"A Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Public Health" by John Glaister (see 1898) published.

Westfield College became a school of London University.

Start of New Earswick, an industrial garden village near York; became the responsibility of the Joseph Rowntree Village Trust in 1904.

1903 Local Government (Transfer of Powers) Act (3 Edw.VII c.15) gave authority for the Local Government Board to transfer, by provisional orders, powers of government departments to county councils.

Housing of the Working Classes Act (3 Edw.VII c.39) amended details of the 1890 act. See 1909.

Employment of Children Act (3 Edw.VII c.45), followed the report of a departmental committee, Cd.5229, revised the law regulating the employment of children; and gave powers to local authorities to make by-laws concerning their employment. See 1920.

Education (London) Act (3 Edw.VII, c.24) dealt with the application of the principles of the 1902 act to London.

Poor Prisoners' Defence Act (3 Edw.VII c.38) provided legal aid, for the first time, for defending criminal charges. See 1926.

Motor Car Act (3 Edw.VII, c.36) raised the speed limit to 20 miles per hour; required numbering, registering and lighting of all cars; and introduced an offence of reckless driving. A Bill to introduce driving tests and penalties for driving under the influence of alcohol was rejected. See 1930.

Royal Commission on Physical Training in Scotland, Cd.1507, recommended introducing a Scottish physical education scheme; advocated the medical inspection of school children; and emphasised the importance of adequate diet for physical and mental development.

Voluntary notification of tuberculosis introduced in Edinburgh; became compulsory in 1907.

Joyce Green Smallpox Hospital (with 940 beds) opened at Dartford, Kent, replaced the old wooden battleships (Atlas and Endymion) which had been used as smallpox hospitals.

1903 Cont - 1904

1903 cont Institute of Hygiene, founded for the advancement of knowledge of hygiene and for establishing a museum of hygiene. In 1937 the Institute amalgamated with the Royal Institute of Public Health (see 1897).

Ebenezer Howard (1850-1928, town planner and founder of the Garden City Association) began the development of the first garden city at Letchworth, Hertfordshire. See 1906.

Workers Education Association founded.

School of Sociology and Social Economics established by the Charity Organisation Society to train social workers; later absorbed into the London School of Economics.

University of Liverpool founded.

Emmeline Pankhurst (1857-1928) formed the Women's Social and Political Union.

The Wright brothers, Orville (1871-1948) and Wilbur (1867-1912), American aviators, made the first powered, sustained and controlled flight in an aeroplane, which they had designed and built at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, USA.

Income tax was one shilling and three pence in the pound.

1904 Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Physical Deterioration, Cd.2175, (chairman, A Fitzroy) made recommendations on a wide spectrum of health matters, many of which were gradually implemented during the next fifty years. These included the appointment of full-time medical officers of health in all areas above a certain size of population, to be dismissed only with the consent of the Local Government Board; the Board to fix standards of purity for all food and drinks; registration of stillbirths; health visitors to be appointed in every authority; periodic medical examination of all school children; defining standards of overcrowding; enforcement of the laws against smoke pollution; health education classes in schools, including instruction about the effects of alcohol; and the provision by local authorities of meals for school children.

Departmental Committee (Scotland) on Poor Law Medical Relief and the Rules and Regulations for the Management of Poor Houses expressed satisfaction with the larger poorhouse hospitals; recommended that the sick should always be in a building separate from the rest of the poorhouse; and that nursing by paupers should be abolished.

Royal Commission on the Relations of Human and Animal Tuberculosis issued an interim report containing the statement that "after duly considering the matter, we came to the conclusion that it would be desirable not to begin the inquiry by taking evidence, that is to say, by collecting the opinions of others (though this might be desirable at a later stage) but to tackle the problem laid before us by conducting experimental investigations of our own". To this end the Commission was later provided with money from public funds to employ scientific staff. The Commission remained active for 10 years. See 1907.

Diphtheria toxoid used for the first time.

WL Mackenzie (1862-1935, later Sir Leslie) appointed medical member of the Local Government Board for Scotland.

Death of Sir John Simon (see 1848).

"The Psychopathology of Everyday Life", by Sigmund Freud (see 1900), published.

"The Medical Inspection of School Children: A Textbook for Medical Officers of Schools, Medical Officers of Health, School Managers and Teachers", by WL Mackenzie and E Matthew, published.

University of Leeds founded.

Trinity College, Dublin, conferred BA and MA degrees on women who had passed the

examinations at Oxford or Cambridge but were barred from graduating there.

1905 - 1906

1905 Unemployed Workmen Act (5 Edw.VII, c.18) permitted local authorities to set up labour bureaux to help unemployed people to find work, and to finance the voluntary emigration of those out of work. The Act removed the disqualification for franchise of unemployed men. See 1909.

Royal Commission on London Traffic, Cd.2597, (chairman, D Barbour) reported.

The Medico-Political Committee of the British Medical Association reported on "The Economic Conditions of Contract Medical Practice" (Brit. Med. J. 1905, ii, Suppl. 1-96). The committee had received and analysed the replies from some 850 doctors who had contracts with private clubs, friendly societies, works clubs, and provident dispensaries. It recommended that the medical practitioners in each district should collectively and individually agree terms and conditions of the contracts through the Divisions of the BMA.

FR Schaudinn (1871-1906) discovered the syphilis spirochete.

Intelligence tests introduced by Alfred Binet (1857-1911, French psychologist).

St Joseph's Hospice, Hackney, London, opened by the Irish Sisters of Charity.

London School of Tropical Medicine became a school of London University, and the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine was admitted to the University's Faculty of Medicine.

University of Sheffield founded.

"Nursing Times" began publication.

Albert Einstein (1879-1955, American physicist, born in Germany) proposed the special theory of relativity predicting the interconversion of mass and energy. See 1908.

London County Council announced plans to introduce motorised ambulances.

Automobile Association (AA) founded.

1906 Education (Provision of Meals) Act (6 Edw.VII, c.57) allowed local education authorities to contribute to the provision of school meals. See 1914.

Education of Defective Children (Scotland) Act (6 Edw.VII, c.10) provided for the education and conveyance to school of epileptic, crippled and defective children. See 1908.

Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act (6 Edw.VII, c.14) coordinated and amended the acts of 1881 and 1892; required the registration of certain works and the regulation of their operations; and the appointment of inspectors by the Local Government Board.

Trades Disputes Act (6 Edw.VII, c.47) laid down that no cases could be brought against unions for damages done by a strike; made peaceful picketing lawful; and removed some liabilities of legal actions against trade unions. See 1913.

Workmen's Compensation Act (6 Edw.VII, c.58) consolidated and extended the law related to the compensation of workmen injured during their employment; set out the scale and conditions of compensation and arbitration procedures; and listed the recognised industrial diseases. See 1925.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Medical Inspection and Feeding of Children Attending Public Elementary Schools reported, Cd.2779.

Report of the International Congress on Infant Welfare published.

A von Wasserman (1866-1925, German bacteriologist) described a serological reaction for the detection of syphilis.

F Gowland Hopkins (later Sir, 1861-1947, biochemist and professor at Cambridge) predicted the existence of vitamins. See 1907.

"The Integrative Action of the Nervous System", by Charles S Sherrington (later Sir, 1875-1952, professor of physiology at Oxford), published.

1906 Cont - 1908

1906 cont "Public Health", London, published a Jubilee Number containing a history of the Society of Medical Officers of Health by R Dudfield. See 1956.

The development of Hampstead Garden Suburb began. See 1946.

"The Doctor's Dilemma" by GB Shaw (1856-1950) was performed for the first time. In his preface to the play Shaw discussed aspects of state medicine.

1907 Qualification of Women (County and County Boroughs) Act (7 Edw.VII, c.33) allowed women to be elected members of county and county borough councils.

Notification of Births Act (7 Edw. VII, c.40) introduced, on a permissive basis, notification of births to the medical officer of health, thus enabling the mother and baby to be visited; became compulsory in 1915.

Education (Administrative Provisions) Act (7 Edw. VII, c.43) amended various regulations; provided opportunities, through scholarships and bursaries, for working-class children to attend grammar schools; introduced medical inspections in the elementary schools and, implicitly, provision of some medical treatment for the children (see 1918); teaching of hygiene in schools; and created a medical department at the Board of Education with George Newman (1870-1948, county medical officer for Bedfordshire and medical officer of health for Finsbury) as chief medical officer. See 1909 and 1914.

Public Health (Regulation as to Food) Act (7 Edw.VII, c.32) enabled regulations to be made concerning the importation, preparation, storage and distribution of food. See 1928.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act (7 Edw.VII, c.53) extensively amended and extended the 1875 act. See 1913.

Vaccination Act (7 Edw.VII, c.31) enabled a statutory declaration of objection to vaccination to be made in place of a certificate of conscientious objection. See 1946.

Factory and Workshop Act 7 Edw.VII, c.39) extended the premises covered by the 1901 act. See 1916.

Probation of Offenders Act (7 Edw.VII, c.17) replaced the 1887 act.

An interim report of the Royal Commission on Human and Animal Tuberculosis (see 1904) concluded, as a result of animal experiments, that cows' milk containing bovine tubercle bacilli was clearly a cause of tuberculosis in man, and, therefore, measures should be taken to prevent the sale and consumption of such milk. See 1913.

Vitamin C discovered, and its deficiency shown to be the cause of scurvy.

Agreement signed in Rome created L'Office International d'Hygiene Publique (OIHP), subsequently known as the Paris Office, with a permanent secretariat and a committee of senior public health officials of member governments. See 1919.

The Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society combined with other societies, including the Epidemiological Society (see 1850), to form the Royal Society of Medicine.

The Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene founded.

The East London College (from 1934 Queen Mary College) became a school of London University. The Imperial College of Science and Technology was created by the amalgamation of the Royal School of Mines, The Royal College of Science and the Central Technical College.

1908 Old Age Pensions Act (8 Edw. VII, c.40) provided for a pension of five shillings a week for people over 70 years old with incomes of less than £31-10s a year, as from 1st January 1909.

Children's Act (8 Edw. VII, c.67) was the first comprehensive charter to protect

children. It gave powers for the removal of children from undesirable situations; required the appointment of infant life protection visitors; specified procedures for placing children in the care of a "fit

1908 Cont - 1909

1908 cont person"; established children's courts and what later became remand homes; regulated aspects of the employment of children; and forbade the sale of tobacco to persons under the age of 18 years. See 1932.

London County Council (General Powers) Act (Local Act c.VII) empowered the sanitary authorities in London to appoint health visitors and to prescribe their training and qualifications. A national requirement for holding a recognised qualification for health visitors did not come in until 1924.

Education (Scotland) Act (8 Edw.VII, c.63) required Scottish education authorities to medically examine all children attending the authorities' schools and empowered school boards to provide medical attendance, food and clothes for children whose parents were unable so to do. See 1913.

Coal Mines Regulation Act (8 Edw.VII, c.57), for the first time, limited the hours of work of adult males; the limit was eight hours per day. During his speech on the Bill, Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, said "the general march of industrial democracy is not towards inadequate hours of work, but towards sufficient hours of leisure. . . (working people) demand time to look about them, time to see their homes by daylight, to see their children, time to think and read and cultivate their gardens - time, in short, to live." See 1911.

Royal Commission on the Care of the Feeble-Minded, Cd. 4202, (chairman, the Earl of Radnor) propounded four principles: need for protection; absence of social condemnation; ascertainment; and administrative responsibility. Led to the 1913 act.

Charles Mantoux (1877-1947, French bacteriologist) introduced an intradermal tuberculin skin test.

AE Garrod (1857-1936, paediatrician at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London) identified a genetic metabolic abnormality, for the first time.

HW Geiger (1882-1945) developed a counter for detecting radioactivity.

"The Medical Officer", a weekly journal for doctors in the public health services, started publication, edited by Sir George Elliston (1875-1954) and later by his son GLC Elliston. In 1958 it published a jubilee review number; in 1971 its title was changed to "Community Medicine", and in 1973 it ceased independent publication.

1909 Housing, Town Planning, Etc. Act (9 Edw.VII, c.44) empowered (but did not compel) local authorities to control the use and development of land; attempted to ensure that builders should adopt proper standards of building and layout; and gave the Government power to force local authorities to carry out slum clearance. The act also included a requirement for county councils to appoint full-time medical officers of health who could only be dismissed with the consent of the Local Government Board. See 1917 and 1919.

Local Education Authorities (Medical Treatment) Act (9 Edw.VII, c.13) provided for the recovery of costs for medical treatment of children attending elementary schools. See 1914.

Labour Exchanges Act (9 Edw.VII, c.7) led to the setting up of labour exchanges to provide information about available work; and extended the provisions of the 1905 Act.

Trades Boards Act (9 Edw.VII, c.22) established the principle of minimum wages in defined occupations; established new trade boards; and powers to prosecute any employer exploiting his employees. See 1918.

Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress, Cd.4499, (chairman, GF Hamilton, later Lord, 1845-1927, statesman) reported. There was unanimous agreement that

the Poor Law needed to be reshaped, public attitudes changed, and the boards of guardians replaced; more help was needed for old people, children and the unemployed; school leaving age should

1909 Cont

1909 cont be raised to 15 years; labour exchanges should be established; and, that unemployment and invalidity insurance should be encouraged. The majority of commissioners proposed renaming Poor Law "Public Assistance" (adopted in 1929) and calling applicants for assistance the "necessitous" instead of the "destitute", and that the new schemes should be administered by Public Assistance Authorities (county and county borough councils) and Voluntary Aid Committees. The minority wanted the immediate break-up of the Poor Law; children to be properly cared for and educated; adults to be protected against sickness, disablement and unemployment; the elderly to be assured of a modest income; and, for the administration to be the responsibility of county and county borough councils. See 1918.

In Scotland there was a separate Royal Commission which reported, Cd.4922, in the same year.

Office International d'Hygiene Publique (see 1907) established in Paris to coordinate epidemiological information about the major infectious diseases among member countries; and arrange conventions on particular diseases to consider their international control. See 1921.

Second Revision of the International List of Causes of Death published. See 1911.

The Smoke Abatement League of Great Britain founded to urge for smoke abatement in the provinces. For London, see 1899. See 1929.

The first tuberculosis dispensary opened in England in Paddington (see 1887). See 1911 and 1913.

"Sanitation of the Tropics with Special Reference to Malaria and Yellow Fever", by WC Gorgas (1854-1920), published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915, German bacteriologist) introduced the use of salvarsan 606 in the treatment of syphilis; replaced by neosalvarsan in 1912. This was the start of chemotherapy. See 1936.

University of Bristol founded.

The first closed top double-decker buses began service in Widnes, Cheshire.

1910 - 1911

1910 Mines Accident (Rescue and Aid) Act (10 Edw.VII and 1 Geo.V, c.15) provided for fire precautions, rescue work and first aid treatment to be available at mines. See 1911.

TH Morgan (1866-1945, American biologist) discovered genes.

Deaths of Elizabeth Blackwell (see 1859) and of Florence Nightingale (see 1854).

1911 Census (2nd April) estimated the population at 36.1 million with 31 per cent under the age of 15 years and 5 per cent aged 65 or over. The accommodation enquiry of 1891 was extended to tenements of all sizes; questions about duration of marriage and the number of surviving children were introduced; and questions about deaf and dumb, blind and mental handicap were asked for the last time. This was the first census in which machines were used in part of the processing, and in which some analyses by social class were reported.

Parliament Act (1&2 Geo.V, c.13) regulated the relations between the two Houses of Parliament and established as law what had long been a matter of practice that the House of Commons was pre-eminent in the government of the country. The act set out the revising and delaying powers of the House of Lords. See 1949.

National Insurance Act (1&2 Geo.V, c.55) established health and unemployment insurance to be paid for by contributions from the State, employers and employees. The health insurance, which came into operation on 15th July 1912, provided sickness, disablement and maternity benefits, a medical practitioner service and free treatment for tuberculosis, for all insured people but not for their dependants. The scheme, administered through existing friendly societies, trade unions and local insurance committees, was compulsory for all employees earning less than £160 per year (raised to £250 in 1919, and to £420 in 1942). The unemployment scheme applied only to industries where unemployment was recurrent. The act permitted a small sum of money to be spent on research. See 1918.

Shops Act (1&2 Geo.V, c.54) introduced limited hours of work; a statutory half-day holiday each week; and regular meal breaks. See 1934.

Coal Mines Act (1&2 Geo.V, c.40) legislated for the management and inspection of mines, and the health and safety of miners including the provision of dressing and bathing facilities; notification of diseases; the use of water spray in drilling to reduce the dust; and prohibited the employment of boys, girls and women below ground. See 1954.

The medical statistics division of the General Register Office adopted the use of the second International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. See 1921.

The General Medical Council revised its "Resolutions and Rules" for diplomas in public health. It introduced a requirement for each candidate to have attended a course in sanitary law, vital statistics, epidemiology, etc. at a recognised medical school and to have had six months laboratory instruction and six months practical instruction under a medical officer of health. See 1923.

National Association of Maternal and Child Welfare founded.

National Bureau for the General Welfare of the Deaf founded; became the National Institute for the Deaf in 1923, and Royal (RNID) in 1961.

From 1911 all members of parliament were entitled to be paid £400 per year, a quarter of which was tax-free to cover expenses.

Between 1910 and 1914 there were many strikes. In 1911 the miners in South Wales returned to work after a nine month strike; dockers in various ports were on strike; and there was a strike of railway workers.

1912 - 1914

1912 Coal (Minimum Wage) Act (2&3 Geo.V, c.2) set up district boards to fix minimum wages for workers employed underground.

Trade Union Act (2&3 Geo.V, c.30) allowed unions to use special, but not general, funds for political purposes under certain conditions. See 1927.

The Highlands and Islands Medical Service Committee reported, Cd.6559. See 1913.

Acute poliomyelitis and tuberculosis became notifiable in England and Wales..

Phenobarbitone (luminal) introduced into the treatment of epilepsy.

1913 Public Health (Prevention and Treatment of Disease) Act (3&4 Geo.V, c.23) empowered local authorities to provide free treatment for uninsured tuberculous patients (see below).

Education (Scotland) Act (3&4 Geo.V, c.12) established the school medical service on a regular basis by enabling school boards to provide treatment for necessitous school children. See 1918.

Mental Deficiency Act (3&4 Geo.V, c.28) followed the report of the Royal Commission (see 1908). It established the Board of Control which took over the powers of the Lunacy Commission; provided for mental defectives to be sent to institutions or be placed under guardianship; and, made the care and supervision of mental defectives the responsibility of county and county borough councils. The Act defined four classes of defective - idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons and moral defectives. See 1926.

Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Act (3&4 Geo.V, c.38) simplified voluntary admissions and replaced the General Board of Commissioners (see 1857) by the General Board of Control for Scotland. See 1960.

Highlands and Islands Medical Service Grant Act (3&4 Geo.V, c.26) provided for a special grant, and appointed a Board, to improve medical services in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. See 1919.

Local Government (Adjustments) Act (3&4 Geo.V, c.19) set out procedures for adjusting financial arrangements between local government areas when boundaries were altered.

Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Cd.6478, (chairman, Lord Govell, 1848-1913, judge) reported. See 1923.

Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, Cd.6164, (chairman, W Astor, later Viscount, 1878-1952) recommended that dispensaries for the diagnosis, treatment and after-care of tuberculous patients and sanatorium facilities should be available to the whole population and should be provided by county and county borough councils. See 1921.

The British Medical Research Committee was set up, the forerunner of the Medical Research Council. See 1920.

Royal Commission on University Education in London, Cd.6717, (chairman, Viscount Haldane, 1856-1928, lawyer and statesman) made many radical suggestions which were not acted on for many years. One of these, which gave rise to bitter controversy, was that it was necessary to appoint and pay professors of the various branches of clinical medicine and surgery who will devote the greater part of their time to teaching and research". See 1926.

The first female magistrate, Emily Dawson, appointed.

B Schick (1877-1967) introduced a test to detect immunity to diphtheria.

At this time it has been estimated that nearly eight million people were living on incomes of less than 25 shillings per week, underhoused, underfed, and insufficiently clothed. See 1938.

1914 Outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) on 4th August. "The lamps are going out all over Europe" (Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary). This was the first war, as distinct from battles, in

1914 Cont - 1915

1914 cont which deaths from enemy action outnumbered those from disease.

Defence of the Realm Act (4&5 Geo.V, c.29) "entitled" the Government, during the duration of the emergency, to make regulations by Order in Council in place of Parliamentary acts.

Government of Ireland Act (4&5 Geo.V, c.90) (Irish Home Rule) provided for the establishment of an Irish Parliament to consist of an Irish House of Commons and Irish Senate.

Education (Provision of Meals) Act (4&5 Geo.V, c.20) extended the powers of the 1906 act; similar changes in Scotland were given in c.68 act. See 1918.

Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act (4&5 Geo.V, c.45) obliged all education authorities to set up special schools and classes. See 1918.

Milk and Dairies Act (4&5 Geo.V, c.49) introduced regulations about dairies and prohibited the sale of milk likely to cause tuberculosis. See 1915.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act (4&5 Geo.V, c.46) required the inspection of cattle and dairies; and obliged local authorities to make by-laws dealing with such inspection; with the purity of milk; and with the cleanliness of cows, of persons engaged in and of utensils used in handling milk. All cases of disease in cattle and of infectious disease among dairy employees had to be reported to the medical officer of health. The act did not become operational until 1925.

The Rockefeller Foundation created the International Health Board under the leadership of Wickliffe Rose to extend public health efforts around the world. At a conference in New York Wickliffe Rose suggested that there should be three grades of public health workers; leaders, responsible for planning, organisation and administration; specialists, who would be experts in specific disciplines of public health and preventive measures; and field workers who would do most of the practical or applied tasks.

Ophthalmia neonatorum became notifiable.

For the first time tetanus antitoxin was given to wounded troops; and typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine given to all troops.

Large scale immunisation against diphtheria campaign started in New York by WH Park (1863-1939). See 1940.

Blood transfusion became possible by the use of citrated blood following the work of A Hustin (1882-1967) and L Agote (1869-1954).

Agnes Gullan appointed as the first nurse-tutor at St Thomas' Hospital, London. See 1947.

Pellagra shown by Joseph Goldberger (1874-1929) to be caused by a nutritional deficiency and not by an infection.

1915 National Registration Act (5&6 Geo.V, c.60) provided for the registration of all males aged 15 to 65.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act (5&6 Geo.V, c.97) restricted such increases for the duration of the war. The act marked the beginning of rent control and the protection of the interests of tenants. See 1938.

Notification of Births (Extension) Act (5&6 Geo.V, c.64) made the notification of births to the medical officer of health compulsory (see 1907).

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act (5&6 Geo.V, c.66). See 1922.

Midwives (Scotland) Act (5&6 Geo.V, c.91) set up the Scottish Central Midwives Board and provided for the registration of midwives in Scotland.

The first ante-natal clinic opened in Edinburgh by JW Ballantyne (1861-1923). See 1918.

1915 Cont - 1917

1915 cont Health of Munitions Workers Committee (chairman, Sir George Newman, see 1907) set up to sponsor scientific investigations into the effects of work on health and efficiency, and into poisoning arising from the use of new substances. The Committee was dissolved in 1917 and shortly after replaced by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board. See 1918.

1916 Conscription of all men of military age introduced.

Police, Factories (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (6&7 Geo.V, c.31) was an important stage in the statutory encouragement of industrial welfare. The act provided for securing the welfare of workers in factories including the heating of workplaces; taking of meals; provision of protective clothing; seating; washing; accommodation ; and the availability of first aid and ambulances. "The old nonsense about the necessity of long hours to big profits was abandoned, and its place was taken by a much sounder physiological slogan - without health there is no energy, and without energy there is no output" (Sir George Newman, *The Rise of Preventive Medicine*, Oxford University Press, 1932).

Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, Cd.8190, (chairman, Lord Sydenham, 1848-1933, senior administrator) recommended the provision of free diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases; instruction of medical students and education of special groups and of the public; and improvement of statistics (it was estimated that 10 per cent of the population in large cities were infected with acquired or congenital syphilis and considerably more with gonorrhoea). The Commission was against compulsory notification. See 1917.

Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations gave effect to some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission by requiring county and county borough councils to establish services for free diagnosis and treatment; to supply approved drugs to medical practitioners; and, to support the education of the public. Seventy five per cent of the costs of these new services were to be paid by central government. Similar regulations were issued in Scotland. See 1917.

Royal Commission on the Treating and Disposing of Sewage (see 1901) issued its tenth and final report.

College of Nursing (Royal in 1939) founded through the efforts of Sarah Swift (later Dame, 1854-1937, Matron-in-Chief of the British Red Cross Society and formerly matron of Guy's Hospital, London).

The School of Hygiene and Public Health set up at the Johns Hopkins University, with WH Welch (1850-1934) as director. The first students were admitted in 1918.

1917 Venereal Diseases Act (7&8 Geo.V, c.21) forbade advertising of cures for venereal diseases, and made treatment, except by registered doctors, illegal.

Corn Production Act (7&8 Geo.V, c.46) encouraged the production of corn; set a minimum wage for farm workers; and introduced rent restriction on farm cottages.

Royal Commission on the Housing of the Industrial Population of Scotland, Cd.8731, described the squalid state of much of Scotland's housing stock; emphasised the correlation between bad housing and poor health; and recommended that the State should accept some direct responsibility for the housing of the working classes. See 1919.

"Report on the Physical Welfare of Mothers and Children" published by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

Edinburgh University established the first professorial chair in tuberculosis in Great Britain, to which Sir Robert Philip (see 1887) was appointed.

Medical Women's Federation founded.

1917 Cont - 1918

1917 cont Women first admitted as full students to the medical faculty of University College London.

1918 Rationing of certain foods introduced on 1st January.

Armistice declared on 11th November.

Start of a world-wide pandemic (1918-19) of influenza during which about 500 million people were infected and 25 million died from the disease.

Representation of the People Act (7&8 Geo.V, c.64) established a common franchise for parliamentary and local government elections and introduced enfranchisement of women aged over 30 years if they were rate payers or wives of ratepayers. See 1928.

National Health Insurance Act (7&8 Geo.V, c.62) extensively amended the 1911 act. See 1924.

Education Act (8&9 Geo.V, c.39) (Fisher's Act) raised school leaving age to 14 (but action was postponed); abolished all fees for elementary education; extended medical inspections to secondary schools; permitted treatment for defects found at medical inspections; allowed nursery schools to be set up at the discretion of the authorities; recommended the establishment of county colleges to which young people at work could go for one day per week to continue their education; and, restricted the employment of school children. See 1921.

Education (Scotland) Act (8&9 Geo.V, c.48) raised school leaving age to 15 years; and made changes equivalent to those in the English act above. See 1936.

Maternity and Child Welfare Act (8&9 Geo.V, c.29) required local authorities to appoint a maternity and child welfare committee, with at least two women members, to be concerned with the health of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under five years of age. A model scheme suggested whole-time health visitors; maternity and child welfare clinics; midwives with medical back-up; nursing for illness during pregnancy and in infancy; hospital care for complicated pregnancies; maternity and convalescent homes; special arrangements for unmarried mothers; day nurseries; and, home helps. Many authorities already had some or all of these services in existence at the time of the passing of the act. Provisions of the act were included in the 1936 Public Health Act.

Midwives Act (8&9 Geo.V, c.43) amended the 1902 act; and authorised local supervising authorities to participate in the training of midwives. See 1926.

Trade Board Act (8&9 Geo.V, c.32) extended the 1909 act by stating that minimum wages could be applied to any seriously underpaid trades. See 1998.

Report of the Haldane Committee on the Machinery of Government, Cd.9230..

A Sub-Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction (chairman, Sir Donald Maclean, 1864-1932, politician) recommended the transfer of poor law functions to the local authorities. See 1929.

The Building Construction of Dwellings for the Working Classes Committee (chairman, Sir John Tudor Walters) of the Local Government Board recommended (Cd. 9191) higher minimum standards, and stated that it was "essential that each house should contain as a minimum three rooms on the ground floor (living room, parlour and scullery), three bedrooms above, two of which being capable of containing two beds, and a larder and bathroom".

"Industrial Health and Efficiency", Cd. 9065, final report of the Committee on the Health of Munition Workers, published (see 1915).

Industrial Fatigue Research Board (chaired by Sir Charles Sherrington, see 1906) formed. Name changed to the Industrial Health Research Board in 1928.

Acute encephalitis became notifiable.

1918 Cont - 1919

1918 cont In "Some Notes on Medical Education in England", Cd.9124, Sir George Newman (see 1915) considered that there was too little medical teaching of university standard; insufficient coordination between subjects and departments and between medical education and medical research; and that post-graduate study of medicine needed organising. He was critical of the lack of education in preventive medicine and the promotion of health. He listed a number of "vital elements of personal and public health" that were omitted from the teaching and examinations in most medical schools. These included the principles of epidemiology, vital statistics, hospital provision and management, the relation of poverty to disease, factory hygiene, industrial poisoning, and the duties of medical practitioners in respect of preventive medicine. See 1923.

1919 Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act (9&10 Geo.V, c.71) allowed women to be elected to Parliament, to be members of many professions including the Bar, and to be members of juries, provided they qualified on age and as householders.

Ministry of Health Act (9&10 Geo.V, c.21) established the Ministry "to take all such steps as may be desirable to secure the preparation, effective carrying out and co-ordination of measures conducive to the health of the people". It took over the functions of the Local Government Board, the Insurance Commissioners and all duties relating to midwives and infant life protection. In addition to its health functions the new ministry became responsible for the poor law, national insurance, local government, planning, housing, environmental health, and roads. The Board of Education supervised the school medical services on behalf of the new ministry. Dr C Addison (1869-1951, later viscount) was the first minister, Sir Robert Morant (1863-1920) the first permanent secretary, and Sir George Newman (see 1907) the first chief medical officer. See 1951.

Scottish Board of Health Act (9&10 Geo.V, c.20) set up the Scottish Board of Health which took over the functions of the Local Government Board for Scotland (1894), the National Health Insurance Commission for Scotland and the Highlands and Islands (Medical Services) Board (1913) and provided for the appointment of two full-time medical members. See 1929.

Nurses Registration Act (9&10 Geo.V, c.94) created the General Nursing Council (1920) and the register of nurses. Similar Acts (c.95 and c.96) applied to Scotland and Ireland. See 1925.

Housing, Town Planning, Etc. Act (9&10 Geo.V, c.35) was an extensive act dealing with housing of the working classes; town planning; and provided subsidies to local authorities to cover the costs of municipal housing schemes. Similar measures introduced in Scotland by the Housing (Scotland) Act (c.60). See 1923.

Housing (Additional Powers) Act (9&10 Geo.V, c.99) authorised the acquisition of land for the development of garden cities; and increased the borrowing powers of local authorities.

Departmental Committee on the Dentists Act, Cmd.33, (chairman, FD Acland) recommended the prohibition of dental practice by persons who were not registered; reduction in the minimum time in training and qualification; and the provision of dental treatment for expectant mothers and for children under 5 years of age, and of school dental services. See 1921.

League of Nations was created. See 1921.

International Labour Organisation established to be concerned, among many interests, with occupational diseases and safety in industry.

International Red Cross (see 1863) extended its activities to include help for the victims of natural disasters.

Dysentery and malaria became notifiable.

1919 Cont

1919 cont University Grants Committee established as an independent standing committee to allocate the government's grant between universities, which for the first time exceeded £1 million .

E Rutherford (later Lord, 1871-1937, physicist at Manchester and Cambridge universities) changed the atomic nucleus by bombarding nitrogen with alpha particles, thereby artificially transmuting an element.

"An Outline of the Practice of Preventive Medicine" by Sir George Newman (see above) published by the HMSO. Newman set out the principal elements of a national policy, including sanitation, industrial hygiene, health education, maternity and child welfare and the prevention of infectious and non-infectious diseases.

The Welsh Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health formed.

Report of the Women's Advisory Committee to the Minister of Reconstruction on the Domestic Servant Problem. See 1923.

The planning of Welwyn Garden City started by E Howard (see 1903).

J Alcock (UK) and AW Brown (USA) made the first flight across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland.

1920 - 1921

1920 Census Act (10&11 Geo.V, c.41) provided for the taking of a census from time to time through an order in council, laid before both Houses of Parliament, specifying the date of the census, the part of the population to be covered, and, in regulations, the particulars to be collected.

Government of Ireland Act (10&11 Geo.V, c.67) established separate parliaments for Southern and Northern Ireland, and a council for all Ireland. See 1922.

Dangerous Drugs Act (10&11 Geo.V, c.46) regulated the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use of opium, cocaine and morphine. See 1951.

Unemployed Insurance Act (10&11 Geo.V, c.30) extended the scope of the 1911 act to include more than 12 million workers. See 1924.

Blind Persons Act (10&11 Geo.V, c.49) took blind people out of the ambit of the Poor Law, and made local authorities responsible for their welfare and maintenance. See 1938.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act (10&11 Geo.V, c.65) brought into effect conventions agreed by the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations; amended previous acts; and raised the age of employment of children to 14 years. See 1921 and 1924.

The Consultative Council on the Future Provision of Medical and Allied Services (chairman, BE Dawson, later viscount, 1864-1945, physician, London Hospital) stated in its Interim Report, Cmd. 693, that the organisation of medicine was failing to bring the advantages of medical knowledge adequately to the people; "preventive and curative medicine cannot be separated on any sound principle, and in any scheme of medical services must be brought together in close coordination", and be available to all classes of the community. The report recommended that services should be provided through primary (general practitioner) centres and secondary (specialist) centres. The report was a blueprint for a comprehensive health service. There was no final report. See 1944.

The Interim Report, Cmd. 1039, of the Consultative Council of the Scottish Board of Health (chairman, Sir Donald MacAlister), like the Dawson Report, stressed the key role of the family doctor. "The first essential for the proper treatment of individual patients is therefore", it stated, "not institutional but personal service, such as can be rendered to the people in their own homes only by a family doctor who has the continuous care of their health". The Report recommended that the National Health Insurance scheme should be expanded to include all dependent members of insured workers' families, and there should be publicly provided specialist services, and domiciliary nursing and health visiting services.

Medical Research Council replaced the Medical Research Committee, and became a special committee of the Privy Council.

Society of Radiographers formed.

The first edition of "Synopsis of Hygiene", by WW Jameson (later Sir, 1885-1962, medical officer of health at Finchley and deputy MOH at St Marylebone) and FT Marchant (1880-1929), published. After the death of Marchant, GS Parkinson (1881-1953) became the second author. "Jameson and Parkinson" reached its 12th edition in 1966, edited by LI Roberts and CH Shaw. For 50 years it was the standard textbook of public health.

Oxford University opened its degrees to women.

Alcohol prohibition introduced into the USA; abandoned in 1933.

1921 Census (19th June) estimated the population of England and Wales to be 37.9 million, an increase since 1911 of about 5 per cent, half of the increase during the previous decade. Twenty eight per cent of the population were under the age of 15 years and six per cent were

1921 Cont

1921 cont years or more. The census omitted the questions about fertility and about handicap and lunacy which had been in the 1911 census; it introduced a new classification of occupations and questions about widows, orphans and other dependants.

Third revision of the International Classification of Diseases adopted. See 1931.

Dentists Act (11&12 Geo.V, c.21) prohibited the practice of dentistry by any person, except a registered medical practitioner, whose name was not on the Dental Register of the Dental Board (see 1878). Licensing and disciplinary action was retained by the General Medical Council. See 1956.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act (11&12 Geo.V, c.12) required county and county borough councils to provide sanatoria and care and after-care services for tuberculous patients, and to remove highly infectious patients to hospital. The act abolished the distinction between insured and uninsured persons under the 1911 act for the purposes of eligibility for treatment. See 1936.

Public Health (Officers) Act (11&12 Geo.V, c.23) provided that medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors of county boroughs and county districts could only be dismissed with the consent of the Minister of Health. This had applied to London medical officers of health from 1891 and county medical officers from 1909. See 1922.

Education Act (11&12 Geo.V, c.51) consolidated the legislation relating to education and certain aspects of the employment of children and young persons. See 1926.

The Ministry of Health Committee on Voluntary Hospitals (chairman Viscount Cave, 1856-1928, lawyer and statesman) issued interim (Cmd 1206) and final (Cmd 1335) reports which criticised the lack of organisation and cooperation between hospitals and recommended the establishment of a hospital commission to coordinate and distribute money from a proposed parliamentary block grant. Financial help from public funds was, in the Committee's view, essential; 321 of the 565 hospitals making returns in England and Wales had deficiencies on normal incomes, and, for example, the London Hospital and King's College Hospital had had to close beds. The Committee's recommendations were accepted in principle by the government, and a commission was set up under Lord Onslow (1876-1945). See 1925.

Final Report of the Committee on Smoke and Noxious Vapours. See 1926.

Diphtheria toxin-antitoxin used in the UK to protect children

A vaccine for tuberculosis was produced by A Calmette (1863-1933) and C Guerin (1872-1961). See 1927.

Marie Stopes (1880-1958, scientist and sex reformer) established the first birth control clinic in north London. See 1930.

Poplar Council, London, protested against the burden of poor relief by withholding payments due to the London County Council. Councillors, including George Lansbury (1859-1940, Labour leader and politician), were imprisoned, but soon released. See 1926.

Council of the League of Nations set up a provisional health organisation to work in Geneva in parallel with the Paris Office (see 1907). See 1923.

The Ministry of Health Committee on Post-Graduate Medical Education (chairman, Earl of Athlone, 1874-1957) recommended the establishment of a central post-graduate medical school and of an institute of state medicine. These recommendations resulted in the school established at Hammersmith Hospital, London, in 1935, and the creation of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. See 1929.

Cambridge University granted degree titles to women graduates.

First woman barrister called to the Bar.

1922 - 1923

1922 Irish Free State Agreement Act (12&13 Geo.V, c.4) and the Irish Free State Constitution Act (12&13 Geo.V, Session 2, c.1) followed the 1920 act. See 1938.

Juries Act (12&13 Geo.V, c.11) related the arrangements of compiling lists of persons liable to serve as jurors to the lists of registered electors; and set out regulations regarding jurors.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act (12&13 Geo.V, c.54) introduced designations of milk and amended the 1915 act. See 1934.

A Ministry of Health Order laid down that medical officers of health could not be dismissed without the consent of the Minister (see 1921 act), and all sanitary inspectors were required to hold the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. These requirements fulfilled two of the recommendations Chadwick had made in his 1842 report. See 1929.

International Union of Midwives (later, the International Confederation of Midwives) formed in Belgium.

First school of radiography to be recognised by the Society of Radiographers was established at Guy's Hospital, London.

FG Banting (1891-1941, Canadian physician) and CH Best (1899-1978, Canadian physiologist) introduced insulin therapy for diabetes, having discovered insulin the previous year. Insulin became generally available in 1924. See 1925.

1923 Housing Act (13&14 Geo.V, c.24) altered the housing subsidy (see 1919) by introducing a state payment, to be paid annually for twenty years to the local council, for each house built by private builders or the local authority. See 1924.

Matrimonial Causes Act (13&14 Geo.V, c.19) allowed wives to petition for divorce on the grounds of their husbands' adultery. See 1937.

Intoxicating Liquor Act (13&14 Geo.V, c.28) forbade the sale of alcoholic drinks to persons under the age of 18 years.

Royal Commission on Local Government (chairman, Lord Onslow, see 1921) set up; it reported in 1925, 1928, and 1929. The reports influenced the 1926 and 1929 acts.

The General Medical Council revised the Rules for Diplomas in Public Health and, for the first time, specified the time that had to be devoted to the teaching of the various subjects. Candidates were required to have had three months experience in a hospital for infectious diseases and six months acquiring practical knowledge of the practice of public health.

"Recent Advances in Medical Education in England", a memorandum submitted to the Minister of Health by Sir George Newman (see 1907), considered that there had been significant developments since his report in 1918, and noted that the General Medical Council had revised its recommendations and requirements for the medical curriculum, the dental course and for training in public health. In concluding his memorandum Newman emphasised the need to integrate the various subjects of the curriculum, and the centrality of clinical study. He criticised the "oppressive load of the examination system" and drew attention to a resolution of the General Medical Council that examiners, in assessing marks, should be empowered to take account of attested records of work done by candidates throughout their course of study. He repeated the need to develop further postgraduate medical education.

The Henry Mechan chair of public health established in Glasgow University, to which JR Currie (1871-1949) was appointed.

Ministry of Labour Committee on the Supply of Female Domestic Servants (chairwoman, Mrs Ethel Wood) reported (see 1919).

The League of Nations created the Health Organisation.

1924 - 1925

1924 National Health Insurance Act (14&15 Geo.V, c.38) consolidated and made administrative amendments to previous acts. See 1926.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act (14&15 Geo.V, c.35) (Wheatley's Act) increased the subsidy on rents for council houses, and restored a charge on the rates for tenants of working class housing. See 1930.

Trade Facilities Act (14&15 Geo.V, c.28) extended earlier acts of 1921 and 1922 which authorised the Treasury to contribute towards the interest payable on certain loans, which were intended to promote employment in the UK.

Ministry of Health introduced regulations for the training of health visitors.

Report of a Departmental Committee on the Medical Examination of Young Persons for Factory Employment, Cmd.2135. See 1937.

"Maternal Mortality", Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects No.25, HMSO, by Janet M Campbell, published. This was a forerunner of the confidential enquiries reports. See 1932.

The Wellcome Historical Museum and Library were founded by Sir Henry Wellcome (1853-1936). See 1936.

1925 Rating and Valuation Act (15&16 Geo.V, c.90), a major act, which simplified and amended the setting and collection of local rates by consolidating the previous different rates and promoting uniformity in the valuation of property.

Housing Act (15&16 Geo.V, c.14) consolidated earlier legislation relating to housing of the working classes including their sanitary conditions; maintenance of buildings; closure of houses unfit for human habitation; and improvement and reconstruction schemes. Similar provisions were enacted for Scotland (c.15). See 1926.

Public Health Act (15&16 Geo.V, c.71) contained miscellaneous clauses concerning streets; noise; drains; offensive trades; vermin; recreation grounds; infectious disease in common lodging houses; rag and bone dealers; and baths and wash houses. The act gave statutory power to local authorities to undertake health education as a charge on the rates (see below), and to compulsorily isolate infectious tuberculous patients. See 1929.

Unemployment Insurance Act (15&16 Geo.V, c.69) amended administrative details of previous acts.

Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act (15&16 Geo.V, c.70) introduced contributory pensions for widows, orphans and men aged 65 and women aged 60 as from 1926.

Workmen's Compensation Act (15&16 Geo.V, c.84) consolidated the law relating to compensation for injuries suffered in the course of employment. See 1946.

Ministry of Health published "Public Education in Health" by Sir George Newman (see 1907), setting out current practice and the "great and exceptional need for public education in health"; and the need for efforts in health education to be supervised and directed in order to avoid contradictory or incorrect information being given. See 1927.

First nurses admitted to the State Register by examination (see 1919).

Name of the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for District Nurses (see 1887) changed to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

The Voluntary Hospitals Committee of the Ministry of Health, Cmd.2486, (chairman, Lord Onslow, see 1921) concluded that 10,000 more hospital beds were required, and that State grants up to half of the capital costs should be available up to a maximum of £400 per bed. The recommendation was rejected in 1926. See 1937.

1925 Cont - 1926

1925 cont The School of Pharmacy (see 1842) became a School of London University.

The first diabetic patient in the UK was treated successfully with insulin at Guy's Hospital, London.

BMA House, Tavistock Square, London, opened by King George V.

Order given for the painting of white lines on roads in an attempt to reduce traffic accidents.

1926 Local Government (County Boroughs and Adjustments) Act (16&17 Geo.V, c.38) raised the minimum population required for acquiring county borough status from 50,000 to 75,000, and introduced more stringent procedures for securing this status. In 1926 there were 83 county boroughs compared to 61 that were created by the 1888 Act.

Boards of Guardians (Default) Act (16&17 Geo.V, c.20) gave powers to the Minister of Health to replace elected boards of guardians by nominees of his own and led to a tightening of administration.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act (16&17 Geo.V, c.56) enabled county and county borough councils to make grants or loans to provide housing or to improve housing for agricultural workers. See 1930.

Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act (16&17 Geo.V, c.43) enabled local authorities to make by-laws to control the emission of smoke. See 1929.

Births and Deaths Registration Act (16&17 Geo.V, c.48) required a registrar's certificate or coroner's order before burial or cremation, with an additional medical certificate before cremation; and, required stillbirths to be registered. See 1938.

Adoption of Children Act (16&17 Geo.V, c.29) provided for the adoption of infants and the maintenance of a register of adopted children by the Registrar General. See 1958.

Legitimacy Act (16&17 Geo.V, c.60) provided for the re-registration of illegitimate births if the parents later married each other; and set out the rights of legitimised persons. See 1976.

Midwives and Maternity Homes Act (16&17 Geo.V, c.32) amended the 1902 and 1918 acts; and provided for the registration and inspection of maternity homes. See 1927 and 1929.

University of London Act (16&17 Geo.V, c.46), followed the report of the Committee chaired by Hilton Young (later Lord Kennet, 1879-1960, politician) which rejected many of the proposals of the Haldane Report (1913). The act imposed Commissioners on London University with the power to make new statutes. These were sealed in 1928. See 1972.

Royal Commission on National Health Insurance, Cmd.2596, (chairman, Lord Lawrence) reported that the present scheme was inadequate and that there were wide variations between the approved societies in the provision of additional benefits. The Commission recognised the need for extension but was inhibited by the economic situation (there was 11 per cent unemployment in 1926) and the effects of increasing taxation on industry. The priorities of the Commission were the provision of specialist services and higher cash benefits. Dental treatment was considered desirable but too expensive and the extension of services to dependants would be prohibitively costly. The Report stated that "the

wider the scope of these services, the more difficult will it be to retain the insurance principle. The ultimate solution will lie, we think, in the direction of divorcing the medical service entirely from the insurance system and recognising it along with all the other public health activities as a service to be supported from the general public funds. Consideration would have to be given to the question of the classes of society for whom the service would be available and whether it should be so available on a free basis or with payments by insurance or otherwise". A penetrating reservation to the report was made by Sir Andrew Duncan (1884-1952) and Professor (later Sir) Alexander Gray (1882-1968,

1926 Cont - 1927

1926 cont economist and one time civil servant) stating that it was a profound error to think that by merely attending to the illnesses of individuals a healthy population would emerge. "Ill health will remain if the causes of ill health remain," they stated, "and the fundamental problem here is not strictly speaking a medical one". See 1928 and 1930.

The Scottish Board of Health Committee on the Hospital Services (Scotland) did not favour a State service. It recommended that the voluntary hospitals should provide most of the additional beds required and should be given Treasury grants to meet half of the costs; and that hospital development should be regionally planned.

Royal Commission on Lunacy and Mental Disorder, Cmd.2700, (chairman HP (later Lord) Macmillan, 1873-1952, judge) rejected the principles of the 1890 act; emphasised that there is no clear distinction between mental and physical illness, defining mental illness as "the inability of the patient to maintain his social equilibrium"; recommended a community service based on the treatment of patients in their own homes wherever possible with a strong preventive element; certification should be a last resort, not a preliminary to treatment; there should be no distinction in the methods of certification used for private and pauper patients; local authorities should established outpatient clinics, provide observation beds in general hospitals and fund after-care services provided by voluntary agencies; mental hospitals should not exceed 1000 beds; and made many other recommendations. "The keynote of the past", said the Commission, "has been detention. The keynote of the future should be prevention and treatment". See 1930.

The Finlay Report on Legal Aid, Cmd.2638, published. See 1930.

International Sanitary Convention extended to include smallpox and typhus.

Holding a diploma of public health became a requirement for most posts of medical officer of health.

Treatment of pernicious anaemia (previously a fatal condition) by eating large quantities of liver introduced by GR Minot (1885-1950, American physician) and WP Murphy (1892-1936); liver extracts became available in 1928, and were later replaced by vitamin B12.

Council for the Preservation of Rural England founded.

University of Reading founded.

JL Baird (1888-1946, electrical engineer) first demonstrated television.

In May there was a general strike (4th to 12th).

1927 Poor Law (Consolidation) Act (17&18 Geo.V, c.14) consolidated previous legislation. See 1930 and 1931.

Mental Deficiency Act (17&18 Geo.V, c.33) amended sections of the 1913 act. See 1929.

Trade Disputes and Trade Union Act (17&18 Geo.V, c.22) followed the general strike in 1926; imposed contracting in for the political levy and outlawed general and sympathetic strikes. See 1946.

Unemployment Insurance Act (17&18 Geo.V, c.30) reduced benefits. See 1930.

Midwives and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Act (17&18 Geo.V, c.17) introduced registration with, and inspection by, local authorities. See 1937.

The Consultative Committee of the Board of Education (chairman, Sir W Henry Hadow, 1859-1937, scholar and educationist) recommended in its report "The Education of the Adolescent" the division of schools into primary (elementary) and secondary, with transfer at the age of 11; that there should be different types of secondary schools; and, the

school leaving age should be raised to 15. Many of the recommendations were not implemented country-wide until 1947 following the 1944 Education Act. See 1936.

1927 Cont - 1929

1927 cont Central Council for Health Education founded on the initiative of the Society of Medical Officers of Health and supported by contributions from local authorities and voluntary bodies. It was the first public body to be concerned wholly with health education. See 1943.

British Pathologists Association founded; it became the Association of Clinical Pathologists in 1962 and in 1970 the Royal College of Pathologists.

Tetanus toxoid used for human immunisation.

BCG vaccine (see 1921) first used in the UK.

HJ Muller (1890-1967) showed that x-rays induced gene mutations.

First examination for the Diploma of Nursing, London University.

1928 Representation of the People Act (18&19 Geo.V, c.12) lowered the voting age of women from 30 to 21 years. See 1948.

Reorganisation of Offices (Scotland) Act (18&19 Geo.V, c.34) whereby the Board of Health for Scotland became the Department of Health for Scotland, with the Secretary of State for Scotland as its political head. This became effective on 1st January 1929 with JP Kinloch (1885-1932) as chief medical officer.

National Health Insurance Act (18&19 Geo.V, c.14) amended sections of the 1924 act. See 1936.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act (18&19 Geo.V, c.31) consolidated previous acts and appointed county and county borough councils as the food and drugs authorities. See 1938.

Final report of the Royal Commission on Local Government, Cmd. 3231, published. See 1929.

British Paediatric Association founded. See 1996.

The Industrial Welfare Society (later the Industrial Society) convened the first national conference on industrial nursing services.

Alexander Fleming (later Sir, 1881-1955, bacteriologist, St Mary's Hospital, London) observed the antibacterial effects of penicillin.

The people of the UK became the largest consumers of tobacco at 3.4 lbs per head annually, mainly smoked as cigarettes. There were increasing imports from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Nyasaland (Malawi). See 1950.

1929 Local Government Act (19&20 Geo.V, c.17) transferred the functions of the Poor Law authority (see 1930), and of registering births, deaths and marriages to county and county borough councils; began a process of reducing the number of urban and rural district councils; introduced block grants (excluding the Treasury grants for education, police and housing) to councils; and, provided additional powers over roads, public health (see 1936), maternity and child welfare. The act had 115 clauses and 12 schedules. It incorporated recommendations of the Royal Commissions of 1909 (Poor Law) and 1928 (Local Government). Medical officers of health of the larger authorities were required to hold full-time appointments, although a few had, in addition, an honorary part-time appointment on the staff of the local medical school.

Local Government (Scotland) Act (19&20 Geo.V, c.25) made changes, equivalent to those above, to local government in Scotland.

Age of Marriage Act (19&20 Geo.V, c.36) raised the minimum age for marriage to 16 years. See 1949.

Report of the Joint Committee on Mental Deficiency (chairman, AH Wood, Board of Education) found mental deficiency to be more widespread than had been realised; recommended widening the powers and duties of local authorities; greater use of community

1929 Cont

1929 cont care; and the development of a coordinated mental health service in each area with a specialist mental health officer on the staff of each local health authority. See 1957.

Publication of the Report of the Departmental Committee on the Training and Employment of Midwives which had been appointed in 1928 to examine the continuing high maternal mortality rate and the difficulties in recruiting midwives. Its recommendations were embodied in the 1936 Act.

College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (later Royal) established.

National Smoke Abatement Society formed by the amalgamation of the London (1899) and Provincial (1909) Societies; became the National Society for Clean Air in 1958.

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine opened (see 1921), with WW Jameson (see 1920) as professor of public health, WWC Topley professor of bacteriology and immunology, M Greenwood professor of epidemiology, ME Delafield professor of chemistry as applied to hygiene, and A Balfour professor of tropical medicine and hygiene.

First edition of "The Principles of Bacteriology and Immunity", by WWC Topley (1886-1944) and GS (later Sir Graham) Wilson (1895-1987), published.

Financial crash on Wall Street, New York, in October led to a general industrial and trade depression.

1930 - 1931

1930 Poor Law Act (20&21 Geo.V, c.17) set out the administrative and related changes following the 1929 Local Government Act; reasserted the liability of near relations of the poor to relieve and maintain them; permitted the granting of outdoor relief; and restricted admission to the workhouses to the aged and infirm. This act, together with the act of 1929, made possible the unification of most public hospital services under the county and county borough councils. See 1948 (National Assistance Act).

Mental Treatment Act (20&21 Geo.V, c.23) implemented recommendations of the Royal Commission (1926); reorganised the Board of Control; made provisions for voluntary treatment; encouraged the establishment of psychiatric outpatient clinics and observation wards; and replaced the terms "asylum" and "lunatic" with "mental hospital" and "patient or person of unsound mind". See 1957.

Housing Act (20&21 Geo.V, c.39) (Greenwood's Act) and Housing (Scotland) Act (c.40) made further provisions for slum clearance by local authorities. Implementation was delayed by the financial crisis of 1931. See 1931.

Road Traffic Act (20&21 Geo.V, c.43) defined driving offences and set out the law regarding accidents, insurance, use of the highway, erection of traffic signs, public service vehicles and the introduction of speed limits. See 1933 and 1934.

Poor Prisoners Defence Act (20&21 Geo.V, c.32) followed the report on legal aid (1926) and provided a comprehensive legal aid system for summary trial, preliminary inquiry and trial on commitment. See 1945.

Coal Mines Act (20&21 Geo.V, c.34) set up a commission to plan the reorganisation of the industry. See 1938.

Unemployment Insurance Act (20&21 Geo.V, c.16) removed some restrictions on claiming benefit. See 1931.

British Medical Association issued a report entitled "Proposals for a General Medical Service for the Nation" (Brit. Med. J. Supplement, i, 151-182) recommending the extension of the national health insurance scheme to dependants of insured people and to all others of like economic status; the provision of specialist services through general practitioners; and regional planning of hospitals. See 1938.

Five birth control societies merged to form the Birth Control Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury cautiously approved the use of birth control methods. See 1954.

Ministry of Health Memorandum (153 MCW) empowered local authorities to provide birth control advice to limited categories of women when necessary for medical reasons.

Lubeck immunisation disaster - 72 infants died and 135 developed tuberculosis after 251 infants had been given an alleged BCG vaccine.

Fluoride in water was shown to prevent dental caries. See 1965.

Two and a half million people were unemployed. See 1932.

1931 Census (26th April) counted the population of England and Wales as 40 million, with 24 per cent aged under 15 years and 7 per cent aged 65 years or over.

Statute of Westminster formally recognised the independence of the dominions.

Housing (Rural Authorities) Act (21&22 Geo.V, c.39) extended the 1926 act by offering assistance to rural authorities to build cheap cottages for rural workers in their areas. See 1933.

Committee on National Expenditure (chairman, Sir George May, later Lord, 1871-1946, financial expert) recommended, Cmd. 3920, cuts in public service salaries, reduction in public works programmes and a 20 per cent reduction in unemployment benefits. See 1934.

Fourth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases introduced. See 1940.

1931 Cont - 1933

1931 cont National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux founded.

London Voluntary Hospitals Committee formed. It was reconstituted in 1935 to cooperate with the London County Council in planning hospitals in London.

The electron microscope, invented by M Knott and E Ruska, enabled viruses to be seen.

William Goodpasture devised a technique for cultivating viruses (see 1897).

1932 Unemployment reached a peak figure of 2,745,000, dropping to 1,755,000 in 1936 and to 1,514,000 in 1939. The unemployment was aggravated by falling emigration and rising immigration. See 1934.

Children and Young Persons Act (22&23 Geo.V, c.46) amended and consolidated previous acts dealing with the protection and welfare of children and young persons and the treatment of young offenders. A similar act (c.47) was passed for Scotland. See 1933.

Town and Country Planning Act (22&23 Geo.V, c.48) attempted a fresh start with planning legislation. It set out procedures for submitting and approving planning schemes; for the preservation of certain buildings; compensation; and for the compulsory purchase of land. Equivalent provisions were made for Scotland (c.49). See 1935.

The Report of the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity recommended substantial improvements in antenatal and postnatal care; in the training of medical staff; and in the organisation of the midwifery services. The Committee had organised a study of maternal mortality which became the forerunner of the series of confidential enquiries into maternal deaths. See 1937.

The Report of the Lancet Commission on Nursing (chairman, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres) described the evolution of British nursing and its present troubles. "The most noticeable of the anomalies, and one which really includes all the rest, is the contrast between the degree of responsibility assigned to the probationer in the wards and the degree of confidence reposed in her in the Nurses' Home", the report commented. It recommended substantial increases in pay for trained nurses; review of the hours of work of probationary nurses, who should be given good training and have reasonable freedom and privacy; and all nurses should be relieved of domestic duties not directly concerned with patient care (Lancet, 1: 415-6; 473-5; 532-4; and 585-8). See 1939.

The Scottish Association of Occupational Therapists founded; the English Association was founded in 1936. See 1951.

John Cockcroft (later Sir, 1897-1967, physicist at Cambridge) and Ernest Walton split the atom for the first time (see 1919).

"Medicine and the State" by Sir Arthur Newsholme (1857-1943, chief medical officer to the Local Government Board 1909-19) published. In the introduction he stated "The increasing accuracy and complexity of medical science is a chief cause of the modern problems of medical care with which this volume is concerned". Among his aphorisms were "Average humanity has not yet learned to use community privileges with due regard to communal economy in the absence of a personal motive for carefulness"; and "The axiom that the object of a community service is to do away with group competition and bring in its place cooperation and teamwork is especially applicable to all public health and medical work; and the spirit of this axiom is infringed by the existence of separate, sometimes competing, occasionally conflicting, services under local and central control".

1933 Local Government Act (23&24 Geo.V, c.51) consolidated the measures concerned with the powers, duties, and boundaries of local authorities, including the conditions of appointments

1933 Cont - 1934

1933 cont of medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors. See 1959.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act (23&24 Geo.V, c.15) and for Scotland (c.16) removed the power of the Minister of Health to grant subsidies under the acts of 1923 and 1924; emphasised that the Government's policy was to concentrate public effort and money on the clearance and improvement of slum conditions; and that private enterprise would be mainly relied on to provide ordinary working-class houses. See 1935.

Children and Young Persons' Act (23&24 Geo.V, c.12) consolidated and extended legislation (see 1932) concerning employment of children; cruelty to children; exposure to moral and physical danger; juvenile courts; and remand homes and approved schools. See 1938 and 1960.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act (23&24 Geo.V, c.25) dealt with the registration of pharmacists; established a Poisons Board; and made provisions about the sale of poisons. See 1941.

Report of the Consultative Council on Medical and Allied Subjects of the Scottish Department of Health recommended coordination of hospital services.

London County Council introduced a scheme to affiliate their major hospitals to teaching hospitals in London.

The British Medical Association issued a report on nutrition.

The General Medical Council, recognising the changes in the duties of medical officers of health following the act of 1929, revised its "Rules" concerning examinations for diplomas in public health. The study of physiology and biochemistry in relation to hygiene, and of mental hygiene, mental health services and of hospitals were added to the syllabus. See 1945.

The first edition of "The Sanitary Inspectors Handbook", by HH Clay, was published. Influenza virus isolated for the first time.

Thirty miles per hour speed limit introduced in built-up areas. See 1934.

1934 Unemployment Act (24&25 Geo.V, c.29) improved and tightened up the national insurance scheme, and transferred responsibility for dealing with transitional payments and payments to those outside the scheme to the Unemployment Assistance Board - a new body independent of the Ministry of Labour and of local government. Eligibility for relief was widened but means testing on a family basis was continued, although with some alleviations. The public assistance committees of the local authorities (see 1930) continued to handle local destitution, mainly the sick and aged poor. The scales of benefits paid by the UAB were uniform. This act followed the report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance (1932, Cmd.4185). See 1946.

Road Traffic Act (24&25 Geo.V, c.50) amended the 1930 act; introduced driving tests, pedestrian crossings, and regulations regarding pedal cycles; and led to the production of the Highway Code. See 1967.

Milk Act (24&25 Geo.V, c.51) introduced central government subsidies for producing tuberculin tested milk. See 1949.

Shops Act (24&25 Geo.V, c.42) regulated the employment of persons under the age of 18 years, and arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers. See 1950.

Cheap or free milk introduced on a national basis for all children at school. See 1939.

Industrial Nursing Certificate offered for the first time by the College of Nursing and Bedford College (London University). Later it became more widely available and in 1952 its name was changed to Occupational Health Nursing Certificate.

1934 Cont - 1936

1934 cont The Report of the Departmental Committee on Qualifications for Recruitment and Promotion of Local Government Officers (chairman, Sir Henry Hadow, see 1926) suggested that the clerk should be the chief administrative officer, coordinate the work of departments and exercise general supervision over all of the council's work without interfering with the heads of departments in strictly specialist and technical matters. See 1967 and 1972.

The first academic department of occupational health created in Birmingham University.

1935 Housing Act (25&26 Geo.V, c.40) defined "overcrowding" and made it an offence; and placed an obligation on local authorities to rehouse persons from clearance areas and unfit houses scheduled for demolition. Similar provisions made for Scotland (c.41). See 1936.

Restriction of Ribbon Development Act (25&26 Geo.V, c.47) restricted development along the frontages of major roads. See 1940.

Report of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Department of Health for Scotland on Maternal Morbidity and Mortality, by Charlotte Douglas and PL McKinley, advocated the establishment of a comprehensive maternity service in Scotland. See 1937.

The British Postgraduate Medical School opened at Hammersmith Hospital, London.

The Peckham Health Centre was opened, co-directed by GS Williamson (1883-1953) and IH Pearse (1889-1978) to promote and study health. The work of the Centre was interrupted by the Second World War. The Centre closed in 1951.

G Domagk (1895-1964, German biochemist) introduced prontosil which in 1936 was used in the treatment of puerperal fever; led to the development of the sulphonamides.

The British Medical Association's Committee on Fractures reported that the duration of temporary incapacity following a fracture was more than three times as great on average among patients not treated in special clinics compared to those treated in such clinics; and permanent incapacity occurred in 37 per cent of patients not treated in special clinics and only in 1 per cent of those treated in the special clinics. See 1939.

Sir Arthur MacNalty (1880-1969) succeeded Sir George Newman (1907) as chief medical officer at the Ministry of Health.

The Association of Industrial Medical Officers (later the Society of Occupational Medicine) founded with NH Mummery as its first president. See 1956 and 1967.

1936 Public Health Act (26 Geo.V & 1 Edw.VIII, c.49) consolidated the law relating to sanitation; drainage; nuisances; offensive trades; common lodging houses; water supplies; control of infectious diseases including tuberculosis; maternity and child welfare; child protection; registration of nursing homes (see 1938); and the provision of hospitals. See 1946 and 1961.

Public Health (London) Act (26 Geo.V & 1 Edw.VIII, c.50) consolidated the law relating to public health in the metropolis.

Housing Act (26 Geo.V & 1 Edw.VIII, c.51) consolidated the law relating to housing and slum clearance; obliged housing authorities to inspect their districts and to order unfit houses to be repaired, closed or demolished; and provided powers for the authorities to declare clearance areas and redevelopment areas and to compulsorily purchase unfit property. See 1938.

National Health Insurance Act (26Geo.V & 1Edw.VIII, c.32) amended and consolidated the law relating to insured persons, their contributions, benefits, the approved societies, insurance committees, and central finance and administration. From 1937 the

National Health Insurance Scheme provided for postgraduate courses at medical schools for insurance medical

1936 Cont - 1937

1936 cont practitioners with all their expenses, including fees for locums, paid for out of national funds. See 1946.

Education Act (26 Geo.V & 1 Edw.VIII, c.41) and in Scotland (c.42) raised the school leaving age to 15 years (not enforced until 1947). See 1938 and 1939.

Midwives Act (26 Geo.V & 1 Edw.VIII, c.40) required all county and county borough councils to ensure that a satisfactory domiciliary midwifery service was available in their areas; and authorised the authorities to provide medical treatment if necessary. See 1937 and 1950.

Department of Health for Scotland's Committee on Scottish Health Services, Cmd. 5204, (chairman, EP Cathcart, 1877-1954, physiologist at Glasgow University) called for a national health policy to promote the health of the people by coordinating all departments and agencies which influence health; advocated major efforts in health education, improvements in diet, and revision of public health legislation; drew attention to the significance of an ageing population for health service planning; saw the family doctor as the key figure in medical care services and urged the extension of the coverage of the National Health Insurance scheme; recommended the coordination of the general practitioner services with the services of local health authorities, and the cooperation of hospital and specialist services with the establishment of regional hospital services committees. See 1943.

The British Medical Association published a report on physical education.

The Abortion Law Reform Association formed to change the law so as to allow doctors to perform safe abortions. See 1938.

Wellcome Foundation and Trust formed (1924).

"Poverty and Public Health", by GCM M'Gonigle and J Kirby, published. The authors, working in Stockton-on-Tees, related family budgets to nutrition and showed that poverty inevitably led to malnutrition. They demonstrated that families on a new housing estate had additional unavoidable expenses following their rehousing which increased their poverty and the malnutrition of their children. See 1938 (Titmuss).

"Food, Health and Income" by J Boyd Orr (later Sir John) reported the results of surveys which showed that about half of the population in Britain were not getting enough suitable food for full growth and health.

1937 Air Raid Precautions Act (1&2 Geo.V, c.6), passed in December, compelled local authorities to draw up plans for the safety of civilians in the event of air attacks. See 1939.

Factories Act (1 Edw.VIII & 1 Geo.VI, c.67) consolidated and extended previous legislation; limited the hours of work of young persons under the age of 16 to 44 per week, and of those aged 16 to 18 and all women to 48; and introduced new regulations regarding lighting, heating and cleaning. See 1940.

Maternity Services (Scotland) Act (1 Edw.VIII & 1 Geo.VI, c.30) entitled every expectant mother to have the services of a midwife and a doctor, and, if the need arose, of a consultant obstetrician. Fees were to be charged to patients according to means, with the poorest receiving the services free of charge. See 1946.

Physical Training and Recreational Act (1 Edw.VIII & 1 Geo.VI, c.46) provided for the development of facilities for, and the encouragement of, physical training and recreation, and facilitated the establishment of centres for social activities.

Agriculture Act (1 Edw.VIII & 1 Geo.VI, c.70), in Part IV, dealt with diseases of animals, veterinary inspections, and the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and other diseases. See 1950.

Matrimonial Causes Act (1 Edw.VIII & 1 Geo.VI, c.57) extended the grounds for divorce to include desertion, cruelty, and supervening incurable insanity. See 1965.

1937 Cont - 1938

1937 cont Ministry of Health published its first report of the confidential enquiries into maternal mortality, Cmd.5422 for England and Cmd.5423 for Wales. See 1952.

The Report of the Voluntary Hospitals Commission (chairman, Lord Sankey, 1866-1948, previously the Lord Chancellor) of the British Hospitals Association recommended the formation of hospital regions and voluntary hospitals regional councils to correlate hospital provision to meet needs in each region, together with a voluntary hospitals central council to coordinate the work of the regional councils. See 1938.

The Report of the Political and Economic Planning (PEP) on the British health services dealt critically and constructively with every part of the health services. It emphasised the vital role in the maintenance of health of nutrition, housing, economic and social security, and recreation, stating - "Perhaps the most fundamental defect in the existing system is that it is overwhelmingly pre-occupied with manifest and advanced diseases or disabilities and is more interested in enabling the sufferers to go on functioning in society somehow than in studying the nature of health and the means of producing and maintaining it". The report recommended that medical and allied services should be separated from social insurance and public assistance and be supported from general public funds, administered through regional authorities. It urged that there should be more research on the causes of ill health and means of prevention. (The report gave a detailed account of the health services at that time.) See 1938.

The West London Hospital Medical School (see 1893), founded especially for women medical students, was recognised by London University for the clinical training of students, but was not a school of the University. See 1958.

Influenza virus vaccines produced.

Typhoid outbreak in Croydon involved 341 cases.

Planning for a national blood transfusion service began.

Royal Institute of Public Health (see 1897) and the Institute of Hygiene (see 1903) amalgamated to become the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. See 1997.

"Principles of Medical Statistics", by A Bradford Hill (1897-1991) published by The Lancet. The book introduced many doctors to the discipline of logic and the need to verify observations and impressions.

1938 Eire (Confirmation of Agreements) Act (1&2 Geo.VI, c.25) confirmed that the provisions of the 1922 act relating to the Irish Free State should be construed as referring to Eire.

Population Statistics Act (1&2 Geo.VI, c.12) gave the Registrar General powers to collect additional information, on a confidential basis, when births and deaths were registered. See 1960.

Registration of Stillbirths (Scotland) Act (1&2 Geo.VI, c.55) brought Scotland in line with England and Wales (see 1926). See 1992.

Food and Drugs Act (1&2 Geo.VI, c.56) consolidated legislation dealing with the inspection and sampling of food and drugs. See 1955.

Children and Young Persons Act (1&2 Geo.VI, c.40) enlarged the powers of the juvenile courts. See 1946.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act (1&2 Geo.VI, c.26) removed rent control except for houses worth £35 or less in London and £20 or less elsewhere. See

1944.

Blind Persons Act (1&2 Geo.VI, c.11) made it a duty of local authorities to promote the welfare of blind people. See 1948.

Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act (1&2 Geo.VI, c.73) empowered Scottish local authorities to set standards of qualifications for those superintending nursing homes and for

1938 Cont - 1939

1938 cont those in professional attendance in maternity and nursing homes. See 1963.

Holidays with Pay Act (1&2 Geo.VI, c.70) enabled wage regulating authorities to provide for holidays and holiday pay for workers whose wages they regulated.

Coal Act (1&2 Geo.VI, c.52) continued the cartelization of the industry (see 1930); gave power to the commissioners to compel collieries to amalgamate; and nationalised the coal royalties. See 1947.

Report of the Committee on Secondary Education (chairman, Sir Will Spens, 1882-1962) advocated free secondary education and raising the school leaving age to 16 years; the expansion of technical high schools; and the continuance of grammar and modern schools. See 1944.

International Sanitary Convention held in Paris.

The British Medical Association published a revised version of its 1930 report under the title "Proposals for a General Medical Service for the Nation", and "A Statement on Hospital Policy" which recommended a regional structure for hospital planning and administration. See 1942.

Chemotherapy replaced serum therapy in the treatment of pneumonia and meningitis.

Aleck Bourne was acquitted after performing an abortion on a 14 year-old victim of rape. The case established "case law" allowing abortions intended to protect a patient's health. See 1941.

Queen Elizabeth Hospital and Medical School, University of Birmingham, opened.

National Marriage Guidance Council (later Relate) founded.

"Poverty and Population: A Factual Study of Contemporary Social Waste" by RM Titmuss (1907-73, later professor of social administration at the London School of Economics) published. Titmuss had studied disease and mortality figures in the regions of England and Wales and calculated the excess of disease and death in the poorer regions. See 1980 ("Black Report").

1939 Outbreak of World War II on 3rd September.

Civil Defence Act (2&3 Geo.VI, c.31) was passed in July setting out extensive regulations about air-raid shelters, utilities, black-out of buildings, evacuation of children and pregnant women, and the treatment of casualties and control of diseases.

Emergency Powers (Defence) Act (2&3 Geo.VI, c.62) empowered the Government to make such regulations as appeared necessary to secure public safety; the defence of the realm; maintenance of public order; the efficient prosecution of the war; and the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community.

National Registration Act (2&3 Geo.VI, c.91) required every civilian in Great Britain to register and be given an "Identity Card" bearing his or her personal registration number, name, address and date of birth. The register was maintained by the General Register Office.

National Service (Armed Forces) Act (2&3 Geo.VI, c.81) made all men between the ages of 18 and 41 years liable for conscription.

London Government Act (2&3 Geo.VI, c.40) revised the constitution and powers of

the London County Council; and the duties of the officers of the county and metropolitan borough councils. See 1960.

Education (Emergency) (Scotland) Act (2&3 Geo.VI, c.112) suspended the raising of the school leaving age. See 1944.

Cancer Act (2&3 Geo.VI, c.13) made it a duty of local authorities to make arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

1939 Cont

1939 cont Emergency Hospital Service (later the Emergency Medical Service), which had been planned from 1938, was mobilised.

Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service set up under the administration of the Medical Research Council. In 1941 GS (later Sir Graham) Wilson (see 1929) was appointed director. See 1960.

Ministry of Food set up. See 1940.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Nursing Services (chairman, the Earl of Athlone, 1874-1957) in an interim report (there was no final report) recommended that pay should be raised and dealt with on a national basis; there should be grants from national funds to recognised training hospitals; the hours of work of nurses should be reduced; improvement in living and working conditions; and that the grade of "assistant nurse" should be recognised and a roll of assistant nurses established. In short the Committee considered that nurses were overworked, undervalued and underpaid. See 1942 and 1943.

The Final Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Rehabilitation of Persons Injured by Accidents (chairman, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, 1868-1950, civil servant) advocated the development of rehabilitation services. An interim report in 1937 had recommended the setting up of fracture clinics. See 1943.

All infants and nursing mothers to be provided with fresh milk, either free or at not more than 2d per pint. See 1946.

The Birth Control Council became the Family Planning Association.

Faculty of Radiology of the Royal College of Physicians of London formed from the British Association of Radiologists (founded in 1934) and the Society of Radiotherapists (founded in 1935). The Faculty became the Royal College of Radiologists in 1975.

HW Florey (later Lord, 1898-1968, professor of pathology, Oxford) and ER Chain (later Sir, 1906-1979) prepared a stable form of penicillin. Clinical trials began in 1942.

PH Muller (1899-1965) discovered the insecticide DDT.

"Epidemiology in Country Practice", by WN Pickles (1885-1969, general practitioner in Aysgarth, Yorkshire, later the first president of the (Royal) College of General Practitioners), published.

1940 - 1941

1940 Food rationing (bacon, butter and cheese) introduced in January, followed by meat rationing two months later. See 1954.

Report of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of the Industrial Population, Cmd.6153, (chairman, Sir Montague Barlow) argued for new industrial development, dispersal of industry and the redevelopment of congested areas. The Report was influential in the development of new towns. See 1942.

The Factory Inspectorate was transferred from the Home Office to the Ministry of Labour. See 1948.

Factories (Medical and Welfare Services) Order, No.1325, required companies involved in war work to provide health and welfare facilities by the employment, whole or part-time, of medical practitioners, nurses and supervisory staff.

Fifth revision of the International Classification of Diseases introduced. See 1950.

Nation-wide campaign by the Ministry of Health to get children immunised against diphtheria.

Measles and pertussis became notifiable.

K Landsteiner (1868-1943) and AS Weiner discovered the rhesus factor in the blood.

Mass miniature radiography of the chest first used in screening tuberculosis by P D'Arcy Hart at University College Hospital, London.

WW Jameson (later Sir, see 1929) succeeded Sir Arthur McNalty as chief medical officer of England and Wales.

Age Concern, England, founded.

Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust founded.

1941 Owing to the war there was no census in 1941, but the population had been registered in 1939. During 1941 social surveys were carried out by a group that later became the Social Survey Division of the Central Office of Information.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act (4&5 Geo.VI, c.42) amended and strengthened the 1933 act; prohibited advertisements for remedies for the relief or cure of nephritis, cataract, diabetes, epilepsy, glaucoma, paralysis or tuberculosis, and of substances to procure abortion (see 1967); and required the composition and active ingredients of all medicines on sale without a prescription to be stated on the container.

The Minister of Health announced the Government's intention to ensure the provision of a comprehensive hospital service organised on a regional basis and embracing the local authority and voluntary hospitals. The financing of the hospitals would be by the local authorities who would receive supporting Treasury grants together with reasonable payments by patients towards the costs of their treatment either directly, through contributory schemes, or otherwise. See 1942 and 1944.

The Ministry of Health started a survey of all hospitals, except mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions in England and Wales.

A Nursing and Midwives Division was set up at the Ministry of Health with Katherine Watt (later Dame) as the chief nursing officer.

The British Medical Association issued a report on "Industrial Health in Factories" stating: "There should be in every factory, large or small, arrangements for the medical supervision of the workers. Such supervision implies the care of the individual worker in his industrial environment; the prevention of physical and mental illness; the initial treatment of sickness or illness; and a medical liaison between the factory and outside medical services".

1941 Cont - 1942

1941 cont NMCA Gregg (1892-1966) drew attention to congenital defects in children born to mothers who had had rubella during the pregnancy.

"Poverty and Progress", by BS Rowntree, the report of the second York survey (see 1901) published.

Introduction of purchase tax.

1942 "Social Insurance and Allied Services", Cmd.6404, (the "Beveridge Report") by Sir William Beveridge (1879-1963, later Lord, economist, civil servant, and one time director of the London School of Economics) laid the foundations of the post-war welfare state.

"Organisation of social insurance should be treated as one part of a comprehensive policy of social progress. Social insurance fully developed may provide income security; it is an attack upon Want. But Want is only one of five giants on the road of reconstruction and in some ways the easiest to attack. The others are Disease, Ignorance, Squalor and Idleness. ... Social security must be achieved by cooperation between the State and the individual. The State should offer security for service and contribution. ... The plan proposed here involves three particular assumptions ... of children's allowances, of comprehensive health and rehabilitation services, and of maintenance of employment". Beveridge advocated a flat rate of subsistence benefit, flat rate contributions, comprehensiveness, and unification of administrative responsibility. See 1945, 1946 and 1948.

The reports "Land Utilisation in Rural Areas", Cmd.6378, (chairman, Sir Leslie Scott) and "Compensation and Betterment", Cmd.6386, (chairman Mr Justice Uthwatt), were concerned with future rural and town planning. See 1943.

The Medical Planning Commission, a body of 73 members nominated by 11 organisations including the Royal Colleges and the British Medical Association set up in 1940, issued an interim report (Br. Med. J., 1,743-753) suggesting that national health insurance should be extended to cover 90 per cent of the population; that general practitioners should continue to be paid by capitation fees, but there should be a basic salary and fees for additional work (a minority advocated a salaried service); and that they should practise in groups combining preventive and curative care and supported by nurses, midwives and health visitors. The report favoured the organisation of all hospital, medical and allied services on a regional basis either through a special committee (containing some non-elected members and representatives of the medical profession) of new local authorities serving populations of not less than 500,000 resulting from reform of local government or through new regional health councils consisting of representatives of local authorities within the region and containing representatives of the voluntary hospitals and of the medical profession. Grants should be paid to the voluntary hospitals from Exchequer funds without change of ownership of the hospitals. Consultant appointments should be full-time or part-time and be salaried, not least to promote a more even distribution over the country. The central authority should be concerned "solely" with the civilian health services; it might be a "government department in the usual sense or it might be a corporate body formed under government auspices and responsible through a minister to Parliament". No detailed suggestions were made about the future of the traditional public health services and the duties of the medical officers of health. No final report was produced. See 1944.

The Lancet published a report from its Medical Planning Research (Lancet, 2, 599-622), a group of doctors aged under 45 years. The report was intended to present alternative ideas to those of the Medical Planning Commission (see above). The Lancet report urged that the central authority should be a corporate body (National Health Corporation) and not a

department of state, and recommended that all medical, health and allied services should be administered through regional offices of the corporation. It recommended that general practitioners should

1942 Cont - 1943

1942 cont work from health centres and be paid a basic salary plus capitation fees and fees for special clinics. The report contained a section on the future of the medical officers of health, whom it renamed social physicians, to be employed by the corporation. See 1944.

The Nursing Reconstruction Committee (chairman, Lord Horder, 1871-1955, physician) of the Royal College of Nursing reported on the role and employment of assistant nurses. See 1943.

Institute of Hospital Administrators (later the Institute of Health Services Management) formed from the amalgamation of the Institute of Clerks and Stewards of Mental Hospitals and the Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers.

Muscle relaxants introduced into anaesthesia.

1943 Ministry of Town and Country Planning established. Functions were passed to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning in 1951.

Nurses Act (6&7 Geo.VI, c.17) and Nurses (Scotland Act (c.33) gave official recognition to the grade of assistant or enrolled nurse, for whom two years training was required, which was to include not less than one year spent in nursing the chronic sick; and introduced regulation of nurses agencies. See 1947.

The Medical Planning Committee of the Society of Medical Officers of Health recommended the creation of a new ministry of health which brought together the health functions of all ministries; the reform of local government to establish elected authorities for areas of sufficient size to administer all health services (hospital, consultant, general practitioner, nursing, laboratory, preventive and environmental) and all other services of local government; and the establishment of health centres by the new local authorities at which general practitioners would work in groups on a whole-time salaried basis and participate in maternity and child welfare and school medical work (Public Health, 56, 42-45). See 1944.

The Committee on Post-War Hospital Problems in Scotland, Cmd.6472, (chairman, Sir Hector Hetherington, 1888-1965, principal Glasgow University) envisaged the continuation of the dual system of voluntary and local authority hospitals; and recommended the establishment of five regional councils, composed of equal numbers of representatives from the voluntary hospitals and local authorities, to assess hospital needs and to plan the hospital services for their region. See 1944.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons, Cmd.6415, (chairman, G Tomlinson, 1890-1952, politician) defined rehabilitation as "a continuous process, partly in its medical sphere and partly in the social or industrial sphere"; and considered that rehabilitation services should be available to all disabled persons whatever the cause or nature of the disablement. The report recommended the registration of disabled people; a quota scheme requiring a proportion of employees of larger firms to be registered disabled people; and the provision of sheltered employment. See 1944.

Nurses Salary Committee (chairman Lord Rushcliffe, 1872-1949, politician) recommended, Cmd.6424, scales of salaries for all nurses (e.g. ward sisters should be paid £130 per year rising to £180) and for student nurses (£40 per year rising to £50); the introduction of a 96-hour fortnight; and living out allowances for nurses except for the student nurses, matron and assistant matron. Similar recommendations were made for midwives by another committee also chaired by Lord Rushcliffe.

The Horder Committee (see 1942) reported on the education, training and recruitment of nurses, recommending that there should be a reduction in the number of training schools and that small hospitals without the facilities for complete training should have a well-

defined role in

1943 Cont - 1944

1943 cont group schemes; that periodically the schools should be independently inspected; and that responsibility for each training school should be taken out of the hands of the matron and given to a separate director or principal. The last of these recommendations was not acceptable to the majority of the profession. See 1949.

The Committee on the Curriculum and Examinations in Secondary Schools (chairman, Sir Cyril Norwood, 1875-1956, educationalist, headmaster of Harrow School) endorsed a tripartite system of grammar, technical and secondary modern schools, and the transfer from primary schools to secondary schools at the age of 11 years. See 1944.

A White Paper "Educational Reconstruction", Cmd.6458, proposed the provision of nursery schools; the immediate raising of school leaving age to 15 and later to 16; free secondary education for all; and the introduction of compulsory part-time education up to the age of 18 for those already at work. See 1944.

The Sub-Committee of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Department of Health for Scotland on Infant Mortality in Scotland (chairman, Sir John Boyd Orr) found that infant mortality in Scotland was forty per cent worse than in England and analysed possible causes.

The Scottish Council for Health Education formed. See 1964.

The Medical Research Council established a Department for Research in Industrial Medicine at the London Hospital under the directorship of D Hunter (1898-1978, physician).

The Committee on Social and Preventive Medicine of the Royal College of Physicians of London recommended that every medical school should establish a department of social and preventive medicine headed by a professor who should be medically qualified, have had some clinical experience and research training, and be familiar with public health activities. See 1953.

JA Ryle (1889-1950, regius professor of medicine at Cambridge, formerly physician at Guy's Hospital and author of "The Natural History of Disease", 1936) appointed professor of social medicine at Oxford University. See 1948.

Marjory Warren set out in the British Medical Journal (2, 822-823) the need for special geriatric units in general hospitals and for the development of a specialty of geriatric medicine.

The use of mass radiography for detecting people with pulmonary tuberculosis began in Lancashire.

Maintenance allowance for some tuberculous patients introduced.

Age Concern, Scotland, founded.

Nuffield Foundation founded.

First electronic computer built for use in breaking enemy codes.

1944 Education Act (7&8 Geo.VI, c.31), (Butler's Act) followed many of the recommendations of the Norwood Committee and the White Paper (see 1943); elementary schools to be replaced by infant and junior schools for primary education; secondary education to be provided free for all children in grammar, technical or secondary modern schools, selection for which was to be by an examination taken at age 11 (the "eleven-plus exam."); school leaving age to be raised to 15 years (implemented in 1947) and later to 16 (implemented in 1973); and free school milk, subsidised meals and free medical and dental inspections to be provided for all children in state schools. The act made it a duty of local education authorities to ascertain all handicapped children in their area, and enabled the

authorities to provide special education for those aged 2 to 5 years, and a duty to do so for those aged between 5 and 16 years. See 1945 and 1946.

Town and Country Planning Act (7&8 Geo.VI, c.47) provided powers for the compulsory acquisition of land and tighter control of planning. See 1947.

1944 Cont 1

1944 cont Disabled Persons Employment Act (7&8 Geo.VI, c.10) implemented many of the proposals of the Tomlinson Committee (see 1943). See 1958.

Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act (7&8 Geo.VI, c.26) provided for government grants; extended the duties of local authorities to supply water; and introduced measures to provide the rural areas of Scotland with adequate and wholesome water supplies. See 1946.

"A National Health Service", Cmd.6502, a White Paper published by the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland, proposed the creation of new joint authorities charged with preparing area plans for all hospital and specialist services, the new joint authorities usually to be combinations of county and county borough councils; and that the new authorities should be responsible for the hospital and consultant services which should be provided by contractual arrangements with the voluntary hospitals or directly by the new authorities. The Paper suggested that general practice should come under a new Central Medical Board, with the general practitioners paid by capitation fees if practising from their own premises or by salary if in group practises in health centres. The existing county and county borough councils, while combining for the duties of the joint authorities, would remain separately responsible for the local clinic, domiciliary and school medical services. The paper rejected the idea of combining all services relating to health. The services, covering the whole range of medical provision for the individual, would be free to all in the sense that no payment would be made at the time for the service used. The cost of the National Health Service would be met through the Social Insurance Scheme, and by contributions from central and local public money. See 1946.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Medical Schools of the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland (chairman, Sir William Goodenough, 1899-1951, banker and chairman of the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust) recommended a comprehensive reform of medical education and research; that every medical school should be an integral part of a university; the staff of every medical school should include whole-time professors of the main clinical specialties; all London medical schools should take women students; the teaching of social and preventive medicine, psychiatry and child health should be substantially improved and expanded; a compulsory pre-registration year of house appointments should be introduced before registration with the General Medical Council; postgraduate study should be a regular feature of general practice; research facilities should be expanded, and encouraged and supported in non-teaching hospitals; and diplomas in public health should be awarded solely by universities providing the courses of instruction. See 1968.

Inter-Departmental Committee on Dentistry, Cmd.6565, (chairman, Lord Teviot), issued an interim report drawing attention to the poor dental condition of the population, and the shortage of dentists and of training places. See 1946.

The Ministry of Health initiated a scheme for the registration of cancer patients by the local authorities who were operating treatment schemes under the 1939 Act.

The Survey of Sickness to study the occurrence and prevalence of sickness in the population began; ceased in 1952. See 1949.

The Design of Dwellings Sub-Committee (chairman, the Earl of Dudley) of the Central Housing Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health recommended improved standards for post-war housing, including a higher level of services and equipment, particularly in the kitchen. See 1949.

The Committee of Inquiry into the Association of the Public Schools and the General Education System (chairman, Lord Fleming, 1877-1944, Scottish judge) recommended that

25 per cent of public school places should be made available to children selected and paid for by

1944 Cont 2 - 1946

1944 cont the local education authorities. This recommendation was not taken up.

The Ministry of National Insurance set up. See 1966.

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) set up; ceased in 1947.

DDT (see 1939) used in Naples for the first time to control an epidemic of typhus.

SA Waksman (1888-1973) discovered streptomycin for the treatment of tuberculosis.

See 1946.

The Royal Veterinary College became a school of London University.

The British Journal of Industrial Medicine began publication; title changed in 1994 to Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine.

1945 End of the war in Europe, 5th May and in Japan, 15th August.

On 6th August an atomic bomb was exploded over Hiroshima, and another over Nagasaki on 9th August.

Family Allowances Act (8&9 Geo.VI, c.41) provided an allowance for second and subsequent children to be paid to the mother.

Water Act (8&9 Geo.VI, c.42) made far-reaching changes in the law regarding water supplies; created joint water boards to take over responsibility from local authorities and to be responsible for the conservation, protection and use of water supplies. See 1946.

Distribution of Industry Act (8&9 Geo.VI, c.36) made general provisions regarding the distribution of industry.

Nurses Act (8&9 Geo.VI, c.6) excluded county councils and district nursing associations from the "agency" clauses of the 1943 act. See 1947.

The Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations renamed the school medical service as the school health service, and set out new regulations about medical examinations of schoolchildren. See 1959.

Local Government Boundary Commission for England and Wales (chairman, Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, later Lord Silsoe) was appointed to consider the boundaries of local government in order to secure "individually and collectively effective and convenient units of local government administration". See 1947.

Committee on Legal Aid and Legal Advice, Cmd.6641, (chairman, Lord Rushcliffe, see 1943) reported. See 1949.

Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations set up to raise the levels of nutrition and living standards among the member nations.

General Medical Council revised its "Rules" for courses in preparation for a Diploma in Public Health or the equivalent; introduced a preliminary Certificate examination to be taken after a three months course; and required a dissertation and a day-book to be submitted as part of the final DPH examination. See 1955.

The British Postgraduate Medical Federation became a school of London University.

1946 National Health Service Act (9&10 Geo.VI, c.81) established a comprehensive health service to "secure improvement in the physical and mental health of the people of England and Wales and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness" by providing services free of charge, except where the act expressly provided for charges. The act provided for the transfer of all hospitals (with very few exceptions) to the Minister, and the creation of

regional hospital boards, boards of governors for the teaching hospitals and hospital management committees for the local administration of the regional boards' hospitals; salaried consultants' services; creation

1946 Cont 1

1946 cont of executive councils for the administration of the general practitioner services paid by capitation fees, general dental services paid for by payments for items of service, and the pharmaceutical and supplementary ophthalmic services; county and county borough councils to be local health authorities with responsibility for health centres, maternity and child welfare services, home nursing, health visiting, immunisation, prevention and after-care, and of ambulance services. Compulsory vaccination and registration (see 1867) was abolished. The Public Health Laboratory Service to continue under the Medical Research Council; the functions of the Board of Control to transfer to the Minister of Health; and industrial medicine to remain with the Ministry of Labour. The National Health Service Bill, Cmd.6761, had been introduced in March, the act was passed in November, and the NHS began on 1st July 1948.

National Insurance Act (9&10 Geo.VI, c.67) established the welfare state on lines set out in the Beveridge report (1942) with compulsory contributions to cover unemployment (except for the self-employed), sickness, maternity, widows and old age benefits, and funeral grants. See 1959.

National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (9&10 Geo.VI, c.62) provided for benefits for injuries sustained at work and for industrial diseases, and during absences from work due to these causes at rates higher than benefits payable for absence due to other illness. See 1965.

New Towns Act (9&10 Geo.VI, c.68) set out the procedures for the building of new towns where people could live, work and spend their leisure in pleasant surroundings. See 1965.

Police Act (9&10 Geo.VI, c.46) reduced the number of police forces from over 200 to 50 by abolishing non-county boroughs as separate police areas, and amalgamating county and county borough forces. See 1984.

Education (Scotland) Act (9&10 Geo.VI, c.72) was a major reforming act comparable to the 1944 act which applied to England and Wales. See 1962.

Water (Scotland) Act (9&10 Geo.VI, c.42) set out the powers of the Ministry of State to promote the conservation of water resources in Scotland; and for the provision of adequate supplies of water by the local authorities. See 1980.

The Trades Dispute and Trades Union Act of 1927 repealed. See 1971.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on the Remuneration of General Practitioners, Cmd.6810, (chairman, Sir Will Spens, see 1938) reported. The Committee recommended the introduction of a national Trainee General Practitioner Scheme, consisting of a year's in-service training with an approved principal in general practice. See 1948.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Dentistry (see 1944) issued its final report, Cmd.6727, which estimated that at least 20,000 dental practitioners would be needed in Great Britain; and made many recommendations. See 1956.

The Care of Children Committee (chairwoman, Myra Curtis, later Dame, 1886-1971), and its Scottish equivalent (chairman, JL Clyde) set up in 1944 following a letter to The Times from Lady Allen urging the need to review the welfare of children in the care of public authorities and voluntary bodies reported (Cmd.6922 and Cmd.6911). A few weeks before the committees began their work a foster father was found guilty of the manslaughter of a child. The reports exposed administrative muddle and failure of supervision of care, and led to the Children Act of 1948.

"The Hospital Surveys. The Domesday Book of the Hospital Services" was published, summarising and commenting on the findings of the surveys carried out for the Ministry of

Health during the war (see 1941).

"Scottish Hospitals Survey" published by the Department of Health for Scotland.

1946 Cont 2 - 1947

1946 cont Committee on the Scottish Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Laws, Cmd.6834, (chairman, Lord Russell) reported. See 1957 and 1958.

A World Health Conference, meeting in New York, approved the constitution of the World Health Organization, which took over the functions of the League of Nations Health Organisation. See 1948.

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) formed on the winding up of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA).

The Society of Apothecaries (1617) introduced an examination for a Diploma in Industrial Health. See 1948.

Free school milk introduced nationally. See 1971.

Para-aminosalicylic acid (PAS) introduced, which together with streptomycin (1944) and isoniazid (1952) transformed the treatment of tuberculosis and led, over the next few years, to the disbanding of the special services.

Cortisone synthesised. See 1949.

The Confederation of Health Service Employees (COHSE) formed from the amalgamation of the National Asylum Workers Union and the Poor Law Workers Trade Union.

The report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, "On the State of the Public Health", reviewed the public's health during the six years of war, during which time no annual reports had been issued.

1947 National Health Service (Scotland) Act (10&11 Geo.VI, c.27) made provisions similar to those of the 1946 act for England and Wales except that, in particular, the teaching hospitals came under the regional hospital boards and the ambulance service and health centres were made the responsibility of the Secretary of State. See 1971.

National Service Act (10&11 Geo.V, c.31) continued conscription; men aged 18 to 25 years were liable to be called up for full-time service with the armed forces for a period of 18 months (later reduced to 12 months) and a further period of part-time service. See 1948.

Town and Country Planning Act (10&11 Geo.VI, c.51) required county and county borough councils to prepare plans for the development of their areas; gave them powers of compulsory purchase; and, required planning permission to be obtained for major alterations to buildings or changes in land use. Similar legislation was passed for Scotland (c.53). See 1952.

Local Government (Scotland) Act (10&11 Geo.VI, c.43) consolidated and amended legislation concerning county, town and district councils in Scotland, and their administration, boundaries, and procedures. See 1973.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on the Recruitment and Training of Nurses (chairman, Sir Robert Wood, 1886-1963) reviewed the restrictions on student nurses and the pressure of work on them. The report recommended that trainee nurses should be accorded full student status and the training courses should be dictated by the needs of the students and not the staffing requirements of the hospitals; that the training course should last only two years; student nurses should be under the control of the training authority and not of the hospital, except for clinical and nursing experience; there should be a nurse training board or committee in each region of the NHS; hospitals approved for training nurses should have adequate nursing and domestic staff; and that the grade of assistant nurse should be phased out and their duties allocated partly to trained nurses and partly to nursing orderlies. See 1949.

The Local Government Boundary Commission (see 1945) recommended a substantial reorganisation of the structure of local government including two-tier county systems for the conurbations; most-purpose authorities for the medium sized towns; and a uniform system of

1947 Cont - 1948

1947 cont district councils. The recommendations were rejected and the Commission was later dissolved. See 1958.

Committee on the Assessment of Disablement due to Specific Injuries, Cmd.7076, (chairman, E Hancock) reported. See 1965.

School leaving age raised from 14 years to 15. See 1972.

Pertussis vaccine became available for general use.

Foundation of the International Hospital Federation.

The Royal College of Surgeons formed a self-governing faculty of dental surgery, and in 1948 a faculty of anaesthetists.

The General Register Office took over from the Radium Commission analysis of the data from the registers of cancer patients supplied by local and regional registries under voluntary arrangements.

"Regional and Local Differences in Cancer Death Rates" by P Stocks published by the General Register Office. See 1950 and 1962.

London University held its first examination for the Sister Tutors Diploma. See 1981.

Cambridge University allowed women to receive full BA degrees as from 1948.

The British Journal of Social Medicine started publication. The title was changed in 1953 to the British Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine and in 1978 to the Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health.

The Medical Society for the Care of the Elderly (later the British Geriatrics Society) founded; president, Lord Amulree (1900-84, physician, University College Hospital, London).

British Rheumatism and Arthritis Association founded.

British United Provident Association (BUPA) founded for the provision of private medical care through insurance premiums.

Alcoholics Anonymous formed.

Start of the building of the new town at Harlow.

Coal industry nationalised.

1948 The World Health Organization created.

The National Health Service began in the UK on 5th July.

Representation of the People Act (11&12 Geo.VI, c.65) consolidated and amended previous acts; and abolished the 12 university seats and the business franchise. See 1949.

Criminal Justice Act (11&12 Geo.V, c.58) introduced more leniency towards criminals; virtually abolished flogging; and extended the use of probation. See 1967.

National Service Act (11&12 Geo.VI, c.64) dealt with the liability of male British subjects aged between 18 and 26 years to be called up for service; reinstatement in civil employment after whole-time service; and volunteer part-time service. See 1960.

National Assistance Act (11&12 Geo.VI, c.29) created the National Assistance Board to assist persons whose resources, including benefits from national insurance, were insufficient; dealt with the registration of homes for disabled people and for old people; and set out the welfare services to be provided by local authorities which included arrangements for "blind, deaf, dumb and crippled persons" and residential accommodation (later known as "Part III Homes"). See 1966.

Children's Act (11&12 Geo.VI, c.43) implemented recommendations of the Curtis Committee (1946) emphasising the need for each child to have a family background; gave local authorities new responsibilities, new departments and new officers (Children's

Officers); and, made the Home Office the responsible ministry. See 1958.

1948 Cont

1948 cont Nurseries and Childminders (Regulations) Act (11&12 Geo.VI, c.53) required local authorities to keep registers of premises where children are received to be looked after for a day or substantial part of a day, and of persons who receive for reward children under the age of five to be looked after in their homes. See 1968.

Veterinary Surgeons Act (11&12 Geo.VI, c.52) made unqualified practice illegal; recognised approved degrees for admission to the register; and reconstituted the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. See 1966.

Factories Act (11&12 Geo.VI, c.55) was concerned with the medical supervision of young persons, sitting facilities and other amendments of the main acts. See 1959.

Rivers Board Act (11&12 Geo.VI, c.32) set up 28 river boards with responsibilities for land drainage; control and protection of fisheries; and the prevention of pollution. See 1951 and 1963.

Radioactive Substances Act (11&12 Geo.VI, c.37) enabled the minister to make regulations concerning the manufacture, production, storage, transport and disposal of such substances. See 1960.

Compulsory vaccination of infants ended.

"The Development of Specialist Services" (RHB(47)1) set out guidelines from the Ministry of Health on relating staffing levels to population in order to provide an equitable area service through groups of hospitals under hospital management committees providing all the normal services and regional hospital centres providing a wider range of services including those requiring a larger population base. See 1950.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on the Remuneration of Consultants and Specialists, Cmd.7420, (chairman, Sir Will Spens, see 1938) and on the Remuneration of General Dental Surgeons, Cmd.7402, reported. The former committee recommended that there should be equality of salaries between the different specialties and between different hospitals, and that there should be merit awards available to those of above average ability. See 1960.

Ministry of Health Circular 3/48 said that because of shortage of building materials and the need to investigate the kinds, plans and functions of health centres, only schemes of particular urgency for the building of health centres should be submitted

Committee on Industrial Diseases, Cmd.7557, (chairman, ET Dale, later Sir Edgar, 1886-1966, county court judge) advised on the principles which should govern the selection of diseases for insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Diseases) Act. See 1955.

The Conjoint Examining Board (1884) introduced an examination for a Diploma in Industrial Health (see 1946).

The Medical Research Council set up the Social Medicine Research Unit at the Central Middlesex Hospital, London, with JN Morris (see 1957, later professor of community health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London University) as director and RM Titmuss (see 1938) as deputy director.

"Changing Disciplines" published, in which JA Ryle (see 1943) set out his concepts of social pathology and social medicine.

Vitamin B12 discovered.

The first three comprehensive schools opened.

Transistors invented.

University of Nottingham founded.

Railways and the electricity industry nationalised. See 1993 and 1989 respectively.

1949 Representation of the People Act (12&13 Geo.VI, c.68) set out the legislation concerning election campaigns, voting and organisation of elections. See 1969.

Parliament Act (12&13 Geo.VI, c.103) reduced the power of the House of Lords to veto bills from two years to one. See 1999.

Juries Act (12&13 Geo.VI, c.27) was concerned with payments in respect of jury service. See 1965.

National Health Service (Amendment) Act (12&13 Geo.VI, c.93) excluded the introduction of salaried general practitioner services by regulation under the 1946 Act; widened the powers of the medical practices committees; introduced powers to charge patients not normally resident in Great Britain for treatment, appliances and pharmaceutical services; and allowed doctors to see private patients in health centres. See 1951.

Nurses Act (12&13 Geo.VI, c.73) reconstituted the General Nursing Council with 17 elected and 17 appointed members, 23 of the members to be nurses; created area nurse training committees in each region, but not with the powers recommended by the Wood Committee (1947); training for registered nurses retained at three years; later the training of assistant nurses was reduced to one year and the title changed to enrolled nurse. See 1961 and 1964.

Nurses (Scotland) Act (12&13 Geo.V, c.95) made equivalent provisions for Scotland. See 1951.

Housing Act (12&13 Geo.VI, c.60) extended the 1936 Act to enable account to be taken of the housing conditions and needs of all members of the community and not only of the "working classes". See 1952.

Housing (Scotland) Act (12&13 Geo.VI, c.61) made equivalent changes. See 1950.

Milk (Special Designations) Act (12&13 Geo.VI, c.34) obliged retailers to use special designations. See 1955.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act (12&13 Geo.VI, c.55) placed responsibility on local authorities for the prevention of infestation in their areas by rats, mice, insects and mites.

Marriage Act (12&13 Geo.VI, c.76) consolidated and amended previous acts. See 1994.

Legal Aid and Advice Act (12&13 Geo.VI, c.51) introduced new arrangements for legal aid and advice; came into full operation in 1960-63. See 1966.

Royal Commission on Population, Cmd.7695, (chairman, Viscount Simon, 1895-1956, and later Sir Hubert Henderson) reviewed the growth and other changes in the population, and drew attention to the increasing number of elderly people in the population and the necessary social and economic adjustments required to meet the expected changes. The Committee had been set up in 1944.

Committee of Enquiry into the Health, Welfare and Safety of Workers in Non-Industrial Employment and the Hours of Juveniles (chairman, Sir Ernest Gowers, 1880-1966, public servant) recommended, Cmd.7664, that provisions of the Factories Acts should be extended to apply to other employees. See 1963.

Working Party on Midwives (chairwoman, Mrs MD Stocks) made recommendations about their recruitment, training and duties. See 1950.

The Nursing Reconstruction Committee of the Royal College of Nursing (see Horder Committee 1943) in an interim report discussed training allowances; endorsed the principle of equal pay for men and women and advocated dependants' allowances for both; and criticised the use of nurses for non-nursing work. See 1950.

King Edward's Hospital Fund for London opened the first staff college for ward sisters.

1949 Cont

1949 cont "Sickness in the Population of England and Wales in 1944-47" by P Stocks published by the General Register Office. The report was based on notifications of infectious diseases, the monthly survey of sickness carried out by the Social Survey, and the certification of scheduled diseases for the purpose of entitlement to special food allowances. See 1957.

The General Register Office began to analyse statistics of one-in-ten sample of patients discharged from hospitals which had agreed to provide summaries of inpatient treatments on a standard form. This was the forerunner of the Hospital Inpatient Enquiry (HIPE). See 1951.

Food poisoning became notifiable.

BCG vaccination introduced for the protection of nurses, midwives, medical students and contacts of tuberculous patients; extended to school leavers in 1952.

Mumps inactivated virus vaccine developed.

Poliomyelitis virus first grown in tissue and cell cultures by JF Enders. See 1954.

Cortisone introduced as a treatment for rheumatoid arthritis by PS Hench.

"The Practitioner" published an issue on "The National Health Service in Great Britain" containing a series of chapters by different authors reviewing their first year's experiences of the NHS.

Clothing rationing ended.

Gas industry nationalised. See 1995.

1950 – 1951

1950 Korean war started, ended in 1953.

Medical Act (14 Geo.VI c.29) introduced the requirement for recently qualified doctors to serve a pre-registration year; and provided for the setting up of a disciplinary committee of the General Medical Council. See 1978.

Midwives (Amendment) Act (14 Geo.VI, c.13) reconstituted the Central Midwives Board and the Scottish Board. See 1951.

Housing (Scotland) Act (14 Geo.VI, c.34) major act concerning the repair of houses, clearance areas and related bylaws. See 1966.

Shops Act (14 Geo.VI, c.28) set out hours of work, and minimum health, safety and welfare conditions to be enforced by the local authorities. See 1963.

Diseases of Animals Act (14 Geo.VI, c.36) consolidated legislation regulating aspects of diseases of animals which threaten human populations. See 1981.

Ministry of Health issued a memorandum on "The Development of the Consultant Services"; and set up a Committee on the Internal Administration of Hospitals. See 1954.

Department of Health for Scotland established an Advisory Committee on Medical Research.

Dr (later Sir) John Charles succeeded Sir Wilson Jameson as chief medical officer at the Ministry of Health.

The final report of the Nursing Reconstruction Committee (see 1949) advised that bedside work was an essential part of training; that hospitals should not exploit students; part-time work should be encouraged; and nurses should be involved in developing policy. See 1952.

Sixth revision of the International Classification of Diseases introduced. See 1955.

"Cancer Registration in England and Wales. An Inquiry into Treatment and Results" by P Stocks published by the General Register Office.

First report on the link between cigarette smoking and lung cancer published by R Doll and AB Hill (British Medical Journal, 2, 739-748). See 1956.

The British Medical Association published a report on "General Practice and the Training of the General Practitioner". See 1954.

J Collings, a general practitioner from New Zealand commissioned by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, reported on general practice in England (Lancet, 1, 555-579). He found considerable variations in standards of premises, equipment and practice. See 1953.

Start of nuclear medicine - the use of radioactive tracers in diagnosis and therapy; later recognized as a medical specialty.

"A History of English Public Health 1834-1939" by WM Frazer (professor of public health and medical officer of health, Liverpool) published.

Leonard Cheshire Trust founded.

1951 Census (8-9 April) collected additional data on fertility, education and availability of household amenities, and introduced new socio-economic groups in the analyses. Tabulations based on one per cent samples were published in 1952. Population of England and Wales estimated at 43.8 million, with 22 per cent aged under 15 years and 11 per cent aged 65 or over.

National Health Service Act (14&15 Geo.VI, c.31) authorised charges for dental and optical appliances. See 1966.

Midwives Act (14&15 Geo.VI, c.53) consolidated previous legislation; reformed the Central Midwives Board; placed a duty on county and county borough councils to act as local

supervising authorities; placed a duty on midwives to call in medical aid as necessary; and legislated that no person other than a state certified midwife currently on the roll of midwives or

1951 Cont 1

1951 cont a registered medical practitioner may attend a woman in childbirth, except in an emergency. Midwives (Scotland) Act (14&15 Geo.VI, c.54) brought in equivalent changes in Scotland. See 1968.

Nurses (Scotland) Act (14&15 Geo.VI, c.55) consolidated and amended previous acts, including the 1949 act on the reform of the General Nursing Council for Scotland.

Dangerous Drugs Act (14&15 Geo.VI, c.48) replaced previous acts. See 1964.

Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act (14&15 Geo.VI, c.64) and Rivers Pollution (Scotland) Act (c.66). See 1963.

Fraudulent Mediums Act (14&15 Geo.VI, c.33) repealed the Witchcraft Act 1735.

International Sanitary Regulations replaced the previous conventions. See 1969.

Ministry of Local Government and Planning (later Housing and Local Government) replaced the Ministry of Town and County Planning and became responsible for local government, housing, town and country planning, environmental public health (excluding the appointments and duties of medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors). The government increased housing subsidies and pledged to build 300,000 houses per year. The minister of health ceased to be a member of the Cabinet. See 1962.

Report of the Committee of Enquiry on Industrial Health Services, Cmd.8170, (chairman, ET Dale, see 1948) recommended expansion of industrial health services by voluntary provision by employers; that the current ban on substantial development of industrial health services should be lifted; and that there should eventually be some comprehensive provision for occupational health services. See 1972.

Report of the Committee on Medical Auxiliaries, Cmd.8188, (chairman Mr V Zachary Cope, 1881-1974). Individual committees considered almoners (later medical social workers), chiropodists, dietitians, laboratory technicians, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, remedial gymnasts, speech therapists and radiographers. The main committee recommended a national council with statutory professional committees to maintain registers of "medical auxiliaries" qualified for employment in the National Health Service, and that only persons so registered should be employed in the Service. See 1960.

Report of the Committee on Social Workers in the Mental Health Services, Cmd.8260, (chairman JM Mackintosh, 1891-1966, professor of public health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine) made recommendations about recruitment and training; and advised that the term "psychiatric social worker" should be restricted to persons holding a university mental health certificate; and that authorities should be prepared to employ married women social workers on a part-time basis. See 1959.

Scottish Health Services Council issued a report "What Local Authorities Can Do To Promote Health and Prevent Disease" which was intended to correct the "temporary lack of appreciation of the high value of the preventive services". See 1952.

"Hospital Morbidity Statistics. Inpatient Discharges" by D Mackay published by the General Register Office. See 1953.

Pilot studies began to develop methods of collecting and analysing information from general practitioners' records. See 1953.

Scottish Hospital In-Patient Statistics (SHIPS) introduced in one region in Scotland; extended to all regions in 1961.

Leprosy became notifiable.

First course started at the Hospital Administrative Staff College (King's Fund).

"The Cost of Sickness and the Price of Health" by C-EA Winslow (professor of public health, Yale University, USA) published by the World Health Organization, set out the

1951 Cont 2 - 1952

1951 cont economic value of preventive medicine; the planning of national health programmes; and the inter-relationship of poverty and disease.

"Maternal and Child Care", by J Bowlby, published. The book drew attention to the effects of separating infants and young children from their mothers.

School certificate and matriculation examinations for school leavers replaced by the General Certificate of Education at O (ordinary) and A (advanced) levels.

1952 National Registration abolished. The National Health Service Central Register formed.

National Health Service Act (15&16 Geo.VI, and 1 Eliz.II, c.25) provided for charges for drugs, medicines, appliances and dental treatment provided by the National Health Service. Charges of £1 for dental treatment and £1 for a prescription or prescriptions on one form introduced in June. See 1966.

Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act (15&16 Geo.VI, c.60) controlled the use of pesticides and herbicides which were increasingly being used in agriculture, horticulture, and private gardens. See 1986.

Children and Young Persons (Amendment) Act (15&16 Geo.VI, c.50) defined "in need of care and protection"; and made it a duty of local authorities to investigate children possibly at risk. See 1956.

Housing Act (15&16 Geo.VI, c.53) raised the subsidies on house building; encouraged council tenants to buy their houses; and allowed improvement grants to be available to private landlords. See 1954.

Town Development Act (15&16 Geo.VI, c.54) encouraged town development in county districts to relieve congestion or over-population elsewhere. See 1959.

Magistrates' Courts Act (15&16 Geo.VI, c.55) a major act amending and extending previous acts. See 1980.

Prison Act (15&16 Geo.VI, c.52) was an extensive reforming act. See 1991.

Report by Mr Justice Danckwerts recommended an increase of about 25 per cent in the central pool from which general practitioners were paid. The Government accepted this, subject to some changes in its distribution to provide incentives to improve general practice. These included a higher capitation fee for doctors with intermediate sized lists of patients, an initial practice allowance and financial advantages for partnerships and group practices. See 1960.

Central Health Service Council issued a report on cooperation between hospitals, local authorities and general practitioner services.

Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths replaced the limited study that had continued since 1932. The basis of the enquiry was voluntary collaboration with peer review and central collation and analysis of the data. Subsequently reports were published three yearly. See 1965.

Outbreak of smallpox (135 cases) in south east Lancashire. See 1958.

The Great Smog of London, 5-9 December, caused about 4000 deaths; led to a committee of enquiry and new legislation on smoke pollution. See 1953.

College of General Practitioners (Royal in 1967) founded following an initiative by J Hunt (1905-87, later Lord) who became its first secretary and later president.

A new syllabus for the training of general nurses approved with two new subjects, human behaviour in illness and social aspects of disease, introduced. See 1956.

Isoniazid used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Chlorpromazine introduced into the treatment of anxiety and schizophrenia.

"The Advance to Social Medicine" by Rene Sand (1877-1953, professor of social medicine at Brussels) published, presenting an international history of the medical profession;

1952 Cont - 1953

1952 cont hospitals; public health; industrial medicine; social assistance; and of social medicine.

"International Health Organizations", by NM Goodman, published. Second edition 1971.

University of Southampton founded.

Spastics Society founded.

1953 Births and Deaths Registration Act (1&2 Eliz.II, c.20) and the Registration Service Act (c.37) consolidated previous legislation. See 1965 and 1969.

Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (1&2 Eliz.II, c.33) amended details in the 1944 act.

The Working Party on the Recruitment, Training and Qualifications of Sanitary Inspectors (chairman, Sir John Maude, 1883-1963) recommended changing the title to "public health inspector"; changes in the examination and the creation of an independent Public Health Inspectors Education Board. The new examination was held for the first time in 1964. See 1956.

The Royal Commission on Capital Punishment, Cmd.8932, (chairman, Sir Ernest Gowers, 1880-1966, public servant, author of "Plain Words: A Guide to the Use of English") considered that the outstanding defect of the law of murder was that it provided a single punishment for a crime widely varying in culpability. The Commission recommended that a system of "jury discretion" should be introduced, which allowed the jury to take into account extenuating circumstances in deciding whether the punishment should be imprisonment for life or the death penalty. A majority of the Commission favoured raising the statutory age below which no person may be sentenced to death from 18 to 21 years, and could see no grounds on which women could be relieved of the liability to suffer the death penalty while it still applied to men. See 1964.

An interim report of the Committee on Air Pollution, Cmd.9011, (chairman, Sir Hugh Beaver, 1890-1967, engineer and industrialist) published. See 1954.

The King Edward's Hospital Fund for London opened a staff college for matrons. In 1968 this was amalgamated with the college for ward sisters (1949). See 1972.

The Central Health Services Council issued "The Reception and Welfare of Inpatients in Hospitals" giving advice on the improvement of the care and comfort of patients. See 1961.

Hospital Inpatients Enquiry (HIPE) introduced. See 1957.

"General Practitioners' Records" by WPD Logan, published by the General Register Office. See 1955.

Report on general practice by SJ Hadfield (assistant secretary to the British Medical Association) published (British Medical Journal, 2, 683 et seq.) . A more objective and statistically based study than that of Collings (1950). See 1954.

The Committee on Social and Preventive Medicine of the Royal College of Physicians (London) reviewed progress since their report in 1943; found that there had been changes in teaching these subjects in most of the provincial medical schools but little change had occurred in the London schools. The amount of research in the subject differed substantially between schools.

P Medawar (later Sir) developed the concept of immunological tolerance and so laid the foundations of transplant surgery.

"The Structure of DNA", by JD Watson and FHC Crick, published, establishing the

double helical structure of deoxyribonucleic acid. See 1960.

The Multiple Sclerosis Society founded.

The Samaritans founded by Rev. Dr. Chad Varah as a help-line for potential suicides.

1954

1954 Mines and Quarries Act (2&3 Eliz.II, c.70) consolidated legislation dealing with health, safety and welfare, and the employment of women and young persons in mines and quarries.

Housing Repairs and Rent Act (2&3 Eliz.II, c.53 and c.50, Scotland) extended previous acts; and set out details to be considered in defining houses as "unfit for human habitation". See 1957.

Food and Drugs (Amendment) Act (2&3 Eliz.II, c.67) dealt with the safety in handling food, and its composition and labelling. See 1955.

Slaughter Houses Act (2&3 Eliz.II, c.42) regulated their provision and supervision. See 1956.

Report of the Committee on Air Pollution, Cmd.9322, (chairman, Sir Hugh Beaver, see 1953) led to the Clean Air Act, 1956. The General Register Office published "Mortality and Morbidity during the London Fog of December 1952". See 1956.

Report of the Committee of the Central Health Services Council on General Practice within the National Health Service (chairman Sir, later Lord, Henry Cohen, 1900-77, professor of medicine at Liverpool, later president of the General Medical Council) stated "General practice is, in the Committee's view, fundamental to the best practice of medicine and to the best interests of the patient". The Committee set out the range of services which should come within the scope of general practice, and recommended that there should be ancillary help; appointments systems; group practices; improvements in surgery and waiting room accommodation; remuneration by capitation fees; introduction of medical students to general practice; closer links to hospitals and open access to hospital diagnostic facilities; collaboration with local health authority and school health services including staffing the clinics and other sessions; and the attachment of home nurses and health visitors to general practices. See 1963.

Report of the Committee of the Central Health Services Council on the Internal Administration of Hospitals (chairman, AF Bradbeer, later Sir Albert, 1890-1963) recommended that "hospital administration should be regarded as tripartite (medical, nursing and lay). The conception of partnership should determine the lines of all future development". The committee considered that the medical advisory system needed strengthening and that in the larger hospitals a consultant should be appointed as a part-time medical director, combining this with his consultant work. The matron should be regarded as head of the nursing services and in that capacity be directly responsible to the governing body. See 1955 and 1956.

The British Medical Association published the report of a special committee (chairman, Ronald Tunbridge, later Sir, 1906-84, professor of medicine at Leeds) on The Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons, which advocated the development of comprehensive rehabilitation services; and saw rehabilitation as a continuous indivisible process beginning at the onset of illness or injury and continuing until resettlement had occurred in suitable work and living conditions. The success of rehabilitation, it stressed, depended to a large extent upon the personal qualities of the staff and the effectiveness of team work involving various separate administrative organisations. The report was submitted to the Piercy Committee. See 1956.

The Committee on the Economic and Financial Problems of the Provision for Old Age,

Cmd.9333, (chairman, Sir Thomas Phillips) recommended retaining the system of financing pensions largely by contributions, the payment of which was a condition of receiving the benefit. A majority recommended raising the retirement age for men to 68 and for women to 63.

The General Register Office published "Measurement of Morbidity" setting out definitions of rates of inception, prevalence and fatality rates and of measures of duration.

"Good General Practice", by Stephen Taylor (later Lord, 1910-88), described the conditions in selected "good" practices, as a counterbalance to the Collings' report (1950).

1954 Cont – 1955

1954 cont Mass trial started in the USA of the Salk vaccine against poliomyelitis. See 1955.

First successful kidney transplant carried out in the USA. See 1956.

Contraceptive pill, norethynodrel, developed. See 1956.

In July food rationing, introduced in 1940, ended.

The first large number of West Indian immigrants arrived in London.

University of Hull founded.

1955 *Food and Drugs Act (3&4 Eliz.II, c.16) consolidated legislation relating to the sale of food to the public, prevention of food poisoning, milk, dairies, markets, and slaughter houses. See 1956.*

Ministry of Food abolished with the transfer of most of its functions to the new Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Royal Commission on the Civil Service, Cmd.9613, (chairman, Sir Raymond Priestley) made recommendations about pay, hours of work and leave. See 1968.

Seventh Revision of the International Classification of Diseases published. See 1958.

Working Party on the Training of District Nurses (chairman, Sir Frederick Armer, 1891-1983, civil servant) reported. See 1959.

A Sub-Committee (chairman, Sir Hugh Linstead) of the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee recommended improvements in the status and organisation of pharmaceutical services within hospitals.

Committee on Statutory Provisions for Industrial Diseases, Cmd.9548, (chairman, FW Beney) considered that the current list of industrial diseases should be continued. An appendix to the report listed the prescribed diseases. See 1961.

Committee on Slaughter Houses, Cmd.9613, (chairman, R Herbert) reported. See 1958.

First National Morbidity Survey, based on records kept by doctors in a sample of general practices, began. The results were published by WPD Logan and AA Cushion in 1958.

Outbreak in the USA of 260 cases of vaccine-associated poliomyelitis, with 10 deaths and 192 paralytic cases. Ninety four of the cases occurred in vaccinated persons, 126 in family contacts and 40 in community contacts. This incident, known as the Cutter incident (after the manufacturer of the vaccine) led to the temporary suspension of the vaccination programme. See 1956.

The General Medical Council revised its Rules as to Courses of Study and Examinations for Diplomas in Sanitary Science, Public Health or State Medicine (see 1945), and removed the requirement for a preliminary course and certificate, but retained a detailed syllabus. See 1967.

The Society of Medical Officers of Health published "The Functions of the Medical Officer of Health", which set out in detail the statutory duties of medical officers of health in counties, county boroughs and district authorities.

The Acton Society Trust, funded by the Rowntree Social Service Trust and the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, was set up to promote economic, political and social research. The Trust carried out a series of studies, under the direction of TE Chester (later professor at Manchester University), into the organisation and administration of hospitals in the NHS. The first report was published in 1955, and subsequent reports in 1956, 1957, two in 1958 and the last one in 1959.

"The Diseases of Occupations" by Donald Hunter (1898-1978, director of the Medical Research Council Department for Research in Industrial Medicine, and physician at the London Hospital) first published.

University of Exeter founded.

1956

1956 Suez crisis during October and November.

Clean Air Act (4&5 Eliz.II, c.52) incorporated many of the recommendations of the report of 1954 including the introduction of smokeless zones. See 1968.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act (4&5 Eliz.II, c.4) introduced measures to safeguard the health and safety of agricultural workers to be enforced by inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Medical Act (4&5 Eliz.II, c.76) reformed the General Medical Council. See 1969.

Dentists Act (4&5 Eliz.II, c.29) set up the General Dental Council with statutory education and disciplinary committees; given powers to limit the use of the titles "dentist and dental surgeons" to those persons registered with the council, and to create classes of ancillary dental workers. See 1957.

Children and Young Persons Act (4&5 Eliz.II, c.24) was concerned with children absconding from care. See 1958.

Therapeutic Substances Act (4&5 Eliz.II, c.25) introduced controls over the supply and manufacture of specific therapeutic substances including vaccines, insulin, antibiotics and cortisone.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act (4&5 Eliz.II, c.30) dealt with food hygiene, and the composition and labelling of food.

Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act (4&5 Eliz.II, c.66) introduced the title "public health inspector". See 1959.

The Committee of Enquiry into the Cost of the National Health Service, (chairman, CW Guillebaud, 1890-1971) reported, Cmd.9663, stating - "There are defects in the present organisation ...; but these weaknesses apart, we have reached the conclusion that the Service's record of performance since the Appointed Day has been one of real achievement. The rising cost of the Service in real terms during the years 1948-54 was kept within narrow bounds; while many of the services provided were substantially expanded and improved during the period." The Committee did not favour the creation of statutory ad hoc authorities to administer the hospital, family practitioner and local health authority services, nor the transfer of the teaching hospitals in England and Wales to the regional hospital boards. It considered and rejected the introduction of a formula based on regional populations, number of hospital beds and other factors for the annual allocation of funds to each region, but urged the introduction of a system of effective budgetary control at hospital and departmental levels. The Committee considered that "the provision of domiciliary health services is essentially a local authority function, and that it would be a mistake to transfer that function to any other authority". However it urged local authorities to review their health and welfare services to see whether their efficiency could be improved, and the interests of patients better served, by combining their administration under one committee. See 1962.

The Committee of Inquiry on The Rehabilitation, Training and Resettlement of Disabled Persons, Cmd.9883, (chairman, Lord Piercy, 1886-1966, economist and banker) broadly agreed that facilities for enabling disabled persons to get suitable appointments needed little change (see 1943). The Committee recommended, inter alia, improvements in hospital facilities for rehabilitation and the establishment of resettlement clinics; and that local authority welfare departments should assist permanently disabled persons living at home by providing personal aids and structural adaptations in the home. See 1958.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Recruitment to the Dental Profession, Cmd.9861, (chairman, Lord McNair) reaffirmed many of the findings and recommendations of the Teviot Committee (1946), and made additional suggestions for the improvement in the recruitment and

1956 Cont - 1957

1956 cont morale of dentists. See 1957.

The Working Party on the Field of Work, Training and Recruitment of Health Visitors (chairman, Sir Wilson Jameson, see 1940) stated that "The functions of health visitors should primarily be health education and social advice" in relation to children, families and elderly people. "In the ordinary course of her work and without exceeding her competence, she could be in a real sense a general purpose family visitor". The Working Party hoped that integrated courses embodying nurse, maternity and public health training would become the mode of training. See 1962.

Report of the Departmental Working Party on the Staffing and Organisation of the Factory Inspectorate. See 1958.

A Sub-Committee (chairman, Sir Henry Cohen, see 1954) of the Central Health Services Council published a report "The Medical Care of Epileptics". See 1969.

The Association of Industrial Medical Officers published "The Functions of an Occupational Health Service in an Industrial Organisation". See 1966 and 1972.

National Training Scheme for Hospital Administrators introduced. See 1957.

First experimental training scheme giving nurses student status was inaugurated at Glasgow Royal Infirmary and supported by the Department of Health for Scotland and the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust. See 1986.

Minister of Health refused to mount a campaign against smoking as he was not convinced that smoking was harmful. See 1965.

Pertussis vaccine and the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine recommended for use nation-wide. See 1957.

First report of the Medical Research Council's trial of BCG vaccination of school leavers published. See 1959.

Large scale trial of birth control pills began. See 1961.

First kidney transplant operation carried out in England.

JH Tjio and A Levan demonstrated that the normal human chromosome number was 46 and not 48 as had been thought for the preceding thirty years.

The Society for Social Medicine was founded with a steering committee composed of JHF Brotherston (later Sir John), WJE Jessop, T McKeown, J Pemberton, and Alice Stewart. The objective of the Society was "the advancement of academic social medicine, primarily in the research field".

Colleges of Advanced Technology established. See 1963.

"The History of the Society of Medical Officers of Health 1856-1956", by WS Walton, published in *Public Health*, v.69, pp. 160-226. See 1999.

First atomic power station in the UK, at Calder Hall, Cumbria, became operational.

1957 Dentists Act (5&6 Eliz.II, c.28) consolidated previous legislation including the 1956 act. See 1983

Nurses Act (5&6 Eliz.II, c.15) consolidated previous legislation. See 1969.

Nurses Agencies Act (5&6 Eliz.II, c.16) required persons carrying on an agency for the supply of nurses to be licensed.

Housing Act (5&6 Eliz.II, c.56) consolidated previous acts dealing with inspection; sanitation; repair; demolition; clearance and redevelopment of areas; overcrowding; the provision and management of houses; and set standards of overcrowding. See 1958.

Rent Act (5&6 Eliz.II, c.25) abolished rent control on some houses, and allowed modest increases in rent on houses below certain rateable value. See 1965.

1957 Cont 1

1957 cont Royal Commission on the Law Relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency, Cmnd.169, (chairman, Lord Percy, 1887-1958, politician and educationalist) provided a blueprint for a comprehensive mental health service; introduced new terminology; recommended the transfer of the functions of the Board of Control to the Ministry of Health and the establishment of new mental health review tribunals; supported the integration of mental health services with a move away from the emphasis on institutional care to community care; and recommended that patients should be admitted to psychiatric hospitals without special formalities, except where treatment was deemed urgently necessary and informal admission had been refused. See 1959.

The Sub-Committee on Mental Deficiency in Scotland (chairman, MG Fyfe) recommended that care of subnormal people should be mainly in the community. See 1972.

The Committee on Homosexual Offences and Prostitution, Cmnd.247, (chairman, Sir John Wolfenden, later Lord) proposed that a homosexual act between consenting adults (over 21 years old) should no longer be a criminal offence; and the law on soliciting should be changed in order to clear prostitutes from the streets. See 1967.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on the Future Numbers of Medical Practitioners and Intakes of Medical Students (chairman, Sir Henry Willink, 1894-1973) concluded that too many doctors were being trained; and recommended that the intake of medical students should be reduced from about 2000 to 1760 per year. It soon became evident that the Committee had misjudged the situation. See 1978.

Sir Noel Hall, who had undertaken an inquiry at the invitation of the Minister of Health, recommended a simplified and uniform grading of administrative and clerical staff in the National Health Service, and the creation of regional staff advisory committees to advise on staff matters and to organise and supervise training schemes. See 1967.

Committee on Administrative Tribunals and Inquiries (chairman Sir Oliver Franks, later Lord) recommended that there should be a Council of Tribunals set up for England and Wales and another for Scotland to keep the operation of administrative tribunals under continuous review. A Council and a Scottish Committee were set up under the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1958 (6&7 Eliz.II, c.66). See 1966.

"The Survey of Sickness, 1943-1952" by WPD Logan and EM Brooke published by the General Register Office, set out the origins, methods and findings of the survey.

"Survey of the Services available to the Chronic Sick and Elderly, 1954-1955," by CA Boucher published by the Ministry of Health. See 1968.

The collection of details of a ten per cent sample of hospital discharges and deaths, excluding maternity and psychiatric patients, (HIPE) became obligatory for all hospitals. See 1965.

A survey of family expenditure was started on behalf of the Department of Employment.

Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme introduced in an attempt to reduce the costs of drugs prescribed within the National Health Service. See 1959.

Mass campaign to detect pulmonary tuberculosis began in Scotland; during the following two years about half of the adult population in Scotland were x-rayed. See 1968.

Epidemic of "Asian" influenza (A2 strain). See 1958.

Large scale trials of a live attenuated poliomyelitis vaccine developed by A Sabin began. See 1962.

Interferon discovered by A Isaacs and Jean Lindenmann.

A fire at the Windscale atomic works released radioactive material into the atmosphere necessitating the banning of the sale of milk from a large area around Windscale. See 1986.

1957 Cont 2 - 1958

1957 cont The Association of Public Sanitary Inspectors changed its name to the Association of Public Health Inspectors. See 1974.

The Society for Social Medicine (1956) held its first annual scientific meeting. See 1972.

University of Leicester founded.

"Uses of Epidemiology", by JN Morris (see 1948), first published.

"The Doctor, his Patient and the Illness", by M Balint (psychiatrist at the Tavistock Clinic, London) published. This book had considerable influence among general practitioners.

1958 Life Peers Act (6&7 Eliz.II, c.21) made provision for the creation of male and female life peers with a right to sit and vote in the House of Lords. See 1999.

Local Government Act (6&7 Eliz.II, c.55) empowered the Government to set up the Local Government Commission to review local government areas outside Greater London and to propose changes; and authorised the delegation, with the consent of the minister, by county councils of certain health and welfare functions to boroughs or urban districts with populations of 60,000 or more. See 1969.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act (7 Eliz.II, c.42) provided grants for improvements to private houses. See 1961.

Optician Act (6&7 Eliz.II, c.32) established the General Optical Council; and provided for the registration and training of opticians; for disciplinary proceedings; and for restrictions on sight-testing and the supply of optical appliances. See 1989.

Children's Act (6&7 Eliz.II, c.65) amended and consolidated provisions for the protection of foster children. See 1975.

Adoption Act (7 Eliz.II, c.5) consolidated previous acts. See 1975.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Act (6&7 Eliz.II, c.33) extended the 1944 act by changing the minimum age for training from sixteen years or over to being over compulsory school age; and made the powers of local authorities to provide sheltered employment subject to the approval of the minister. See 1970 and 1979.

Water Act (6&7 Eliz.II, c.67) empowered certain actions to be taken to meet deficiencies in the supply of water during droughts. See 1963

Slaughterhouses Act (6&7 Eliz.II, c.70) required local authorities to be satisfied that the premises were hygienic and that there was no cruelty to animals before granting or renewing licences; and dealt with the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in slaughterhouses and knackers yards. See 1974.

Slaughter of Animals Act (7 Eliz.II, c.8) required animals to be stunned before slaughter. See 1974.

The Scottish Committee on Mental Health Legislation published its first report; the second and final report was published in 1959. Both reports endorsed the policy of increasing community care and reducing institutional care. See 1960.

Ministry of Health introduced the Decentralised Clinical Research Scheme through which money was made available to the regional hospital boards to make grants for research by staff in the National Health Service. See 1974.

First course for nurse clinical instructors offered by the Royal College of Nursing in Edinburgh.

Small outbreak of smallpox (6 cases with one death) on Merseyside. See 1961.

Epidemic of Asian influenza continued during the first quarter of the year. See 1969.

JF Enders (Harvard University) succeeded in producing an attenuated measles vaccine. See 1968.

1958 Cont - 1959

1958 cont Final report of trials of an influenza vaccine carried out by the Medical Research Council showed attack rates of 3 per cent in the vaccinated and 4.9 per cent in the controls.

Seventh Revision of the International Classification of Diseases introduced. See 1965.

"Morbidity Statistics from General Practice", by WPD Logan and AA Cushion, published.

The World Health Organization published a report from its Expert Committee on Medical Rehabilitation. The Committee stated that "medical rehabilitation forms the fourth phase in the whole scheme of health and medical measures applicable to an individual or to a community - namely, the promotion of health, the prevention of disease, the treatment of disease, and medical rehabilitation... Medical rehabilitation contributes to the achievement of health in two ways; firstly, by preventing the development of unnecessary disability during the treatment of illness ... and secondly, by assisting those afflicted with unavoidable disability such as congenital deformity, accidental loss of sight, or incurable disease to achieve the fullest physical, mental, social and vocational usefulness of which they are capable". The Report went on to review the numbers and needs of people requiring rehabilitation; the principles of medical rehabilitation; and the education and training of medical and allied personnel in medical rehabilitation. See 1969.

A proposal to amalgamate the West London Medical School (see 1937) with Charing Cross Hospital Medical School was rejected by London University, and the West London School was phased out over the following four years.

"The Lancet" (1:599-604) published an address given at the Harvard School of Public Health by Sir Geoffrey Vickers (1894-1972, company director, and member of the Medical Research Council) entitled "What Sets the Goals of Public Health?". Sir Geoffrey stated "Public health, as I see it, has three main concerns - with health services, with health conditions, and with the concept of health itself. In all three fields it faces important tasks of revaluation", and stressed that "specialist considerations have to be separated from the changing context in which the specialty is practised".

"The Medical Officer" published a golden jubilee number (vol.100. no.10) containing a chronicle of British public health as had been published in the journal.

1959 Mental Health Act (7&8 Eliz.II, c.72) replaced all previous legislation and enacted many of the recommendations of the Percy Commission (1957). The act dissolved the Board of Control and constituted mental health review tribunals in each region; defined the terms

relating to mental disorder; set out provisions relating to local authority services, nursing homes for the mentally disordered, compulsory admissions, guardianship and the care and treatment of patients; abolished the legal distinction between psychiatric and other hospitals; and ended the requirement for the chief officers of psychiatric hospitals to be medically qualified. See 1982.

Factories Act (7&8 Eliz.II, c.67) amended and extended the acts of 1937 and 1948. See 1961.

National Insurance Act (7&8 Eliz.II, c.47) introduced retirement pensions and contributions related to earnings, which was a major departure from the Beveridge principle of flat rate contributions and pensions (see 1942 and 1946). The scheme became effective in 1961. See 1965.

Town and Country Planning Act (7&8 Eliz.II, c.53) and Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act (c.70) consolidated and amended previous acts. See 1962.

Public Health Officers Regulations (SI 962) set out the duties, required qualifications and the procedures for the appointments and dismissals of medical officers of health and of public health inspectors.

1959 Cont

1959 cont The Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations (SI 365) defined the categories of children who required special education. These were pupils who were blind; partially sighted; deaf; hard of hearing; educationally subnormal; epileptic; maladjusted; physically handicapped; speech impaired; or delicate. See 1970.

The Maternity Services Committee (chairman, the Earl of Cranbrook, 1900-78) recommended an expansion of hospital maternity facilities to accommodate 70 per cent of all births; local liaison committees between local domiciliary and hospital services; provision of premature baby units; further investigations into early discharge of mothers from hospital; and more sensitive treatment of mothers while in hospital. See 1961 and 1970.

The Montgomery Committee on Maternity Services in Scotland reported.

The Committee of the Central Health Services Council on the Welfare of Children in Hospital (chairman Sir Harry Platt) stressed that greater attention should be paid to the emotional and mental needs of children while in hospital. The Committee recommended that children and adolescents should not be nursed in adult wards; that mothers should be admitted with very young children; and that frequent visiting of children should be encouraged.

The Committee on the Cost of Prescribing (chairman, Sir Henry Hinchcliffe, industrialist) reported that "While there is no evidence of widespread and irresponsible extravagance in general practitioner prescribing, there is scope for economy". The Committee did not support the introduction of a limited list of drugs available on NHS prescriptions nor did it suggest any decisive measures to control costs. See 1967.

The Committee on Prescribing Costs in Scotland (chairman, Sir James Douglas, farmer) came to similar conclusions.

The Working Party on Social Workers in the Local Authority Health and Welfare Services (chairwoman, Miss EL Younghusband, 1902-81) stated "The purpose of social work is to help individuals or families with various problems, and to overcome or lessen these so that they may achieve a better personal, family or social adjustment. The function of the social worker is to assess the extent of these problems, to give appropriate help, and to offer a supporting relationship when this is required to give people confidence to overcome difficulties". The Working Party recommended that social workers should have the equivalent of two year's full-time general training and that specialist social workers should have professional training following a social science or other degree or qualification; the

introduction of a national qualification to be supervised by a National Council for Social Work Training; and improved liaison between health visitors and social workers, and between the latter and general practitioners. See 1962 and 1968.

Advisory Committee on the Training of District Nurses (chairman, DH Ingall) reported.

Working Party on Convalescent Treatment (chairman, NM Goodman, 1898-1980, deputy chief medical officer at the Ministry of Health) concluded that "convalescent treatment requires a 'new look' in accordance with modern concepts. It needs to become more active, more planned and more integrated with other aspects and disciplines of medicine".

The results of the Medical Research Council's controlled trials of BCG and of pertussis vaccines showed that they provided substantial protection. See 1974.

Edinburgh University established a Nursing Studies Unit under the directorship of Miss Elsie Stephenson (later professor) which offered an integrated degree course in nursing.

The Department of Public Health at Edinburgh University introduced the first Medical Services Administration course and diploma.

The International Epidemiological Association founded by the International Corresponding Club which had held its first meeting in 1957.

Foundation of the Muscular Dystrophy Group.

1960

1960 Population (Statistics) Act (8&9 Eliz.II, c.32) made permanent the purposes of the 1938 act with some modifications.

Mental Health (Scotland) Act (8&9 Eliz.II, c.61) equivalent in many respects to the English act of 1959; set up a Mental Welfare Commission as an independent body appointed by the Crown to exercise protective functions in regard to patients; encouraged community care; reduced powers of compulsory detention but retained the role of sheriffs; and repealed the 1857 and 1913 acts. See 1983.

Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act (8&9 Eliz.II, c.66) set up the Council, and laid down procedures for registration and control of chiropodists, dietitians, medical laboratory technicians, occupational therapists, orthoptists, physiotherapists, radiographers and remedial therapists. See 1970.

Public Health Laboratory Service Act (8&9 Eliz.II, c.49) transferred the administration of the Service from the Medical Research Council (see 1939) to a special Board as agent for the Ministry of Health. See 1979.

Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act (8&9 Eliz.II, c.67) clarified procedures and secured the right of admittance of the press and public to council meetings of local authorities. See 1972.

Offices Act (8&9 Eliz.II, c.47) was concerned with the health, safety and welfare of office workers. See 1963.

Charities Act (8&9 Eliz.II, c.58) amended and replaced previous acts dealing with the powers and duties of the Charity Commissioners (see 1853); the management of charities; and collecting and handling gifts to charities. See 1985.

Noise Abatement Act (8&9 Eliz.II, c.68) made noise a statutory nuisance. See 1963.

Radioactive Substances Act (8&9 Eliz.II, c.34) required all users of radioactive substances to register; and for authorisation to be obtained for the disposal of such substances. See 1970.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act (8&9 Eliz.II, c.62) provided for the licensing and control of caravan sites. See 1968.

The National Service Act 1948 requiring compulsory military training was repealed.

Royal Commission on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, Cmnd.939, (chairman, Sir Harry Pilkington, later Lord) recommended a general increase of 21 per cent in pay; modifications in calculating the "pool" for general practitioners; and the setting up of a small standing review body, independent of the Ministry and the National Health Service, to keep doctors and dentists' pay under review and to make recommendations from time to time. See 1962.

Royal Commission on Local Government in Greater London, Cmnd.1164, (chairman, Sir Edwin Herbert, later Lord Tangle) criticised the current arrangements as full of anomalies with overlapping and gaps in responsibilities, and recommended a two-tier system with as many services as possible in the hands of borough councils. See 1963.

The Central Advisory Council (England) on the Education of Boys and Girls aged 15 to 18 Years (chairman, Sir Geoffrey Crowther), in its report "15 to 18", supported the three streams of secondary education; recommended that the school leaving age should be raised to 16; and that there should be compulsory part-time education in county colleges for those young people not going on to further or higher education. See 1963.

The Committee on the Youth Service in England and Wales, Cmnd.929, (chairman, Countess Albemarle) recommended a strengthening of the Youth Service which should be available to all young people from the year before the minimum school leaving age up to the age of 20 years.

1960 Cont - 1961

1960 cont The Committee on Children and Young Persons (chairman, Viscount Ingleby) recommended, Cmnd.1191, that local authorities should be given powers to undertake preventive casework and give aid to families in danger of breakdown; the establishment of a unified family service in place of the existing fragmented provision; and raising the age of criminal responsibility from 8 to 12 years. See 1963.

"Casualty Services and Their Setting" published by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust concluded that many departments were below acceptable standards; attempted to embrace too wide a range of categories of patients; and received insufficient attention from the senior medical and administrative staff. Rationalisation and upgrading of selected departments were required.

The World Health Organization, Technical Report Series No.216, set out requirements for schools of public health. It emphasised the need for adequate finance; research activity in scientific problems and in community health; operational studies; and for affiliation with a university. The curricula of the schools should be constructed around public health administration; principles and practice of public health; health statistics; epidemiology; environmental health; and microbiology.

The Royal College of Nursing formally admitted men to its membership.

Sir George Godber succeeded Sir John Charles (1950) as chief medical officer at the Ministry of Health.

Anthrax made generally notifiable (see 1895).

First issue of a behind-the-ear hearing aid through the National Health Service.

F Crick, J Watson and M Wilkins deciphered the genetic code of DNA. See 1967.

"Mirage of Health" by Rene Dubos published. See 1965.

"Epidemiological Methods in the Study of Mental Disorders", by DD Reid, published by the World Health Organization.

1961 Census (23/24 April) was the first to be processed by computer. Additional questions were asked about tenure of dwelling; change of address in the the previous year; and about scientific and technological qualifications. The full schedule was given only to a ten per cent sample of households. The population was estimated at 46.1 million, 23 per cent were aged under 15 and 13 per cent over 65 years.

Public Health Act (9&10 Eliz.II, c.64) amended and strengthened the Public Health Act 1936. See 1968.

Factories Act (9&10 Eliz.II, c.34) replaced the acts of 1937, 1948 and 1959; dealt with cleanliness; overcrowding; lighting; sanitary conveniences; safety; welfare; accidents; industrial diseases; employment of women and young persons; home work; and the duties of factory inspectors and public health inspectors in factories not using mechanical power. See 1972 and 1974.

Housing Act (9&10 Eliz.II, c.65) dealt with houses in multiple occupation. See 1964.

Human Tissue Act (9&10 Eliz.II c.54) enabled the removal of any part of a body after death for therapeutic purposes, research or medical education in accordance with a request and provided there was no objection from a surviving relative.

Consumers Protection Act (9&10 Eliz.II, c.40) enabled the Secretary of State to impose regulations regarding the safety of goods. See 1987.

Nurses (Amendment) Act (9&10 Eliz.II, c.14) replaced the term 'assistant nurse' with 'enrolled nurse'; and made changes to the General Nursing Council. See 1964.

1961 Cont - 1962

1961 cont The Joint Working Party on the Medical Staffing Structure in the Hospital Service (chairman, Sir Robert (later Lord) Platt) stated that the medical staffing structure must be based on consultants as the only doctors in the hospital service who take full personal responsibility for patients and the medical work required for them. The staff structure below them must provide for doctors required to assist the consultants, and for doctors needing postgraduate experience and training in preparation for their careers. For the former, the report recommended a grade of unlimited tenure below consultant rank to be called the medical assistant grade which would replace the senior hospital medical officer grade. The report pointed out that serious imbalances had arisen between training and service needs. It emphasised that the grades of house officer, senior house officer, registrar and senior registrar were training grades, and expressed concern over the quality of training available in some of these posts. See 1964 and 1982.

The Parker Morris report "Homes for Today and Tomorrow", published by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, set new standards of rooms, space and equipment for new houses and accommodation. The new standards became mandatory for new buildings by the local authorities in 1969, but were abandoned in 1981. See 1983.

The Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust convened a conference at Christ Church College, Oxford, on postgraduate medical education chaired by Sir George Pickering (1904-80, regius professor of medicine at Oxford). The Conference agreed that arrangements should be made to enable all doctors to have postgraduate education as a continuing discipline throughout their careers; there should be a regional committee for postgraduate education in each region; and a clinical tutor in each hospital group where facilities, including a seminar room and a library, should be available. Subsequently a number of postgraduate medical centres were set up financed by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, the King's Fund and voluntary appeals. See 1964 and 1967.

A sub-committee of the Standing Nursing Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council on "The Pattern of the In-Patient's Day" suggested ways of rearranging ward activity to relieve pressure on ward staff and to allow patients to sleep longer and spend a more normal daily programme. The sub-committee also reported on the "Control of Noise" in hospitals.

The Standing Maternity and Midwifery Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council gave guidance on "Human Relations in Obstetrics" following the numerous complaints received by the Cranbrook Committee (1959) that many hospitals had too little regard for the personal dignity and emotional condition of women during pregnancy and child birth. See 1970.

Outbreak of smallpox in England and Wales followed its introduction by travellers from Pakistan. There were 46 cases in Wales and 16 in England, with 24 deaths (see Ministry of Health Report "Smallpox 1961-62"). See 1966.

'Thalidomide' was withdrawn following the birth of babies with limb deformities since its introduction in 1958.

The contraceptive pill was approved for use in family planning clinics. See 1964.

The first edition of "The Theory and Practice of Public Health", edited by W Hobson, published. The fifth, and last, edition was published in 1979. See 1985.

University of Sussex founded.

1962 Town and Country Planning Act (10&11 Eliz.II, c.38) consolidated and replaced previous acts; the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to be the central planning

authority, with counties (with powers of delegation) and county boroughs to be the local planning authorities

1962 Cont 1

1962 cont and to be required to prepare development plans and control local planning. See 1971.

Education Act (10&11 Eliz.II, c.47) imposed a duty on local authorities to make grants to students who obtained places on certain courses at universities and establishments of further education. See 1964.

Education (Scotland) Act (10&11 Eliz.II, c.47) consolidated and amended previous acts concerned with primary, secondary and further education. See 1969.

Health Visiting and Social Work (Training) Act (10&11 Eliz.II, c.33) set up training councils for each profession (see 1956 and 1959). See 1968 and 1970.

Landlord and Tenant Act (10&11 Eliz.II c.50) made the provision of a rent book compulsory for accommodation let on a weekly basis, and set out its basic headings. See 1965.

Commonwealth Immigrants Act (10&11 Eliz.II, c.21) narrowed the qualifications required for Commonwealth citizens to obtain British citizenship. See 1968.

The Department of Health for Scotland (1928) became the Scottish Home and Health Department.

The Ministry of Health published the first "A Hospital Plan", Cmnd.1604, proposing building work to the value of £700 million to be started during the decade 1961-71. The Plan introduced new estimates of the number of hospital beds required per thousand of the population; these were 3.3 for acute care, 1.4 for geriatric care, 0.58 for maternity, 1.8 for mental illness and 1.3 for mental subnormality. The Plan assumed a reduction in the total number of beds as new larger district general hospitals replaced smaller establishments, as beds were used more efficiently, and as more mentally ill and mentally handicapped people were treated in the community. See 1966.

The "Hospital Plan for Scotland", Cmnd.1602, recommended the provision of more maternity hospital accommodation; more specialised surgical units; improved geriatric facilities; modernisation of psychiatric hospitals; increased accommodation for mentally handicapped people; and modernisation of laboratory and x-ray facilities.

The Postgraduate Medical Association in Scotland formed.

Standing Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration set up under the chairmanship of Lord Kindersley (see 1960). See 1966.

The Medical Services Review Committee (chairman, Sir Arthur, later Lord, Porritt) sponsored by the Royal Colleges, College of General Practitioners, Society of Medical Officers of Health and the British Medical Association recommended that central responsibility for the NHS should remain with the Ministry, but responsibility for the administration and coordination of all the medical and ancillary services in any area should be in the hands of one authority only, which should be the area health board, with a medically qualified chief executive officer; and that there should be pilot schemes in various parts of the country to ascertain the most appropriate size and structure of the proposed area boards. The Committee considered that "the preventive and personal health services can only be effectively integrated with the family doctor and hospital services by transferring them (services and staff) to the area health boards. (that) local authorities should be advised on matters of health and hygiene by consultants in social medicine seconded from the area health board... (and that) the welfare functions under the National Assistance Act 1948 should remain with the local authorities". See 1966 and 1968.

Courses for clinical nurse teachers had become available in London and other centres, since the first course in Edinburgh in 1958. This led to the qualifications Registered Clinical Nurse Teacher (RCNT) in England and Registered Clinical Instructor (RCI) in Scotland. Sabin oral poliomyelitis vaccine accepted for use in the UK. See 1974.

1962 Cont 2 - 1963

1962 cont For the first time over 100,000 deaths were registered as due to cancer. All regions in England and Wales were incorporated into a comprehensive cancer registration scheme.

Severe fog in London caused about 700 extra deaths (see 1952).

Royal College of Physicians of London published its first report "Smoking and Health" setting out the serious ill effects of smoking tobacco. Revised editions followed in subsequent years and the title was changed to "Smoking or Health" in 1983.

Technical improvements in artificial hip joints led to widespread adoption of hip replacement operations in elderly people.

College (Royal in 1970) of Pathologists founded jointly by the Association of Clinical Pathologists and the Society of Pathologists, with Sir Roy Cameron as the first president.

Ministry of Health started to set up an organisation within the Ministry to develop funding and management of health services research, with the appointment of RHL Cohen as deputy chief medical officer. See 1971.

"Towards a Measure of Medical Care; Operational Research in the Health Services", published by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, reported on a conference held in Oxford in 1960 and attended by leading authorities on operational research in medical and public health services. The Conference concluded that the development of applied research techniques in these fields showed promise, but a major limiting factor was the shortage of suitably trained people.

University of Keele founded.

"The Last Refuge", by Peter Townsend, published. The book described conditions in residential homes for elderly people.

1963 The year of the reign of the monarch was dropped from the chapter number of acts.

London Government Act (c.33) replaced the London County Council, Middlesex County Council, the boroughs within them, and county boroughs on the edge of London by the Greater London Council and 32 London boroughs. The City Corporation was retained; and responsibility for education services for the inner London boroughs was placed under the Inner London Education Authority. The changes took place in 1965. See 1978.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act (c.41) applied provisions concerning health, welfare and safety of the employees in the defined premises, thus implementing most of the recommendations of the Gowers Committee (see 1949). Local authorities were given the duty to enforce the provisions (except the fire sections) in shops and offices (except local authority premises), and the factory inspectorate had the duty in regard to other premises. See 1974.

Water Resources Act (c.38) set up river authorities, superseding the river boards (see 1948), with powers to control the abstraction of water and pollution; and created the Water Resources Board to advise the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the river authorities. See 1973.

Children and Young Persons Act (c.37) amended previous acts and embodied the recommendations of the Ingleby Committee (see 1960), but raised the age of criminal responsibility to 10 years (not 12). See 1969.

Nursing Homes Act (c.13) authorised the Minister of Health to make regulations governing the conduct of nursing homes; and repealed the exemptions from registration set out in the Public Health Act 1936. See 1975.

Ministry of Health published "Health and Welfare: The Development of Community Care", Cmnd.1973, setting out the ten-year plans of local authorities for developing their

health and welfare services. The document showed large variations between local authorities in their

1963 Cont 1

1963 cont current provision and plans for these services. Revised plans were published in 1964. See 1966.

The Standing Committee on the Safety of Drugs established, with Sir Derrick Dunlop (professor of therapeutics at Edinburgh University) as chairman, with responsibility for licensing new drugs. See 1968.

The Sub-Committee, of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee, on the Field of Work of the Family Doctor (chairman, Dr Annis Gillie), saw the role of the family doctor as pivotal in coordinating the resources of hospital and community care on behalf of patients, and in combining prevention and treatment of disease; supported the growth of group practices; suggested more emphasis should be given to family practice in the education of medical students; emphasised the need for family doctors to work from suitable premises with adequate equipment and ancillary staff; and recommended that the doctors should attend continuing education sessions. The Sub-Committee called for research into the organisation of general practice and methods of the remuneration of general practitioners to provide incentives for good practice and eliminate disincentives. See 1965 and 1971.

The Committee on Higher Education, Cmnd.2154, (chairman, Lord Robbins) recommended radical changes in the structure of higher education with the doubling of student places available; and believed that "courses in higher education should be available for all those who are qualified by ability and attainment to pursue them and who wish to do so". Subsequently new universities were established in England and Scotland, the colleges of advanced technology became universities.

The Central Advisory Council on Education published a report "Half Our Future" (chairman, Sir John Newsom) concerned with the education of pupils of average or less than average ability aged from 13 to 16. Social factors, the report argued, were very important factors in educational attainment. The Committee recommended raising the school leaving age to 16 years (like Crowther, 1960) and the introduction of an alternative examination to the General Certificate of Education (GCE). The Certificate of Secondary Education (CSE) was introduced in 1965.

The Committee of Inquiry into the Recruitment, Training and Promotion of Administrative and Clerical Staff in the Hospital Service (chairman, Sir Stephen Lycett Green) recommended a National Staff Committee to oversee recruitment and training, and to advise on appointments and promotion procedures, with regional staff committees to implement the policies of the national committee. See 1965.

The Committee on the Problem of Noise (chairman, Sir Alan Wilson) reported, Cmnd.2056. See 1974.

The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh in a report, "The Care of the Elderly in Scotland", stressed the need to anticipate the inevitable rise in the number of old people in the population, and set out comprehensive proposals to meet their needs by increasing the numbers of health visitors, home nurses and home helps; by improving other domiciliary services; and by increasing the capacities of residential homes and hospitals. See 1980.

Richard Scott appointed professor of general practice at Edinburgh University, the first such appointment in the UK.

Outbreak of typhoid among people after holidaying at Zermatt, Switzerland. There were other outbreaks in Harlow, South Shields and Bedford which were traced to contaminated corned beef. See 1964.

Six small outbreaks of diphtheria in schools affected 33 people. See 1975.
Cytological screening for carcinoma of the cervix introduced. See 1966.

1963 Cont 2 - 1964

1963 cont Patients Association founded.

The Universities of York and East Anglia founded.

1964 Start of the war in Vietnam; ceased in 1975, after the withdrawal of US troops in 1973.

Nurses Act (c.44) required the General Nursing Council to admit to the Roll of Nurses persons with specific knowledge and experience of psychiatric nursing. See 1967.

Education Act (c.82) enabled schools to be provided which avoided the necessity for the transfer of children from primary to secondary schools at the age of 11 plus. See 1970.

Housing Act (c.56) dealt with grants for improving conditions in existing houses of reasonable standard; gave local authorities powers to deal with groups of sub-standard but soundly constructed tenanted houses; and extended the provisions of the 1961 act in regard to houses in multiple occupation. See 1966 (Scotland) and 1969.

Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act (c.64) provided for penalties to be imposed on persons in unauthorised possession of scheduled substances. See 1965.

The Welsh Office set up. See 1969.

The Scottish Committee on Children and Young Persons, Cmnd.2306, (chairman, Lord Kilbrandon) examined both the public order and social work aspects of juvenile delinquency; recommended the provision of new comprehensive social welfare departments based on local authorities; and a new system of local juvenile panels to replace the juvenile courts. See 1966.

Ministry of Health agreed that provision for postgraduate and continuing education of doctors was a proper charge on NHS funds. See 1967.

Ministry of Health started funding projects and programmes of health services research. See 1965 and 1971.

Report of the Joint Committee of the Central and the Scottish Health Services Councils, "Health Education" (chairman, Lord Cohen, see 1954) recommended that health education should not only provide information but also seek to influence people to act on it and to counteract pressures inimical to health; that local authorities should appoint health education officers; and that central boards should be established in each country (see 1927 and 1943). See 1968.

Royal College of Physicians of London published a report "Training for Consultants" which set out the training requirements for each of the medical specialties under its aegis. Surgeons and obstetricians had always required candidates for their fellowship and membership examinations to have followed training in approved posts. See 1967.

Report on the Medical Staffing Structure in Scottish Hospitals (chairman, JH Wright).

The Royal College of Nursing and the National Council of Nurses of the UK issued a report "Administering the Hospital Nursing Service", following the lines of the Bradbeer Report (1954). It recommended the appointment of group nursing officers, nursing officers at the level of the hospital secretary, and clinical nursing officers to serve specialist units. See 1966.

A Committee (chairmen, Sir Harry Platt) of the Royal College of Nursing issued a report, "A Reform of Nursing Education", recommending that student nurses should have student status and be financed independently of the hospital during their first two years of training, on the completion of which they should take the final examination, which would be followed by one year of full-time service in a hospital; in addition universities should

establish nursing degrees. The Committee also recommended that nursing auxiliaries and nursing assistants should be replaced by a new grade "ward assistant". A new syllabus for nurse training was introduced in 1969. See 1972.

1964 Cont - 1965

1964 cont Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA) was established by Royal Charter as a self-governing body to award degrees to students successfully completing approved courses and examinations in institutions that were not universities. See 1974.

A voluntary national scheme for the notification of congenital abnormalities set up in England and Wales (see 1961).

Outbreak of typhoid in Aberdeen, with more than 400 persons infected, traced to contaminated tins of corned beef (see report, Cmnd.2542).

First successful coronary bypass graft carried out in Texas.

Helen Brook set up Brook Clinics in London, Bristol and Birmingham to give contraceptive and other advice to unmarried women and young girls. See 1973.

"Human Relations and Hospital Care", by Ann Cartwright, published.

"The Home and the School", a report by JWB Douglas, showed the adverse effects of poor housing, irregular health, large families, lack of use of health and social services and of home encouragement had on school attendance, learning and achievement.

The University Grants Committee published an extensive report on "University Teaching Methods".

"A History of the Royal College of Physicians of London", Vol.1, 1518-1689, by Sir George Clark, published Vol.2, 1675-1858 was published in 1966, and Vol.3, 1858-1948, by AM Cooke in 1972.

Essex, Lancaster and Strathclyde universities founded.

A free vote in the House of Commons abolished the death penalty for murder; became effective in 1965.

1965 Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act (c.49) amended and consolidated previous acts.

Family Allowances Act (c.55), National Insurance Act (c.51) and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (c.52) consolidated the equivalent previous legislation. See 1970.

Redundancy Payments Act (c.62) provided redundancy payments graduated according to the length of service of the employees.

New Towns Act (1965 Eliz.II, c.59) consolidated the acts of 1946-64. See 1976.

Rent Act (c.75) reintroduced rent control for the majority of privately owned unfurnished accommodation; gave tenants security of tenure; and introduced a scheme for the assessment of fair rents. See 1976.

Race Relations Act (c.73) prohibited discrimination on racial grounds in places of public resort and in regard to tenancies; made incitement to racial hatred an offence; and constituted the Race Relations Board. See 1968.

Matrimonial Causes Act (c.72) consolidated and amended previous acts. See 1969

Trades Disputes Act (c.48) increased the legal immunities of trade unions. See 1968.

Dangerous Drugs Act (c.15) consolidated and amended previous acts. See 1967.

Nuclear Installations Act (1965 Eliz.II, c.57) required the licensing of the installation and operation of any nuclear reactor, except those of the UK Atomic Energy Authority. See 1970.

The Greater London Council became operational (see 1963). See 1978.

The Committee on Housing in Greater London, Cmnd.2605, (chairman, Sir Milner Holland) reviewed in renting accommodation in London including abuses of tenants and security of tenure; and made recommendations about future housing need and provisions to

prevent abuse. The review followed accounts in the press of illegal evictions and of gross ill treatment of tenants by private landlords, including physical assault and intimidation, intended

1965 Cont 1

1965 cont to move out tenants whose tenancy agreements came under previous rent control legislation. In particular the name of Pereg Rackman was associated with these practices, and this led to the term "Rackmanism" being applied to them.

The Departmental Committee on Jury Service, Cmnd.2627, (chairman, Lord Morris) recommended that the basic qualification for jury service should be citizenship as evidenced by inclusion in the electoral register as a parliamentary elector, and that the upper age limit should be extended to 65 years. See 1972.

The Committee on Social Studies, Cmnd.2660, (chairman, Lord Heyworth) recommended government support for more social science research; improvements in the government's social statistics and in the use made of them; and the establishment of a Social Science Research Council. The Council was established that year, with Michael Young (later Lord) as chairman. See 1982.

The British Medical Association set out in "A Charter for Family Doctors" suggestions for changes in the pay and contracts of general practitioners; the development of support services; improvements in premises and equipment with the establishment of an independent corporation to provide funds; and direct reimbursement of expenditure on staff and maintenance of premises. See 1966.

The College of General Practitioners published "Special Vocational Training for General Practice". See 1972.

The Sub-Committee on The Standardisation of Hospital Medical Records (chairman, RE (later Sir) Tunbridge) of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee reported.

The Report of the Committee on the Assessment of Disablement, Cmnd.2847, (chairman, Lord McCorquodale), reviewed the assessment of "percentage of disability" for the purposes of awarding compensation and pensions under the war pensions and industrial injuries schemes; and broadly commended current practice. See 1981.

Regional Staff Committees were established and regional staff officers appointed (see 1963); these replaced and extended the work of the staff advisory committees set up in 1959.

Hospital Activity Analysis (HAA) introduced in England and Wales. The system recorded for each hospital inpatient (except for maternity and mental illness patients) his/her date of birth, sex, marital status, area of residence, length of stay, hospital, specialty and consultant. See 1985.

Health Services Research and Intelligence Unit established in Scotland, under the direction of MA Heasman and JB Hume, to collect and analyse information about all aspects of the health services. See 1967.

Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths began in Scotland.

Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases introduced major changes. See 1968.

A Ministry of Health circular (MH15/65) invited local authorities and water undertakings to initiate fluoridation. See 1969.

A Ministry of Health Working Party recommended the establishment of 10 to 20 centres to provide intermittent renal dialysis.

Cigarette advertising banned on TV.

Certificate of Secondary Education (CSE) introduced (see 1963). See 1967.

"An Anatomy of Social Welfare Services", by Margot Jefferys, reported on a survey,

carried out in Buckinghamshire, of problems experienced by the statutory and voluntary welfare services. The study found that there was waste in the use of social workers; difficulties and friction in collaborating effectively within the existing structures; and resentment and confusion among the people who seek help from the services. See 1968.

1965 Cont 2 - 1966

1965 cont The first degree in environmental health started at Aston CAT, later University. The universities of Kent and Warwick founded.

1966 Ten per cent sample census held on April 24th included new questions on car ownership, travel to work and employment in addition to main occupation.

Local Government Act (c.42) and Local Government (Scotland) Act (c.51) changed the rate support and other grants to local government. See 1969.

National Health Service Act (c.8) set up the General Practice Finance Corporation in 1967; and permitted the payment of family doctors by salary in limited circumstances.

Ministry of Social Security Act (c.20) replaced the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance; the National Assistance Board became the Supplementary Benefits Commission; and a right, after means testing, to non-contributory benefits and allowances was introduced. See 1968 and 1973.

Tribunals and Inquiries Act (c.43) enabled non-statutory inquiries to be carried out subject to the Council on Tribunals (see 1957).

Veterinary Surgeons Act (c.36) consolidated previous legislation; reconstituted the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; and created a special disciplinary committee.

Housing (Scotland) Act (c.49) consolidated and amended previous acts. See 1971.

Rating Act (1966) (c.9) allowed for rate rebates for those in need. See 1971.

Departmental Committee on Legal Aid in Criminal Proceedings, Cmnd.2934, (chairman, Mr Justice Widgery) reported. See 1974.

Ministry of Health published revisions of the hospital building plan, Cmnd.3000, and of the health and welfare plans, Cmnd.3022, (see 1962 and 1963). The hospital document discussed standards of provision. A review of the hospital plan for Scotland was also published.

After the publication of the seventh report of the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, Cmnd.2992, the negotiations over family doctor's contracts (see 1965) were concluded. Changes introduced included the abolition of the "Central Pool"; direct payments to practices of the major costs of ancillary help they employed; the establishment of an independent finance corporation to make loans for the purchase, erection or improvement of practice premises (see above); basic practice allowances; separate payment for services at night and weekends; fees for certain items of service; changes in regard to dispensing; and in the arrangements for investigating alleged breaches of the doctors' contracts. See 1968.

The Royal Commission on Medical Education (chairman, Lord Todd) addressed an interim memorandum to the Secretary of State for Education and Science recommending an increase in the number of medical students (see 1957). See 1968.

The Committee on the Administrative Practice of Hospital Boards in Scotland (chairman, WM Farquharson-Lang) criticised the current committee structure and the powers of senior officers, and suggested that posts of chief executives should be established to which either a lay or professional person might be appointed depending upon his/her ability and experience as a manager rather than his/her professional qualifications. See 1967.

The Scottish White Paper, "Social Work and the Community: Proposals for Reorganising Local Authority Services in Scotland", Cmnd.3065, accepted many of the recommendations of the Kilbrandon report (1964). See 1968.

The Committee on Senior Nursing Staff Structure (chairman, B Salmon) proposed a new pattern of nursing administration based on line management with each hospital group having a chief nursing officer responsible to the governing body; the introduction of numbered grades of

1966 Cont 1

1966 cont staff related to levels of management responsibilities; and that nurses should have management training. See 1967.

The Standing Nursing Advisory Committee report on the Post-Certificate Training and Education of Nurses recommended the establishment of a national body to determine the clinical specialties in which courses were desirable; to set national standards for such courses; and to award certificates to successful students. See 1970.

The Committee on The Appointed Factory Doctor (chairman, N Singleton) of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee recommended the elimination of the medical examination of young persons and the establishment of a more integrated and expert medical service with wider duties in the field of occupational health. See 1972.

A paper, prepared by a sub-committee of the Advisory Committee for Management Efficiency in the NHS, set out the management functions of hospital doctors and recommended that "hospital doctors should be given organised training in the management of the resources of the health service in order to produce the maximum good for the community". See 1967.

The General Register Office published a report on "The Accuracy of Certification of Cause of Death" by MA Heasman and L Lipworth, which was based on comparison of diagnoses before and after post-mortem of a sample of deaths occurring during six months in 1959. The results showed that the same underlying cause of death was given in 45 per cent of cases, but in only a quarter of the deaths was there disagreement of fact. See 1971.

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research published a comprehensive review of prospective trends in spending on the health and welfare services entitled "Health and Welfare Services in Britain in 1975", by D Paige and K Jones, in which it was argued that the NHS required reorganising and administrative improvement. See 1968.

The Committee on Social and Preventive Medicine of the Royal College of Physicians of London reported that most of the provincial medical schools had responded to its earlier report (1943) by establishing well-staffed departments of social and preventive medicine, but the objectives had not been realised in most of the London medical schools. See 1968.

The Royal College of Physicians of London published a report on Medical Administration. It stated - "Although the number of medical administrators is small compared with that of their clinical colleagues, their importance is great, and the challenge which the NHS presents for studies in community care and medical planning emphasises the need to recruit able young medical graduates into medical administration and to provide a sound training comparable to that in other specialties. Training which matches these needs is not at present available". The report recommended that the proposed training should be for all medical administrators whatever field they might enter, and that it should lead to a qualification comparable to other higher postgraduate medical qualifications. See 1972.

Reports of surveys of medical officers of health, their medical staff and their careers, functions and commitments were published in 1966 (MD Warren and J Cooper, *Medical Officer*, 116:41-50) and 1967 (118:185-192). Details of medical staff employed by Scottish local authorities were published in 1962 (J Riddell and TS Wilson, *Health Bulletin*, Edinburgh, 20: 72-75) and in 1966 (24: 81-84).

Outbreaks of smallpox (*variola minor*) in the West Midlands and Monmouthshire with 71 cases in all and no deaths. See 1973.

Measles vaccine made available to general practitioners. See 1968.

Cervical cytology service established (see 1963).

"Medical Practice in Modern England", by Rosemary Stevens, published. The author,

an American academic, described and discussed the emergence of the characteristic patterns of

1966 Cont 2 - 1967

1966 cont English medical practice and institutions and their staffing; medical education and specialist training; the roles and structures of professional organisations; and discussed the interplay of these on future developments.

"New Look at Medicine and Politics", by E Powell (previously Minister of Health), published.

First edition of "An Introduction to Social Medicine", by T McKeown (1912-88, professor of social medicine, University of Birmingham) and CR Lowe (1912-93, professor of social and occupational medicine, University of Wales College of Medicine), published as a textbook for undergraduate medical students. Second edition, 1974.

One hundred and sixteen children killed in school by the slippage of a rained-soaked colliery tip in Aberfan, Wales.

Aston, Bradford, Brunel, City, Heriot-Watt, Loughborough, and Surrey universities founded.

Increasing financial crisis caused a freeze on wages, dividends and prices, operated through the National Board for Prices and Incomes which had been established under the Prices and Incomes Act (c.33). See 1974.

1967 Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration Act (c.13) provided for the appointment of a Commissioner (Ombudsman) to investigate complaints of injustice due to government maladministration. See 1987.

Criminal Justice Act (c.80) major act dealing with committal procedures, powers of courts, suspended sentences, treatment of offenders and legal aid. See 1971.

Abortion Act (c.87), introduced by David Steel MP, permitted pregnancies to be terminated where two doctors agreed that termination was necessary on medical or social grounds. The operation had to be carried out in a NHS hospital or an approved and registered place. See 1974.

National Health Service (Family Planning) Act (c.39) enabled local health authorities to provide a family planning service for all persons, without regard to marital status or medical need, either directly or through the agency of a voluntary body. Similar provisions were made in Scotland by the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968. See 1973.

Housing Subsidies Act (c.29) changed the Exchequer grant for new homes from a flat sum per house to a low interest loan. See 1969.

Sexual Offences Act (c.60) legalised homosexual practices in private between consenting adults in England and Wales. See 1992.

Dangerous Drugs Act (c.82) made provisions for the control of drug addiction. See 1971.

Teachers of Nursing Act (c.16) allowed the English and Scottish General Nursing Councils to admit qualified teachers who were also registered nurses as nurse tutors. See 1969.

Road Safety Act (c.30) introduced breathalyser tests for motorists involved in accidents or driving unsteadily; and regulations regarding heavy goods vehicles. See 1984.

Road Traffic Regulations Act (c.76) was concerned with the regulation of traffic; pedestrian crossings; school crossings; street playgrounds; parking; traffic signs; and speed limits, etc. See 1968.

In November the Minister of Health announced that the administrative structure of the NHS was to be reviewed. See 1968.

Central Committee (later Council) for Postgraduate Medical Education (see 1961) was

set up. See 1970.

1967 Cont 1

1967 cont National Nursing Staff Committee established to advise on management training for nurses and midwives, and on selection and appointment procedures. See 1969.

Communicable Diseases (Scotland) Unit established at Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow, with a staff of epidemiologists available to help and advise throughout Scotland. See 1977.

The World Health Organization began a programme of the eradication of smallpox under the direction of DA Henderson. See 1979.

Committee on Management of Local Government (chairman, Sir John Maud, later Lord Redcliffe-Maud) reviewed the internal organisation of local authorities, and the relationship between elected members and the officers. The Committee considered that the current areas, structure and functions of the authorities were inappropriate; that council members were too concerned with details of day-to-day administration; there were too many separate departments; there was a loss of faith by central government in locally elected bodies; and that there was a gulf between the governors and the governed. The Committee recommended clearer divisions between the roles and responsibilities of members and officers; the appointment of a chief executive to each authority; and less direction from central government, including its withdrawal from any part in the appointment or dismissal of principal officers. See 1969.

The Committee on the Staffing of Local Government (chairman, Sir George Mallaby) reviewed the recruitment of clerical, administrative and professional staff; and emphasised the need for management training for all staff. See 1969.

The Joint Working Party on The Organisation of Medical Work in Hospitals ("Cogwheel Report") (chairman, Sir George Godber) admitted that the current medical advisory arrangements were not satisfactory and stressed that general management should not be divorced from clinical policy. It recommended the formation of divisions bringing together consultants in the same broad categories of specialist interests and the creation of a small medical executive committee composed of representatives from each division. Each division should carry out appraisal of the services it provides, deploy clinical resources as effectively as possible and cope with the management problems that arise in its clinical field. The Working Party considered that there was a need for training in management for the chairmen of medical executive committees and for the profession as a whole. See 1972.

The Joint Working Party on the Organisation of Medical Work in the Hospital Service in Scotland (chairman, John Brotherston, later Sir, 1915-85, chief medical officer) covered similar ground to the above report but had additional chapters on medical staffing; alternatives to traditional systems of hospital care including planned admissions, five-day beds, early discharge, day surgery, and day hospitals; and on operational research including the assessment of standards of care. See 1971.

A Joint Working Party of the King's Fund and the Institute of Hospital Administrators on "The Shape of Hospital Management in 1980?" saw the district general hospital as the central management unit with a small board, a part-time chairman, a chief executive officer and four directors of services - medical and paramedical; nursing; finance; and general services. See 1983.

The Sub-Committee on Child Welfare Centres (chairman, Sir Wilfrid Sheldon, paediatrician) of the Central Health Services Council considered that the continuation of a child health service was essential, and that the work should become part of group general practice. The Sub-Committee set out the functions of the service which included routine medical examinations; advice on infant nutrition and hygiene; counselling of parents; immunisation; and health education. The report stressed the need for general practitioners and

other doctors undertaking this work to have had special training. See 1976.

1967 Cont 2

1967 cont The Society of Medical Officers of Health published "The Doctor and the Child Welfare Centre" setting out the Society's views on the purposes and organisation of such centres.

The Committee of Inquiry into the Relationship of the Pharmaceutical Industry and the National Health Service, Cmnd.3410, (chairman, Lord Sainsbury) considered that excessive prices had been charged for drugs; recommended that companies should provide annual financial returns to the Ministry of Health; and that a medicines commission should be set up. See 1968.

The Committee on General Medical Services in the Highlands and Islands, Cmnd.3257, (chairman, Lord Birsay), of the Scottish Home and Health Department, reviewed the current situation; made many recommendations, including the introduction of some salaried general practitioners; and criticised the over-centralisation of specialist services and the tripartite administrative structure of the NHS. See 1968.

A Committee of the Central Advisory Council on Children and Their Primary Schools (chairwoman, Lady Plowden) recommended that parents should be encouraged to be actively involved in their children's education; that there should be positive discrimination in favour of schools in deprived areas; more effort should be made to improve educational opportunities for the children of immigrants; that nursery education should be provided part-time for most children aged between 3 and 5; that medical examinations should be on a more selective basis; and that social workers should be attached to schools and education welfare officers should carry out wider social work functions. See 1980.

The General Medical Council replaced its "Rules for Diplomas and Degrees in Public Health" by "Recommendations ..." setting out broad headings of the required areas of instruction instead of a detailed curriculum. The headings were: the quantitative sciences including medical statistics and epidemiology; behavioural sciences as applied to health including health education; genetic and environmental factors in health and disease including methods of prevention and control; and health services organisation including economics, evaluation and the principles of administration and management. See 1974.

The World Health Organization published the proceedings of a Conference of Directors of Schools of Public Health (Technical Report Series No.351). There was agreement that the basic postgraduate public health course should cover biological and social sciences in relation to public health; statistics and demography; epidemiology including survey and research methods; environmental health; health education; and administration and management of health services, including their planning and evaluation. In addition, training should include a period of supervised field experience and some experience of research work. See below and 1969.

The Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust published the reports of three working parties on vocational training for general practice, for the psychiatric services and for the administration of hospital and public health services. The report of the third working party commented that medical administrators "must work on two professional levels, as specialists in the medicine of the group and in relation to the community at large, and also as administrators". It recommended common training for doctors on the staff of the regional hospital boards, in the public health services and in central government health departments consisting of practical experience and an academic course together extending over a minimum period of two years. See 1968 and 1972.

"Sans Everything: A Case to Answer", compiled by Barbara Robb for Aid for the

Elderly in Government Institutions (AEGIS), described examples of serious neglect and cruelty to patients and residents and generally poor conditions in some homes and hospitals. See 1968 and 1969.

1967 Cont 3 - 1968

1967 cont The Shelter Neighbourhood Action Group (SNAP) installed a resident architect to work with a community group in Liverpool as a move away from the architectural design and structural failures of much of the housing accommodation built during the 1950s and 1960s.

M Goulian, A Kornberger and RL Sinsheimer reported the enzymatic synthesis of DNA and so opened the possibility of genetic engineering.

Levodopa introduced into the treatment of Parkinson's disease.

First heart transplant operation carried out successfully by CN Barnard in Cape Town, South Africa.

Coronary artery by-pass surgery introduced in the USA.

St Christopher's Hospice, Sydenham, opened (director, Cecily Saunders, later Dame). This was the first research and teaching hospice.

The Association of Industrial Medical Officers changed its name to The Society of Occupational Medicine. See 1985.

"The Origins of the National Health Service", by Ruth Hodgkinson, published, presented a comprehensive study of the growth of state medical services in the 19th century.

"Patients and their Doctors", by Ann Cartwright, published, set out the views of 1,400 patients and their general practitioners about the provision and organisation of medical care.

Universities of Dundee, Salford and Stirling founded.

Start of the building of the new town at Milton Keynes.

1968 Health Services and Public Health Act (c.46) contained various amendments to the NHS and other acts; amended matters concerning notifiable diseases and child minding; gave powers to designate hospitals as "university hospitals" with a duty to provide facilities for clinical teaching and research; made it a duty of local authorities to provide for the welfare of old people and to provide home help services (which previously had been at the discretion of the authorities) and empowered them to provide laundry services; and permitted district nurses and health visitors to work in places additional to the patient's home and local authority clinics. See 1973.

Social Work (Scotland) Act (c.49) introduced generic training for all social workers and provided for the gradual setting up of social services departments by local authorities in Scotland by the transfer of social workers from the hospital services and the children's, education and public health departments to the new departments. Implemented in 1970.

Clean Air Act (c.62) extended and revised the 1956 Act by prohibiting the emission of dark smoke from industrial and trade premises. See 1989.

Caravan Sites Act (c.52) strengthened the powers of local authorities in the control of these sites; required the authorities to provide sites for gypsies; and extended tenants' rights regarding eviction to caravan dwellers. See 1983.

Commonwealth Immigrants Act (c.9) limited further the rights of Commonwealth citizens to immigrate into the UK. See 1971.

Race Relations Act (c.71) amended and extended the 1965 act; and prohibited the refusal of employment on the grounds of race or colour. See 1976.

Transport Act (c.73) integrated the freight transport services and established the National Freight Corporation; regulated the carriage of goods by road; and laid down the maximum hours to be worked and rest periods to be taken each working day for drivers. See 1976.

Medicines Act (c.67) replaced previous legislation dealing with the safety, quality, efficacy, manufacture, marketing and importation of medicinal products; and created the

Medicines Commission, which set up the Committee on the Safety of Medicines. See 1972.

1968 Cont 1

1968 cont Hearing Aid Council Act (c.50) established the Hearing Aid Council, and the registration of persons selling hearing aids. See 1989.

The Committee on The Civil Service (chairman, Lord Fulton), Cmnd.3638, reported on the recruitment, careers and training of civil servants. A Civil Service Department was set up in November. See 1994.

In July a conference was held to celebrate the twentieth Anniversary of the NHS (see Report published by HMSO). Prominent themes were the financing and the possible reorganisation of the structure of the Service. Despite rising expenditure on the NHS, it was widely believed that the Service was under-funded and inefficient. Major causes of rising costs were the improved pay and conditions of nurses and other staff, rising expectations and demands of the public, costly technological advances in diagnosis and treatment, and increased demands for care arising from the increasing number of elderly people.

In November the Ministry of Health was amalgamated with the Ministry of Social Security to form the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) with a cabinet minister, the Secretary of State for Social Services, in charge. See 1988.

The Ministry of Labour became the Department of Employment and Productivity.

The Health Education Council was set up in England and Wales as a non-departmental body with independent status, and the Scottish Health Education Unit was established within the Scottish Home and Health Department. See 1987.

The Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting set up. See 1979.

The Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, Cmnd.3623, (chairman, Lord Donovan) argued against legal intervention in disputes, and recommended improved voluntary agreements and arbitration in industrial relations. See 1969.

The Royal Commission on Medical Education 1965-68, Cmnd.3569, (chairman, Lord Todd) reviewed the future pattern of medical care, undergraduate and postgraduate medical education and training, and the special problems of the medical schools in London. The Commission recommended that the number of medical schools in London should be reduced by amalgamations to six; that each of the six should become an integral part of a multi-faculty university institution; and proposed that there should be four new medical schools in the provinces. The pattern of professional training after graduation should consist of an intern year (pre-registration year); three years of general professional training (senior house officer and registrar); and a period of further or higher professional training varying in length in different specialties and branches. All doctors should be involved in continuing education throughout their careers. The Commission suggested that there should be two career grades of fully responsible doctors in the hospital and specialist services - a specialist grade and a consultant grade; and that there should be training programmes for general practitioners (see 1976). In discussing training for public health, medical administration, social medicine and related fields the Commission considered there were sufficient elements in common for these to be treated as one specialty which it referred to as community medicine. It noted that "recruitment of doctors to community medicine is at present unsatisfactory" and that "there is a great need for a professional body which can bring together all the interests, academic and service, and which has the support and strength to undertake the assessment needed during and at the end of general professional training". See 1972.

The Committee on Local Authority and Allied Personal Social Services, Cmnd.3703, (chairman, F Seebom, later Lord, 1909-90, banker) recommended "a new local authority department, providing a community based and family oriented service, which will be

available to all. ... The new department will have responsibilities going beyond those of existing local

1968 Cont 2

1968 cont authority departments, but they will include the present services provided by the children's departments, the welfare services provided under the National Assistance Act 1948, educational welfare and child guidance services, the home help services, mental health social work services, other social work services provided by health departments, day nurseries, and certain social welfare work currently undertaken by some housing departments". The Committee considered that the local authority health departments had been "much engaged in work which we think is more likely to develop in the social service department. ... Meanwhile major new tasks of community medicine are being left undone". See 1970.

"National Health Service - The Administrative Structure of the Medical and Related Services in England and Wales", the first Green Paper on the reorganisation of the NHS, suggested the unification of the administration of the medical and related services in defined areas in place of the multiplicity of authorities currently involved. It recommended that there should be between 40 and 50 new boards responsible directly to the minister. Each board would have a chief administrative officer whose task would be the coordination of the work of four or five functional departments, and a chief medical officer, with access to the board, who would be its principal adviser on all medical professional matters and would be the director of the department for the planning and operation of services. See 1970.

The Scottish Home and Health Department set out possible plans for Scotland in its Green Paper "Administrative Reorganisation of the Scottish Health Services". See 1972.

The Committee on Hospital Scientific and Technical Services (chairman Sir, later Lord, Zuckerman) proposed that a Hospital Scientific Service should be set up within the NHS organisation to include pathology, biological sciences, medical physics, nuclear medicine, biomedical engineering, and applied physiology; that at district level scientific departments 1968 should be organised on a divisional basis; and there should be a new career structure for non-medical scientists and technical staff.

The Committee on the Care of the Health of Hospital Staff (chairman, Sir Ronald Tunbridge, 1906-84, professor of medicine, Leeds University) reported. See 1982.

The Central Health Services Council issued a report of a sub-committee on "The Future of the Chest Services" (chairman, JG Scadding) recommending the continuance of the absorption of the work of chest clinics into the work of departments of respiratory diseases in general hospitals.

The Government Social Survey published "Social Welfare for the Elderly - A Study in Thirteen Areas in England, Wales and Scotland" by Amelia Harris. See 1971.

Ninth Report of the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, Cmnd.3600, published. See 1970.

National Board for Prices and Incomes reported on the pay of nurses and midwives; and introduced rates of pay for the new grades of staff recommended by the Salmon Committee (1966). See 1974.

Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases introduced. See 1975.

Statistics of legal abortions collected for the first time.

"Psychiatric Nursing. Today and Tomorrow", a report from the Standing Mental Health Committee and the Standing Nursing Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council, endorsed the need for a separate training and qualification for psychiatric nurses; and saw the nurse becoming the key therapeutic figure in behaviour therapy, rehabilitation,

group therapy, therapeutic communities and in community care.

"Findings and Recommendations following Enquiries into Allegations Concerning the Care of Elderly Patients in Certain Hospitals", Cmnd.3687, attempted to play down the

1968 Cont 3 - 1969

1968 cont complaints (see 1967); however further allegations had been made about care at Ely Hospital, Cardiff, and these were being enquired into. See 1969.

The Ministry of Health recommended hospital boards to develop special units for younger disabled people; a £5 million building programme began in 1971.

Leptospirosis, meningitis, viral hepatitis, yellow fever and tetanus became notifiable. Measles vaccination introduced nation-wide.

The British Medical Association issued a report on "Aids for the Disabled". See 1983.

"The Principles and Practice of Screening for Diseases", WHO Public Health Papers 34, by JMG Wilson and G Jungner, and "Screening in Medical Care. Reviewing the Evidence" edited by T McKeown published by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust.

"Gateway or Dividing Line? A Study of Hospital Outpatients in the 1960s", by G Forsyth and RFL Logan, published by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust.

Collapse of a corner of a tower block at Ronan Point focused criticism on high rise development.

Master of Science degree in Social Medicine, requiring two years' study including a research project, introduced by JN Morris (1948) at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to replace the Diploma in Public Health. First course started in 1969.

Margot Jefferys (1916-99, Bedford College, London University) appointed as the first professor of Medical Sociology in the UK. She set up a master's degree in the sociology of medicine the next year.

1969 On April 1 the Secretary of State for Wales took over responsibility for health and welfare in Wales, and the first chief medical officer for Wales was appointed. Vital statistics and statistics regarding health services ceased to be published in conjunction with those of England.

Representation of the People Act (c.15) lowered the age of voting to 18 years, and allowed candidates to add to their names on the ballot paper a description, in no more than six words, of themselves and what they stood for. See 1983.

Family Law Reform Act (c.15) reduced the age of majority from 21 to 18 years; and provided for the re-registration of births of children of unmarried mothers to include particulars of the father. See 1976.

Medical Act (c.40) amended the 1956 Act in regard to registration and the disciplinary committee; and enabled the General Medical Council to order immediate suspension of registration. See 1975.

Nurses Act (c.47) changed the constitution of the General Nursing Council by increasing the number of members to 42, 22 of whom had to be nurses in current practice elected by their peers, and 20 appointed members, 6 of whom had to be nurses. See 1979.

Education (Scotland) Act (c.49) amended and consolidated previous acts. See 1980.

Children and Young Persons Act (c.54) amended the law about the treatment of young offenders; and increased the responsibilities of social services departments. See 1980.

Divorce Reform Act (c.55) introduced the criterion of irretrievable breakdown of the marriage. See 1970.

Housing Act (c.33) introduced grants for improvements and conversions; and altered the legal standards of fitness for human habitation. This act followed a White Paper, "Old Houses into New Homes", and attempted to change the emphasis from clearance of unfit houses to their improvement and that of their environment. See 1974.

The Royal Commission on Local Government in England 1966-69, Cmnd.4040,

(chairman, Lord Redcliffe-Maud) criticised the multiplicity of local authorities, their wide
1969 Cont 1

1969 cont variation in size and resources, the fragmentation and overlap of their responsibilities, and the position of county boroughs as islands in their counties. The Commission recommended that England (outside London) should be divided into 61 new local government areas, each covering town and country, and outside the three proposed metropolitan areas each authority should be responsible for all services. The Commission made no recommendations regarding the NHS, but one of the commissioners, D Senior, presented a memorandum recommending a predominantly two-level system of local government with 35 directly elected regional authorities which would administer the NHS services in addition to their other services, and 148 district authorities. See 1971.

The Royal Commission on Local Government in Scotland 1966-69, Cmnd.4150, (chairman, Lord Wheatley) recommended a two tier structure of 7 regional authorities and 37 district authorities, with optional local community councils to express the views of the community but with no statutory powers. See 1973.

The White Paper, "In Place of Strife", Cmnd.3888, proposed state intervention in industrial disputes and legal sanctions against wildcat strikes. The proposals were later abandoned.

"The Administrative Structure of the Health and Personal Social Services in Northern Ireland" (Green Paper) proposed, uniquely in the UK, setting up combined boards for the health and personal social services.

The Committee of the Central Health Services Council on The Functions of the District General Hospital (chairman, Sir Desmond Bonham-Carter, director of Unilever and chairman of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board) recommended that district general hospitals should be planned to serve populations of at least 200,000 people; that inpatient psychiatric and geriatric treatment should be based at the district general hospital; inpatient eye and ear, nose and throat surgery should only be provided at selected district hospitals; and that there should always be two consultants in each specialty on the hospital staff. The Committee envisaged hospitals of about 1000 beds in place of the "norm" of the Hospital Plans (1962) of between 600 and 800 beds for populations of between 100,000 and 150,000. See 1980.

The Working Party on the Responsibilities of the Consultant Grade (chairman, Sir George Godber) emphasised the training needs of the junior doctors, and the need for more support for the consultants by increasing the number of general practitioners and other part-time medical staff in the hospitals. See 1982.

The Working Party on the Management Structure in the Local Authority Nursing Services (chairman, EL Mayston) recommended that every local authority should appoint a chief nursing officer responsible directly to the authority and not to the medical officer of health; and should introduce three levels of nursing management and make management training available for nurses in their employment (see Salmon Report 1966).

The Committee of Enquiry into Allegations of Ill-Treatment of Patients at Ely Hospital, Cardiff, Cmnd.3975, (chairman, G Howe, later deputy prime minister, later Lord) criticised the procedures for conducting such enquiries and indicted the hospital and some of its staff of mistreatment and maladministration. Following the report the Hospital Advisory Service was established (director, AA Baker) to visit and advise on the management and care of patients in hospitals for the mentally ill, mentally handicapped and elderly chronically sick patients. In 1970 a similar service was established in Scotland under the direction of JK Hunter. See 1971 and 1976.

Tenth Report of the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, Cmnd.3884, published. See 1970.

1969 Cont 2

1969 cont A Joint Sub-Committee on People with Epilepsy (chairman, JJA Reid, 1925-94, later Sir John and chief medical officer, Scotland) of the Central Health Services Council and the Advisory Committee on the Health and Welfare of Handicapped Persons recommended the expansion of services and the creation of 5 or 6 special centres for those people with epilepsy whose care and management presented particular problems.

The Scottish Consultants Review of In-Patient Statistics (SCRIPS) introduced in Scotland; abandoned in 1979.

A Scottish Working Party on Suggestions and Complaints in Hospitals (chairman, EUE Elliott-Binns) recommended a new complaints procedure which was adopted in 1970. See 1973.

A Committee of the National Council of Social Service and the National Institute of Social Work Training on The Voluntary Worker in the Social Services (chairwoman, Miss (later Dame) GM Aves) reported.

International Health Regulations replaced the previous International Sanitary Regulations (1951) dealing with cholera, plague, smallpox and yellow fever.

The World Health Organization published "The Teaching of Public Health in Europe" by JD Cottrell which described the teaching in 27 European countries including the USSR. See 1973 and 1976.

The World Health Organization published a report of an Expert Committee on Medical Rehabilitation (Technical Report Series No. 419), following up the report of 1958. The new report defined rehabilitation as "the combined and co-ordinated use of medical, social, educational, and vocational measures for training or retraining the individual to the highest possible level of functional ability". It set out proposals for the organisation of medical rehabilitation services; and recommended that every faculty of medicine should create a chair of rehabilitation medicine. See 1972 and 1973.

The Committee on Research into Fluoridation produced further evidence of the benefits of fluoridation - "none offers such certainty of general improvement in the teeth of children". See 1976.

Bachelor of Nursing degree introduced by Manchester University. See 1972.

In "Change and the National Health Service", published in the Scottish Medical Journal (14, 130-144), JHF Brotherston (1967) argued the case for the reorganisation of the NHS. He identified two crucial reasons for developing an integrated health service - the practice of preventive and of curative medicine should be closely linked with greater involvement of general practitioners and consultants, and the traditional epidemiological and public health approaches of the medical officer of health were increasingly required in the effective planning and evaluation of medical care services.

In "Tomorrow's Community Physician", published in The Lancet (2, 811-816), JN Morris (1948) set out the future role of community physicians. Morris saw the community physician as epidemiologist, community counsellor and administrator of local medical services; and as a professional man and a public servant taking on and extending "the traditional tasks of the medical officer of health as teacher, watchdog and trouble maker."

Widespread epidemic of influenza (A2HK, Hong Kong).

The Open University established, offering part-time degree studies to students of all ages via correspondence, broadcasting, tutoring and short residential blocks.

Cranfield Institute of Technology founded and the first eight polytechnics established.

The abolition of capital punishment (see 1964) made permanent.

Neil Armstrong was the first man to set foot on the moon, having landed with Buzz Aldrin in Apollo II.

1969 Cont 3

1969 cont It was around this time that a quotation, wrongly attributed to Petronius (d.66), became current:- "I was to learn later in life that we tend to meet any new situation by 'reorganising' for creating the illusion of progress while providing confusion, inefficiency and demoralisation".

1970

1970 Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) established by a merger of the General Register Office and the Government Social Survey Department. See 1996.

Local Authority Social Services Act (c.42) created the administrative framework for implementing most of the recommendations of the Seebohm Committee (1968); led to the setting up of social services departments within local authorities by bringing together staff from the childrens, welfare and health departments in 1971.

Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act (c.44) extended the powers and duties of local authorities to help disabled people; required authorities to know the number of persons in their area needing help; to ensure that available services were well publicised; empowered authorities to provide help with activities of daily living, leisure activities, holidays, travelling, telephones and house adaptations; required new buildings and public toilets to be accessible to disabled people but only "in so far as it is in the circumstances both practicable and reasonable"; made it mandatory for certain committees to have one or more disabled people as members; required younger chronically disabled patients to be cared for separately from the care of elderly disabled people; introduced special badges for motor vehicles driven or used by disabled people; and made provisions for special educational facilities. See 1972 and 1981.

National Insurance (Old Persons' and Widows' Pensions and Attendance Allowance) Act (c.51) extended the eligibility for widows' pensions; introduced non-contributory pensions, as of right, to all people aged 80 years or more; and an "Attendance Allowance" for a disabled person needing frequent or continuous attention as determined by an Attendance Allowance Board. Payments started in 1971. See 1971.

Family Income Supplements Act (c.55) provided for a new benefit, administered by the Supplementary Benefits Commission, for families with small incomes. Such families were exempted from health service charges and the children were eligible for free school meals. See 1975.

Education (Handicapped Children) Act (c.52) discontinued the classification of handicapped children for educational purposes and transferred the education of handicapped children who were previously the responsibility of the health departments to the education departments. See 1978.

Equal Pay Act (c.41) disallowed discrimination between men and women in terms and conditions of pay; and obliged firms to pay men and women who are doing the same job the same wage by the end of 1975.

Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act (c.45) established that a wife's work, as either a housewife or wage earner, should be considered as an equal contribution towards the creation of the family home. See 1973.

Radiological Protection Act (c.46) set up the National Radiological Protection Board which became responsible for all radiation protection functions. See 1976.

The Standing Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution appointed to "advise on matters, both national and international, concerning the pollution of the environment; on the adequacy of research in this field; and of future possibilities of danger to the environment". See 1974.

"The Protection of the Environment. The Fight against Pollution", a White Paper, Cmnd. 4373, published. See 1974.

The Twelfth Report of the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, Cmnd. 4352, published. Later the members of the Board resigned after the Government had indicated that it would not accept its proposals. See 1971.

1970 Cont 1

1970 cont In November the Department of the Environment was formed by the amalgamation of the Ministries of Housing and Local Government, Transport and Public Buildings and Works.

"Reform of Local Government in England", Cmnd.4276, endorsed many of the proposals of the Redcliffe-Maud Report (1969), but increased the number of metropolitan areas to five and deferred decisions on provincial councils. See 1971.

"The National Health Service. The Future Structure of the National Health Service" (the second English Green Paper) rejected the transference of the administration of the NHS to local government and proposed that it should be administered by new area health authorities, with boundaries matching those of the new local authorities, and responsible directly to the Secretary of State. There would be about 90 area health authorities with one third of the members appointed by the health professions, one third by the local authorities and one third and the chairman appointed by the Secretary of State, and 14 or more regional health councils with members appointed by the area authorities, the professions, the universities and the Secretary of State. In most areas there would be district advisory committees with no statutory powers or independent budget. The Paper outlined the tasks of the "community physician" combining those of the medical staff at the previous regional hospital boards with those of the local health authorities, with emphasis on the development of information about health needs and the working of the health services. The need for a Health Commissioner (ombudsman) was raised but no decision was taken in the paper. See 1971.

"National Health Service. The Reorganisation of the Health Service in Wales" was published by the Welsh Office as a green paper.

The Review Body on Local Government in Northern Ireland reported (Cmnd.546, Belfast).

The Committee on Domiciliary Midwifery and Maternity Bed Needs (chairman, Sir John Peel) recommended the unification of the hospital and community maternity services and that sufficient facilities should be provided so that all deliveries could take place in hospital, stating that "the greater safety of hospital confinement for mother and child justifies this objective". See 1973 and 1997.

The Working Party on the Hospital Pharmaceutical Services (chairman, Sir Noel Hall) made recommendations about the organisation, training and career structure of hospital pharmacists and their supporting staff. See 1986.

Scottish Home and Health Department published a Report of the Scottish Health Services Council on Services for the Elderly with Mental Disorder (chairman, Professor WM Millar). See 1979.

The Council for Postgraduate Medical Education in England and Wales and the Scottish Council for Postgraduate Medical Education formed to coordinate the views of the medical profession, the NHS and the government; and to stimulate the development of medical and dental postgraduate education and specialist training (see 1967). See 1987 and 1988.

The Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine issued a report from its Remedial Professions Committee (chairman, JA Oddie). See 1973.

The Joint Board of Clinical Nursing Studies was set up to "consider and advise on the needs of nurses and midwives for post-certificate clinical training in specialised departments of the hospital service in England and Wales, and to coordinate and supervise the courses provided as a result of such advice". See 1972.

The Council for the Education and Training of Health Visitors was dissolved.
Report on the Organisation of Radioactive Isotope Services (Sir Brian Windeyer)
published.

1970 Cont 2 - 1971

1970 cont The Report on Hospital Building Maintenance criticised the maintenance standards and the lack of any overall strategy for the development of health service estates. This was followed by "Notes on Health Service Design" and "Hospital Building Procedure" and the publication of the first "Commissioning Manual". See 1972.

"Confidential Enquiry into Postneonatal Deaths 1964-66" published.

The Royal College of Physicians of London published "Air Pollution and Health". See 1974.

The British Medical Association published the report of a Working Party (chairwoman, M Jefferys, see 1968) on "Primary Medical Care", Planning Unit Report No. 4, which discussed the development of general practice, its setting and organisation, and the special education and training required. The Working Party foresaw general practitioners working in larger units with a redistribution of work among, doctors, nurses, health visitors, social workers and other potential team members. See 1971.

Rubella vaccine introduced.

British Association of Social Workers formed.

1971 Census (25/26 April) included detailed questions on education. The population of England and Wales estimated at 48.7 million, with 24 per cent under the age of 15 years and 14 per cent aged 65 years or more.

Courts Act (c.23) introduced major changes in the structure of the courts with crown courts replacing the assize courts and quarter sessions. See 1972.

Tribunals and Enquiries Act (c.62) increased the number of tribunals subject to investigation by the Council on Tribunals. See 1992.

Town and Country Planning Act (c.78) amended and consolidated previous acts. See 1986.

Industrial Relations Act (c.72) dealt with the rights of workers, contracts of employment, and unfair dismissal; provided for the establishment of a National Industrial Relations Court; and extended the jurisdiction of industrial tribunals. See 1974.

Immigration Act (c.77) drew a distinction between those persons who had a right of abode in the UK and all other persons who were subject to immigration control whatever their citizenship or ethnic origin. See 1981.

National Insurance Act (c.50) introduced invalidity benefits and age benefits for certain persons aged 80 years or more. See 1973.

Misuse of Drugs Act (c.38) legislated for the control of drugs previously subject to the Dangerous Drugs Acts, and set up an Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs. See 1986.

Education (Milk) Act (c.74) restricted the duty of education authorities to provide milk for pupils. See 1980.

Fire Precautions Act (c.40) strengthened the fire precautions required for all buildings used by members of the public, including homes for elderly people and nursing homes.

Rent (Scotland) Act (c.28) dealt with changes in the law regarding rents and tenancies. See 1987.

"Local Government in England. Government Proposals for Reorganisation" (White Paper), Cmnd.4584, set out the structure and functions of the proposed new authorities. There were to be six metropolitan counties, 38 new counties combining previous counties with

county boroughs, 34 metropolitan district councils and a number (undecided) of district councils; county councils and metropolitan district councils to be responsible for education and personal social services; and all the county councils to be responsible for planning, highways, police, fire

1971 Cont 1

1971 cont and some aspects of environmental control. The district councils to be responsible for some planning, housing, refuse collection and environmental health. Responsibility for the personal health services to be transferred to the new health authorities. See 1972.

"The Future Shape of Local Government Finance" (Green Paper) discussed trends in local government expenditure; possible additional or alternative sources of local revenue such as local income tax, sales tax, payroll tax, lotteries; increasing the yield from rates; and the future system of local government grants. See 1981.

The Department of Health and Social Security published "National Health Service Reorganisation" (consultative document) setting out the new government's proposals. It stated: "As the document's brief statement of the Government's proposals for a new health service structure makes clear, their essence - and their basic difference from earlier proposals - is the emphasis they place on effective management". The document repeated the proposals for area health authorities with responsibility for planning, organising and administering comprehensive health services to meet the needs of their areas; and for regional health authorities to be responsible for overall planning, allocating resources to the area authorities, and coordinating and monitoring their performance. The boundaries of the area authorities were to be the same as those of the new counties (except the metropolitan counties) and the metropolitan districts as proposed in the White Paper above. Each area health authority would be required to set up a committee to administer the contracts of the family doctors, dentists, pharmacists and opticians; each such committee to deal direct with, and be financed directly by, the Central Department (i.e. not through the regional authority). The membership of the regional and area authorities was to reflect managerial skills rather than representational functions in order to avoid "a dangerous confusion between management on the one hand and the community's reaction to management on the other". As a conduit for the community's reaction each area authority was to be required to set up a community health council for each of its constituent districts. See 1972.

A consultative document, "National Health Service Reorganisation in Wales", followed the principles of the English document. See 1972.

In Scotland a White Paper, "Reorganisation of the Scottish Health Services", Cmnd. 4734, differed from the English and Welsh documents in giving less emphasis to the theme of management and more to effective partnership and strong professional consultative machinery. The proposals were for a single-tiered service based on 14 area health boards, all the members of which would be appointed by the Secretary of State. See 1972.

The Sub-Committee on "The Organisation of Group Practice" (chairman, R Harvard Davies, 1924-99, general practitioner, later professor) of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee made recommendations about the roles of nurses, dentists, social workers, physiotherapists, pharmacists, chiropodists, and secretaries in group practices; about premises, equipment, records and organisation; relationships with hospitals; health education and preventive medicine; and the opportunities for research in general practice. See 1981.

"Better Services for the Mentally Handicapped", Cmnd.4683, a policy document, reviewed current services and set out general principles and the actions needed to achieve them, in particular a shift of emphasis to community care which would require a rapid increase in local authorities' social services. See 1972.

The Joint Working Party on "Doctors in an Integrated Health Service" (chairman, JHF Brotherston) set out the contributions of general practice, the specialist services and of community medicine; the functions and responsibilities of the medical advisory structure; and the need for more health services research. In regard to community medicine the report

stated: "Put at its simplest, community medicine is concerned with the study of health and disease in

1971 Cont 2

1971 cont populations. The function of the specialist in community medicine is to investigate and assess the needs of the population so that priorities may be established for the promotion of health, the prevention of disease and the provision of medical care". See 1972.

Earl Halsbury FRS appointed chairman of the Doctors' and Dentists' Review Body to advise the prime minister on the remuneration of doctors and dentists taking part in the NHS.

"Organisation of the Work of Junior Hospital Doctors", a report of a management study, published by the Department of Health and Social Security. See 1982.

A report "A Framework for Government Research and Development", Cmnd.4814, by Lord Rothschild (head of the Central Policy Review Staff), recommended that applied research and development commissioned by the government should be on a customer/contractor basis: "The customer says what he wants; the contractor does it (if he can); and the customer pays". He suggested transferring some money from the research councils to government departments, and that each department should have a chief scientist. Together with Rothschild's report there was a report from a committee (chairman, Sir Frederick Dainton) of the Council for Scientific Policy on arrangements for organising and supporting pure and applied scientific research. This committee recommended that the activities of the research councils should be coordinated and administered by a Board which would include as full members the scientific heads of all the councils, and that the Board should be associated with the Department of Education and Science. See 1972.

The Committee of Enquiry into Alleged Events at Farleigh Hospital, Somerset, Cmnd. 4557, found weaknesses in hospital administration; and made recommendations about the care of disturbed or difficult patients, and about the training of staff. See 1972.

The Committee on Death Certification and Coroners, (chairman, N Broderick) reported, Cmnd. 4810. See 1988.

Royal College of Psychiatrists formed from the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, formerly the Association of Medical Officers of Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane founded in 1841.

Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work set up to promote training and award qualifications in social work.

The Report of the first national sample survey of disabled people, "Handicapped and Impaired in Great Britain", SS 418, by Amelia Harris, gave estimates of impaired and handicapped people by age, sex, severity and underlying cause, and described their mobility, restrictions of activities, income, housing, leisure, and use of various services. The overall prevalence rate of impaired and handicapped people was found to rise from 8.9 per 1000 people aged 16 - 29 years to 378 per 1000 aged 75 years or over. At all ages more women than men were impaired or handicapped. See 1978.

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys began an ongoing General Household Survey based on a sample of 15,000 households, which included questions on health and on social and economic conditions.

The Royal College of Physicians of London published a further report on the ill effects of smoking, "Smoking and Health Now" (see 1962). See 1983.

ASH, Action on Smoking and Health, formed.

First shelter for battered wives opened.

Routine smallpox vaccination ceased to be recommended in Great Britain.

Compulsory brucellosis eradication programme announced.

Hepatitis B vaccine produced.

1971 Cont 3 - 1972

1971 cont Between 1970 and 1972 pop music festivals rapidly increased in size, number and duration. Fifty thousand or more young people would gather for 24 to 48 hours of continuous entertainment. These events demanded detailed planning by local government, health and police authorities to provide water, sanitation, medical facilities and safety on site and at nearby hospitals.

"The Inverse Care Law", expounded by J Tudor Hart (general practitioner) in *The Lancet* (i; 405-412), stated that in any locality the availability of health care and resources stood in inverse ratio to the estimate of the needs of the population.

Decimal currency introduced in the UK.

Micro-processor chips incorporated into micro-computers.

1972 European Communities Act (c.68) gave legislative effect to the UK joining the European Union.

Local Government Act (c.70) changed the structure and function of local government in England and Wales along the lines set out in the 1971 White Paper. The act abolished the county boroughs; and created 6 metropolitan counties, 36 metropolitan districts, 47 county councils responsible for planning, education, personal social services, fire brigades and licensing, and 333 district councils (replacing 1,200 councils) responsible for some planning, housing, environmental health and amenities. The parish councils (over 7,000) were retained, and in Wales about 800 community councils were introduced with functions similar to those of the English parish councils. The act abolished the office of alderman and the title and office of medical officer of health. The act extended the right of public access to meetings of committees of the local authorities. See Bains Committee report below and 1985.

National Health Service (Scotland) Act (c.58) created 15 single tier health boards as the administrative authority in their areas concerned mainly with major policy matters and the broad allocation of resources, delegating the management of the service to an area executive group. This group consisted of the four senior officers of the board - the secretary, the treasurer, the chief administrative medical officer and the chief area nursing officer. The contracts of the general practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and opticians were to be held by the health boards. At district level local health councils were to be set up, and at national level two new bodies were created - the Scottish Health Service Planning Council and the Common Services Agency. See 1974 and 1978.

Housing Finance Act (c.47) required local councils to charge "fair rents" for subsidised council accommodation, and introduced rent rebates and allowances. See 1974.

Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act (c.52) amended and consolidated previous acts. See 1997.

Employment Medical Advisory Service Act (c.28) established the Employment Medical Advisory Service (EMAS) and amended the Factories Act 1961 in relation to medical arrangements. See 1974.

Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (Scotland) Act (c.51) extended part of the 1970 act to Scotland which dealt with the ascertainment of the numbers of disabled people and the need to inform about services. See 1990.

Children's Act (c.44) prohibited the employment of children below the age of 13 years, and prescribed the hours of employment for children who were eligible for employment. See 1973.

Criminal Justice Act (c.71) introduced community service orders; amended powers for dealing with offenders; and extended the qualifications for jury service. See 1975 and 1980.

1972 Cont 1

1972 cont Poisons Act (c.66) consolidated previous acts dealing with the list of poisons, the regulation of their sale and storage, and the constitution of the Poisons Board.

Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act (c.21) prohibited the deposition of certain wastes without the knowledge of local authorities and water boards. See 1974.

School leaving age raised to 16 years from September.

"Framework for Government Research and Development", Cmnd.5046, set out the Government's acceptance of many of Lord Rothschild's recommendations (1971); gave details of the transfer of funds from the research councils to the customer departments; announced its intention to reconstitute the Council for Scientific Policy; and to appoint a chief scientist to the Department of Health and Social Security. Later RHL Cohen was appointed to this post. See 1978.

The Committee (chairman, MA Bains) set up by the Department of the Environment in its report, "The New Local Authorities: Management and Structure", criticised the ingrained departmental approach "whereby each major department was very much a law unto itself reporting to its relevant committee"; and recommended a corporate approach to management with the appointment of a chief executive; the creation of a central management committee; reduction in the number of committees; and the removal of the protected status of certain officers. Similar recommendations were made in Scotland (see 1973).

"National Health Service Reorganisation: England" (White Paper), Cmnd.5055, added some details to the outline proposals in the 1971 consultative document. The paper set out the structure, functions, membership and officers of the regional and area health authorities, and of the family practitioner committees; the Boards of Governors of the undergraduate teaching hospitals to be abolished and the hospitals to be managed within the area and regional structure; and community health councils to be set up at district level. Environmental health, personal social services and aspects of health education to remain with local government, but the other previous duties of the departments of medical officers of health, including school health services, to be transferred to the NHS. Responsibility for the health of persons in relation to their employment to remain with the Department of Employment. The White Paper stated that the new specialists in community medicine would be concerned with "assessing need for health services, evaluating the effectiveness of existing services and planning the best use of health resources. Equally, they will concern themselves with developing preventive health services, with the links between the health and the local authority personal social, environmental health and education services, and with providing the medical advice and help which local authorities will need for the administration of those and other services". See 1973.

"National Health Service Reorganisation in Wales", Cmnd.5057, proposed eight area health boards responsible directly to the Secretary of State for Wales, and the establishment of the Welsh Technical Services Organisation.

Women Doctors Retainer Scheme introduced into the NHS to enable doctors who could only work occasional sessions to continue involvement in medical practice.

The Staff Advisory Committee, which in 1973 became the NHS Staff Commission, was set up to organise and supervise the appointments and transfers of staff from the old to the new authorities. See 1975.

The Steering Committee on Management Arrangements for the Reorganised National Health Service (chairman, Sir Philip Rogers) set out the management structure and job descriptions of the senior officers in considerable detail. Each health district was to have a district management team composed of the administrator, the secretary, the community

physician, the nursing officer, a locally elected consultant and a locally elected general

1972 Cont 2

1972 cont practitioner; the team was to act as a consensus-forming group so that "no decisions can be taken that override the opposition of a team member". In addition a number of health care planning teams were proposed at district level. This report became known as "The Grey Book" from the colour of its cover.

"Management Arrangements for the Reorganised National Health Service in Wales" (chairman, DG McPherson) published.

The Joint Working Party on the Organisation of Medical Work in Hospitals (chairman, Sir George Godber) reviewed progress since the publication of their first report in 1967 and considered that there was a continuing need for a divisional system of organising medical advice and to secure the effective management of medical care within hospitals. See 1974.

The Working Party on Medical Administrators (chairman, RB Hunter, later Lord, 1915-1994, vice-chancellor, Birmingham University) concluded that there should be community physicians involved in management at regional, area and district level who would "be particularly concerned with: assessment of need for health services; planning of services to meet needs; promotion of health, including health education; measuring the effectiveness of health care services and promoting improvements; promotion of research and development into the organisation of health care services; integration of health services and their coordination with other services". The Working Party considered that "proper training and satisfactory career patterns are vital if medical graduates of the necessary calibre are to be recruited" into community medicine, and recommended that specialist postgraduate training should include formal study of epidemiology, statistics, environmental health, social and behavioural sciences, social administration and health services management, and that special arrangements should be made to train mature entrants to the specialty. See below.

The Committee on Nursing, Cmnd.5115, (chairman, A Briggs, later Lord) proposed lowering the age of entry into nursing from 18 to 17 years, and that for the majority entry should not depend specifically on formal educational qualifications; the introduction of a general training period lasting eighteen months designed to produce a confident practical nurse able to work as a basic member of a nursing team in any field of nursing, followed for some nurses by a further eighteen months leading to full registration; that the five statutory bodies concerned with nurse training should be replaced by a single General Nursing and Midwifery Council for Great Britain; improvements in recruiting and the career structure of nurses; and that the statutory certification of health visitors should be discontinued. See 1979.

A Working Group (chairwoman, Dame Muriel Powell) appointed by the Scottish Home and Health Department presented a report on "Nurses in an Integrated Health Service".

The Committee on Safety and Health at Work, Cmnd.5034, (chairman, Lord Robens) recommended the establishment of a National Authority for Safety and Health at Work; a new statutory framework with the amalgamation of the separate safety and health inspectorates; and more effective coordination of the work of local authorities. See 1974.

The Sub-Committee on Rehabilitation (chairman, Sir Ronald Tunbridge, see 1968) of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee noted that 16 years after the Piercy Report of 1956 few of its recommendations had been implemented. The Committee recommended the appointment of a medical adviser in rehabilitation to each regional health authority; a unified rehabilitation department in each district with a consultant in rehabilitation in charge; that assessment clinics should be held in every rehabilitation department and act as a focal point for coordinating all statutory and voluntary services concerned in the district; there should be comprehensive limb-fitting and appliance centres serving populations of between 1½ and 2 million people; there should be more teaching on medical rehabilitation for medical students;

and a small number of

1972 Cont 3

1972 cont chairs in rehabilitation should be established. See 1973 and 1986.

The equivalent report in Scotland, "Medical Rehabilitation: The Pattern for the Future" (chairman of the Sub-Committee, A Mair, 1912-95, professor of public health and social medicine, Dundee University) made similar recommendations to the Tunbridge Sub-Committee but considered that rehabilitation should be recognised as a specialty in its own right and that appropriate training programmes should be formulated for the expansion of the specialty. The Report included in an appendix accounts of the rehabilitation centres in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and France. See 1993.

The National Advisory Council for the Employment of Disabled People in their report "Resettlement Policy and Services for Disabled People" reviewed current policy and suggested possible changes and developments. See 1973.

The Committee on Speech Therapy Services (chairman, R Quirk, later Sir) set up by the Department of Education and Science, set out the scope of the work of speech therapists and recommended changes in training; that the number of posts should be increased; and that the service should become the responsibility of area health boards.

The Committee on the Remedial Professions (chairman, Sir Ronald Tunbridge, see above) published a statement drawing attention to the four principal concerns of the three remedial professions - remuneration, career structure, professional roles and research.

A Tripartite Committee formed by the Royal College of Psychiatrists, the Society of Medical Officers of Health and the British Medical Association in their report "The Mental Health Service after Unification" (chairman, F Pilkington) set out a detailed blueprint for the development of the service. "The conclusion of our Committee", it stated, "which stands out above all others is the necessity for compulsory provision for liaison between the National Health Service and local authorities at all levels....Community care has been the popular slogan for the past decade...We strongly support the concept of community care, both for the mentally ill and the mentally subnormal, but it is still too rudimentary in some local authorities; the task of providing it adequately will be immense.... We have no faith in the idea that a so-called generic social worker could replace a specialised worker. We are sure that special training is necessary, and we recommend that appropriate clinical training should be organised as a matter of urgency". See 1973.

Scottish Home and Health Department published a report "Services for the Mentally Handicapped" (see the English equivalent published in 1971). See 1979.

The Committee of Enquiry into Whittingham Hospital, near Preston, Lancashire, Cmnd. 4861, found abuses by staff and inadequate administration. See 1973.

The Department of Health and Social Security published the first "Estate Management Practices Code" advising on planning, costing and executing maintenance work on NHS premises.

The Faculty of Community Medicine (later Faculty of Public Health Medicine) was created by the Royal Colleges of Physicians of Edinburgh and London and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow after agreement with a joint committee composed of members drawn from the Society of Medical Officers of Health and its Scottish Branch, the meeting of the senior administrative medical officers of the regional hospital boards and the Welsh Hospital Board, the Society for Social Medicine, the Scottish Association of Medical Administrators, and the medical staff at the central government departments. The concerns of the Faculty were specialist education and training, and the maintenance of high standards of practice within the specialty of community medicine. See 1974.

The Medical Superintendents Society disbanded.

1972 Cont 4 - 1973

1972 cont King Edward's Hospital Fund for London formed the King's Fund College by amalgamating its former staff colleges.

The Committee of Enquiry into the Governance of London University (chairman, Lord Murray), set up by the University and the University Grants Committee, reported in favour of continuing the federal system; rejected the suggestion for the groupings of the 16 medical and 18 non-medical schools into 6 or so large groups; and recommended changes in the central administration of the University. See 1980.

The Welsh National School of Medicine introduced a bachelor of nursing degree. See 1974.

A satisfactory plastic replacement of the hip joint was reported on by John Charnley. Computerised Tomography developed by Electrical Musical Industries (EMI).

The Royal College of General Practitioners published "The Future General Practitioner: Learning and Training". See 1976.

"Effectiveness and Efficiency: Random Reflections on Health Services", by Archie Cochrane (1909-88, director of the Medical Research Council's Epidemiology Unit at Cardiff and first president of the Faculty of Community Medicine), published by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust.

"International Journal of Epidemiology" first published.

Unemployment rose to above one million, and a compulsory freeze on prices and wages was introduced as a severe financial crisis developed. See 1980.

During the year there were a series of strikes of the ancillary staff in the NHS.

1973 Britain joined the European Community. International oil crisis.

National Health Service Reorganisation Act (c.32) legislated for the restructuring of the NHS along the lines set out in the 1972 White Paper; the school health service became the responsibility of the Department of Health and Social Security; and the act made provision for the appointment of a Health Service Commissioner empowered to investigate complaints about the Service, other than those arising from the exercise of clinical judgement. Later Sir Alan Marre was appointed Commissioner. See 1974 and 1976.

Local Government (Scotland) Act (c.65) restructured local government in Scotland by creating 9 regional councils, 3 island councils and 53 district councils; abolished the office of bailie; and created optional community councils, with no statutory functions, to ascertain, coordinate and express to public authorities the views of their communities. See 1975.

Employment of Children Act (c.24) amended the law and laid down national regulations regarding employment of persons under the compulsory school leaving age. See 1989.

Matrimonial Causes Act (c.18) consolidated and amended previous acts concerning divorce, nullity and financial relief for parties to marriage and the children. See 1984.

Water Act (c.37) set out a national policy for water, including the supply of water; sewerage and sewage disposal; land drainage; river management; fisheries; and recreation. It established 9 Regional Water Authorities and the National Water Council in England, and in Wales the Welsh National Water Development Authority, to take over the relevant duties of the river authorities and the local government authorities, although the latter continued to have functions for sewerage as agents for the water authority. In Scotland water supply was placed under the regional councils. See 1983.

Employment and Training Act (c.50) reorganised the Department of Employment and Productivity; and created the Manpower Services Commission, the Employment Service

Agency and the Training Services Agency. See 1979.

1973 Cont 1

1973 cont Social Security Act (c.38) set out reforms and introduced earnings related contributions; annual reviews for contributions and benefits; and phased out the graduated pensions scheme. See 1974 and 1975.

The Royal Commission on the Constitution, Cmnd.5460, (chairman, Lord Kilbrandon), set out a number of possible schemes for devolving power to regions of Britain. See 1975.

The Committee on "The New Scottish Local Authorities: Organisation and Management Structure" (chairman, IV Paterson) recommended corporate management and the appointment of a chief executive.

A White Paper "Private Practice in National Health Service Hospitals", Cmnd.5270, considered "private practice operates to the overall benefit of the NHS" and that no major changes to the system were needed, but control procedures in hospitals should be strictly observed. See 1976.

The Working Party on Collaboration between the NHS and Local Government (chairman, ARW Bavin) called for a statutory obligation for the authorities to collaborate to secure the health and welfare of the people of their areas and to set up joint consultative committees; and for local authorities to co-opt members of the health authorities to their relevant committees. It suggested that both authorities should have full powers to provide goods and services to each other, and that health authorities should second, on the invitation of a district council, a medical officer to act as adviser and "proper officer" on environmental health matters to that council. The report set out detailed proposals for the future organisation of the school health service by the health authorities. See 1974.

The Sub-Group on the Organisation of a Medical Advisory Structure (chairman, NGC Hendry) of the Scottish Joint Working Party on the Integration of Medical Work considered that such a structure should provide advice to management; that there should be clearly defined lines of communication and access to full information so that every doctor may participate in the advisory process with full knowledge and understanding; and that there should be close liaison with the nursing profession and others concerned with the care of patients. The Sub-Group recommended that community medicine specialists should be involved in every activity of the medical advisory structure.

Another Sub-Group of the Scottish Joint Working Party on "Towards an Integrated Child Health Service" (chairman, Sir John Brotherston, see 1967) recommended that all doctors with a substantial commitment to child health should form a paediatric division, and that all such doctors should have special training. See 1976.

A third Sub-Group of the Joint Working Party in its report "Community Medicine in Scotland" (chairman, JL Gilloran, 1916-95, medical officer of health, Edinburgh) made recommendations about the nature and practice of community medicine; the organisation of the specialty; and the future pattern of its training. See 1974.

The Sub-Group on "General Practitioners in the Hospital Service" (chairman, J Crooks) recommended pilot schemes of general practitioner units in district general hospitals and of "combined practice" by general practitioners and consultants.

The Scottish Home and Health Department published reports on "The Maternity Services: the Integration of Maternity Work", and on "The Future of the Chest Services in Scotland" (chairman, JW Crofton). See 1977.

The Committee on Hospital Complaints Procedure (chairman, Sir Michael Davies) recommended a detailed code of practice; the establishment of investigating panels to deal with serious complaints; and the involvement of community health councils in advising and

helping people to use the procedures. See 1985.

1973 Cont 2

1973 cont The Joint Working Party on the General Medical Services (chairman, Sir George Godber) recommended further development and improvements in appointment systems; deputising arrangements; and diagnostic support for general practice.

The Working Party on the Remedial Professions (chairman, EL McMillan) highlighted the disappointment of members of the remedial professions at the lack of constructive proposals in the Tunbridge report (1972) for their future; recommended the development of a comprehensive and unified therapy profession; and that there should be increased professional and managerial responsibility, a new career and salary structure, new methods of training, increased use and recognition of aides, and research into the value of remedial treatments.

The Remedial Professions Committee (chairman, HA Burt) of the Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine, issued a report responding to the recommendations of the Tunbridge and Mair reports (see 1972).

The Ministry of Defence published a report on the Defence Medical Services discussing career structures and the training of doctors, dentists and nurses, the provision of service hospitals and administrative details of the medical services.

The Department of Employment issued a consultative document, "The Quota Scheme for Disabled People", which reviewed its current operation and discussed possible changes. See 1979.

The report of the enquiry into the care of patients at Napsbury Hospital, St Albans, published. See 1974.

A report of the Population Panel recommended that family planning services should be integrated with the NHS. See 1974.

The Scottish Home and Health Department set up a chief scientist's organisation with Sir Andrew Kay as the chief scientist.

The Department of Health and Social Security designated Demonstration Centres in Rehabilitation, to serve as foci for the development of services in the regions. See 1986.

The Department of Health and Social Security published reports on conferences held on "The Care of the Dying" and on "Providing a Comprehensive District Psychiatric Service for the Adult Mentally Ill".

Personal Social Services Council established.

The Crossroads Care Attendant Schemes began.

An Expert Committee of the World Health Organization reported on "Postgraduate Education and Training in Public Health", Technical Report Series No.533. The Committee foresaw "schools providing public health education becoming increasingly involved in assessing health problems and manpower needs, evaluating services, and devising more effective methods of planning, managing, and evaluating health care delivery systems. They will undertake these activities both for their own research and information needs and in a consultative capacity for health authorities". The report made recommendations about training programmes; the training of teachers; structure and management of institutions providing public health training; and included a report on current schools of public health. See below and 1976.

Four cases of smallpox (with two deaths) occurred in connection with a laboratory infection at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; one other case was reported in a person who had returned recently from Calcutta. See 1978.

There was an outbreak of legionnaires disease involving people who had returned from

a holiday in Benidorm. See 1978.

A longitudinal study linking a sample of individuals from census to census and to records in the registration system was started by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

1973 Cont 3 - 1974

1973 cont The Faculty of Community Medicine published proposals for the examination for membership of the Faculty, and for general professional and higher specialist training for community physicians. See 1974.

The Society of Medical Officers of Health (see 1856) changed its name to The Society of Community Medicine. See 1989.

"Common Diseases: Their Nature, Incidence and Care", by John Fry (1922-94, general practitioner), published.

The journal "Community Medicine" (previously "The Medical Officer") ceased publication. The title passed to the Faculty of Community Medicine and became the title of its quarterly journal first published in 1979. See 1990.

Charing Cross Hospital moved to Fulham, London.

H Glanville appointed to the Europe Chair of Rehabilitation established in Southampton University - the first professor of rehabilitation in the UK.

Margaret Scott-Wright appointed professor of nursing at Edinburgh University, the first professor of nursing in Europe.

In March there was a national strike of hospital ancillary staff over their pay. In December a severe financial crisis caused the introduction of a three day working week.

1974 On April 1st the structure of local government in England and Wales, and of the NHS in Britain, were reorganised. The post of medical officer of health (see 1846) was abolished. Local government in Scotland was reorganised in 1975.

Control of Pollution Act (c.40) dealt with waste disposal, pollution of water, noise and atmospheric pollution in England, Wales and Scotland. The act obliged authorities to control pollution and gave them powers to inspect, obtain information and to enter premises. See 1976.

Local Government Act (c.7) introduced commissioners for local administration (ombudsmen) and reformed measures relating to payment of grants, rates and valuation, borrowing and lending. See 1980.

Housing Act (c.44) extended the functions of the Housing Corporation; provided for the registration and financial help of certain housing associations; and revised and extended the system of grants for the renovation of houses. Comparable act (c.45) was passed for Scotland. See 1975.

Rent Act (c.4) introduced protection for tenants in furnished accommodation; and extended the powers of rent tribunals and the rights of tenants. See 1977.

Health and Safety at Work Act (c.37) implemented many of the recommendations of the Robens Committee (1972); extended and brought together in one act the duties of employers in regard to health, safety and welfare in connection with work, and the control of dangerous substances and emissions into the atmosphere; created the Health and Safety Commission and the Health and Safety Executive which incorporated the factory inspectorate and the Employment Medical Advisory Service; and laid a duty on employees to take reasonable care and to cooperate with their employers on health and safety matters. The act replaced the Factories Act 1961, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 and the Employment Medical Advisory Service Act 1972. See 1985.

Trade Union and Labour Relations Act (c.52) replaced the 1971 Act; set out the status and regulation of trade unions and employers' associations; the restrictions on legal liability; and procedures relating to trade disputes. See 1975 and 1976.

Legal Aid Act (c.4) consolidated and extended previous legislation. See 1988.

Education (Mentally Handicapped Children) Scotland Act (c.27). See 1979.

1974 Cont 1

1974 cont Slaughter Houses Act (c.3) replaced the 1958 act.

The White Paper "Democracy in the National Health Service: Membership of Health Authorities" suggested increasing the number of local councillors on the boards of the area and regional authorities of the NHS and adding representatives of all who work in the NHS in addition to those of the doctors and nurses; and strengthening the role of the community health councils. Similar proposals were made in Wales and Scotland.

The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution (chairman, Sir Brian Flowers) published a report "Pollution Control: Progress and Problems", Cmnd.5780. See 1976.

The Report of the Committee on Conduct in Local Government, Cmnd.5636, led to the joint publication by the local authorities associations and the government of a National Code of Local Government Conduct in 1975. See 1976.

The Committee on the Working of the Abortion Act (chairwoman, Mrs Justice Elizabeth Lane) in its extensive report, Cmnd.5579, concluded that the act had been beneficial and that there had been few abuses, but viewed with disquiet the high proportion of women obtaining abortions in the private sector and the wide variations in abortion rates between regions. While recognising the strain it had placed on the NHS, the committee unanimously supported the provisions of the act.

The Working Party on "Social Work Support for the Health Service" (chairman, GJ Otton) made recommendations regarding the collaboration between general practitioners and hospitals and social services departments; and the training and management of the social workers involved. See 1976.

The Committee of Inquiry into Pay and Related Conditions of Service of Nurses and Midwives (chairman, Lord Halsbury) recommended substantial increases in salaries. See 1982.

The third report of the Joint Working Party on the Organisation of Medical Work in Hospitals (1967 and 1972) reviewed progress and made further recommendations about the divisional system and other medical advisory committees in the reorganised NHS.

The Interim Report of the Committee on Mentally Abnormal Offenders, Cmnd. 5698, (chairman, Lord Butler, 1902-82, politician), stressed the need for the provision of secure units situated in centres of population and closely accessible to other medical facilities, academic departments of forensic psychiatry and the courts. The final report, Cmnd.6244, was published in 1975.

The Department of the Environment published a report "The Monitoring of the Environment in the UK". See 1976.

The Department of Health and Social Security published "Community Hospitals: Their Role and Development in the NHS", setting out how small hospitals could serve patients not requiring the services of the high technology of district general hospitals.

The Working Party on Dental Services recommended an increase in the number of dental therapists. See 1980.

The Joint Working Party on the Decentralised Clinical Research Scheme in England and Wales (chairman, Sir Douglas Black) (see 1958) considered that the scheme had "amply proved its value" and should be continued; reaffirmed that the scheme should support a wide

range of research in the community as well as in hospitals; and recommended that the scheme should be renamed the NHS Locally Organised Research Scheme (LORS) and be widely publicised among all health professions in all parts of the Service. See 1991.

The Committee of Inquiry into the South Ockendon Hospital, Essex, for mentally handicapped patients substantiated accusations of poor care and maltreatment. See 1976.

1974 Cont 2

1974 cont Report by Lady Sharp to the Secretary of State for Social Services on the mobility of disabled people favoured the supply of vehicles rather than a cash grant and recommended that four-wheel rather than three-wheel cars should be supplied.

British Medical Association published a report on "Primary Health Care Teams" recommending the development of teams of doctors, nurses and social workers, as appropriate in developed and developing countries, with involvement in the work of community hospitals. See 1981.

Family planning services were made available, without charge, from all NHS family planning clinics to men and women irrespective of age and marital status. See 1975.

Mobility allowances introduced for certain disabled people; first payments made in 1976.

Scottish Health Education Unit became a division of the Common Services Agency.
National Association of Health Authorities in England and Wales founded.

British Association of Occupational Therapists formed from the previous associations; became the College of Occupational Therapists in 1978.

Association of County Medical Officers disbanded (see 1902).

The Faculty of Community Medicine held its first examination for membership of the Faculty (MFCM), which replaced the diploma of public health as the recognised specialist qualification.

The Environmental Health Officers Education Board replaced the Public Health Inspectors Education Board as the responsible body for the examination for the diploma in environmental health. Training comprised a three-year sandwich course or a four-year degree course during which approved professional training with a local authority was integrated with theoretical instruction. The duties of environmental health officers related to aspects of housing, food, pollution, noise, occupational health and safety, leisure and entertainment, pest control, nuisances, drainage, refuse collection, infectious diseases and health education.

Association of Public Health Inspectors changed its name to the Environmental Health Officers Association. In 1980 the name was changed to the Institute of Environmental Health Officers. See 1994.

The Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA) approved degrees in nursing at Leeds, Newcastle and South Bank polytechnics. See 1977.

The World Health Organization launched an expanded programme on immunisation against poliomyelitis, measles, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and tuberculosis.

In the UK controversy arose over the safety of pertussis vaccine and caused a fall in the number of children vaccinated. See 1977.

The World Health Organisation published "Handbook on Human Nutritional Requirements".

The Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work published "People with Handicaps Need Better Trained Workers" setting out the additional knowledge and training needed for social work with disabled people.

Aerosols were reported as depleting the ozone layer.

The Royal Free Hospital moved to Hampstead, London.

Henry Yellowlees (later Sir) succeeded Sir George Godber as chief medical officer at the Department of Health and Social Security.

"From Medical Police to Social Medicine: Essays on the History of Health Care", by George Rosen, published.

As an alternative to a statutory incomes policy (see 1966) the Government agreed a "social

contract" whereby the trade unions would moderate wage demands in return for increased

1974 Cont 3 - 1975

1974 cont government spending on pensions, the NHS, and child benefit, control prices and restrict increases in council house rents.

1975 Social Security Act (c.14) consolidated previous legislation. See 1980.

Social Security Benefits Act (c.11) provided for non-contributory invalidity pensions, invalid care allowances and mobility allowances for eligible disabled persons. See 1979.

Social Security Pensions Act (c.60) introduced earnings related retirement pensions. See 1980.

Child Benefit Act (c.61) replaced family allowances with child benefits.

Children Act (c.72) reformed the law relating to adoption, fostering and guardianship of children. See 1980.

Sex Discrimination Act (c.65) made discrimination on the grounds of sex in employment, training and related matters an offence; and established the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Employment Protection Act (c.71) established machinery for improving industrial relations, including an independent body, the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), to advise and help employers, trade unions and employees in disputes; and widened the jurisdiction of the industrial tribunals. See 1980.

Local Government (Scotland) Act (c.30) introduced measures along the lines of the 1974 English act, including a local government "ombudsman". See 1981.

Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act (c.21) consolidated and amended previous legislation. See 1993.

Housing Rents and Subsidies Act (c.6) introduced new general housing subsidies through a block grant scheme; enabled local authorities to delegate to tenants' co-operatives the day-to-day running of council estates; and returned to the authorities the power to set the level of rents (see 1972). A similar act was passed for Scotland (c.28). See 1976.

Nursing Homes Act (c.37) strengthened the law relating to the registration and inspection of private hospitals and nursing homes. See 1984.

The White Paper, "Our Changing Democracy" Cmnd.6348, proposed elected assemblies for Scotland and Wales. See 1978.

The Home Office issued a White Paper "Computers and Privacy", Cmnd.6353.

A Joint Circular, "The National Code of Local Government Conduct", issued following the recommendations of a Committee on Conduct in Local Government. See 1976.

A Report from the Central Policy Review Staff, "A Joint Framework for Social Policies", examined the need to coordinate policies concerned with income maintenance schemes, personal social services, health, housing, education and training, employment policy and aspects of environmental policy. The report recommended regular meetings of the ministers most closely concerned in a strategic capacity; periodic reviews of likely forthcoming developments in the social field; improvements in social monitoring; and studies of specific topics.

The first Interim Report of the Resource Allocation Working Party (RAWP) (chairman, JCC Smith), set up to review the arrangements for distributing capital and revenue monies to the regional and area health authorities, recommended that target allocations should be established for each region based on the national utilisation of different services by age and sex groups. The actual allocation to each region should be determined in relation to its target allocation so as to ensure that no region's final allocation decreased or increased beyond a manageable level. See 1976.

The Government published a policy document, "Better Services for the Mentally Ill", Cmnd.6233, emphasising the need for a community-based system of treatment, care and

1975 Cont 1

1975 cont support; for an increase in the numbers of doctors, nurses and social workers involved; and improved standards of care in the hospitals still in use. See 1977.

The National Development Group for Mentally Handicapped People was set up to lead the way to better standards in the services for mentally handicapped people. The Group was disbanded in 1980.

Following industrial disputes over private practice in NHS hospitals the Government issued a consultative document, "The Separation of Private Practice from National Health Service Hospitals", which set out proposals to reduce the number of pay beds in NHS hospitals and to control developments in private practice. See 1976.

The Department of Health and Social Security published a "Guide to Planning in the National Health Service" setting out the concepts and steps to be taken in annual and strategic planning. See 1976.

The Committee of Inquiry into the Regulation of the Medical Profession, Cmnd.6018, (chairman, AW Merrison, later Sir Alec) reviewed the regulation of medical education, fitness to practice, professional conduct and the structure and function of the General Medical Council. The committee thought that the current regulation of undergraduate education was broadly satisfactory and considered "that the next phase, that of making a clinician of the graduate, requires radical reorganisation." The committee recommended that graduation should lead to restricted registration and that completion of graduate clinical training to general registration, which should be followed by a period of specialist training, including general practice, leading to specialist registration by the General Medical Council - a precondition for the independent practice of medicine. The committee stated that the Council should be independent and predominantly professional, financed mainly by the medical profession. See 1976 and 1978.

The General Medical Council introduced the Temporary Registration Assessment Board (TRAB) to assess the professional knowledge and ability in English language of doctors from overseas. In 1979 the name of the Board was changed to Professional and Linguistic Assessment Board (PLAB).

General practitioners started providing free contraceptive advice and supplies after negotiating an extra "item for service" payment.

Hospital consultants began working strictly to their contracts before being awarded, together with other doctors in the NHS, pay rises averaging 30 per cent.

The Halsbury Committee of Inquiry into the Pay of the Paramedical Professions (chairman, Lord Halsbury) recommended substantial increases in pay.

Royal College of Radiologists formed from the Faculty of Radiologists.

Nine cases of diphtheria, one fatal, were reported; and the first case of Lassa fever, in a doctor returned from Nigeria, notified.

Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases introduced some major changes and additions which came into use for records recording events in 1979.

Live birth weight information began to be collected by the registration service.

"National Health Service. Staff Commission Report (1972-75)", published by the Department of Health and Social Security, set out the procedures followed and the experience gained in appointing all of the senior officers in the re-organised NHS.

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys published the first volume in a series "Population Trends".

"The School Health Service 1908-74" by P Henderson published by the Department of Education and Science.

1975 Cont 2 - 1976

1975 cont "Medical Nemesis: The Expropriation of Health", by I Illich, published. See 1976. Unemployment at over one million, and the inflation rate reached 25 per cent. See 1980.

1976 Health Services Act (c.83) provided for the phasing out of private practice from NHS hospitals and the creation of the Health Services Board; and separate Scottish and Welsh committees to supervise the phasing out of pay-beds and to control new developments in the private sector. See 1977.

Education Act (c.81) required local education authorities to submit proposals for introducing comprehensive schooling. Direct-grant grammar schools gradually phased out. See 1979.

Supplementary Benefits Act (c.71) consolidated previous legislation. See 1980.

Race Relations Act (c.74) replaced the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission (see 1968) by the Commission for Racial Equality with a remit to promote the elimination of discrimination and the equality of opportunity for all racial groups; to support local community relations councils; and to undertake advisory and educational work.

Adoption Act (.36) consolidated and amended previous legislation; and established the Adoption Service. See 1993.

Legitimacy Act (c.31) consolidated previous acts. See 1986 and 1987.

New Towns (Amendment) Act (c.68) provided for the transfer to district councils of the interests of the Commission for the New Towns and the Development Corporations. See 1981.

Rent (Agriculture) Act (c.80) gave security of tenure to agriculture workers housed by their employers; and imposed duties on housing authorities in respect of agriculture workers and their successors. See 1977.

Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (Amendment) Act (c.49) made the provision of access and parking for disabled people obligatory at newly provided places for employment. See 1981.

Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act (c.7) repealed sections of the 1974 act. See 1978.

National Health Service (Vocational Training) Act (c.59) required medical practitioners seeking to provide general medical services under the NHS Act to be suitably experienced. Post-registration training for general practice became compulsory in 1981.

Congenital Disabilities (Civil Liability) Act (c.28) provided as to civil liability in the case of children born disabled as a consequence of some person's fault.

Road Traffic (Drivers' Ages and Hours of Work) Act (c.3) amended the 1968 act regarding the hours of work, etc. of drivers. See 1981.

Drought Act (c.44) gave water authorities power to restrict the use of water during droughts.

The Government issued a consultative document "Devolution: The English Dimension".

The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution published reports on "Air Control: An Integrated Approach" and on "Nuclear Power and the Environment". See 1983.

The Royal Commission on Standards of Conduct in Public Life, (chairman, Lord Salmon) reported, Cmnd.6524. See 1986.

The Committee of Inquiry into Local Government Finance (chairman, Sir Frank

Layfield) reported. The Committee did not consider it to be feasible to abolish rates; and proposed that a local income tax should be initiated as an additional source of local revenue. See 1977.

The Health Departments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland published "Prevention and Health: Everybody's Business" which reviewed past success in preventing diseases and

1976 Cont 1

1976 cont promoting healthy living; and drew attention to measures that could contribute to even more success with particular reference to stopping smoking, reducing traffic accidents, changes in diet, moderation of drinking alcohol, fluoridation of water supplies, immunisation and screening to detect early onset of disease. See 1977.

The Resource Allocation Working Party (see 1975) recommended in its report "Sharing Resources for Health in England" the use of a formula reflecting relative need rather than supply or demand to secure equal opportunity of access to health care for people at equal risk. The formula included the use of standardised mortality ratios, population, age and sex adjusted utilisation rates and fertility rates, but excluded caseloads; and suggested that the additional service costs incurred by the NHS in providing facilities for clinical teaching of medical and dental students should be recognised by the payment of a "Service Increment for Teaching" (SIFT). See 1997.

The Department of Health and Social Security published a consultative document "Priorities for Health and Personal Social Services in England" setting out detailed "norms" and targets for the development of all services related to the expected availability of resources; and recommending some transfer of expenditure from the acute services to help the expansion of community services for mentally handicapped and elderly people. See 1977.

The Scottish Home and Health Department made comparable recommendations in its document "The Way Ahead". See 1980.

The Department of Environment published "Pollution Control in Great Britain: How It Works" (Pollution Paper No. 9) which reviewed the legislative and administrative procedures. See 1979.

The Committee on Child Health Services (chairman, SDM Court) reviewed, in its report "Fit for the Future", the current services and changing pattern of health and disease in children; and recommended a unified child health and paediatric service increasingly oriented to prevention. The report was a charter for child health. See 1980.

The Enquiry by the Regional Chairmen into the Working of the DHSS in Relation to Regional Health Authorities (chairman, HR Moore, later Sir Harry) recommended clarification of the functions of DHSS and the regional authorities; the redeployment of some staff and functions; the cessation of earmarking funds to the regions; and that the regional liaison function should "continue to explain DHSS policy, and to monitor regions, but not to meddle".

The Department of Health and Social Security published "The NHS Planning System" implementing the Guide (see 1975).

"Cash Limits" were introduced into the NHS, whereby spending authorities could not exceed the sums of money allocated to them.

NHS and local government authorities were permitted to fund jointly collaborative projects relating to the joint provision of services.

The Committee of Enquiry into Competence to Practice (chairman, EAJ Alment, later Sir Anthony), set up by the medical profession, discussed education; responsibilities of individual doctors to their patients, to the community at large and to the management of the health services; indicators of the effectiveness, competence and quality of their work; and coping with doctors who are no longer competent. The Committee recommended that patients should have increased access to information about the medical care provided to them. It did not support a system of re-licensing doctors. See 1978 and 1995.

The Committee of the Central Health Services Council on the Organisation of the In-Patient's Day (chairman, Sir John Hanbury) made recommendations about all aspects of the

personal (as distinct from the clinical) care of patients in all types of hospitals, including

1976 Cont 2

1976 cont admission and discharge procedures, spiritual needs, visiting, amenities and recreation, avoidable nuisances, communication, and catering.

The Working Party on Social Work Services in the Scottish Health Service (chairman, JAM Mitchell) set out proposals for close collaboration between general practice and hospitals and social services departments.

The Working Party on Integrating the Disabled (chairman, Lord Snowdon), established by the National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases stated that: "Integration for the disabled means a thousand things. It means the absence of segregation. It means social acceptance. It means being able to be treated like everybody else. It means the right to work, to go to the cinema, to enjoy outdoor sport, to have a family life, a social life and a love life, to contribute materially to the community, to have the usual choices of association, movement and activity, to go on holiday to the usual places, to be educated up to university level with one's unhandicapped peers, to travel without fuss on public transport". The report reviewed all these aspects and concluded that much remained to be done to improve the quality of life of many disabled people. See 1985.

Reports were published of committees of enquiry into allegations of maltreatment and mismanagement in St. Augustine's Hospital, Canterbury, the Memorial Hospital, Darlington, and Warlingham Park Hospital, Surrey. See 1977.

The Royal College of Physicians of London published a report on "Fluoride, Teeth and Health" which strongly supported the addition of fluoride to water supplies with fluoride levels appreciably below 1 mg. per litre. See below and 1983.

The Hospital Advisory Service (see 1969) became the Health Advisory Service and its remit was extended to community services and to services for older people. See 1997.

A Working Group on the Evaluation of the Quality of Medical Care (chairman, Sir Douglas Black) sponsored by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust published its report entitled "A Question of Quality? Roads to Assurance in Medical Care".

In "The Role of Medicine" T McKeown (see 1966) argued that "misinterpretation of the major influences, particularly personal medical care, on past and future improvements in health has led to misuse of resources and distortion of the role of medicine"; revised in 1979.

The Board of Science and Education of the British Medical Association issued a report on "The Care of the Elderly". See 1978.

The South West Water Authority rejected an application from the Cornwall Area Health Authority to introduce fluoridation. See 1983.

Cambridge University opened a clinical medical school at Addenbrook's Hospital.

St George's Hospital Medical School, London, moved to Tooting; the hospital at Hyde Park Corner was closed in 1980.

Rabies and viral haemorrhagic fever became notifiable.

The wearing of seat belts in cars became compulsory.

A Royal Commission on the National Health Service was appointed in May. See 1979.

"Higher Education for Public Health", a report of the Milbank Memorial Fund Commission (chairman, C Sheps) called for a better qualified cadre of professional personnel capable of coping with the complex and changing problems of public health; and made recommendations for changes in the organisation, curricula and training programmes of schools of public health.

"Community Medicine in England and Scotland" by AS Yerby, published by the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare, concluded that "it appears unlikely that

1976 Cont 3 - 1977

1976 cont community physicians can function effectively as community epidemiologists and medical managers at the same time". See 1986.

1977 National Health Service Act (c.49) consolidated the legislation relating to the NHS in England and Wales, and provided powers for the Government to set up special health authorities. See 1980.

Rent Act (c.42) consolidated previous legislation. See 1980.

Protection from Eviction Act (c.43) consolidated those parts of the Rent Acts 1957 and 1965 relating to harassment, eviction and notices to quit, and made it illegal to evict a lawful tenant without a court order for possession.

Housing (Homeless Persons) Act (c.48) extended the duties of local authorities to house homeless people and transferred the responsibility from social services departments to housing departments. See 1978.

White Paper on local government finance published. See 1981.

A Report from the Central Policy Review Staff "Relations between Central Government and Local Authorities" recommended that more effort should be made to develop inter-departmental thinking about policies; that there should be greater flexibility between capital programmes; that the Department of the Environment should be the normal contact point in Whitehall for local authorities wanting to discuss problems going beyond the boundaries of any single service; that central departments should be more equally represented in the regions; and that there should be more joint training and movement of staff between central and local government.

Health Services Board established to phase out private beds from NHS hospitals (see 1976). See 1980.

A Report from the Expenditure Committee of the House of Commons contained an extensive review of preventive medicine; and made many detailed recommendations including the suggestion that area health authorities should make public the proportion of their budgets they devote to preventive services. See below.

The White Paper "Prevention and Health", Cmnd.7047, set out the Government's policies and action regarding health education; smoking; child health; preventive dentistry; food and diet; exercise; misuse of alcohol and drugs; family planning; pollution; and accidents. See 1981.

The Department of Health and Social Security published "The Way Forward", which reviewed progress, and modified and extended the strategy set out in the Priorities paper 1976. Against a deteriorating economic situation the priorities remained to redistribute resources geographically; to achieve a national pattern of the main services; to improve the quality of services for the care of children, and of elderly, mentally ill, mentally handicapped, and physically disabled people; and to fund effective new treatments. See 1980.

The Scottish Home and Health Department published "Scottish Health Authorities Revenue Equalisation" (SHARE) introducing a needs-based formula for the allocation of resources to replace the supply-based approach. This was the Scottish equivalent to the English RAWP report (1976).

A Sub-Committee (chairman, WH Trethowan) of the former Standing Mental Health Advisory Committee reported on "The Role of Psychologists in the Health Services".

Report on the enquiry into the management of the Mary Dendy Hospital and of the treatment of patients therein published. See 1978.

The General Nursing Council published "Educational Policy 1977" which laid down

time scales for night duty and theatre experience required during general training; the desirable

1977 Cont - 1978

1977 cont features for a satisfactory learning and teaching setting; teacher/learner ratios; and the aims and objectives for each period of training experience. See 1986.

The Committee of Inquiry, supported by the Joseph Rowntree Memorial and the Carnegie (UK) Trusts, on the Future of Voluntary Organisations (chairman, Lord Wolfenden, see 1957) estimated that the voluntary contribution on behalf of or in place of various official organisations to be of the order of 16 million hours of work per week; and recommended that more public money should be paid to voluntary organisations as their efforts were unevenly distributed and left many needs unmet. See 1981 ("Care in Action" and 1982 "A Happier Old Age").

The Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre (CDSC) (director NS Galbraith) set up at Colindale, London, by the Public Health Laboratory Service to coordinate the investigation and control of communicable diseases in England and Wales. See 1982.

The London Health Planning Consortium was established as an "officer group" of the four Thames regional boards, the London postgraduate hospitals, London University, the University Grants Committee and the Department of Health and Social Security to coordinate planning in the London metropolitan area. See 1981.

The Association of Community Health Councils formed.

The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation issued a reassuring report on the relative safety of pertussis vaccine (see 1974).

Campylobacter pyloridis (later called *helicobacter pylori*) recognised as a common cause of enteritis and diarrhoea.

First cases of Legionnaires' disease to arise in the UK occurred in Nottingham.

London University offered its first degree in nursing studies.

The Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation (RADAR) replaced the Central Council for the Disabled.

The Royal College of General Practitioners published "Trends in General Practice".

1978 Scotland Act (c.51) provided for changes in the government of Scotland with the establishment of a Scottish Assembly and Executive. The act was repealed in 1979 after a referendum found there was insufficient support for the changes. See 1998.

Wales Act (c.52) provided for changes in the government of Wales but was repealed in 1979. See 1998.

National Health Service (Scotland) Act (c.29) consolidated previous legislation. See 1997.

Medical Act (c.12) reconstituted the General Medical Council to provide a majority of members elected by the profession; introduced limited registration for overseas graduates; extended the functions of the Council to coordinate all stages of medical and specialist education; and provided for the suspension of the registration of doctors on grounds of their ill-health. See 1983.

Adoption (Scotland) Act (c.28) amended and consolidated the legislation.

Home Purchase Assistance and Housing Corporation Guarantee Act (c.27) provided for financial help to be given to first-time buyers and increased the value of loans to housing associations which could be guaranteed by the Housing Corporation. See 1980.

Inner Urban Areas Act (c.50) designated districts of deprivation for special treatment.

Protection of Children Act (c.37) made the taking, distributing or showing of indecent photographs and films of children an offence. See 1980.

Rating (Disabled Persons) Act (c.40) amended the law relating to relief from rates in

respect of premises used by disabled persons. See 1981.

1978 Cont 1

1978 cont Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act (1c.44) consolidated enactments relating to the rights of employees and the procedures of industrial tribunals. See 1990.

Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act (c.3) controlled the dumping of refuse; and increased the powers of local authorities in this respect. See 1979.

The Government published a White Paper "A Review of the Mental Health Act 1959", Cmnd.7320, which sought to establish a balance between treatment and detention; between the rights of mentally ill people and the protection of the public; and to introduce new compulsory powers over the treatment of patients in the community. See 1981 and 1983.

The Committee of Enquiry into the Education of Handicapped Children and Young People (chairwoman, HM Warnock, later Baroness), Cmnd.7212, reviewed, in detail, the development and functioning of the current services and made several recommendations for radical changes including the abolition of the statutory categories of handicapped children and the introduction of the term "children with learning difficulties"; and the greater integration of such children into ordinary schools after a detailed assessment of their needs. See 1980.

The Department of Education and Science, the Scottish Education Department and the Welsh Office published "Meeting Special Educational Needs", a brief guide to the Warnock Report.

The Committee of Inquiry into Normansfield Hospital, Middlesex, Cmnd.7357, which was appointed after a strike by the nurses, confirmed that "the standard of nursing care was extremely low and the quality of life of many of the patients suffered accordingly"; and that some of this could be attributed to the domineering ideas of a consultant psychiatrist. See 1979.

The Department of Health and Social Security, the Scottish Home and Health Department and the Welsh Office published a discussion paper "Medical Manpower: The Next Twenty Years" which posed a number of questions about forecasting future demand for medical care; increasing the use of non-medical staff; changing specialist training to introduce more flexibility; and attracting doctors into the specialties and locations where they are most needed. See 1987.

The Department of Health and Social Security and the Welsh Office published a consultative document "A Happier Old Age" advocating increased involvement of the voluntary and informal sectors in the care of elderly people. See 1981.

Sir Frank Marshall, at the request of the Greater London Council, reported on local government in London. He rejected the ideas of abolishing or expanding the functions of the Council; and made recommendations to clarify and strengthen its strategic role, and the executive functions of the London boroughs. See 1985.

The World Health Organization in the Declaration of Alma Ata challenged the countries of the world to attain "Health for All by the Year 2000"; and to reduce the gross inequality in the health status of people in developed and developing countries.

The Faculty of Occupational Medicine of the Royal College of Physicians of London formed. See 1984.

The Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) first described in the USA.

Two cases of smallpox (one death) occurred in Birmingham from a laboratory source. See 1980.

The Department of Health and Social Security published "National Health Service. The First Thirty Years" by B Abel-Smith. The author pointed out that despite the improvements in

health and medical care, there remained large geographical and social class differences in mortality rates. See 1988.

1978 Cont 2 - 1979

1978 cont The Department of Health and Social Security published "Physically Disabled People Living at Home. A Study of Numbers and Needs" by R Knight and MD Warren. See 1980.

"The Elderly at Home. A Study of People aged Sixty Five and Over Living in the Community in England in 1976", by Audrey Hunt, published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

"The Medical Role in Environmental Health" by HA Waldron published by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust. See 1979.

"Five Years After: A Review of Health Care Research Management after Rothschild" (see 1972) published by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust. See 1979.

The Government announced plans to replace the General Certificate of Education (GCE) "O" levels and the Certificate of Secondary Education (CSE) examinations with a single examination the General Certificate of Secondary Education. See 1986.

The end of 1978 saw the start of "the winter of discontent" - a period of sustained and widespread industrial action.

1979 Justice of the Peace Act (c.55) was a major act dealing with the appointment of the justices, their functions and organisation. See 1980.

Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Act (c.36) established the UK Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting, and the National Boards for each of the four countries of the UK; and made new provisions for education, training, regulation and discipline of the professions and for the maintenance of a single register. See 1992 and 1997.

Public Health Laboratory Service Act (c.23) extended the powers of the 1977 NHS Act in relation to the Service.

Education Act (c.49) repealed the requirement of the previous act for local education authorities to introduce comprehensive schools. See 1980.

Social Security Act (c.18) introduced attendance allowances for people on renal dialysis at home, and extended retention of mobility allowances for disabled people up to the age of 75 years. See 1980.

Vaccine Damage Payments Act (c.17) provided for payments to be made out of public funds to persons where severe disablement had occurred as a result of vaccination against certain diseases, or from contact with a person who had been vaccinated against any of these diseases.

The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution published its Seventh Report, "Agriculture and Pollution". See 1983.

The Royal Commission on the National Health Service, Cmnd.7615, (chairman, Sir Alec Merrison) reiterated the objectives of the founders of the NHS and commended much of its operation and achievements. The Commission made many detailed recommendations including simplification of the administrative structure and of the professional advisory system; the take over by the area health authorities of the functions of the family practitioner committees in England and Wales; and expansion in the fields of health promotion and preventive medicine. The Commission did not think that responsibility for the NHS should be transferred to local government at the present time, but the possibility should be looked at again if regional government was introduced in England. It discussed the idea of setting up a NHS Board with central administrative and strategic responsibilities.

The Department of Health and Social Security published a consultative document "Patients First" which proposed strengthening management at the local level by removing the

area tier and establishing district health authorities; and by simplifying the planning system and

1979 Cont 1

1979 cont the professional advisory machinery. The Government rejected the proposal that each authority should appoint a chief executive officer as it believed that this would not be compatible with the professional independence required by the wide range of staff employed in the Service. A paper along similar lines was published by the Scottish Home and Health Department. See 1980.

"Review of the Framework for Government Research and Development (Cmnd.5046)", Cmnd.7499, reviewed the effects of the changes introduced in 1972 and announced that the arrangements between the Medical Research Council and the Department of Health and Social Security would be reviewed. See 1990.

The Committee of Inquiry into Mental Handicap Nursing and Care, Cmnd.7468, (chairwoman, Peggy Jay) advocated the expansion of community care for mentally handicapped people which should approximate as much as possible to the circumstances of normal family life; suggested that the training of nurses in mental handicap was largely inappropriate; and recommended the evolution of a new caring profession. See 1980.

"A Better Life: Report on the Services for the Mentally Handicapped in Scotland" drew attention to the inadequate progress that had been made in transferring patients from the hospitals to the community; stressed the continuing need for some hospital care; and for more resources for the community services. See 1980.

"Services for the Elderly with Mental Disability in Scotland" called for an expansion in the support services in the community. See 1983.

Reports of the Committees of Enquiry into the care of patients in Winterton Hospital, Stockton-on-Tees, and Church Hill Hospital, Berkshire, published. See 1980.

The Manpower Services Commission published a discussion document on "Sheltered Employment for Disabled People". See 1984.

New contracts were negotiated for consultants in the NHS which gave them greater freedom to practise privately. See 1982.

A Joint Working Party (chairman, DG Duncan) of the British Medical Association and the Faculty of Community Medicine on The State of Community Medicine called for more support staff for community physicians, who were recommended to organise themselves into departments; recognised the need for two types of career appointments in community medicine - advisory and managerial; advocated closer links between service and academic departments; and more instruction in management in the training of community physicians. See 1980.

The Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases introduced. See 1993.

A Global Commission certified the eradication of smallpox. See 1980.

"Epidemiology in Health Care Planning: A Guide to the Uses of a Scientific Method" by EG Knox published on behalf of the International Epidemiological Association and the World Health Organization.

"Practical Guide for Medical Officers for Environmental Health" compiled by AB Semple and JK Johnston published by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust.

A revised edition of "The Role of Medicine" (1976) by T McKeown published.

"A Brief History of H.M. Medical Inspectorate", by M Kipling, published by the Health and Safety Executive.

The first number of "Community Medicine", a quarterly journal, published by the

Faculty of Community Medicine.

A heart transplant programme started at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, and in 1980 at Harefield Hospital, Middlesex.

1979 Cont 2

1979 cont During the year there was widespread industrial action in the NHS mainly by ancillary workers and ambulancemen.

1980

1980 Magistrates' Courts Act (c.43) was a major act dealing with the powers and procedures of the courts. See 1991.

Health Services Act (c.53) gave powers to the Secretary of State to make changes in the local administration of the NHS, which led to the disbanding of the area health authorities and the creation of 192 district health authorities in 1982 (see appendix 1 c). The act extended the powers for grants to be made towards expenditure on services of common concern to health and local government authorities (joint funding); and permitted health authorities to raise money by local appeals. The act abolished the Central Health Services Council and the Health Services Board, and repealed the provisions of the 1976 Act in regard to "pay beds" in NHS hospitals. See 1990.

Education Act (c.20) strengthened the position of parents on school governing bodies; relaxed the obligation to provide milk and meals; limited free school meals to children receiving supplementary benefits or family income supplement; removed the obligation to provide nursery education; and introduced parental preference for schools and assisted places at independent schools. See 1988.

Education (Scotland) Act (c.44) dealt with all aspects of education and school management including the school medical and dental services. See 1989.

Housing Act (c.51) introduced the "Tenants' Charter"; gave council tenants, with some exceptions, the right to buy the houses they occupied; to sub-let part of their house; to take in lodgers; provided security of tenure and rights of succession; amended the grants scheme for renovation of houses and introduced new housing subsidies. See 1982 and 1984.

Social Security Act (c.30) amended the law relating to social security and pensions appeals tribunals and removed the link between benefits and earnings. See 1986.

Social Security No. 2 Act (c.39) reduced or abolished certain benefits, and duties to increase certain benefits. See 1982.

Local Government, Planning and Land Act (c.65) required local government authorities to publish information about their finances and general performance; to be more accountable for their direct labour organisations; and to prepare a register of unused land. The act introduced urban development corporations, new controls on capital expenditure by local authorities and a new form of block grants. See 1982.

Child Care Act (c.5) was a major consolidation of previous legislation concerning the care and supervision of children and young persons under the age of 18 years. See 1986.

Foster Children Act (c.6) consolidated and amended previous legislation. See 1986.

Employment Act (c.42) introduced trade union ballots and codes of practice; banned secondary picketing; and limited the number of people on picket lines to six. See 1982.

Residential Homes Act (c.7) consolidated legislation dealing with registration, inspection and conduct of residential homes for disabled, old or mentally disordered people. See 1984.

Water (Scotland) Act (c.45) set out the duties and powers of the Scottish Water Authorities.

Milk (Special Designation) (Scotland) Order made pasteurisation obligatory for all milk sold in Scotland after 1st August 1983.

The Personal Social Services Council abolished.

"Special Needs in Education", White Paper Cmnd.7996, set out the Government's proposals following the report of the Warnock Committee (1978). See 1981.

The Department of Health and Social Security published a consultation paper, "The Future Pattern of Hospital Provision in England", which proposed that less emphasis should

be placed on the centralisation of services in very large hospitals and more on the retention of a wider range

1980 Cont 1

1980 cont of local facilities. It was suggested that district general hospitals should not normally contain more than 600 beds. This policy would result in the closure of fewer hospitals than had been planned, especially in small towns and rural areas. These proposals were not followed up. See 1989 and 1998.

A Working Party (chairman, JG Wallace) of the Scottish Health Service Planning Council in its report "Scottish Health Authorities: Priorities for the Eighties" extensively reviewed current trends and made recommendations about manpower and other resources required, and the setting of priorities. See 1990.

The Report of the Working Group on Inequalities in Health (chairman, Sir Douglas Black, other members were JN Morris, C Smith and P Townsend), later known as "The Black Report", was made available to the public on request to the Department of Health and Social Security, but was not published by the Department or HMSO in the usual way. The Group found that there were marked differences in mortality rates between occupational classes for both sexes and all ages; inequalities in the utilisation of health services (particularly the preventive services); and that there had been a lack of improvement, in some respects a deterioration, in the health of the unskilled and semi-skilled manual classes relative to the professional and managerial classes. The Group considered that much of the inequalities stemmed from the socio-economic environment and made recommendations to remedy particular features within and outside the health services. See 1995 and 1998.

The Child Health Planning Group (chairman, RH Barclay) of the Scottish Health Service Planning Group in its report "Towards Better Health Care for School Children in Scotland" made detailed recommendations about the number and arrangements for medical examinations and screening tests; about the assessment of children with handicaps; the staffing of the school health service; child health records; and communications between all parties involved. See 1998.

A Joint Working Party of the National Medical Consultative Committee on "Standards of Perinatal Care in Scotland" (chairman, J Walker) identified considerable differences in the standard of perinatal care between areas. The Working Party stressed the value of early and thorough antenatal care and of the delivery of at-risk mothers in an adequately equipped and staffed hospital; and recommended increases in all grades of medical, nursing and support staff; confidential enquiries into the causes of perinatal deaths; and the recognition of neonatal paediatrics as a sub-specialty.

The Programme Planning Group (chairwoman, E McDonald) of the Advisory Council on Social Work and the Scottish Health Service Planning Council in their report "Changing Patterns of Care: Report on Services for the Elderly in Scotland" set out the need to develop comprehensive community care and considered that, in particular, the health visitor and home help services needed more resources; more sheltered housing was required; and the provision of residential care should be planned jointly by the health and social services authorities.

The Department of Health and Social Security published "Mental Handicap: Progress, Problems and Priorities. A Review of the Mental Handicap Services in England since the 1971 White Paper", and suggested modifications of the recommendations of the White Paper in the light of new developments and reduced public expenditure. See 1981 and 1986.

The National Development Group for the Mentally Handicapped, established in 1975, was discontinued. The Development Team for the Mentally Handicapped continued to visit hospitals and other services and to issue reports along the lines of those of the Health

Advisory Service, from whom it had taken over responsibility for the visitation of mental handicap services.

A Working Group on "The Organisational and Management Problems of Mental Illness Hospitals" (chairman, TE Nodder) made many recommendations intended to rectify and to

1980 Cont 2 - 1981

1980 cont prevent the abuses and inadequacies which had been revealed in the succession of reports of enquiries into mental hospitals. The Group advocated the introduction of annual objectives and routine monitoring of their attainment.

Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Dental Education (chairman, TC Thomas), set up by the Nuffield Foundation, published. See 1981.

A Steering Group on Health Services Information (chairwoman, E Korner) set up to develop proposals for sets of standardised minimum data of service activity, human resources and finance. The Group issued reports in 1982, 1984 and 1985.

The Joint Working Group on Recruitment to Community Medicine (chairman, M Abrams) of the Department of Health and Social Security and the Welsh Office recommended that the target for trainee recruitment should be about 80 new entrants per year; that departments of community medicine should be formed in the districts and regions; that there should be adequate support staff in the departments; and that there should be improvements in medical students' experience of community medicine and in the specialist training. See 1988.

A Working Party (chairman, PJ Lawther) of the Department of Health and Social Security stated in its report, "Lead and Health", that the evidence was insufficient to come to a clear conclusion about the effects of small amounts of lead on the intelligence, behaviour and performance of children; but advised the Government and industry to progressively reduce the emission of lead into the atmosphere. See 1983.

The Royal College of Physicians of London published a report, "Medical Aspects of Dietary Fibre" which supported the current trend of increasing the proportion of fibre in the diet in Western countries.

A Working Party (chairman, Lord Flowers) of the University of London recommended that the 34 medical and dental schools and institutions in London should be grouped into six schools of medicine and dentistry and each should become part of a multi-disciplinary college or school of the university. See 1992.

The reports of the enquiry into Brookwood Hospital, Surrey, and Rampton Hospital, Notts, published.

The World Health Organization published "International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps", a manual of classification of consequences of disease or injury setting out three distinct and independent classifications relating to different planes of experience - impairment, disability and handicap. See 1983.

Compulsory vocational training for general practice started.

The World Health Organization formally announced the eradication of smallpox.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) introduced.

The wearing of protective helmets by motorcyclists became compulsory.

In November the number of people unemployed passed two million. See 1981.

1981 1981 was designated as the Year of the Disabled.

Census (5/6 April) counted the population of England and Wales as 49.1 million, with 20 per cent aged under 15 years and 15 per cent over 65 years.

British Nationality Act (c.61) replaced citizenship of the UK and colonies with three categories of citizenship: British citizenship, British Dependant Territories citizenship, and British overseas citizenship.

Education Act (c.60) made provision for children with special educational needs based on the needs of the individual child in place of the former categories of handicapped children;

and required that provision for special education should be made available in ordinary schools as far

1981 Cont 1

1981 cont as is reasonably practical. See 1988.

Education (Scotland) Act (c.58) made comparable provisions for Scotland.

New Towns Act (c.64) consolidated previous acts relating to new towns; and established a Commission for new towns and the dissolution of Development Corporations. See 1985.

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act (c.23) allowed the Minister to reduce the central grant to any Scottish council planning expenditure which he considered to be excessive and unreasonable. See 1982.

Food and Drugs (Amendment) Act (c.26) exempted certain premises used for the manufacture or preparation of food from the requirement to register with the local authority. See 1982.

Industrial Diseases (Notification) Act (c.26) made further provision for regulations to be made concerning the notification of industrial diseases. See 1983.

Transport Act (c.56) introduced the compulsory use of seat belts for drivers and front seat passengers in cars. Effective in 1983. See 1984.

Disabled Persons Act (c.43) imposed a duty on highway authorities to have regard to the needs of disabled and blind persons when carrying out work; and introduced further measures to be taken into account when authorities were granting planning permission. See 1986.

Animal Health Act (c.22) enabled ministers to make orders and authorise regulations concerning the welfare of animals; the eradication and prevention of disease and the control of outbreaks; and the transport of animals by sea or air. See 1984.

The Department of Health and Social Security, and the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Ireland Offices published a White Paper, "Growing Older", Cmnd.8173, which discussed in general terms retirement pensions; age of retirement; housing; activities during retirement; need for support and care; community services; and hospital and nursing home care.

"Alternatives to Domestic Rates", a Green Paper, Cmnd.8449, outlined possible sources of income for local government which could replace or supplement domestic rates. See 1983.

The Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Local Government in Scotland (chairman, A Stodart, later Lord) led to the act of 1982.

The Department of Health and Social Security published "Care in Action: A Handbook of Policies and Priorities for the Health and Social Services in England", which was addressed to the chairmen and members of district health authorities and of social services committees. This stated that "the prevention of mental and physical ill-health is a prime objective, and an area in which the individual has clear responsibilities". The handbook emphasised the contribution to be made by the voluntary sector, especially informal care given by neighbourhood care schemes; reiterated the need to develop community care; set out desirable developments for the "priority groups" (elderly, mentally ill, mentally handicapped, physically disabled and sensorily impaired people, children and pregnant women) mainly to be funded from efficiency savings; and outlined areas of collaboration with the private sector. See 1986.

The Department of Health and Social Security published a consultative document, "Care in the Community", suggesting ways in which resources might be moved across service boundaries as patients are cared for in the community instead of in institutions. See

1986.

A Joint Working Group on the Primary Health Care Team (chairman, WG Harding) of the Standing Medical and Standing Nursing and Midwifery Advisory Committees was convinced that the concept of the primary health care team was viable and should be promoted in the interest of improved patient care. The Group made detailed suggestions to develop such teams; and emphasised that the concept of team work needs to be actively promoted through continued training at all levels within a multi-disciplinary framework. See 1986.

1981 Cont 2 - 1982

1981 cont A Study Group on Primary Health Care in Inner London (chairman, D Acheson, later Sir Donald), commissioned by the London Health Planning Consortium, outlined the scale, complexity and variety of problems which faced the primary health care services in inner London; supported the concept of primary care based on teams of professionals working closely together; and made many detailed recommendations to encourage this development. See 1987.

The Department of Health and Social Security published "Towards Better Dental Health. Guidelines for the Future", a report of the Dental Strategy Review Group (chairman, GD Gibb). See 1983.

The World Health Organization published "A Global Strategy for Health for All by 2000". See 1985.

The first case of AIDS reported in the UK. See 1982.

The first degree in physiotherapy in England started at the North East London Polytechnic; the first degree in the UK had started in 1975 at the Ulster Polytechnic.

London University replaced its examination for its Sister Tutor's Diploma by a Diploma in Nursing Education.

"General Practice Revisited: A Second Study of Patients and Their Doctors", by Ann Cartwright and R Anderson, published (see 1967).

The registered number of unemployed people rose above 3 million. See 1983.

1982 Falklands War 2nd April - 14th June.

On April 1st the new structure of the NHS was introduced with the removal of the area authorities and the establishment of 192 district health authorities in England and 9 in Wales. Annual review meetings between a minister, the regional chairman and the regional officers were introduced. Later in the year health authorities were instructed to introduce competitive tendering for support services. See 1990.

Mental Health (Amendment) Act (c.5) amended the provisions of the 1959 act in regard to compulsory admissions and the treatment of mentally disordered offenders. See 1983.

Food and Drugs (Amendment) Act (c.26) altered certain penalties, and enabled some offences to be tried on indictment as well as summarily. See 1984.

Social Security and Housing Benefits Act (c.24) made provision for statutory sick pay to be paid by employers; and for the granting of rate rebates, rent rebates and rent allowances. See 1984.

Employment Act (c.46) dealt with unfair dismissal; prohibited the requirement of union membership as a criterion for employment; and amended the law regarding damages awarded against trade unions. See 1990.

Local Government Finance Act (c.32) abolished supplementary rates and precepts; amended provisions relating to block grants; introduced rate relief in "enterprise zones"; and

established the Audit Commission in England and Wales. See 1983 and 1984.

Local Government and Planning (Scotland) Act (c.43) rationalised responsibilities between the two tiers of local government, and tightened financial controls. See 1994.

The Department of Health and Social Security published a White Paper, "Government Response to the Fourth Report from the Social Services Committee 1980-81 Session", Cmnd. 8479, on medical education, and the number of doctors and their career structure in hospitals. The government endorsed much of the Committee's report and made proposals for further action to change the ratio of junior to senior staff by increasing the number of consultant appointments. See 1987.

1982 Cont - 1983

1982 cont The Health Advisory Service published "The Rising Tide: Developing Services for Mental Illness in Old Age" giving detailed guidelines to the planning and development of comprehensive district services, including the training and functions of staff and the monitoring of the service. See 1986 and 1996.

The Report of an Enquiry into the Social Science Research Council, carried out by Lord Rothschild, concluded that the Council should continue and that its budget should not be reduced in real terms below its 1982-3 level for at least three years. The name of the Council was changed in 1984 to the Economic and Social Research Council, and administrative changes were introduced.

The United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting (see 1979) was set up to maintain standards of training and professional conduct of nurses, midwives and health visitors. See 1986.

The Government agreed to set up a Pay Review Body for nurses pay, after a prolonged dispute. This was established in 1983.

The Central Blood Laboratories Authority established.

The Department of Health and Social Security issued a Health Notice giving guidance to health authorities on the provision of occupational health services for NHS staff. The Department had accepted the principle for such a service in 1971.

Surveillance of the incidence of cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) started at the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre. See 1986.

Concern was expressed over outbreaks of food poisoning in hospitals after 67 outbreaks had been reported. See 1984.

1983 Representation of the People Act (c.2) consolidated and amended previous acts. See 1985.

Medical Act (c.54) consolidated and amended the acts 1956-1978. See 1995.

Dentists Act (c.38) amended the 1957 act and revised the membership of the General Dental Council. See 1984.

Mental Health Act (c.20) consolidated and amended the 1959 and 1982 acts; introduced "approved social workers" to be appointed by local social services departments as having appropriate competence to deal with persons suffering from mental disorders; altered the powers of the mental health review tribunals; established the Mental Health Act Commission; required the Secretary of State to prepare a code of practice on the admission and treatment of patients; and appointed commissioners to defend individual rights of patients. See 1995.

Mental Health (Amendment) (Scotland) Act (c.39) made equivalent changes in Scotland and strengthened the powers of the Mental Welfare Commission. See 1984.

Health and Social Services and Social Security Adjudications Act (c.41) introduced amendments relating to the financing of social services; established the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work; made changes in the remuneration of general medical and dental practitioners; and brought together various tribunals, previously administered by the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Employment, under the direct control of a president appointed by the Lord Chancellor. See 1986 and 1999.

Water Act (c.23) amended the constitution and management arrangements of water authorities; and abolished the National Water Council and the Water Space Amenity Commission set up by the 1973 Act. See 1989.

Mobile Homes Act (c.34) dealt with agreements made for living on mobile home sites.
The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution reported on "Lead in the Environment", Cmnd.8852, recommending further monitoring of the levels of lead and various

1983 Cont - 1984

1983 cont measures to reduce the present level.

The Government published "Rates", Cmnd.9008, a White Paper declaring that the rating system was to be retained, but radically reformed. See 1984.

The NHS Management Inquiry (chairman, ER Griffiths, later Sir Roy) recommended that a Central Health Services Supervisory Board, chaired by the Secretary of State, and a full-time NHS Management Board should be set up within the Department of Health and Social Security; that a general manager (chief executive officer) should be appointed at each region, district and unit; functional management structures should be reduced at all levels and the roles of chief officers should be reviewed; major cost improvement programmes should be initiated and a commercial reorientation should be given to the handling of the NHS estate; and all consultation arrangements should be reviewed. See 1984.

NHS Training Authority established with Sir John Donne as chairman. See 1986 and 1991.

The Department of Health and Social Security published the first set of performance indicators for regions and districts; "Health Care and Its Costs" showing that the productivity of the NHS had grown faster than its resources between 1976 and 1981; and another report on surplus property in the NHS.

A Working Group (chairman, DL Hamblen) of the Scottish Health Service Planning Council published a report "Prostheses, Orthoses and Aids for the Disabled". See 1986.

An Informal Working Group (chairman, PR Greenfield) of the Department of Health and Social Security recommended the encouragement of generic prescribing, and improvements in the education of medical students and doctors in pharmacology and therapeutics. The Group rejected the introduction of a national limited list of drugs prescribable for NHS patients. See 1985.

The Schedule of Industrial Diseases was revised.

The Institute of Housing and the Royal Institute of British Architects set out new standards for new houses in a report "Homes for the Future". See 1985.

The Business and Technical Educational Council set up to improve vocational education.

The decision of the Strathclyde Region to fluoridate the water supply was challenged in court. The challenge was upheld, but the judge declared that the expert evidence confirmed that the proposed addition of fluoride carried no risk to health and would reduce the incidence of dental caries. See 1985.

The Board of Science and Education (chairman, P Quilliam) of the British Medical Association published "The Medical Effects of Nuclear War" reviewing the data concerning the expected consequences of a nuclear attack on Great Britain and concluding that the NHS could not deal with the casualties expected.

The District Medical Officers Association formed. See 1989.

The Royal College of Physicians of London published "Smoking or Health".

The Department of Health and Social Security published "The Classification and Measurement of Disablement" by D Duckworth. See 1988.

"Rethinking General Practice" by Margot Jefferys (see 1965) and HESSIE SACHS published.

Financial and manpower cuts and competitive tendering in the provision of domestic, catering and laundry services introduced in the public services.

Over 3 million people registered as unemployed in Great Britain.

1984 Rates Act (c.33) reformed the rating system; introduced "rate capping"; and provided powers, subject to Parliamentary approval, to institute a rates limitation scheme covering all

1984 Cont 1

1984 cont local authorities. Similar provisions were made in Scotland in the Rating and Valuation (Amendment) (Scotland) Act (c.31). See 1987.

Police and Criminal Evidence Act (c.60) reformed police powers of stop and search, arrest, and of entry and seizure; revised the procedures to be followed for police custody; introduced statutory rights to legal advice for suspects in custody and new rules about admissible evidence; and set up a new Police Complaints Authority. See 1993.

Public Health (Control of Disease) Act (c.22) consolidated the law relating to the control of disease; set out the powers and duties of port health authorities; and dealt with matters concerning burial and cremation, common lodging houses and canal boats. See 1988.

Food Act (c.30) consolidated the law relating to food including the composition and labelling of food; food unfit for human consumption; hygiene; registration of premises and licensing of vehicles; control of food premises; food poisoning; milk and dairies; and markets. See 1990.

Health and Social Security Act (c.48) abolished the monopoly of dispensing opticians to supply spectacles and lenses; and amended details concerning family practitioner committees (see 1977 act) and some social security benefits. See 1985.

Dentists Act (c.24) consolidated the previous acts. See 1994.

Registered Homes Act (c.23) consolidated and extended legislation dealing with the registration and conduct of residential care homes, nursing homes and mental nursing homes; and the constitution and procedures of registered homes tribunals. 1987.

Mental Health (Scotland) Act (c.36) consolidated previous acts and repealed the 1960 and 1983 acts.

Anatomy Act (c.14) consolidated and revised the law about the use of bodies of deceased persons for anatomical examinations.

Animal Health and Welfare Act (c.40) extended the 1981 act. See 1986.

Housing and Building Control Act (c.29) extended the Tenants' Charter (see 1980) to include the right to exchange tenancies, and to repair property subject to regulations. See 1985.

Housing Defects Act (c.50) provided for financial assistance for repairs to owners of houses purchased from councils before the defects became known. See 1985.

Trade Union Act (c.49) introduced requirements for ballots for the election of certain trade union officers, and for the calling of strikes and other forms of industrial action. See 1992.

Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Act (c.42) allowed for divorce to be petitioned after the first anniversary of the marriage. See 1996.

Data Protection Act (c.35) regulated the use of automatically processed information relating to individuals; required the registration of data users; and established new legal rights for individuals with regard to personal data processed by computing equipment. See 1987.

Road Traffic Regulation Act (c.27) consolidated and amended the 1967 act. See 1988.

Roads (Scotland) Act (c.54) codified the law relating to roads in Scotland.

The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution issued a report "Tackling Pollution - Experience and Prospects", Cmnd.9149, which presented a wide-ranging review of current problems, including the public's attitudes to various risks, and discussed future policies. See 1987.

The Committee of Enquiry into Human Fertilisation and Embryology (chairwoman,

Baroness Warnock), Cmnd.9314, recommended that research on human embryos should be permitted only up to 14 days from fertilisation; and that there was a need for legal controls to be introduced for this, and a licensing system for some infertility services. See 1987.

1984 Cont 2 - 1985

1984 cont The Expert Panel of the Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy (COMA) reported on diet and cardiovascular disease. See 1991.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on Science and Technology in its report on Occupational Health and Hygiene Services recommended the extension of occupational health services and improvement in the coordination of research. See 1985.

In June, following the recommendations of the Griffiths report (1983), general managers were introduced at each level of the NHS; the nucleus of the National Health Service Management Board was created; and cost-improvement programmes were instituted.

Severe Disablement Allowances (SDA) replaced non-contributory invalidity pensions for those people who because of long-term sickness or disablement had not paid sufficient contributions to qualify for contributory invalidity pensions. See 1985.

The Manpower Services Commission published a Code of Good Practice on the Employment of Disabled People. See 1995.

Donald Acheson (1981) succeeded Sir Henry Yellowlees as chief medical officer at the Department of Health and Social Security.

Major outbreak of salmonella infection at the Stanley Royd Hospital, Yorks. See 1986.

Disaster at Bhopal, India, when methyl isocyanate gas leaked from a chemical factory causing 3500 deaths and over 20,000 affected people.

"Family Practice" first published.

1985 Representation of the People Act (c.50) extended the franchise to British citizens overseas; and for elections to the European Assembly. See 1998.

Local Government Act (c.51) abolished, as from 1 April 1986, the Greater London Council (see 1963) and the metropolitan county councils transferring functions to the local authorities in their areas and other bodies. See 1998.

Local Government (Access to Information) Act (c.43) provided for greater public access to local authority meetings, reports and documents; and obliged local authorities to publish defined information. See 1986.

Housing Act (c.68) major act, consolidated previous acts; and set new standards of fitness for human habitation. See 1986.

Housing Associations Act (c.69) consolidated and amended the provisions of previous housing acts relating to housing associations.

Landlord and Tenant Act (c.70) consolidated the law relating to landlords and tenants.

New Towns and Urban Development Corporations Act (c.5) facilitated the winding up of new towns in England and Wales. See 1996.

Social Security Act (c.53) introduced changes in occupational pensions, statutory sick pay and other benefits. See 1986.

Family Law (Scotland) Act (c.37) amended the law in regard to aliment; financial and other consequences of divorce; and the property rights and legal capacity of married persons.

Water (Fluoridation) Act (c.63) provided legal powers for the introduction of fluoridation of water supplies after public consultation following a decision by the local health authorities and water authorities.

Hospital Complaints Procedure Act (c.42) obliged health authorities and boards to establish complaints procedures for patients and to draw their attention to it. See 1994.

Enduring Powers of Attorney Act (c.29) enabled powers of attorney to be created which would survive any subsequent mental incapacity of the person concerned.

1985 Cont 1

1985 cont Charities Act (c.20) extended the powers of the Secretary of State under the 1960 act. See 1992.

Prohibition of Female Circumcision Act (c.38).

Pasteurisation of all milk for retail sale through shops and dairies became compulsory in England and Wales.

The Committee on the Medical Aspects of Radiation in the Environment (COMARE) set up to assess and advise on the health aspects of natural and man-made radiation in the environment; and to assess the adequacy of available data and need for further research. See 1990.

A Green Paper, "Reform of Social Security", Cmnd.9517, outlined possible fundamental changes in social security schemes. "To be blunt", the paper stated, "the British social security system has lost its way. There is no question that it has helped to raise the living standards of the poorest people; that it has provided a safety net against need; and that it has improved the position of some of the most vulnerable groups in society like the retired, poor families with children and sick and disabled people. Yet the achievements have to be weighed against a number of factors. ... The cost of social security will this year be over £40 billion". See 1998.

"Better Schools", Cmnd.9469, set out the Government's intentions to reform the education system. See 1988.

"The Development of Higher Education into the 1990s", Cmnd.9525, dealt with plans for the higher education sector. See 1987.

The report "Future Strategy for Higher Education in Scotland", Cmnd.9676, (chairman, DM McCallum) published.

The Committee of Inquiry into the Education of Children from Ethnic Minority Groups (chairman, Lord Swann) reported, "Education for All", Cmnd.9453.

The 90 Family Practitioner Committees in England and the 8 in Wales became autonomous authorities accountable to the Secretary of State (see 1984).

Introduction of the "limited list" whereby defined groups of medicines ceased to be available on NHS prescriptions.

Small businesses given exemption from some health and safety regulations. See 1989.

The Institute of Environmental Health Officers condemned the lack of hygiene in hospital kitchens. See 1986.

The Prince of Wales Advisory Group on Disability published "Living Options" emphasising the need for flexible services in the community and the enhancement of the autonomy of the disabled person. See 1986.

The European Office of the World Health Organization published "Targets for Health for All by the Year 2000". See 1996.

Hepatitis B vaccine introduced.

Outbreak of legionnaires' disease in Stafford.

The publication of the 10% national sample of hospital activities derived from the Hospital Activity Analysis (HAA) was discontinued. See 1987.

Publication of the first edition of "The Oxford Textbook of Public Health" edited by WW Holland, R Detels and EG Knox.

Victor Paige appointed as chairman of the NHS Management Board.

"Reflections on the Management of the NHS", by A Enthoven (an American health economist), published by the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust, was influential in the formation of the "internal market" within the NHS. See 1990.

"Quality in General Practice" published by the Royal College of General Practice.
1985 Cont 2 - 1986

1985 cont "Fifty Years of Medicine in the Workplace", by T Carter, published in the Jubilee Number of "The Journal of the Society of Occupational Medicine".

1986 European Communities (Amendment) Act (c.58) made the necessary legislative changes to enable the UK to comply with the obligations of the Single European Act signed at Luxembourg and The Hague. See 1998.

The Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties abolished (see 1985). See 1998.

Local Government Act (c.10) required rating authorities to set a rate on or before April 1st each year; prohibited political publicity by councils; and made other amendments. See 1987.

Social Security Act (c.50) amended the social security law and made provisions relating to personal pension schemes. Implemented in 1988. See 1989.

Sex Discrimination Act (c.59) strengthened the powers of the 1975 act, and brought the law into line with European Community law.

Housing and Planning Act (c.63) amended and extended previous provisions regarding housing, planning and local enquiries; and provided for financial assistance for the regeneration of urban areas. See 1988.

Housing (Scotland) Act (c.65) amended and extended previous acts. See 1987.

Education Act (c.40) dealt with the pooling of expenditure by local education authorities.

Education No. 2 Act (c.61) introduced new arrangements for the membership of governing bodies intended to increase parental influence, and for the management of schools and the appointment of staff; extended the legislation requiring appraisal and in-service training for teachers; and ended corporal punishment in schools. See 1987.

Legal Aid (Scotland) Act (c.47) consolidated and amended previous acts. See 1988.

National Health Service (Amendment) Act (c.66) removed Crown immunity from the NHS in respect of food and health and safety legislation; revised regulations about the pharmaceutical services; and made further provisions in Scotland relating to disabled and elderly persons.

Disabled Persons (Services, Consultation and Representation) Act (c.33) enabled the Secretary of State to make regulations concerning the appointment of persons as representatives of disabled persons; required local authorities to assess the needs of disabled persons; and for persons representing the interests of disabled persons to be appointed or co-opted to various committees or bodies. See 1991.

Family Law Act (c.55) amended the law regarding the custody of children. See 1987.

Law Reform (Parent and Child) (Scotland) Act (c.9) revised the law concerning children born out of wedlock, and the guardianship of children.

Children and Young Persons (Amendment) Act (c.28) empowered regulations to be made to give social workers the power and duty to inspect and obtain a medical examination of children returned to parental care after being in the care of the local authority. See 1987.

Protection of Children (Tobacco) Act (c.34) made it illegal to sell any tobacco product to children aged under 16 years irrespective of the person for whose use the product was intended. See 1991.

Drug Trafficking Offences Act (c.32) provided for the recovery of the proceeds of drug trafficking, and other related matters. See 1994.

Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act (c.14) made new provisions for the protection of animals used for scientific purposes.

1986 Cont 1

1986 cont Ministry of Agriculture introduced regulations governing the supply, storage and use of pesticides in agriculture, forestry, parks, domestic gardens and allotments. See 1998.

The Committee of Enquiry on the Conduct of Local Authority Business (chairman, D Widdicombe), Cmnd.9798, recommended the introduction of a code requiring councillors to act within the law and in the public's rather than sectional interest; greater openness about party political groups and their discussions; registration of councillors' interests; the right of the public to attend meetings and see documents of committees taking decisions on behalf of the council; legal powers for chief executives to ensure that council business was conducted fairly; and that local authority employees at the rank of principal officer and above should be barred from seeking election in neighbouring authorities. See 1988 and 1989.

The Department of Health and Social Security published a Green Paper, "Primary Health Care. An Agenda for Discussion", Cmnd.9771, suggesting ways in which primary health care might be improved, made more responsive to the public and be more involved in prevention and the promotion of health. See 1987.

The Department also published "Neighbourhood Nursing. A Focus for Care" (chairwoman, J Cumberlege, later Baroness) which called for resources to be transferred from hospital expenditure to the community health services; supported nurse prescribing and nurse practitioners; and recommended formal agreements between general practitioners and community nurses, and a more pluralistic concept of primary care. See 1987.

An Independent Working Party of the Department of Health and Social Security on Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre Services (chairman, I McColl, later Lord) recommended the creation of a new Management Board to control and manage the services; that the services should be made more accessible to the patients; and that the professional status and training of prosthetists should be upgraded. See 1987.

The Committee of Inquiry into Unnecessary Dental Treatment (chairman, SG Schanschieff) reported. See 1994.

The Committees of Inquiry into the outbreak of food poisoning at Stanley Royd Hospital (1984), and of the outbreak of legionnaires disease in Stafford, Cmnd.9772, published.

"Making a Reality of Community Care", published by the Audit Commission, called for radical changes within the NHS and local government arrangements; and suggested that responsibility and financing for services for mentally and physically handicapped people, frail elderly people and mentally ill people in the community should be clearly defined. See 1988.

The NHS Training Authority (chairmen, Sir John Donne) published "Better Management, Better Health" reviewing management education, training and development in the NHS.

The Department of Health and Social Security published "A National Strategic Framework for Information Management in the Hospital and Community Health Services".

Report of a Committee on HIV Infection and Intravenous Drug Misuse in Scotland (chairman, DBL McLelland), published. See below and 1987.

The UK Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting published "Project 2000. A New Preparation for Practice" recommending that nurses in training should have student status, bursaries and a supernumerary position on the wards. Implementation began in 1988. See 1988.

A Committee of Enquiry on Pharmacy (chairman, Sir Kenneth Clucas), appointed by

the Nuffield Foundation, recommended enlarging the role of pharmacists by involving them in health education and advising customers about minor symptoms; and changes in the remuneration of community pharmacists. See 1987 and 1997.

1986 Cont 2 - 1987

1986 cont The Royal College of Physicians of London published "Physical Disability in 1985 and Beyond" and "The Young Disabled Adult" drawing attention to the inadequacy of medical and other services for disabled people, and making recommendations for their development. See 1990.

A Working Party (chairman JP Payne) of the Board of Science of the British Medical Association reviewed the feasibility and possible methods of assessing the value of "alternative therapies"; and concluded that while assessment would be feasible, for many therapies a formal trial would be inappropriate. A fundamental problem was that many alternative approaches to medical treatment do not base their rationale on theories which are consistent with natural laws as presently understood.

The Department of Health and Social Security started a campaign to prevent the spread of AIDS. See 1987.

Government scientists made the first official diagnosis of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). The first case probably occurred in Kent in April 1985. See 1996.

During the year there was an outbreak of meningitis in Gloucestershire.

National Council for Vocational Training formed.

SANE: The Mental Health Charity founded.

General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) replaced the Certificate of Secondary Education (1965) as from 1988.

In April an explosion and fire occurred at the nuclear reactor at Chernobyl in Byelorussia. During the following weeks radioactive material was dispersed over large areas of the Western hemisphere.

"What Price Community Medicine?", by Jane Lewis, discussed the philosophy, practice and politics of public health from 1919, and suggested that the reorganisation of 1974 had diverted attention away from traditional public health concerns.

"The Development of the London Hospital System 1823 - 1982" by G. Rivett published by the King's Fund.

"Medical Care and the General Practitioner 1750 - 1850" by I. Loudon published by Clarendon Press.

1987 Channel Tunnel Act (c.53) provided for the construction and operation of a railway tunnel under the English Channel.

Abolition of Domestic Rates (Scotland) Act (c.47) abolished domestic rates in Scotland, and provided for the introduction of community charges. See 1988.

Landlord and Tenant Act (c.31) conferred on tenants of flats the right to the acquisition of their landlord's reversion; and other rights. See 1988.

Housing (Scotland) Act (c.26) consolidated and amended previous acts. See 1988.

Parliamentary and Health Service Commissioner Act (c.39) extended the provisions of the 1967 act. See 1993.

Consumer Protection Act (c.43) consolidated previous acts, and made further provisions for liability caused by defective products. See 1992.

Access to Personal Files Act (c.37) and Access to Medical Reports Act (c.28) gave individuals the right to see information recorded about themselves by certain authorities, and medical reports prepared for employment and insurance purposes. See 1990.

Family Law Reform Act (c.42) reformed the law relating to the consequences of birth outside marriage. See 1996.

1987 Cont 1

1987 cont Registered Establishments (Scotland) Act (c.40) made further provisions related to residential and nursing homes. See 1988.

AIDS (Control) Act (c.33) required all health authorities to report annually on the number of AIDS and HIV positive cases and the services available for treatment in their areas. See 1992

The Government announced its intention to replace civic rates by a community charge. See 1988.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution (HMIP) formed. See 1990.

The Disablement Services Authority established as a special health authority to take over the artificial limb service, wheelchair service and the provision of appliances to war pensioners; and to transfer these functions to regional and district health authorities in 1991.

The Health Education Council reconstituted as the Health Education Authority (a special health authority).

The White Paper, "The Law on Child Care and Family Services", Cm.62, accepted many of the proposals of the report on child care law published in 1985, including streamlining procedures; increasing the rights of parents; providing better protection for children at risk of violence or abuse; and introducing emergency protection orders and the right of appeal of all parties against court decisions. See 1989.

A White Paper, "Housing - The Government's Proposals", Cm.214, set out the Government's plans to reverse the decline of rented housing; to give existing council tenants a choice of landlords other than local authorities; to ensure that public spending was targeted on repair in public and private sectors; and to create "housing action trusts" empowered to take over all or part of an inner city council's housing, refurbish it and then sell it or pass it on to another landlord such as a housing association. See 1989.

"Promoting Better Health", Cm.249, set out measures to improve primary care including new payments to family doctors to encourage preventive medicine and greater efficiency; to extend the scheme of reimbursements for ancillary staff and premises; to privatise the General Practice Finance Corporation; to introduce compulsory retirement of family doctors at the age of 70, and incentives for inner city practice; to give nurses limited powers to prescribe, and pharmacists incentives to widen their services. See 1988 and 1992

A White Paper on Fertilisation and Embryo Research, Cm.259, following the Warnock report (1984), suggested setting up an Independent Statutory Licensing Body; and set out its possible functions to licence the provision of defined infertility services, the storage of human embryos and gametes, and research involving human embryos. See 1990.

The Department of Health and Social Security published "Hospital Medical Staffing: Achieving a Balance" suggesting increasing the number of consultant posts; restricting the number of training posts; and introducing a new career grade for doctors who did not wish to progress to the consultant grade. See 1993 and 1994.

The Parliamentary Education, Science and Arts Committee published a report "Special Educational Needs: Implementation of the Education Act 1981". See 1988.

The Government announced plans to remove the polytechnics from local authority control; to introduce a national curriculum; and require all children to take tests in up to ten basic subjects at four stages during their school career. See 1988.

The Committee on the Review of the University Grants Committee (chairman, Lord Croham) recommended reconstituting the Committee as a smaller independent body with a chairman from outside the academic world, and with broadly equal number of academic and non-academic members with powers to attach conditions to grants. See 1988 and 1989.

1987 Cont 2 - 1988

1987 cont The King's Fund published "Planned Health Services for Inner London. Back to Back Planning". The report reviewed current problems of the four regional health authorities concerned with London and concluded that their plans required a substantial reduction in their spending in inner London and a 15 per cent reduction in the number of acute beds. See 1992.

Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) introduced, based on finished consultant inpatient episodes (ordinary admissions and day cases, but not outpatients) in NHS hospitals. A national mammography service screening for breast cancer introduced.

An inquiry (chairwoman, Lord Justice Butler-Sloss) opened into the sexual abuse of children in Cleveland; reported in 1988.

Degree in occupational therapy started at Christ Church College, Canterbury. This was the first such degree in England; in 1986 degrees had started at Ulster Polytechnic and at Queen Margaret College, Edinburgh.

"Improving the Common Weal. Aspects of Scottish Health Services 1900 - 1984", edited by G. McLachlan, published by the Edinburgh University Press for the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust in honour of Sir John Brotherston.

"Fitness for Work" by FC Edwards and RI McCallum first published. The book set out in detail the effects of health on work and standards of fitness required for all varieties of work.

"Postgraduate Medical Education and Training: The System in England and Wales", by Robin Dowie, published by the King's Fund; set out the current requirements and programmes of training for each of the medical, surgical and other specialties.

During the year increasing cash crises in the NHS led to closure of wards, and the demand to review NHS financing became even more vociferous. The presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians, Surgeons and Obstetricians and Gynaecologists wrote to the prime minister stating that the NHS had almost reached the point of collapse.

1988 In July the Department of Health and Social Security (1968) split into the Department of Health and the Department of Social Security.

Local Government Finance Act (c.41) made provision for the replacement of the local rates by the community charge ("poll tax"); introduced uniform business rates; and new arrangements for central grants and the capping of expenditure by local authorities. See 1990.

Local Government Act (c.9) introduced compulsory competitive tendering for services which were the responsibility of local government. See 1989.

Immigration Act (c.14) made further provisions to regulate immigration. See 1996.

Education Reform Act (c.40) (Baker's Act), a major reforming act, which made explicit the duties of local educational authorities to provide full-time education for those who need it up to the age of 19, including those with special educational needs and/or learning difficulties. The act provided for the progressive introduction of a national curriculum supported by attainment targets and regular assessments; delegated control of their budgets to all secondary and larger primary schools; allowed all secondary and larger primary schools to opt out of local authority control (grant maintained schools); established city technical colleges; defined "further education" as all provision outside schools, to people aged over 16, of education up to and including A-level and its equivalent; and reorganised the funding of higher and further education. The act established the National Curriculum Councils, the School Examination and Assessment Councils, and the Further Educational Funding Councils for England and Wales. See 1992 and 1993.

School Boards (Scotland) Act (c.47) made new provisions for the government of schools in Scotland. See 1996.

1988 Cont 1

1988 cont Legal Aid Act (c.34) amended the law relating to legal aid and the administration of legal aid. See 1999.

Housing Act (c.50) amended the Rent Act 1977 and the Rent (Agriculture) Act 1976; made provisions for houses let on tied tenancies or occupied under licence; and established Housing for Wales with functions related to housing agencies. See 1989 and 1991.

Housing (Scotland) Act (c.43) established Scottish Homes; and made various regulations regarding houses let on tenancies.

Road Traffic Act (c.52) consolidated previous acts.

Road Traffic Offenders Act (c.53) consolidated and amended acts relating to the prosecution and punishment of road traffic offenders.

Motor Vehicles (Wearing of Rear Seat Belts by Children) Act (c.23).

Coroners Act (c.13) consolidated previous acts.

Community Health Councils (Access to Information) Act (c.24) provided a right of access for the public to meetings of the councils and to information relating to the councils.

Health and Medicines Act (c.49) introduced charges for eye tests and dental check-ups; compulsory retirement for elderly general practitioners; replaced the General Finance Corporation; introduced cash limits for certain items of expenditure by family practitioner committees; gave health authorities powers to raise money from a wide variety of sources and activities; and empowered the Secretary of State to make regulations about HIV testing kits and services. See 1992.

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations made meningococcal septicaemia, mumps and rubella notifiable diseases.

"The Conduct of Local Authority Business", Cm.433, accepted most of the recommendations of the Widdicombe report (1986) and recommended a register of councillors' pecuniary interests; prohibition of employees of one authority being members of another; abolition of co-opted members on most council committees; easier access to information for members of opposition parties; and fair representation of parties on council committees.

"Public Health in England", Cm.289, the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Future Development of the Public Health Function (chairman, Sir Donald Acheson) recommended that a small unit should be established within the Department of Health to monitor the health of the public; that regional and district directors of public health should issue annual reports; collaboration should be improved between district directors of public health and chief environmental health officers; that the director of public health should be the chief source of medical advice to the health authority; and changes in training programmes for specialists in community medicine.

The Scottish Home and Health Department issued a circular, "Community Medicine in Scotland", setting out the role and organisation of the specialty in Scotland.

Sir Roy Griffiths, in his report "Community Care: Agenda for Action", recommended that a minister of state in the Department of Health should have responsibility for community care; that the duties of local social services authorities for community care should be made clear; and collaboration between the local social services authorities and the health authorities should be improved and formalised; and that a new grade of "community carer" should be developed with appropriate training so that one person can provide whatever personal and practical assistance an individual client requires. See 1989.

House of Commons Social Services Committee reported on "Resourcing the NHS: Short-term Issues", (HC 204), and in another report (HC 613) reviewed current achievements and problems in the NHS and suggested possible changes. See 1989.

1988 Cont 2

1988 cont The House of Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology criticised the current arrangements for setting priorities and stimulating medical research; recommended that there should be a better balance between science-led and problem-led research programmes and projects; and identified public health as a priority area for such research.

The Council for Postgraduate Medical Education was replaced by a Standing Committee chaired by Dame Barbara Clayton.

Nursing education reformed with student nurses given full student status with bursaries; and a new nurse helper grade introduced. See 1989.

Nurses clinical grading introduced.

The first report, "The Prevalence of Disability among Adults", of the OPCS surveys of disability in Great Britain, published. Further reports on financial circumstances; prevalence of disability in children; services and transport; and employment were published during 1988 and 1989. The prevalence of disability was estimated at 135 per 1000 adults of all ages in Britain. See 1990.

"Last on the List: Community Services for People with Physical Disabilities", by Virginia Beardshaw, was published by The King's Fund Institute. The report concluded that the health and social services were failing to develop flexible forms of assistance to enable people with disabilities to live as independently as possible. Too often severely disabled people were forced to choose between living at home with little or no help from the statutory services, or being institutionalised. See 1989.

"Residential Care: A Positive Choice", a report of a study group (chairwoman, G Wagner) of the National Institute for Social Work, suggested there was considerable scope for improvement. See 1989.

The King Edward's Hospital Fund for London published a report from an independent multi-disciplinary committee (chairman, EA Smith), "The Nation's Health. A Strategy for the 1990s", which examined progress since the publication in 1976 of "Prevention and Health"; re-examined the central problems relating to public health; assessed the effectiveness of existing public health policies; and proposed new national strategies. See 1991.

"Community Physicians and Community Medicine. A Survey Report" by S Harvey and K Judge published by the King's Fund Institute, discussed their roles and range of work.

The National Confidential Enquiry into Perioperative Deaths started.

College of Ophthalmologists formed by the amalgamation of the Faculty of Ophthalmology and the Ophthalmological Society of the UK.

National Council of Carers and the Association of Carers merged.

The combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine introduced.

Public attention was drawn to the prevalence of salmonella in eggs and poultry; this led to the setting up of a Committee on Food Hygiene in 1989. See 1989.

Twenty thousand people in the Camelford area of Cornwall were exposed to high concentrations of aluminium in their drinking water after 20 tonnes of aluminium sulphate were mistakenly put into the water at Lowermoor Water Treatment Works. It was later established (1999) that this had caused some long term cerebral impairment in some people in Camelford, although earlier investigations by an Advisory Committee (1989 and 1991, chairwoman, Dame Barbara Clayton) had not found any long term damage to health.

The first volume of the official history of the NHS, "The Health Services since the

War, Volume I, The NHS before 1857", by C Webster, was published; volume 2 was published in 1996.

"A New Kind of Doctor" by J Tudor Hart published.

1989

1989 Local Government and Housing Act (c.42) banned senior local government officers from standing for election as councillors; introduced special responsibility payments for local authority chairmen and leaders; replaced housing improvement grants; introduced new standards of fitness for human habitation; and grants for disabled facilities and for housing renewal areas. See 1991 and 1996.

Children Act (c.41) set out a radical reform of the law on children; abolished concepts of custody and access and brought in notions of parental responsibility (whether married or not) and the right of children to be heard and their wishes to be considered before legal decisions are made about them; and set up a new court structure. The act came into force in 1991. See 1995 and 1998.

Social Security Act (c.24) amended the law relating to social security and occupational pension schemes. See 1990.

Self-Governing Schools (Scotland) Act (c.39). See 1996.

Employment Act (c.38) removed restrictions on the employment of women in heavy industries, including potteries, mining and lead manufacture; extended the permitted hours of work of young people and permitted them to do night work. See 1990.

Water Act (c.15) created the National Rivers Authority to take over the regulatory functions of the water authorities; and made arrangements for the privatisation of the water industry in England and Wales. See 1991.

Control of Smoke Pollution Act (c.17) amended the Clean Air Acts of 1956 and 1968. See 1990.

Human Organs Transplant Act (c.31) prohibited commercial dealings in human organs for transplanting, and restricted the transplanting of organs between people who were not genetically related.

Opticians Act (c.44) consolidated previous acts.

Hearing Aid Council (Amendment) Act (c.12) amended the 1968 Act relating to dispensing hearing aids, membership of the Council, and related matters.

Electricity Act (c.29) provided for the privatisation of the electricity industry.

In January the Department of Health published a White Paper, Cm.555, "Working for Patients: The Health Service Caring for the 1990's", which proposed radical changes in the structure and management of the NHS, with the separation of the functions of purchasing (by health authorities and fund-holding general practitioners) and providing services (by hospital and community self-governing trusts); and the establishment of a new NHS Policy Board and the reconstitution of the Management Board as the Management Executive. See 1990.

The NHS Management Board was reorganised into the NHS Policy Board with the Secretary of State as chairman and the NHS Management Executive with D Nichol as chairman.

In November the Department of Health published a White Paper, Cm.849, "Caring for People: Community Care in the Next Decade and Beyond" proposing that local authorities should be responsible, in collaboration with medical, nursing and other interests, for assessing individual need, designing care arrangements and securing their delivery "within available resources"; should produce and publish clear plans for the development of community care services; and should make maximum use of the independent sector. See 1990.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food published a White Paper, Cm.732, "Food Safety - Protecting the Consumer" which described the current arrangements; and proposed new legislation to simplify and streamline the law, and to reinforce powers and penalties in regard to the hygiene of food and the protection of consumers against injurious or unfit food and false or misleading labelling. See 1990.

1989 Cont

1989 cont The Department of Health published a consultation document on the "Review of the Law on Infectious Disease Control".

The Department of Health published "A Strategy for Nursing". See 1992.

The District Medical Officers Association changed its name to the Association of Directors of Public Health.

The University Grants Committee was replaced by the University Funding Council. See 1992.

The Long-Term Medical Conditions Alliance founded.

The Faculty of Community Medicine (1972) changed its name to the Faculty of Public Health Medicine.

The Society of Community Medicine (1973) changed its name to the Society of Public Health. See 1997.

"Child Health Surveillance in Primary Care: A Critical Review", by JR Butler, published by the Department of Health.

1990

1990 Community Charge (poll tax) introduced in England and Wales in April, having been introduced the previous year in Scotland. See 1992.

National Health Service and Community Care Act (c.19) introduced the internal market with purchaser/provider contracts, health service trusts and general practice fundholders; altered the membership of regional and district health authorities; reconstituted the Family Practitioner Committees as Family Health Services Authorities accountable to the regional health authorities; defined and extended the community care responsibilities of local government social services departments; and established the Clinical Standards Advisory Group. Parts II and IV of the act referred to changes in Scotland. See 1991, 1997 and 1999.

Food Safety Act (c.16) required all premises concerned with the manufacture, preparation and sale of food to be registered; compulsory training for all food handlers; food retailers to be accountable for the safety of food sold; and introduced Emergency Control Orders. See 1998.

Social Security Act (c.27) amended the law relating to social security, occupational and personal pensions; and established a pensioners' ombudsman and a registrar of pension schemes. See 1991 and 1992.

Town and Country Planning Act (c.8) consolidated previous acts.

Environmental Protection Act (c.43) dealt with the collection and disposal of waste on land and in the sea; provided for the extension of the Clean Air acts; and the control of the importation and export of prescribed wastes including radioactive material. See 1993.

Employment Act (c.38) made it unlawful for a person to be refused employment on grounds related to trade union membership. See 1992.

Education (Student Loans) Act (c. 6) provided for students in higher education to be granted loans towards their maintenance while at university. See 1991.

Computer Misuse Act (c.18) provided for the securing of material on computers against unlawful access. See 1998.

Access to Health Records Act (c.23) established a right of access to health records by the person to whom they relate.

Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act (c.37) provided for the establishment of a Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority and related matters.

"This Common Inheritance: Britain's Environmental Strategy", Cm.1200, published.

The Committee on the Microbiological Safety of Food (chairman, Sir Mark Richmond) advised on the control and handling of food poisoning; recommended bringing together information from agricultural and health services; and the establishment of an advisory committee to provide independent advice. See 1998.

New contracts negotiated for general practitioners and dentists. See 1991.

The Audit Commission became responsible for the external audit of the NHS; and issued a report on day surgery.

"Community Care in the Next Decade and Beyond. Policy Guidance", published by the Department of Health. See 1992.

M Peckham (later, Sir Michael) appointed the first director of research and development for the NHS, replacing the previous part-time post of chief scientist. See 1991.

"Health Services for Adults with Physical Disabilities", by FC Edwards and MD Warren, published by the Royal College of Physicians of London, set out the scale, scope and variation of disability services provided by the district health authorities in England and Wales. See 1991.

The title of the journal "Community Medicine" was changed to "The Journal of Public Health Medicine".

Digital networking introduced.

1991

1991 In January the Gulf War, to free Kuwait after an invasion from Iraq, started; ended in February.

The census introduced new questions on ethnicity and long-standing illness. The population was counted as 47 million in England, 2.8 million in Wales and 4.9 million in Scotland. In England 19 per cent of the population were under the age of 15 years and 16 per cent were over the age of 65 years.

The reforms of the NHS under the 1990 Act were introduced in April; and 57 NHS Trusts and 306 GP fundholders began operating. The NHS Training Authority became the NHS Training Directorate. See 1993 and 1994.

Criminal Justice Act (c.53) made further provision regarding the treatment of offenders; and other matters relating to the administration of justice. See 1993.

Disability Living Allowance and Disability Working Allowance Act (c.21) introduced two new allowances for disabled people; the first was non-contributory and the second was income-related. See 1993.

Child Support Act (c.48) made provision for the assessment, collection and enforcement of maintenance payable by certain parents with respect to their children who were not in their care; and led to the setting up of the Child Support Agency in 1993. See 1995.

Children and Young Persons (Protection from Tobacco) Act (c.23) increased the penalties for the sale of tobacco to persons under the age of 16 years; and made provisions regarding the advertising of tobacco. See 1998.

Water Industry Act (c.56) consolidated previous legislation concerning the supply of

water and the disposal of sewage. See 1992.

Water Resources Act (c.57) consolidated the legislation relating to the National Rivers Authority.

Medical Qualifications (Amendment) Act (c.38) introduced a licentiate (LRCS) to be awarded for completion of undergraduate training in surgery; the former membership (MRCS) to signify completion of basic surgical training and the fellowship to signify completion of higher or specialist training.

Medicines Control Agency established as an executive agency of the Department of Health.

The Department of Health published "The Health of the Nation", Cm.1523, a consultative document, outlined a health strategy focused on the main health problems, with the intention of, among other matters, reducing deaths due to heart disease, strokes and cancer, and of improving rehabilitation services. See 1992.

A Health Strategy Working Group was set up with 26 members from various backgrounds.

The NHS Management Executive published "Integrating Primary and Secondary Care: Family Health Services Authorities: Today's and Tomorrow's Priorities".

"NHS Research and Development Strategy" published by the Department of Health. See 1993.

The NHS Management Executive published "Junior Doctors, the New Deal. Working Arrangements for Hospital Doctors and Dentists in Training", which included a reduction in working hours phased over a number of years. See below and 1994.

The Department of Health published "Dietary Reference Values. A Guide".

The Department of Education published two White Papers, "Higher Education. A New Framework", Cm.1541, and "Education and Training for the 21st Century", Cm.1536, which dealt with education and training for the 16 - 19 year olds. The latter paper proposed a

1991 Cont - 1992

1991 cont framework of vocational qualifications with clearer and more accessible paths between them; the extension of the range of services offered by school sixth forms and colleges; the promotion of links between schools and employers; and that all colleges of further education should become independent of local government. See 1992.

"Custody, Caring and Justice: The Way Ahead for the Prison Service", Cm.1647, a White Paper, published. See 1993.

The Inquiry into British Housing (chairman, the Duke of Edinburgh), sponsored by the Rowntree Foundation, recommended the introduction of a nationwide rent-setting system based on the capital values of the property; tax incentives for private landlords; use of rental income from council housing and a larger share of receipts from sales of houses should be used to fund new building and modernisation; the Department of Social Security should be responsible for all housing benefits; council housing departments should be legally free-standing and able to borrow from the private sector; an intermediate agency should be established to help housing associations raise finance from the private sector; and mortgage tax relief should be phased out. See 1993.

The Royal College of Physicians of London published a report of a Working Party (chairman, HP Lambert) entitled "Preventive Medicine" dealing with the health risks associated with smoking tobacco, drinking alcohol and unbalanced diets; and pointed out the opportunities for further preventive action in regard to heart disease and strokes, cancer, infectious diseases, occupational diseases and accidents. See below and 1992.

A Working Party (chairman, WW Holland) of the Faculty of Public Health Medicine issued a report "UK Levels of Health" discussing risks to health and means to change them. See 1992.

"Patterns of Hospital Medical Staffing - Overview", by Robin Dowie, published by HMSO; brought together and reviewed the findings of an extensive survey of the workload and clinical activities of junior doctors and consultants in general medicine, trauma and orthopaedic surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, ophthalmology, anaesthetics and general psychiatry. See 1994.

The Royal College of Physicians of London published "The National Concept of Rehabilitation Medicine". See 1993.

Kenneth Calman (later Sir) succeeded Sir Donald Acheson as chief medical officer.

The Citizens Charter was published, intended to promote good quality public services.

The Patients Charter set out ten legal rights and a commitment to nine national standards; and confirmed that "the Government believes that there must be no change to the fundamental principles on which it (the NHS) was founded and on which it has continued ever since, namely that services should be available to every citizen on the basis of clinical need, regardless of ability to pay, and that the service should in the future, as in the past, be paid for out of general taxation". See 1996

"A History of Education in Public Health" by Elizabeth Fee and Roy M. Acheson published.

1992 Local Government Act (c.19) paved the way for the reorganisation of English local authorities. See 1996.

Local Government Finance Act (c.14) abolished the community charge (poll tax) as from 1st April 1993 (see 1988 and 1990) and introduced the council tax. See 1993.

Further and Higher Education Act (c.13) removed the distinction between higher education provided by universities and that provided by polytechnics and colleges of higher

1992 Cont 1

1992 cont education; provided for other changes to enable the non-university sector to come in line with universities; and replaced the University and the Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Councils with the Higher Education Funding Council (HEFC). There was a parallel act (c.37) for Scotland. See 1997.

Education (Schools) Act (c.38) introduced a new chief inspectorate and the use of private teams to inspect schools once every four years; a parents' charter; and league tables of schools' performances. See 1993.

Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act (c.4) and Social Security Administration Act (c.5) consolidated previous acts. See 1994.

Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Act (c.16) changed the membership of the UK Central Council. See 1997.

Medicinal Properties: Prescription by Nurses Act (c.28) provided for certain drugs and medicines to be prescribed by categories of nurses, midwives and health visitors.

Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act (c.52) consolidated various acts relating to collective labour relations, including trade unions and employers' associations. See 1993 and 1999.

Tribunals and Inquiries Act (c.53) consolidated previous acts relating to the constitution, practice and procedures of tribunals and inquiries. See 1996.

Competition and Service (Utilities) Act (c.43) set out conditions for maintaining standards of services provided by the telecommunications, gas supply, water supply and sewerage services; and made provisions in respect of customer complaints and the powers of the industry regulators.

Charities Act (c.41) amended the 1960 and 1985 acts, and made further provisions concerning fund raising activities and related matters. See 1993.

Stillbirth (Definition) Act (c.29) reduced the minimum gestational age by which stillbirth is defined from 28 weeks to 24 weeks.

Sexual Offenders (Amendment) Act (c.34) extended the principle of anonymity for a victim of rape to victims of certain other sexual offences. See 1997.

The Department of Health published "The Health of the Nation. A Strategy for Health in England", Cm.1986 (a revised edition of the 1991 "The Health of the Nation"), identifying the key areas for preventive action as coronary heart disease and stroke, cancers, mental illness,

HIV/AIDS and sexual health, and accidents, but omitting rehabilitation services which had been mentioned in the previous document. See 1996.

The Scottish Office published "Scotland's Health: A Challenge to Us All".

A White Paper "Choice and Diversity", Cm.2021, proposed that all schools should be encouraged to opt out of local authority control and become grant maintained; that a Funding Agency for Schools should take on the allocation of funds to grant maintained schools; that local education authorities should retain responsibility for the education of children with special needs and for school transport; and that the National Curriculum Council and the School Examination and Assessment Authority should merge to form the School Curriculum and Assessment Authority. See 1993.

The Inquiry into London's Health Service, Medical Education and Research (chairman, Sir Bernard Tomlinson, chairman of the Northern Regional Health Authority) emphasised the need to improve primary and community care; and recommended a reduction in the number of hospital beds, and the merging of some of the undergraduate and specialist postgraduate teaching hospitals. See 1993, 1997 and appendix 4.

1992 Cont 2 - 1993

1992 cont King Edward's Hospital Fund for London published "London Health 2010; The Report of the King's Fund London Initiative". The chief conclusions were that too much was spent on hospital care in the capital which did not serve the needs of its population; and that the development of primary care had been neglected. The report recommended extensive reductions in the numbers of hospital beds, consultants and junior doctors. See 1993 and 1997.

Confidential Inquiry into Stillbirths and Deaths in Infancy set up. See 1999.

The (UK) Cochrane Centre (director, I Chalmers) opened in Oxford to facilitate the preparation of systematic reviews of randomized controlled trials of health care.

The Royal College of Physicians of London and the Prince of Wales Advisory Group on Disability published "A Charter for Disabled People Using Hospitals".

The British Medical Association published "Priorities for Community Care" calling for a cabinet minister to coordinate community care work; for designated grants for community care; and for an input from doctors and nurses in assessing patients for community care. See 1996.

The Royal College of Anaesthetists formed.

1993 Council tax replaced the community charge.

Education Act (c.35) was a major consolidating and amending act; set up the Special Educational Needs Tribunal; required each grant maintained school to have governing "instruments"; and provided for school attendance orders. See 1994 and 1996.

Health Service Commissioners Act (c.46) consolidated previous legislation relating to the health service commissioners for England, Wales and Scotland. See 1996.

Osteopaths Act (c.21) established the General Osteopathic Council, and provided for the registration of osteopaths and the monitoring of their education and training.

Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act (c.40) provided for greater control over noise. See 1996.

Clean Air Act (c.11), Radioactive Substances Act (c.12) and Charities Act (c.10) were consolidating acts.

Disability (Grants) Act (c.14) enabled grants to be made to the Independent Living (Extension) Fund, the Independent Living (1993) Fund and to Motability. See 1995.

Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act (c.28) dealt with the acquisition of leasehold interests. See 1995.

Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act (c.19) made further provisions relating to trade union and industrial relations with particular regard to internal union procedures and industrial disputes; amended the law relating to maternity rights, unfair dismissal, redundancy and sexual discrimination; and abolished the right to statutory minimum remuneration. See 1996 and 1998.

Criminal Justice Act (c.36) amended the law in regard to dishonesty, blackmail, drug trafficking, terrorism and causing death by dangerous driving. See 1994.

Prisoners and Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) Act (c.9) amended the law relating to detention, transfer and release of prisoners; and to evidence and procedures in Scottish courts. See 1995.

British Coal and British Rail (Transfer Proposals) Act (c.2) made possible the transfer of the functions, property, rights and liabilities of British Coal and British Rail to private companies. See 1994.

National Lottery Act (c.39) enabled a national lottery to be set up and regulated; part of the proceeds to be used to help charities.

1993 Cont 1

1993 cont The Royal Commission on Criminal Justice (chairman, Lord Runciman), Cm. 2263, examined the conduct of police investigations; the role of the prosecutor in supervising the gathering of evidence and deciding whether to proceed with a case; the role of experts in criminal proceedings; arrangements for the defence of accused persons; the role of the Court of Appeal in considering new evidence; and the arrangements for considering and investigating allegations of miscarriages of justice when appeal rights have been exhausted. See 1994.

A White Paper "Police Reform: A Police Service for the 21st Century", Cm. 2281, set out proposals for reform, and the report of the inquiry into "Police Responsibilities and Rewards", Cm. 2281, made recommendations about the rank structure, remuneration and conditions of service of police in England, Wales and Scotland. See 1996.

In a White Paper, "Scotland in the Union: A Partnership for Good", Cm. 2225, the government proposed extending the powers and functions of the Scottish Grand Committee; and transferring more responsibility to the Scottish Office. See 1997.

"Shaping the Future: The New Councils", Cm. 2267, proposed the replacement of the 9 regional councils and 53 district councils in Scotland by 25 single tier councils; and set out suggestions about the provision of services by the new councils and for their internal management and financing. See 1994.

"Local Government in Wales: A Charter for the Future", Cm. 2155, proposed 31 new unitary authorities to replace the 8 counties and 37 district councils. See 1994.

"Adoption. The Future", Cm. 2288, stated that the wishes of the child should be given greater weight and that children over the age of 12 should agree before an adoption order is made in regard to them; that ethnic origin should be considered only as part of an overall judgement; that married couples should continue to be favoured over single people as adoptive parents; and that children should have greater access to information about their natural parents, if the natural parents agree. See 1999.

The National Blood Authority established.

Responsibility for the organisation of community care passed to local government authorities. See 1996.

In response to the Tomlinson report (1992), the government announced, in "Making London Better", plans to provide more resources for primary care in London; reduce the number of acute hospital and specialist units; and concentrate medical education in four multifaculty colleges of London University. See 1997, 1998 and appendix 4.

The Working Group on Specialist Medical Training (chairman, K Calman, later Sir Kenneth) in its report "Hospital Doctors: Training for the Future" recommended that the minimum length of specialist training should be 7 years; that the registrar and senior registrar grades should be merged into a single specialist registrar training grade; that more explicit and detailed training programmes should be formulated by the Royal Colleges and Faculties; and that a certificate of completion of specialist training should be introduced and registered with the General Medical Council. See 1994.

The Department of Health published "Managing the NHS", a guide to the new structure, function and responsibilities of the reformed NHS. A revised copy was issued in 1994.

The Department of Health published "Research for Health" summarising progress and charting the direction of the Department's research and development strategy.

"Changing Childbirth", the report of the Expert Maternity Group (chairwoman, Baroness Cumberlege) published by the Department of Health. See 1994.

A Working Group (chairman, CJ Scott) of the Scottish National Medical Advisory Committee reviewed progress since the Mair report on rehabilitation (1972), and repeated the

1993 Cont 2 - 1994

1993 cont recommendation that rehabilitation medicine should be recognised and developed as a distinct specialty in Scotland.

"Equality in State Pension Age" announced the Government's proposal that the retirement pension age for women should be raised from 60 years to 65 by 2020. See 1995.

The Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases introduced.

Hepatitis A vaccine introduced.

"The National Health Service. A Manager's Tale 1946 - 1992" by Brian Edwards published by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust.

The trade unions, NUPE, NALGO and COHSE, amalgamated to form UNISON.

1994 From April the NHS was managed from the headquarters of the NHS Management Executive in Leeds, and the number of regional health authorities was reduced from 14 to 8. See 1995.

Local Government (Scotland) Act (c.39) created a unitary structure of local government in Scotland comprising 32 councils, and introduced three new water and sewerage authorities.

Local Government (Wales) Act (c.19) reformed local government in Wales.

Criminal Justice and Public Order Act (c.33) made new provisions concerning public order, bail, right of silence; obscenity; measures against terrorism; trespassers; squatters; and illegal camping; and provided for the contracting out of prisons and prison escorts to private companies. See 1997.

Education Act (c.30) dealt with arrangements for teacher training, including the creation of the Teacher Training Agency. See 1996 and 1998.

Drug Trafficking Act (c.37) amended and consolidated the 1986 act; and introduced confiscation orders in connection with the proceeds from drug trafficking. See below and 1998.

Social Security (Incapacity for Work) Act (c.18) replaced long-term sickness benefit and invalidity benefit with incapacity benefit. See 1995 and 1998.

Chiropractors Act (c.17) established the General Chiropractic Council and the registration and monitoring of the education and conduct of chiropractors.

Marriage Act (c.34) enabled civil marriages to take place on premises approved by local authorities.

Coal Industry Act (c.21) provided for the establishment of the Coal Authority and the restructuring of the coal industry.

The Funding Agency for Schools came into operation.

The White Paper, "The Civil Service: Continuity and Change", Cm.2627, proposed the creation of a 3,500 strong Senior Civil Service with individual contracts and salary structures attractive to applicants from the private sector; greater movement between Whitehall and the private sector; and more control over employees to be delegated to each government department.

The Advisory Group on Medical Education, Training and Staffing (AGMETS) was set up to advise about the development, implementation, and monitoring of medical and dental staffing and education policies within the NHS. See 1996 and 1999.

"Being Heard: The Report of a Review Committee on NHS Complaints Procedures"

(chairman, A Wilson) recommended revised procedures for dealing with complaints. See 1996.

The Department of Health published "Developing NHS Purchasing and GP Fundholding: Towards a Primary Care Led NHS". See 1997.

The White Paper, "Dentistry", Cm.2625, reviewed the NHS dental services and remuneration arrangements; and recommended changes.

1994 Cont - 1995

1994 cont The White Paper, "Tackling Drugs Together", Cm.2678, proposed a new strategy which, while maintaining the emphasis on law enforcement, recognised the need for stronger action to reduce the demand for illegal drugs by increasing the resources available to schools to train teachers and to support innovative projects in drug education and other preventive measures in conjunction with local communities. See 1998.

The Scottish situation was reviewed in "Drugs: Meeting the Challenge" (chairman, Lord Fraser) by a committee of the Drugs Task Force.

The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, after consultation with representatives of midwives and general practitioners, published "The Future of the Maternity Services", emphasising the need to take account of users' views; to ensure continuity of care throughout pregnancy; to introduce standard setting and audit; and to develop programmes of joint updating of midwives, general practitioners and obstetricians with input from users as well as from each professional group. See 1997.

The Institute of Environmental Health Officers became the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health.

1995 Health Authorities Act (c.17) changed the structure of the NHS by abolishing the current regional and district health authorities and family health services authorities and led to the formation of 100 single health authorities covering both primary and secondary care. See 1996.

National Health Service (Amendment) Act (c.31) dealt with the suspension and disqualification of practitioners.

Medical (Professional Performance) Act (c.51) amended the 1983 act; provided for the further regulation of professional performance of registered medical practitioners; and the voluntary removal of the names of practitioners from the medical register. See 1996.

Children (Scotland) Act (c.36) reformed the law of Scotland concerning children and young persons. See 1998.

Child Support Act (c.34) amended the 1991 act. See 1999.

Carers (Recognition and Services) Act (c.12) provided for the assessment of carers' contribution to the care of disabled people and related purposes. See 1998.

Mental Health (Patients in the Community) Act (c.52) established the concept of supervised treatment in the community and gave the supervisor the authority to take patients to hospital if it seemed necessary. See 1998.

Disability Discrimination Act (c.50) made it illegal to discriminate against disabled people; revoked registration as a disabled person and the "Quota Scheme" for the proportion of disabled people required to be employed by the larger employers (see 1944); gave employees the right to claim compensation if they were discriminated against when applying for a job or removed from a job because of physical or mental impairment; dealt with accessibility to premises and transport; and set up the National Disability Council. See 1999.

Pensions Act (c.26) was an extensive act which included sections about the equalisation of pensionable age and of age of entitlement to certain benefits from 2010.

Environment Act (c.25) established the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

Agriculture Tenancies Act (c.8) set out a new framework for tenancy agreements for new agricultural tenants.

Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act (c.20) dealt with court procedures; the proceeds of crime; and restraint orders. See 1997.

1995 Cont - 1996

1995 cont Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act (c.39) and the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act (c.46) consolidated previous acts.

Atomic Energy Authority (c.37) provided for the transfer of property rights and liabilities of the Authority to other persons.

Gas Act (c.45) introduced a new licensing framework for the British gas industry.

The Department of Health published "Review of Guidance on Doctors' Performance. Maintaining Medical Excellence" which suggested that doctors' contracts should state that they should take "appropriate action" when colleagues' standards of practice were poor. See 1999.

The Department of Health published "Variations in Health: What Can the Department of Health Do?", which proposed that the Department should set specific objectives for reducing variations; encourage social policies that promote health; and conduct research into the needs of particularly vulnerable groups of the population and into causal processes (see 1980). See 1997.

With the rising demand for medical services and the increasing costs of their provision, the need to prioritise and ration services explicitly was widely discussed. The Royal College of Physicians of London in a report "Setting Priorities in the NHS: A Framework for Decision Making" called for a national council to help to determine priorities.

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund published "Our Vision for Cancer" drawing attention to the wide variations in the quality of cancer care between hospitals, in the skills and technology available, and in the clinical outcomes. See 1999.

The Department of Health published "A Policy Framework for Commissioning Cancer Services" by K. Calman and D. Hine. See 1999.

The White Paper, "Our Future Homes. Opportunities, Choice and Responsibility", Cm.2901, set out proposals to increase home ownership and greater involvement of housing associations and the private sector. See 1996.

The Committee on Standards in Public Life (chairman, Lord Nolan) concluded that there was no evidence of systematic corruption in British public life; and recommended the appointment of an independent Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards and a code of conduct for members of parliament. See 1998.

"The Five Giants: A Biography of the Welfare State" by Nicholas Timmins published, presenting a comprehensive account of the State's efforts to overcome Beveridge's "five giants" (see 1942) - Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor, and Idleness.

1996 On 1st April a partial reform of local government in England was effected by the abolition of Avon, Cleveland and Humberside metropolitan councils, which had been formed in 1974.

Local government in Scotland and Wales was reorganised.

The revised structure of the NHS (see 1995) came into effect with the unification of the district and family health services authorities locally. The regions in England became eight outposts of the NHS Executive, with responsibility for regional planning; the allocation of resources to the combined district health authorities and family health services authorities, and fundholding general practitioners; the duty to supervise the performance of purchasers and providers but not to intervene in their day-to-day management; and to promote national policies and priorities. There was less emphasis on competition between hospitals, and more on comparisons of performance, rationing and "evidence based medicine" (the integration of individual clinical expertise with the best available external evidence from systematic

research). Demands for more money for the NHS increased due to rising demand, increased activity, technological advances and rising overall costs. See 1997.

A new complaints procedure was introduced into the NHS.

1996 Cont 1

1996 cont Specialist Medical Registration came into effect with the General Medical Council designated as the competent authority in the UK for the mutual recognition arrangements required by the European Community medical directive.

The Office of National Statistics created by the amalgamation of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and the Central Statistical Office.

Education Act (c.56) was a major consolidating act. See 1997.

School Inspections Act (c.57) consolidated and amended sections of previous acts referring to the procedures for school inspections.

Nursery Education and Grant Maintained Schools (c.50) enabled grants to be made in respect of nursery education; and permitted borrowing by grant maintained schools. See 1998.

Education (Scotland) Act (c.43) provided for the establishment of the Scottish Qualification Authority.

Family Law Act (c.27) made provisions with respect to divorce and separation; legal aid in family disputes; transfers of tenancies between spouses; etc.

Health Service Commissioners (Amendment) Act (c.5) extended the powers of the Commissioners to enquire into administrative and organisational matters connected with the providers of general medical, dental and pharmaceutical services under the NHS.

Community Care (Direct Payments) Act (c.30) enabled local authorities responsible for community care to make payments to persons to obtain services directly. See 1998.

Noise Act (c.37) extended the powers of local authorities to take action against noise emitted from private dwellings at night.

Employment Rights Act (c.18), a major act, giving a right to employees for a statement of employment particulars and itemised pay statements; and set out conditions concerning maternity rights, termination of employment, unfair dismissal and other matters. See 1998.

Industrial Tribunals Act (c.17) consolidated previous acts.

Housing Act (c.52) legislated in regard to rented accommodation; houses in multiple occupation; and the allocation of housing accommodation by local housing authorities.

Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act (c.53) made provisions for grants and other assistance for housing purposes and clearance areas; and wound up urban development corporations, housing action trusts and the Commission for New Towns (1981).

Asylum and Immigration Act (c.49) amended and extended previous acts. See 1998.

Police Act (c.16) consolidated previous legislation. See 1997.

Channel Tunnel Rail Link Act (c.61).

A White Paper from the Department of Health, "The National Health Service: A Service with Ambitions", Cm.3425, reaffirmed the Government's commitment to the NHS and set out the principles on which the Service is based - universal population coverage; high quality care; available on the basis of clinical need; and responsive to the needs and wishes of patients and carers. The strategic objectives were defined as - a well-informed public; a seamless service; knowledge-based decision making; a highly trained and skilled workforce; and a responsive service. See 1998.

Another White Paper, "Choice and Opportunity", Cm.3390, proposed to de-regulate general practice by allowing the development of pilot schemes such as salaried doctors within partnerships, practice-based contracts for nurses, therapists and managers, and a single budget

for general medical services, hospital and community health services and prescribing. See below and 1998.

A third White Paper, "Primary Care: Delivering the Future", Cm.3512, set out further proposals and possible new models of primary care including better team working, better

1996 Cont 2 - 1997

1996 cont training, and incentives to improve premises. See 1998.

The Department of Education and Employment published "Learning to Compete: Education and Training for 14 - 19 Year-olds", proposing the establishment of national traineeships and the introduction of learning credits. See 1997.

House of Commons Select Committee reported on "Long Term Care: Future Provision and Funding". See below and 1997.

A consultation paper "A New Partnership for Care in Old Age", Cm.3242, discussed costs of residential care for frail elderly people. See 1997.

The European member states of the World Health Organisation issued the Ljubljana Charter setting out the principles which should underlie current health care systems. The first was that "health care should first and foremost lead to better health and quality of life for people". See 1999.

Widespread concern about the link between bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD).

The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health founded.
Academy of Medical Royal Colleges formed.

1997 The first Minister of Public Health (Tessa Jowell) appointed, and a health strategy was developed to break the cycle of ill health due to poverty and deprivation (see 1840, 1980, and 1995). See 1998.

Justices of the Peace Act (c.25) consolidated previous acts.

Local Government and Rating Act (c.29) made further provisions about non-domestic rating, and parish councils.

Education Act (c.44) amended the 1996 act in relation to school discipline; and the supervision of external academic and vocational qualifications. See 1998.

Education (Schools) Act (c.59) ended the scheme of assisted places in England, Wales and Scotland. See 1998.

National Health Service (Primary Care) Act (c.46) provided for pilot schemes for the provision, within the NHS, of medical, dental or pharmaceutical services. See 1999.

National Health Service (Private Finance) Act (c.56) enabled NHS Trusts to enter into financial agreements.

Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Act (c.24) amended and consolidated the 1979 act.

Pharmacists (Fitness to Practice) Act (c.19) established a new committee of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to consider allegations against registered pharmacists of unfitness to practise due to ill health, and to take any necessary action.

Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act (c.8) amended and consolidated previous acts.

Crime and Punishment (Scotland) Act (c.48) contained various amendments and additional provisions.

Police Act (c.50) established and set out the functions of the National Criminal Intelligence Service and the National Crime Squad.

Protection from Harassment Act (c.40) provided for the protection of persons from harassment and similar contacts.

Sex Offenders Act (c.51) required sex offenders to notify the police of change of name and address.

The Department of Health transferred management responsibility for the Health

Advisory Service (see 1976) to a consortium comprising the Royal Colleges of Psychiatrists and of Nursing, the British Geriatrics Society and the Office for Public Management, which formed a

1997 Cont 1

1997 cont charity, HAS 2000, with the aim of developing a pro-active advisory and consultancy service to improve the delivery of health and social care services for mentally ill and elderly people.

The White Papers "Scotland's Parliament", Cm.3658, and "A Voice for Wales", Cm. 3718, set out the government's proposals for a Scottish Parliament and a Welsh Assembly which would become responsible for the respective country's health services. See 1998

A White Paper, "The New National Health Service. Modern and Dependable", Cm.3807, proposed the abolition of the internal market and GP fundholding introduced in 1990, and its replacement by primary care commissioning groups; the establishment of a Commission for Health Improvement, an Advisory Committee on Resource Allocation, and of a National Institute of Clinical Excellence; health improvement programmes; health action zones intended to bring together all those contributing to the health of the local population to develop and implement a locally agreed strategy for improving the health of the local people; improving information available to patients; reduction in bureaucracy; and a new NHS charter. See 1999.

A White Paper, "Designed to Care. Renewing the National Health Service in Scotland", Cm.3811, set out proposals for changes in Scotland to end all forms of general practitioner commissioning and establish primary care trusts. See 1999.

"Excellence in Schools", Cm.3681, proposed further provision for pre-school places for all four year olds; size of classes to be limited to a maximum of 30 places for all children aged 5 to 7 years by 2002; all 5 year olds to be assessed on entering school; literacy and numeracy to be given priority in primary schools; setting by ability to be the norm in secondary schools; all schools to be inspected at least once in every six years; new procedures to be introduced for dismissing under-performing teachers; the introduction of annual league tables of schools' performances; failing schools to be given a "fresh start"; a new qualification to be introduced for aspiring head teachers; and pupils turning 16 during the summer term to be compelled to finish the term. See 1998.

"Excellence for All Children", Cm.3785, set out proposals for the education of children with special educational needs.

"The BEST for Special Education", Cm.3792, discussed the special educational needs for Wales.

"Social Services : Achievement and Challenge", Cm.3588, proposed that local authorities should withdraw from running residential homes for elderly and disabled people, and from providing services to these groups in their own homes, unless they can show that the private or voluntary sector cannot meet the needs; and that an independent inspectorate should be established to take over from local authorities the responsibility for regulating and monitoring care in private and voluntary homes. See 1998.

"A New Partnership for Care in Old Age", Cm.G7 3563, followed up the previous green paper (1996) and proposed the regulation of the marketing and selling of all long-term care insurance; to allow people to top up the costs of residential care arranged by local authorities; and emphasised the importance of savings through pensions and other means to provide security in old age. See 1999.

The National Committee of Inquiry into Higher Education (chairman, Sir Ron (later Lord) Dearing) stated in its report, "Higher Education in the Learning Society", that the

historic boundaries between academic and vocational education should be broken down; that there should continue to be institutions of world renown, with other institutions supporting regional or local needs; that some institutions would be research oriented and others would focus on teaching; all new, full-time university staff should receive training in teaching and that

1997 Cont 2 - 1988

1997 cont competence in teaching should become a requirement for promotion; and that the proportion of young people attending higher education should be increased.

"Transforming Health in London", published by the King's Fund, repeated the recommendation of the previous report (1992) to reshape London's health services; proposed that a new health office with responsibility to regulate health services in London should be established within the new government office for London; that local health strategies should be developed with the local authorities; that there should be a pooling of the budgets of the hospital, community health, family practitioner and social care services; and a review of the medical work force and training policy focusing on the need for joint professional education. See 1998.

An Audit Commission's report, "First Class Delivery: Improving Maternity Services in England and Wales", concluded that the services were becoming more "women centred"; recommended that midwives' work should be organised to maximise continuity of care; and questioned the reasons for the wide variation in the number of routine antenatal visits between and within districts.

The Society of Public Health (see 1989) merged with the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene (see 1937).

Professor John Swales succeeded Sir Michael Peckham as director of research and development in the Department of Health. See 1999.

The Office for National Statistics published "The Health of Adult Britain 1841-1994" edited by J Charlton and M Murphy.

The International Poverty and Health Network was created following a series of conferences organised by WHO with the aim of integrating health aspects into plans to eradicate poverty.

"The Genesis of the Faculty of Community Medicine" by Michael Warren published. The book included an account of the enlarging and changing responsibilities of public health departments within local government; the transfer of many of these functions to the NHS in 1974; and of the consequential changes in specialist training introduced by the new Faculty.

1998 Human Rights Act (c.42) enshrined the European Human Rights Convention into British law; to come into force in 2000.

Scotland Act (c.46) established the Scottish Parliament and set out its procedures and administration. See 1999.

Government of Wales Act (c.38) established the National Assembly for Wales, the offices of Auditor General for Wales and Welsh Administration Ombudsman, and made related provisions. See 1999.

Greater London Authority (Referendum) Act (c.3) enabled a referendum to be held for the creation of an elected mayor of London. See 1999.

Regional Development Agencies Act (c.45) made provision for regional development agencies in England.

Crime and Disorder Act (c.37) created certain race related offences; allowed local government councils to issue an injunction for anti-social behaviour including harassment, alarm and distress; made further provisions for dealing with offenders, remands, releases and recalls of prisoners; and abolished the death penalty for treason and piracy.

School Standards and Framework Act (c.31), a major act, enabled the Secretary of State to impose a limit on class sizes for infant classes in schools; required every local education authority to prepare an education development plan; established education action

zones; introduced the category of foundation schools financed by local education authorities through

1998 Cont 1

1998 cont delegated budgets in place of the grant maintained schools (1988); and other matters. See 1999.

Teaching and Higher Education Act (c.30) established General Teaching Councils for England and Wales with respect to the registration, qualifications and training of teachers; made new provisions regarding grants and loans to students in higher and further education, and the fees payable by students; the funding councils in Scotland; and provisions to enable young persons to have time off work for study or training.

Audit Commission Act (c.18) consolidated previous acts relating to the audit commissions for local authorities and the NHS.

Community Care (Residential Accommodation) Act (c.19) altered the amount of a person's capital that may be taken into account by a local authority in determining whether the authority should fund residential accommodation.

Social Security Act (c.14) was concerned with appeals under enactments relating to social security, child support, vaccine damage and war pensions.

National Minimum Wage Act (c.39) introduced a national minimum wage; to start on 1st April 1999.

Employment Rights (Dispute Resolution) Act (c.8) amended the law relating to dismissal procedures; and changed the name of Industrial Tribunals to Employment Tribunals. See 1999.

Data Protection Act (c.29) made new provisions for the regulation of the processing of information relating to individuals, including the obtaining, holding, use and disclosure of such information. The act repealed the 1984 and 1987 acts and parts of the 1990 health records act.

Pesticides Act (c.26) set out powers to make regulations concerning pesticides and in enforcing provisions relating to the control of the use of pesticides.

The Department of Health proposed a single NHS region for London.

The Government announced its intention to set up a Foods Standards Agency, to be an independent body with powers to monitor the safety of the production, processing and sale of food. See 1999.

A White Paper on local government reform, "Modern Local Government. In Touch with People", Cm.4014, suggested the introduction of elected mayors and annual elections for one third of the councillors; and placing a new duty on local government to promote economic, social and environmental well-being of their areas. See 1999.

A White Paper "Local Voices: Modernising Local Government in Wales", Cm.4028, published.

"Compact. Getting It Right Together", Cm.4100, set out principles of the relations between government and the voluntary and community sectors in England.

"Standards in Public Life. The Funding of Political Parties in the UK", Cm.4057, the report of a committee chaired by Lord Neill, published.

The Jenkins Independent Commission on the Voting System, Cm.4090, (chairman, Lord Jenkins) recommended an "alternative vote plus" system for electoral reform, in order to achieve broad proportionality and stable governments, and maintain the link between MPs and their constituencies.

"Modernising Justice", Cm.4155, set out the government's proposals for reforming legal services and court procedures. See 1999.

The Department of Health published "Our Healthier Nation. A Contract for Health", Cm. 3852; the Scottish Home and Health Department published "Working Together for a Healthier Scotland", Cm.3854 (and see 1999); and the Welsh Office "Better Health. Better Wales", Cm. 3922. The English document set health targets for the next ten years; and acknowledging the

1998 Cont 2

1998 cont influence of adverse social, economic and environmental factors as causes of ill-health, promised action across government departments to tackle poor housing, low wages, unemployment, crime and air pollution.

"The National Health Service Wales: Putting Patients First", White Paper, Cm. 3841, proposed the formation of local health groups based on 22 unitary council areas; and measures to increase co-operation between the health and related services.

The Department of Health published "Information for Health. An Information Strategy for the Modern NHS. 1998 - 2005". The proposals include lifelong electronic health records; on-line access to patients records and to "best clinical practice" for all NHS clinicians; a National Electronic Library for Health; shared information for general practitioners, hospitals and community services through the NHS information highway; on-line information services for the public; and improved information for planners and managers.

"Modernising Health and Social Services: National Priorities Guidance 1999/00 - 2001/02" set out the Government's key objectives as the reduction of the incidence of avoidable illness, disease and injury; the treatment of patients quickly, effectively, and on the basis of need alone; to enable chronically ill or disabled people to live as full and normal lives as possible; and to maximise the social development of children within stable family settings. To achieve these objectives the Government proposed to tackle the root causes of ill health; break down barriers between services; and ensure uniformly high standards of care.

The Department of Health published a Green Paper, "A First Class Service: Quality in the New NHS", setting out proposals for two new statutory bodies for England - a National Institute for Clinical Excellence to provide national standards of treatment, and a Commission for Health Improvement to ensure that the highest standards are met (see 1997). See 1999.

"Acute Services Review Report", on the hospital services in Scotland, recommended the establishment of managed clinical networks involving staff from a number of hospitals working collaboratively to design and deliver care; improvement of services to remote communities; the creation of an integrated child care service; the development of new career pathways for doctors; and the extension of the roles of nurses and other professionals allied to medicine.

A report from the British Medical Association, and of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons recommended that the ideal size of a unit to provide fully comprehensive medical and surgical care is a hospital or integrated group of hospitals serving a population of about 500,000. The report said that it will not be possible for each locality to have its own acute hospital and accident and emergency unit. Where district general hospitals cannot amalgamate for geographical reasons, they should cooperate with adjacent acute hospitals. Local hospitals which can no longer provide acute services should continue to provide outpatient services and rehabilitation care. See 1999.

In "Modernising Mental Health Services" the Government set out detailed plans for reforming the general psychiatric services accepting that "community care has failed" due to underfunding, inadequate services, overburdening of families, problems in recruiting and retaining staff and outdated legal framework. The new strategy should be based on increased

supervision of patients in the community and an increase in facilities. See 1999.

The Report of the Independent Advisory Panel (chairman, Sir Leslie Turnberg), "Health Services in London - A Strategic Review", found that all of the health and related community services were under pressure. The panel made proposals to improve standards of primary care, and to enable services to be planned equitably and rationally across the whole of London.

A Committee (chairwoman, Dame June Clark) of the Clinical Standards Advisory Group reported in "Community Health Care for Elderly People" that the range, level and quality of

1998 Cont 3

1998 cont community health services for elderly people varied greatly from place to place; the services were fragmented; and users and carers were confused about what services were available and who was responsible for providing them.

"Not Because They Are Old", a report of an inquiry requested by the Secretary of State for Health, found that old people received worse care in hospitals than younger patients, and that their wards were badly maintained and equipped. In the report the Secretary of State wrote "No older person in hospital should go without the fundamental care that contributes to recovery - to be helped to eat and drink; to lie in a clean dry bed; and to be treated with respect". See 1999.

A White Paper "Modernising Social Services", Cm.4169, suggested pooling the budgetary and staff resources of health authorities and social services departments for the care of certain care groups; setting national standards of domiciliary and residential care; introducing independent inspection of institutions and services through eight regional Commissions for Care Standards; creating children's rights officers; and a General Social Care Council to replace existing bodies which regulate the training of, set standards and regulate social services staff. See 1999.

"A Matter of Chance for Carers?", a report from the Social Services Inspectorate, found that help for carers continued to be a "lottery of location" with a wide variation in quantity and type of help available between local authorities.

The King's Fund published "The Carers Compass" intended to draw the attention of NHS commissioners and managers to carers' needs and the services available from local authorities and voluntary organisations.

"Partnership in Action. New Opportunities between Health and Social Services", a discussion document published by the Department of Health, advocated joint working between health and social services, pooled budgets and a lead authority.

"The Health of the Nation. A Policy Assessed" reviewed the Government's policy to improve the health of the population (see 1992), and concluded that the policy had failed to realise its full potential due to lack of sufficient priority, of cross-departmental commitment, and of collaboration between the NHS and other bodies.

The Department of Health published a "Report of Emerging Findings of the Chief Medical Officer's Project to Strengthen the Public Health Function in England" which defined five main themes and discussed possible actions related to them. The themes were a wider understanding of health; better coordination; an increase in capacity and capabilities; sustained development; and effective joint working. See 1999.

The NHS Management Executive published "Better Health and Better Health Care: Implementing 'The New NHS' and 'Our Healthier Nation' ", and "The New NHS: Establishing Primary Care Groups".

"New Ambitions for our Country: A New Contract for Welfare", Cm.3805, reviewed

social security and set out the Government's intentions to place more emphasis on self reliance and less on dependency on the State; cutting unemployment; rooting out fraud; and encouraging greater self provision. This was followed by a series of documents: - "Principles into Practice, Cm.4101; "The Gateway to Work", Cm.4102; "Support for Disabled People", Cm.4103; and "Partnership in Pensions", Cm.4179, which proposed a framework for stakeholder pension schemes; reform of the state earnings related pensions scheme (SERPS); strengthening the framework for occupational pension schemes; and increasing the level of personal savings. See 1999.

The Department of Social Security published a Green Paper, "Beating Fraud is Everyone's Business", Cm.4012, proposing the creation of a cadre of skilled investigators to stamp out

1998 Cont 4

1998 cont abuse of social security benefits, which were estimated to be running at £7 billion per year; and a review of benefit rules that are most frequently broken - income support, jobseeker's allowance, invalid care allowance and housing benefit. See 1999.

"Teachers Meeting the Challenge", Cm.4164, discussed pay, performance and developing the careers of teachers.

"Opportunity Scotland", Cm.4048, discussed life long learning in Scotland.

A White Paper "Smoking Kills", Cm. 4177, affirmed the government's intention to end tobacco advertising and sponsorship; to introduce national proof of age cards; and to provide help through the NHS for smokers wanting to stop smoking.

A consultation paper "Supporting Families" advised that marriage "provides the most reliable framework for raising children"; and recommended that there should be a minimum of 15 days' notice of intention to marry and that registrars and health visitors should have a bigger role in advising and supporting couples.

The House of Commons Select Committee on Health considered that the children's services were failing the 51,000 children in care (mostly with foster carers) in terms of their education, health and after-care. See 1999.

"Meeting the Children's Challenge. A Strategy for Scotland", Cm.3958, and "The National Childcare Strategy in Wales", Cm.3974, were published as consultation papers.

The Departments of Education and Employment and of Health announced a strategy, "Sure Start", to improve collaboration between a range of services focused on families and young children in disadvantaged areas in order to reduce family breakdown; strengthen children's readiness for school; and to help families to make the most of local services.

"Learning is for Everyone" (Wales), Cm.3924, and "The BEST (Building Excellent Schools Together) for Teaching and Learning", Cm.4150, published.

"Promoting Disabled People's Rights. Creating a Disability Rights Commission Fit for the 21st Century", Cm.3977, published.

A White Paper "Fairness at Work" set out proposals to improve rights for workers including reducing to one year the period of employment that qualifies a person for protection against unfair dismissal; requiring employees to recognise trade unions where a majority of those voting in a ballot, and where at least 40 per cent of those eligible have voted, are in favour of recognition; maternity leave to be extended to 18 weeks; men and women to be granted three months' parental leave when they have a baby or adopt a child and to be protected against dismissal for exercising this right; and there will be a right to reasonable time off for family emergencies. See 1999.

"National Minimum Wage", Cm.3976, first report of the Low Pay Commission which had been set up in 1997.

"Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain", Cm.3945, proposed a four part strategy to intensify the fight against drug misuse: increase in classroom education to help young people to resist drugs; improve detection and increase punishments for dealing in and possession of drugs; improve treatment services; and reduce availability by increasing seizures.

A White Paper, "The Food Standards Agency", Cm.3830, suggested such an agency should be set up and that it should be financed by a levy on food retailers. See 1999.

A White Paper, "Fairer, Faster and Firmer. A Modern Approach to Immigration and Asylum", Cm.4018, set out proposals to improve immigration and asylum rights and procedures, was followed by "Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules", Cm.4065. See 1999.

A Review Team on Surrogacy (chairwoman M Brazier) recommended, Cm.4068, that

surrogate mothers should be recompensed only for expenses (including loss of earnings)

1998 Cont 5 - 1999

1998 cont occasioned by the pregnancy; and that there should be a code of practice to ensure that the welfare of the child is paramount.

The Independent Inquiry into Inequalities in Health (chairman Sir Donald Acheson) reviewed the increase in the gap between various indicators of the "healthiness" of those at the top and bottom of the social scale. Among many recommendations made by the report were that all government policies likely to affect health should be evaluated in terms of their impact on health inequalities; that income inequalities should be reduced; living standards of households receiving social security benefits should be improved; and that high priority should be given to policies aimed at improving the health of women of childbearing age, expectant mothers and young children. See 1999.

The Social Exclusion Unit issued reports on "Truancy and School Exclusion", and "Rough Sleeping", Cm. 4008.

Professor LJ Donaldson succeeded Sir Kenneth Calman as chief medical officer for England.

The World Health Organization published "Life in the 21st Century: A Vision for All"; and its European Office "Social Determinants of Health: The Solid Facts".

"From Cradle to Grave. Fifty Years of the NHS", by Geoffrey Rivett, published by the King's Fund, London.

"Public Health. The Vision and the Challenge" by WW Holland and S Stewart published by the Nuffield Trust.

"General Practice under the National Health Service 1948 - 1997", edited by I Loudon, J Horder and C Webster, published.

1999 NATO military forces intervened in Kosovo to prevent a genocide of Kosovan Albanians.

The Scottish Parliament was officially opened; and the Welsh Assembly took over the functions of the Welsh Office.

House of Lords Act (c.34) removed the right of all but 92 of the hereditary peers to continue to sit as legislators in the House of Lords.

Greater London Authority Act (c.29) provided for an elected mayor and Assembly for the Greater London Area.

Local Government Act (c.27) made provision for local and certain other authorities to be required to ensure the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of their services; and for further regulation of council taxes and precepts.

Health Act (c.8) proposed the replacement of the fundholding scheme introduced in 1990 by primary care groups, each group to cover a population of about 100,000; the establishment of a Commission for Health Improvement to provide independent scrutiny of the standards of clinical care; made provision for payments between health service bodies and local authorities; and conferred powers to regulate any profession concerned with the physical or mental health of individuals. Part II of the act dealt with changes to the NHS in Scotland.

Welfare Reform and Pensions Act (c.30) proposed that all benefit claimants must attend interviews within three days of making their first claim to discuss entitlement and reasons for not working, and to obtain help in getting a job; the introduction of stakeholder pension schemes; the extension of widow's benefit to widowers; and reform of benefits for the long-term sick, children and young people.

Food Standards and Safety Act (c.28) was concerned with the establishment of a Food

Standards Agency as an independent watchdog on food safety (to become operational in April 2000); and created new powers to carry out inspections of premises and to issue guidance on the

1999 Cont 1

1999 cont control of food related outbreaks of disease.

Employment Relations Act (c.26) amended the 1992 act; made provisions for maternity and parental leave; and introduced other changes.

Immigration and Asylum Act (c.33) introduced powers to disperse asylum seekers around the country; to issue food vouchers in place of social security benefits; to speed up the appeals system; to regulate immigration advisers; and to investigate proposed bogus marriages.

Disability Rights Commission Act (c.17) established the Disability Rights Commission to progress the elimination of discrimination against disabled persons; and to promote the equalisation of opportunities for them.

Protection of Children Act (c.14) required lists to be kept by the Departments of Health and of Education and Employment of persons considered unsuitable to work with children.

Pollution Prevention and Control Act (c.24) provided for the implementation of the European Council Directive concerning integrated pollution prevention and control.

Access to Justice Act (c.22) established the Legal Services Commission, the Community Legal Service and the Criminal Defence System; amended procedures and the law concerned with the courts; and dealt with other legal matters.

Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act (c.23) amended the law regarding young offenders and the giving of evidence.

Freedom of Information Bill proposed giving the public access, on payment of a fee, to administrative information and files from councils, schools and the health service; and other measures.

Special Education Needs Bill proposed means to speed up decisions about the education of children with physical, emotional and behavioural difficulties. Another Education Bill proposed that all education and training beyond the age of 16 years should be placed under a new Learning and Skills Council which would replace the Further Education Funding Council for England and the Training and Enterprise Councils.

A White Paper "Modernising Parliament: Reforming the House of Lords", Cm.4183, set out detailed terms of reference for a Royal Commission.

A White Paper, "Learning to Succeed", set out plans to streamline education and careers services after GCSE level.

"Targeting Excellence: Modernising Scotland's Schools", Cm.4247, published.

A White Paper "A New Contract for Welfare: Safeguarding Social Security" announced further measures to reduce fraudulent claims to social security benefits.

In a White Paper, "Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation", Cm.4386, the Government set targets for reducing deaths from heart disease, cancer, suicides, and accidents; proposed to set up health action zones in the most deprived areas in England; and public health observatories in each NHS region to identify and monitor local health needs and trends, maintain disease registers and promote research. The Paper announced that the Health Education Authority would be replaced by a new Health Development Agency, and that the specialty of public health would be opened to those without medical training and a national development plan for all public health staff would be initiated.

A White Paper "Towards a Healthier Scotland" proposed a sustained attack on inequality, social exclusion and poverty by investing in housing, education and employment

opportunities; and particular initiatives were to be directed at the detection and prevention of disease, improving nutrition and increasing physical activity.

The National Institute of Clinical Excellence (NICE) became operational. It is intended to be, to quote the British Medical Journal (v. 318, p.823), "the solution of most of the NHS's

1999 Cont 2

1999 cont problems: rationing, poor practice, the failure of good practice to spread, postcode prescribing, the mindless adoption of technology, the absence of a sensible mechanism to introduce new drugs, and variations in outcome".

The Commission for Health Improvement (1997) (chairwoman, Dame Deirdre Hine and chief executive, P Homa) became operational with a remit to inspect hospitals and general practices; and to ensure that high standards were achieved and maintained in the NHS in England and Wales.

The Clinical Standards Board for Scotland established with Lord Patel as chairman.

The Government published a Consultative Document, "Regulating Private and Voluntary Health Care", proposing the setting up of a single independent regulatory body, operating through regional inspection units..

The Government announced its intention to introduce a Care Standards Bill in 2000 which would propose the setting up of a General Social Services Council to oversee the standards, training and staff discipline of social workers.

Primary Care Groups introduced in England on April 1st.

The Secretary of State for Health announced the forthcoming opening of Walk-in NHS Centres at such places as shopping malls, supermarkets, hospitals and transport terminals. In most cases the care available would be given by a nurse. The clinics would not have access to the patients' notes, and those in need of further treatment would be referred to their general practitioner or hospital. The BMA called for the clinics to be run as pilot schemes and for their work to be evaluated.

The Department of Health announced the first national framework for mental health services and set out seven standards of care for the services. Later the Department published a Green Paper proposing the reform of the Mental Health Act 1983 so as to require patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals to be given orders specifying where they would live and what treatment they were to have. If the terms of the order were broken, the patient would be returned to hospital for compulsory treatment. The proposals were widely criticised by many organisations concerned with mental health.

A consultation document "Agenda for Change" proposed that managers in the NHS should be able to set pay locally for staff including doctors and nurses; determined where new staff should join pay scales; and set out the first stages for introducing performance-related pay.

The House of Commons Health Committee reported on "Future NHS Staffing Requirements" and endorsed the Government's decision to increase the number of students to be admitted to medical schools; advocated a review of medical education; recommended an increase in skill mix among health care workers; integrated workforce planning; a single pay structure for all NHS staff; and the replacement of the pay review bodies for doctors and nurses by a single body to review the pay of all NHS professionals.

The Government announced that there would be an increase in the intake of medical students by 700 per year in England, and that medical faculties would be formed at the universities of Durham, Keele and Warwick.

Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, 28th Report, Cm.4243, and Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine, 16th Report, Cm.4241 published.

"Organisation of Acute General Hospital Services", a report from the Joint Consultants Committee covering England and Wales, considered that for the foreseeable future most district general hospitals would serve populations of 200,000 to 300,000, and recommended

that where possible two adjacent hospitals should join together to form a single acute general hospital

1999 Cont 3

1999 cont group; accident and emergency departments should be supported by departments of acute medicine, general surgery, trauma and orthopaedics, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, clinical radiology, and full anaesthetic service, intensive care unit and pathology and blood transfusion service. Each specialty and major sub-specialty should have a minimum of two consultants. The report stated that there was "a gross deficiency" of consultants in most specialties.

In "Supporting Doctors, Protecting Patients" the Chief Medical Officer of England set out proposals to ensure that the practice of doctors was monitored and that poor performance was tackled swiftly. All doctors working in the NHS would be required to participate in external clinical audit and annual appraisals.

Procedures for the revalidation (recertification) of practising doctors were discussed by the profession and the General Medical Council in the expectation that revalidation would be compulsory from the beginning of 2002.

The Audit Commission's report "First Assessment: A Review of District Nursing Services in England and Wales" stated that the demand for professional nursing care at home was increasing because of the rising number of older people, the earlier discharge of patients from hospitals and the increase in terminally ill patients choosing to be nursed at home. There was substantial variation across the country in referral criteria and the deployment of nurses in the community. The Commission recommended that trusts should define the objectives and roles of the service, match the needs to the skills and numbers of nurses, and ensure that the knowledge of district nurses was kept up to date.

The Royal Commission on Long-term Care for the Elderly (chairman Sir Stewart Sutherland) "With Respect to Old Age", Cm.4192, proposed that all nursing and personal care should be provided free to those old people who were assessed as needing it, but normal living and housing costs should remain the responsibility of the residential and nursing homes; that budgets that were now divided between health, social services and other statutory bodies should be integrated; consideration should be given to the introduction of a carer support package; and that the Government should establish a National Care Commission.

In "Opportunity for All, Tackling Poverty and Social Exclusion" the Government announced plans to eradicate poverty. The document stated that a quarter of the population lived in households with incomes below the poverty line (half the national average income); a third of the children (4.5 million) lived in poverty (three times the number in 1979) and one fifth lived in households where nobody was employed; and the teenage pregnancy rate had remained constant at about 45 per 1000 girls since the early 1980's. The document set out a wide range of indicators to measure progress in reducing poverty including improved education and training, reduction in unemployment, increase in private pensions, reduction in homelessness and in teenage pregnancies.

A policy document "Caring about Carers" outlined additional help to be made available to carers to enable them to take holidays by increasing respite care; reduction in council tax for the more disabled people and their carers; and a requirement that the needs of carers should form part of the assessment carried out by social service and health service workers.

A report, "Supporting Adoption, Reframing the Approach", commissioned by the Department of Health and published by the British Agencies for Adoption and Fostering, recommended a review of the organisation and procedures of adoption services; and called for legislation to make it a duty for local authorities and other agencies to provide post-adoptive support. Later it was announced that the Government wanted to encourage more trans-racial adoptions and more adoptions by single parents. This followed a report by R

1999 cont recent studies, "Adoption Now - Messages from Research".

The Social Exclusion Unit published "Teenage Pregnancies" pointing to the need for more support and advice about contraception and relationships, and more effective contraceptive services for young people.

The Confidential Inquiry into Stillbirths and Deaths in Infancy (1992) reported that half of babies who died at birth and a fifth of those stillborn had received inadequate care which had contributed to their deaths. The study showed a clear need for better training, in particular for junior doctors and hospital midwives.

The Audit Commission reported that, even allowing for the complexities of case mix, mortality is unexpectedly high in some intensive care units with as many as three deaths every five admissions. Differences in organising consultant cover and in clinical cover were thought to be likely factors in these variations.

The NHS and the Prison Service announced in "The Future Organisation of Prison Health Care" joint plans to improve health care in British prisons through a formal partnership and the creation of a prison health policy unit and a task force.

"A New Contract for Welfare: Children's Rights and Parents' Responsibilities", Cm.4349, published.

The Government announced changes in the procedures of the Child Support Agency for obtaining financial support for their children from absent fathers.

A White Paper "A New Contract for Welfare: Safeguarding Social Security" announced further measures to reduce fraudulent claims to social security benefits.

The Secretary of State for Health outlined plans to set up a new body concerned with the quality of work of social workers to complement the work of the Social Services Inspectorate.

The Government announced its intention to reorganise the Office of National Statistics.

The Government announced the banning of tobacco advertising on billboards and in newspapers and magazines.

The Government decided not to ban the sale of unpasteurised milk which could still be bought direct from farms in England (see 1985). Although the Government considered the practice unsafe, it preferred to inform consumers of the risks of drinking such milk and leave the choice to them. In future such milk would carry an extended health warning, and stricter hygiene controls would be introduced for the production of such milk, including more frequent microbiological tests.

The Advisory Committee on the Microbiological Safety of Food warned that the excessive and unnecessary use of antibiotics in farm animals led to the emergence of antibiotic resistant bacteria which were capable of causing disease in human beings.

The Department of Health announced a programme to immunise babies, infants and teenagers against meningitis C with a new vaccine which provided long-term protection.

The World Health Organization announced that there had been no cases of poliomyelitis in Europe during the last year.

A BMA report, "Growing up in Britain" (chairman, WJ Appleyard) drew attention to the widening gaps in infant mortality and child morbidity between the children of better off and poorer families.

UK Public Health Association formed by the merging of the Association for Public Health and the Public Health Alliance to be "a unifying and powerful voice for the public's

health and well-being in the UK, focusing on the need to eliminate the inequalities in health and to promote sustainable development, environmental and social regeneration to improve health and well-being".

1999 Cont 5

1999 cont Sir John Pattison succeeded J Swales as director of research and development at the Department of Health.

Professor M Richards was appointed as National Cancer Director with a remit to improve the uneven specialist services and the use of anti-cancer drugs in the NHS in England and Wales, where the cancer survival rates were among the lowest in Europe.

There was public concern and discussion on the safety of genetically modified food (GM food). The Government proposed to set up two panels of experts to continually review developments in biotechnology: the Human Genetics Commission to advise on issues such as human cloning and GM products in medicines, and the Agricultural and Environmental Biotechnology Commission to study the impacts on farming, the countryside and wildlife. Food safety to be handled by the Food Standards Agency.

During the year hospitals and patients experienced difficulties due to the shortage of nurses, which was aggravated by the fall in the number of recruits to nursing. Nevertheless the Department of Health banned hospitals from recruiting nurses to solve their staffing crises from Africa, Asia and the Caribbean.

The World Health Organization in its report, "World Health Report 1999: Making a Difference", suggested that governments must provide cost effective services to prevent and treat their nation's most pressing health problems, and so reduce the disproportionate burden of disease on the poor and help economic growth. The report recommended that priorities should be set on the basis of resources available to each government. It rejected the market approach to health care in favour of finance from central government taxes and prepayment schemes. The two priorities for WHO during the next decade were to halve the death rate from malaria and to reduce the number of deaths associated with tobacco smoking.

FINALE

As the century ended various proposals were being discussed to complete the reform of the House of Lords, social security, social services and the national health service, and to introduce changes in the civil service and regional and local government. Increasingly it was being realised that the health of communities and individuals depended upon a wide variety of government services and individuals' behaviour, and that ill health and poverty, unemployment and poor housing were mutually reinforcing. Many policies and services, therefore, had a "public health content" which needed to be addressed, and new collaborative arrangements were required in training, practice and policy formulation.

TABLE

POPULATION AND BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Year	Population (millions)	% aged 0-14	% aged 65+	Birth rate	Infant mortality rate	Crude death rate
<u>England*</u>						
1551	3.0					
1601	4.3					
1651	5.2					
1701	5.1					
1751	5.8					
<u>England and Wales**</u>						
1801	8.9					
1851	17.9	35	4.0	34.1	154	22.2
1901	32.5	32	4.7	28.2	128	15.4
1951	43.8	22	11.0	15.5	30	12.5
1991	49.8	19	16.0	13.7	7.4	11.1
<u>Scotland***</u>						
1801	1.6					
1851	2.9	36	4.8			
1901	4.5	33	4.8	29.5	129	17.9
1951	5.1	25	9.9	17.8	37	12.9
1991	5.1	19	15	13.1	7.1	12.0

* EA Wrigley and RS Schofield, *The History of Population in England 1541-1871*. London, Arnold, 1981.

** Census returns.

*** Information kindly supplied by Oliver Blatchford, Department of Public Health, University of Glasgow.

Birth rate is the number of births per thousand of the population.

Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1000 live births.

Crude death rate is the number of deaths per thousand of the population.

APPENDIX 1

SOVEREIGNS FROM 1066

ENGLISH

1066 William I	1272 Edward I	1483 Edward V
1087 William II	1307 Edward II	1483 Richard III
1100 Henry I	1327 Edward III	1485 Henry VII
1135 Stephen	1377 Richard II	1509 Henry VIII
1154 Henry II	1399 Henry IV	1547 Edward VI
1189 Richard I	1413 Henry V	1553 Jane Grey
1199 John	1422 Henry VI	1553 Mary I
1216 Henry III	1461 Edward IV	1558 Elizabeth I

SCOTTISH

1034 Duncan I	1153 Malcolm IV	1390 Robert III
1040 Macbeth	1165 William I	1406 James I
1058 Malcolm III	1214 Alexander II	1437 James II
1093 Donald Ban	1249 Alexander III	1460 James III
1094 Duncan II	1286 Margaret	1488 James IV
1094 Donald Ban	1292 John Baliol	1513 James V
1097 Edgar	1306 Robert I	1542 Mary
1107 Alexander I	1329 David II	1567 James VI
1124 David I	1371 Robert II	Ascended the English throne

BRITISH

1603 James I	1689 William III & Mary	1837 Victoria
1625 Charles I	1702 Anne	1901 Edward VII
1653 Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector	1714 George I	1910 George V
1658 Richard Cromwell Lord Protector	1727 George II	1936 Edward VIII
1659 Charles II	1760 George III	1936 George VI
1685 James II	1820 George IV	1952 Elizabeth II
	1830 William IV	

APPENDIX 2

FIRST LORDS OF THE TREASURY 1721 - 1828 **(Prime Ministers)**

1721 Sir Robert Walpole	1763 George Grenville	1801 Henry Addington
1742 Earl of Wilmington	1766 Earl of Chatham	1804 William Pitt
1743 Henry Pelham	1765 Marquis of Rockingham	1806 Lord Grenville
1746 Marquis of Bath	1768 Duke of Grafton	1807 Duke of Portland
1746 Henry Pelham	1770 Lord North	1809 Spencer Percival
1754 Duke of Newcastle	1782 Marquis of Rockingham	1812 Earl of Liverpool
1756 Duke of Devonshire	1782 Earl of Shelburne	1827 George Canning
1757 Duke of Newcastle	1783 Duke of Portland	1827 Viscount Goderich
1762 Earl of Bute	1783 William Pitt	1828 Duke of Wellington

PRIME MINISTERS 1828 - 1999 **(First Lords of the Treasury)**

1828 Duke of Wellington	1885 Marquis of Salisbury	1940 W Churchill
1830 Earl Grey	1886 WE Gladstone	1945 CR Attlee
1834 Viscount Melbourne	1886 Marquis of Salisbury	1951 W Churchill
1834 Sir Robert Peel	1892 WE Gladstone	1955 Sir Anthony Eden
1835 Viscount Melbourne	1894 Earl of Rosebery	1957 H Macmillan
1841 Sir Robert Peel	1895 Marquis of Salisbury	1963 Sir Alec Douglas- Home
1846 Lord Russell (later Earl)	1902 AJ Balfour	1964 H Wilson
1852 Earl of Derby	1905 Sir Henry Campbell- Bannerman	1970 E Heath
1852 Earl of Aberdeen	1908 HH Asquith	1974 H Wilson
1855 Viscount Palmerston	1916 D Lloyd George	1976 J Callaghan
1858 Earl of Derby	1922 A Bonar Law	1979 M Thatcher
1859 Viscount Palmerston	1923 S Baldwin	1990 J Major
1865 Earl Russell	1924 JR MacDonald	1997 T Blair
1866 Earl of Derby	1924 S Baldwin	
1868 B Disraeli	1929 JR MacDonald	
1868 WE Gladstone	1935 S Baldwin	
1874 B Disraeli	1937 N Chamberlain	
1880 WE Gladstone		

APPENDIX 3

MINISTERS OF HEALTH 1919 - 1968

1919 C Addison	1929 A Greenwood	1951 H Marquand
1921 Sir Alfred Mond	1931 N Chamberlain	1951 HFC Crookshank
1922 Sir Arthur Griffith- Boscawen	1931 Sir E Hilton-Young	1952 I MacLeod
1923 N Chamberlain	1935 Sir Kingsley Wood	1955 H Turton
1923 Sir William Joynson- Hicks	1938 W Elliott	1957 D Vosper
1924 J Wheatley	1940 M MacDonald	1957 D Walker-Smith
1924 N Chamberlain	1941 E Brown	1960 E Powell
	1943 H Willink	1963 A Barber
	1945 A Bevan	1964 K Robinson

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR SOCIAL SERVICES 1968 - 1988

1968 R Crossman	1976 D Ennals	1987 J Moore
1970 Sir Keith Joseph	1979 P Jenkin	
1974 B Castle	1981 N Fowler	

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR HEALTH 1988 - 1999

1988 K Clarke	1992 V Bottomley	1997 F Dobson
1990 W Waldegrave	1995 S Dorrell	1999 A Milburn

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICERS ENGLAND AND WALES (until 1969)

General Board of Health Sir John Simon 1855 - 1858

Privy Council Sir John Simon 1858 - 1871

Local Government Board:

1871 Sir John Simon	1880 Sir George Buchanan	1900 Sir William Power
1876 EC Seaton	1892 Sir Richard Thorne Thorne	1908 Sir Authur Newsholme

Ministry of Health (Later Department of Health and Social Security, and the Department of Health):

1919 Sir George Newman	1950 Sir John Charles	1984 Sir Donald Acheson
1935 Sir Arthur MacNalty	1960 Sir George Godber	1991 Sir Kenneth Calnan
1940 Sir Wilson Jameson	1973 Sir Henry Yellowlees	1998 Liam Donaldson

APPENDIX 3 (cont)

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICERS SCOTLAND

Local Government Board for Scotland (later Scottish Board of Health):

1894 JB McLintock 1898 JB Russell 1904 Sir Leslie Mackenzie

Department of Health for Scotland (later the Scottish Home and Health Department):

1929 JP Kinloch 1954 Sir Kenneth Cowan 1989 KC Calman
1932 JL Brownlie 1964 Sir John Brotherston 1991 Robert Kendell
1937 JM Mackintosh 1977 Sir John Reid 1996 Sir David Carter
1941 Sir Andrew Davidson 1985 IS MacDonald

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICERS WALES

1969 RT Bevan 1990 Dame Deirdre Hine
1977 G Crompton 1997 Ruth Hall

APPENDIX 4

LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Medical School	Foundation	First Merger	Second Merger	Parent College
St Thomas's	1723))	King's College
Guy's	1769)	1982	
King's College	1831)	1998	
St Bartholomew's	1726))	Queen Mary & Westfield College
Royal London	1785)	1995	
University College	1828))	University College
Middlesex	1835)	1988	
Royal Free*	1874)	1998	
Charing Cross**	1834))	Imperial College
Westminster	1834)	1984	
St Mary's	1854)	1997	
St George's***	1831			

* Moved to Hampstead in 1974

** Moved to Fulham in 1973

*** Moved to Tooting in 1976

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INDEX TO ACTS 1

- Abolition of Domestic Rates 1987
- Abortion 1967
- Access to Health Records 1990
- Access to Justice 1999
- Access to Personal Files 1987
- Administration of Justice (Scotland) 1815
- Adoption 1958, 1976
- Adoption of Children 1926
- Adoption (Scotland) 1978
- Adulteration of Food 1860, 1872
- Age of Marriage 1929
- Agricultural Children's 1873
- Agricultural Gangs 1867
- Agricultural Tenancies 1995
- Agriculture 1937
- Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) 1952
- Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) 1956
- AIDS (Control) 1987
- Air Raid Precautions 1937
- Alkali 1863, 1874
- Alkali, Etc. Works Regulation 1881, 1906
- Anatomy 1984
- Animal Health 1981
- Animal Health and Welfare 1984

Animals (Scientific Procedures) 1986
Apothecaries 1815
Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings 1868, 1875
Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement 1879
Artizans Dwellings 1882
Asylum and Immigration 1996
Atomic Energy Authority 1995
Audit Commission 1998

Ballot 1871
Bank Holidays 1871
Bastardy 1733
Bastardy Laws Amendment 1872
Better Ordering of Prisons 1839
Better Regulation of Chimney Sweepers and their Apprentices 1788
Better Regulation of Lying-In Hospitals 1773
Better Regulation of the Vestries 1831
Better Regulation of the Woollen Manufacture 1726
Bill of Rights 1689
Births and Deaths Registration 1874, 1926, 1953
Births, Deaths and Marriages 1836
Blind Persons 1920, 1938
Board of Education 1899
Boards of Guardians (Default) 1926
Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members of Parliament 1729, 1827
British Coal and British Rail (Transfer Proposals) 1993
British Nationality 1981

INDEX TO ACTS 2

Burgh Police 1892
Burials 1864

Cancer 1939
Capital Punishment within Prisons 1868
Caravan Sites 1968
Caravan Sites and Control of Development 1960
Care and Treatment of Insane Persons 1828
Carers (Recognition and Services) 1995
Catholic Emancipation 1829
Cattle Plague Prevention 1860
Channel Tunnel 1987
Channel Tunnel Rail Link 1996
Charitable Trusts 1853, 1855
Charities 1960, 1985, 1992, 1993
Cheap Trains 1883
Child Benefit 1975
Child Care 1980
Child Support 1991, 1995
Children and Young Persons 1932, 1933, 1956, 1963, 1969
Children and Young Persons (Amendment) 1952, 1986
Children and Young Persons (Protection from Tobacco) 1991
Children (Scotland) 1995

Children's 1908, 1948, 1958, 1972, 1975, 1989
Chimney Sweeps 1834, 1840, 1875
Chimney Sweeps (Regulation) 1864
Chiropractors 1994
Cholera 1832
Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons 1970
Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (Amendment) 1976
Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (Scotland) 1972
Civil Defence 1939
Clean Air 1956, 1968, 1993
Cleansing of Persons 1897
Coal 1938
Coal Industry 1994
Coal Mines 1911, 1930
Coal Mines Inspection 1850
Coal Mines Regulation) 1908
Coal (Minimum Wage) 1912
Common Lodging Houses 1851, 1853
Commonwealth Immigrants 1962, 1968
Community Care (Direct Payments) 1996
Community Care (Residential Accommodation) 1998
Community Health Councils 1988
Competition and Service (Utilities) 1992
Computer Misuse 1990
Congenital Disabilities 1976
Conjuration and Witchcraft 1735
Conspiracy and Protection of Property 1875
Consumer Protection 1987

INDEX TO ACTS 3

Consumers Protection 1961
Contagious and Infectious Diseases (Animals) 1878
Contagious Diseases 1864, 1869, 1886
Control of Pollution 1974
Control of Smoke Pollution 1989
Corn Law 1815, 1847
Corn Production 1917
Coroners 1276, 1887, 1988
Corporation 1661
Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention 1883
Corrupt Practices Prevention 1854
Cotton Mills and Factories 1819, 1825
County and Borough Police 1856
County Asylums 1808, 1815, 1828
Courts 1971
Cremation 1902
Crime and Disorder 1998
Crime and Punishment (Scotland) 1997
Criminal Justice 1948, 1967, 1972, 1991, 1993
Criminal Justice and Public Order 1994
Criminal Justice (Scotland) 1995
Criminal Law Amendment 1871, 1885
Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) 1995
Criminal Procedure (Scotland) 1975

Cruelty to Animals 1876
Custody of Children 1891

Dangerous Drugs 1920, 1951, 1965, 1967
Data Protection 1984, 1998
Defence of the Realm 1914
Dentists 1878, 1921, 1956, 1957, 1983, 1984
Deposit of Poisonous Waste 1972
Disability Discrimination 1995
Disability Grants 1993
Disability Living Allowance and Disability Working Allowance 1991
Disability Rights Commission 1999
Disabled Persons 1944, 1981
Disabled Persons (Employment) 1958
Disabled Persons (Services, Consultation and Representation) 1986
Diseases of Animals 1894, 1950
Diseases Prevention (Metropolis) 1883
Dissolution of the Greater Monasteries and Abbeys 1539
Dissolution of the Lesser Houses 1536
Distribution of Industry 1945
Divorce Reform 1969
Doctors and Dentists Remuneration 1960
Drought 1976
Drug Trafficking 1994
Drug Trafficking Offences 1986
Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) 1964

INDEX TO ACTS 4

Duties on Births, Deaths and Marriages 1695
Duty upon Spirituous Liquors 1751

Ease of Jurors and Better Regulating of Juries 1696
Education 1870, 1902, 1918, 1921, 1936, 1944, 1962, 1964, 1976, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1986, 1993,
1994, 1996, 1997
Education No.2 1986
Education (Administrative Provisions) 1907
Education (Emergency) (Scotland) 1939
Education (Handicapped Children) 1970
Education (London) 1903
Education (Mentally Handicapped Children) 1974
Education (Milk) 1971
Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) 1953
Education of Blind and Deaf-mute Children 1890
Education of Defective Children (Scotland) 1906
Education (Provision of Meals) 1906, 1914
Education Reform 1988
Education (Schools) 1991, 1997
Education (Scotland) 1696, 1901, 1908, 1913, 1918, 1946, 1962, 1969, 1980, 1981, 1996
Education (Student Loans) 1990
Eire (Confirmation of Agreement) 1938
Electricity 1989
Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) 1899, 1914
Elementary Education (School Attendance) 1893
Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act 1893 Amendment 1899
Emergency Hospital Service 1939
Emergency Powers 1939
Employers and Workmen 1875
Employers Liability 1880
Employment 1980, 1982, 1989, 1990
Employment and Training 1973
Employment Medical Advisory Service 1972
Employment of Children 1903, 1973
Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children 1920
Employment Protection 1975
Employment Protection (Consolidation) 1978
Employment Relations 1999
Employment Rights 1996
Employment Rights (Dispute Resolution) 1998
Endowed Schools 1869, 1874
Enduring Powers of Attorney 1985
Environment 1995
Environmental Protection 1990
Equal Pay 1970
Erecting and Maintaining Cottages 1599
Exchequer and Audit Department 1865

INDEX TO ACTS 5

Factories 1850, 1937, 1948, 1959, 1961
Factories (Medical and Welfare Services) 1940
Factory 1874
Factory Acts (Extension) 1864, 1867
Factory and Workshop 1871, 1878, 1883, 1891, 1895, 1901, 1907
Family Allowances 1945, 1965
Family Income Supplement 1970
Family Law 1986, 1996
Family Law Reform 1969, 1987
Family Law (Scotland) 1985
Fire Precautions 1971
Food 1984
Food and Drugs 1938, 1955
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) 1928
Food and Drugs (Amendment) 1954, 1981, 1982
Food and Drugs (Scotland) 1956
Food Safety 1990
Food Standards and Safety 1999
Foster Children 1980
Fraudulent Medims 1951
Freedom of Information 1999
Friendly Societies 1855, 1875
Further and Higher Education 1992

Gaol 1824
Gas 1995
General Turnpike 1773
Government of Ireland 1914, 1920
Government of Wales 1998
Grammar School 1840
Greater London Authority 1999
Greater London Authority (Referendum) 1998
Guardianship of Infants 1886

Habeas Corpus 1679
Habitual Drunkards 1879
Health 1999
Health Authorities 1995
Health and Medicines 1988
Health and Morals of Apprentices 1802
Health and Safety at Work 1974
Health and Social Security 1984
Health and Social Services and Social Security Adjudications 1983
Health of the Metropolis 1848
Health Service Commissioners 1993
Health Service Commissioners (Amendment) 1996
Health Services 1976, 1980
Health Services and Public Health 1968
Health Services Information 1980
Health Visiting and Social Work Training 1962

INDEX TO ACTS 6

Hearing Aid Council 1968, 1989
Hearth Tax 1663
Heresy 1401
Highlands and Islands Medical Service Grant 1913
Highways 1285, 1555, 1562, 1691, 1835
Holidays with Pay 1938
Home Purchase Assistance and Housing Corporation Guarantee 1978
Hours of Labour of Young Persons and Females in Factories 1847
Hospital Complaints Procedure 1985
Hospitals 1414, 1597
House of Lords 1999
Housing 1923, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1936, 1949, 1952, 1957, 1961, 1964, 1969, 1974, 1980, 1985, 1988, 1996
Housing (Additional Powers) 1919
Housing and Building Control 1984
Housing and Planning 1986
Housing Associations 1985
Housing Defects 1984
Housing Finance 1972
Housing (Financial Provision) 1924
Housing (Financial Provisions) 1932, 1958
Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration 1996
Housing (Homeless Persons) 1977
Housing of the Working Classes 1885, 1890, 1894, 1900, 1903
Housing Rents and Subsidies 1975
Housing Repairs and Rents 1954
Housing (Rural Authorities) 1931
Housing (Rural Workers) 1926
Housing (Scotland) 1949, 1950, 1966, 1986, 1987, 1988
Housing Subsidies 1967
Housing, Town Planning, Etc. 1909, 1919
Human Fertilisation and Embryology 1990
Human Organs Transplant 1989
Human Rights 1998
Human Tissue 1961

Idiots 1886
Immigration 1971, 1988
Immigration and Asylum 1999
Improvement of Prisons and Prison Discipline in Scotland 1839
Improvement of the Sewerage and Drainage of Liverpool 1846
Inclosure 1821, 1836
Inclosure and Improvement of Commons 1845
Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest 1915
Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) 1938
Industrial Diseases (Notification) 1981
Industrial Relations 1971
Industrial Tribunals 1996
Inebriates 1888, 1898
Infant Life Protection 1872, 1897
Infectious Diseases (Notification) 1889, 1899

INDEX TO ACTS 7

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) 1890
Inner Urban Areas 1977
Insane Persons and Asylums 1832
Intoxicating Liquor 1913
Irish Free State Agreement 1922
Isolation Hospitals 1893, 1901

Judicature 1873
Juries 1825, 1922, 1949
Justice of the Peace 1979, 1997
Justices of the Peace 1344, 1346, 1360, 1389, 1487

Labour Exchanges 1909
Labour in Factories 1844
Labouring Classes Dwellings 1866
Labouring Classes Lodging Houses 1851
Landlord and Tenant 1962, 1985, 1987
Law Reform (Parent and Child) 1986
Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development 1993
Legal Aid 1974, 1988
Legal Aid and Advice 1949
Legal Aid (Scotland) 1986
Legitimacy 1926, 1976
Lepers (Scotland) 1427
Licensing 1872
Licensing Lottery Office Keepers and Regulating Sale of Lottery Tickets 1782
Life Peers 1958
Local Authority Social Services 1970
Local Education Authorities (Medical Treatment) 1909
Local Government 1858, 1861, 1888, 1894, 1929, 1933, 1958, 1966, 1972, 1974, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1992, 1999
Local Government (Access to Information) 1985
Local Government (Adjustments) 1913
Local Government and Housing 1989
Local Government and Planning (Scotland) 1982
Local Government and Rating 1997
Local Government Board 1871
Local Government (County Boroughs and Adjustments) 1926
Local Government Finance 1982, 1988, 1992
Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) 1981
Local Government, Planning and Land 1980
Local Government (Scotland) 1889, 1894, 1929, 1947, 1966, 1973, 1975, 1994
Local Government (Transfer of Powers) 1903
Local Government (Wales) 1994
Locomotives 1861
Locomotives on Highways 1896
Locomotives on Turnpike and Other Roads 1865
London Building 1667
London County Council (General Powers) 1908
London Government 1899, 1939, 1963

INDEX TO ACTS 8

London Metropolis Fire Brigade 1865
Lunacy 1853, 1862, 1890, 1891
Lunacy Acts Amendment 1889
Lunacy Regulation 1862
Lunacy (Scotland) 1857, 1862
Lunatic Asylums 1842
Lunatics (Care and Treatment) 1845

Magistrates' Courts 1952, 1980
Maintaining the Artillery and Debarring Unlawful Games 1541
Marriage 1753, 1949, 1994
Married Women's Property 1870, 1882, 1893
Married Women's Property (Scotland) 1877
Maternity and Child Welfare 1918
Maternity Services (Scotland) 1937
Matrimonial and Family Proceedings 1984
Matrimonial Causes 1857, 1923, 1937, 1965, 1973
Matrimonial Proceedings and Property 1970
Medical 1858, 1876, 1886, 1950, 1956, 1969, 1978, 1983
Medical Amendment (University of London) 1873
Medical (Professional Performance) 1995
Medical Qualifications (Amendment) 1991
Medical Relief Disqualification Removal 1885
Medicinal Properties: Prescription by Nurses 1992
Medicines 1968
Mental Deficiency 1913, 1927, 1929
Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) 1913
Mental Health 1959, 1983
Mental Health (Amendment) 1982
Mental Health (Amendment) (Scotland) 1983, 1984
Mental Health (Patients in the Community) 1995
Mental Health (Scotland) 1960
Mental Treatment 1930
Metalliferous Mines Regulation 1872
Metropolis (Local Management) 1855
Metropolitan Commission of Sewers 1848
Metropolitan Houseless Poor 1864
Metropolitan Poor 1867
Midwives 1902, 1918, 1936, 1951
Midwives (Amendment) 1950
Midwives and Maternity Homes 1926
Midwives and Maternity Homes (Scotland) 1927
Midwives (Scotland) 1915, 1951
Milk 1934
Milk and Dairies 1914
Milk and Dairies (Amendment) 1922
Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) 1915
Milk and Dairies (Scotland) 1914
Milk (Special Designation) (Scotland) 1980
Milk (Special Designations) 1949
Mills and Factories 1833

INDEX TO ACTS 9

Mines Accident (Rescue and Aid) 1910
Mines and Collieries 1842
Mines and Quarries 1954
Ministry of Health 1919
Ministry of Social Security 1966
Misuse of Drugs 1971
Mobile Homes 1983
Motor Car 1903
Motor Vehicles (Wearing of Rear Seat Belts by Children) 1988
Municipal Corporations 1835, 1882
Municipal Franchise 1869
Museums 1845

National Assistance 1948
National Health Insurance 1918, 1924, 1928, 1936
National Health Service 1946, 1951, 1952, 1966, 1977
National Health Service (Amendment) 1949, 1986, 1995
National Health Service and Community Care 1990
National Health Service (Family Planning) 1967
National Health Service (Primary Care) 1997
National Health Service (Private Finance) 1997
National Health Service Reorganisation 1973
National Health Service (Scotland) 1947, 1972, 1978
National Health Service (Vocational Training) 1976
National Insurance 1911, 1946, 1959, 1971
National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) 1946
National Insurance (Old persons' and Widows' Pensions and Attendance Allowance) 1970
National Lottery 1993
National Registration 1915, 1939
National Service 1947, 1948, 1960
National Service (Armed Forces) 1939
New Towns 1946, 1965, 1981
New Towns (Amendment) 1976
New Towns and Urban Development Corporations 1984
Noise 1996
Noise Abatement 1960
Noise and Statutory Duty 1993
Notification of Births 1907
Notification of Births (Extension) 1915
Nuclear Installations 1965
Nuisances 1225
Nuisances Removal 1860, 1863
Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention 1848, 1849, 1855
Nuisances Removal (Scotland) 1856
Nurseries and Childminders 1948
Nursery Education and Grant Maintained Schools 1996
Nurses 1943, 1945, 1949, 1957, 1964, 1969,
Nurses Agencies 1957
Nurses (Amendment) 1961
Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors 1979, 1992, 1997
Nurses Registration 1919

INDEX TO ACTS 10

Nurses (Scotland) 1949, 1951
Nursing Homes 1963, 1975
Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) 1938

Offences against the Person 1861
Offices 1960
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises 1963
Old Age Pensions 1908
Opticians 1958, 1989
Osteopaths 1993
Overseers of the Poor 1792
Oxford 1854

Parliament 1911, 1949
Parliamentary and Health Service Commissioner 1987
Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration 1967
Pensions 1995
Pesticides 1998
Pharmacists (Fitness to Practice) 1997
Pharmacy 1852, 1868
Pharmacy and Poisons 1932
Physical Training and Recreational 1937
Physicians and Surgeons 1511, 1542
Poisons 1952, 1972
Police 1946, 1996, 1997
Police and Criminal Evidence 1984
Police, Factories (Miscellaneous Provisions) 1916
Police (Glasgow) 1800
Police (Scotland) 1857, 1862
Poor Law 1530, 1535, 1552, 1555, 1562, 1572, 1576, 1597, 1601, 1685, 1691, 1697, 1729, 1795,
1815, 1889, 1930
Poor Law Administration 1847
Poor Law Amendment 1834, 1844, 1867
Poor Law (Consolidation) 1927
Poor Law Scotland (Amendment) 1845
Poor Prisoners' Defence 1903, 1930
Poor Relief 1744, 1819
Population 1800
Population Statistics 1938
Preventing Charge and Expense in Elections 1696
Prevention of Cruelty to, and Protection of, Children 1889
Prevention of Damage by Pests 1949
Prevention of Unlawful Combinations of Workmen 1799
Prices of Bread and Ale 1266
Prisoners and Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) 1993
Prisons 1865
Prisons (Scotland) 1860, 1878
Privileges and Authority of Physicians in London 1522
Probation of First Offenders 1887
Probation of Offenders 1907

INDEX TO ACTS 11

Professions Supplementary to Medicine 1960
Prohibition of Female Circumcision 1985
Protection of Children 1978, 1999
Protection of Children (Tobacco) 1986
Protection from Eviction 1977
Protection from Harassment 1997
Public Baths and Wash-houses 1846
Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) 1960
Public Health 1848, 1858, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1925, 1936, 1961
Public Health Acts Amendment 1907
Public Health (Amendment) 1890
Public Health (Control of Diseases) 1984
Public Health (Infectious Diseases) 1988
Public Health Laboratory Service 1960, 1979
Public Health (London) 1891, 1936
Public Health (Officers) 1921
Public Health (Ports) 1896
Public Health (Prevention and Treatment of Disease) 1913
Public Health (Regulation as to Food) 1907
Public Health (Scotland) 1849, 1867, 1897
Public Health (Smoke Abatement) 1926
Public Health (Tuberculosis) 1921
Public Health (Water) 1878
Public Libraries 1850
Public Schools 1864, 1868
Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) 1863
Punishment for the Vice of Buggery 1562

Qualification of Women (County and County Boroughs) 1907

Race Relations 1965, 1968, 1976
Radioactive Substances 1948, 1960, 1993
Radiological Protection 1970
Rates 1984
Rating 1966
Rating and Valuation 1925
Rating (Disabled Persons) 1978
Redistribution of Seats 1885
Redundancy Payments 1965
Reform 1832
Refuse Disposal 1978
Registered Establishments (Scotland) 1987
Registered Homes 1984
Registration of Friendly Societies 1793
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) 1965
Registration of Stillbirths (Scotland) 1938
Regional Development Agencies 1998
Regulate Madhouses in Scotland 1815
Regulating Private Madhouses 1774
Regulation of Asylums 1845

INDEX TO ACTS 12

Regulation of Parish Vestries 1818
Relief of Soldiers and Mariners 1593
Relief of the Poor (Settlement) 1662
Removal of Nuisances and Prevention of Epidemic Diseases 1846
Rent 1957, 1965, 1974, 1977
Rent (Agriculture) 1976
Rent (Scotland) 1971
Reorganisation of Offices (Scotland) 1928
Representation of the People 1867, 1884, 1918, 1928, 1948, 1949, 1969, 1983, 1985
Residential Homes 1980
Restriction of Ribbon Development 1935
Rivers Board 1948
Rivers Pollution 1876
Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) 1951
Road Safety 1967
Road Traffic 1930, 1934, 1988
Road Traffic (Drivers' Ages and Hours of Work) 1976
Road Traffic Offenders 1988
Road Traffic Regulations 1967, 1984
Roads (Scotland) 1984
Rogues, Vagabonds and Other Idle and Disorderly Persons 1744
Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage 1944

Sale of Food and Drugs 1875
Sale of Food and Drugs Amendment 1879
Sanitary 1388, 1866, 1868, 1870
Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) 1956
School Boards (Scotland) 1988
School Inspections 1996
School Standards and Framework 1998
Schools of Anatomy 1832
Scotland 1978, 1998
Scottish Board of Health 1919
Scottish Education 1872
Scottish Registration 1854
Self-governing Schools 1989
Settlement, Imployment and Relief of the Poor 1722, 1782
Sewerage Utilisation 1865, 1867
Sewers 1225, 1427, 1532, 1571
Sex Discrimination 1975, 1986
Sex Disqualification (Removal) 1919
Sexual Offences 1967
Sexual Offenders 1992, 1997
Sheriff 1300, 1315
Shop Hours 1892
Shop Hours Regulation 1886
Shops 1911, 1934, 1950
Slaughter Houses 1954, 1958, 1974
Slaughter of Animals 1958
Small Dwellings 1899
Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) 1853

INDEX TO ACTS 13

Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) 1857
Social Security 1973, 1975, 1979, 1980, 1985, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1998
Social Security No.2 1980
Social Security and Housing Benefits 1982
Social Security Benefits 1975
Social Security Contributions and Benefits 1992
Social Security (Incapacity for Work) 1994
Social Security Pensions 1975
Social Work (Scotland) 1968
Spreading Contagious or Infectious Diseases among Sheep, Cattle and Other Animals 1848
Statute of Cambridge 1388
Statute of Gloucester 1278
Statute of Labourers 1349
Statute of Legal Settlement 1547
Statute of Mortmain 1279, 1391
Statute of Pleading 1362
Statute of Westminster 1275, 1931
Statute of Winchester 1285
Statutes (Definition of Time) 1880
Stillbirth (Definition) 1992
Supplementary Benefits 1976
Supremacy 1534, 1559

Teachers of Nursing 1967
Teaching and Higher Education 1998
Technical Instruction 1889
Test 1828
Therapeutic Substances 1956
Tithes Commutation 1836
Toleration 1689
Town and Country Planning 1932, 1944, 1947, 1959, 1962, 1971, 1990
Town and Country Planning (Scotland) 1972, 1997
Town Development 1952
Towns Improvement 1847
Trade Facilities 1924
Trade Union 1871, 1912, 1984
Trade Union and Labour Relations 1974
Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) 1976
Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) 1992
Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights 1993
Trades Boards 1909, 1918
Trades Disputes 1906, 1965
Trades Disputes and Trade Union 1927, 1946
Training and Employment of Midwives 1929
Tramway 1870
Transport 1968, 1981
Tribunals and Inquiries 1966, 1971, 1992
Truck 1831
Turnpike 1751, 1767

INDEX TO ACTS 14

Unemployed Workmen 1905
Unemployment 1934
Unemployment Insurance 1920, 1925, 1927, 1930
Uniformity 1549, 1559
Union Chargeability 1865
Union of England and Scotland 1707
Universities and College Estate 1858
Universities of Scotland 1858, 1889
University of London 1898, 1926

Vaccination 1840, 1841, 1853, 1867, 1871, 1874, 1898, 1907
Vaccination (Scotland) 1863
Vaccine Damage Payments 1979
Vagabonds and Beggars 1494
Vagrants 1547, 1792, 1802, 1824
Venereal Diseases 1917
Vermin 1532
Veterinary Surgeons 1881, 1948, 1966

Wales 1978
Water 1945, 1958, 1973, 1983, 1989
Water (Fluoridation) 1985
Water Industry 1991
Water Resources 1963, 1991
Water (Scotland) 1946, 1980
Weights 1429
Welfare Reform and Pensions 1999
Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions 1925
Window Tax 1696, 1747, 1851
Workmen's Compensation 1897, 1906, 1925
Workshop Regulation 1867

Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence 1999

INDEX OF OFFICIAL REPORTS 1

A Better Life: A Report on the Services for the Mentally Handicapped in Scotland 1979
Acute Services Review Report (Scotland) 1998
Administrative and Clerical Staff in the National Health Service 1957
Administrative Practice of Hospital Boards in Scotland 1966
Administrative Reorganisation of the Scottish Health Services 1968
Administrative Structure of the Health and Personal Social Services in Northern Ireland 1969
Administrative Tribunals and Inquiries 1957
Adoption. The Future 1993
Aged Poor 1895
Agenda for Change 1999
Agriculture and Pollution 1979
Air Control: An Integrated Approach 1976

Air Pollution 1953, 1954
Alternatives to Domestic Rates 1981
Amalgamation of the City and County of London 1894
Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health 1880
Appointed Factory Doctor 1966
Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre Services 1986
Assessment of Disablement 1965

Beating Fraud is Everyone's Business 1998
Being Heard: The Report of a Review Committee on National Health Service Complaints Procedures 1994
Better Health and Better Health Care: Implementing the New National Health Service 1998
Better Health: Better Wales 1998
Better Management, Better Health 1986
Better Schools 1985
Better Services for the Mentally Handicapped 1971
Better Services for the Mentally Ill 1975
Blind, Deaf and Dumb and the Mentally Handicapped 1889
Building Construction of Dwellings for the Working Classes 1918
Building Excellent Schools Together (BEST) for Special Education 1997
Building Excellent Schools Together (BEST) for Teaching and Learning 1998
Burgh Reform 1833

Capital Punishment 1953
Care and Treatment of the Sick Poor in Provincial Workhouses 1867
Care in Action: A Handbook of Policies and Priorities for the Health and Social Services in England 1981
Care in the Community 1981
Care of Children 1946
Care of the Dying 1973
Care of the Feeble-Minded 1908
Care of the Health of Hospital Staff 1968
Caring about Carers 1999
Caring for People: Community Care in the Next Decade and Beyond 1989
Changing Childbirth: Report of the Expert Maternity Group 1993
Changing Patterns of Care: Report on Services for the Elderly in Scotland 1980
Child Welfare Centres 1967
Children and Their Primary Schools 1967

INDEX OF OFFICIAL REPORTS 2

Children and Young Persons 1960
Children and Young Persons (Scotland) 1964
Choice and Diversity 1992
Choice and Opportunity 1996
Citizen's Charter 1991
Civil Service 1955, 1968
Civil Service: Continuity and Change 1994
Civil Service Reform 1855
Classification and Measurement of Disablement 1983
Code of Good Practice on the Employment of Disabled People 1984
Collaboration between the National Health Service and Local Government 1973
Community Care: Agenda for Action 1988

Community Care in the Next Decade and Beyond: Policy Guidance 1990
Community Health Care for Elderly People 1998
Community Hospitals: Their Role and Development in the National Health Service 1974
Community Medicine in Scotland 1973, 1988
Compact. Getting It Right Together 1998
Competence to Practice 1976
Computers and Privacy 1975
Conduct in Local Government 1974
Conduct of Local Authority Business 1986, 1988
Confidential Inquiry into Stillbirths and Deaths in Infancy 1997
Contagious Diseases 1871
Control of Noise in Hospitals 1961
Convalescent Treatment 1959
Cost of Prescribing 1959
Cost of the National Health Service 1956
Criminal Justice 1993
Crofters in the Highlands and Islands 1884
Curriculum and Examination in Secondary Schools 1943
Custody, Caring and Justice: The Way Ahead for the Prison Service 1991

Death Certification and Coroners 1971
Decentralised Clinical Research Scheme in England and Wales 1974
Defective and Epileptic Children 1898
Defence Medical Services 1973
Dental Education 1980
Dental Services 1974
Dentistry 1944, 1946, 1994
Dentists 1919
Democracy in the National Health Service: Membership of Health Authorities 1974
Designed to Care. Renewing the National Health Service in Scotland 1997
Developing National Health Service Purchasing and General Practitioner Fundholding: Towards a
Primary Care Led National Health Service 1994
Development of Higher Education into the 1990s 1985
Development of the Consultant Services 1950
Development of the Specialist Services 1948
Devolution: The English Dimension 1976
Dietary Reference Values. A Guide 1991
Distribution of the Industrial Population 1940
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes 1913

INDEX OF OFFICIAL REPORTS 3

Doctors in an Integrated Health Service (Scotland) 1971
Domiciliary Midwifery and Maternity Bed Needs 1970
Drugs: meeting the Challenge (Scotland) 1994
Duties of Medical Officers of Health 1872

Economic and Financial Problems of the Provision for Old Age 1954
Education and Training for the 21st Century 1991
Education for All 1985
Education of Handicapped Children and Young People 1978
Education of the Adolescent 1927
Educational Reconstruction 1943

Elderly at Home. A Study of People aged Sixty Five and Over Living in the Community in England in 1976 1978
Elementary Education 1888
Employment of Children, Young Persons and Women in Agriculture 1868
Equality in State Pension Age 1993
European Communities 1972
Estate Management Practices Code 1972
Excellence for All Children 1997
Excellence in Schools 1997

Fairer, Faster and Firmer. A Modern Approach to Immigration and Asylum 1998
Fairness at Work 1998
Fertilisation and Embryo Research 1987
Field of Work of the Family Doctor 1963
Fifteen to Eighteen ("15 to 18") 1960
First Assessment: A Review of District Nursing Services in England and Wales 1999
First Class Delivery: Improving Maternity Services in England and Wales 1997
First Class Service: Quality in the New National Health Service 1998
Fit for the Future 1976
Food Safety: Protecting the Consumer 1989
Food Standards Agency 1888
Framework for Government Research and Development 1971, 1972
Functions of the District General Hospital 1969
Future National Health Service Staffing Requirements 1999
Future Numbers of Medical Practitioners and Intakes of Medical Students 1957
Future of the Chest Services 1968
Future Organisation of Prison Health Care 1999
Future Pattern of Hospital Provision in England 1980
Future Provision of Medical and Allied Services 1920
Future Provision of Medical and Allied Services (Scotland) 1920
Future Shape of Local Government Finance 1971
Future Strategy for Higher Education in Scotland 1985

Gateway to Work 1998
General Medical Services 1973
General Medical Services in the Highlands and Islands 1967
General Practice within the National Health Service 1954
General Practitioners in the Hospital Service 1973

INDEX OF OFFICIAL REPORTS 4

Generic Prescribing 1983
Government Response to the Fourth Report from the Social Services Committee 1980-81 Session 1982
Growing Older 1981
Guide to Planning in the National Health Service 1975

Half Our Future 1963
Handicapped and Impaired in Great Britain 1971
Happier Old Age 1978
Health and Welfare: The Development of Community Care 1963, 1966
Health Care and Its Costs 1983

Health Education 1964
Health of the Nation 1991
Health of the Nation. A Policy Assessed 1998
Health of the Nation. A strategy for Health in England 1992
Health of the Towns 1840, 1845
Health Services in London. A Strategic Review 1998
Health, Welfare and Safety of Workers in Non-industrial Employment and Hours of Juveniles 1949
Higher Education 1963
Higher Education. A New Framework 1991
Higher Education in the Learning Society 1997
Highlands and Islands Medical Service 1912
HIV Infection and Intravenous Drug Misuse in Scotland 1986
Homes for Today and Tomorrow 1961
Homosexual Offences and Prostitution 1957
Hospital Building Maintenance 1970
Hospital Building Procedure 1970
Hospital Complaints Procedure 1973
Hospital Doctors: Training for the Future 1993
Hospital Medical Staffing: Achieving a Balance 1987
Hospital Pharmaceutical Services 1970
Hospital Plan 1962, 1966
Hospital Plan for Scotland 1962, 1966
Hospital Scientific and Technical Services 1968
Hospital Services (Scotland) 1926
Hospital Surveys 1946
Housing in Greater London 1965
Housing of the Industrial Population of Scotland 1917
Housing: The Government's Proposals 1987
Human Fertilisation and Embryology 1984
Human Relations in Obstetrics 1961

In Place of Strife 1969
Industrial Diseases 1948
Industrial Health and Efficiency 1918
Industrial Health Services 1951
Inequalities in Health 1980, 1998
Infant Mortality in Scotland 1943
Information for Health. An Information Strategy for the Modern National Health Service 1998-2005
1998

INDEX OF OFFICIAL REPORTS 5

- Integrating Primary and Secondary Care: Family Health Services Authorities. Today's and Tomorrow's Priorities 1991
- Internal Administration of Hospitals 1954
- Inquiry into the Regulation of the Medical Profession 1975
- Joint Framework for Social Policies 1975
- Junior Doctors, the New Deal. Working Arrangements for Hospital Doctors and Dentists in Training 1991
- Jury Service 1965
- Land Utilisation in Rural Areas 1942
- Law on Child Care and Family Services 1987
- Law Relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency 1957
- Lead and Health 1980
- Lead in the Environment 1983
- Learning is for Everyone 1998
- Learning to Compete: Education and Training for the 14-19 Year-olds 1996
- Learning to Succeed 1999
- Legal Aid 1926
- Legal Aid and Legal Advice 1945
- Legal Aid in Criminal Proceedings 1966
- Local Authority and Allied Personal Social Services 1968
- Local Government 1923, 1928
- Local Government Boundaries 1945, 1947
- Local Government Finance 1976, 1977
- Local Government in England 1969
- Local Government in England. Government Proposals for Reorganisation 1971
- Local Government in Greater London 1960
- Local Government in Northern Ireland 1970
- Local Government in Scotland 1969
- Local Government in Wales: A Charter for the Future 1993
- Local Voices: Modernising Local Government in Wales 1998
- London Traffic 1905
- London's Health Service, Medical Education and Research 1992
- Long Term Care for the Elderly 1999
- Long Term Care: Future Provision and Funding 1996
- Lunacy and Mental Disorder 1926
- Lunacy Law as It Affects Violations of Personal Liberty 1877
- Machinery of Government 1918
- Making a Reality of Community Care 1986
- Making London Better 1993
- Management Arrangements for the Reorganised National Health Service in Wales 1972
- Management of Local Government 1967
- Management Structure in the Local Authority Nursing Services 1969
- Managing the National Health Service 1993
- Maternal Morbidity and Mortality (Scotland) 1935
- Maternal Mortality 1924
- Maternal Mortality and Morbidity 1932

INDEX OF OFFICIAL REPORTS 6

- Maternity Services 1959
Maternity Services (Scotland) 1959
Maternity Services: The Integration of Maternity Work 1973
Matter of Chance for Carers? 1998
Medical Acts 1882
Medical Administrators 1972
Medical and Allied Subjects (Scotland) 1933
Medical Aspects of Food Policy 1984
Medical Auxiliaries 1951
Medical Care of Epileptics 1956
Medical Education 1966, 1968
Medical Examination of Young Persons for Factory Employment 1924
Medical Manpower: The Next Twenty Years 1978
Medical Poor Relief 1854, 1864
Medical Rehabilitation: The Pattern for the Future 1972
Medical Research 1988
Medical Schools 1944
Medical Staffing Structure in the Hospital Service 1961
Medical Staffing Structure in the Scottish Hospitals 1964
Meeting Special Educational Needs 1978
Meeting the Children's Challenge. A Strategy for Scotland 1998
Mental Deficiency in Scotland 1957
Mental Handicap Nursing and Care 1979
Mental Handicap: Progress, Problems and Priorities 1980
Mental Health Legislation (Scotland) 1958
Mentally Abnormal Offenders 1974
Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy 1844
Metropolitan Hospitals 1892
Microbiological Safety of Food 1990
Midwives 1949
Midwives and Midwifery 1893
Mobility of Disabled People 1974
Modern Local Government. In Touch with People 1998
Modernising Health and Social Services: National Priorities Guidance 1999/00 - 2001/02 1998
Modernising Justice 1998
Modernising Mental Health Services 1998
Modernising Parliament: Reforming the House of Lords 1999
Modernising Social Services 1998
Monitoring of the Environment in the UK 1974
- National Code of Local Government Conduct 1975
National Expenditure 1931
National Health Insurance 1926
National Health Service 1944, 1979
National Health Service: A Service with Ambitions 1996
National Health Service Management Inquiry 1983
National Health Service Planning System 1976
National Health Service Reorganisation 1971
National Health Service Reorganisation. England 1972
National Health Service Reorganisation in Wales 1971, 1972
National Health Service; Research and Development 1991

INDEX OF OFFICIAL REPORTS 7

- National Health Service. Staff Commission Report 1975
National Health Service. The Administrative Structure of the Medical and Related Services in England and Wales 1968
National Health Service. The First Thirty Years 1978
National Health Service. The Future Structure of the National Health Service 1970
National Health Service. The Reorganisation of the Health Service in Wales 1970
National Health Service Wales: Putting Patients First 1998
National Minimum Wage 1998
National Strategic Framework for Information Management in the Hospital and Community Health Services 1986
Neighbourhood Nursing 1986
New Ambitions for our Country: A New Contract for Welfare 1998
New Contract for Welfare: Safeguarding Social Security 1999
New Local Authorities: Management and Structure 1972
New National Health Service. Modern and Dependable 1997
New Partnership for Care in Old Age 1996, 1997
New Scottish Local Authorities: Organisation and Management Structure 1973
Not Because They Are Old 1998
Notes on Health Service Design 1970
Noxious Businesses 1873
Noxious Vapours 1862, 1878
Nurses in an Integrated Health Service (Scotland) 1972
Nurses Salary 1943
Nursing 1972
Nursing Services 1939
- Occupational Health and Hygiene Services 1984
Opportunity for All: Tackling Poverty and Social Exclusion 1999
Opportunity Scotland 1998
Organisation and Management Problems of Mental Illness Hospitals 1980
Organisation of a Medical Advisory Structure (Scotland) 1973
Organisation of Group Practice 1971
Organisation of Medical Work in Hospitals 1967, 1972, 1974
Organisation of Medical Work in the Hospital Services in Scotland 1967
Organisation of the In-patients' Day 1976
Organisation of the Work of Junior Hospital Doctors 1971
Our Changing Democracy 1975
Our Future Homes. Opportunities, Choice and Responsibility 1995
Our Healthier Nation. A Contract for Health 1998
Oxford University 1852
- Partnership in Action. New Opportunities between Health and Social Services 1998
Partnership in Pensions 1998
Patients Charter 1991
Patients First 1979
Pattern of the In-patient Day 1961
Pay and Related Conditions of Service of Nurses and Midwives 1974
People with Epilepsy 1969
Pharmaceutical Services 1955
Physical Deterioration 1904

INDEX OF OFFICIAL REPORTS 8

- Physical Training in Scotland 1903
Physically Disabled People Living at Home. A Study of Numbers and Needs 1978
Police Reform: A Police Service for the 21st Century 1993
Policy Framework for Commissioning Cancer Services 1995
Pollution Control in Great Britain: How It Works 1976
Pollution Control: Progress and Problems 1974
Poor Law Medical Relief 1844
Poor Law Medical Relief and the Rules and Regulations for the Management of Poor Houses 1904
Poor Laws and Relief of Distress 1909
Population 1949
Post-Certificate Training and Education of Nurses 1966
Post-Graduate Medical Education 1921
Post-War Hospital Problems in Scotland 1943
Prescribing Costs in Scotland 1959
Present State of Popular Education in England 1861
Prevalence of Disability among Adults 1988
Prevention and Health 1977
Prevention and Health: Everybody's Business 1976
Prevention of River Pollution 1864
Primary Care: Delivering the Future 1996
Primary Health Care. An Agenda for Discussion 1986
Primary Health Care in Inner London 1981
Primary Health Care Team 1981
Principles in Practice 1998
Priorities for Health and Personal Social Services in England 1976
Private Practice in the National Health Service Hospitals 1973
Problems of Noise 1963
Promoting Better Health 1987
Promoting People's Rights. Creating a Disability Rights Commission Fit for the 21st Century 1998
Protection of the Environment. The Fight against Pollution 1970
Providing a Comprehensive District Psychiatric Service for the Adult Mentally Ill 1973
Psychiatric Nursing. Today and Tomorrow 1968
Public Education in Health 1925
Public Health in England 1988
Public Schools 1864
Public Schools and the General Education System 1944
Pupil Teachers 1898
- Qualifications for Recruitment and Promotion of Local Government Officers 1934
Quota Scheme for Disabled People 1973
- Rates 1983
Recent Advances in Medical Education 1923
Reception and Welfare of Inpatients in Hospitals 1953
Recruitment and Training of Nurses 1947
Recruitment to Community Medicine 1980
Recruitment to the Dental Profession 1956
Recruitment, Training and Promotion of Administrative and Clerical Staff in the Hospital Service 1963
Recruitment, Training and Qualifications of Sanitary Inspectors 1953

Reform of Local Government in England 1970

INDEX OF OFFICIAL REPORTS 9

Reform of Social Security 1985
Regulating Private and Voluntary Health Care 1999
Rehabilitation 1972, 1993
Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons 1943
Rehabilitation of Persons Injured by Accidents 1939
Rehabilitation, Training and Resettlement of Disabled Persons 1956
Relations between Central Government and Local Authorities 1977
Relations of Human and Animal Tuberculosis 1904
Relationship of the Pharmaceutical Industry and the National Health Service 1967
Relieving Officers and Medical Attendance 1861
Remedial Professions 1972, 1973
Remuneration of Consultants and Specialists 1948
Remuneration of General Practitioners 1946, 1952
Reorganisation of the Scottish Health Services 1971
Report of Emerging Findings of the Chief Medical Officer's Project to Strengthen the Public Health Function in England 1998
Research for Health 1993
Resettlement Policy and Services for Disabled People 1972
Resources Allocation Working Party 1975, 1976
Resourcing the National Health Service: Short-term Issues 1988
Responsibilities of the Consultant Grade 1969
Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration 1966, 1970, 1971
Review of Guidance on Doctors' Performance. Maintaining Medical Excellence 1995
Review of the Framework for Government Research and Development 1979
Review of the Law on Infectious Disease Control 1989
Review of the Mental Health Act 1959 1978
Review of the University Grants Committee 1987
Rising Tide: Developing Services for Mental Illness in Old Age 1982
Role of Psychologists in the Health Services 1977
Royal Sanitary Commission 1871

Safety and Health at Work 1972
Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain 1842
Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Scotland 1842
Sanitary Conditions of the Army 1858
Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation 1999
Scotland's Health: A Challenge to Us All 1992
Scotland in the Union: A Partnership for Good 1993
Scotland's Parliament 1997
Scottish Health Authorities: Priorities for the Eighties 1980
Scottish Health Authorities Revenue Equalisation 1977
Scottish Health Services 1936
Scottish Hospitals Survey 1946
Scottish Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Laws 1946
Scottish Poor Law 1869
Secondary Education 1868, 1895, 1938
Senior Nursing Staff Structure 1966
Separation of Private Practice from the National Health Service Hospitals 1975
Services for the Elderly with Mental Disability in Scotland 1979
Services for the Elderly with Mental Disorder (Scotland) 1970

Services for the Mentally Handicapped (Scotland) 1972

INDEX OF OFFICIAL REPORTS 10

Shaping the Future: The New Councils 1993
Sheltered Employment for Disabled People 1979
Slaughter Houses 1955
Smoke and Noxious Vapours 1921
Smoke Nuisances 1887
Smoke Prevention 1845
Smoking Kills 1998
Social Insurance and Allied Services 1942
Social Sciences Research Council 1982
Social Services: Achievement and Challenge 1997
Social Studies 1965
Social Work and the Community: Proposals for Reorganising Local Authority Services in Scotland 1966
Social Work Services in the Scottish Health Service 1976
Social Work Support for the Health Service 1974
Social Workers in Local Authority Health and Welfare Services 1959
Social Workers in the Mental Health Services 1951
Some Notes on Medical Education in England 1918
Special Educational Needs: Implementation of the Education Act 1981 1987
Special Needs in Education 1980
Speech Therapy Services 1972
Staffing and Organisation of the Factory Inspectorate 1956
Staffing of Local Government 1967
Standardisation of Hospital Medical Records 1965
Standards in Public Life 1995
Standards in Public Life. The Funding of Political Parties in the UK 1998
Standards of Conduct in Public Life 1976
Standards of Perinatal Care in Scotland 1980
State of Large Towns and Populous Districts 1844
Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules 1998
Statutory Provisions for Industrial Diseases 1955
Strategy for Nursing 1989
Suggestions and Complaints in Hospitals (Scotland) 1969
Supply of Female Domestic Servants 1923
Support for Disabled People 1998
Supporting Adoption, Reforming the Approach 1999
Supporting Families 1998
Sure Start 1998
Surrogacy 1998
Survey of the Services Available to the Chronic Sick and Elderly 1957

Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain 1998
Tackling Drugs Together 1994
Tackling Pollution: Experience and Prospects 1984
Targeting Excellence: Modernising Scotland's Schools 1999
Teachers Meeting the Challenge 1998
Teenage Pregnancies 1999
The Constitution 1973
This Common Inheritance: Britain's Environmental Strategy 1990
Towards a Healthier Scotland 1999

Towards an Integrated Child Health Service (Scotland) 1973
Towards Better Dental Health. Guidelines for the Future 1981

INDEX OF OFFICIAL REPORTS 11

Towards Better Health Care for School Children in Scotland 1980
Trade Unions 1869
Trade Unions and Employers' Associations 1968
Training of District Nurses 1955, 1959
Transforming Health in London 1997
Treating and Disposing of Sewage 1901, 1916
Truancy and School Exclusion 1998
Tuberculosis 1913

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge 1874
University Education in London 1913
Unnecessary Dental Treatment 1986

Vaccination 1896
Variations in Health: What Can the Department of Health Do? 1995
Venereal Diseases 1916
Voice for Wales 1997
Voluntary Hospitals 1921, 1925
Voting System 1998

Way Ahead (Scotland) 1976
Way Forward 1977
Welfare of Children in Hospital 1959
What Local Authorities Can Do to Promote Health and Prevent Disease 1951
Working for Patients: The Health Service Caring for the 1990s 1989
Working of the Abortion Act 1974
Working of the Department of Health and Social Security in Relation to Regional Health Authorities
1976
Working Together for a Healthier Scotland 1998

Youth Service in England and Wales 1960

GENERAL INDEX 1

(See Explanatory Notes)

Abel-Smith, B. 1978
Aberdare, Lord 1895
Aberdeen 1211, 1495, 1496, 1505, 1647, 1742, 1857, 1858, 1964
Aberdeen Infirmary 1742
Aberfan 1966
Abortion 1861, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1967, 1974
Abortion Law Reform Association 1936
Abrams, M. 1980
Academy of Medical Royal Colleges 1996
Access to personal files 1987, 1988, 1990, 1998, 1999

Accidents (see also factories, mines etc.) 1861, 1976, 1992, 1999
 Acheson, Sir Donald 1981, 1984, 1988, 1991, 1998
 Acheson, R.M. 1991
 Ackroyd, E. 1847
 Acland, F.D. 1919
 Acland, Sir Henry 1871
 Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) 1971
 Acton Society 1955
 Addenbrook's Hospital, Cambridge 1976
 Adderley, C.B. 1871
 Addison, Lord 1919
 Addison, T. 1850
 Administrative staff 1963, 1967
 Administration (see also Management Training and Medical Administration) 1966 (Scotland)
 Adoption 1926, 1958, 1975, 1976, 1978 (Scotland), 1993, 1999
 "The Advance to Social Medicine" 1952
 Advanced Technology, Colleges of 1956, 1963
 Advisory Committee on the Microbiological safety of Food 1999
 Advisory Committee on Resource Allocation (see also Resource Allocation Working Party) 1997
 Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) 1975
 Aeroplanes 1903, 1919
 Aerosols 1974
 Age Concern 1940, 1943 (Scotland)
 Age of majority 1969
 Aged people (see also poor law) 1388, 1530, 1535, 1572, 1597, 1895, 1908, 1909, 1925, 1940,
 1943, 1946, 1954, 1957, 1963, 1968, 1970 (Scotland), 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 (Scotland),
 1980 (Scotland), 1982, 1986 (Scotland), 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
 Agincourt 1415
 Agote, L. 1914
 Agriculture and agricultural labourers 1830, 1834, 1867, 1868, 1873, 1917, 1937, 1952, 1955, 1956,
 1976, 1995
 Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Ministry of (MAFF) 1955, 1956, 1986, 1989, 1999
 "Aid for the Elderly in Government Institutes" (AEGIS) 1967
 AIDS (acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) (see also HIV) 1978, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1986
 (Scotland), 1987, 1992
 Air pollution - see Atmospheric pollution
 Air Raid Precautions 1937
 Albemarle, Countess 1960
 Alcock, J. 1919
 Alcock, T. 1823
 Alcohol, licensing and alcoholics 1751, 1788, 1872, 1879, 1888, 1898, 1920, 1923, 1947, 1976

GENERAL INDEX 2

Alcoholics Anonymous 1947
 Aldrin, B. 1969
 Ale, price control, 1266, 1325
 Alison, W.P. 1840
 Alkali acts 1863, 1874, 1878, 1881, 1906
 Allen, Lady 1946
 Alma Ata 1978
 Alment, Sir Anthony 1976
 Almoners 1895, 1951
 Alternative medicine (see also under each alternative practice) 1986
 Althorp, Lord 1833

Alzheimer's disease (see also Aged People and Mental Health) 1970 (Scotland), 1979 (Scotland), 1982
 Ambulances 1905, 1946, 1947 (Scotland)
 American Medical Association 1846
 Amulree, Lord 1947
 Anaemia, pernicious 1926
 Anaesthesia and anaesthetists 1842, 1846, 1847, 1858, 1942, 1947, 1992
 "Analysis of the Statistical Account of Scotland" 1825
 Analytical Sanitary Commission 1851
 Anatomy 1540, 1543, 1628, 1664, 1745, 1768, 1814, 1829, 1832, 1858, 1984
 "Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical" 1858
 "The Anatomy of Melancholy" 1621
 Anderson, E. Garrett 1862, 1865
 Anderson, R. 1981
 Andover workhouse 1846
 Animal health and diseases 1788, 1866, 1878, 1894, 1937, 1950, 1981, 1984, 1986
 Annual reports of medical officers of health 1851, 1880, 1988
 Annual Transactions of the Society of Medical Officers of Health 1888
 Anthrax 1876, 1895, 1960
 Antibiotics (see also specific substances) 1956, 1999
 Antibodies 1900
 Anxiety 1952
 Apothecaries 1617, 1632, 1694, 1703, 1722, 1815, 1829, 1946
 Appleyard, WJ 1999
 Apprentices 1802
 Area Executive Group 1972
 Area health authorities 1970, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1979, 1980, 1982
 Area health boards 1962
 Arkwright, Sir Richard 1771
 Arlidge, J.T. 1868, 1892
 Armer, Sir Frederick 1955
 Armstrong, G. 1769
 Armstrong, N. 1969
 Arnott, N. 1838
 Arsenic 1895
 "The Art of Preventing Disease and Restoring Health" 1793
 Artificial limbs and appliances (see Prostheses)
 Ashley, Lord (later Lord Shaftesbury) 1844, 1845
 Aspirin 1899
 Assistant (enrolled) nurses (see also Nurses) 1939, 1942, 1943, 1947, 1949, 1961, 1964
 Aston University 1965, 1966
 Astor, W. 1913

GENERAL INDEX 3

"Asylum Journal" 1842
 Asylums and mad houses (see also Psychiatric hospitals) 1774, 1807, 1808, 1815, 1815 (Scotland), 1827, 1828, 1832, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1862, 1862 (Scotland), 1930, 1957, 1975, 1978
 Athlone, Earl 1921, 1939
 Atmospheric pollution (see also alkali acts, etc.) 1388, 1467, 1845, 1853, 1857 (Scotland), 1880, 1887, 1891, 1899, 1904, 1909, 1921, 1926, 1929, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1962, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1976, 1989, 1990, 1993
 Atomic energy 1995
 Atoms 1919, 1932
 Attendance Allowances and Board (see also Social Security) 1970

Audit Commission 1982, 1986, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999
Automobile Association 1905
Aves, Dame Geraldine 1969
Avon Metropolitan Council 1996
Aysgarth, Yorks. 1939

Babington, B.G. 1850
Bacteriology 1886
Baillie, M. 1768
Bains, M.A. 1972
Baird, J.L. 1926
Baker, A.A. 1969
Bakers 1266
Balfour, A.J. 1902 1929
Balint, M. 1957
Ballantyne, J.W. 1902, 1915
Bank of England 1694
Bank holidays 1871
Bank notes 1797
Banting, F.G. 1922
Barbers (see also surgeons) 1387, 1462, 1505, 1540, 1745, 1778
Barbitone 1898
Barbour, D. 1905
Barclay, R. H. 1980
Barlow, Sir Montague 1940
Barons 1066, 1278
Barry, J. 1865
Bastardy - see Illegitimate children
Battered wives 1971
Bavin, A.R.W. 1973
BCG vaccine 1921, 1927, 1930, 1949, 1956, 1959
Beardshaw, V. 1988
Beaver, Sir Hugh 1953, 1954
Becket, Thomas 1170
Becon, T. 1560
Bedford 1963
Bedford College, London 1898, 1934
Bedford Park, Turnham Green 1875
Begging 1388, 1424, 1494, 1530, 1617
Behring, E.A. von 1890
Bell, Sir Charles 1768

GENERAL INDEX 4

Bell, J. 1841
Bellers, J. 1714
Belper, Derbs. 1776
Beney, F.W. 1955
Benidorm 1973
Bentham, J. 1780
Benz, K.F. 1885
Bertillon, J. 1893
Best, C.H. 1922
Bethlem Royal Hospital 1247,1377,1403, 1815

Bethune, Robert de 1148
 Beveridge, Lord 1942, 1946
 Beverley, Yorks. 1467
 Bhopal, India 1984
 Bigelow, H. 1846
 Binet, A. 1905
 "Biometrika" 1901
 Birsay, Lord, 1967
 Birkbeck College 1823
 Birkbeck, G. 1823
 Birmingham 1779, 1838, 1873, 1895, 1938, 1978
 Birmingham University 1900, 1934, 1938
 Birth control - See Contraception
 Birth Control Council 1930, 1939
 Births, notification of, 1907
 Black, Sir Douglas 1974, 1980
 Black death 1348
 "The Black Report" 1980
 Blackwell, Elizabeth 1849, 1858, 1910
 Blind (see also Handicapped children) 1791, 1868, 1871, 1889, 1890 (Scotland), 1893, 1911, 1920,
 1938, 1948
 Blizard, W. 1796
 Blood groups 1900
 Blood transfusion 1914, 1937
 Blyth, A. Wynter 1890
 Board of Commissioners (mental) 1845
 Board of Control 1913, 1957, 1959
 Board of Education 1899, 1919, 1927
 Board of Governors 1946, 1972
 Board of Guardians - See Poor Law
 Board of Health (see also General Board of Health) 1720, 1796, 1805, 1831, 1840, 1848, 1858
 Board of Supervision (Scotland) 1845, 1848, 1867, 1872
 Boer war 1899
 "The Boke of Chyldren" 1544
 Bolton 1877
 Bonham-Carter, Sir Desmond 1969
 Booth, C. 1891
 Bordet, J.J.B.V. 1900
 Boroughs (see also County Boroughs) 1215, 1265
 Boucher, C.A. 1957
 Bourgeois, L. 1659
 Bourne, A. 1938

GENERAL INDEX 5

Bourneville 1879
 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) 1986, 1996
 Bowlby, J. 1951
 Bradbeer, Sir Albert, 1954, 1964
 Bradford University 1966
 Bray, T. 1698
 Brazier, M. 1998
 Bread, cost of, 1266, 1815
 Breathalyser 1967
 Brewers 1266

Bribery - See Corruption
 Bridewell 1553
 " A Brief History of H.M. Medical Inspectorate" 1979
 Briggs, Lord 1972
 Bright, R. 1850
 Bristol 1696, 1734, 1784, 1832
 Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Society 1874
 Bristol University 1909
 Bristowe, J.S. 1863
 British and Foreign Blind Association 1868
 British and Foreign Schools Society 1811
 British Association for the Advancement of Science 1831
 British Association of Social Workers 1970
 British Dental Association 1880
 British Geriatrics Society 1947
 "British Health Services" 1937
 British Hospitals Association 1883
 British Hospital for Mothers and Babies 1749
 British Institute of Public Health (see also Royal Institute of Public Health) 1886, 1892, 1897
 British Institute of Preventive Medicine 1891
 British Journal of Industrial Medicine 1944
 British Journal of Social (and Preventive) Medicine 1947
 British Medical Association 1832, 1867, 1905, 1925, 1930, 1933, 1935, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1942,
 1950, 1953, 1954, 1962, 1965, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1983, 1986, 1992, 1998,
 1999
 British Medical Journal 1840, 1857
 British Medical Research Committee 1913
 British Museum 1759
 British nationality 1981
 British Nurses Association 1887
 British Paediatric Association 1900, 1928, 1996
 British Postgraduate Medical Federation 1945
 British (later Royal) Postgraduate Medical School 1935
 British Red Cross Society - See Red Cross Society
 British Rheumatism and Arthritis Association 1947
 British United Provident Association (BUPA) 1947
 Broad Street, London 1854
 Broderick, N. 1971
 Brodie, Sir Benjamin (1)1768
 Brodie, Sir Benjamin (2)1854
 Brook, H. 1964
 Brooke, E.M. 1957
 Brookwood Hospital, Surrey 1980

GENERAL INDEX 6

Brotherston, Sir John 1956, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1987
 Brown, A.W. 1919
 Browne , Sir Thomas 1643, 1658
 Brucellosis 1971
 Brunel University 1966
 Brunn Society for the Study of Natural Sciences 1865
 Bryce, Lord 1895
 B.S.E. see Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
 Buckinghamshire County Council 1892

Bucknill, Sir John 1842
Budd, W. 1867, 1873
Buggery 1562, 1861, 1967
Burdett, Sir Henry 1883, 1888, 1892
Burgths 1833
Burials 1864, 1875, 1984
Burke, T. 1829
Burton, R. 1621
Buses 1909
Business and Technical Education Council 1983
Butetown 1802
Butler, J. 1864
Butler, J.R. 1989
Butler, RA (later Lord) 1944, 1974
Butler-Sloss, Lord Justice 1987

Cadbury, G. 1879
Calman, Sir Kenneth 1991, 1993, 1998
Calmette, A. 1921
Cambridge, Statute of 1388
Cambridge University 1223, 1318, 1511, 1868, 1869, 1871, 1874, 1878, 1880, 1897, 1919, 1921, 1932, 1943, 1947, 1976
Camelford, Cornwall 1988
Cameron, Sir Roy 1962
Campbell, J.M. 1924
Camperdown, Earl 1882
Campylobacter 1977
Canal boats 1984
Cancer 1939, 1944, 1947, 1950, 1962, 1963, 1966, 1991, 1992, 1995, 1999
Cane, Sir Stephen 1877
"Canterbury Tales" 1387
Capital punishment 1823, 1838, 1868, 1953, 1964, 1969, 1998
Caravans 1960, 1968, 1983
Cardiff Medical Society 1870
Cardiovascular disease 1984
"The Care of the Elderly in Scotland" 1963
"The Care and Treatment of the Sick Poor in Provincial Workhouses" 1867
Carers 1995, 1998, 1999
Carers, National Association of 1988
Carnegie UK Trust 1917
Carter, T. 1985
Cartwright, A. 1964, 1967, 1981

GENERAL INDEX 7

Cash limits 1976
Casualty services 1960
Cataract 1941
Cathcart, E.P. 1936
Catholic emancipation 1829
Cave, Viscount 1921
Caxton, W. 1477, 1491
Cemeteries 1847

Census 1563, 1603, 1678, 1753, 1800, 1801 (and every tenth year subsequently, except 1941), 1819
 (Glasgow), 1920, 1966, 1973
 Central Blood Laboratories Authority 1982
 Central Board of Health 1831
 Central Council for the Disabled 1977
 Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work 1974, 1983
 Central Council for Health Education 1927
 Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting 1968, 1979
 Central Health Services Council 1952, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1959, 1961, 1980
 Central Health Services Supervisory Board 1983
 Central Medical Board 1944
 Central Middlesex Hospital 1948
 Central Midwives Board 1902, 1915 (Scotland), 1950, 1951
 Central Office of Information 1941
 Central Statistical Office 1996
 "Cerebri Anatome" 1664
 Certificate of Secondary Education (CSE) 1963, 1965, 1986
 Certifying Medical Officers, Association of 1868
 Cervical cytology 1963, 1966
 Chadwick, E. 1828, 1834, 1842, 1854, 1883, 1922
 Chain, E.R. 1939
 Chalmers, I. 1992
 Chamberlen, Hugh 1689
 "Change and the National Health Service" 1969
 "Changing Disciplines" 1948
 Channel Tunnel 1987, 1996
 Charing Cross Hospital 1818, 1958, 1973
 Charities and Trusts 1388, 1853, 1855, 1874, 1882, 1960, 1985, 1992, 1993
 Charity Organisation Society 1869, 1895, 1903
 Charity schools - see education and schools
 Charles I 1649
 Charles, Sir John 1950, 1962
 Charlton, J. 1997
 Charnley, J. 1972
 Chartered boroughs (see also County boroughs, Local government and Municipalities) 1265
 Chaucer, Geoffrey 1387
 Chemotherapy 1909, 1935, 1938,
 Chernobyl 1986
 Chest services 1968, 1973
 Chester, T.E. 1955
 Chief administrative medical officers (CAMOs) 1972
 Chief executive officers 1966 (Scotland), 1967, 1979, 1983
 Chief medical officers - see appendix 3
 Child abuse (see also Child Protection) 1987

GENERAL INDEX 8

Child care and protection 1872, 1884, 1886, 1889, 1891, 1897, 1906, 1908, 1932, 1933, 1935, 1938,
 1946, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1963, 1964 (Scotland), 1969, 1975, 1978, 1980, 1986,
 1987, 1989, 1995 (Scotland), 1998 (Wales), 1998 (Scotland), 1998, 1999
 Child health (see also Maternity and Child Welfare) 1967, 1973 (Scotland), 1976, 1980 (Scotland),
 1989, 1998, 1999
 Child labour (see also Factories, Mines and Chimney Sweeps) 1873, 1895, 1903, 1920, 1921, 1933,
 1937, 1972, 1973, 1989
 Child minders 1948

Child Support Agency 1991, 1995, 1999
 Children in hospital 1959
 Children's Departments 1948, 1968
 Children's rights 1989, 1999
 Chimney sweeps 1788, 1834, 1840, 1864, 1875
 Chiropody 1951, 1960, 1971
 Chiropractors 1994
 "Chloroform and Other Anaesthetics. Their Action and Administration" 1858
 Chlorpromazine 1952
 Cholera 1831, 1832, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1851, 1854, 1866, 1880, 1884, 1889, 1892, 1893, 1969
 Christ Church College, Oxford 1961
 Christ Church University College, Canterbury 1987
 Christ's Hospital 1552
 Christison, R 1871
 Chromosomes 1902
 Chronically sick people (see also Disability and Disabled People) 1957
 Church Hill Hospital, Berks 1979
 Church lands 1279
 Churchwardens 1535, 1662
 Citizens Advice Bureau 1931
 Citizen's Charter 1991
 City of London Lying-In Hospital 1750
 City technical colleges 1988
 City University, London 1966
 Civil defence 1939
 Civil Engineers, Institute of 1834
 Civil Service 1853, 1855, 1865, 1870, 1918, 1955, 1968, 1994
 Civil war 1642
 Clark, Sir George 1964
 Clark, Dame June 1998
 Classification of Diseases and Deaths 1763, 1769, 1839, 1850, 1853, 1869, 1881, 1893, 1900, 1901,
 1909, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1940, 1950, 1955, 1958, 1965, 1968, 1975, 1979, 1993
 Clay, H.H. 1933
 Clayton, Dame Barbara 1988
 Clean air - See Air (atmospheric) pollution
 Cleland, J. 1819
 Cleveland 1987, 1996
 Clinical Standards Advisory Group 1990, 1998
 Clinical tutors 1961
 Clinical Standards Board for Scotland 1999
 Clucas, Sir Kenneth 1986
 Clyde, J.L. 1946
 Coaches 1635, 1657, 1706, 1745, 1749, 1754, 1784
 Coal mines (see also Mines) 1842, 1850, 1908, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1930, 1938, 1947, 1993, 1994

GENERAL INDEX 9

Coal Smoke Abatement Society 1899
 Cobbe, F.P. 1861
 Cobbett, W. 1830
 Cochrane, A. 1972
 Cochrane Centre 1992
 Cockcroft, J. 1932
 "Cogwheel reports" - See "Organisation of Medical Work in Hospitals"
 Cohen, Lord 1954, 1956, 1964

Cohen, R.H.L. 1962, 1972
 Colindale 1977
 "Collection of Pamphlets Concerning the Poor" 1782
 Collings, J. 1950, 1953, 1954
 Colman, J.&J. 1878
 Colour blindness 1794
 Commission for Health Improvement 1997, 1998, 1999
 Commission for Racial Equality 1976
 Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy (COMA) 1984
 Committee on Medical Aspects of Radiation in the Environment 1985
 Committee on Post-War Hospital Problems in Scotland 1943
 "Common Diseases" 1973
 Common lodging houses - see lodging houses
 Common Services Agency 1972, 1974
 Commons, House of (see also Parliament) 1265
 Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre (CDS) 1977, 1982
 Communicable diseases - See Infectious Diseases
 Communicable Diseases (Scotland) Unit 1967
 "Communist Manifesto" 1848
 Community care (see also Social services) 1963, 1972, 1981, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1996, 1998, 1999
 Community charge 1987, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993
 Community councils (Scotland) 1973
 Community health councils 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1977 (Association of), 1988
 Community Legal Service 1999
 "Community Medicine" 1973, 1979, 1990 - See "Journal of Public Health Medicine"
 Community medicine and community physicians (see also Public Health Medicine) 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1980, 1988, 1988 (Scotland)
 Community Medicine, Faculty of (see also Public Health Medicine, Faculty of) 1972, 1973 (Scotland), 1974, 1979, 1989, 1997
 Community Medicine, Society of 1973, 1989, 1997
 Community service orders 1972
 Competitive tendering 1982, 1983, 1988
 Complaints procedures (hospitals) 1969 (Scotland), 1973, 1985, 1994, 1996
 "The Compleat Midwife's Practice Enlarged" 1659
 "The Complete English Physician or the Druggist's Shop Opened" 1693
 Computers 1943, 1971, 1975, 1990
 Computerised tomography 1972
 Confederation of Health Service Employees (COHSE) 1946, 1993
 Confidential enquiry into maternal deaths 1952
 Confidential enquiry into stillbirths and deaths in infancy 1992, 1999
 Congenital defects 1941, 1961, 1964, 1976
 Conjoint Examining Board 1884, 1948, 1991
 Constitution (see also Scotland and Wales) 1973, 1975, 1976, 1999

GENERAL INDEX 10

Consultants and consultant services 1948, 1950, 1960, 1961, 1964, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1975, 1979, 1987, 1993
 Consumer protection 1961, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1998
 Contagious diseases - See Infectious diseases and Venereal diseases
 Continuing education (see also Postgraduate medical education) 1968
 Contraception 1921, 1930, 1954, 1956, 1961, 1964, 1967, 1973, 1974, 1975
 Convalescence 1959

Cooke, A.M. 1964
 Cooper, J. 1966
 Cope, V.Z. 1951
 Copley, Yorks 1847
 Coram, T. 1739
 Corfield, W. 1869, 1880
 Corn laws 1815, 1846, 1847
 Corned beef 1963, 1964
 Coronary bypass operation 1964, 1967
 Coroners 1194, 1275, 1276, 1887, 1971, 1988
 Corporations 1661, 1828
 Corruption 1696, 1729, 1827, 1854, 1883, 1974, 1976, 1986, 1988, 1995, 1998
 Cortisone 1946, 1949
 "The Cost of Sickness and the Price of Health" 1951
 Cottage (community) hospitals 1859, 1974
 Cottrell, J.D. 1969
 Council tax (see also Rates) 1993
 Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA) 1964, 1974
 Council for the Preservation of Rural England 1926
 Council for Scientific Policy 1971, 1972
 Council on Tribunals 1971
 County boroughs (see also Boroughs, Local government and Municipalities) 1888, 1916, 1921, 1926, 1929, 1936, 1944, 1946, 1947, 1969, 1971, 1972
 County colleges 1918
 County councils (see also Local government) 1888, 1893, 1909, 1913, 1916, 1921, 1929, 1936, 1944, 1946, 1947, 1958, 1971
 County medical officers 1902, 1909, 1974
 County Medical Officers, Association of 1902
 Court, S.D.M. 1976
 Courts - see Judicature
 Cowan, R. 1839
 Cowper, W. 1858
 "Cowpox and Its Ability to Prevent Smallpox" 1765
 Cranbrook, Earl 1959, 1961
 Cranfield Institute of Technology 1969
 Cranleigh, Surrey 1859
 Crawford and Balcarres, Earl 1932
 Crecy, battle of 1346
 Creighton, C. 1891
 Cremation 1658, 1874, 1885, 1902, 1984
 Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) 1996
 Crick, F.H.C. 1953, 1960
 Crimean war 1853
 Criminal Defence Service 1999

GENERAL INDEX 11

Criminal justice and law - See Judicature
 Crofton, J.W. 1973
 Croham, Lord 1987
 Cromford 1771
 Cromwell, O. 1653
 Cromwell, T. 1538
 Crooks, j. 1973

Cross, Sir Richard 1875, 1888
Crossroads Care Attendant Schemes 1973
Crown immunity 1986
Crowther, Sir Geoffrey 1960, 1963
Croydon, 1937
Cullen, W. 1769, 1789
Cumberlege, Baroness 1986
Curie, M. and P. 1898
Currie, J.R. 1923
Curtis, Dame Myra 1946
Cushion, A.A. 1955, 1958
Customs duties 1275
Cutter incident 1955

Dainton, Sir Frederick 1971
Dale, E.T. 1948, 1951
Dalton, J. 1794, 1805
Danckwerts, Mr Justice 1952
Darwin, C. 1859, 1871
"Das Kapital" 1848
Data protection 1984, 1987, 1990, 1998
Davies, Sir Michael 1973
Davies, R. Harvard 1971
Dawson, Emily 1913
Dawson, Lord 1920
Day nurseries 1918
Day surgery 1990
DDT 1939, 1944
"De Morbis Artificum Diatriba" 1700
"De Variolis et Morbillis Liber" 1747
Deafness and deaf people (see also Handicapped children) 1871, 1889, 1890 (Scotland), 1893, 1911, 1960, 1968, 1989
Dearing, Lord 1997
Death certficaton 1874, 1966, 1971
Death penalty (see Capital punishment)
Decentralised Clinical Research Scheme 1958, 1974
Decimal currency 1971
Defence of the Realm 1914, 1939
Defence medical services 1973
Defoe, Daniel 1697
Delafield, M.C. 1929
Delevingne, Sir Malcolm 1939
Dental therapists 1974

GENERAL INDEX 12

Dentistry 1771, 1859, 1878, 1880, 1919, 1921, 1926, 1944, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1956, 1957, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1994
Department of Health for Scotland 1928, 1944, 1950, 1962
"Descent of Man" 1871
Detels, R. 1985
"The Development of the London Hospital System 1823 - 1982" 1986
Devonshire colic 1750

Diabetes 1922, 1925, 1941
 Dick, W. 1823
 Dietitians 1951, 1960
 Digital networking 1990
 Digitalis 1785
 Dilke, Sir Charles 1885
 Dimsdale, T. 1767
 Diphtheria 1750, 1883, 1888, 1892, 1904, 1913, 1914, 1921, 1940, 1963, 1974, 1975
 Diploma in Industrial Health 1946, 1948
 Diplomas in public health and specialist training in public health 1867, 1868, 1871, 1886, 1888, 1889, 1897, 1911, 1923, 1926, 1933, 1944, 1945, 1955, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1988, 1991
 Directors of Public Health, Association of 1989
 Disability and disabled persons (see also National Insurance, Poor law, and Social security) 1943, 1944, 1947, 1954, 1957, 1958, 1965, 1970, 1971, 1972 (Scotland), 1972, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 1999
 Disability, measurement and prevalence of 1971, 1978, 1980, 1983, 1988
 Disability Rights Commission 1999
 Disablement benefits 1911
 Disablement Services Authority 1987
 "Diseases of the Lungs from Mechanical Causes and Inquiries into the Condition of the Artizans Exposed to the Inhalation of Dust" 1843
 "The Disease of Occupations" 1955
 Dispensaries 1697, 1769, 1770, 1774, 1776 (Scotland), 1777, 1870, 1905
 District advisory committees 1970
 District councils 1971, 1972
 District general hospitals 1969, 1998, 1999
 District health authorities 1979, 1980, 1982, 1990, 1995, 1996
 District management teams 1972
 District Medical Officers, Association of 1983
 District (home or community) nurses 1859, 1874, 1920, 1925, 1946, 1954, 1955, 1959, 1968, 1986, 1999
 Divorce 1857, 1913, 1923, 1937, 1938, 1949, 1965, 1969, 1970, 1973, 1984, 1985 (Scotland), 1986, 1996
 DNA 1953, 1960, 1967
 "The Doctor, his Patient and the Illness" 1957
 "The Doctor's Dilemma" 1906
 Doll, Sir Richard 1950
 Domagk, G. 1935
 Domestic servants 1919, 1923
 Dominions 1931
 Donaldson, L. 1998
 Donne, Sir John 1983, 1986
 Donovan, Lord 1968

GENERAL INDEX 13

Doomsday survey 1086, 1873 - See census
 Douglas, C. 1935
 Douglas, J.W.B. 1964
 Dowie, Robin 1987, 1991
 Drake, Sir Francis 1580

Drugs (see also Food and Drugs) 1788, 1920, 1951, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1971, 1972, 1986, 1993, 1994, 1994 (Scotland), 1998
Drysedale, C. 1878
Dubos, R. 1960
Duckworth, D. 1983
Dudfield, R. 1906
Dudley, Earl 1944
Duncan, A. (1) 1790
Duncan, A. (2) 1807
Duncan, Sir Andrew 1926
Duncan, D.G. 1979
Duncan, W.H. 1847
Dundee 1797, 1881
Dundee University 1967
Dunlop, Sir Derrick 1963
Durham 1657, 1832
Durham University 1832, 1856, 1999
Dysentery 1594, 1919

East Anglia University 1963
East London College 1907
Eberth, C.J. 1880
Ecclesiastical Commission 1836
Economic and Social Research Council 1965, 1982
Eden, F.M. 1797
Edinburgh 1164, 1505, 1562, 1583, 1617, 1729, 1737, 1749, 1776, 1778, 1783, 1805, 1817, 1823, 1829, 1832, 1862, 1879, 1887, 1959
Edinburgh, Duke of 1991
Edinburgh Medical Society 1805
Edinburgh Royal Infirmary 1729
Edinburgh University 1562, 1582, 1726, 1807, 1862, 1898, 1917, 1963
Education (see also Schools) 1148, 1515, 1696 (Scotland), 1780, 1802, 1811, 1833, 1838, 1844, 1846, 1861, 1868, 1870, 1872 (Scotland), 1876, 1880, 1888, 1889, 1890 (Scotland), 1891, 1893, 1895, 1899, 1901 (Scotland), 1902, 1903, 1906, 1906 (Scotland), 1907, 1908 (Scotland), 1913 (Scotland), 1914, 1918, 1918 (Scotland), 1921, 1927, 1936, 1936 (Scotland), 1938, 1939 (Scotland), 1943, 1944, 1946 (Scotland), 1947, 1948, 1951, 1953, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1962 (Scotland), 1963 (London), 1963, 1964, 1967, 1969 (Scotland), 1970, 1972, 1974 (Scotland), 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1980 (Scotland), 1981, 1981 (Scotland), 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1988 (Scotland), 1989 (Scotland), 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1996 (Scotland) 1997, 1998, 1998 (Scotland), 1999
"The Education of the Adolescent" 1927
Education and Science, Department of 1972, 1978
Edwards, B. 1993
Edwards, F.C. 1987, 1990
"Effectiveness and Efficiency" 1972

GENERAL INDEX 14

"Effects of the Principal Arts, Trades and Professions, and of Civil States and Habits of Living on Health and Longevity" 1831
Ehrlich, P. 1892, 1909
Einstein, A. 1905
Electoral reform (see also Franchise) 1998
Electricity industry 1948, 1989

Electrocardiogram 1887
 Electron 1897
 Electron microscope 1931
 Elementary schools - See Education
 "Elements of Medical Jurisprudence" 1788
 "Elements of Medical Statistics" 1829
 Elephantiasis 1879
 Elliott-Burns, E.U.E. 1969
 Ellis, H. Havelock 1897
 Elliston, Sir George 1908
 Elliston, G.L.C. 1908
 Ely Hospital, Cardiff 1968, 1969
 Elyot, Sir Thomas 1536
 Embryo research 1984, 1987, 1990
 Emergency control orders 1990
 Emergency Hospital Service 1939
 Emergency Medical Service (EMS) 1939
 Employment (see also Trade Unions and Unemployment) 1982, 1989, 1996, 1998, 1999
 Employment, Department of 1973
 Employment Medical Advisory Service 1972, 1974
 Employment Services Agency 1973
 Encephalitis 1918
 Enclosure (or Inclosure) 1801, 1821, 1836, 1845
 Enders, J.F. 1949, 1958
 Endowed Schools Commission 1874
 Enduring powers of attorney 1985
 Engels, F. 1848
 "English Sanitary Institutions" 1890
 Enrolled nurses - See Assistant Nurses
 Enthoven, A. 1985
 Environment Agency 1995
 Environment, Department of 1970, 1972, 1974
 Environmental health (see also Environmental pollution) 1965, 1972, 1978, 1979
 Environmental Health, Chartered Institute of 1994
 Environmental Health Officers, Association, later Institute of 1974, 1985, 1994
 Environmental Health Officers Education Board 1974
 Environmental pollution (see also Atmospheric pollution) 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1983, 1984, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1995, 1999
 Epidemic diseases - See Infectious Diseases
 "Epidemiological Methods in the Study of Mental Disorders" 1960
 Epidemiological Society (London) 1850, 1907
 "Epidemiology in a Country Practice" 1939
 "Epidemiology in Health Care Planning" 1979
 Epilepsy (see also Handicapped children) 1898, 1899, 1906, 1912, 1914, 1941, 1956, 1969
 Equal Opportunities Commission 1975
 Equal pay 1970

GENERAL INDEX 15

"Essay on Fevers" 1750
 "Essay on the Diseases Most Fatal to Infants" 1769
 "Essay on the Education and Duties of General Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery" 1823
 "Essay on the Principle of Population" 1798
 "Essay on the Most Effectual Means of Preserving the Health of Seamen in the Royal Navy" 1757

"Essay Towards the Improvement of Physic" 1714
 "Essays in State Medicine" 1856
 Essex University 1964
 Ether 1842, 1846
 European Community 1972, 1973, 1986
 Eve, Sir M. Trustram 1945
 Evelina Hospital 1878
 Evidence-based medicine 1996
 "Exercitatio de Motu Cordis" 1628
 Exeter University 1955
 "Experiments in Plant Hybridization" 1865

Fabian Society 1884
 Factories, mills and workshops (see also occupational medicine) 1819, 1825, 1831, 1832,
 1833, 1844, 1847, 1850, 1864, 1867, 1871, 1874, 1878, 1883, 1891, 1893, 1895,
 1896, 1898, 1901, 1907, 1916, 1920, 1924, 1937, 1940, 1948, 1949, 1956, 1959,
 1961, 1966, 1972, 1974, 1985, 1989
 Falklands war 1982
 Family allowances 1945, 1965
 Family expenditure 1957
 Family Health Services Authorities 1990, 1996
 Family Income Supplements 1970
 Family law 1985, 1986, 1987
 Family planning - See Contraception
 Family Planning Association 1939
 "Family Practice" 1984
 Family Practitioner Committees (see also Family Health Services Authorities) 1972, 1979, 1984, 1985,
 1988, 1990
 Famine 1315, 1586, 1594, 1845
 Farleigh Hospital 1971
 Farr, S. 1788
 Farr, W. 1839, 1843, 1851, 1879, 1885
 Fawcett, M. 1897
 Fee, E. 1991
 Female circumcision 1985
 Fenwick, B. 1887
 Fergusson, Sir William 1870
 Ferriar, J. 1796
 Fertilisation - See Human fertilisation and embryo research
 Fever hospitals - See Isolation hospitals
 Fewster, J. 1765
 Fibre 1980
 "Field of Work of the Family Doctor" 1963
 "Fifty Years of Medicine in the Workplace" 1985
 Finlay report 1926

GENERAL INDEX 16

Fire brigades and engines 1625, 1865
 Fire precautions in residential buildings 1971
 First Lords of the Treasury Appendix 3
 "Fitness for Work" 1987

Fitzroy, A. 1904
Fleas 1897
Fleming, Sir Alexander, 1928
Fleming, Lord 1944
Floods 1315
Florey, Lord 1939
Flowerday, Philippa 1878
Flowers, Lord 1980
Fluoridation 1930, 1965, 1969, 1976, 1983, 1985
Fog - See Air Pollution
Food, Ministry of 1939, 1955
 Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) 1945
 Food and drugs (see also Milk) 1266, 1325, 1349, 1788, 1848, 1851, 1855, 1860, 1863, 1872,
 1875, 1879, 1904, 1907, 1928, 1938, 1954, 1955, 1956 (Scotland), 1974, 1981, 1982, 1984,
 1999
"Food, Health and Income" 1936
Food Hygiene, Committee on 1988
Food poisoning 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990
Food rationing 1918, 1940, 1954
Food safety 1989, 1990, 1998, 1999
Food Standards Agency 1998, 1999
Foot and mouth disease (see also Animal Diseases) 1897
Forensic medicine - See Medical Jurisprudence
Forster, W.E. 1870
Forsyth, G., 1968
Foundation schools 1998
Foundling Hospital 1739
Fractures, committee on services for 1935
Franchise (see also Parliamentary reform) 1832, 1867, 1869, 1872, 1884, 1888, 1905, 1918, 1928,
 1948, 1949, 1969, 1983, 1985, 1998
Frank, J.P. 1779
Franks, Sir Oliver 1957
Frazer, W.M. 1950
Freind, J. 1725
Freud, S. 1900, 1904
Friendly Societies 1793, 1855, 1875, 1905, 1911
"From Cradle to Grave. Fifty Years of the National Health Service" 1998
"From Medical Police to Social Medicine" 1974
Frosch, P. 1897
Fry, J. 1973
Fulton, Lord 1968
"The Functions of an Occupational Health Service in an Industrial Organisation" 1956
"The Functions of the Medical Officer of Health" 1955
Fund holding general practitioners - See General practice fund-holding
Funding Agency for Schools 1994
Furs, scouring of 1283
Further education 1988, 1992
Further Education Funding Council 1988, 1999

GENERAL INDEX 17

"Future Provision of Medical and Allied Services" 1920

Fyfe, M.G. 1957

Gairdner, W.T. 1863

Galbraith, N.S. 1977

Galen, 1541

Galton, Sir Douglas 1893

Gambling 1541

Garden City Association 1903

Garden cities and suburbs (see also Industrial companies' housing estates) 1875, 1903, 1906, 1918, 1919

Garrett, Elizabeth 1862, 1865

Garrett, Millicent 1897

Garrod, AE 1908

Garter, Order of 1348

Gas industry 1949, 1992, 1995

Gaskell, P. 1833

"Gateway or Dividing Line?" 1968

Geiger, HW 1908

"Genera Morborum in Auditorum Usus" 1763

General Board of Health 1848, 1851, 1854, 1855, 1858

General Certificate of Education (GCE) 1963, 1978

General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) 1978, 1986

General Dental Council 1956, 1983

General Household Survey 1971

General Medical Council 1858, 1867, 1871, 1876, 1878, 1889, 1897, 1911, 1921, 1923, 1933, 1944, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1956, 1967, 1969, 1975, 1978, 1983, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1999

General Nursing Council 1919, 1949, 1961, 1964, 1967, 1969, 1972, 1977, 1999

General Nursing Council for Scotland 1951, 1967

General Optical Council 1958

General practice (see also Group practice and Royal College of) 1809, 1823, 1905, 1920, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1957, 1960, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999

General Practice Finance Corporation 1965, 1987, 1988

General practice fund-holding 1989, 1990, 1991, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1999

"General Practice Revisited: A Second Study of Patients and their Doctors" 1981

"General Practice under the National Health Service 1948 - 1997" 1998

General Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, Metropolitan Society of 1830

"General Practitioners' Records" 1953

General Practitioners, Royal College of 1952, 1962, 1965, 1972, 1977

General Register Office 1836, 1839, 1879, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1953, 1954, 1957, 1966, 1970

General Social Care Council 1998

General Social Services Council 1999

General Teaching Council 1998

Genes and genetics 1865, 1900, 1902, 1908, 1927, 1953, 1960, 1967

"The Genesis of the Faculty of Community Medicine" 1997

Genetically modified (GM) food 1999

Gengou, O. 1900

George, Lloyd 1894

Geriatric Medicine 1943, 1947, 1962

Gibb, G.D. 1981

GENERAL INDEX 18

Gibraltar sickness 1805
Gilbert, T. 1782
Gillie, A. 1963
Gilloran, J.L. 1973
Gin (see also alcohol) 1751
Girton College, Cambridge 1869
Glaister, J. 1898, 1902
Glanville, H. 1973
Glasgow 1456, 1599, 1749, 1794, 1800, 1814, 1819, 1823, 1863
Glasgow Medical Journal 1828
Glasgow Royal Infirmary 1794, 1956
Glasgow University 1450, 1714, 1839, 1898, 1923
Glaucoma 1941
Gloucester, Statute of 1278
Gloucestershire 1986
Godber, Sir George 1960, 1967, 1969, 1972, 1973, 1974
Goldberger, J. 1914
"Good General Practice" 1954
Goodenough, Sir William 1944
Goodman, N.M. 1952, 1959
Goodpasture, W. 1931
Gorgas, W.C. 1909
Goulian, M. 1967
Govell, Lord 1913
Gowers, Sir Ernest 1949, 1953, 1963
Grammar schools (see also Education and Schools) 1385, 1840
Grand Remonstrance 1641
Grant maintained schools 1988, 1998
Graunt, J. 1662
Gray, Sir Alexander 1926
Gray, H. 1858
Great Exhibition, Hyde Park 1851
"Great Stink" of London 1858
"Great Smog" of London 1952
Great War 1914
Greater London Authority 1998, 1999
Greater London Council (GLC) 1963, 1965, 1978, 1985, 1986, 1998
Green, Sir Stephen Lycett 1963
Greenfield, P.R. 1983
Greenhow, E.H. 1856
Greenwich mean-time 1880
Greenwood, A. 1930
Greenwood, M. 1929
Greg, S. 1784
Gregg, N.McA 1941
Gregorian calendar 1752
"The Grey Book" (Management Arrangements) 1972
Griffin, R. 1856
Griffiths, Sir Roy 1983, 1988
Group Practice 1920, 1942 1943, 1944, 1954, 1963, 1967, 1971, 1981, 1996
Guardians of the Peace - See Justices of the Peace

GENERAL INDEX 19

- Guerin, C. 1921
"Guide to Social Services" 1882
Guillebaud, C.W. 1956
Gulf war 1991
Gullan, A 1914
Guy, W. 1838, 1844, 1878
Guy's Hospital 1721, 1916, 1922, 1925, 1943
Guy's Hospital Physical Society 1771
- Habeas Corpus 1679
Hackney 1905
Hadfield, S.J. 1953
Hadow, Sir Henry 1927, 1934
Haemorrhagic fever 1976
Haldane, Lord 1913, 1918, 1926
"Half Our Future" 1963
Hall, Sir Noel 1957, 1970
Halsbury, Earl 1971, 1974, 1975
Hamblen, D.L. 1983
Hammersmith Hospital 1921, 1935
Hampstead Garden Suburb 1906
Hanbury, Sir John 1976
Hancock, E. 1947
"Handbook for Mental Nurses" 1885
Handicapped children (see also under each disability) 1889, 1890 (Scotland), 1893, 1899, 1906
(Scotland), 1944, 1945, 1946 (Scotland), 1959, 1970, 1974 (Scotland), 1978, 1980
(Scotland), 1981, 1981 (Scotland), 1987, 1993, 1999
Handkerchiefs 1391
Hansen, G.H.A. 1871
Harassment 1997
Harcourt, Sir William 1894
Harding, W.G. 1981
Hardwicke, Lord 1753
Hare, W. 1829
Harefield Hospital, Middlesex 1979
Harlow, Essex 1947, 1963
Harris, A. 1968, 1971
Harris, F.D. 1898
Hart, J Tudor 1971, 1988
Harvests 1557
Harvey, S. 1988
Harvey, W. 1628
Hastings, Sir Charles 1832
Hawkins, F.B. 1829
Health, Department of 1988, 1989, 1991, 1992, 1995, 1998, 1999
Health, ministers of - See appendix 3
Health, Ministry of (see also DHSS) 1871, 1919, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1937, 1941, 1944,
1948, 1950, 1951, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 1966, 1968
Health, secretaries of state of - See appendix 3
Health and safety at work (see also Factories) 1972, 1974

GENERAL INDEX 20

Health and Safety Commission 1974
Health and Safety Executive 1974, 1979
Health and Social Security, Department of (DHSS) 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1986, 1987, 1988
"Health and Welfare: The Development of Community Care" 1963, 1966
"Health and Welfare Services in Britain in 1975" 1966
"The Health of Adult Britain 1841-1994" 1997
"Health for All by the Year 2000" 1978, 1981, 1985
Health of Munitions Workers Committee 1915, 1918
Health of the Nation 1991, 1992, 1998, 1999 (Scotland), 1999
Health of the Towns 1840, 1844, 1845
Health of the Towns Association 1844
Health action zones 1997, 1999
Health Advisory Service 1976, 1980, 1982, 1997
Health care of hospital staff 1968, 1982
Health Care Planning Teams 1972
Health centres 1920, 1943, 1944, 1946, 1947 (Scotland), 1948, 1949
Health councils (Scotland) 1972
Health education 1486, 1491, 1530, 1536, 1852, 1904, 1919, 1925, 1927, 1936, 1943, 1964, 1968, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1986, 1987
Health Education Authority 1987, 1999
Health Education Council 1968, 1987
Health Service Commissioner 1970, 1973, 1993, 1996
Health Services Board 1976, 1977, 1980
Health services, development of 1516 (More), 1597 (poor law), 1697 (Defoe), 1793 (Friendly Societies), 1854 (poor law), 1911 (NHI), 1920 (Dawson), 1930 (BMA), 1936 (Cathcart), 1937 (PEP), 1938 (BMA), 1946 (NHS)
Health Services Information 1980
"Health Services Management" 1886
Health Services Management, Institute of 1902, 1942
Health services research 1870, 1950 (Scotland), 1958, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1965 (Scotland), 1967, 1967 (Scotland), 1971, 1974, 1978, 1979, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1993
"The Health Services since the War" 1988,
Health Strategy Working Group 1991
Health visitors 1862, 1891, 1892, 1904, 1908, 1918, 1920 (Scotland), 1924, 1946, 1954, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1963, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1979, 1980 (Scotland), 1982, 1992, 1997
"Healthy Hospitals" 1893
Hearing Aid Council 1968, 1989
Heart disease 1991, 1992, 1999
Hearth tax 1663
Heasman, M.A. 1965, 1966
Helicobacter pylori 1977
Hench, P.S. 1949
Henderson, D.A. 1967
Henderson, Sir Hubert 1949
Henderson, P. 1975
Hendry, N.G.C. 1973
Hepatitis 1968, 1971, 1985, 1993
H.M. Inspectorate of Pollution (HMIP) 1987
Herbert, R. 1955
Herbert, S. 1858
Herbicides 1952

GENERAL INDEX 21

Hereford, Bishop of 1148
Heresy 1401
Heriot-Watt University 1966
Hetherington, Sir Hector 1943
Heywoth, Lord 1965
Higher education 1963, 1985, 1990, 1992, 1997
Higher Education, Committee on 1963
Higher Education Funding Council 1992
"Higher Education for Public Health" 1976
Highlands and Islands, Scotland 1884, 1912, 1913, 1919, 1967
Highways, roads and road safety (see also Turnpike roads) 1285, 1530, 1555, 1562, 1691, 1706, 1751, 1767, 1773, 1819, 1835, 1844, 1861, 1865, 1896, 1903, 1905, 1919, 1930, 1933, 1934, 1967, 1968, 1976, 1980, 1981, 1984, 1988
Hill, Sir Austin Bradford 1937
Hill, O. 1830, 1865
Hinchcliffe, Sir Henry 1959
Hine, D. 1995, 1999
Hip replacement 1962, 1972
Hiroshima 1945
"A History of Education in Public Health" 1991
"A History of English Public Health. 1834 - 1939" 1950
"History of Epidemics in Britain" 1891
"The History of Physick from the Time of Galen to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century" 1725
"A History of the Royal College of Physicians of London" 1964
H.I.V - See AIDS
Hobson, W. 1961
Hodgkin, T. 1835
Hodgkinson, R. 1967
Holidays 1871, 1938
Holland, C. 1843
Holland, Sir Milner 1965
Holland, W.W. 1985, 1991, 1998
Holmes, T. 1863
Homa, P. 1999
"The Home and the School" 1964
Home helps 1918, 1946, 1963, 1968
Home nurse - See District Nurse
Homeless people 1864, 1977
"Homes for Today and Tomorrow" 1961
Homosexual offences 1957
Hong Kong 1879
Hopkins, F. Gowland 1906
Horder, J. 1998
Horder, Lord 1942, 1943, 1949
Horses, flaying of 1283
Hospices and palliative care 1905, 1967, 1973
"The Hospital" 1883, 1886
Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (Brompton Hospital) 1859
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street 1848, 1852
Hospital Activity Analysis (HAA) 1965, 1985
Hospital administration 1954, 1956, 1957, 1966 (Scotland), 1967, 1983, 1984, 1989, 1990

Hospital Administrative Staff College" 1951

GENERAL INDEX 22

Hospital Administrators, Institute of 1942. 1967
Hospital Advisory Service (see also Health Advisory Service) 1969, 1976
Hospital Episode Statistics 1987
Hospital Inpatient Enquiry (HIPE) (see also Hospital Activity Analysis and Scottish Consultants Review of In-Patients Statistics) 1949, 1951, 1953, 1957
Hospital Management Committees 1946
Hospital Officers Association 1902, 1942
Hospital Saturday Fund 1874
Hospital statistics (see also HIPE, HAA, and SCRIPS) 1796, 1857, 1859, 1863, 1980
Hospital Sunday Collection 1873
Hospital Trusts 1989, 1990
Hospitals (see also Asylums, Psychiatric hospitals and Voluntary hospitals) 1414, 1516, 1597, 1752, 1773, 1788, 1845, 1854, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1866, 1867, 1870, 1875, 1883, 1892, 1893, 1901, 1904, 1921, 1926, 1930, 1933, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1954, 1955, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1976, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1998, 1998 (Scotland), 1999
Hospitals Association 1883
"Hospitals and Charities Year Book" 1888
House of Commons Expenditure Committee 1977
House officers 1950, 1961, 1971, 1991
Houses of correction - See Workhouses
Housing and Local Government, Ministry of 1951, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1970
Housing standards, tenancies and rent 1866, 1868, 1875, 1879, 1882, 1885, 1890, 1894, 1900, 1903, 1909, 1915, 1917 (Scotland), 1919, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1936, 1938, 1944, 1949, 1950 (Scotland), 1951, 1952, 1954, 1957, 1958, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966 (Scotland), 1967, 1969, 1971 (Scotland), 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1986 (Scotland), 1987, 1987 (Scotland), 1988, 1988 (Scotland), 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1996
Howard, E. 1903, 1919
Howard, J. 1777
Howe, G. 1969
Hull 1591
Hull University 1954
Human Fertilization and Embryo Authority 1990
Human fertilisation and embryo research 1984, 1987, 1990
"Human Relations and Hospital Care" 1964
Human rights 1998
Humberside metropolitan council 1996
Hume, D. 1739
Hume, J.B. 1965
Hundreds 1274
Hunt, A. 1978
Hunt, Lord 1952
Hunter, D. 1943, 1955
Hunter, H.J. 1866
Hunter, J. 1771, 1786
Hunter, J.K. 1969
Hunter, Lord 1972
Hunter, W. 1768
Hustin, A. 1914

Huxham, J. 1750

GENERAL INDEX 23

"Hydrotaphia Urn Burial" 1658

"The Hygiene, Diseases and Mortality of Occupations" 1892

Ibsen, H. 1893

Idiots - See Mental handicap and Lunacy

Illegitimacy 1576, 1733, 1773, 1844, 1872, 1926, 1969, 1976, 1986 (Scotland), 1987

Illich, I. 1975

Immigration 1954, 1962, 1968, 1971, 1981, 1988, 1996, 1998, 1999

Immunisation (see also specific diseases) 1946, 1976

Immunology 1953

Imperial Cancer Research Fund 1995

Imperial College of Science and Technology 1907, appendix 2

Import controls 1463

"Improving the Common Weal. Aspects of Scottish Health Services 1900 - 1984" 1987

Inclosure - See Enclosure

Independent Living (Extension) Fund 1993

Industrial action in the NHS 1972, 1973

Industrial companies' housing estates 1776, 1784, 1802, 1847, 1853, 1879, 1888, 1902

Industrial diseases and injuries 1880, 1897, 1906, 1925, 1946, 1948, 1955, 1961, 1965, 1981, 1983

Industrial Fatigue Research Board 1915, 1918

Industrial Health Research Board 1918

Industrial Medical Officers, Association of 1956

Industrial medicine - See Occupational Medicine

Industrial relations - See Trade unions

Industrial Welfare Society 1928

Inebriates - See Alcohol

Inequalities in health (see also Poverty) 1980, 1995, 1998, 1999

Infant life protection - See Child protection

Infant mortality 1943

Infant Welfare Centres - See Maternity and Child Welfare

Infectious diseases (see also public health, nuisances, notification and specific diseases) 1788, 1846, 1849, 1855, 1856 (Scotland), 1866, 1867 (Scotland), 1870, 1871, 1875, 1883, 1889, 1890, 1899, 1919, 1936, 1939, 1967 (Scotland), 1974, 1977, 1984, 1989

Influenza 1557, 1750, 1782, 1831, 1836, 1843, 1848, 1855, 1870, 1889, 1918, 1933, 1937, 1957, 1958, 1969

Information, freedom of 1999

Ingall, D.H. 1959

Ingleby, Viscount 1960, 1963

Inner London Education Authority 1963

Inner urban areas 1978

Inoculation - See Vaccination

Inpatients 1953, 1961, 1976

"Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of Variolae Vaccinae" 1796

"Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of the Nations" 1776

Insane persons - See Lunatics and Mental Health

Insecticides (see also pesticides) 1939

Inspector of nuisances 1848, 1855 (see sanitary inspector)

Institute of Hygiene 1903, 1937

Instrument of Government 1653

Insulin 1922, 1956

GENERAL INDEX 24

Insurance Commissioners 1919
"The Integrative Action of the Nervous System" 1906
Intelligence tests 1905
Intensive care units 1999
Interferon 1957
Internal market 1985, 1990, 1997
International Board of Health 1914
International Classification of Causes of Diseases and Deaths - See Classification of
International Council of Nurses 1900
International Epidemiological Association 1959, 1979
"International Health Organizations" 1952
International Hospital Federation 1947
"International Journal of Epidemiology" 1972
International Labour Organisation 1919
International Poverty and Health Network 1997
International Sanitary Bureau 1902
International Sanitary Conference 1851
International Sanitary (Health) Conventions (Regulations) 1892, 1938, 1951, 1969
International Statistical Institute (Congress) 1893
International Union (Confederation) of Midwives 1922
"The Interpretation of Dreams" 1900
"Introduction to Principles of Morals and Legislation" 1780
"An Introduction to Social Medicine" 1966
"The Inverse Care Law" 1971
Ireland 1784, 1845, 1914, 1920, 1922, 1938,
Irish Sisters of Charity 1905
Isaacs, A. 1957
Isolation hospitals, 1893, 1901
Isoniazid 1946, 1952

James I 1604
Jameson, Sir Wilson 1920, 1929, 1940, 1950, 1956
Japan 1945
Jay, P. 1979
Jefferys, M. 1965, 1968, 1970, 1983
Jenkins, Lord 1998
Jenner, E. 1796
Jessop, W.J.E. 1956
Jex-Blake, S. 1865
Johns Hopkins University 1916
Johnson, J.K. 1979
Joint Board of Clinical Nursing Studies 1970
Joint consultative committees 1973
Jones, A. 1861
Jones, K. 1966
"Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health" 1947
"Journal of Mental Science" 1842
"Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine" 1944
"Journal of Public Health Medicine" 1990

"Journal of State Medicine" 1892

GENERAL INDEX 25

"Journals of Health" 1491

Jowell, T. 1997

Judge, K. 1988

Judicature and criminal law 1066, 1362, 1815 (Scotland), 1873, 1948, 1967, 1971, 1972, 1975 (Scotland), 1980, 1991, 1993, 1993 (Scotland), 1994, 1995 (Scotland), 1997 (Scotland), 1998, 1999

Jungner, G. 1968

Junior doctors - See Medical manpower

Juries 1300, 1696, 1825, 1922, 1949, 1965, 1972

Justices of the Peace (Guardians of the Peace, Magistrates) 1285, 1344, 1346, 1349, 1360, 1388, 1389, 1487, 1530, 1531, 1535, 1562, 1597, 1617, 1661, 1662, 1691, 1726, 1744, 1788, 1790, 1801, 1802, 1807, 1819, 1825, 1828, 1831, 1834, 1835, 1842, 1888, 1913, 1952, 1979, 1980, 1997

Juvenile delinquency - See Child Protection

Kay, Sir Andrew 1973

Kay, J.P. (later Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth) 1832, 1838

Keele University 1962, 1999

Kelly, C. 1878

Kennet, Lord 1926

Kent University 1965

Kidney transplant 1954, 1956

Kilbrandon, Lord 1964, 1966, 1973

Kindersley, Lord 1962

King Edward's Fund for London (later King's Fund) 1897, 1949, 1953, 1967, 1972, 1987, 1988, 1992, 1997, 1998

King, G. 1696

King's College, Aberdeen 1494, 1858

King's College, London 1829, 1838, 1865, 1870, 1878, 1898, appendix 2

King's College Hospital 1839, 1862, 1886

Kinloch, J.P. 1928

Kipling, M. 1979

Kirby, J. 1936

Kitasato, S. 1890

Kitty Hawk 1903

Klebs, T.A.E. 1883

Knight, R. 1978

Knights of counties 1254

Knox, E.G. 1979, 1985

Koch, R. 1876, 1882, 1884

Korean war 1950

Kornberger, A. 1967

Korner, E. 1980

Kosovo 1999

Kuwait 1991

Laboratory technicians 1951

Labour, Ministry of (see also Employment, Department of) 1923, 1934, 1946, 1968

Labour exchanges 1909
Labourers, Statute of 1349

GENERAL INDEX 26

Ladies National Association for Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act 1864
Ladies Sanitary Association 1857
Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford 1878
Lambert, H.P. 1991
Lancashire 1943
Lancaster University 1964
"The Lancet" 1823, 1851, 1865, 1869, 1870, 1877, 1932, 1942
Landsteiner, K. 1900, 1940
Lane, Justice E. 1974
Langland, W. 1362
Lansbury, G. 1921
Lassa fever 1975
Lawrence, Lord 1926
"Laws of Health" 1880
"The Last Refuge" 1962
Lawther, P.J. 1980
Layfield, Sir Frank 1976
Lead 1895, 1980, 1983
League of Nations 1919, 1921, 1923
Learning and Skills Council 1999
"Lectures on Diseases of Infancy and Childhood" 1848
Leeds 1770, 1831, 1866, 1994
Leeds Infirmary 1767
Leeds University 1904
Leeuwenhoek, A. van 1683
Legal aid 1903, 1926, 1930, 1945, 1949, 1966, 1974, 1986 (Scotland), 1988, 1999
Legal Services Commission 1999
Legal Settlement, Statute of 1547
Legge, Sir Thomas 1898
Legionnaires disease 1973, 1977, 1985, 1986
Legitimacy 1926, 1976, 1986 (Scotland), 1987
Leicester 1846
Leicester Anti-Vaccination League 1869
Leicester University 1957
Leonard Cheshire Trust 1950
Lepers and leprosy 1346, 1427 (Scotland), 1871, 1951
Leptospirosis 1968
Letchworth 1903
Lettsom, J.C. 1770, 1773
Levan, A. 1956
Lever, W.H. (Lord Leverhulme) 1888
Levodopa 1967
Lewis, J. 1986
"Life and Labour of the People in London" 1891
Linacre, T. 1518
Lind, J. 1753, 1757
Lindenmann, J. 1957
Linnaeus, C. von L. 1763
Linstead, Sir Hugh 1955

Lipworth, L. 1966
Lister, J. 1865

GENERAL INDEX 27

Lister, T.H. 1836
Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine 1891, 1905
Littlejohn, Sir Henry 1862, 1872
Liverpool 1770, 1791, 1846, 1847, 1885, 1950, 1967
Liverpool Medical Institution 1797
Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine 1898, 1905
Liverpool University 1903
"Living Options" 1985
Ljubljana charter 1996
Local education authorities 1902, 1909
Local executive councils 1946
Local government (see also Burghs, County Boroughs, County Councils, Municipalities and Rates)
1835, 1858, 1861, 1871, 1882, 1888, 1889 (Scotland), 1894, 1894 (Scotland), 1913, 1919,
1923, 1926, 1928 1929, 1929 (Scotland), 1934, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1947 (Scotland), 1958,
1960, 1966, 1966 (Scotland), 1967, 1968, 1969, 1969 (Scotland), 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973
(Scotland), 1973, 1974, 1975 (Scotland), 1976, 1977, 1980, 1981 (Scotland), 1981, 1982,
1982 (Scotland), 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993 (Wales), 1993 (Scotland),
1994 (Scotland), 1994 (Wales), 1996, 1996 (Scotland), 1996 (Wales), 1997, 1998, 1999
Local government, conduct of members 1986, 1988, 1989
Local Government Board 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1880, 1891, 1894 (Scotland), 1896, 1898
(Scotland), 1903, 1904, 1904 (Scotland), 1909, 1918, 1919, 1919 (Scotland), 1929
Local Government Commission 1958
Local government commissioners 1974
Local Government and Planning, Ministry of 1951
Local health authorities 1946, 1963, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1973, 1974
Local insurance committees 1911
Locally Organised Research Scheme (LORS) 1974
Lock Hospital, London 1745
Locomotives 1861, 1865, 1896
Lodging houses 1848, 1851, 1853, 1856 (Scotland), 1936, 1984
Loeffler, F. 1897
Logan, R.F.L. 1968
Logan, W.P.D. 1953, 1955, 1957
London boroughs 1899, 1939, 1978
London, City of 1215, 1281, 1283, 1297, 1309, 1346, 1357, 1371, 1387, 1511, 1589, 1602, 1666,
1667, 1848, 1894, 1963
London County Council (see also Greater London Council) 1889, 1894, 1899, 1905, 1908, 1921,
1931, 1933, 1939, 1960, 1963
London Fever Hospital 1802
London Health Planning Group (Consortium) 1977, 1981
London, health services in 1977, 1981, 1987, 1992, 1993, 1997, 1998
London Homeopathic Hospital 1849
London Hospital (later Royal) 1740, 1796
London hospitals 1870, 1892, 1968, 1986, 1992, 1993, 1997, 1998
London medical schools 1870, 1898, 1913, 1968, 1972, 1980, 1992, 1993, appendix 2
London metropolis (see also London County Council) 1848, 1855, 1864, 1889, 1894, 1899
London National Society for Women's Suffrage 1867
London Obstetrical Society 1852, 1869, 1872
London Omnibus Co. 1858

"The London Pharmacopoeia" 1618
London School Board 1889
London School Mission 1844

GENERAL INDEX 28

London School of Economics and Political Science 1895, 1898, 1901, 1903, 1942
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine 1921, 1929, 1948, 1951, 1968, 1973
London School of Medicine for Women 1865, 1874, 1877
London School of Tropical Medicine 1899, 1905, 1929
London Smallpox Hospital 1745
London traffic 1905
London University 1836, 1850, 1862, 1873, 1878, 1882, 1886, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1907, 1913, 1925,
1926, 1927, 1944, 1945, 1947, 1972, 1977, 1980
London Voluntary Hospitals Committee 1931
Long, C.W. 1842
Long-Term Medical Conditions Alliance 1989
Longterm care 1996, 1997, 1999
Lottery 1993
Loudon, I. 1986, 1998
Loughborough University 1966
Low Pay Commission (see also Wages) 1998
Lowe, R. 1966
Lowermoor Water Treatment Works 1988
Lubeck 1930
Lunacy, lunatics (see also Asylums and Mental health) 1774, 1807, 1808, 1815, 1827, 1828, 1832,
1844, 1845, 1853, 1857 (Scotland), 1860, 1862, 1862 (Scotland), 1877, 1889, 1890, 1891,
1913, 1913 (Scotland), 1926, 1946 (Scotland)
Lunacy, Metropolitan Commission in 1828, 1842, 1844
Lung cancer 1950

McAdam, J. 1819
MacAlister, Sir Donald 1920
McCull, Lord 1986
McCorquodale, Lord 1965
McDonald, E. 1980
McEwen, W. 1885
M'Gonigle G.C.M. 1936
Mackay, D. 1951
Mackenzie, Sir Leslie 1904
McKeown, T. 1956, 1966, 1968, 1976
McKinley, P.L. 1935
McLachlan, G. 1987
Maclean, Sir Donald 1918
McLelland, D.B.L. 1986
McLintock, J.B. 1894
McMillan, E.L. 1973
Macmillan, Lord 1926
McNair, Lord 1956
MacNalty, Sir Arthur 1935, 1940
Madhouses - See Asylums
Magistrates - See Justices of the Peace
Magna Carta 1215
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) 1980

Mair, A. 1972

Malaria 1897, 1909, 1919, 1999

Malawi 1928

GENERAL INDEX 29

- Mallaby, Sir George 1967
Malnutrition (see also Famine) 1557, 1788
Malthus, T.R. 1798
Mammography 1987
Management training (see also King's Fund) 1966, 1967, 1986
Manchester 1515, 1752, 1754, 1763, 1796, 1814, 1819, 1824, 1832, 1834, 1838, 1851, 1852, 1862, 1868, 1885, 1894
Manchester and Salford Ladies Society 1862
Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association 1852
Manchester Infirmary 1752
Manchester Lunatic Asylum 1763
Manchester Medical Society 1834
Manchester Statistical Society 1832
Manchester University 1851, 1919, 1955, 1969
Manpower Services Commission 1973, 1979, 1984
"Manual of Antenatal Pathology and Hygiene" 1902
"Manual of Practical Hygiene" 1864
"Manual of Public Health" 1890, 1898
"Manual for Medical Officers of Health" 1873
"Manufacturing Population of England. Its Moral, Social and Physical Condition" 1833
Manson, Sir Patrick 1879, 1898
Mantoux, C. 1908
Marchant, F.T. 1920
Marconi, G. 1895
Marischal College 1593, 1857, 1858
Marre, Sir Alan 1973
Marriage (see also Divorce) 1653, 1753, 1929, 1938, 1949, 1994, 1998
Married women 1870, 1877 (Scotland), 1882, 1893, 1970
Marshall, Sir Frank 1978
Mary Dendy Hospital 1977
Marx, K 1848
Mass Miniature Radiography (MMR) 1940, 1943, 1957
Massey, W.N. 1871
"Maternal and Child Care" 1951
Maternal mortality 1924, 1932, 1935 (Scotland), 1937, 1952, 1965
Maternity and child welfare (see also Child health) 1898, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1926, 1927 (Scotland), 1929, 1935 (Scotland), 1936, 1937 (Scotland), 1939, 1943, 1944, 1946, 1954, 1959, 1962, 1967, 1970, 1973 (Scotland), 1976, 1980 (Scotland), 1981, 1993, 1994, 1997, 1999
Maternity benefit 1911
Maternity homes 1926, 1927 (Scotland)
Maternity Services Committee 1959
Matthew, E. 1904
Maud, Sir John (see also Redcliffe-Maud) 1967
Maude, Sir John 1953
May, Sir George 1931
Mayston, E.L. 1969
Mead, Richard 1720, 1747, 1805
"The Means of Assurance against the Casualties of Sickness, Deceperitude and Morality" 1828
Measles 1940, 1958, 1966, 1968, 1974, 1988
Meat – See Food
Mechan, Henry 1923

- Medical administration 1959, 1960, 1966, 1967, 1972
Medical advisory arrangements 1967, 1971, 1972, 1973 (Scotland), 1974, 1979
"Medical and Physical Journal" 1809
Medical assistants 1961
Medical auxiliaries (see also Professions Supplementary to Medicine) 1951, 1960
"Medical Care and the General Practitioner 1750 – 1850" 1986
Medical directory 1779
Medical education (see also General Medical Council) 1867, 1913, 1918, 1923, 1944, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1968, 1982, 1983, 1994, 1999
Medical Education, Training and Staffing, Advisory Group on (AGMETS) 1994
"Medical Ethics" 1803
Medical jurisprudence and forensic medicine 1788, 1790, 1807, 1809, 1838, 1840, 1856, 1857, 1886
Medical laboratory technicians 1951, 1960
"Medical Nemesis: The Expropriation of Health" 1975
"The Medical Officer" 1908, 1958, 1966, 1973
Medical Officers of Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane, Association of 1841, 1971
Medical officer of health 1846, 1847, 1848, 1851, 1855, 1856, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1875, 1880, 1888, 1889 (Scotland), 1891 (Scotland), 1892 (Scotland) 1902, 1904, 1909, 1921, 1922, 1926, 1929, 1933, 1942, 1943, 1951, 1955, 1959, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1974
Medical Officers of Health, Society of 1856, 1888, 1891 (Scotland), 1906, 1919, 1927, 1943, 1955, 1956, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1973
Medical Officers of Schools Association 1884
Medical Planning Commission 1942
Medical Planning Committee 1943
Medical Planning Research 1942
"Medical Practice in Modern England" 1966
Medical practice, regulation of (see also General Medical Council) 1330, 1421, 1511, 1522, 1540, 1542, 1713, 1788, 1834, 1847, 1858, 1882, 1886, 1975, 1976, 1983, 1995, 1999
Medical relief for the poor (see also National health services, proposals for, 1845 (Scotland), 1848 (Scotland), 1854, 1856, 1860, 1861, 1864, 1866, 1867, 1870, 1904 (Scotland), 1911
Medical Research (Committee) Council 1913, 1920, 1943, 1948, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1979
Medical schools (new) 1999
Medical Services Review Committee 1962
Medical Society for the Care of the Elderly 1947
Medical Society of London 1773
Medical staff 1957, 1961, 1964 (Scotland), 1967 (Scotland), 1969, 1971, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1994, 1999
Medical Superintendents Society 1887, 1972
Medical Teachers Association 1867
Medical Women's Federation 1917
"Medicine and the State" 1932
Medicines Commission 1968
Medicines Control Agency 1991
Medico-Chirurgical Society of London 1805, 1870, 1907
Medico-Psychological Association (later Royal) 1841, 1885, 1971
Memorial Hospital, Darlington 1976
Mendel, G. 1865, 1900
Meningitis 1938, 1986, 1988, 1999
Mental After-Care Association 1879

GENERAL INDEX 31

- Mental handicap (idiocy, subnormality or deficiency) (see also Handicapped children) 1871, 1886, 1889, 1898, 1899, 1906 (Scotland), 1908, 1911, 1913, 1913 (Scotland), 1914, 1927, 1929, 1946 (Scotland), 1957, 1957 (Scotland), 1962, 1971, 1972, 1972 (Scotland), 1974 (Scotland), 1975, 1977, 1979, 1979 (Scotland), 1980, 1981, 1986
- Mental Health Act Commission 1983
- Mental health services and disorders (see also Lunacy and Mental Handicap) 1823, 1930, 1946 (Scotland), 1951, 1952, 1957, 1958 (Scotland), 1959, 1960 (Scotland), 1962, 1967, 1968, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1983 (Scotland), 1984 (Scotland), 1986, 1992, 1995, 1998, 1999 (Scotland)
- Mental Health Review Tribunals 1957
- Mental Hospitals - See Psychiatric and mental handicap hospital enquiries
- Mental Welfare Commission (Scotland) 1960, 1983
- Mentally abnormal offenders 1974
- Merrison, Sir Alec 1975, 1979
- "Methodus Curandi Febres" 1666
- Methyl isocyanate 1984
- Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health 1856
- Metropolitan Asylums Board 1867, 1889
- Metropolitan Commission of Sewers 1848
- Metropolitan counties and districts 1972, 1985, 1986
- Metropolitan Free Hospital 1878
- Metropolitan and National Nursing Association 1874
- "Metropolitan Workhouse Infirmaries and Sick Wards" 1866
- Metropolitan Workhouse Medical Officers, Association of 1866
- Microscope 1683
- Middlesex County Council 1963
- Middlesex Hospital 1745, 1768, 1856,
- Midwifery and midwives (see also Obstetrics) 1659, 1716, 1749, 1750, 1752, 1846, 1862, 1869, 1872, 1881, 1893, 1902, 1915 (Scotland), 1918, 1922, 1926, 1927, 1929, 1932, 1936, 1941, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1968, 1970, 1979, 1982, 1986, 1992, 1997, 1999
- Midwives, Royal College of 1881
- Milbank Memorial Fund 1976
- Military medicine 1617, 1752, 1757, 1854, 1858, 1864, 1898
- Milk and dairies (see also School milk) 1858, 1874, 1885, 1890, 1914, 1914 (Scotland), 1915, 1922, 1934, 1939, 1946, 1949, 1955, 1957, 1980 (Scotland), 1984, 1999
- Millar, W.M. 1970
- Milton Keynes, Bucks. 1967
- Mines and quarries (see also Coal mines) 1842, 1850, 1872, 1908, 1910, 1911, 1954
- Minimum wages (see also Wages) 1909, 1912, 1917, 1918, 1998
- Ministries – See under the name of
- Minot, G.R. 1926
- "Mirage of Health" 1960
- Mitchell, J.A.M. 1976
- Mobile homes – See Caravans
- Mobility allowances 1974
- Monastries 1530, 1536, 1539
- Monmouthshire 1966
- Montague, Lady Mary Wortley 1718
- Montrose Asylum 1782
- Moon landing 1969
- Moore, Sir Henry 1976

GENERAL INDEX 32

- “Moral and Physical Condition of the Working Classes Employed in Cotton Manufacture in Manchester” 1832
- Morant, Sir Robert 1919
- Morbidity statistics (see also Hospital statistics) 1828, 1949, 1951, 1954, 1955, 1957
- “Morbidity Statistics from General Practice” 1958
- More, Hannah 1789
- More, T. 1516
- Morgan, T.H. 1910
- Morison, Sir Alexander 1823
- Morris, J.N. 1948, 1957, 1968, 1969, 1980
- Morris, Lord 1965
- Morris, P. 1961
- Mortality, Bills and rates (see also Occupational medicine and Registrar General) 1532, 1632, 1662, 1750, 1828, 1836
- Mortmain, Statute of 1279, 1391
- Morton, W.T.G. 1846
- Mosquito 1879, 1897, 1900
- Motor cars (see also Highways and roads) 1885, 1895, 1903, 1988
- Motorcyclists 1980
- Moulton, T. 1530
- Mount Street School of Anatomy 1814, 1851
- Muller, H.J. 1927
- Muller, P.H. 1939
- Multiple Sclerosis Society 1953
- Mummery, N.H. 1935
- Mumps 1949, 1988
- Mundella, A.J. 1880
- Municipalities (see also County boroughs) 1661, 1835, 1882
- Munition workers 1915, 1918
- Murphy, M. 1997
- Murphy, S.F. 1892
- Murphy W.P. 1926
- Murray, Lord 1972
- Muscular Dystrophy Group 1959
- Museums 1845, 1850
- Music festivals 1971
-
- Naples 1944
- Napoleonic wars 1798, 1805
- Napsbury Hospital 1973
- "The Nation's Health. A Strategy for the 1990s" 1988
- National Advisory Council for the Employment of Disabled People 1972
- National Assistance Board 1948, 1966
- National Association of Health Authorities 1974
- National Association of Maternal and Child Welfare 1911
- National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis 1898
- National Association for the Promotion of Social Science 1857
- National Asylum Workers Union 1946
- National Authority for Safety and Health at Work 1972
- National Blood Authority 1993
- National Board for Prices and Incomes 1966, 1968

GENERAL INDEX 33

- National Bureau for the General Welfare of the Deaf 1911
National Care Commission 1999
National Code of Local Government Conduct 1974
National Council of Social Service 1969
National Council for Social Work Training 1959
National Council for Vocational Training 1986
National Crime Squad 1997
National Criminal Intelligence Service 1997
National curriculum 1987, 1988
National Development Group for the Mentally Handicapped 1980
National Disability Council 1995
National Expenditure Committee 1931
National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases 1976
National Health Corporation 1942
National Health Insurance 1911, 1918, 1920, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1936, 1942
National Health Service (NHS) 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 (Scotland), 1948, 1949, 1951, 1956, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1971 (Scotland), 1971 (Wales), 1972 (Scotland), 1972, 1972 (Wales), 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 (Scotland), 1979, 1980, 1980 (Scotland), 1981, 1982, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1997 (Scotland), 1998, 1998 (Scotland), 1998 (Wales), 1999
"The National Health Service. A Manager's Tale" 1993
National Health Service Board 1979
National Health Service charter 1997
National Health Service Management Board 1983, 1984, 1985, 1989
National Health Service Management Executive 1989, 1991, 1994
National Health Service Management Inquiry 1983
National Health Service Policy Board 1989
National Health Service staff 1963, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1999
National Health Service Staff Commission 1972, 1975
National Health Service Training Authority 1983, 1986, 1991
National Health Service Trusts 1990, 1991
National health services, proposals for 1516, 1697, 1714, 1788, 1854, 1856, 1869, 1870, 1920, 1926, 1930, 1936 (Scotland), 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944
National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, London 1858
National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, London 1859
National Industrial Relations Court 1971
National Institute of Clinical Excellence 1997, 1998, 1999
National Institute of Economic and Social Research 1966
National Institute of Social Work Training 1969, 1988
National Insurance 1911, 1946, 1959, 1965, 1970, 1971 See Social Security
National Insurance Industrial Injuries - See Industrial Diseases and Injuries
National Insurance, Ministry of 1944, 1966
National Marriage Guidance Council 1938
National Nursing Staff Committee 1967
National Orthopaedic Hospital, London 1836
National registration 1915, 1939, 1952
National Rivers Authority 1989, 1991
National Service 1939, 1947, 1948, 1960
National Smoke Abatement Society 1929
National Society for Clean Air 1929
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) 1884

GENERAL INDEX 34

- National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church 1811
- National Society for the Sick and Wounded in War 1870
- National Staff Committee 1963
- National Trust 1865, 1895
- National Union for Public Employees (NUPE) 1888, 1993
- National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies" 1897
- National Water Council 1973, 1983
- "The Natural History of Disease" 1943
- "Natural History of Human Teeth" 1771
- Neil, J.S. 1902
- Neosalvarsan 1909
- Nephritis 1941
- "New England Journal of Medicine" 1812
- New Earswick 1902
- "A New Herbal" 1551
- "A New Kind of Doctor" 1988
- New Lanark 1799
- "A New Look at Medicine and Politics" 1966
- "New Observations, Natural, Moral, Civil, Political and Medical on City, Town and Country Bills of Mortality" 1750
- New towns 1946, 1965, 1976, 1981, 1985, 1996
- New York 1914
- Newcastle, Duke of 1861
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne, University of 1852
- Newman, Sir George 1907, 1915, 1918, 1919, 1923, 1925, 1935
- Newnham College, Cambridge 1871, 1880
- Newsholme, Sir Arthur 1932
- Newsom, Sir John 1963
- Newton, I. 1687
- Nichol, D. 1989
- Nigeria 1975
- Nightingale, F. 1854, 1859, 1864, 1891, 1910
- Nightingale School of Nursing 1860
- Nodder, T.E. 1980
- Noise 1960, 1961, 1963, 1974, 1993, 1996
- Nolan, Lord 1995
- Norman conquest 1066
- Normansfield Hospital, Middlesex 1978
- North East London Polytechnic 1981
- Northern Ireland, 1969, 1970, 1981
- Norton, Lord 1871
- Norwich, 1643, 1878
- Norwood, Sir Cyril 1943, 1944
- "Notes on Hospitals" 1859
- "Notes on Medical Education in England" 1918
- "Notes on Nursing" 1859
- Notification of births 1907, 1915
- Notification of infectious and industrial diseases (see also under each disease) 1877, 1879, 1889, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1918, 1919, 1951, 1964, 1968, 1976, 1981, 1988
- Nottingham 1977

- Nuclear medicine 1950, 1968
Nuclear power - See Radioactivity
Nuffield Foundation 1943, 1980, 1986
Nuffield (Provincial Hospitals) Trust 1940, 1950, 1955, 1956, 1960, 1961, 1967, 1968, 1972, 1976, 1978, 1985, 1987, 1993
Nuisances (see also Public Health and Sanitation) 1225, 1358, 1571, 1690, 1846, 1848, 1849, 1855, 1856 (Scotland), 1860, 1862 (Scotland), 1866, 1867 (Scotland), 1871, 1872, 1936, 1974
Nurse practitioners 1986
Nurseries and nursery schools 1918, 1948, 1996, 1997
Nurses and nursing education 1848, 1859, 1860, 1874, 1885, 1887, 1900, 1904, 1914, 1919, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1932, 1934, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1949 (Scotland), 1950, 1951 (Scotland), 1952, 1953, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1997, 1998, 1999
Nurses, management and senior staff structure 1966, 1969
Nurses Pay Review Body 1982
Nursing degrees 1969, 1972, 1974, 1977
Nursing, Royal College of, 1916, 1934, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1950, 1958, 1960, 1964
Nursing agencies 1957
Nursing Association, Metropolitan and National 1874
Nursing homes 1936, 1938, 1963, 1975, 1984, 1987 (Scotland)
"Nursing Mirror" 1886
Nursing Reconstruction Committee 1942, 1943, 1949, 1950
"Nursing Times" 1905
Nutrition (see also Malnutrition) 1933, 1936, 1974, 1976, 1984, 1991
Nyasaland 1928
- "Observations on the Diseases of the Army" 1752
"Observations on the Management of the Poor in Scotland and its Effects on the Health of the Great Towns" 1840
Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, Royal College of 1929, 1994
Obstetrics (see also midwifery) 1726, 1749, 1750, 1752, 1773, 1902, 1929, 1961, 1994, 1999
Occupational Health Nursing Certificate 1934
Occupational (industrial) medicine (see also Coal mines, Factories and Mines) 1700, 1796, 1832, 1843, 1855, 1856, 1862, 1878, 1918, 1919, 1934, 1940, 1941, 1943, 1946, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1955, 1956, 1972, 1974, 1978, 1984, 1985
Occupational Medicine, Faculty of 1978
Occupational Medicine, Society of 1935, 1985, 1967
Occupational therapists (see also Rehabilitation and Remedial professions) 1932, 1951, 1960, 1974, 1987
Occupational Therapists, British Association of 1974
Oddie, J.A. 1970
Offal 1388
L'Office International d'Hygiene Publique 1907, 1909
Office of National Statistics (ONS) 1996, 1997, 1999
Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) 1970, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1988, 1996
Officers of Health - See Medical Officers of Health
Offices 1960, 1963, 1974
Ogata, M. 1897
Ogston, F. 1857

Old age pensions (see also National Insurance and Social Security) 1908, 1925, 1959, 1995
Old people - See Aged people

GENERAL INDEX 36

Ombudsman 1967, 1987, 1993, 1996
"On the Communication of Cholera" 1854
"On the Mode of Communication of Cholera" 1849
Onslow, Lord 1921, 1923, 1925
Open University 1969
Operational research 1962
Ophthalmia neonatorum 1914
Ophthalmic services 1946, 1951, 1971, appendix 1
Ophthalmologists, College of 1988
Opticians 1958, 1989
"Organisation of Medical Work in Hospitals" 1967, 1967 (Scotland), 1972, 1974
"The Origins of the National Health Service" 1967
"Origin of the Species" 1859
Orphans 1925
Orr, Sir John Boyd 1936, 1943
Orthoptists 1960
Osteopaths 1993
Otton, G.J. 1974
"An Outline of the Practice of Preventive Medicine" 1919
Outpatients 1870, 1968
Overcrowding (see also Housing) 1855, 1866
Overseers of the poor (see also relieving officers) 1572, 1597, 1662, 1744, 1792, 1795, 1865
Owen, R. 1799, 1819
Owen's College, Manchester, 1851
"The Oxford Textbook of Public Health" 1985
Oxford University 1187, 1511, 1852, 1854, 1874, 1878, 1879, 1920, 1943,
Ozone layer 1974

Paediatrics 1769, 1784, 1848, 1928, 1944, 1976, 1980 (Scotland), 1996
Paediatrics and Child Health, Royal College of 1996
Paget, Sir James 1871
Paige, D. 1966
Paige, V. 1985
Paine, T. 1791
Palliative care - See Hospices
Pan American Sanitary Bureau 1902
Pankhurst, E. 1903
Papworth Hospital, Cambridge 1979
Para-aminosalicylic acid (PAS) 1946
Paracelsus 1541
Paris Office 1907
Parish registers (see also Registration) 1538, 1653, 1695
Park, W.H. 1914
Parkes, E.A. 1864
Parkinson, G.S. 1920
Parkinson's disease 1967
Parliament 1265, 1322, 1348, 1356, 1547, 1832, 1867, 1872, 1884, 1885, 1911, 1949, 1958, 1969,
1993 (Scotland), 1998, 1999
Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration - See Ombudsman

Pasteur, L. 1856, 1864, 1879, 1880, 1885

GENERAL INDEX 37

Patel, Lord 1999
Paterson, I.V 1973
Pathologists, Association of, later Royal College, 1927, 1962
Pathology 1968
"Patients and their Doctors" 1967
Patients Association 1963
Patients' Charter 1991
"Patterns of Hospital Medical Staffing. Overview" 1991
Patterson, Sir John 1999
Paupers - See Poor Law
Pavement, cleanliness of (see also Sanitation) 1297, 1309, 1847, 1848
Payne, J.P. 1986
Peabody, G. 1862
Pearse, I.H. 1935
Peasants revolt 1381
Peckham, Sir Michael 1990
Peckham Health Centre 1935
Peel, Sir John 1970
Peel, Sir Robert 1830
Pellagra 1914
Pemberton, J. 1956
Penicillin 1928, 1939
Pensions (see also National Insurance, Old age pensions and Social Security) 1974, 1999
Pensions and National Insurance, Ministry of 1966
People's Charter 1838
Percival, T. 1796, 1803
Percy, Lord 1957
Performance related pay 1999
Perinatal care 1980 (Scotland)
Periopterative deaths 1988
Personal Social Services Council 1973, 1980
Perth 1424
Pertussis 1940, 1947, 1956, 1959, 1974, 1977
Pesticides (see also DDT and insecticides) 1952, 1986, 1998
Pests 1949, 1974
Peterloo 1819
Petition of Right 1628
Petronius 1971
Petty, W. 1683
Phaire, T. 1544
Pharmaceutical Journal 1841
Pharmaceutical Society 1841, 1852
Pharmacy and pharmaceutical services 1842, 1852, 1868, 1933, 1941, 1946, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1986, 1987, 1997
Phenobarbitone 1912
Philip, Sir Robert 1887, 1917
Phillips, Sir Thomas 1954
"Philosophy of Health" 1835
Phosphorus 1895

"Physical Deterioration" 1904
Physical education and training 1936, 1937

GENERAL INDEX 38

- "Physical Training in Scotland" 1903
- Physicians, Royal College of, Edinburgh 1681, 1963, 1972
- Physicians, Royal College of, Ireland 1654
- Physicians, Royal College of, London 1518, 1556, 1632, 1697, 1805, 1828, 1831, 1884, 1943, 1953, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1995
- Physicians and Surgeons of London, College of 1423
- Physicians and Surgeons, Royal College of, Glasgow 1599, 1972
- Physiotherapy (see also Rehabilitation and Remedial therapists) 1894, 1951, 1960, 1971, 1981
- Pickering, , Sir George 1961
- Pickles, W.N. 1939
- Piercy, 1954, 1956, 1972
- Pigs 1281
- Pilkington, F. 1972
- Pilkington, Sir Harry 1960
- Plague 1456 (Scotland), 1499, 1513, 1563, 1575, 1589, 1603, 1625, 1636, 1647, 1665, 1720, 1851, 1894, 1897, 1900, 1969
- Planck, M. 1900
- Platt, Sir Harry 1959, 1964
- Platt, Lord 1961
- "Plea for the Destitute Incurable" 1861
- Pleas 1362
- Plowden, Lady 1967
- Plowman, Piers 1362
- Pneumoconioses 1541, 1843
- Pneumonia 1938
- Poisons Board 1972
- Police 1830, 1835, 1847, 1856, 1857 (Scotland), 1862 (Scotland), 1892 (Scotland), 1946, 1984, 1993, 1996, 1997
- Police Complaints Authority 1984
- Poliomyelitis 1912, 1949, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1962, 1974
- "Political Arithmetick" 1683
- Political and Economic Planning (PEP) 1937
- Political parties, funding of 1998
- Poll tax (see also Community Charge) 1377, 1379, 1381, 1988, 1990, 1992
- Pollution - See Environmental Pollution
- Polytechnics 1969, 1987, 1992
- Poor Law (see also Begging and Vagabonds) 1388, 1391, 1494, 1530, 1535, 1552, 1555, 1572, 1576, 1579 (Scotland), 1597, 1601, 1617 (Scotland), 1661 (Scotland), 1662, 1672 (Scotland), 1685, 1691, 1697, 1722, 1729, 1744, 1782, 1792, 1795, 1815, 1819, 1834, 1844, 1845 (Scotland), 1847, 1848 (Scotland), 1860, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1869 (Scotland), 1871, 1885, 1889, 1895, 1904, 1909, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1926, 1927, 1929, 1930 . See National Insurance and Social Security
- Poor Law Commission (see also Poor Law) 1834, 1848
- Poor law medical officers 1846, 1856, 1866, 1871
- Poor Law Medical Officers Association 1866
- Poor Law Medical Reform Association 1856
- Poor law unions (see also Poor Law) 1834
- Poor Law Workers Trade Union 1946
- Poplar council 1921
- Population 1949, 1960
- "Population Trends" 1975
- Porritt, Lord 1962

GENERAL INDEX 39

- Port (sanitary) health authorities 1872, 1896, 1899, 1984
Port Sunlight 1888
Porter, R. 1782
Postgraduate Medical Association (Scotland) 1962
Postgraduate medical centres 1961
Postgraduate medical education (see also Specialist training) 1330, 1918, 1921, 1923, 1936, 1944, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1975, 1987, 1988, 1993, 1996, 1999
Postgraduate Medical Education, Central Committee for 1967, Council for 1970, 1988, and Standing Committee for 1988
"Postgraduate Medical Education and Training" 1987
Postal services 1635
Postneonatal deaths 1970
Post-War Hospital Problems in Scotland 1943
Potato blight 1845
Poverty (see also Poor Law and Inequalities in health) 1840 (Scotland), 1861, 1901, 1904, 1913, 1918, 1926, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1980, 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999
"Poverty and Health" 1936
"Poverty and Population. A Factual Study of Contemporary Social Waste" 1938
Poverty and Progress" 1941
"Poverty. A Study of Town Life" 1901
Powell, E. 1966
Powell, Dame Muriel 1972
"The Practitioner" 1949
Prescribing 1959, 1963, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1992
"Present State of Road Making" 1819
Preventive medicine 1918, 1919, 1920, 1951, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1991, 1992, 1997
"Preventive Medicine" 1991
Price control 1266
Priestley, Sir Raymond 1955
Primary Care Commissioning Groups 1997
Primary education - See Education
Primary health care - See General Practice
Primary health care groups (trusts) 1999
Prime minister 1721, appendix 3
Prince of Wales Advisory Group on Disability 1985, 1992
"Principa Mathematica" 1687
"Principles of Bacteriology and Immunity" 1929
"Principles of Forensic Medicine" 1844
"Principles of Medical Statistics" 1937
"The Principles and Practice of Screening for Disease" 1968
Pringle, Sir John 1752
Printing 1440, 1477
Priorities 1976, 1977, 1980 (Scotland), 1981, 1995, 1998
Prison Medical Service 1877, 1999
Prisons and prisoners 1774, 1777, 1824, 1835, 1839, 1839 (Scotland), 1860 (Scotland), 1865, 1877 (Scotland), 1903, 1952, 1991, 1993 (Scotland), 1999
Private practice and hospitals 1973, 1976, 1980, 1999
Privy Council 1597, 1619, 1832, 1838, 1848, 1855, 1858, 1870, 1920
Probation 1887, 1907
Professional and Linguistic Assessment Board 1975
Professional training - See Specialist training

GENERAL INDEX 40

- Professions Supplementary to Medicine, Council of 1960, 1970
"Project 2000. A New Preparation for Practice" 1986
Prontosil 1935
Proper officers 1973
"Proposals for a General Medical Service for the Nation" 1930
Prostheses 1972, 1983 (Scotland), 1986, 1987
Prostitutes 1864, 1957
Protectorate, The 1653
Provincial Medical and Surgical Association 1832
Psychiatric and mental handicap hospital enquiries 1967, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980
Psychiatric nursing 1968
Psychiatric Social Workers 1951
Psychiatrists, Royal College of 1841, 1971, 1972
Psychiatry and the medical curriculum 1944
Psychologists 1977
"Psychopathology of Everyday Life" 1904
Public analysts 1875
Public baths and wash-houses 1846
Public bodies, meetings of 1960, 1986
"Public Education in Health" 1925
"Public Enemy" 1893
Public health (see also Nuisances and Sanitation) 1779, 1788, 1790, 1848, 1849 (Scotland), 1858, 1862 (Scotland), 1866, 1867 (Scotland), 1870, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1878, 1890, 1891, 1892 (Scotland), 1896, 1897 (Scotland), 1907, 1913, 1925, 1929, 1936, 1961, 1968, 1973, 1976, 1984, 1988, 1998
"Public Health" 1888, 1897, 1906
"Public Health during the 1939-45 War" 1946
Public Health, Minister of 1997
Public Health, Society of 1989, 1997, 1999
"Public Health. The Vision and the Challenge" 1998
Public health inspectors (see also Sanitary Inspectors and Environmental Health Officers) 1953, 1956, 1959, 1974
Public Health Inspectors, Association of 1957, 1974
Public Health Inspectors Education Board 1953, 1974
Public Health Laboratory Service (PHLS) 1939, 1946, 1960, 1977, 1979,
Public Health Medicine, Faculty of 1989, 1991
Public health observatories 1999
Public libraries 1850, 1852
Public medical services (see also National health insurance and National Health Service) 1330, 1516, 1689, 1697, 1714, 1842, 1844, 1845 (Scotland), 1854, 1861, 1864, 1869, 1870, 1875, 1885, 1911, 1913, 1920, 1929, 1930, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1944, 1945, 1946
Public Sanitary Inspectors, Association of 1883, 1957
"Public" (Independent) schools 1864, 1868, 1944
Puerperal fever 1843, 1846, 1862, 1879, 1935

"Quality in General Practice" 1985
Quality of medical care (see also National Institute of Clinical Excellence) 1972, 1973, 1976, 1995
Quantum theory 1900
Quarry Bank Mill 1784
Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London 1739

GENERAL INDEX 41

- Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham 1938
Queen Margaret College, Edinburgh 1987
Queen Mary College, London 1907
Queen's Institute for District Nurses 1887
Queen's University, Belfast 1845
"A Question of Quality. Roads to Assurance in Medical Care" 1976
Quilliam, P. 1983
Quirk, Sir Randolph 1972
- Rabies 1885, 1976
Race relations and Board 1965, 1968, 1976
Rackman, P. 1965
Radio 1895
Radioactivity 1895, 1898, 1908, 1948, 1957, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1976, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1990, 1993
Radiographers, 1920 (Society of), 1922, 1951, 1960
Radiological Protection Board 1970
Radiologists, 1939, 1975 (Royal College of)
Radium 1898
Radium Commission 1947
Ragged School Union 1844
Railways 1804, 1825, 1862, 1863, 1883, 1948, 1963, 1974, 1993
Ramazzini, B. 1700
Rampton Hospital, Notts. 1980
Rape 1275, 1861, 1885
Rates 1738, 1925, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1987, 1988, 1990, 1992
Rationing of health services - See Priorities
Rats 1647, 1897
Reading University 1926
"Recherches sur la Putrefaction" 1856
"Recent Advances in Medical Education in England" 1923
Reconstruction, Ministry of 1918, 1919
Records, access to 1987, 1990
Recreation 1937
Red Cross Society 1863, 1870, 1919
Redcliffe-Maud, Lord 1969, 1970
Redundancy payments 1965, 1993
Reed, W. 1900
"Reflections on the Management of the National Health Service" 1985
Refuse (see also nuisances) 1357
Regional Development Agencies 1998
Regional health authorities (councils) (see also Regional Hospital Boards) 1942, 1943, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1990, 1994, 1995, 1996
Regional health executives 1996, 1998
Regional hospital boards 1946, 1947 (Scotland)
Regional Water Authorities 1973
Registered clinical nurse tutor/instructor 1962
Registrar General 1836, 1840, 1855, 1901, 1926, 1929, 1938, 1970
Registrars and senior registrars 1961, 1969, 1971, 1991, 1993
Registration of births and deaths (see also parish registers) 1819, 1833, 1836, 1854 (Scotland), 1874, 1904, 1926, 1929, 1938, 1938 (Scotland), 1953, 1965 (Scotland), 1969, 1973, 1975

GENERAL INDEX 42

- Rehabilitation 1939, 1942, 1943, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1969, 1972, 1972 (Scotland), 1973, 1986, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1998
- Rehabilitation Demonstration Centre 1973
- Reid, D.D. 1960
- Reid, Elizabeth Jesser 1848
- Reid, Sir John 1969
- Relapsing fever 1889
- Relate 1938
- Relieving officers and medical attendance (see also Overseers of the poor) 1844, 1861
- "Religion Medici" 1643
- Remand homes 1908
- Remedial gymnasts (therapists) 1951, 1960
- Remedial professions 1970, 1972, 1973
- Remuneration of doctors (see also Review Body) 1946, 1948, 1952, 1960, 1963, 1970, 1983, 1999
- Renal dialysis 1965
- Rennie, A. 1894
- Rent - See Housing
- Research (see also Health Services Research and Medical Research Council) 1788, 1870, 1950 (Scotland), 1958, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1979, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1993
- Residential care and homes 1963, 1980, 1984, 1987 (Scotland), 1988, 1996, 1997, 1998
- Resource Allocation Working Party (RAWP) 1975, 1976, 1997
- Resurrectionists 1829
- "Rethinking General Practice" 1983
- Revalidation 1999
- Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration (see also Remuneration) 1962, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1999
- Review Body for Nursing Staff, Midwives, Health Visitors and Professions Allied to Medicine 1999
- Rhesus factor 1940
- Rhodesia 1928
- Richards, M. 1999
- Richmond, Sir Mark 1990
- Rickman, J. 1801
- Riddell, J. 1966
- Rights, Bill of 1689
- "Rights of Man" 1791
- Rivers (see also Water) 1357, 1388, 1864, 1865, 1876, 1948, 1951, 1963, 1973, 1989
- Rivett, G. 1986, 1998
- Roads - See Highways
- Robb, B. 1967
- Robbins, Lord 1963
- Robens, Lord 1972, 1974
- Roberton, J. 1809
- Roberts, Ll. 1920
- Rockefeller Foundation 1914
- Rogers, J. 1866
- Rogers, Sir Philip 1972
- "The Role of Medicine" 1976
- Ronan Point 1968
- Rontgen, W.K. 1895
- Rose, Wickliffe 1914
- Rosen, G. 1974
- Ross, Sir Ronald 1897

GENERAL INDEX 43

- Rothschild, Lord 1971, 1972, 1982
Rough sleeping 1998
Roux, E. 1888
Rowntree, B. Seebohm 1901, 1941
Rowntree Foundation 1991
Rowntree, J. 1902
Rowntree Social Service Trust 1955
Royal Academy 1768
Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) 1898
Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation (RADAR) 1977
Royal Automobile Club 1897
Royal College of Art 1837
Royal Colleges (medical, acting collectively) 1942, 1962, 1987, 1996, 1998
Royal Commissions - See subject of each commission
Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children 1858
Royal Free Hospital, London 1828, 1865, 1877, 1895, 1974
Royal Holloway College 1886, 1898
Royal Hospital, Chelsea 1687
Royal Hospital, Greenwich 1705
Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney 1854
Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene 1897, 1937, 1997
Royal London Hospital 1740
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, London 1866
Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh 1737
Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of Glasgow 1814
Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London 1805, 1870, 1907
Royal National Institute for the Blind (RNIB) 1868
Royal National Institute for the Deaf (RNID) 1911
Royal Nurses Association 1887
Royal Sanitary Commission 1871
Royal Sanitary Institute 1876, 1922
Royal Society 1660, 1687
Royal Society, Edinburgh 1783
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (see also NSPCC) 1895
Royal Society of Medicine 1805, 1907
Royal Society of Tropical Medicine 1907
Royal Statistical Society 1834, 1857
Rubella 1941, 1970, 1988
Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow 1967
Rule of Pestilence (Scotland) 1456
Rumsey, W.H. 1856
Runciman, Lord 1993
"Rural Rides" 1830
Rushcliffe, Lord 1943, 1945
Russell, J.B. 1898
Russell, Lord 1946
Rutherford, Lord 1919
Ryle, J.A. 1943, 1948
- Sabin, A. 1957, 1962
Sachs, H. 1983

GENERAL INDEX 44

- Sadler, Sir Michael 1832
"Safety and Health at Work" 1972
Safety of Medicines, Committee on 1968
Sainbel, C.V.de 1791
Sainsbury, Lord 1967
St Andrews University 1411
St Augustine's Hospital, Canterbury 1976
St Bartholomews Hospital, London 1123, 1530, 1546, 1848, 1887
St Christopher's Hospice, London 1967
St George's Hospital, London 1733, 1854, 1858, 1976
St Helens, 1898
St John's House, London 1848
St Joseph's Hospice 1905
St Luke's Hospital, London 1751
St Mary of Bethlehem, London 1247
St Mary Overie, Southwark 1106, 1215
St Mary's Hospital, London 1845, 1898, 1928
St Marylebone 1920
St Nicholas Hospital, Glasgow 1456
St Thomas Hospital, London 1106, 1215, 1530, 1552, 1856, 1860, 1862, 1871
Salford University 1967
Salk, J. 1954, 1956
Salmon, B. 1966, 1968, 1969
Salmon, Lord 1976
Salmon, W. 1693
Salmonella 1984, 1988
Salt, T. 1853
Saltaire, Yorks. 1853
Salvarsan 606 1909
Samaritans 1953
Samuelson, Sir Bernhard 1889
Sand, R. 1952
Sandon, Lord 1876
SANE: The Mental Health Charity 1986
Sanitary authorities 1872, 1894
"Sanitary Condition of the Laboring Population" 1842, 1842 (Scotland)
Sanitary (public health) engineers, Institute of 1895
Sanitary inspectors (see also public health inspectors and environmental health inspectors) 1855, 1874 (Scotland), 1883, 1922, 1933, 1951, 1953, 1956, 1957
"Sanitary Inspectors Handbook" 1933
Sanitation and Sanitary Acts (see also Nuisances and Public Health) 1281, 1283, 1297, 1309, 1357, 1358, 1371, 1388, 1427, 1571, 1690, 1788, 1800, 1831, 1832, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1862, 1863, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1875, 1919, 1936
Sankey, Lord 1937
"Sans Everything. A Case to Answer" 1967
Saunders, Dame Cecily, 1967
Scadding, J.G. 1968
Scarlet fever 1858, 1885, 1889
Schanschieff, S.G. 1986
Schaudinn, F.R. 1905
Schick 1913
Schizophrenia 1952

GENERAL INDEX 45

- School boards (Scotland) 1988
- School dental service 1919
- "The School Health Service" 1975
- School health (medical) services 1884, 1903, 1904, 1907, 1908 (Scotland), 1909, 1913 (Scotland), 1918, 1919, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1954, 1967, 1972, 1973, 1980, 1980 (Scotland)
- School leaving age 1880, 1893, 1899, 1901 (Scotland), 1918, 1918 (Scotland), 1927, 1936, 1936 (Scotland), 1944, 1947, 1963, 1972
- School meals 1906
- School milk 1934, 1946, 1971, 1980
- School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University 1916
- School of Pharmacy, London University 1925
- School of Sociology and Social Economics 1903
- Schools and school children (see also Charity Schools and Education) 1385, 1515, 1560, 1570, 1698, 1780, 1785, 1789, 1791, 1846, 1864, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1874, 1943, 1944, 1967, 1976, 1979, 1996
- Schools of public health and curricula 1916, 1921, 1929, 1960, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1972, 1973, 1976
- Scientific and technical services in hospitals 1968
- Scotland, government of 1500, 1707, 1975, 1978, 1997, 1998, 1999
- Scott, C.J. 1993
- Scott, Sir Leslie 1942
- Scott, R. 1963
- Scott-Wright, M. 1973
- Scottish Association of Medical Administrators 1972
- Scottish Board of Education 1872
- Scottish Board of Health 1919, 1920, 1926, 1928
- Scottish Council for Health Education 1943, 1968
- Scottish Council for Postgraduate Medical Education 1970
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency 1995
- Scottish Health Authorities Revenue Equalisation (SHARE) 1977
- Scottish Health Education Unit 1974
- Scottish Health Service Planning Council 1972, 1980
- "Scottish Health Services" 1936
- Scottish Health Services Council 1951
- Scottish Home and Health Department (SHHD) 1962, 1967, 1968, 1973, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1998
- Scottish Hospital In-Patient Statistics (SHIPS) 1951, 1969 (SCRIPS)
- Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN) 1993
- Scottish Office 1981
- Scottish Parliament 1999
- Scottish Water Authorities 1980
- Screening 1968, 1976
- "Screening in Medical Care. Reviewing the Evidence" 1968
- Scurvy 1580, 1617, 1753, 1907
- Seamen's Hospital, London 1769, 1879, 1899
- Secondary education 1895 (see Education)
- Secret ballot 1872
- Seebohm, Lord 1968, 1970
- Semmelweis, I. 1846
- Simple, A.B. 1979
- Senior administrative medical officers (SAMOs) 1972
- Service Increment for Teaching (SIFT) 1976
- Sewerage and sewers 1225, 1358, 1427, 1532, 1571, 1848, 1861, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1867 (Scotland), 1875, 1901, 1916, 1944, 1973, 1991, 1992

GENERAL INDEX 46

- Sex discrimination (see also Women's rights) 1975, 1986, 1993
Sexual offences (see also Rape) 1957, 1967, 1992, 1997
Shaftesbury, Lord - See Ashley
"The Shape of Hospital Management in 1980?" 1967
Sharp, Lady 1974
Shaw, C.H. 1920
Shaw, G.B. 1906
Sheffield Infirmary 1797
Sheffield University 1905
Sheldon, Sir Wilfrid 1967
Shelter Neighbourhood Action Groups (SNAP) 1967
Sheps, C. 1976
Sheriff 1066, 1300, 1315, 1815
Sherrington, Sir Charles 1906, 1918
Shires 1066
Shops 1788, 1886, 1892, 1911, 1934, 1950, 1963, 1974
Short, T. 1750
"A Short Discourse Concerning Pestilential Contagion, and the Methods to be Used to Prevent It"
1720
Sibbald, Sir Robert 1681
Sickness survey 1944, 1949, 1957
Silsoe, Lord 1945
Simon, Sir John 1848, 1850, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858, 1862, 1863, 1866, 1868, 1871, 1890, 1904
Simon, Lord 1949
Simpson, Sir James 1847
Sinclair, Sir John 1799, 1825
Singleton, N. 1966
Sinsheimer, R.L. 1967
Slander 1275, 1378
Slaney, R.A. 1840
Slaughter and slaughter houses (see also Nuisances and Public Health) 1371, 1388, 1848, 1954, 1955,
1958, 1974
Slavery 1833
Smallpox (see also Vaccination) 1745, 1837, 1870, 1889, 1901, 1903, 1926, 1952, 1958, 1961, 1966,
1967, 1969, 1973, 1978, 1979, 1980
Smellie, W. 1752
Smith, A. 1776
Smith, E. 1866, 1867, 1873
Smith, E.A. 1988
Smith, J.C.C. 1975
Smith, R. 1863
Smith, Sir William 1886
Smoke Abatement League 1909
Smoke nuisance - See Air pollution
Smoking - See Tobacco
Snow, J. 1849, 1854, 1858
Snowden, Lord 1976
Social class (census) 1911
Social contract 1974
Social Exclusion Unit 1998, 1999
"Social Insurance and Allied Services" 1942
Social Medicine Research Unit 1948

Social Medicine, Society for 1956, 1957, 1972

GENERAL INDEX 47

Social policies coordination 1975

Social Science Research Council 1965, 1982

Social Security (see also National Insurance) 1966, 1968, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1995, 1998, 1999

Social Security, Department of 1988, 1991

Social Security, Ministry of 1968

Social Security, Secretaries of State appendix 3

Social services and social work (see also Community care) 1903, 1951, 1959, 1962, 1965, 1966 (Scotland), 1968, 1968 (Scotland), 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976 (Scotland), 1981, 1983, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999

Social Services Inspectorate 1997, 1998

Social survey 1941

Social and preventive medicine 1943, 1944, 1953, 1956, 1966, 1968

Society of Apothecaries - See Apothecaries

Society of Friends 1796

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (SPCK) 1698

Solder melting 1283

Soldiers and mariners 1593, 1752, 1802

Somerville College, Oxford 1879

South Ockendon Hospital 1974

South Shields 1963

Southampton, University 1952

Southwood Smith, T. 1830, 1835, 1838, 1850, 1854

Soutra Aisle Hospital 1164

Sovereigns appendix 1

Spastics Society 1952

Special education - See Education and Handicapped children

Specialist registration 1996

Specialist training 1964, 1968, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1976, 1993

Spectacles 1300

Speech therapy 1951, 1972

Speenhamland system 1795

Spens, Sir Will 1938, 1946, 1948

Staff Advisory Committee - See NHS Staff Commission

Staff committees (NHS) 1963, 1965

Stafford 1985, 1986

Standards of conduct in public life - See Corruption

Stanley Royd Hospital 1984, 1986

State medicine 1856, 1868, 1871, 1892, 1932

"The State and the Doctor" 1901

"State of the Poor" 1797

"Statement on Hospital Policy" 1938

"Statistical Account of Scotland" 1799

Steamships 1821

Steel, David (later Lord) 1967

Stephenson, E. 1959

Stevens, R. 1966

Stevenson, Sir Thomas 1892

Stewart, A. 1956

Stewart, C. 1898

Stewart, M. 1895

- Stillbirths 1904, 1926, 1938 (Scotland), 1992, 1999
Stirling University 1967
Stocks, M.D. 1949
Stocks, P. 1947, 1949, 1950
Stockton-on-Tees 1936
Stodart, Lord 1981
Stokes, W. 1871
Stopes, M. 1921
Stowe, J. 1557
Strathclyde University 1964
Street lighting 1820
Streptococcus 1879
Streptomycin 1944, 1946
Strikes 1911, 1926 (general), 1978 (winter of discontent)
"The Structure of DNA" 1953
Strutt, J. 1776
Study of Children's Diseases, Society for 1900
"Studies in the Psychology of Sex" 1897
Styal 1784
Suez canal 1869
"Suggestions for the Improvement of Hospitals and Other Charitable Institutions" 1796
Suicides 1953, 1999
Sulphonamides 1935
Sunday School Union 1785
Supplementary benefits 1966
Supremacy Act 1534, 1559
Surgeons (see also Barbers) 1423, 1505 (Edinburgh), 1540 (London), 1542, 1599 (Glasgow), 1745, 1778 (Edinburgh), 1784 (Ireland), 1843 (England)
"The Surgeon's Mate" 1617
Surgeons, Royal College of, England 1843, 1859, 1884, 1947, 1991
Surgery 1865, 1885
Surrey University 1966
Surrogacy 1998
"Survey of Services Available to the Chronic Sick and Elderly 1954-55" 1957
"The Survey of Sickness 1943-1952" 1957
Sussex 1878
Sussex University 1961
Sutherland, Sir Stewart 1999
Sutton, W.S. 1902
Swales, J. 1997, 1999
Sweating sickness 1485, 1508, 1517, 1528, 1529, 1551
Swift, S. 1916
"Swing, Captain" 1830
Sydenham, T. 1666
"Synopsis of Hygiene" 1920
"Synopsis Nosologie Methodicae" 1769
Syphilis 1496, 1905, 1906, 1909
"System einer Vollständigen Mediciaschen Polizey" 1779

GENERAL INDEX 49

- Tallow-melting 1283
Taxes (see also Rates) 1066, 1215, 1663, 1696, 1747, 1799, 1815, 1831, 1842, 1869, 1875, 1880, 1894, 1903, 1941
Taylor, Lord 1954
Taylor, M.W. 1858
Teachers (see also Education) 1846, 1898, 1998
"The Teaching of Public Health in Europe" 1969
Technical education (see also Education) 1889
Teenage pregnancies 1999
Telephone 1852
Television 1926
Telford, T. 1834
Temporary Registration Assessment Board 1975
Tenants' Charter 1980, 1984
Terminal care - See Hospice and Palliative Care
Tetanus 1927, 1968, 1974
Teviot, Lord 1944, 1956
"Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Public Health" 1902
Thachrah, C.T. 1831
Thalidomide 1961
Thames River Board 1857
"The Theory and Practice of Public Health" 1961
Therapeutic substances 1956
Thomas Coram Foundation for Children 1739
Thomas, T.C. 1980
Thompson, Sir Henry 1874
Thomson, J.J. 1897
Thornton, (MP for York) 1753
"The Times 1878, 1946
Timmins, N. 1995
Titmuss, R.M. 1938, 1948
Tithes 1836
Tjio, J.H. 1956
Tobacco and smoking 1604, 1878, 1908, 1928, 1950, 1956, 1962, 1965, 1971, 1976, 1983, 1986, 1991, 1998, 1999
Todd, Lord 1966, 1968
Toleration Act 1689
Tolpuddle martyrs 1834
Tomlinson, Sir Bernard 1992, 1993
Tomlinson, G. 1943
"Tomorrow's Community Physician" 1969
Topley, W.W.C. 1929
Torrens, W.T.M. 1868
"Towards a Measure of Medical Care" 1962
Town and country planning (see also New Towns) 1589, 1602, 1667, 1909, 1932, 1935, 1940, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1946, 1947, 1951, 1952,, 1959, 1959 (Scotland), 1962, 1971, 1972 (Scotland), 1978, 1980, 1986, 1990, 1997 (Scotland)
Town and Country Planning, Ministry of 1943, 1951
Townsend, P. 1962, 1980
Trade unions, industrial relations and employment rights 1720, 1799, 1834, 1868, 1869, 1871, 1875, 1906, 1911, 1912, 1927, 1946, 1965, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1996, 1998, 1999

GENERAL INDEX 50

- Trades Boards 1909, 1918
Trafalgar 1805
Training and Enterprise Councils 1999
Training Services Agency 1973
Tramways 1870
Transistors 1948
Transplant surgery 1954, 1956, 1961, 1967, 1979, 1989
"Treatise on Diseases of Children" 1784
"Treatise on Fevers" 1830
"Treatise on Human Nature" 1739
"Treatise on Hygiene and Public Health" 1892
"Treatise on Materia Medica" 1789
"Treatise on Medical Police" 1809
"Treatise on Scurvy" 1753
"Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery" 1752
"Treatise on the Venereal Disease" 1786
"Trends in General Practice" 1977
Trethowan, W.H. 1977
Trevithick, R. 1804
Tribunals 1957, 1966, 1971, 1983, 1992, 1996
Trinity College, Dublin 1592, 1871, 1904
"Tropical Diseases" 1898
Tropical medicine 1898, 1899
Truancy 1998
Trusts, hospital and community 1989, 1990
Tuberculosis 1859, 1882, 1887, 1898, 1903, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1917, 1921, 1927, 1930, 1936, 1937, 1940, 1941, 1943, 1944, 1946, 1949, 1952, 1957, 1968, 1974
Tuke, W. 1796
Tunbridge, Sir Ronald 1954, 1965, 1968, 1972, 1973
Turnberg, Sir Leslie 1998
Turner, W. 1551
Turnpike roads (se also Highways) 1706, 1751, 1767, 1773, 1844
Twining, L. 1858
Tyler, Wat 1381
Typhoid 1858, 1873, 1880, 1889, 1898, 1900, 1914, 1937, 1963, 1964
"Typhoid Fever" 1873
Typhus 1557, 1594, 1817, 1847, 1889, 1926
- UK Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting 1979, 1982, 1986, 1992, 1997
UK Cochrane Centre 1992
UK Public Health Association 1999
Ulster polytechnic 1987
Underwood, M. 1784
Unemployment 1905, 1909, 1911, 1920, 1924, 1925, 1927, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1946, 1972, 1975, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1998
Unemployment Assistance Board 1934
Uniformity, Act of 1549, 1559
UNISON 1993
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) 1946
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) 1944, 1946
United States of America 1775, 1861

GENERAL INDEX 51

- Universities (see also Higher education) 1535, 1858, 1889 (Scotland), 1962, 1965, 1990, 1992, 1997
University College, Dundee 1881
University College, London 1823, 1826, 1869, 1878, 1898
University College Hospital, London 1833, 1940
University Funding Council (UFC) 1989, 1992
University Grants Committee (UGC) 1919, 1964, 1972, 1977, 1987, 1989 (see UFC above)
University hospitals 1968
"University Teaching Methods" 1964
Urban district councils (see also Local Government) 1894, 1929, 1958
"Uses of Epidemiology" 1957
Usher, B. and J. 1898
Uthwatt, Lord Justice 1942
"Utopia" 1516
- Vaccination 1718, 1747, 1765, 1767, 1840, 1841, 1853, 1863 (Scotland), 1867, 1869, 1871, 1874, 1896, 1898, 1907, 1946, 1948, 1971
Vagabonds and vagrants (see also Begging and Poor Law) 1494, 1547, 1576, 1744, 1792, 1802, 1824
"Value of Numerical Methods applied to Science, but especially to Physiology and Medicine" 1844
Varah, Chad 1953
Venereal diseases (see also specific disease) 1786, 1864, 1869, 1871, 1886, 1916, 1917
Venetian Republic 1330
Vermin 1532/3, 1897
Verney, Sir Frederick 1891
Vesalius, A. 1543
Vestries 1818, 1831, 1835
Veterinary surgery 1791, 1823, 1844, 1881, 1937, 1944, 1948, 1966
Vice 1788
Vickers, Sir Geoffrey 1958
Victoria Hospital, Edinburgh 1887,
Vietnam war 1964
"Vindication of the Rights of Women" 1792
Virus 1931, 1933
"Vital Statistics" 1885
Vitamins 1906, 1907, 1914, 1926, 1948
Vivisection 1876
Voluntary hospitals 1597, 1921, 1925, 1926 (Scotland), 1937, 1942, 1944
Voluntary price regulation 1957
Voluntary work 1969, 1977, 1981, 1998
Voting systems - See Franchise
- Wages 1349, 1389, 1726, 1909, 1912, 1917, 1918, 1938, 1966, 1974, 1993, 1998
Wagner, G. 1988
Wakeham, Lord 1999
Wakley, T. 1823
Waksman S.A. 1944
Waldron, H.A. 1978
Walk-in clinics 1999
Wales 1282, 1322, 1536, 1745, 1964, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1997, 1998, 1999
Wales, University of 1893
Walker, J. 1980

GENERAL INDEX 52

Wall Street, New York 1929
Wallace, J.G. 1980
Waller, A.D. 1887
Wallis, G. 1793
Walpole, R. 1721
Walters, Sir John Tudor 1918
Walton, E. 1932
Walton, W.S. 1956
Warlingham Park Hospital, Surrey 1976
Warnock, Baroness 1978, 1980, 1984, 1987
Warren, Marjory 1943
Warren, M.D. 1966, 1978, 1990, 1997
Warwick University 1965, 1999
Wasserman, A von 1906
Water (see also Rivers) 1788, 1847, 1875, 1878, 1936, 1944, 1945, 1946 (Scotland), 1958, 1963, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1980 (Scotland), 1983, 1985, 1989, 1991, 1992
Water Resources Board 1963
Waterloo 1815
Watson, J.D. 1953, 1960
Watson, Sir Thomas 1871
Watt, Dame Katherine 1941
Watt, J. 1769
Webb, S. and B. 1901
Webster, C. 1988, 1998
Weights and measures 1429
Weiner, A.S. 1940
Welch, W.H. 1916
Welfare state (see also National Insurance and Social Security) 1791, 1942, 1995
Wellcome Foundation 1924, 1936
Welsh Assembly 1999
Welsh National School of Medicine 1972
Welsh National Water Development Authority 1973
Welsh Office 1970, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1998
Welwyn Garden City 1919
West, C. 1848
West London Hospital and Medical School 1893, 1937, 1958
West Midlands 1966
Westfield College, London 1882, 1902
Westminster, Statute of 1275
Westminster Hospital, London 1719
"What Price Community Medicine?" 1986
"What Sets the Goals of Public Health?" 1958
Wheatley, C.I. 1924
Wheatley, Lord 1969
Whitelegge, Sir Arthur 1896
Whittingham Hospital 1972
Widdicombe, D. 1986, 1988
Widgery, Mr Justice 1966
Widnes 1909
Widows 1925, 1946
Wilkins, M. 1960
Williamson, G.S. 1935

GENERAL INDEX 53

- Willink, Sir Henry 1957
Willis, T. 1664, 1666
Wilson, Sir Alan 1963
Wilson, Sir Graham 1929, 1939
Wilson, J.M.G. 1968
Wilson, T.S. 1966
Winchester, Statute of 1285
Windeyer, Sir Brian 1970
Windmill Street School of Medicine 1768
Window tax 1696, 1747, 1851
Windscale 1957
Wine 1325
Winslow, C-E. A. 1951
Winterton Hospital, Stockton-on-Tees 1979
Witchcraft 1735
Woking 1885
Wolfenden, Sir John 1957
Wolseley, 1895
Wolstonecraft, M. 1792
Women Doctors' Retainer Scheme 1972
Women's Rights (see also Franchise, Married Women and Sex discrimination) 1792, 1862, 1865, 1876, 1878, 1904, 1907, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1975, 1986, 1993
Women's Sanitary Inspectors Association 1896
Women's Social and Political Union 1903
Wood, E. 1923
Wood, Sir Robert 1947, 1949
Woodall, J. 1617
Woollen manufacture 1726
Woolwich 1886
Workers Educational Association (WEA) 1903
Workhouse Visiting Society 1858, 1861
Workhouses and workhouse infirmaries 1576, 1672 (Scotland), 1722, 1744, 1782, 1796, 1834, 1861, 1865, 1866, 1867
Workmen's compensation - See Industrial diseases and injuries
World Health Organization 1946, 1951, 1958, 1960, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1973, 1974, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1985, 1996, 1998, 1999
World War II 1939
Wright, Sir Almroth 1898
Wright, J.H. 1964
Wright, O. and W. 1903
- X-ray 1895, 1927
- Yellow fever 1805, 1851, 1900, 1909, 1968, 1969
Yellowlees, Sir Henry 1974, 1985
Yerby, A.S. 1976
Yersin, A.E. 1888, 1894
York Medical Society 1832
York Retreat 1796
York University 1963

GENERAL INDEX 54

Young, H. 1926
Young, Michael (Lord) 1965
Younghusband, E.L. 1959
Youth Service 1960
Yugoslavia 1999

Zermatt 1963
Zimbabwe 1928
Zuckerman, Lord 1968