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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEMS AND THE PROFESSIONS OF THE WELFARE STATE

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in the interwar period: a routine inspection model emerges. 5.—Conclusion. Abstract

This paper examines inherent tensions between the medical glaze and that of an extended glaze, and the ways in which they historically have been brought out as conflicts over inspection schemes in the school medical service. Following an outline of two contrasting models of inspection, the empirical analysis compares the early formation and shaping of inspection schemes in Britain and Norway.

Medicine, Old age and Public Interest in Historical Perspective. The German Case (English)

GERD GÖCKENJAN

Summary

I.—Introduction. II.—Discrediting of traditional views. III.—Medicalisation of old age? IV.—Interlude: the rejuvenation of old age. V.—The incorporation of old age into the domain of social work.

Abstract

This paper outlines the history of social disinterest on old people from the perspective of medical discourse since the end of the 18th century. The following thesis is proposed: since the Enlightenment medical discourse over illnesses associated with old age has been masked by the social valuation that dying is attributable to old age and old people could not make any great demands on medical assistance. Until the end of the 19th century it was theologians, not doctors, who were responsible for old people on the threshold to death. Around 1900 great interest arose in the problem complex «aging» and «rejuvenation» from the view point of bio-chemistry. But the associated cultural circumstances, namely a dominant social interest in youth and fitness, largely prevented an original medical interest in old people. This has only developed since the 1950s, not within the medical profession but in the «social» professions, primarily social work. From this perspective the application of Foucault's paradigm, in which old age, actually a social problem, is defined and addressed by medicine, in other words a «medicalization of old age», seems to be only conditionally meaningful as a conceptual framework for analysis.

The First Stage of the History of Orthopaedics in Norway: The Therapy of "Self-correction" (English)

IAN FROESTAD

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Summary

1.—Introduction. 2.—The orthopaedist Gunder Nielsen Kjølstad. 3.—The essential features of the therapy. 4.—The theoretical foundation of the therapy. 5.—The spread of the therapy. 6.—The valuation of the method of self-correction: from scepticism to approval. 6.1.—The evaluations of the medical profession. 6.2.—The assessments of the Norwegian government. 6.3.—The appreciations of the clients and the public. 7.—Prevailing ideological trends. 8.—A metaphysical theory in a metaphysical milieu. 9.—The new importance attached to physical education. 10.—The muscular theory. 11.—The renewed interest of the physicians in the orthopaedic field. 12.—The preventative qualities of the therapy. 13.—The efficacy of the therapy. 14.—The social composition of the clientele. 15.—The relation to the clients. 16.—Concluding remarks.

Abstract

In this contribution, an account is intended for the earliest stage of the Norwegian history of orthopaedics, which runs from 1838 up to about 1880 and is characterized by a peculiar method for the straightening out of spine curvatures, the so-called therapy of "self-correction". In particular some possible causes of the high degree of recognition this orthopaedic therapy received in Norway are indicated.

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Abstract	
The Scandinavian countries have been among the leading countries with regard to integration into society for persons with disabilities. This article focuses on two intimately related questions concerning the reform: 1) How did the normalization principle, as governmental policy, intend to improve the living-situation for people with disabilities? 2) How was the reform experienced by some disabled persons who attended compulsory school during its introduction? Our sources are: a) central government documents and reports concerning integration of mobility disabled persons in Norway and Sweden; b) 40 life history interviews with mobility disabled persons in Scandinavia born between 1955 and 1965. The interviews are theme centred upon experiences in education and work.	÷
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Abstract	

The development of occupational health services in Norway is explored by making a case study of both a chocolate factory and a cement factory. The

study show how different motives and ideological positions promoted the industrial health service. Prominent among them were a social and political philosophy, those of welfare capitalism, as an alternative to socialism and state policy in building the affluent society and the move toward improvements of production. All leading to a growing interest in the human factor in industry, where the medical officer should help to shape a satisfied, rational and productive worker in a healthy work environment.

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Abstract

In the sixteenth century, all attempts at a geographical construction of Africa ran up against unequal knowledge of the familiar coastline and the relatively unknown interior of the continent. Nevertheless, *Cinquecento* cartography is characterized by the use of many tricks designed to "invent" the territory when it was insufficiently known. One of the most important tricks was the use of geographical myths. This study analyzed these devices and their evolution during the sixteenth century.

The Process of Medicalization in Catalonian Hospitals: The Case of the Pio Hospital de Valls (Spanish)

EDUARDO MARTÍN; JOSEP MARÍA COMELLES; MARINA ARNAU

Summary

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Abstract

Using a study of the process of medicalization at the *Hospital del Valls* in Tarragona as a stating point, we review some idiosyncractic aspects of hospital management in Catalonia, with special reference to the emergence of the domestic hospital, and the complex relationships between the municipality, the hospitalary religious orders and national and regional public powers.

Industrialization and the Construction of Health Risks in German Workers'
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GUNNAR STOLLBERG......

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Abstract

Industrialization brought about quick changes for workers both in the workplace and in their wider socioeconomic and political environment. Therefore they preserved traditional beliefs and attitudes toward their milieu. With regard to health and illness, these traditional beliefs, drawn from their autobiographies, are illustrated. With time, panel doctors became accepted by workers. Social insurance gave workers access to physicians. Workers did not simply or tacitly accept their medicalization, nor did they oppose the extension of the social power of physicians. They construed health risks as part of their milieu, and not as the result of social changes taking place in all spheres.

Research Grants in Biology and Basic Medical Sciences in Spain During the First Third of the Twentieth Century (Spanish)

LUIS ALFREDO BARATAS DÍAZ; JOAQUÍN FERNÁNDEZ PÉREZ

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Summary

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Abstract

We investigate the system of research grants in Spain during the first years of the Twentieth century. In an initial phase, from 1900 to 1907, grants were awarded directly by the Public Instruction Ministery; their number was limited, the mechanism of selection was rigid, and control over the awardees was insufficient. From 1907 the organism in charge of managing the grants was the Board of Training and Scientific Research (Junta para la Ampliación de Estudios). The Junta raised the number of grants and made the mechanism of selection more flexible. Eighteen percent of the grants from the Junta were devoted to biomedical studies. Subjects of study were: Physiology (35,18%), General Biology (27-74%) and Histology (18,38%). The country most preferred by awardees in the biomedical sciences was Germany (30,99%), followed by France and Switzerland.

NOTES

Use of Scientific Traditions in the Novel Life and Opinions of Tristam Shandy
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Abstract

The object of this note is mainly to show how some traditions are used in a literary work in order to produce a humorous tone. The accumulation of different perspectives leads the reader to feel somewhat sceptical about scientific matters, not only because of their atypical use in the novel, which generally depend on literary requirements, but also because what the author/narrator proposes is not understood in all the cases in the same way as scientist understood the matter in the Eighteenth century. This is done on different narrative levels: author, narrator and characters make use of science, and the interrelation among them produces an entertaining novel, written, according to the author, to combat spleen.

	MARÍA ISABEI. PORRAS GALLOS
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	Abstract In this study the analysis of the theoretical bases on which "The regulatory project on public prophylaxis for infectious diseases" was based reflects the influence of the 1918-19 influenza pandemic, and the social and political circumstances of this period. This document, based on theoretical elements of Social Medicine, and particularly economic and reformist criteria, proposed public prophylaxis for infectious diseases based on cooperation between the new science and social security programs as the principal social measure.
DO	CUMENTS
An	Example of Practical Medicine in al-Andalus: Abū-l- 'Alā' Zuhr's <i>Kitāb</i> muŷarrabāt al-jawāṣṣ (c. 1060-1131) (Spanish) LUISA MARÍA ARVIDE CAMBRA
	Summary
	1.—Introduction. 2.—Abū-l- 'Alā' Zuhr: his life, works and significance as a physician. 3.—The <i>Kitāb muŷarrabāt al-jawāṣṣ</i> and its manuscripts. 4.—The <i>Kitāb muŷarrabāt al-jawāṣṣ</i> from Bodleian Library Ms. no. 520 in Oxford. 5.—Appendix. 5.1.—Arab text. 5.2.—Translation. 6.—Arab glossary.
	Abstract
	This article reports a preliminary study of Abu-l-Ala: his life, his works and his significance as a writer, scientist and physician. All existing Arab manuscripts on the Kitāb muŷarrabāt al-jawāṣṣ are cited, and Arabic manuscript no. 520 from the Bodleian Library in Oxford is described. Finally, the translation is given, and folios 41v. 42r., 52v., 53r., 81v., 82v., 93r., 94v., 97v., 100r. and 100v reproduced, from the Bodleian Library manuscript of the Kitāb muŷarrabāt al-jawāṣṣ. This material includes the peculiarities and therapeutic features of plants and animals such as elecampane, love-in-a-mist, ivy, the goat, the ostrich, the hoopoe and laudanum. The text reproduced here, as well as the work in general, contains large doses of quackery.
On	the Use of Authority in Medieval Medicine: Aristotle, Galen and Flying Flies (Spanish)
	FERNANDO SALMÓN; EUSTAQUIO SÁNCHEZ SALOR
	Summary
	1.—Introduction. 2.—The questiones. 3.—Documental appendix. I. PEDRO HISPANO. Commentum super libro Pronosticorum. [Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional 1877, 13c., ff.124r-141v]. II. TADDEO ALDEROTTI. Exposiciones Prognosticorum

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Abstract

This study attempts to reflect on the role of authority in academic medicine during the lower Middle Ages. We chose a topic – the mechanisms of visual perception – that may have been potentially controversial in medieval classrooms, as the historical authorities Aristotle and Galen disagreed on this phenomenon. Whether conflict arose between authorities, and whether it necessitated reconciliation or explanation, are investigated in the light of the problem faced by the medieval physician who had to explain the vision of nonexistent objects. In our article we also reproduce six *questiones* composed by university physicians of the *Studia* in Sienna, Bologne and Montpellier, who dealt with the problem.

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