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#### **«Who are the professionals?» Justice, professionalization, and medical practice in urban Chile during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century**

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**ABSTRACT:** This article explores the implementation of professional medicine in Chile in the second half of the 19th century. It focuses on lawsuits filed by certified physicians against men and women who did not have the official medical qualifications required by law to practice medicine. Based on these records, this study investigates the efforts made by professionals to legitimize the knowledge, ideals, and roles that seemed to define their identity. At the same time, the study reviews the notion of professionalization instilled by historiography as a successive and orderly process of the acquisition of credentials that led to the formation of two types of space, one expert and the other amateur.

## **The role played by the press in struggles against consolidation of the medical profession in Buenos Aires, 1890-1900**

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- 1.—Introduction. 2.—October 1891: The «manosanta» Mariano Perdiel and a Spanish hypnotizer. 3.—Magnetizers and Onofroff, «a beautiful piece of nature». 4.—Final considerations.

**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this paper was to highlight the role played by newspapers and other press media in the opposition to the consolidation of the medical profession in Buenos Aires in the 1890s. This investigation is based on the hypothesis that journalism was essential both for the accomplishment of the physicians' health project and for the fight of those who were against it. Newspaper articles not only mirrored the struggles and negotiations taking place but were also part of the weaponry employed by the two sides. In other words, journalism was to a large extent the field and ultimate matter of these battles. This article analyzes a few cases in an attempt to convey the different ways in which the enemies of medicalization drew on the press in order to publicize their claims. Popular healers, foreign doctors, magnetizers and illusionists supported their demands using different tactics that revolved around journalism (e.g., open letters, interviews and articles challenging the work of physicians). They even went so far as to publish their own journals, which until now have not captured the attention of historians

## **«Training nurses, not domestic workers». The professionalization of healthcare in Chile, 1930-1950**

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- 1.—Introduction. 2.—Origins and training and work records. 3.—Training nurses and not domestic workers. 4.—The North American model in Chilean nurse training. 5.—Nurses and maternal-child policies. 6.—Nurses and Health Centers. 7.—Conclusions.

**ABSTRACT:** This article identifies and describes historical processes that contributed, along with academic training, to the professionalization of nursing between the 1930s and 1950s in Chile, moving away from the association of this activity with domestic service. Based on medical documentary sources such as monographs and journals, the article examines public debates on: the links established by nurses with the medical community and other paramedical professions; the impact of training, which was heavily influenced by the North American experience; the gradual healthcare specialization and its role in maternal-child care policies. Within the framework of the professionalization of female healthcare professions, based on gender norms, the article explores some effects of these processes on the training of nurses, which enabled the construction of a professional identity that progressively gained the recognition of the medical community and achieved greater autonomy for the practice of their specific tasks in Chile in the mid-20th century.

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**ABSTRACT:** This article depicts a tour through the history of the process that constructed the professional character of the Chilean social service, starting in 1925 with the establishment of the first educational institution. This tour, inseparably linked to the development of the Chilean public health system, proceeds under the auspices of the institutional framework of the health system, with milestones that include academic and educational development, consolidation of social workers' trades union aspirations, and a search for the identity of the discipline, constructed through contact with other occupations. The healthcare imprint that influenced the beginnings of the profession remained the distinctive identity of social workers for the first 50 years, with health sector becoming the main field of employment for service workers and a source of employment stability and of opportunities for improvement and increased earnings. In the context of the professionalizing of healthcare occupations in Chile, social workers were the only professionals who did not undergo training focused strictly on the medical field. This may explain why they helped to incorporate welfare needs in Chilean health policies so that poor families were effectively reached, with social workers entering their homes and becoming fully integrated within communities. In this way, they both expanded the services supplied by the public health system (Servicio Nacional de Salud) and simultaneously legitimized it among the population. Historiographic records of this process were developed from multiple sources, including journal articles, graduate and postgraduate theses, and Chilean archives.

## **The Nightingale dilemma: The discussions on nursing professionalization in Argentina, 1949-1967**

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1.—Introduction. 2.—Feminization and increase of nursing staff. 3.— Spaces for training and discussion. 4.—The debate on salary recognition 5.—Final considerations.

The objective of this article was to review influences on the development of nursing in Argentina. It takes as milestones two local congresses that put up for debate the problems of the discipline and possible solutions: the First Argentine Congress of Nursing in La Plata (1949) and the Fourth Argentine Congress of Nursing in Mendoza (1967). Over this time period, topics linked to professionalization became key discussion points in both local and international settings. The hypothesis of this article is that the development of nursing was marked by discourses and practices that were focused on improving educational quality and on modernizing practices. However, these aims were complemented

with a view that conceived the medical field in a hierarchical fashion. This delayed professionalization and the raising of salaries.

## ARTICLES

### **Nutritional transition, welfare and health: The case of Alcoy, an industrial city (1852-1928)**

José Joaquín García Gómez and Eva María Trescastro López. . . . . 389

1.—Introduction. 2.—Sources and methodology. 3.—The growth of food consumption and its impact on the nutritional status and wellbeing of the population. 4.—Conclusions.

**ABSTRACT:** The Nutritional Transition describes the passage from a vegetarian, monotonous, local and inadequate diet to one based on the consumption of cereals, legumes, and potatoes but with a greater presence of meat, fruit, sugar and vegetable fats. This article, framed within the first stage of the nutritional transition, analyses the composition of the average diet in the city of Alcoy and compares it with the nutritional needs of the population, exploring the relationship between dietary changes and health indicators (e.g., height, mortality) during the industrial revolution. We compiled six diets for the period 1852-1928, finding a steady increase in the consumption of calories, proteins and carbohydrates in Alcoy over this time period, thereby initiating the nutritional transition that took place in the middle of the 19th century. Comparison of nutritional with health indicators showed that the gross increase in nutritional input was not always accompanied by an increase in height or decrease in mortality, due to the hard working conditions of the children and teenagers and due to an increase in morbidity linked to the urban overcrowding, lack of sewerage and poor quality of water and food. An increase in height and reduction in mortality did not take place until the end of the 19th century and early 20th century due to: a real increase in wages and in the supply of food, with the accompanying nutritional transition; the development of nutritional science; and the implementation of sanitary reform, improving the population's standard of living.

### **The boundaries of fraud: The role of the Spanish Royal Academy of Medicine in the establishment of food safety and quality standards in the late 19th century**

Ximo Guillem-Llobat. . . . . 413

1.—Introduction. 2.—The Royal Academy of Medicine. 3.—Foodstuffs subjected to expert evaluation. 4.—The hygiene section and Gabriel de la Puerta. 5.—Final Remarks.

**ABSTRACT:** In the late 19th century, there was a turning point in the regulation of food quality and safety with the establishment of new sites for food controls,



the emergence of new experts and the passing of food laws. One of the main regulatory changes was a reconceptualization of quality based on composition, in accordance with the trend to standardization being applied in each and every area of knowledge. In Spain, the Royal Academy of Medicine was one of the main authorities cited in the search for official definitions of edible foodstuffs and for standardized compositions. This paper focuses on the assessment activity carried out by the Royal Academy between 1877 and 1902, taking account of four major controversies around food regulation in relation to oil, wine, saccharin and paprika and addressing its contribution to the establishment of food quality standards. Our article shows that this task was very poorly performed and outlines factors that may explain this failing. This is discussed in relation to training, while special attention is paid to the social and political activities of the main academicians involved in food quality assessments, such as Gabriel de la Puerta, Ángel Pulido, Juan Ramón Gómez Pamo and Ángel Fernández-Caro.

## **José M. Melià Bernabéu «Pygmalion» and the teaching of astronomy in Valencia in the first half of the 20th century**

Pedro Ruiz-Castell ..... 435

1.—Introduction. 2.—The teaching of astronomy. 3.— Blasquism and education. 4.—Republican romanticism. 5.—The press. 6.—Talks and conferences. 7.—The radio and Francoism. 8.—Conclusion.

**ABSTRACT:** José M. Melià Bernabéu, also known as «Pygmalion», was a Valencian author famed for his work on the popularization of science, particularly astronomy. Pigmalión was convinced of the importance of education and of the social task that the study and observation of the heavens could fulfil. He therefore devoted himself to intense activity designed to popularize scientific knowledge, including the publication of press articles and books and the delivery of lectures and radio addresses. This paper analyses these initiatives in order to reveal the complex process of science communication and the main characteristics of a set of practices in which apparently contradictory strategies converged and that were carried out so successfully in Spain during the first half of the 20th century.

## **The Francoist purge of the Board for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research (JAE): A quantitative approach**

Antonio Francisco Canales Serrano and Amparo Gómez-Rodríguez ..... 459

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**ABSTRACT:** This article aims to provide an overall quantification of the purge of research staff of the Board for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research (JAE) conducted by the Franco Regime. To this end, the names of prewar researcher

staff were gathered from JAE payrolls immediately before the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War and information on their employment in the postwar period was then systematically investigated. We found that a very major purge was conducted of JAE research staff, with more than 40% of them being expelled, and that researchers in leadership positions were especially targeted.

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**ABSTRACT:** Typhus fever appeared as an epidemic in the post-Civil War years and was responsible for a specific scientific initiative within the newly reconstructed National Institute and School of Public Health. It counted on significant international participation, from the Rockefeller Foundation to the Pasteur Institute, and it turned Spain into a crossroads for the exchange of theories and practices from the most relevant schools in the search for an efficient vaccine. This paper focuses on the elements involved and analyses the results obtained. The scarcity of information, a certain mistrust on the part of participants, and the rapid resolution of the situation meant that the Spanish Public Health Service gained no significant advantage. However, it greatly enhanced the professional careers of some of the scientists and officials involved in the project, while the true value of these experiences was to be revealed in the USA years later.

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