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ABSTRACT: In January 1939, the end of the Republic had become a tragic inevitability, and thousands of people, both civilians and military, fled to the north to France in what became known as *La Retirada* (The Retreat). They were accompanied by volunteers from several aid agencies, notably British Quakers. These distributed food and clothing and provided what medical help they could to the many thousands of refugees making their way to the border. The Quakers con-

tinued to offer assistance to the women and children who were subsequently scattered among internment camps throughout France, as well as administering aid to the hundreds of thousands of men who were herded into vast open-air camps along the shores of Roussillon, without shelter, food, or latrines and enclosed by barbed-wire fences. The Quakers were the first to obtain the necessary permits to enter the internment camps in order to administer aid. They provided not only the most basic elements, such as food, clothing, and medicines, but also pencils and notebooks for writing as well as tools and materials of all kinds to work with, in order to combat the inertia and desperation often generated by incarceration. The Quakers were also instrumental in helping many people to escape the horror of life in the camps.

Nursing in the exodus of Spanish Republicans to France in 1939: a research approach

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ABSTRACT: Between January and February 1939, nearly half a million Spanish Republican refugees passed through the Pyrenean border –a population movement called *La Retirada*. Nurses were the largest group of health care professionals among the Spanish exiles, but almost nothing is known about their work during the first few months of this exodus. The aim of this paper was to identify the care provided by Spanish and French nurses between January and September 1939. We also analyze the invisibility of their actions and the gender inequality in their work. To this end, we consulted documentation from 11 French archives and contemporary press and health publications and reviewed testimony from nurses and refugees. We examine the care provided by the nurses of the French Red Cross, which was disparaged by the conservative French press, and that of the Spanish nurses, who remained in the background due to their subordinate status and sex. Finally, we identify the main difficulties and opportunities for future research on Spanish nursing during the Republican exodus to France in 1939.

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ABSTRACT: Spanish Republican refugees and fugitives from Nazism throughout Europe gathered in southern France from 1939 onwards, posing a humanitarian crisis that made huge social and health demands. From June 1940 onwards, Marseille and its surroundings became the last hope for tens of thousands of these exiles and for French people displaced by the German invasion from Alsace-Lorraine and war zones. In mid-March 1941, a socio-medical dispensary was established in Marseille by the *Unitarian Service Committee* (USC), a humanitarian agency created by the American Unitarian Association in 1940 to help those persecuted in Europe for their race, religion, or ideology, alongside a Jewish child aid organization, *Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants* (OSE). The dispensary operated from July 1941 until the end of the Second World War. Its mission was to look after thousands of refugees without resources, including Spanish Republicans who were trying to escape from France through the port of Marseille. This first experience of the USC in the medical field prioritized health care and preventive measures for populations held in internment camps. USC gained in popularity and soon became identified in France with medical aid to refugees, achieving recognition by other aid agencies in the area, including the International Red Cross. In this article, I analyze the organizational model and medical work, very demanding given the scant resources, which characterized the popularly named «Marseille Clinic» of the USC during the Second World War, mostly based on USC archive records preserved in the Andover-Harvard Theological Library (Cambridge, MA).

The pathological sequelae of concentration camps among Spanish refugees in France: diagnostic and therapeutic challenges in the Hospital Varsovia of Toulouse (1944-1950)

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1.—Introduction. 2.—A hospital for an exile *sine die*. 3.—A singular source for study of the pathological sequelae of concentration camps: the journal *Anales del Hospital Varsovia* (1948-1950). 4.—Concentration camp experiences and pathobiological accounts of physicians at *Hospital Varsovia*. 5.—The patients attended: profiles and journeys. 6.—Pathological sequelae. 7.—Reflections and final questions.

ABSTRACT: From the spring of 1945, the *Hospital Varsovia* in Toulouse (France) provided medical assistance to thousands of Spanish Republican refugees who remained in exile in Southern France. The hospital had been founded in the autumn of 1944 in the outskirts of Toulouse after the invasion of Aran Valley in the context of the so-called Operation Reconquest of Spain. A review of clinical cases reported in the pages of *Anales del Hospital Varsovia* (1948-1950) shows that many patients had contracted diseases in the concentration camps because of the poor living conditions under a regime of severe confinement. Doctors described insidious diseases that were difficult to diagnose. Successive clinical and laboratory tests revealed the presence of latent deficiency diseases (due to malnutrition), chronic occult infections (tuberculosis and intestinal parasitosis), and sexually transmitted diseases.

ARTICLES

Forensic Medicine and the crime of rape in Chile (1875-1922)

Alejandra Palafox Menegazzi 125

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ABSTRACT: This article examines the interpretative change driven by the main exponents of Legal Medicine in Chile in relation to the conservative resolution of theoretical controversies around the so-called «principle of execution» related to the crime of rape, from its appearance in the first systematization of the criminal legislation up to the first two decades of the 20th century. Through the analysis of regulatory documents, bibliographic works, and collections of specialized medical-legal journals, we show how the meaning of this «principle», far from being established in 1874, was gradually prepared and modified thanks to key promoters of Legal Medicine in the country. We also analyze 100 judicial proceedings for rape in the criminal courts of Santiago and Valparaíso between 1890 and 1920 to examine the role of legal-medical experts in proving rape and to assess the practical implementations of their theoretical assumptions. We interpret medical and criminal discourses around rape as creators of a concrete reality, exploring medical-legal alliance and institutionalization processes within this area of knowledge. We consider their material implementation in the expert evidence commissioned by the criminal courts of Santiago and Valparaíso, showing that these actions combined to reformulate, reconstruct, and consolidate a long-lasting situation of penal inequality.

Francesc Darder and the start of veterinary science for small and exoctic animals in Barcelona at the end of the 19th century

José Manuel Gutiérrez García 147

1.—Introduction. 2.—Social-economic factors and pets. 3.—Darder and anatomo clinical veterinary science. 4.—Introduction of the microscope: from veterinary parasitology to microbial theory. 5.—Conclusion.

ABSTRACT: This investigation centers on the clinical approach to small animals of the veterinarian Francesc Darder (1851-1918) in Barcelona in the 1880s. An analysis is conducted of the social, economic, and ideological factors that led a growing sector of the population to share their domestic space with beings whose sole purpose was to provide them with pleasure or company. This transformation generated a demand for the specialist care of a type of clientele unheard of by veterinarians at the time. Darder, well-known for his commercial activity as an intermediary in the buying and selling of animals, knew how to meet this demand by working as a highly astute clinician with pets and other small animals. The present study focuses on his pioneering medical-sanitary

achievements in the terrain of ideas and in practice, with his incorporation of novel scientific methodologies and techniques, such as microscopy, which he brought together into a specific space that he called a laboratory. No equivalent to the professional practice initiated by Darder emerged in Spain until the end of the 19th century. It was an idea that could scarcely be envisaged, and there was nothing to indicate that pets and microscopes would become two archetypal elements associated with the figure of the veterinarian two centuries later.

Fernando Boscá and the end of The Laboratory of Spanish Hydrobiology in Valencia (1928-1932): Indifference, obstructionism, and administrative irregularities

Jesús Ignacio Catalá-Gorgues 169

1.—Introduction: promotion of the youngest member of a scientific family. 2.—The search for premises. 3.—Activity *versus* indifference. 4.—An insurmountable obstructionism. 5.—Dissemination activities and publications. 6.—Conclusion: The irregular change in registration of the LSH, and Fernando Boscá's subsequent career.

ABSTRACT: The Laboratory of Spanish Hydrobiology (LSH) was founded by Celso Arévalo in 1912. Arévalo was Head of the Department of Natural Sciences at the provincial high school of Valencia. The LSH was the first research center specifically devoted to freshwater ecology in Spain. In 1919, when Arévalo was transferred to Madrid, the LSH moved its administrative center into the National Museum of Natural Sciences (NMNS), but it continued to be housed and funded by the high school. Arévalo's disciple, Luis Pardo, was appointed as the new head of the LSH in Valencia. He developed notable scientific work, despite scant support from the directors of the NMNS. Finally, he moved to Madrid in search of a better post in 1927. The new person in charge of the LSH was Fernando Boscá, a young and inexperienced naturalist. He was the grandson of the distinguished zoologist and paleontologist Eduardo Boscá and the son of Arévalo's successor at the high school, Antimo Boscá. From 1928 until 1931, Fernando Boscá made personal efforts to maintain the activity of the LSH, despite the indifference of the NMNS and obstruction from the headmaster of the high school. He carried out modest research on freshwater and marine animals in the Valencia region, maintained research aquaria, and launched several initiatives to disseminate knowledge in this field. Nevertheless, the LSH finally ceased its activity in 1932 due to an anomalous administrative decision.

Diffusion, circulation, and appropriation of psychotechnics in the work setting in Columbia (1940-1980)

Óscar Gallo and Eugenio Castaño 203

1.—Introduction. 2.—Psychotechnical tests and occupational guidance. 3.—Psychology applied to industry. 4.—Circulation, appropriation, and dilemmas on the human problem in industry. 5.—Final reflections.

ABSTRACT: The aim of this article was to contribute to the history of psychological knowledge in the industry in Colombia. For this purpose, an analysis was conducted of the implementation of the first psychotechnical tests for personnel selection purposes by Mercedes Rodrigo (1891-1982), the diffusion of theories about humans in industry by César de Madariaga (1891-1961), and the circulation and appropriation of psychotechnics between the 1960s and 1980s are analyzed. We argue that, as in other countries, psychotechnics became a device in Colombia to detect labor aptitudes and a new scientific imperative in the search for productivity in the country's industries. We also show that a reduction in accidents and the promotion of individual well-being at work were not the main reasons for their implementation in Colombia. On the contrary, they ended up being an instrument to overcome problems of discipline and productivity and a technique for the modelling of men and for occupational adaptations in the context of a surge in import substitution policies.

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