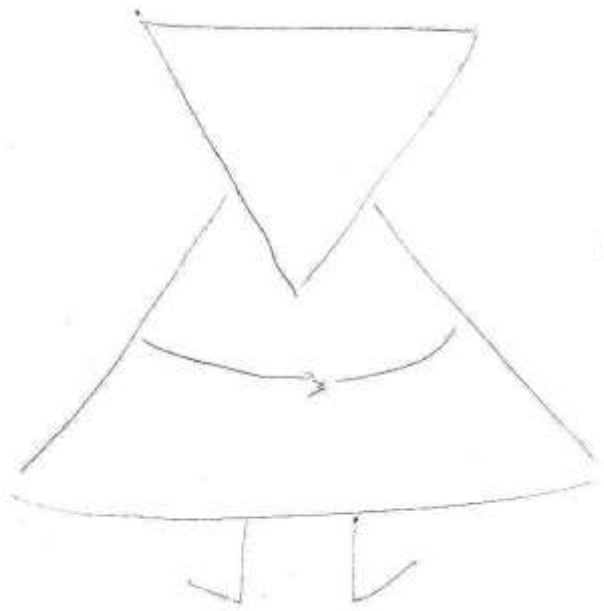
THE INVISIBLE LIGHT

THE JOURNAL OF

THE BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF RADIOLOGY



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Editorial

It was good to see you all at ECR and quite excellent that we have founded ISHRAD – the International Society for the History of Radiology. A number of us have been talking about this for many years and the society is now a reality. Congratulations! I am pleased to have Alfredo Buzzi as Vice-Chairman, Uwe Busch as Honorary Secretary and Arpan Banerjee as Honorary Treasurer. We will have the 2012 ISHRAD AGM at ECR next year on the Saturday afternoon and a visit to Ghent is planned for the autumn.

The BSHR annual lecture is to be on the 20th February 2012 at the British Institute of Radiology so please put the date in your diary. There are refreshments at 5.30, the AGM at 6.30 and the lecture at 7PM.

Best wishes

Adrian

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Dr Marion Frank FBIR OBE (11 December 1920 - 15 September 2011)

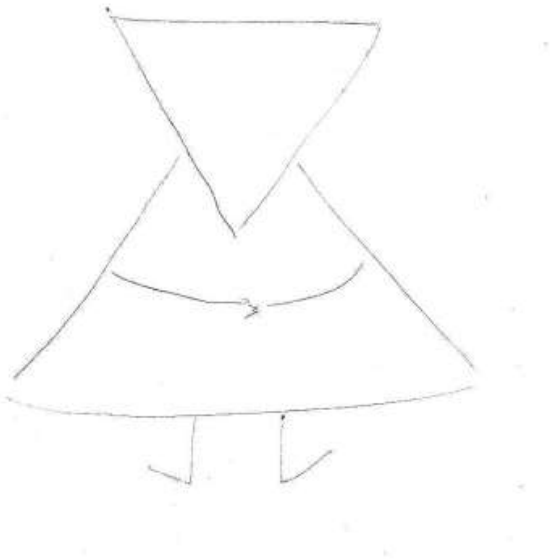
It is with sadness that we record the death of Marion Frank. Marion was a true friend of radiology history being a founder member of our original Radiology History Committee that became the Radiology History and Heritage Charitable Trust that is now the British Society for the History of Radiology.

Marion Frank and Adrian Thomas at the RHHCT stand at our annual radiology congress. Marion was an enthusiastic supporter of the annual congress and always helped with the RHHCT/BSHR stand.

With the death of Marion Frank world radiography has lost a treasure. Her contribution to radiography was enormous and at the ISRRT World Congress in September 2010 Marion was presented with the Dien Van Dijk Award for services to international radiography. Unfortunately by this time she was already ill and it was a personal privilege to be able to present her with the award at her flat in Lancaster Gate in London. Characteristically she said that she did not deserve the award.

Marion and her family had to leave Germany in 1937 and they ended up in England. This was not an easy time for Europe. Her brother George joined the army and was unfortunately killed on D-day as he came off his landing craft. Marion and her twin sister were working at the Royal Northern Hospital in London when they encountered the pioneer radiographer Kathleen Clara Clark who persuaded them to enter radiography. Marion recounted that they used Kathleen Clark's classic work "Positioning in Radiography" to replace the missing third leg of a wardrobe! Marion progressed rapidly in radiography and ended up at the Middlesex Hospital where she ultimately became Head of Department. Three pieces of advice that Marion would give are that you cannot change your personality, that you must aim high you want to get on professionally, and that you must offer something in addition that someone else cannot. Marion had a wonderful time at the Middlesex Hospital. She became President of the Society of Radiographers in the UK and said that she enjoyed herself and that her main role was communication.

On the right is a cartoon of Marion as drawn from behind. This was drawn by a former Middlesex student, Jackie Wright. Marion is wearing her cap, her hands are behind her back and her feet are angled outwards. When I showed this cartoon to Marion she was delighted with it!



Marion was passionate for world radiography and, with Kathleen Clark, was involved in the foundation of the ISRRT. Her hospitality was legendry and the door of her flat was always open to visiting radiographers with her spare bed being in constant use.

Marion had many interests and was active in the British Institute of Radiology, the Osler Club of London and the British Society for the History of Radiology. She loved the Deutsches Röntgen Museum in Remscheid and took many students there for visits.

Marion enjoyed life and her enthusiasm was contagious. Radiography was her life however her heart belonged to the Deutsches Röntgen Museum and to the Middlesex Hospital. Marion summed up herself by saying "I have never been a good radiographer but I knew how to get out of trouble"! The regret of her final years was that she could not make that final visit to the museum in Remscheid that she loved so dearly.

Marion Frank and Sir Godfrey Hounsfield. Marion sponsored the Hounsfield lecture of the British Institute of Radiology.

Marion Frank on Aunt Minnie Europe:

http://www.auntminnieeurope.com/index.aspx?sec=sup&sub=xra&pag=dis&ItemID=605544

http://www.auntminnieeurope.com/index.aspx?sec=nws&sub=rad&pag=dis&ItemID=605543

CT Scanner Suite at Newark Hospital.

http://www.gehealthcare.com/uken/highlight/hounsfield_ct_scanner-suite.html

The CT scanner at Newark Hospital was recently named after the pioneer of CT scanning, Sir Godfrey Hounsfield. The scanner was officially opened by the niece and nephew of Sir Godfrey, Mrs Linda Lamyman and Mr Andrew Hounsfield who unveiled a commemorative picture and information panel.

The suite was built by generous donations made by The League of Friends of Newark Hospital who contributed £95,000, Trent Strategic Health Authority who contributed £150,000, and an additional £260,000 coming directly from Sherwood Forest Hospitals NHS Trust's funds. Sherwood Forest Hospitals NHS Trust Chief Executive Jeffery Worrall said: "The Trust decided to recognize the contribution made to CT scanning by Sir Godfrey by naming the suite in his honour, it is also fitting with him being locally born and educated."

Deutsches Röntgen-Museum

http://www.facebook.com/pages/Deutsches-R%C3%B6ntgen-Museum/102755289813204

The German Roentgen Museum is now on Facebook. The link is as above. The site is in German and is worth having a look at. There is a wonderful album "Eindrücke vom Deutschen Röntgen-Museum" with many images of the new museum. In the section "Videos posted by Deutsches Röntgen-Museum" there is a visual tour describing the museum and its work. We congratulate Uwe Busch and others for their work.

Address: Schwelmer Straße 41, 42897 Remscheid, Germany .

Phone: 02191/163384

Website: http://www.roentgenmuseum.de

Email: info@roentgenmuseum.de

Opening Hours: Tues - Fri: 10:00 - 18:00; Sat - Sun: 11:00 - 18:00

There is a car park.

The British Society for the History of Medicine

The 24th Congress was held at the University of Surrey in Guildford from 31st August to 3rd September 2011 in association with the Faculty of the History and Philosophy of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Society of Apothecaries. See: http://www.bshm.org.uk/congress.htm . I was appointed the President of the BSHM and am the first radiologist in this role. The BSHM Honorary Secretary is Elizabeth Beckmann lizbeckmann@lanmarkmedical.co.uk . A major them of the next BSHM Congress will be technology in medicine. The 25th Congress of the British Society for the History of Medicine will be in Canterbury in the autumn of 2013 (exact date to be confirmed) and will be held in conjunction with the British Society for the History of Radiology and the International Society for the History of Radiology. Do please present a paper at this meeting. The atmosphere is very pleasant and there is plenty of time for you to start researching!

Next year the BSHM Poynter Lecture is to be held at the Wellcome Trust on the 21st March. Our speaker is Iwan Morus who is Reader in History at the Department of History & Welsh History at Aberystwyth University. His topic is "Shocking Bodies" and is based on his last book. As he says, the nineteenth century was full of shocking (and shocked) bodies. Throughout the century, electricity was the stuff of life – and death. When Victorians thought about their own bodies – how they worked, what the relationship was between body and soul, how the relationship between the sexes worked, or ought to work, they often turned to electricity as a

way of making sense of difficult questions. Electricity was fundamental to the ways many people made sense of themselves and their bodies as their society was transformed around them. For some people, saying 'electricity is life' was much the same thing as saying there was no such thing as a soul and therefore no such thing as God. For others, the slogan was an invitation to buy new commodities like electric belts or corsets that could revitalize a flagging body. We still often think like this about our bodies today. Margaret Thatcher takes electric baths and Cherie Blair wears magnetic crystals to enhance her aura. But where did this idea come from? How and why did people start thinking about their bodies as if they were electrical machines of some kind, which could be restored through electricity in much the same way as we might jump-start a car? Why do we worry about living too close to overhead power lines or about mobile phone masts built next to our children's playgrounds? In this lecture Iwan Morus will turn to the history of electricity and the body to find some answers to these questions. There will hopefully be a small associated exhibition. Please book for the lecture with Liz Beckmann.

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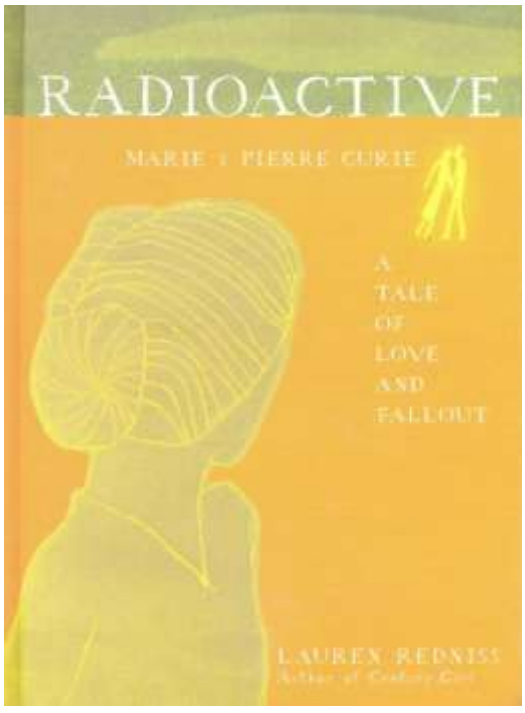
Books, Papers, Films and Exhibitions in the History of Radiology.

There have been a number of books published recently on the history of radiology. I will give details of any that I come across. If any members come across any more please could they contact the editor.

Radioactive: Marie and Pierre Curie: A Tale of Love and Fallout (by Lauren Redniss)



Published by HarperEntertainment (15 Feb 2011) in English. A hardcover book of 208 pages

ISBN-10: 9780061351327

ISBN-13: 978-0061351327

ASIN: 0061351326

This book is just wonderful and is the sort of book I would love to have written myself. Lauren Redniss has previously written "Century Girl: 100 Years in the Life of Doris Eaton Travis, Last Living Star of the Ziegfeld Follies." The blurb for the book says that she is a graduate of Brown University and the School of Visual Arts, and that she is a frequent contributor to the Op-Ed page of the New York Times, which nominated her work for the Pulitzer Prize. In 2008-2009 she was a selected as a Fellow at the New York Public Library's Dorothy and Lewis B. Cullman Centre for Scholars and Writers, where she completed her work on Radioactive. She teaches at the Parsons School of Design and lives in New York City.

The book deals with the inspirational Marie Curie who is "as one of the earliest and most inspirational female pioneers in the history of science." The book covers the life and loves of

Marie Curie – her marriage to Pierre Curie and gives an account of her love affair with Pierre's pupil and fellow physicist Paul Langevin. Marie's early work on radioactivity is detailed as is the subsequent history including the accident at Chernobyl. The book is stunningly illustrated with original artwork and even boasts a luminous colour. The fact of science can be presented in a variety of ways and it's good to see this book displaying the material in such an attractive manner. The book is visually stunning and is a pleasure to look at. I hope it receives a wide readership and makes this passionate and interesting scientist accessible to a new generation.

Jean Bergonié (1857-1925) : Un grand médecin en son temps (by Bernard Hoerni)

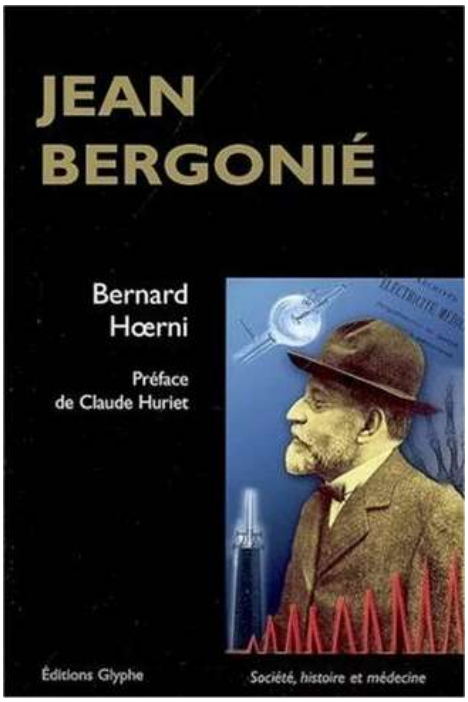
Broché: 335 pages

Published by Editions Glyphe (1 September 2007)

Language: French.

ISBN-10: 2352850150

ISBN-13: 978-2352850151



This is a well presented account of the life of the pioneer french radiologist Jean Bergonié. Bergonié was a unique personality with a brilliant intellect and he had many original ideas. He was a pioneer in a number of fields including medical electricity (Bergonié held the first chair in Medical Electricity in France), radiology and radiobiology, and the treatment of cancer. He was the "père fondateur" of the regional cancer treatment centres in Bordeaux and the South West. Sadly he was an early victim to the ill effects of radiation.

Bernard Hoerni is to be congratulated in writing this book. Bernard Hoerni is Professor of Cancerology at the Université Victor-Segalen-Bordeaux 2. He is Vice President of the Académie Nationale des Sciences, and Lauréate and Member of the Société Française d'Histoire de la Médecine and is a member of the International Society for the History of Medicine.

Films with a radiological content.

There many films with a radiological contend. Many are concerned with issues involving nuclear war and other aspects of radiation and society. The films concerning nuclear war can be very challenging and harrowing. I grew up in London and remember being quite frightened at times as a child. On of my early political memories was the Cuban missile crisis where we came very close to nuclear war. I could not understand why we lived in London. London was a target for nuclear attack and I saw pictures in the papers of what would happen when a nuclear bomb was dropped in the centre of London. I thought that given the choice I would live in the north of Scotland where I would have some chance of survival! The film "The War Game" came out in 1965 when I was 11 years old and the atmosphere at the time was quite frightening for a young person.

Other films depict medical imaging as part of the story. Medical imaging is part of all of our lives and is in many films. There is a nice sequence in the recent film "Unknown" when Liam Neeson has an MRI scan to try and sort out his post-traumatic amnesia. Neeson comes out of the scanner to face an assailant who adds a poison to his IV fluid. I was pleased to see that the writer avoided the error of bringing a metal gun into the MRI room! Unfortunately the writer of the subtitles gets it wrong when the MRI machine noises are described as loud heart beats!

On the Beach (Gregory Peck) [DVD]

Gregory Peck (Actor), Ava Gardner (Actor), Stanley Kramer (Director)

Price: £4.16 & I had free delivery with Amazon Prime

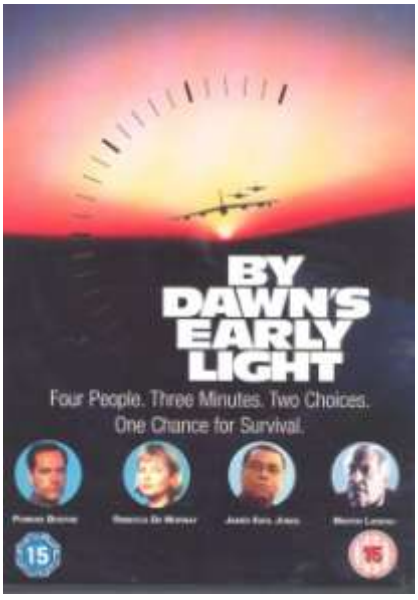
This film made in 1959 perfectly embodies the fear that I had as a youngster growing up during the Cold War. It is a great film and is based on the book by Nevil Shute. It is directed by Stanley Kramer and the score was nominated for an Oscar. The film is remarkable for its silences which perfectly evokes the feeling of the desolation experienced in the empty cities.

Gregory Peck plays the submarine commander Dwight Towers who cannot cope with being alive when so many are dead. Other characters include Anthony Perkins and Donna Anderson as a young couple who have to face up to the fact that their baby has no future.

There was a re-make of the film in 2000 starring Armand Assante. The 2000 attempt is not as good as the original and is less true to the spirit of the book.

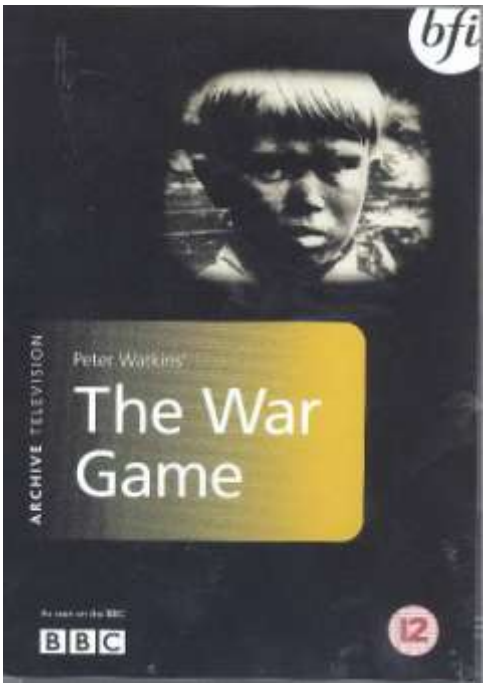
By Dawn's Early Light (HBO) [1990] [DVD]

Price: £9.49 & Free Delivery with Amazon Prime



This film is described as offering a plausible and frightening scenario for the start of World War III. The film is not as good as others in the genre and it does not describe particularly well what would happen in a nuclear war. We know about the destructive power of nuclear weapons and yet the film does not portray in any detailed way the effects of blast damage or the development of radiation sickness. I had the impression that developing the story was the main point of the film with the backdrop just happening to be a nuclear catastrophe. The film Threads gives a more realistic depiction of a nuclear holocaust.

The War Game [DVD] [1965]



Michael Aspel (Actor), Peter Graham (Actor), Peter Watkins (Director) | Rated: Suitable for 12 years and over | Format: DVD

Amazon: 3 new from £75.00, 6 used from £29.99

This film "The War Game" caused me much anxiety in 1965 when it came out, although at the time I was not allowed to see it. . It resulted in considerable controversy and was actually banned by the British Government from being shown for about 20 years. The film depicts the effects of an all-out nuclear attack on Britain, and is significant in that not just the attack is shown but also the after-effects. It is interesting to speculate on the after-effects, both immediate and long term of a nuclear attack. The current state of Hiroshima and Nagasaki show that recovery is possible, however the extent of recovery will be dependent on the scale of the attack.

The DVD includes a full commentary on the film; Watkin's award-winning 'The Diary of an Unknown Soldier'; and 'The War Game – The Controversy' in which Patrick Murphy gives more information and an account of the banning of the film.

AuntMinnieEurope. www.auntminnieeurope.com

There are a series of articles appearing on Aunt Minnie Europe.

CT's origins hold relevance for today's users. (16 May 2011)
http://www.auntminnieeurope.com/index.aspx?sec=sup&sub=cto&pag=dis&ItemID=605086

Military radiology: Recognizing the pioneers and landmarks. (16 June 2011)
http://www.auntminnieeurope.com/index.aspx?sec=nws&sub=rad&pag=dis&ItemID=605200

Who were the real movers and shakers in MRI's early days? (09 July 2011)
http://www.auntminnieeurope.com/index.aspx?sec=sup&sub=mri&pag=dis&ItemID=605280

Postcards from the edge: Pictures illuminate x-ray's past. (28 July 2011)
http://www.auntminnieeurope.com/index.aspx?sec=sup&sub=xra&pag=dis&ItemID=605345

The early days of PACS: Who were the true pioneers? (15 Sept 2011)
http://www.auntminnieeurope.com/index.aspx?sec=sup&sub=pac&pag=dis&ItemID=605522

Europeans played key role in early days of contrast media. (10 Oct 2011)
http://www.auntminnieeurope.com/index.aspx?sec=nws&sub=rad&pag=dis&ItemID=605617

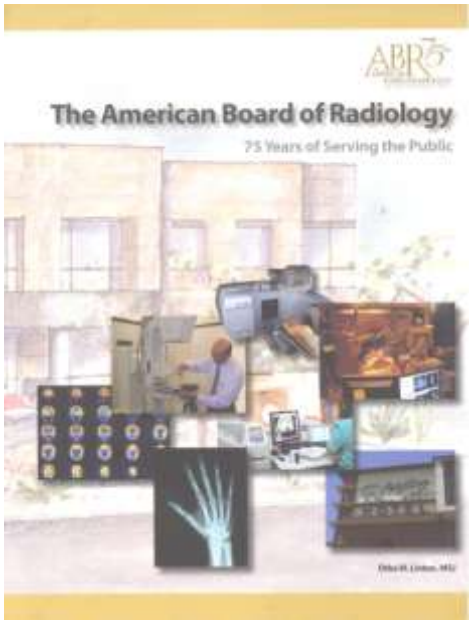
Should Kate Winslet play Florence Stoney? (7 October 2011)
http://www.auntminnieeurope.com/index.aspx?sec=sup&sub=wom&pag=dis&ItemID=605724

Two from Otha Linton, MSJ.

The highly productive Otha Linton has written to more books.

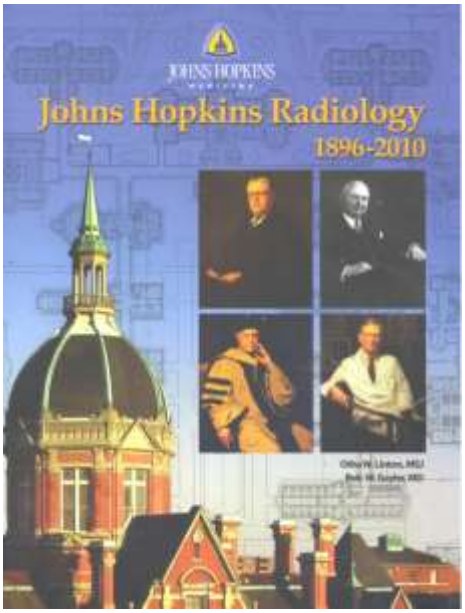
The American Board of Radiology – 75 Years of Serving the Public.

ISBN: 978-1-890705-14-5



The American Board of Radiology (ABR) was founded in 1934 and has certified more than 63,500 physicians and physicists. Their web site is http://www.theabr.org/ and tells us that the ABR is one of 24 medical specialty boards that make up the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS). Through ABMS, the boards work together to establish common standards for physicians to achieve and maintain board certification. In his 1932 presidential address to the American College of Radiology (ACR), Dr. Arthur C. Christie stated the desirability of creating an organization to provide examinations for certifying physicians as specialists in the discipline of radiology. It would be called the American Board of Radiology. This book is an interesting account of the organization that resulted.

Johns Hopkins Radiology 1896-2010.



Otha Linton MSJ and Bob W Gayler MD.

ISBN: 978-1-890705-16-9

I enjoyed this book and it's warmly recommended.

So much of radiology history concentrates on the early years and so it is good that the more recent years are covered. I particularly appreciated the account of how a radiology department was organized before computers. There is also a description of the development of interventional radiology.

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Philatelic Corner.

Michael Pupin Stamp (Mihajlo Idvorski Pupin)

Serbian Cyrillic: Михајло Идворски Пупин),

Michael Idvorsky Pupin (1858-1935) was a Yugoslavian born American inventor and author. His autobiography entitled 'From Immigrant To Inventor' was published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1947 and is still worth reading.

Pupin emigrated to the USA when he was 15 years old 'with five cents in his pocket'. His inventions concerned the telegraph, telephone and the X- ray machine. Pupin arrived from Serbia in 1874, initially working as a farm hand and factory worker. He finally attended Columbia where he became Professor of Electro-Mechanics in 1901.

Of interest to the BSHM is that Pupin was among the very first to produce X-rays in the USA. In 1896 devised the technique of placing a sheet of paper impregnated with fluorescent dyes next to the radiographic plate, and this considerably reduced the exposure time. He also undertook a study of the use of the X-rays. Unfortunately in April 1896 he developed pneumonia, and following his recovery did not return to his work on X-rays.

Yugoslavia 1979 SG#1899 Minailo Pupin MNH

254 -BOSNIA/SERBIA / 2004 MIHAJLO PUPIN

Ivan Pulyui (1845-1918)

Ivan Pulyui (Ukrainian: Іван Пулюй, German: Johann Puluj) (2 February 1845 in Hrymayliv, a village near Ternopil, Austria–Hungary – 31 January 1918 in Prague) was a Ukrainian-born physicist, inventor and patriot who has been championed as an early developer of the use of X-rays for medical imaging. His contributions were largely neglected until the end of the 20th century.

A stamp published on the occasion of Pulyui's 150th Birth Anniversary in 1995.

The Wikipedia article on X-rays http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X-ray (accessed 2 July 2011) says that "X-radiation is called Röntgen radiation, after Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, who is usually credited as its discoverer, and who had named it X-radiation to signify an unknown type of radiation. Recently uncovered archival evidence shows that the original discoverer of X-rays was a Ukrainian physicist Ivan Pulyui, who worked in Vienna together with Röntgen and shared the results of his work with him."

I discussed this with Uwe Busch who said that the Wikipedia item is simply not true. Roentgen never worked in Vienna. It is true that Paluj developed a special cathode luminescence glass tube which could be described as a Braun tube. But he never detected high frequency invisible light. This is another example of the problems with Wikipedia and Internet resources generally. We must look at all sources critically.

Radiological Medals.

Medals are always interesting and there are many with a radiological theme. They have been struck for a variety of reasons – to commemorate an action, and event or a location. It has been a practice to strike a medal to celebrate a retirement and that for the radiologist Dr Paul Cottentot was minted by his friends and students on his retirement.

Medal: René Ledoux-Lebard (1879–1948)

Medal: French, bronze, 65mm x 45mm, 96 gr

René Ledoux-Lebard (1879-1948) was one of the most prominent radiologists in the French medicine of his day. He was born in Paris in 1879 and was a medical student at the Hospital Saint-Antoine in Paris. By 1901 he was interested in radiology being inspired by the great Antoine Béclère who was a close friend of his father. René Ledoux-Lebard was probably the most famous pupil of Antoine Béclère. It was Béclère who pushed for a radiology department to be installed in each hospital and in the charge of a doctor.

I first came across Ledoux-Lebard from his well known and interesting book "Localisation and extraction of projectiles" which was published at the end of the Great War in 1918 with Louis Ombrédanne as his co-author.

Ledoux-Lebard was a full time radiologist from 1912 and became Director of the Radiological Department at the Salpetriere University Hospital in Paris where his department was well known. In the Great War he served as a radiologist in the French Army. In 1923 he was appointed to the newly-created first Chair of Radiology at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris. He was one of the founder members of the French Societe de Radiologie, and of the Journal de Radiologie. He was an Honorary Corresponding Member of the British Institute of Radiology and in 1938 he delivered the Sylvanus Thompson Memorial Lecture.

Although he was already ill, in 1947, he was the President of the 5th French Congress of Radiology. His output was prodigious and he published over 300 papers and several books, two of which were standard texts: the Manuel du Radiodiagnostic Clinique and the Technique du Radiodiagnostic.

His son was the French radiologist Guy Ledoux-Lebard (1910 - 2003) who was professor and chairman of the department of radiology at the Hôpital Cochin of Paris where Jean-François Moreau started his residency program in radiology in 1967.

Medal: **Dr Paul Cottenot**; 1947; radiologist

Bronze, 55 mm, 82 gr.

This is a lovely medal. Paul Cottenot was an Électroradiologiste at the Hôpital Saint-Louis. This medal was presented by his students and friends in 1947. Paul Cottenot was very active and published widely. In September, 1937 he presented a paper before the Fifth International Congress of Radiology in Chicago (Sept. 13–17, 1937) entitled "Thoracic Serioscopy." A paper subsequently appeared in 'Radiology' (July 1938 Radiology, 31, 1-7). The method "consists in taking … four stereoscopic roentgenograms of the thorax. The four films are examined while superimposed one over the other in the same negative viewing box. By causing them to slide synchronously one over the other, the different thoracic planes, superimposed from the front backward, are successively brought into evidence, and at the same time one reads on a dial, graduated in centimetres, the depth of each of the planes examined."

The basic principles that were employed in serioscopy by Cottenot were the same as that described as "planeography." Apparently Dr. Cottenot rediscovered planeography independently, terming the method "serioscopy." Julius Kaufman, M.D. and Harry Koster statee that Cottenot employed "two pairs of stereo-roentgenograms, … with the axes of shift of the tube perpendicular to one another" (May 1940 Radiology, 34, 626-629) in a paper Serial Planeography (Serioscopy) and Serial Planigraphy - A Critical Analysis."

The histiry of tomography is complex and there are many ways of producing an X-ray film of a designated body section. To produce a section various motions are imparted to the tube, plate, or patient, so that the designated plane is in focus, and is sharply defined on the x-ray plate, the other planes being eliminated from the picture by blurring.

The various methods described for tomography are:

(1) Planigraph (Andrews and Ziedses des Plantes).

(2) Stratigraph (Vallebona);

(3) Tomograph (Grossman, Chaoul, and Twining).

(4) X-ray focusing machine (Kieffer).

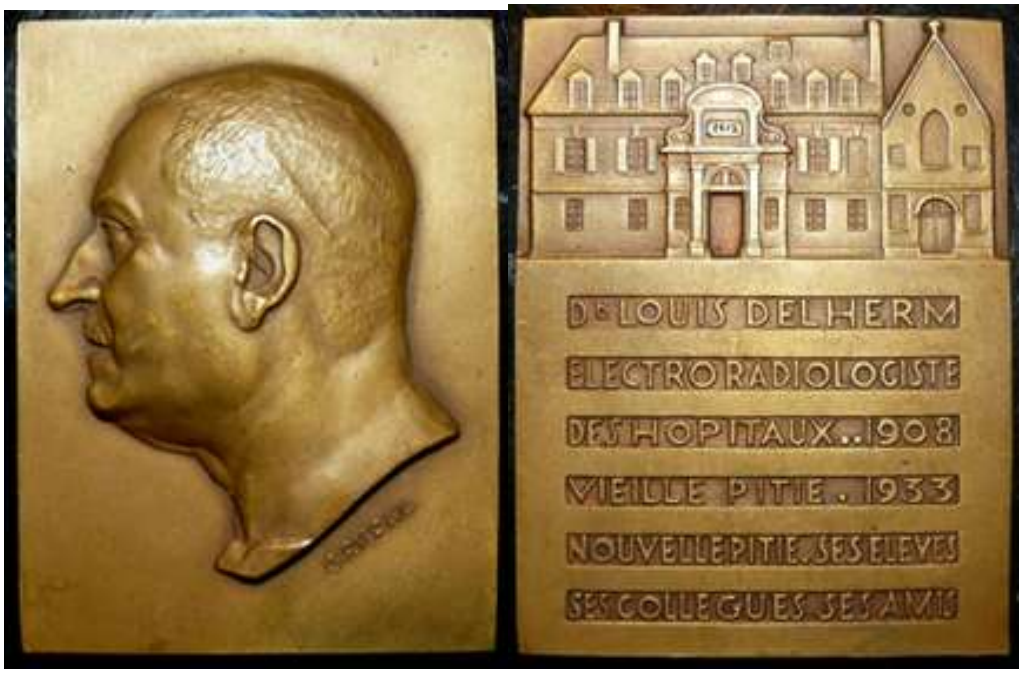
(5) Laminagraph (Kieffer and Moore).

Louis Delherm (1876-1953)

Radiologue - Maire d'Auzeville.

Conseiller général, General Counseldu canton de Castanet.

Commandeur de la Légion d'honneur.



I love this medal of the French radiologist Louis Delherm presented by colleagues and friends. He has a road named after him : 'CHEMIN DU DOCTEUR LOUIS DELHERM, Auzeville-Tolosane.' It would be interesting to see how many radiologists have streets named in their honour. Delherm published widely, particularly in gastrointestinal tract radiology.

He worked at La Pitié [l'ancienne] in Paris, and then in the new hospital when in 1912 the medical activities were transferred to the Nouvelle Pitié. There is a nice website describing the hospitals in Paris and their radiological history to be found at:

http://tsovorp.org/histoire/Lieux/Lapitie.php . This site discusses the work of Louis Delherm. There is a French radiological prize 'Le prix Louis Delherm' (400€ given by FNMR).

Paul Cottenot and Louis Delherm are described as electroradiologiste. I wrote about this Jean-François Moreau who is Emeritus professor of radiology, Paris Descartes University and Honorary chairman, Radiology Department at the Necker Hospital. Jean-François replied saying that "in the early XXth Century, in France, but I suppose this happened everywhere in the world, there was a trend congregating those who were interested in X-Rays (radiologist, word adopted at the First International Congress of Radiology, Paris, 1900) and those who came from physics, electricity, photography and so forth who practiced infra-red, ultra(violet), microwaves, ultrasound, isotopes, electrodiagnostic, galvanotherapy… either for diagnosis or therapy. They congregated first in the hospitals that were equipped with electric power. In France, several scientific societies fused and the paradigm of electroradiology emerged in the 30ies for more than 40 years. The specialty was cut in May 1968 in two subspecialties, diagnosis and therapy. I am an electroradiologist because I validated credentials in electrology, radiotherapy and radiodiagnosis during the last certification in 1970. But I never practiced any electrology nor radiotherapy. However, I practiced ultrasound and the academic radiologists working in the hospitals of Paris (AP-HP) are still termed electroradiologists.

To my opinion, the American and the French termed their journals American Journal of Roentgenology, Electrology and Nuclear Médecine (ARRS), like the French one. I don't know what the British did, the German either."

The same basically occurred in the UK. The first formally established radiologic qualification in the world was the Cambridge DMRE which was the Diploma in Medical Radiology and. Electrotherapeutics (DMRE). Electrotherapy was a part of physiotherapy and physical medicine and separated from radiotherapy quite early on the in UK.

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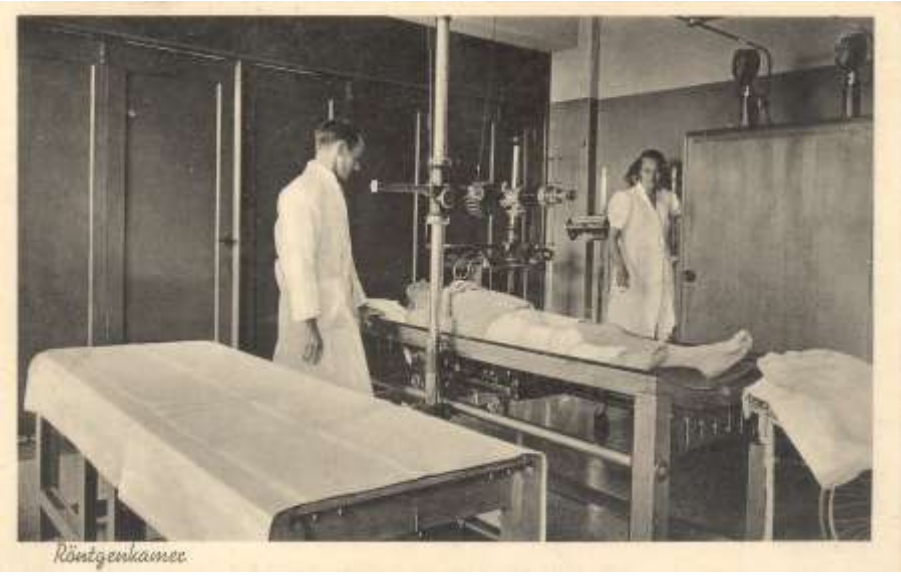

Jean Alban Bergonié (1857-1925).

A lovely and poignant medal presented to Jean Bergonié in 1923. Bergonié died in 1925 and suffered from radiation injuries. As described above there is a recent biography by Bernard Hoerni (Editions Glyphe, 2007).

Jean Alban Bergonié was born on the 1st October 1857 in Casseneuil and died on the 2nd January 1925. He specialised in the treatment of cancer and founded academic radiology in Bordeaux. Sadly he died because of severe radionecrosis, losing both of his arm with radiation induced cancer and pulmonary metastasis.

By 1906 Bergonié and Tribondeau had determined that cells were most sensitive to radiation when they were rapidly dividing, when they were undifferentiated, and when they had a long mitotic future. This is the Bergonié-Tribondeau Law. Louis F.A. Tribondeau (1872-1918) was a French physician. In Bordeaux there is located the Institut Bergonié (Centre régional de lutte contre le cancer).

L'Institut Bergonié is one of 18 regional cancer centres 'Centre Régional de Lutte Contre le Cancer (CRLCC)' in France and was created in 1923 in the Hôpital Saint-André by Jean-Alban Bergonié. Details can be found at :

http://www.bergonie.org/l-institut/un-peu-dhistoire.html

There is a nice web site 'Les enfants célèbres de Casseneuil' found at :

http://mariefb.pagesperso-orange.fr/casseneuil/celebrites/bergonie.htm

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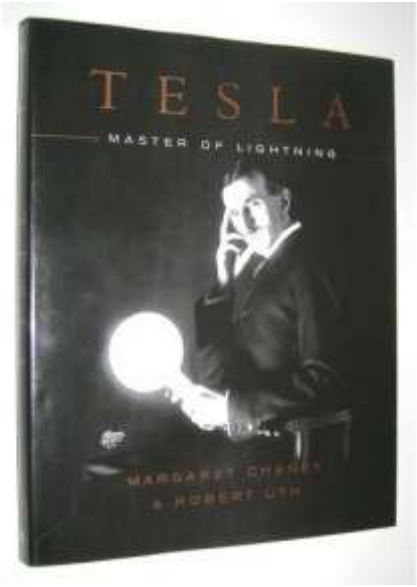
Tesla: Master of Lightning

http://www.neatorama.com/spotlight/2010/03/04/tesla-master-of-lightning/

Nikola Tesla is someone whom I feel that I should know more about that I actually do. He has his enthusiasts and Ernst Alexanderson is quoted as saying "In almost every step of progress in electrical engineering, as well as radio, we can trace the spark of thought back to Nikola Tesla" which does seem somewhat extreme. The website above is worth visiting. We are told that few inventors contributed more to advances in science and engineering in the early 20th century than Nikola Tesla. We are told that Tesla did groundbreaking work on alternating current power system, electromagnetism, hydroelectric power, radio, and radar. Sadly he died penniless and in relative obscurity. The website makes the point that many people mistakenly attribute many of his inventions to others and as an example Tesla invented the fundamentals of radio transmissions before Gugliegmo Marconi. Tesla is currently having a resurgence in popularity, "which is helped in part by his mystique as a mad scientist". There is particular interest in his work on death rays to knock out enemy airplanes out of the skies, pocket-sized resonance machine that could topple buildings, ways to send electricity through the upper atmosphere, and force-fields to protect cities, and so on.



Tesla, Master of Lightning [Hardcover]

Margaret Cheney (Author), Robert Uth (Author)

Hardcover: 184 pages

Publisher: Barnes & Noble Books (1999)

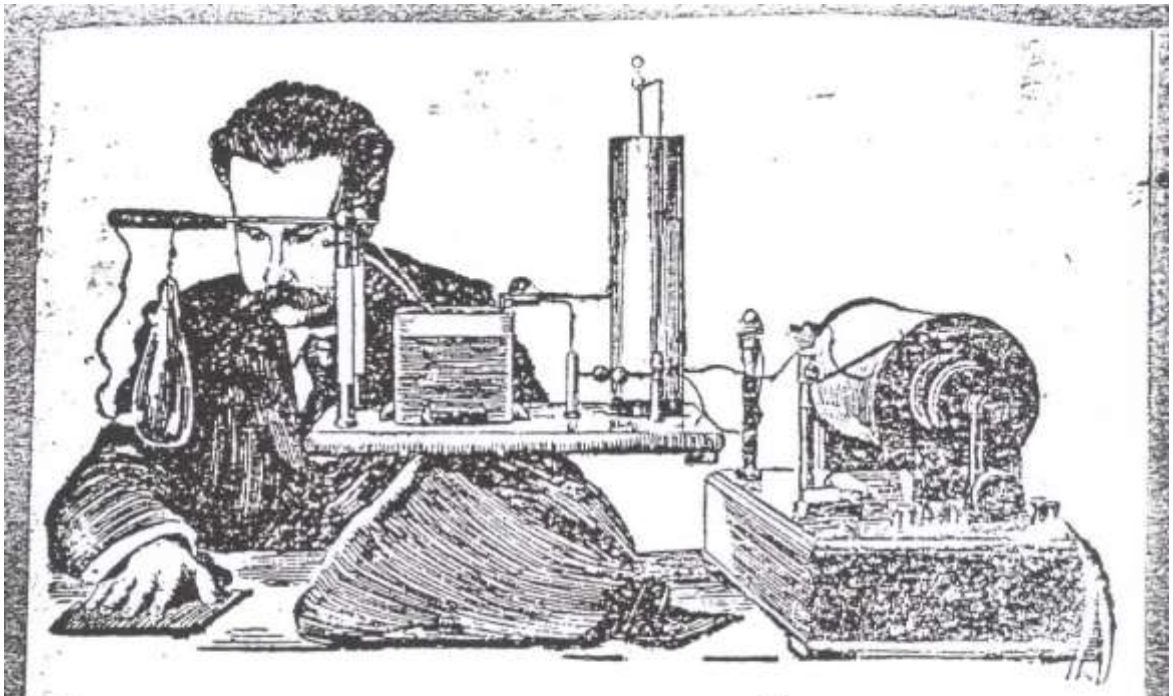
ISBN-10: 0760710058

ISBN-13: 978-0760710050

"In their book, Tesla: Master of Lightning, authors Margaret Cheney and Robert Uth tell the story of the enigmatic genius from his birth in a little village in what is Croatia today, to his lonely death in a New York hotel room. The book, years in the making, combines archival documents and hundreds of photographs, compiled from the Tesla Museum in Belgrade (previously inaccessible to Western writers during much of the Cold War era), excerpts from Tesla's writings, as well as interviews with people who knew the man personally, to paint detailed snapshots of Tesla's life and to provide clear explanations of his (often very technical) work."

Sir James Mackenzie Davidson: 1896.

The following interesting news-cutting was sent to me by Malcolm Davidson. It is from Nick Hide of the Clan Davidson Society and is from an Aberdeen source of Newspaper cuttings and dated 5 March 1896.



DR MACKENZIE DAVIDSON AND THE RÖNTGEN RAYS.

The investigations being carried on by Dr J. Mackenzie Davidson with the Rontgen rays have naturally been attracting widespread attention, and it will be of interest—especially to those who have not yet had an opportunity of examining the apparatus—to show Dr Mackenzie Davidson at work. The cut, which is from a photograph by Messrs G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen, shows the manner in which the "shadowgrams" are taken. To the right is the induction coil whence the induced current passes to the Tesla apparatus, the middle portion in the picture. The glass vessel suspended from the arm of the Tesla machine is the Crookes' tube in which the Rontgen rays are generated. The object to be operated on is placed over a photographic plate in the manner indicated by Dr Mackenzie Davidson in the picture, and the rays, falling from the Crookes' tube above, cast the shadow of the opaque parts on the plate in the manner now so familiar to the world. A practical difficulty, remarked by all who have been engaged investigating the new rays, is very clearly brought out in the above cut—the difficulty, namely, of having the rays directed to the object on the plate from a sufficiently narrow point. It will be seen that the rays, as diffused from the Crookes' tube, are diffused from a comparatively large surface. This, of course, leads not merely to a waste of energy, but the rays that actually fall upon the object are in this way weaker than would be the case if they could be focussed, and thus necessitate a much longer exposure in the case of bodies of any thickness than is at all desirable. In this direction, however, as in many others, vast improvements may be looked for in the near future. In the course of his lecture on this subject on Tuesday evening, Dr Davidson exhibited a "shadowgram" which he had taken of a lady's hand into which a needle had gone some ten months ago. The "shadowgram" was chiefly interesting because it revealed the fact that the needle had been broken in two, and that the pieces were lying embedded in the palm, somewhat apart. Yesterday, Dr Riddell, who had charge of the case, removed the fragments, an operation which to any surgeon would have been practically impossible, as not only would ordinary probing have not fixed the position of the pieces, but would have never brought to light the fact that the needle was broken.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY

FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

The Poynter Lecture

"Shocking Bodies"

By Dr Iwan Rhys Morus

Reader in History, Aberystwyth University

The Wellcome Building Conference Centre

183 Euston Road, London

21st March 2012 6.00p.m.

Luigi Galvani's discovery of 'animal electricity' at the end of the eighteenth century resulted in a whole new world of possibilities in which electricity could cure sickness, restore sexual potency and even raise the dead. This is the story of how electricity emerged as a tool for making sense of our bodies and the world around us. For the Victorians, electricity was the science of spectacle and of wonder. It provided them with new ways of probing the nature of reality and understanding themselves. For some people saying that 'electricity is life' was much the same thing as saying there was no such thing as a soul and therefore no such thing as God. For others, the slogan was an invitation to buy new commodities like electric belts or corsets that could revitalize a flagging body. In this lecture, based on his recent book 'Shocking Bodies' the lecturer will turn to the history of electricity and the body to find some shocking answers.

This lecture is free and is open to the public.

Prior to the lecture, in the afternoon the current Wellcome exhibition will be available for viewing.

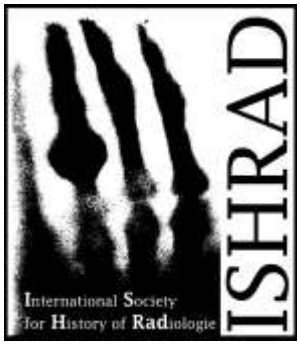
In addition from **3.30 p m - 5.30 p m**, for BSHM members and their guests only, there will be a mini-exhibition of related texts, documents and pictures from the Wellcome Library collection to compliment the lecture.

Drinks and simple refreshments will be provided by the Wellcome between 5.30 p m and 6.00 p m. for members of the BSHM.

Reservation is needed, please reply to the Secretary of BSHM.

lizbeckmann@lanmarkmedical.co.uk

International Society for the History of Radiology.



Membership Application Form

Please return the completed form either by fax or mail to Dr. Uwe Busch,
Honorary Secretary of ISHRAD, Deutsches Roentgen-Museum, Schwelmer Str. 41, 42897 Remscheid, Germany

Fax.: +49 2191 163145

Mailing Address

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Family Name/Surname.....

First (given) Name .....

Address (Institute/Street/No/Postal Code/City/Country) .....

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Phone ..... Fax .....

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Membership Fee

☐ Individual Annual Membership: Euro 15,00

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Kto.Nr.
BLZ: 340 600 94

By-laws: International Society for the History of Radiology – ISHRAD

§1 Seat of the Society.
The name of the society shall be the “International Society for the History of Radiology”. The seat of the Society will be in Remscheid/NRW, Germany. The Society will be entered into the Vereinsregister (Register of Non-profit making Organisations). After registration the letters e.V. will be added to the Name of the Society in German. The business year will be the calendar year.

§2 Aims of the Society
The aims of the Society are the advancement of scientific research and exchange of information in the field of the History of Radiology and radiological technology and practice. These aims will be furthered in the first instance by the collection and presentation of specialist scientific contributions on a new website, through the organisation of exhibitions, scientific congresses and meetings on the History of Radiology and radiological technology and practice. The Society will pursue its aims exclusively in compliance with the qualifying purposes enumerated in the AO (Arts. 52-54 Abgabenordnung) of the tax regulations. The aims of the Society will be carried out selflessly. Any income from the assets will be used exclusively to pursue the tax-exempt purposes defined in § 2. No Member should receive any form of benefit from any monies belonging to the Society. No person should benefit from any recompense which is contrary to the aims of the Society or from expenses claims which are unreasonably high.

§3 Official language
The official language will be English.

§4 Membership
Both individual and corporate bodies may apply for Membership. Application for Membership shall be made either by letter or email. The Committee will decide on each application. No explanation will be required for any application which is declined.

§5 Honorary Membership
a) On the recommendation of the Committee, a General Meeting of Members can elect any person who has made an outstanding contribution to the History of Radiology as an Honorary Member without the necessity of that person being an Ordinary Member.
b) Chairpersons of the Society who have rendered exceptional service, can, on the recommendation of the Committee, be elected to the position of Honorary Chairperson. However there can only be one Honorary Chairperson at any one time. An honorary Chairperson can be invited to attend Committee Meetings but will have no voting rights.
c) Honorary Chairpersons and Members will hold all the rights of a Member of the Society but will be free of all associated duties.

§6 Termination of Membership
Membership of the Society will terminated by:
a) The death of the Member or the loss of legal personality.
b) Voluntary resignation.
c) Expulsion.

The termination of Membership will ensue on the receipt in writing or per email of the intention to resign. Resignation shall only be possible as per December 31st. of every calendar year. The Committee or one of its Members has to be notified in writing at least six weeks in advance. A Member can be expelled from the Society on the grounds of behaviour detrimental to the aims of the Society but the charges must be clearly presented to the said Member and he/she must be given the opportunity to defend him/herself. The decision must be made at a General Meeting of the Society with a majority vote of at least 75% and requires a majority of at least three quarters of the attending Members. The decision will take effect immediately.

§7 Subscriptions
All Members will pay a yearly subscription. The amount will be decided by the Members at a General Meeting.

§8 Committee
The Committee of the Society will be composed of the following:
a) The Chairperson.
b) The Vice-Chairperson.
c) The Secretary.
d) The Treasurer.
e) Four further co-opted Committee Members.

The names of Committee Members to be entered in the Vereinsregister as required by §26 of the Buergerliches Gesetzbuch (German Civil Code, BGB) can be any two Committee Members. Each Member is empowered to represent the Society individually. Members of the Committee will be elected by full Members for a period of three years at a General Meeting. After the expiry of a term of three years, a Committee Member will stay in office until a new Committee has been elected. Any Committee Member is eligible for re-election.

§9 General Meetings of Members
General Meetings of Members can be called at any time but must take place at least once a year. A General Meeting will be called by the Chairperson with at least two weeks' notice, in writing and accompanied by the itinerary. Members attending any General Meeting called according to the rules constitute a quorum. As long as the By-laws do not decree otherwise, decisions of a General meeting of Members will be carried on a simple majority of the valid votes. Abstentions will be disregarded. Any motion to alter the By-laws, including any alteration to the aims of the Society, must be carried by 75% of the valid votes. Minutes of any General Meeting of Members must be recorded by a person approved by the Meeting, giving the place, time, number of Members present, motions carried, the exact wording of any alterations to the by-laws and the results of the voting. The Minutes must be signed by the Chairperson of the Meeting and the person recording.

§10 Dissolution of the Society
If the Society is dissolved or loses its tax-privilege position any property or monies belonging to the Society are to be used for tax-privileged purposes. Any decision on the disposal of any property must be approved by the Finanzamt (Inland Revenue).

§11 Liquidation of the Society
Liquidation will ensue on a unanimous decision by the last recorded Committee Meeting unless a General Meeting of Members decides otherwise. An announcement of Liquidation will be made in the Bergische Morgenpost according to the requirements of §50 of the Buergerliches Gesetzbuch (German Civil Code, BGB).

Adopted at the Meeting of Members of the Society at the European Congress on Radiology, Vienna on March 5th , 2011
Vienna, March 5th, 2011

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The Omniscope

Katie Maggs, from the Science Museum, South Kensington, wrote in The Invisible Light (Number 25, November 2006) about the Pohl 'Omniskop, ' which is one of the most fascinating pieces of x-ray equipment cared for by the Science Museum, London (inventory number A600315). It is a utilitarian, sleekly engineered machine from the 1930s, which made it an ideal if unusual candidate to feature as a loan to the V&A's Modernism exhibition which ran from 6th April to 23rd July 2006. The machine's design embraces the modernism spirit; "ostensibly a piece of functional medical equipment…it could just as well have been a piece of Bauhaus theatre" (Deyan Sudjic, The Observer, Sunday April 2, 2006). Even more intriguing, this machine is believed to be the only example of its type in Britain. Since the Omniscope's display within the Modernism exhibition, the fascinating history of this object has come to light regarding its revolutionary design but also how this particular machine came to the UK.

The postcard shows the Omniscope in use in St Peter's University Hospital in Bruxelles. This is the only image I have seen of this unique piece of equipment in a clinical setting.

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