

For readers looking for an overview of the field, *Psychiatry and Empire* supplants previous edited collections. Taken together, the varied essays provide a good gauge of the state of the field.

Jonathan Sadowsky,

Case Western Reserve University

Matthew P. Romaniello and Tricia Starks (eds), *Tobacco in Russian History and Culture from the Seventeenth Century to the Present*, Routledge Studies in Cultural History, No. 10 (Abingdon: Routledge, 2009), pp. X + 295, £60.00, hardback, ISBN: 978-0-415-99655-6.

Tobacco in Russian History and Culture is an edited collection looking at the social, economic and cultural history of tobacco in Russia from the sixteenth century to the present day. The collection grew out of the editors' shared interest in the history of tobacco in Russia and includes sixteen chapters from an international and interdisciplinary range of contributors (including historians and researchers in public health and marketing).

Although the focus here is on Russia, the story of the emergence of tobacco use from the fifteenth century onwards through to the development and consolidation of worldwide tobacco control policies in the late twentieth century is an international story, with national developments influenced and shaped by cross-cultural discourses as well as multi-national trade. One of the many fascinating aspects of this edited collection is the spotlight it throws on the role of Russia's European neighbours in encouraging the spread of tobacco use within Russia from the early modern period through to the Soviet era. In the early seventeenth century, Dutch and English trading interests in particular were looking for new markets to exploit and Muscovy represented an untapped market. Similarly, in a very different context, rising Soviet tobacco consumption was met by cigarette production in Bulgaria in the post-Second World War decades.

Movements countering the spread of tobacco use can also be seen to have international dimensions, if not direct links. The long prohibition of tobacco use in seventeenth-century Muscovy had parallels in the bans imposed by James I of England (James VI of Scotland) in the early seventeenth century, and in various German states through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The uniqueness of the Russian experience, the authors argue, was that the ban in Muscovy lasted seventy years, whereas in other countries such bans tended to last less than a decade. None the less, many of the anti-smoking arguments mixed medical, religious and moral sentiment in ways that were also apparent in the west. This is particularly true by the turn of the twentieth century, where concerns about health were augmented by fears about moral and physical degeneracy, an emphasis clearly seen in other European countries and in the United States. By the late twentieth century, it was the example of the west that promoted the largest cigarette producers in the USSR, the *lava* factory, to gradually, and ineffectually, introduce similar warnings on their cigarette packets at the behest of the Soviet leadership.

Given the global dimensions of this story, it is surprising then that the editors do not do more to locate their collection within the already substantial literature on the history of tobacco use and to highlight the distinctiveness of the Russian case within that. The long-standing seventeenth-century ban on tobacco use provides the basis for an introductory discussion of emerging tensions and conflicting agendas between economic and cultural imperatives and gendered and medical discourses, which the book seeks to follow from the early seventeenth century through to the present day. What makes the Russian experience unique is the questions it raises about the route of many of these discourses from the western world to eastern Europe, the particular factors within Russia which shaped such discourses, and the singularity of Russian experiences (territorial expansion, dynastic agendas and schisms,

revolutions) which mean that Russia itself was geographically, politically and culturally a changing entity across the period. It is within this dynamic context that enduring arguments about tobacco's economic dominance and cultural tensions retain their power.

The impressive scope of the book means that some areas are under-discussed – there is little on the eighteenth century, for example – but, as a whole, the book makes a substantial contribution to the cultural and economic history of Russia. Many of the chapters in the volume also give an insight into the enduring attraction of tobacco for its users, despite the best (or worst) efforts of the state. The collection includes an interview with the former director of the Java tobacco factory, Leonid Iakovlevich Sinel'nikov. Sinel'nikov describes how he went with the chief of the Tobacco Committee of the Russian Food Ministry and the Instructor of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to observe how people responded to the health warnings on cigarette packets in 1978. After waiting in a long line, customers were just anxious to get their cigarettes without wasting any time on the health warning; they also feared that concerns over health would lead to price increases for cigarettes. This reaction illustrates experiences of the planned economy as much as a response to the health dangers of smoking – it is both particularly Soviet and universally human. In a similar way, this book contributes to the global story of tobacco use but offers an important new perspective.

Rosemary Elliot,
University of Glasgow

L.A.H. Hogenhuis, *Cognition and Recognition: On the Origin of Movement: Rademacher (1887–1957), A Biography*, History of Science and Medicine Library, Vol. 6 (Leiden: Brill, 2009), pp. xviii + 353, €99.00, \$148.00, hardback, ISBN: 978-90-04-16836-7.

In this hagiographic work, Professor L.A.H. Hogenhuis offers a detailed biography of the

Dutch surgeon-turned-physiologist-turned-neurologist Gysbertus Godefredius Johannes Rademaker. A little-known protagonist of the 'golden age' of Dutch physiology, Rademaker was a pupil of Rudolf Magnus who continued his experimental study of posture and movement.

The volume is divided into nine 'books' plus four short chapters and half a page of conclusions. It follows the life and career of Rademaker, providing some glimpses of the history of concepts and techniques (e.g. reflex action, stereotaxis) and of the contemporary developments of physiology and neurology of posture and movement. The first book provides an account of Rademaker's family background and his early career as a general practitioner and horse-betting wizard in Java. Books II and III reconstruct his academic career first in Magnus's department of pharmacology at Utrecht, then as a professor of physiology at Leiden, his studies on the control of standing and movement in animals and his concern for the 'translation' of the results into clinical terms. Books IV to IX are concerned with such diverse issues as the resistance movement in the Dutch academia during the Nazi occupation (IV); 'Rademaker the man' (V); a short recapitulation of the history of postural research with a (rather superficial) attempt at contextualising its sudden end in the 1930s (VI); Rademaker's complete bibliography and list of academic honours (VII) and an appraisal of his views on standing and movement (VIII–IX).

Despite the numerous interesting facets of Rademaker's scientific biography (his move from clinical practice to physiological experimentation, and back again to clinical neurology; his view of standing as 'frozen energy'; the cybernetic and mathematical development of his physiology, not to mention the opportune call for attention to the history of postural research, very little considered by historians), this work is not a particularly valuable contribution to the literature. After three hundred-odd pages, one is left with a sense of dissatisfaction,