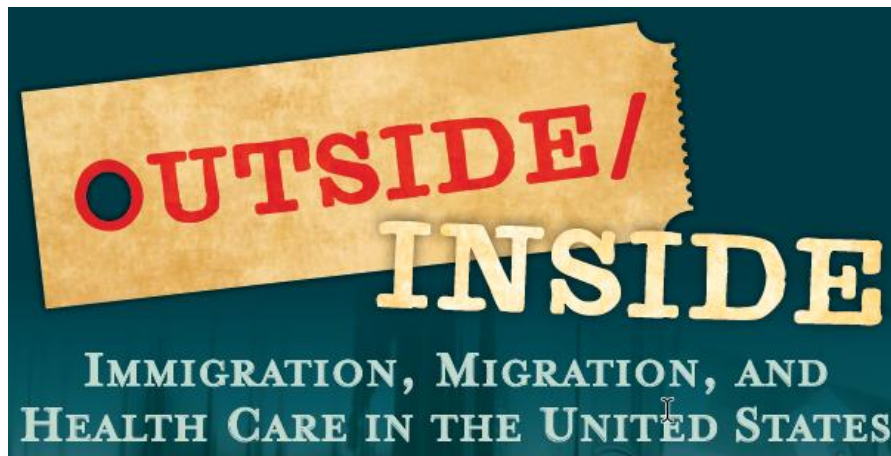


# NLM Traveling Exhibitions

## PR Information



[www.nlm.nih.gov/outsideinside](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/outsideinside)

The National Library of Medicine produced *Outside/Inside: Immigration, Migration, and Health Care in the United States*, guest curated by historian, author, and educator Beatrix Hoffman, PhD (Northern Illinois University).

The traveling exhibition and companion website trace the history of ideas about immigrant health, and immigrants' and migrants' changing experiences with U.S. health care since late 1800s. Immigration is an important part of the American story. Health care and medicine played a role in inclusion and exclusion, in "assimilation" and discrimination, in dividing communities and strengthening them. The exhibition images portray the history that reminds us that we all share a desire to protect our health and well-being.

*Outside/Inside* includes an [education component](#) with two class resources: one for high school and the other for university levels. A [digital gallery](#) features a curated selection of fully digitized items from the historical collections of the NLM, which are also available in their entirety in [NLM Digital Collections](#).

Please include this courtesy line with all public announcements about the project:

**The National Library of Medicine produced this exhibition and companion website.**

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## PR Information

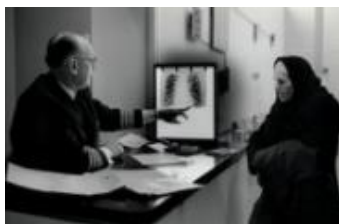
Host venues for *Outside/Inside: Immigration, Migration, and Health Care in the United States*, receive the following PR images. For your reference, there are brief captions for the images. Please include their corresponding **courtesy** noted below when using them.



The Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service organized Mother's Clubs to educate expectant mothers with a course of talks and demonstrations on maintaining healthy pregnancies.

Greenwich Mothers' Club of the Henry Street Settlement, Lower East Side, New York City, ca. 1932

**Courtesy National Library of Medicine**



Medical inspection of immigrants was intended both to prevent the possible spread of disease and to ensure that newcomers were fit for contributing to the industrial economy.

A U.S. Public Health Service physician checks the x-ray of an arriving passenger at Kennedy International Airport in New York, photograph by Ester Bublely, ca. 1960

**Courtesy National Library of Medicine**



As new vaccines developed throughout the 20th century, increased numbers of immunizations were required for immigration.

Public health officials examine Cuban refugee children for smallpox vaccination marks, photograph by Black-Baker Photographers, 1965

**Courtesy National Library of Medicine**

# NLM Traveling Exhibitions

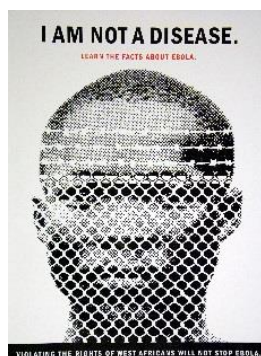
## PR Information



Neighborhood clinics and health centers are important sources of care for immigrant communities. Starting as immigrant self-help efforts in the early twentieth century, these facilities have multiplied since the 1960s due to increased support from federal and local governments.

A volunteer from the Chinatown Health Clinic takes a resident's blood pressure, photograph by Corky Lee, New York, 1973

**Courtesy Corky Lee**



Produced during the 2014 Ebola scare, this poster urges viewers to reject the unscientific linkage between diseases and specific ethnic or national groups.

I am not a disease: learn the facts about Ebola, designed by Joe Scorsone and Alice Drueding for Posters Against Ebola, 2014

**Courtesy National Library of Medicine**



The Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement, a San Francisco organization led by Southeast Asian refugees and immigrants, helped new arrivals find medical care and launched health education programs, including this HIV-prevention campaign directed at the Cambodian community.

*Stay Healthy, Use Condoms: Make Our Future Free of AIDS*, Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement, 1993

**Courtesy National Library of Medicine**