

# UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

## The Hannah Chair Public Lecture Series 1996-2012

The following document contains a record of the Hannah Chair Public Lecture Series DVD recordings from 1996 until 2012. The recordings are available at the University of Ottawa Morisset library and by inter library loan.

UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA The Hannah Chair 1996 UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA Histoire de la Médecine

Fridays 12:30 - 1:30 Room 2021- Guindon Hall



**MEDICINE AND ICONOGRAPHY**

Feb. 2	The Anatomy of Eve	Mimi Cazort
Feb. 9	Ridicule to Reverence	Vicki Bennett
Feb. 16	Mottled Kidneys & Mezzotints	Steven Peltzman
Mar. 1	Great Moments	Jacalyn Duffin
Mar. 8	Medical Models	Toby Gelfand
Mar. 15	Polio in Hollywood	Naomi Rogers
Mar. 22	Media Revolution	Emil Purgina

Bring Your Lunch - Coffee & Cookies Served

UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA The Hannah Chair 1997 UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA Histoire de la Médecine



**MEDICAL ETHICS IN HISTORY**

Feb. 7	Hippocratic Ethics and Aesthetics	Heinrich von Staden
Feb. 14	Hebrew Medical Oaths and Prayers	Samuel Kottek
Feb. 21	Clinical Research and the Cold War	Susan Lederer
Mar. 7	Visions of Vivisection	Toby Gelfand
Mar. 14	Polio Vaccines and Ethics	Christopher Ruffy
Mar. 21	Bioethics and Molecular Biology	Prina Abir-Am
Apr. 11	Should Students Swear?	Walter Hendelman

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UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA The Hannah Chair 1998 UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA Histoire de la Médecine

Fridays 12:30 - 1:30 Room 2021- Guindon Hall



**WAR AND MEDICINE**

Feb. 6	Traumatic Memories: From Railway Spine to Vietnam	Alan Young
Feb. 13	Infection & Malnutrition in the American Civil War	Robert Jackson
Feb. 20	"L'Année Terrible," 1870-71	Toby Gelfand
Mar. 6	Opium as a Strategic Commodity in the World Wars	Caroline Ackler
Mar. 13	Maternal and Child Health Reform: A Legacy of World War I	Dianne Dodd
Mar. 20	The Emergence of Canadian Physiotherapy in World War I	Ruby Heap
Apr. 3	Battle Exhaustion and Canadian Soldiers in World War II	Bill McAndrew

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UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA The Hannah Chair 2000 UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA Histoire de la Médecine

Fridays 12:30 - 1:30 2021 Guindon Hall Pavillon Gatédon

**2000**



**2000**

Jan. 28	HEALTH CARE IN UTOPIA	Jack Murray
Feb./Feb. 4	CHIRURGIENS AU XVIe SIÈCLE	Genevieve Dumas
Feb./Feb. 11	HEALTH AND ILLNESS IN 1800	Mary Lindemann
Mar. 3	MEDICAL NEWS: 1900	Toby Gelfand
Mar. 10	MEDICAL NEMESIS: 1900	Toby Gelfand
Mar. 17	LA FOLIE AU QUÉBEC: 1600-1850	André Cellard
Mar. 24	SYBIL: A 20TH CENTURY TALE OF THREE WOMEN	Peter Swales

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Apportez votre déjeuner - Café et biscuits seront servis

UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA The Hannah Chair 2001 UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA Histoire de la Médecine

Fridays 12:30 - 1:30 Room 2012 - Guindon Hall



Print of 1695 depicting learned doctor as a body of books.

**REMARKABLE MEDICAL BOOKS**

Feb. 2	REMARKABLE MEDICAL BOOKS	Toby Gelfand
Feb. 9	YELLOW EMPEROR'S CLASSIC (500 - 200 BCE)	Wei Yuan
Feb. 16	CANON OF AVICENNA (1000 CE)	Ahmad Afshar
Mar. 2	DE HUMANI CORPORIS FABRICA (1543)	Mimi Cazort
Mar. 9	MÉMOIRES SUR LES HÔPITALUX (1788)	Toby Gelfand
Mar. 16	KINDBETTFIEBERS OF SEMMELWEIS (1861)	Teresa Rudkin
Mar. 23	AWAKENINGS BY OLIVER SACKS (1973)	Toby Gelfand

Bring Your Lunch - Coffee & Cookies Served

UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA Chaire Hannah Chair 2003 UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA 2021 Guindon Hall Pavillon Guindon

Fridays 12:30 - 1:30 Vendredi

**2003**



**MALADIES "NOUVELLES" "NEW" DISEASES in Histoire in History**

Feb./Feb. 7	"NEW" DISEASES: AN OVERVIEW	Toby Gelfand
Feb./Feb. 14	PSYCHOANALYSIS	Peter Swales
Feb./Feb. 21	MAD COW/CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB	Ahmad Afshar
Feb./Feb. 28	POLIO	Chris Ruffy
Mar. 7	LYME DISEASE	Phyllis Leonard
Mar. 21	ALZHEIMER'S	Toby Gelfand
Mar. 28	HEART DISEASE	Joel Howell
Apr./Apr. 4	AIDS	Caroline Hannaway

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UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA  
Chaire Hannah Chair

2004

Fridays 12:30  
Vendredi

2021 Guindon Hall  
Pavillon Guindon

**HEALTH HAZARD HISTORY**

**HISTOIRE DES MENACES À LA SANTÉ**

Feb./Fév. 13	<b>Heat wave / La Canicule (Paris, 2003)</b>	Toby Gelfand
Feb./Fév. 20	<b>Lunacy in Victorian England</b>	David Wright
Mar. 5	<b>Drug Addiction since the 19<sup>th</sup> century</b>	Caroline Acker
Mar. 12	<b>Epidemic Obesity and Public Health in America</b>	Ann Laberge
Mar. 19	<b>Physical Inactivity in Canada</b>	George Torrance
Mar. 26	<b>Childhood Lead Poisoning</b>	John Burnham
Apr./Avr. 2	<b>The Woman Smoker</b>	Sharon Cook

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UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA  
Chaire Hannah Chair

2005

Fridays 12:30  
Vendredi

2012 Guindon Hall  
Pavillon Guindon

**SEXUALITY WOMEN and DOCTORS**

**SEXUALITÉ FEMMES et MÉDECINS**

Feb./Fév. 11	<b>La Salle de Garde: Rabelaisian or Pornographic?</b>	Toby Gelfand
Feb./Fév. 18	<b>Sex &amp; Sigmund Freud</b>	Peter Swales
Mar. 4	<b>Far from Home</b> Abortion Tourism in Canada	Christabelle Sathna
Mar. 11	<b>Contraceptive Tales:</b> History, Sexuality & Women	Andrea Tone
Mar. 18	<b>Turbulent Girls &amp; Active Women:</b> Mary Putnam Jacoby on Sexuality	Joy Harvey
Apr./Avr. 1	<b>War, Identity &amp; Canadian Military Nurses</b>	Cynthia Torman
Apr./Avr. 8	<b>Songs, Satire &amp; Sex:</b> Medical Student Shows	Charles Hayter

Website: <http://www.medicine.uottawa.ca/medhistory>  
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UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA  
Chaire Hannah Chair - 2006

**HISTOIRES - THÉRAPEUTIQUES - STORIES**

Fridays 12:30  
Vendredi

2012 Guindon Hall  
Pavillon Guindon

**HISTOIRE DE LA MÉDECINE**

**HISTORY OF MEDICINE**

Feb./Fév. 3	<b>What's in a "remedy?"</b>	Toby Gelfand
Feb./Fév. 10	<b>Cocaine and the origins of psychoanalysis</b>	Peter Swales
Feb./Fév. 17	<b>Chinese Herbology: A 3000-Year History</b>	Wei Yuan
Mar. 3	<b>MSF: Developing Humanitarian Aid Treatments</b>	Christine Newell
Mar. 10	<b>Henri de Rothschild and Therapeutic Innovations</b>	Harry Paul
Mar. 17	<b>How Aspirin came into the world</b>	Jan McTavish

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UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA  
Chaire Hannah Chair - 2007

**Religion and Medicine - Religion et Médecine**

Fridays/Vendredi at 12:30, Pavillon Roger-Guindon Hall (2012)

**HISTOIRE DE LA MÉDECINE**

**HISTORY OF MEDICINE**

Feb./Fév. 2	<b>The Cult of Asclepius</b>	Toby Gelfand
Feb./Fév. 9	<b>Medical Miracles: "The Doctor was surprised"</b>	Jacelyn Duffin
Feb./Fév. 16	<b>God's Physician: Calvin and the Cure of Souls</b>	Jeff Temple
Mar. 2	<b>Maimonides</b>	Elise Levinoff
Mar. 9	<b>The Role of Some Muslim Scholars in Medicine</b>	Qais Ghanem
Mar. 16	<b>Theology in the Nurse's World</b>	Marguerite Evans
Mar. 23	<b>Religion, Medicine, and Faith Healing in Canada</b>	James Opp

Website: <http://www.medicine.uottawa.ca/historyOfMedicine>  
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UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA  
Chaire Hannah Chair 2008

Fridays/Vendredi at 12:30, Pavillon Roger-Guindon Hall (2012)

**HISTOIRE DE LA MÉDECINE**

**HISTORY OF MEDICINE**

Feb 8 fév	<b>"Dr" Benjamin Franklin</b>	TOBY GELFAND
Feb 15 fév	<b>Frantz Fanon-Psychiatry as Revolution</b>	JESSICA McPHERSON
Feb 29 fév.	<b>Giving Birth in the Gatineau</b>	JANE ELLIOTT
Mar 7 mars	<b>The Drekapotheke Contested</b>	MATTHEW RAMSEY
Mar 14 mars	<b>Kate Hurd-Mead, International Medical Woman and Historian Of Medicine</b>	TOBY APPEL
Mar 28 mars	<b>Lessons from the history of Public Health</b>	JOHN LAST

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UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA  
Chaire Hannah Chair 2009

Vendredi/Fridays 12:30

Pavillon Guindon Hall  
Room 1012

**HISTOIRE DE LA MÉDECINE**

**HISTORY OF MEDICINE**

Feb 13 fév	<b>BIRTH OF THE MAN MIDWIFE</b>	TOBY GELFAND
Feb 20 fév	<b>"FROM LITERATURE TO OBSTETRICS: HOW READING JACQUES FERROU MADE A MEDICAL HISTORIAN OF ME"</b>	ELIZABETH BEDNARSKI
Feb 27 fév	<b>DRUG ABUSE AND THE VIETNAM VETERAN: THERAPY IN DISGUISE</b>	SOPHIE POLIQUIN
Mar 6 mars	<b>CESAREAN SECTION: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE</b>	BARBARA PEREZ
Mar 13 mars	<b>JOSEPH LISTER: HIS CONTRIBUTION TO OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY</b>	EDWARD MCPHEDRAN
Mar 20 mars	<b>"THIS PLACE OF MY CAPTIVITY": EPIDEMIOLOGY, POLITICS, AND QUARANTINE IN 19<sup>TH</sup>-CENTURY PHILADELPHIA</b>	DAVID BARNES

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UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA 2010 UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA  
CHAIRE HANNAH CHAIR

FRIDAYS 12:30  
VENDREDI

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**SEXUALITY PATHOLOGY AND MEDICINE**

**SEXUALITÉ PATHOLOGIE ET MÉDECINE**

Feb. 12	<b>Maupassant, Tolstoy and the Doctors</b>	Toby Gelfand
Feb. 26	<b>Quarantining Women: Venereal Disease Rapid Treatment Centers in World War II America</b>	John Parascandola
Mar. 5	<b>"Love Us When We're Dying": Gay Men, AIDS, Their Families and Caring in the United States in the 1980s and 90s</b>	Heather Murray
Mar. 12	<b>The World League for Sexual Reform: London, 1929</b>	Deborah Gorham
Mar. 19	<b>Handmaidens No Longer: Gender, Feminism and The Transformation of Nursing</b>	Susan Malka
Mar. 26	<b>Innovations in Sexuality-A Physician's Historical Perspective</b>	Norman Barwin

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UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA 2011 UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA  
CHAIRE HANNAH CHAIR

FRIDAYS 12:30  
VENDREDI

2012 GUINDON HALL  
PAVILLON GUINDON

**THE BODY AND MEDICINE**

**LE CORPS ET LA MÉDECINE**

Feb. 11	<b>Introduction: Human Dissection and Medicine</b>	Toby Gelfand
Feb. 18	<b>Displaying Health in Early Modern France</b>	Lianne McTavish
Mar. 4	<b>Wandje: First Nations' Medicine on Trial</b>	Patrick Laflèche
Mar. 11	<b>Dissected Bodies: 19<sup>th</sup> Century Anatomical Atlases</b>	Cindy Stelmackowich
Mar. 18	<b>Women's Bodies: Instruments for curing Syphilis</b>	Joan Sherwood

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UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA 2012 UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA  
Mourir dans l'histoire de la médecine  
Dying in Medical History

CHAIRE-HANNAH-CHAIR  
Série de conférences publiques  
Public Lecture Series

CHAQUE VENDREDI À 12:30 PM  
EVERY FRIDAY AT 12:30 PM

CHAMBRE 1007 PAVILLON GUINDON  
ROOM 1007 GUINDON HALL

- Apportez votre déjeuner - Des biscuits et rafraîchissements seront servis.
- Bring your lunch-cookies and refreshments will be served.

hannah@uottawa.ca  
[www.medicine.uottawa.ca/historyOfMedicine](http://www.medicine.uottawa.ca/historyOfMedicine)

Feb./Feb. 10	<b>Dying in Medical History</b>	Toby Gelfand
Feb./Feb. 17	<b>Post-Mortem-Postpartum: Tolstoy's Anna Karenina</b>	Larissa Bondarchuk
Mar. 2	<b>Medical Students and their Corpses in the Renaissance</b>	Cynthia Klestinec
Mar. 9	<b>Shielding the Psychiatric Patient from Custodial Death: Ewen Cameron and technological novelty</b>	Andrea Tone
Mar. 16	<b>Mourning the Dead, Mourning the Disappeared: A Freudian perspective</b>	Cecilia Taiana
Mar. 23	<b>Care at the End of Life: Edifying charity or medical commodity?</b>	Jason Szabo

*Guest and local lecturers have come from the following universities and institutions:*

Miami University of Ohio  
McGill University  
Carleton University  
Queen's University  
University of Alberta  
Medical Student University of Ottawa  
University of Maryland  
University of Ottawa Department of History  
Ottawa Physicians  
Dalhousie University  
Resident University of Ottawa  
University of Pennsylvania  
Nursing University of Ottawa  
Vanderbilt  
Yale University  
University of Ottawa Physician  
Western University  
University of Ottawa Student  
St. Paul University of Ottawa  
Independent Researcher  
Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioner  
University of Florida Gainesville  
University of Mississippi  
University of Ottawa Women Studies  
Drexel University

Harvard University  
University of Toronto Physician  
McMaster University Hannah Professor  
Queen's University Hannah Professor  
Cambridge University  
Benguri University of the Native in Israel  
University of Pittsburgh  
Virginia Tech University  
Ottawa Sociologist of Health  
Ohio State University  
University of Ottawa, Faculty of Education  
Health Canada Veterinarian  
Survivor of Lyme disease  
National Gallery Curator  
Former Dalhousie University Dean of Medicine  
Université de Montréal  
University of Ottawa, Department of  
Criminology  
National Institutes of Health (N.I.H), Bethesda  
Maryland  
Parks Canada  
Department of National Defence  
Hebrew University Jerusalem  
University of Ottawa Medical Faculty  
University of Ottawa Press

### **Series Title: Medicine and Iconography-1996**

*Title:* The Anatomy of Eve

*Speaker:* Mimi Cazort

*Abstract:* Mimi Cazort, curator of Prints and Drawings at the National Gallery of Canada discusses "Fugitive sheets" of female anatomical figures, offers a preview glimpse of a major exhibit to be launched by the National Gallery in the fall of 1996. Deals with the Renaissance through to the 18th century.

*Title:* Ridicule to Reverence

*Speaker:* Vicki Bennett

*Abstract:* Vicki Bennett, PhD, Religious Studies, looks at the changing forms of medical iconography over the past two centuries. She examines how art reflected a dramatic rise in the knowledge base and status of the medical profession.

*Title:* Mottled Kidneys & Mezzotints

*Speaker:* Steven Peitzman

*Abstract:* Steven Peitzman, nephrologist from the Medical College of Pennsylvania and Habemann University, considers anatomical depictions in Richard Bright's study of kidney disease, a classic of the early Victorian medicine.

*Title:* Great Moments

*Speaker:* Jacalyn Duffin

*Abstract:* Jacalyn Duffin, Hannah Professor at Queen's University, examines art as medical advertising via a series of pictures of "great moments" in medical history produced by Parke-Davis, a leading drug company in the 1950s.

*Title:* Medical Models

*Speaker:* Toby Gelfand

*Abstract:* Toby Gelfand, Hannah Professor at the University of Ottawa, looks at physicians as subjects of heroic portraits in belle époque France. Discussion focuses on Jean Martin Charcot and his images of hysterical patients.

*Title:* Polio in Hollywood

*Speaker:* Naomi Rogers

*Abstract:* Naomi Rogers, Yale University, discusses Hollywood's cinematic portrayal of Sister Elizabeth Kenny and her work on rehabilitation of polio patients.

*Title:* Media Revolution

*Speaker:* Emil Purgina

*Abstract:* Emil Purgina, Department of Medical Communications, University of Ottawa, looks at revolutionary changes in medical illustration in the 20th century.

### **Series Title: Medical Ethics in History-1997**

*Title:* Hippocratic Ethics and Aesthetics

*Speaker:* Heinrich von Staden

*Abstract:* Heinrich von Staden examines such value terms as responsibility and shame used in ancient Greek treatises such as the Hippocratic Oath. By exploring the significance of these

value terms, light is thrown on some of the motivations that guided the physicians' conduct with their patients.

Title: Hebrew Medical Oaths and Prayers

Speaker: Samuel Kottek

Abstract: While Christian and Muslim versions of the Hippocratic oath have been documented since early medieval times, scholars wondered for a long time why no Hebrew version of the oath existed until the discovery in 1978 of a description of a Hebrew oath which details "what a student of medicine should be". Samuel Kottek also discusses the ethical will of Matus Lusitinau, the prayer of Zahalon and the prayer falsely attributed to Maimonides -a text forged by M. Hers Som.

Title: Clinical Research and the Cold War

Speaker: Susan Lederer

Abstract: Susan Lederer examines the conduct of American clinical research in the decades between 1946 (the Nuremberg Code) and 1974 (the passage of the National Research Act, mandating institutional review boards and written informed consent for participants in research trials). One of the question addressed is how American clinical researchers responded to the Nuremberg Code and the moral issues raised by human experimentation. Also examined is the popular understanding and support of human experimentation in these decades.

Title: Visions of Vivisection

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: Using a question raised in Diderot's article Anatomy "What is inhumane about the dissection of a wicked person?", Toby Gelfand discusses human experimentation from circa 1750 to the late 19th century. The antivivisection movement drew attention to experiments on living animals but human experimentation was almost the clinical norm as a therapeutic trial during this time period.

Title: Polio Vaccines and Ethics

Speaker: Christopher Rutty

Abstract: Christopher Rutty surveys the various ethical issues raised by both polio vaccines since their development and general introduction. Emphasis placed on the historical context of epidemic polio and the particular Canadian experience with the vaccines based on primary documents from Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, as well as the National Archives of Canada.

Title: Bioethics and Molecular Biology

Speaker: Pnina Abir-Am

Abstract: Discuss the bioethics in molecular biology research. Questions of intellectual theft, conflict of interest and globalization are raised regarding research in molecular biology, in addition to the roles that researchers, private business and government play in determining how ethics are applied to research.

Title: Should Students Swear?

Speaker: Walter Hendelman

Abstract: Ever since ancient times, one of the hallmarks of those who practice medicine has been the taking of an oath, which sets out the duties and obligations of the doctor to the patient. In this

context, Walter Hendelman discusses the difference between an oath and a code, with particular reference to the Code of ethics of the Canadian Medical Association.

**Series Title: War and Medicine-1998**

*Title:* Traumatic Memories: From Railway Spine to Vietnam

*Speaker:* Allan Young

*Abstract:* Allan Young traces the history of traumatic memories through history giving special attention to its social, political and economic determinants. Individuals have long been incapacitated by memories that recall horrible events. In the nineteenth century, these memories came to be associated with pathological ways of forgetting and remembering and eventually traumatic hysteria. Interest in traumatic memory was revived during World War I but then diminished. Following the Vietnam War, traumatic memory was rediscovered and by 1980, transformed into a novel disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder.

*Title:* Infection & Malnutrition in the American Civil War

*Speaker:* Robert Jackson

*Abstract:* Robert Jackson comments on the medical and surgical aspects of the American Civil War exploring such issues as the tendency of the military profession to use warfare strategies from the previous wars without regard to the killing power of the then new minie-ball, the state of bacteriological knowledge, the availability of general anesthesia, nutritional needs of a fighting army and the ability of the two sides to provide organizational structures in the hectic atmosphere of a civil war.

*Title:* "L'Année Terrible," 1870-1871

*Speaker:* Toby Gelfand

*Abstract:* The Franco-Prussian War leading to the siege of Paris in the fall and winter of 1870-1871 and the subsequent Paris commune were aptly termed "L'année terrible" by Victor Hugo. Toby Gelfand's discussion deals with the perceived and actual hardships of Parisians during the siege of their capital - notably the threat of famine- and the response of the medical profession. Among the emergent signs of modern total warfare, such as aerial bombing and photography of the carnage, civilians suffered along with the army.

*Title:* Opium as a Strategic Commodity

*Speaker:* Caroline Acker

*Abstract:* Caroline Acker's presentation explores the ways that opium and its derivatives have interacted with strategic concerns in the United States during the two World Wars. The treatment of pain is a critical need in wartime medicine and access to powerful analgesics such as opium which is the source of the powerful pain reliever morphine became the focus of strategic concerns. When World War I severed trade relations with Germany, producing a synthetic drug that would relieve pain without causing addiction became an important research goal for American pharmacologists. As World War II loomed the need to stockpile adequate supplies of morphine provided a further spur to developing synthetic substitutes that could be readily manufactured with raw materials available in the United States. Treatment of wounded soldiers during World War II also led to changes in ideas about the nature of pain and how to treat it, and these changes in turn influenced the search for a nonaddicting pain reliever.

Title: Maternal and Child Health Reform: A Legacy of World War I

Speaker: Dianne Dodd

Abstract: Dianne Dodd's lecture explores the impact of the First World War on infant and maternal health reform. Predominantly female organizations such as the VON and National Council of Women of Canada worked hard to establish access to health care for Canadians in the pre-First World War era. During and after the war, they recruited many allies including modern stakeholders such as the federal government and the Red Cross in their struggle to bring quality health care to all Canadians. These groups then expanded on women's initiatives, creating our modern health care system. The long term consequences of this interwar period activity in infant and maternal health reform are assessed.

Title: The Emergence of Canadian Physiotherapy in World War I

Speaker: Ruby Heap

Abstract: During the Great War, the plight of the disabled became for the first time a matter of national interest in Canada as more than 70,000 soldiers came home with serious wounds and permanent disabilities. The federal government then launched an impressive rehabilitation program designed to restore the disabled soldier to the best physical condition possible. Ruby Heap examines one of the major outcomes of this program which was the emergence of physiotherapy as a new female health occupation in Canada, focussing on themes such as training, work and the first efforts at professionalization of the occupation after the Great War.

Title: Battle Exhaustion and Canadian Soldiers in World War II

Speaker: Bill McAndrew

Abstract: Bill McAndrew discusses the incidence of battle exhaustion among Canadian soldiers in World War II that brought strongly held attitudes about proper soldierly behaviour in conflict with realities of human endurance. The extent nature causes and handling of the phenomenon, whether as a medical or disciplinary problem, were only partially answered then ; but the topic of stress reactions remains of current interest.

### **Series Title: History of Medicine-2000**

Title: Health Care in Utopia

Speaker: Jock Murray

Abstract: Health care in utopia: a survey of utopian schemes from antiquity to the 20th century with emphasis on the role envisaged for physicians and medical science. Raises issue of contemporary health care system in Canada in this perspective.

Title: Geneviève Dumas

Speaker: Chirurgiens au XYe Siècle

Abstract: Discute des chirurgiens médiévaux en Europe et surtout en France et de leur travail, tel que révélé par les textes et les manuscrits de l'époque.

Title: Health and Illness in 1800

Speaker: Mary Lindemann

Abstract: Revises popular historical conception of magical healers by deconstructing the sources compiled by physicians, anthropologists and historians on medical activities in the Wolfenbüttel region of Northern Germany in the 18th century.

Title: Medical News: 1900

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: A cross-section of developments in disease control and professional attitudes toward medicine at the turn of the century as seen in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal and other medical periodicals. Special emphasis on ideas about new methods of medical education at Harvard.

Title: Medical Nemesis: 1900

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: The fears, anxieties, and reactions against scientific medicine as depicted in Léon Daudet's satirical novel, Les Morticoles (Paris : Charpentier, 1894)

Title: La Folie au Québec: 1600-1850

Speaker: André Cellard

Abstract: Montre le changement dans le profil des aliénés mentaux dans les asiles du Québec au 19e siècle. Étudie l'acceptation culturelle de l'institutionnalisation chez les patients ruraux francophones selon le sexe et l'âge.

Title: Sybil: A 20<sup>th</sup> Century Tale of Three Women

Speaker: Peter Swales

Abstract: Exposé and deconstruction of "Sybil", the case-history and best-selling book that launched an epidemic of diagnosis of multiple personality disorder in late 20th century psychoanalysis and psychiatry. Reveals true identity of patient and debunks account of parental abuse.

### **Series Title: Remarkable Medical Books-2001**

Title: Remarkable Medical Books

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: Introduction lecture to a series of seven lectures on selected medical works from antiquity to the 20th century. Considers factors that made certain medical books "remarkable". Surveys various examples and medical publishing practices. Introduction to series. Considers factors that made certain medical books "remarkable." Surveys various examples and medical publishing practices.

Title: Yellow Emperor's Classic (500-200 BCE)

Speaker: Wei Yuan

Abstract: Second of a series of seven lectures on selected medical works from antiquity to the 20th century. The Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine laid the theoretical foundations of traditional Chinese Medicine. The authorship, structure, and main contents of this work are discussed as well as its historical position in Chinese medicine and culture.

Title: Canon of Avicenna

Speaker: Ahmad Afshar

Abstract: Third of a series of seven lectures on selected medical works from antiquity to the 20th century. Avicenna, statesman and scholar as well as physician to the caliphs, compiled the Canon, a huge synthesis of ancient Greek medical knowledge and contemporary Arabic medicine. It remained a canonical reference and bibliographical treasure in the Christian West as well as Islamic East down through the early modern period and survives in parts of the world to this day.

Title: De Humani Corporis Fabrica (1543)

Speaker: Mimi Cazort

Abstract: Fourth of a series of seven lectures on selected medical works from antiquity to the 20th century. Andreas Vesalius, professor of anatomy at the University of Padua (Italy) produced The Fabric of the Human Body, the foundation work of modern anatomy, at the age of 28. Approaching the famous illustrative engravings of this text in the context of Renaissance anatomical illustration, this presentation situates the Fabrica in terms of other examples and critically assesses the legendary status accorded to Vesalius in the literature.

Title: Mémoires sur les Hôpitaux (1788)

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: Fifth of a series of seven lectures on selected medical works from antiquity to the 20th century. Jacques Tenon, a surgeon and member of the French Academy of Science, published this volume on the eve of the French Revolution. Tenon's work culminated a campaign for the reform of hospitals that had begun 15 years earlier after a fire at the huge Hotel-Dieu of Paris. Informed by sanitary, architectural, and medical perspectives, Tenon drew a harrowing picture of overcrowding at the Hotel Dieu compared with institutions throughout France and Europe. The book epitomized the Enlightenment ideal of the hospital and served as a model well into the following century.

Title: Kindbettfiebers of Semmelweis (1861)

Speaker: Teresa Rudkin

Abstract: Sixth of a series of seven lectures on selected medical works from antiquity to the 20th century. Ignaz Semmelweis' Etiology, Concept, and Prophylaxis of Childbed Fever summed up the original work he began in the Vienna General Hospital in which he proved by a series of statistical comparisons that attending physicians infected women during childbirth. Although he did not identify the precise agent of puerperal or childbed fever, Semmelweis associated the ailment with decaying organic material that gained access to the open wound represented by the birth canal. He reduced mortality dramatically by instituting disinfection of the hands of the delivering physician. A classic anticipating general antiseptic surgery and a model of logical deduction in medicine, Semmelweis' book did not receive broad recognition until the following generation.

Title: Awakenings by Oliver Sacks (1973)

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: Seventh of a series of seven lectures on selected medical works from antiquity to the 20th century. Oliver Sacks, neurologist and essayist, was one of the first to use L-dopa in the treatment of postencephalitic patients with Parkinson-like symptoms. His case studies document the elation experienced by patients, family and physician when they "awakened" from decades of immobility and impaired memory. But subsequently, hyperactivity and other side effects revealed the double-edged nature of this and similar panaceas. Awakenings has gone through several revised editions and served as the basis for a major Hollywood film.

### **Series Title: New Diseases in History-2003**

Title: "New" Diseases: An overview

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: What makes a disease "new". Does newness apply only to something "brand new" on the world scene? Or to the first time a disease is recognized, defined and incorporated into an existing body of medical knowledge? Hannah Professor, Toby Gelfand discusses evolution of theories of pathology and several historical case examples: syphilis in the early 16th century, other epidemics of infectious diseases, and various neurological ailments first described in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Title: Psychoanalysis

Speaker: Peter Swales

Abstract: Free-lance historian, Peter Swales, reviews the history of Freud's work from a sceptical perspective, deconstructing case histories by the founder of psychoanalysis, and exploding myths concerning Freud's life and work.

Title: Mad Cow/Creutzfeldt-Jakob

Speaker: Ahmad Afshar

Abstract: Veterinary pathologist, Ahmad Afshar, discusses evolution of knowledge of prion-related neurological disease in various animal species, including mad-cow disease in Great Britain, and the human form of variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease with implications for future. [nt: lecture given before case in Canada in spring 2003].

Title: Polio

Speaker: Chris Rutty

Abstract: Historian, Christopher Rutty, presents the history of polio in 20th century Canada, including origins of disease, immediate and long-term consequences, responses by government and private industry. Public attitudes and the development of vaccines are considered. A richly illustrated power-point presentation.

Title: Lyme Disease

Speaker: Phyllis Leonardi

Abstract: Phyllis Leonardi, literary scholar, librarian and resident of Old Lyme, Connecticut discusses her personal history as a patient with Lyme disease. An account of "suffering from the inside" during the early days before Lyme disease was recognized in the 1990s. The role of lay advocacy and the complexities of diagnosing and treating a new disease are discussed in the first person.

Title: Alzheimer's

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: Toby Gelfand traces the 20th-century evolution from Alzheimer's original case history of a "rare" neurological ailment to recognition of the major cause of dementia in the elderly.

Title: Heart Disease

Speaker: Joel Howell

Title: AIDS

Speaker: Caroline Hannaway

Abstract: National Institutes of Health historian, Caroline Hannaway discusses the public health work of the NIH during the 1980s in transforming the understanding of HIV/AIDS from a "gay plague" to a major chronic ailment.

### **Series Title: Health Hazard History-2004**

Title: Heat Wave/La Canicule (Paris 2003)

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: Introduction to history of concept of risk in medicine and hygiene.

The huge surplus mortality following the unprecedented heat wave of August 2003 is attributable to general phenomena of global warming and aging population structure. In France, and especially in Paris, the "old, old" were the principal victims because of inadequacy of proactive measures and infrastructure (housing, emergency care, lack of air conditioning) and failure of public health authorities and their

political masters, most of whom were away on vacation, to appreciate and to respond in time to the crisis. The resulting epidemic of hyperthermia among the elderly is traced using the Paris daily newspaper, *Le Monde*.

Title: The Victorian Lottery of Lunacy

Speaker: David Wright

Abstract: This research presentation will examine the symptoms and socio-demographic profiles of patients admitted to the four principal “lunatic asylums” in Victorian Ontario. The paper will thus challenge many of our current assumptions both about the social role of the Victorian asylum and also the composition of its patients. It will demonstrate that the likelihood of falling mentally ill affected a remarkably broad cross-section of society in Victorian times (as today), in a manner that defies easy generalization.

Title: Drug Addiction Since the 19<sup>th</sup> Century

Speaker: Caroline Acker

Abstract: Following development of the hypodermic syringe in the 1850s, nineteenth century physicians discussed the “hypodermic method” in a voluminous medical literature in which they identified risks associated both with the device itself and with the drugs it was used to inject. Illicit injectors in the twentieth century continued to experience these risks, even as development of sterile procedure and, eventually, development of the disposable syringe mitigated such risks in medical settings.

Title: Epidemic Obesity and Public Health in America

Speaker: Ann Laberge

Abstract: In this talk I will explore the contemporary discourse on obesity in the United States and argue that most of the suggestions on weight loss both scientific/medical and popular, are doomed to failure. We have, in short, done ourselves in. We have developed technologies ranging from labor-saving devices to industrial food production that seem designed to promote the very obesity we claim to be fighting. While we pursue profits, we get fatter. Experts encourage individual solutions. Yet these do not work. I will ask: what if we took public health history seriously? Can the lessons from public health history offer possible approaches to help us manage what has been widely called “the obesity epidemic?”

Title: Physical Inactivity in Canada: Changing Perceptions of the Problem 1909 – 2004

Speaker: George Torrance

Abstract: A survey of physical exercise in Canada over the past 150 years taking into account class, rural vs urban life style, gender, age group and larger context of cultural beliefs. The careers and influential publications of Tait McKenzie and James Naismith during the interwar period are reviewed from the perspective of the role of exercise in promoting health and moral reform. Physical inactivity nonetheless was not perceived as a health hazard on the same level as addiction to drugs or alcohol. Despite efforts over recent decades to counter the trend, there has been a steady decline in exercise and physical fitness since the 1880s resulting in the present perception of an obesity “epidemic.”

Title: Childhood Lead Poisoning: Why the Doctors Missed Seeing It

Speaker: John Burnham

Abstract: Why did cases of childhood lead poisoning not show up in the medical literature or records before the 1930s, and why was there a major uptick in reports in 1949-1950? Before 1950, experts blamed leaded paint on cribs and window sills. After 1950, painted interiors of homes were blamed. Were the physicians before 1950 incompetent or not looking for the syndrome? New evidence suggests that deteriorated lead paint did not exist often, and that only a few cities had such conditions. Most city slums did not have interior lead paint. Therefore most physicians did not report poisonings. Indeed, exterior paint may have been chiefly

responsible for the few cases identified. Both historians and public health authorities appear to have been wrongly focused.

Title: The Woman Smoker in Historical Perspective

Speaker: Sharon Cook

Abstract: Since at least the 1920s, significant numbers of Canadian women have been attracted to cigarette smoking. This lecture surveys the extent of women's attraction to cigarettes and considers some of the cultural reasons for this risky lifestyle choice. It argues that our current strategies to convince young, working-class women to stop smoking are inadequate.

### **Series Title: Sexuality, Women and Doctors-2005**

Title: *La Salle de Garde* Rabelaisian or Pornographic?

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: The *salle de garde* or headquarters of interns on call in French hospitals is a venerable institution going back before the origins of the internship itself (1802) to hospital surgeons in the Old Regime. Portrayed in literature as a place for revelry, the *salle de garde* also was a site for study and practical experience and the forging of lifelong bonds of solidarity among the future elite of Paris medicine. Its period of greatest significance extended until the expansion of the internship in recent decades. This talk deals with the wall paintings or frescoes which adorned and continue to be visible in the *salle de garde* in the Paris hospitals. Most are broadly satirical, caricatural and explicitly sexual in their evocation of physicians, students and patients. I argue that what might in other contexts be seen as pornography in fact connects with a tradition of Rabelaisian humor as archetypically *gaulois* as Rabelais himself.

Title: Sex & Sigmund Freud

Speaker: Peter Swales

Abstract: It emerges that, in a tape-recorded 1953 interview with Kurt R. Eissler restricted by the Freud Archives until only recently, Carl G. Jung expressed his conviction, grounded in 'insider information', that Freud and his wife's sister Minna Bernays had engaged at least once in sexual congress, and that in Freud's legendary 'aliquis' analysis is to be found a carefully camouflaged account of that erotic misadventure. Such is precisely what the speaker has maintained since 1981 – thus, what Jung had to say a half-century ago represents powerful corroboration of what Swales, on the basis of a scholarly scrutiny of Freud's 'aliquis' text, has long maintained.

Title: Far from Home : Abortion Tourism in Canadian History

Speaker: Christabelle Sethna

Abstract: A subcategory of medical tourism, abortion tourism is the generic term for the travel many women must undertake for pregnancy termination. This type of travel over long distances and across territorial, provincial and national borders, has occurred before and after abortion was legalized in Canada in 1969 and decriminalized in 1988. It continues to be acknowledged as one of the main barriers to abortion access that can lead to disparity among women.

Title: Contraceptive Tales : History, Sexuality & Women

Speaker: Andrea Tone

Abstract: This talk focuses on the history of condom use for birth control in a multi-dimensional context including: socio-cultural, technological, and legal issues as well as the wider history of the birth control movement in 20<sup>th</sup> century America down to the present. How this kind of history is done with archives and artifacts is discussed.

Title: Turbulent Girls & Active Women : Mary Putnam Jacobi on Sexuality

Speaker: Joy Harvey

Abstract: This talk focuses on issues of sexuality and gender roles as illustrated by the life and writings of Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi (1842-1907). She was a remarkable nineteenth-century American physician who struggled throughout her life with three problems: first to understand what we would now term gender roles and the part that sexuality plays in society, second to promote the recognition of women as the equal of men both in the medical profession and in the wider society, and third, to understand the connection between issues of gender and those of class. As an articulate spokeswoman for other women physicians, she illustrated in her life as well as in her speeches, articles and letters her concern with these topics.

Title: War, Identity & Canadian Military Nurses

Speaker: Cynthia Toman

Abstract: “We didn’t want to miss the war”: War, Identity and Canadian Nursing Sisters. This historical research examines the experiences of Second World War Canadian military nurses: who became Nursing Sisters, what they needed and wanted related to military service, how the military perceived them, what professional and social issues emerged, and how they capitalized on available military opportunities.

Title: Songs, Satire & Sex : Medical Students Shows

Speaker: Charles Hayter

Abstract: My central thesis is that medical student shows are not irrelevant frivolities but serve several important functions in the life of a medical school. These functions include the fostering of communal spirit among medical students, the development of skills in teamwork and collaboration, and the collective ventilation of emotional reactions to the process of becoming a doctor. In addition, the recurrent conflicts between faculty and students over content and the attempts at censorship or control demonstrate the shows’ function as a forum for negotiation of the definition of acceptable behaviour of medical students and future doctors. Through their celebration of medical students’ humanity, the shows challenge prevailing notions of professional identity of doctors as sober and dispassionate dissectors of their patients’ diseases and suffering. Among examples of shows discussed are: *Daffydil* at the University of Toronto and the *Pithotomy Show* at Johns Hopkins. Sources include programs, newspaper reviews, yearbooks, videotapes of performances, and personal recollections by participants and university officials.

### **Series Title: Therapeutic Stories-2006**

Title: What’s in a Remedy?

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: Survey of remedies employed by professional physicians from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The issue of what therapeutic agents “worked” is placed in the context of the physician/patient interaction and the placebo effect. Theoretical and empirical justification of remedies are discussed. Illustrated lecture of botanicals from which active substances were isolated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century; e.g. opiates and quinine.

Title: Cocaine and the Origins of Psychoanalysis

Speaker: Peter Swales

Abstract: Freud’s early experimentation with the use of cocaine for treating addiction to morphine (and his personal social use) took place at a time (the late 1880s) when the drug first began to attract professional medical interest. Freud used the model of cocaine for his subsequent speculations about a neurochemical substrate for sexuality, neurosis, and the action of psychoanalysis. The speaker has published extensively on this subject over more than twenty years.

Title: Chinese Herbology: A 3000-Year History

Speaker: Wei Yuan

Abstract: This presentation explores the early history of traditional Chinese herbal medicine. Using numerous slides, the speaker depicts how medicinal herbs were discovered through early people's daily activities of gathering, hunting and farming. The origin of medical practice was closely associated with the using of alcohol. Several very important medical figures such as the Divine Farmer, Zhang Jing, Hua To and Sun Si Miao were introduced with their contribution to Chinese herbology. The presentation finishes with the illustration of the publication of the first state standard herbology by Tang Dynasty Government in 657 AD. At the beginning of the presentation, the speaker briefly described the system of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) and the basic theories of Chinese herbology.

Title: MSF: Developing Humanitarian Aid Treatments

Speaker: Christine Newell

Abstract: Survey of the founding in 1971 and evolution of Médecins sans frontières/Doctors without borders. Fieldwork examples of differing responses to crises in Lebanon, Afghanistan, Rwanda, and South Asia are considered in this powerpoint presentation.

Title: Henri de Rothschild and Therapeutic Innovations

Speaker: Harry Paul

Abstract: This talk is an introduction to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century work of the French doctor Henri de Rothschild (1872-1947) in the emerging specialty of pediatrics, in particular his therapeutic approach to the treatment of infant gastroenteritis. I place his work within the context of a general medical effort to reduce infant mortality in France.

Title: How Aspirin came into the World

Speaker: Jan McTavish

Abstract: Discusses the origins of acetylsalicylic acid as the result of state-of-the-art, late 19<sup>th</sup> century medical and industrial developments such as antiseptic techniques, germ theory, the organic chemical industry, and sophisticated commercial features like patents and trade names. Describes how new synthetic drugs such as Phenacetin, Antipyrine, and Aspirin affected physicians' prescribing habits and changed the traditional activities of pharmacists as they increasingly dealt with prefabricated, branded products, and compounded fewer and fewer medications themselves. Also suggests that because these synthetics were effective analgesics for minor pains like headache (for which purpose doctors were generally reluctant to use them), and because their trade names were so easy to use, the lay public, exercising its traditional right to self-medicate, made these drugs – especially Aspirin – extremely popular, and very lucrative for their manufacturers. Suggests that the origins of some of the current troubling features of the pharmaceutical industry can be traced back to these synthetics and how they were marketed.

### **Series Title: Religion and Medicine-2007**

Title: The Cult of Asclepius

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: Discusses healing in the pagan temples of Asclepius during the Graeco-Roman period. Focuses on the patients and ailments described in Temple inscriptions at Epidaurus and in ancient literature. How healing during dreams in which the god appeared was perceived and may have occurred, are considered.

Title: Medical Miracles: The Doctor was surprised

Speaker: Jacalyn Duffin

*Abstract:* A review and analysis of miracle cures certified by the Catholic Church during the process of establishing sainthood. Using the Vatican archives, a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the kinds of medical ailments that qualified as evidence of miraculous healing and how these changed in tandem with changes in medical epistemology and technology over the centuries, focusing on early modern Europe.

*Title:* God's Physician: Calvin and the Cure of Souls

*Speaker:* Jeff Temple

*Abstract:* An analysis of John Calvin's predilection in his writings for medical metaphors to illustrate spiritual suffering and healing.

*Title:* Maimonides

*Speaker:* Elise Levinoff

*Abstract:* A review of the life and work of the 12<sup>th</sup>-century Jewish physician and philosopher. Discussion of his appreciation of the mind-body relationship in illness. Maimonides' situation in the dominant Islamic culture of medieval Spain and Egypt are considered along with his historiographical reputation among 20<sup>th</sup>-century Jewish and non-Jewish historians of medicine.

*Title:* The Role of Some Muslim Scholars in Medicine

*Speaker:* Qais Ghanem

*Abstract:* The speaker surveys the innovative work, discoveries and achievements of the best known Muslim physicians and scientists who lived during the Umayyad and later the Abbasid periods of the Muslim Empire, in the Middle East as well as North Africa and Spain.

*Title:* Theology in the Nurse's World

*Speaker:* Marguerite Eveans

*Abstract:* Surveys the relationship between nurses and religious beliefs and institutions from Ancient times to the present. How nursing sisters dealt with the medical ethical implications of their religious formation and how these influenced their work with patients and physicians are discussed.

*Title:* Embodied Spaces: Protestant faith healing in Canada

*Speaker:* James Opp

*Abstract:* In the 1920s, thousands of Canadians flocked to the urban campaigns of Prominent faith healing evangelists, including Aimee Semple McPherson and Charles S. Price. However, this public spectacle of miraculous healings offers a stark contrast to the early roots of the late-Victorian divine healing movement, which emphasized quiet contemplation in private, domestic spaces. This presentation explores the social geography of faith healing by tracing the dramatic shift from private to public spaces, and draws attention to the gendered constructions that surrounded the body at the turn of the twentieth century. The cultural practice of faith healing sheds light on the multiple and complex ways social spaces are embodied.

### **Series Title: History of Medicine-2008**

*Title:* "Dr." Benjamin Franklin

*Speaker:* Toby Gelfand

*Abstract:* Benjamin Franklin, although not a physician, represented an Enlightenment natural philosopher's ideas and practices on various medical matters. This talk looks at Franklin's conception of health and how he applied 17<sup>th</sup> century beliefs to his own case. His involvement with medical institutions and reforms during his Paris tenure as American ambassador (1776-85) are discussed with particular emphasis on his role in the investigation of Anton Mesmer's healing innovation of animal magnetism.

surrounded the body at the turn of the twentieth century. The cultural practice of faith healing sheds light on the multiple and complex ways social spaces are embodied.

Title: Frantz Fanon-Psychiatry as Revolution

Speaker: Jessica McPherson

Abstract: This presentation is a brief overview of the life and work of Psychiatrist and anti-colonialism revolutionary Frantz Fanon (1925-1961). Particular emphasis is placed on his role as a psychiatrist and a pioneer in the field of public stemming from his work in the Algerian War of Independence.

Title: Giving Birth in the Gatineau: The Rural Obstetrical Practice of Dr. Harold Geggie

Speaker: Jane Elliott

Abstract: Following Dr. Harold Geggie's graduation from McGill in 1911, he worked as a general practitioner for fifty-five years in the rural area around the village of Wakefield, Quebec. The local hospital did not open until 1952, and thus Dr. Geggie traveled to the bedsides of labouring women to help them deliver their babies. This talk is based primarily on the almost 2000 detailed obstetrical notes that he kept, as well as on his memoirs and a small number of oral interviews that were conducted with women who were his patients. An analysis of Dr. Geggie's practice helps to shed light on obstetrical care and home birthing before it became almost entirely institutionalized by mid-century.

Title: The Drekapotheke Contested: Filth, Purity and Cultural Differences in the Use of Remedies.

Speaker: Matthew Ramsey

Abstract: The tradition of the *Drekapotheke* – literally filth pharmacy, the Use of excrement for medicinal purposes – could be found in cultures across Europe and Asia. Why did people, including learned physicians, think they could be cured or their ills alleviated by ingesting dung, urine and other things that we would think are too filthy? A very long tradition in Western medicine, considered the human body a pharmaceutical treasure house. In early modern Europe, almost every part of the body had its therapeutic uses. The most celebrated of human-derived products was mummy, supposedly taken from the embalmed bodies of ancient Egyptians. It was commonly used to treat wounds and injuries sustained in falls. For most cultures, both the *Drekapotheke* and medical cannibalism died out in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Scientists were obsessed with isolating pure substances and using them in medicines. It was difficult to find the active ingredients contained in dung, urine or putrefying mummy. This was not the end of the *Drekapotheke*, however. It persisted in popular medicine.

Title: Kate Hurd-Mead, International Medical Woman and Historian of Medicine

Speaker: Toby A. Appel

Abstract: Kate Campbell Hurd Mead (1867-1941) is known today primarily as a historian of medicine – the author of an ambitious pioneer history of women in medicine from prehistory to the early nineteenth century, published in 1938. She became fully engaged in the project of putting women into medical history late in life, in 1925. Before then, she had been engaged in her own medical practice, her volunteer work for public health and charity causes, and serving as a leader of women's medical organizations at the local, state, national, and international levels. Hurd-Mead sought to become part of the nascent community of historians of medicine, led by Karl Sudhoff in Germany and by William Henry Welch and Henry Sigerist in the United States, but her primary identity remained that of “medical woman”, the term women physicians used to refer to themselves.

Title: Lessons from the History of Public Health

Speaker: John Last

Abstract: A brief History of Advances towards Health: A survey of public health pathfinders over the millennia with emphasis on sanitary reformers and microbiologists of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Five essential ingredients for control of all public health problems are identified.

## **Series Title: Birth in the History of Medicine-2009**

*Title:* Birth of the Man Midwife

*Speaker:* Toby Gelfand

*Abstract:* Discussion of the rise of the accoucheur or man-midwife in 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century France and England and the eventual displacement of traditional female authority over childbirth. Factors considered include male professional innovations in science and technology, changes in female culture, and gender politics. Slideshow depicts selections from the texts of François Mauriceau, the Chamberlen family and the obstetrical forceps, the anatomical atlases of William Smellie and William Hunter, and polemical literature of the period.

*Title:* From Literature to Obstetrics: How reading Jacques Ferron made a Medical Historian of me.

*Speaker:* Betty Bednarski

*Abstract:* I propose here some elements of a comparative history of the left Lateral birthing posture, which from the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century was favoured by British man-midwives and came to be seen in opposition to the dorsal position adopted by obstetricians in France. Considered to be the “standard” position in Ireland and the United Kingdom, as well as in parts of the former British Empire, until well into the 1960s, the lateral position was not unknown to the French. Nor was it unfamiliar to those who in France’s former North American colonies continued, beyond the 18<sup>th</sup> century and right up to the present, to receive their obstetrical training in French. A literary scholar by training, I take as my point of departure a work of literature with a strong intercultural dimension – a short story about childbirth, written by French Canadian physician writer Jacques Ferron and set in the 1940s in an isolated region of Quebec. Moving freely between the literary and the historical, pursuing lines of questioning that seem to arise naturally out of the literary text, I give credit to literary narrative for the impetus to undertake this original historical enquiry. As far as I know, no historian has yet undertaken to write a comparative history of the left lateral birthing posture – surprisingly, given its once widespread use, the degree to which its perceived advantages and disadvantages have been documented, and the level of debate it has generated over the centuries. Nor, to my knowledge, has any scholar confronted the often contradictory “meanings” that have at one time or another attached to this maternal posture, which has been perceived variously as the manifestation of a “national” obstetrical culture, as both “natural” and “unnatural,” as the prerogative of the man-midwife (and therefore as a make takeover, an affirmation of male professional power), or, conversely, as a challenge to obstetrification and an assertion of female control.

*Title:* Drug Abuse and the Vietnam Veteran: Therapy in disguise

*Speaker:* Sophie Poliquin

*Abstract:* Presentation on the relation between substance abuse in American Vietnam War veterans and PTSD as phenomena of self-medication. Includes brief descriptions of PTSD, how the Vietnam war differed in comparison to other wars, documented effects of the war experience on the American soldier, and the physiological effects of the chosen substances.

*Title:* Cesarean Section: Historical Perspective

*Speaker:* Barbara Perez

*Abstract:* Caesarean sections have been performed for thousands of years, initially, on dead women in attempt to save the child. As anesthesia was popularized, it was possible to improve the technique. Antibiotics and sutures came to play an important role in the history of the procedure and greatly reduce the post operative mortality. Although the rate caesarean sections are increasing, it remains a major surgery which still implies, despite all the technology advances, an important rate of complications.

Title: Joseph Lister: His contribution to Obstetrics and Gynecology

Speaker: Edward McPhedran

Abstract: A brief historical perspective of progress in maternal care and dramatic reduction in maternal mortality. The factors contributing to this change, Joseph Lister's contribution as a scientist, professor of surgery and a humanitarian: In his application of Louis Pasteur's germ theory to treatment and prevention of wound infection and all infections in general. Clarification of some misconception of Lister's contributions and use of carbolic acid.

Title: This Place of My Captivity: Epidemics, politics and quarantine in 19<sup>th</sup> century Philadelphia"

Speaker: David Barnes

Abstract: This presentation attempts to shed new light on maritime quarantine in the nineteenth century by examining the policies and debates that shaped practices at Philadelphia's Lazaretto (1801-1895). David Barnes reviews the details of quarantine activities and personnel, as well as the criteria used to decide which vessels would be detained and which vessels would be "permitted up" to the city. Barnes points out that quarantine was despised and denounced by nearly everybody who expressed an opinion on the subject – passengers and crew, merchants, the Lazaretto's neighbors, and doctors – yet survived as a central pillar of public health policy well into the twentieth century. He suggests several possible explanations for this paradoxical longevity, ranging from mundane bureaucratic considerations to a reinterpretation of the cultural significance of quarantine and foreignness in nineteenth-century American society. Most importantly, he argues that historians have erred in associating quarantine primarily with the medical doctrine of contagionism and with the danger posed by sick people. In fact, cargo and vessels themselves were often perceived as equally dangerous if not more so, and quarantine can best be understood as the outgrowth of a pervasive logic of infection and contamination, rather than contagion.

### **Series Title: Sexuality Pathology and Medicine-2010**

Title: Maupassant, Tolstoy and the Doctors

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: The work of the prolific French short story writer Guy de Maupassant (1850-1893) is suffused with sexual themes. His own sexual behavior is considered in the context of his literary work and reputation. Although Maupassant's syphilis led to a series of ailments and ultimately his incarceration and death from general paralysis of the insane, these connections were not generally accepted at the time. This lecture explores the ambiguous and darker side of Maupassant's stories dealing with sexuality and madness. Tolstoy disapproved of Maupassant's "immoral" stories of sexual adventurers and prostitutes. But the Russian novelist had high praise for the Frenchman's anguished tales. In his Kreutzer Sonata Tolstoy anticipated Maupassant's nearly contemporary novella, L'Inutile Beauté. Both works of the late 1880s raised disturbing questions about marital sexual relations. Tolstoy accused the medical profession of exerting a pernicious influence in promoting sexual indulgence while Maupassant expressed repugnance for the sexual act itself which exposed women to continual pregnancies.

Title: Quarantining Women: Venereal Disease Rapid Treatment Centers in World War II America

Speaker: John Parascandola

Abstract: Concern about the infection of servicemen and essential war workers with venereal disease led the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) to set up a national program of venereal disease (VD) quarantine hospitals, with the cooperation of state and local health officials, in World War II. Although some of the hospitals eventually accepted men, the initial purpose of these facilities was to detain and treat venereally affected prostitutes and "promiscuous women" who were considered a threat to the war effort. Using quarantine powers, officials forcibly detained venereally-infected women and treated them for their

disease. The hospitals were generally known as rapid treatment centers because of the methods employed to treat venereal disease. Health officials were especially concerned that prostitutes (and other women of “loose morals”) would not comply with the traditional lengthy and arduous treatment for syphilis, involving weekly injections of arsenical drugs for a year or more and unpleasant side effects. Therefore the newly established quarantine hospitals employed recently developed rapid treatment methods based on the administration of multiple injections or intravenous drip of arsenicals over a period of days. Although some objections were raised against these policies, which obviously discriminated against women, on the whole the rapid treatment centers were accepted as a necessary measure in the defense of national security. Some of the issues raised by these centers are still relevant to public health policy today.

*Title:* “Love Us When We’re Dying”: Gay men, AIDS, their families and caring in the United States in the 1980s and 90s.

*Speaker:* Heather Murray

*Abstract:* Drawing on personal correspondences, personal memoirs, photography, art, and media sources, this lecture explores the argument that AIDS overlapped the social lives, the experiences, and the cultures of gay men and their heterosexual parents. Representations of the family relationship in both gay and mainstream culture and even in gay public health initiatives show that AIDS prompted a collective yearning for the basic acts of material care and nurturance that the biological family seemed to embody, and shaped a view of care as an opportunity rather than a burden. In fact, care, inflected with a sense of domesticity, came to be viewed as an essential—and spiritual—act of witnessing that intensified the fantasy of family love. This lecture draws from research in Heather Murray’s forthcoming book, *Not In This Family: Gays, Their Parents, and the Meanings of Kinship in North America, 1945-1990s* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2010).

*Title:* The World League for Sexual Reform: London, 1929

*Speaker:* Deborah Gorham

*Abstract:* In this talk, Gorham discusses the meaning of “sexual reform” in the 1920s and 1930s, and compares and contrasts it with contemporary meanings. She discusses the third congress of the World League for Sexual Reform on a Scientific Basis in detail. As well, she focuses on three interwar sexual reformers: Magnus Hirschfeld, Norman Haire and Dora Russell.

*Title:* Handmaidens No Longer: Gender, Feminism, and The Transformation of Nursing

*Speaker:* Susan Malka

*Abstract:* In the late twentieth century, a transformation in nursing occurred that aimed to end nursing’s subordination to medicine and to provide nurses with greater autonomy and professional status. Many trends converged to produce this transformation, but one of the most significant was second wave feminism. Feminism helped to reshape the education, work and identity of virtually all nurses by the close of the century. Two distinct eras existed in the relationship between second wave feminism and nursing. The first extended from the mid-1960s to the mid-1980s when equality feminism seemed to denigrate nursing but also to give some nursing leaders an analysis of gender subordination that fueled their drive for greater professional authority and autonomy. The second opened in the mid-1980s when a feminism associated with an ethic of care and Carol Gilligan’s “In A Different Voice” meshed beautifully with the desires of a broader group of nurses and infused nursing education to such a degree that virtually all new nurses would be shaped by it. Nurses represent an unexplored group of women in relationship to second-wave feminism and challenge many accepted views of the history of that social movement. They expand our understanding of the second wave beyond the story of the activists and heroines to include that of ordinary women in traditional women’s work. Nurses transformed their educational system, abandoned their roles as handmaidens along with their traditional white dresses and caps, usurped physicians’ uniforms, and developed more autonomous and specialized roles in part as a result of the second wave. More importantly, nurses grounded much of this educational and work reformation in their particular

understanding of feminism. The story of how nurses used feminist tactics, language, strategies, theories and support systems provides a more nuanced, a more complex and a richer picture of the depth and breadth of second wave feminism and society's understanding of the changing role of gender.

Title: Innovations in Sexuality-A Physicians Historical Perspective

Speaker: Dr Norman Barwin

Abstract: Sex is not a four-letter word, but the sexual hang-ups of the present generation are unrelated to religious biases which permeated society for many centuries. Sex is a multi-faceted term. It refers of course to the ultimate union between a man and a woman and reflects the differences and similarities a man and a woman-and now with same sex encounters. It includes concern for the biological, legal and psychological dimensions of the encounter. The sum total of these brush strokes paints a lucid picture of the positive view of sex. The sexual revolution, the aging baby-boomers, hormonal treatments and the advent of erectile dysfunction treatments have resulted in dramatic innovations in sexuality. This presentation will reflect on all these changes.

### **Series Title: The Body and Medicine-2011**

Title: Introduction: Human Dissection and Medicine

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: This presentation surveys the origins and various contexts of human dissection in Renaissance Italy culminating in the *Fabrica* (1543) of Andreas Vesalius. Subsequent discussion focuses on the role of autopsies in the work and treatises of French surgeon-accoucheurs of the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Title: Displaying Health in Early Modern France

Speaker: Lianne McTavish

Abstract: How's this: In 'Displaying Health in Early Modern France' Lianne McTavish analyzes the texts and images related to King Louis XIV's anal surgery in 1687 to argue that health was not simply a physical condition during the early modern period; it was an active performance requiring scripted displays and the visual confirmation of an audience that extended far beyond the medical domain.

Title: Windigo: First Nations' Medicine on Trial

Speaker: Patrick Laflèche

Abstract: Based on a summer research project through the Geza Hetenyi Memorial Studentship, this talk will examine a judicial case from 1907 which led to the incarceration and deaths of *Anishinaabe* (Ojibwe) medicine men *Pasequan* and *Maisenawene* of the Sucker Clan tribe. Along the way we will explore the fundamentals of the *Anishinaabe* traditional medical tradition, its clash with Euro-Canadian law and values and the impacts of the resulting legacy of cultural suppression on Aboriginal health and wellbeing."

Title: Dissected Bodies: 19<sup>th</sup> Century Anatomical Atlases

Speaker: Cindy Stelmackowich

Abstract: At the turn of the nineteenth century in France and England, the realm of medical education was a key site for the expansion of medical knowledge and technique rooted in dissection. Illustrations and atlases were instrumental in establishing new grammars of the body and contributed to the creation of a system of pathological anatomy. This paper examines the visual languages of a wide range of general surgical and pathological atlases that were produced during this period. It analyzes the organization and structure of these atlases, their visual codes, and their rhetorical tropes that were rooted in neo-classical artistic conventions. It also highlights the ways anatomical atlases functioned as material commodities, discussing how anatomical illustrations were advertised, packaged, printed, sold, and revised over the course of the century as a result of shifts in commercial publishing interests, the politics of the book trade, and the technical developments in the printing industry.

Title: Women's Bodies: Instruments for curing Syphilis

Speaker: Joan Sherwood

Abstract: This paper discusses two examples where women were used in experiments to find a cure for syphilis. Syphilization was modeled on small-pox inoculation whereby individuals, in this case prostitutes, were given a series of injections with pus from a primary symptom, the indurated chancre, with the intention of producing immunity. It was rejected by the Paris Academy of medicine in 1852 but was later taken up in London and in Norway. A second example was to give mercury (the medication of choice at the time) to infants by mercurializing the milk of a hired wet nurse. Congenital syphilis was highly contagious for a healthy woman, and nurses sometimes sued their employer and the doctor who had purposely kept from them the nature of the child's illness. Legislation was enacted in 1868 in France to declare that the doctor was responsible for the health of the nurse in such instances.

### **Series Title: Dying in Medical History-2012**

Title: Dying in Medical History

Speaker: Toby Gelfand

Abstract: Illustrated lecture surveys the historical reluctance of the medical profession and medical historians to engage with the dying patient. The 18<sup>th</sup>-century Enlightenment marked a new secular interest in the phenomena of sudden death culminating in the anatomical and experimental researches of Xavier Bichat (1800). Professional experience with maternal and infant deaths is discussed using an accoucheur's treatise (Pierre Amand, 1714). The writer, Gustave Flaubert, provides an insight into death and dying in his own family in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Title: Post-Mortem-Postpartum: Tolstoy's Anna Karenina

Speaker: Larissa Bondarchuk

Abstract: I am presenting a new viewpoint on the death of the central character of the Tolstoy's novel. I argue that Anna Karenina's tragic demise is a more complex picture than a suicide. In his explorations of woman's souls, Tolstoy was able to create a dramatic portrait of female characters with their complexities, both of physical and psychological sufferings. As a result of my analyses I propose that Leo Tolstoy observed clinical manifestations of what is now known in the medical literature and practice as post-partum depression (PPD).

Title: Medical Students and their Corpses in the Renaissance

Speaker: Cynthia Klestinec

Abstract: In the second half of the sixteenth century, there was a growing need for cadavers, for dissections in both public and private venues. This need not only highlighted the procedures around acquisition but also increased the illicit traffic in corpses. It is often assumed that grave robbing served to boost the supply of cadavers, perhaps because Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564) recommended the practice to his students. However, the legal action taken against grave robbers was severe; and furthermore, there is surprisingly little evidence that it was a common feature of anatomical study in sixteenth-century Italian locales. Instead, medical students (with a nod from the authorities) quietly followed the practice of acquiring corpses from criminal proceedings, hospitals, and other local venues. Scholars tend to limit the role of medical students in anatomical lessons to that of assistant or spectator, but medical students were fundamental to the enduring suspicions and fears around anatomy. Because students were directly linked to cadavers (whose burial was postponed and disrupted), they rather than their professors were stigmatized in the eyes of the local community. In addition to learning anatomy, students had to learn to navigate the complex, cultural issues around death and dead bodies that the study of anatomy presupposed. This presentation will show how the preparations for anatomies were the occasion for students not only to break rules and procure multiple cadavers, but also to reflect on their membership in

the academic community (in opposition to the lay community which viewed their transgressions with horror).

Title: Shielding the Psychiatric Patient from Custodial Death: Ewen Cameron and technological novelty

Speaker: Andrea Tone

Abstract: Research in progress by Canada Research Chair in Social History of Medicine (McGill U.) This talk details the controversial treatment methods innovated by prominent psychiatrist Ewen Cameron at the Allan Memorial Institute (Montreal) between 1957 and 1964. New archival research shows the extent of American Central Intelligence funding of the project and the at times ambivalent attitude of patients toward Cameron. Although the financial sources did not come to light until much later, Cameron published his methods to widespread professional acceptance.

Title: Mourning the Dead, Mourning the Disappeared: A Freudian perspective

Speaker: Cecilia Taiana

Abstract: Freud's interest in the impact of death on the living goes back further than Mourning and Melancholia (1917e, [1915]), in Totem and Taboo (1912-13) Freud noted the ambivalence of emotions we experience in connection to the dead. In this presentation, I focus on Freud's Mourning and Melancholia (1917e [1915]) as a landmark in the understanding of the normal and psychopathological aspects of mourning and depressive processes in human beings. Freud's paper Mourning and Melancholia bridges between his first and second topographic theories of the psychic apparatus and constitutes for many authors the foundation of his theory of internal objects relations. With this psychoanalytic understanding of mourning as framework, I discuss special mourning processes such as the one confronted by psychoanalyst in Argentina when treating relatives of thousands of disappeared persons; special in the sense that the "external reality [which] constitutes the starting point of the psychic mourning process" as described by Freud, is absent.

Title: Care at the End of Life: Edifying charity or medical commodity?

Speaker: Jason Szabo

Abstract: Clinician historian reviews the prevalence, attitudes, and social response to terminal disease from the 19<sup>th</sup> century until the present. The origins and development of the hospice movement in the United States during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are analyzed in broad cultural context to show the increasing role of economic determinants.

