

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

History 379

FALL 2005 SYLLABUS

Stephen Pemberton, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Federated Department of History
New Jersey Institute of Technology and Rutgers University, Newark

Class Meetings

Cullimore Lecture 3, NJIT Campus
10–11: 25 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays

Office & Contact

Cullimore Hall 324, NJIT Campus
Phone: 973-596-5716
Email: stephen.pemberton@njit.edu

Office Hours

Mondays 3-5 p.m., and by appointment

This course examines the history of medicine and public health in North America, from the colonial era to the present.

Readings, lectures and discussion will focus, in part, on the practice of medicine; they will examine healers and patients, therapies and medical innovations, as well as the ways that religion, government, business, and lay people have impacted medicine and public health over the last three centuries. Thus, for instance, we will consider questions such as: Who practiced medicine? How did healers gain legitimacy in the eyes of their patients? How have medical discoveries influenced efforts to combat disease? We will cover such topics as the emergence of the medical profession, the rise of the hospital, the roles of the laboratory and medical technology in modern medicine, and the different choices faced by physicians and patients in their efforts to promote health.

Last but not least, the course will explore how politics, cultural beliefs, and religious values have been an integral part of the history of medicine and public health in North America. We will see, for instance, medical and health issues illuminate matters of class, race and gender in America, how social movements have impacted efforts to promote health (including Jacksonian populism, 19th-century evangelical Protestantism, women's suffrage, and Civil Rights), how industrialism, big business, and consumerism have influenced medical and public health practice, and how the federal government has developed health care policy (from the 1906 Food and Drug Act through to the passage of Medicare in the mid-1960s).

Readings.

Three books make up the required reading for this course. The books are available at the NJIT campus bookstore or through on-line booksellers.

Books

- John Harley Warner and Janet A. Tighe, eds. *Major Problems in the History of American Medicine and Public Health* (Houghton Mifflin Company, 2001)
- Charles E. Rosenberg, *The Cholera Years: The United States in 1832, 1849, and 1865* (University of Chicago, 1987 edition)
- James H. Jones, *Bad Blood: The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment* (Free Press, 1993 revised edition)

Assignments and Grading

The student will write two short papers in this course and take a mid-term and final exam. All students will be evaluated on their written and oral communication over the course of the semester. Please be mindful that it is a primary goal of this course to promote critical thinking about American medicine and society, both past and present.

Assignments and Due Dates

Essay One	15%	October 10
Mid-term Exam	25%	October 20
Essay Two	20%	November 21
Final Exam	30%	December 15-21, schedule to be determined
Participation	10%	
Course Grade	<hr/> 100%	

Two Essays

Essay One. Your first essay will address some aspect of pre-1900 American medicine or health. A choice of paper topics and guidelines for the writing assignment will be distributed to the class at least one week in advance of the due date. The student will choose one of the topics and write a 3-4 page, double-spaced essay on it. This short essay assignment counts for **15%** of your final course grade, and is due at the beginning of class on **October 6**.

Essay Two. A choice of paper topics concerning 20th century American medicine or health will be distributed to the class at least one week in advance of this second writing assignment. The student will write a 5-7 page essay on one of the designated topics. This second essay counts for **20%** of your final grade, and is due at the beginning of class on **November 21**.

Two Exams

The Mid-term Exam will be given on **October 20**. The mid-term will cover all material covered in the course to that point in the course, and will count 25% of your final course grade.

The Final Exam will be given during NJIT's regularly scheduled exam week, **December 15-21**. (The University will announce time and place later in the semester.) The exam will cover the entire course, but will emphasize readings, lectures and discussions since the mid-term exam. This exam will amount to **30%** of your final course grade.

Participation will count **10%** of your final grade. The student should come to class prepared to discuss the assigned reading. Lectures will often refer to these readings. Occasionally throughout the semester, the professor may ask the student to answer questions about the reading in a short in-class writing assignment. The class participation grade will reflect the student's in-class performance in both their oral and written comments. Active participation in class will improve your course grade, with a maximum of 10 points added to your cumulative essay and exam scores for the semester. Students who choose not to participate in class risk being penalized with no additional credit on top of their cumulative essay and exam scores.

The Honor Code and Plagiarism

The honor code and academic integrity are enforced in this course. You will be required to submit your essays to Turnitin.com, an online service used by NJIT instructors to detect plagiarism. Details for using the service will be provided along with guidelines for the first writing assignment. Plagiarism involves using the written or oral work of others without consent or acknowledgement, and/or representing that work as your own. If you have any concerns about plagiarism or its meaning, please consult the professor.

Respect for Persons and the Learning Environment

In the interest of an open exchange of ideas and collegiality, everyone participating in the class should strive to respect their classmates as persons. The professor will make every effort to facilitate a respectful environment for learning, but students should keep in mind their own responsibilities in the classroom.

Students who have special needs or concerns that might impact their learning experience should feel free to raise or discuss their situation with the professor. The professor will hold all private communication in confidence.

Semester Schedule

Thurs, Sept 1. Introduction: Health and Healing in American History

Mon, Sept 5. Labor Day – No Class

Thurs, Sept 8. A New World of Disease: Natives and Immigrants After 1492

Major Problems: Background and 3 Documents (9 pages)

- “Colonial Beginnings: A New World of Peoples, Disease, and Healing,” 26-27
- “Le Page du Pratz, a French Observer in Louisiana, Reports on Natchez Nation Healing Practices, 1720-1728,” 28-30.
- “A Virginia Domestic Guide to the Diseases of the American Colonies Makes ‘Every Man His Own Doctor, 1734,” 37-39.
- “Andrew Blackbird of the Ottawa Nation Records a Story from Indian Oral Tradition About the Decimation of His People by Smallpox in the Early 1760s, 1887,” 40.

Major Problems: 1 Essay (8 pages)

Colin Calloway, “Indians, Europeans, and the New World of Disease and Healing,” 41-48.

Cholera Years: Book Chapters (39 pages)

Read Introduction and Chapter I, pp. 1-39

Mon, Sept 12. The Meaning of Epidemics in Colonial America (and the Great Inoculation Controversy of 1721-22)

Major Problems: 4 Documents (8 pages)

- “Cotton Mather, Boston Minister, Proselytizes for Smallpox Inoculation, 1722,” 30-33
- “William Douglass, a Boston Physician, Decries the Dangerous ‘Infatuation’ with Smallpox Inoculation, 1722,” 33-34
- “A Broadside Laments the Death of Fifty-Four in a Hartford Epidemic, 1725,” 35.
- “Zabdiel Boylston of Boston Recounts His Experiences as the First Physician to Inoculate Against Smallpox in the American Colonies, 1726,” 36-37.

Major Problems: 1 Essay (7 pages)

John B. Blake, “Smallpox Inoculation Foments Controversy in Boston,” 48-54.

Cholera Years: Book Chapters (24 pages)

Read Chapters II-III, pp. 40-64

Thurs, Sept 15. The Medical Marketplace in the Early Republic, 1785-1825

A Midwife's Tale: In-class film and discussion (30 minute excerpt)

Major Problems: Background and 2 Documents (9 pages)

- "Medical Marketplace in the Early Republic," 55-57
- Elizabeth Drinker, a Philadelphia Quaker, Recounts in Her Diary the Physician-Attended Birth of Her Daughter's Sixth Child, 1799," 58-60.
- "Walter Channing, a Harvard Medical Professor, Warns of the Dangers of Women Practicing Midwifery, 1820," 67-69

Major Problems: 1 Essay (8 pages)

"A Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, "The Medical Challenge to Midwifery," 73-80.

Cholera Years: Book Chapters (35 pages)

Read Chapters IV-V, pp. 65-100

Mon, Sept 19. Medicine and Surgery in the Early Republic, 1785-1825

Major Problems: 5 Documents (12 pages)

- "George Washington's Physicians Narrate His Final Illness and Death, 1799," 57-58
- "Benjamin Rush Tells His Medical Students at the University of Pennsylvania of the Trials and Rewards of a Medical Career, 1803," 60-62.
- "A Medical Apprentice in Rural South Carolina Records His Daily Life in His Diary, 1807," 63-64.
- "James Jackson and John C. Warren, Leading Boston Doctors, Solicit Support for Founding the Massachusetts General Hospital, 1810," 64-67.
- "A Young Physician Struggles to Get into Practice in Ohio, 1822," 70-71

Major Problems: 2 Essays (11 pages)

Lisa Rosner, "The Philadelphia Medical Marketplace," 80-90.

Cholera Years: Book Chapters (35 pages)

Read Chapters IV-V, 65-100

Thurs, Sept 22. Healer as Entrepreneur: Samuel Thomson and Jacksonian America

Major Problems: 2 Documents (6 pages)

- "Samuel Thomson, a Botanic Healer, Decries the Regular Medical Profession as a Murderous Monopoly, 1822," 71-73
- "An Eastern-Educated Physician in Indiana Advises Other Emigrants About the Distinctive Character of Diseases of the West, 1845," 97-99

(over)

Major Problems: 2 Essays (7 pages)

Charles Rosenberg, "Belief and Ritual in Antebellum Medical Therapeutics," 108-114

Cholera Years: Book Chapters (31 pages)

Read Chapters VI-VII, pp. 101-132

Mon, Sept 26. Revolutionary Medicine: The Paris School and American Physicians

Major Problems: Background and 4 Documents (10 pages)

- "Antebellum Medical Knowledge, Practice, and Patients," 91-93
- "A New York Medical Student Recounts in His Diary His Emotional Response to Surgery, 1828," 93-94
- "Jacob Bigelow, a Harvard Medical Professor, Challenges the Physician's Power to Cure, 1835," 94-96
- "A Medical Apprentice Writes from Rochester About a Cadaver 'Resurrected' for Dissection, 1841," 96-97
- "Reformer Dorothea Dix Calls on Tennessee Legislators to Turn State Insane Asylum into a 'Curative' Hospital," 1847," 99-101

Major Problems: 1 Essay (7 pages)

John Harley Warner, "Science, Healing, and the Character of the Physician," 143-149

Cholera Years: Book Chapters (41 pages)

Read Chapters VIII-IX, pp. 133-174

Thurs, Sept 29. Antebellum Medicine: Its Social Context and "Racialization"

Major Problems: 4 Documents (8 pages)

- "A Yale Medical Student Decries the Use of Anesthesia in Childbirth, 1848," 101-102
- "Samuel Cartwright, a Medical Professor and Racial Theorist, Reports to the Medical Association of Louisiana on the 'Diseases and Physical Peculiarities of the Negro Race,' 1851," 103-106
- "A Tennessee Physician Calls for the Cultivation of a Distinctive Southern Medical Literature, 1860," 106-107

Major Problems: 2 Essays (9 pages)

- Martin Pernick, "Pain, the Calculus of Suffering, and Antebellum Surgery," 114-119
- Todd Savitt, "Race, Human Experimentation, and Dissection in the Antebellum South," 120-123

Cholera Years: Book Chapters (37 pages)

Read Chapters X-XI, pp.175-212

Mon, Oct 3. Medical Reformers, Gender, and Professional Identity

Major Problems: Background and 5 Documents (16 pages)

- “The Healer’s Identity in the Mid-Nineteenth Century: Character, Care, and Competition, 1830-1875,” 125-127
- “A County Medical Society Bemoans the Prevalence of Quackery and Public Opinion Opposed to Legal Regulation of Medical Practice, 1843,” 127-128
- “Mary Gove Nichols, a Women’s Health Reformer, Explains Why She Became a Water-Cure Practitioner, 1849,” 129-130
- “A New York State Doctor Rails to His Professional Brethren against the Education of Women as Physicians, 1850,” 131-133
- “Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, Pioneer Women Physicians, Extoll the Woman as the ‘Connecting Link’ Between Women’s Health Reform and the Medical Profession, 1859,” 136-140
- “Edward H. Clarke, an Eminent Boston Physician, Asserts That Biology Blocks the Higher Education of Women, 1873,” 140-142

Major Problems: Essays (9 pages)

Regina Morantz-Sanchez, “Science, Health Reform, and the Women Physician,” 149-157

Cholera Years: Book Chapters (41 pages cont.)

Read Chapters XII-XIII and Afterward

Thurs, Oct 6. The Cholera Years in 19th-Century America – Class Discussion

FIRST ESSAY DUE

Mon, Oct 10. Transformative Experience: The Civil War, Sanitation, and Healing

Major Problems: Background and 7 Documents (22 pages)

- “The Civil War, Efficiency, and the Sanitary Impulse, 1845-1870,” 159-160
- “John Griscom, a Physician and Reformer, Reports to the Municipal Government on the Sanitary Condition of the Laboring Population of New York, 1845,” 161-164
- “World Traveler Harriet Marineau Advises America on Keeping Troops Healthy During Wartime, 1861,” 165-168
- “Kate Cummings, an Alabama Nursing Volunteer Writes in Her Journal About Conditions in the Confederate Army Hospital Service, 1862,” 168-172
- “Medical Editor Stephen Smith Preaches the Gospel of Sanitary Reform During Wartime, 1862,” 172-173
- “Nursing Volunteer Louisa May Alcott Reports to Readers at Home About Her Experiences in the Union Army, 1863,” 173-176

(over)

- “Maine Physician Writes to His Wife about His Experiences in the Union Army, 1864,” 176-178
- “Sanitary Reformers Build upon Civil War Precedents to Clean Up Post-War Cities, 1865,” 178-181

Major Problems: 2 Essays (15 pages)

- Suellen Hoy, “American Wives and Mothers Join the Civil War Struggle in a Battle against Dirt and Disease,” 181-189
- Bonnie Blustein, “Linking Science to the Pursuit of Efficiency in the Reformation of the Army Medical Corps During the Civil War,” 190-195

Thurs, Oct 13. “Scientific Medicine,” the Laboratory, and Professional Authority

Major Problems: Background and 6 Documents (20 pages)

- “Reconfiguring ‘Scientific Medicine, 1865-1900,” 196-198.
- “Henry P. Bowditch, a Recent Harvard Medical Graduate Studying in Europe, Finds in Experimental Laboratory Physiology the Path to a New Scientific Medicine, 1869,” 198-200
- “Clarence Blake, a Young Boston Physician Studying in Europe, Finds in Clinical Specialism the Path to a New Scientific Medicine, 1869,” 201-205
- “Roberts Bartholow, a Philadelphia Medical Professor, Celebrates Experimental Medicine and the Ongoing Therapeutic Revolution, 1879,” 205-207
- “Daniel W. Cathell, M.D., Counsels Physicians on How to Succeed in Business, 1882,” 207-212
- “New York Newspaper Launches Fundraising Campaign for ‘Miraculous’ New Diphtheria Cure, 1894,” 213-215

Major Problems: 2 Essays (17 pages)

- John Harley Warner, “Professional Optimism and Professional Dismay over the Coming of the New Scientific Medicine,” 216-224
- Bert Hansen, “Popular Optimism about the Promise of the New Scientific Medicine: The Case of Rabies Vaccine,” 224-232

Mon, Oct 17. Review for Mid-term Exam

Thurs, Oct 20. MID-TERM EXAM

Mon, Oct 24. The Rise of the Germ: Science and Morality in America

Major Problems: Background and 7 Documents (20 pages)

- “The Gospel of Germs: Microbes, Strangers, and Habits of the Home, 1880-1925,” 235-236
- “A Professor of Hygiene Reports on the Success of Municipal Laws in Battling the American ‘Spitting Habit,’ 1900,” 237-239
- “Charles V. Chapin, a Public Health Leader, Proclaims a New Relationship Among ‘Dirt, Disease, and the Health Officer,’ 1902,” 239-241
- “Terence V. Powderly, Commissioner-General of Immigration, Warns of the Menace to the Nation’s Health of the New Immigrants, 1902,” 241-244
- “John E. Hunter, an African-American Physician, Admonishes Antituberculosis Activists to Recognize that Blacks and Whites Must Battle Germs as Their Common Enemy, 1905,” 245-248
- “Advertising Health, the National Association for the Prevention and Study of Tuberculosis Promotes Antituberculosis Billboards, 1910,” 248-249
- “A Georgia Physician Addressing ‘the Negro Health Problem’ Warns that Germs Know No Color Line, 1914,” 250-253
- “Popular Health Magazine Hygeia Depicts the Germ as a Stereotyped Dangerous Alien Criminal, 1923,” 256

Major Problems: 3 Essays (17 pages)

- Nancy Tomes, “Germ Theory, Public Health Education, and the Moralization of Behavior in the Antituberculosis Crusade,” 257-264.
- Alan Kraut, “Physicians and the New Immigration During the Progressive Era,” 264-268
- Guenter Risse, “Bubonic Plague, Bacteriology, and Anti-Asian Racism in San Francisco, 1900,” 268-273

Thurs, Oct 27. Technology and the Social Transformation of American Medicine

Major Problems: Background and 4 Documents (23 pages)

- “Strategies for Improving Medical Care: Institutions, Science, and Standardization, 1870-1940,” 275-277
- “Educational Reformer Abraham Flexner Writes a Muckracking Report on Medical Schools, 1910,” 277-283
- “American College of Surgeons Urges Standards for Hospital Efficiency and Physician Accountability, 1918,” 286-289
- “The Technological Imperative? Hospitals, Professions, and Patient Expectations, 1890-1950,” 349-350
- “Physician Charles L. Leonard Extolls the Diagnostic Virtues of the New X-ray Technology, 1897,” 351-352
- “Editor of Leading Medical Journal Urges ‘Precautionary X-ray Examinations, 1912,” 352-354

(over)

- “Advertisement Insists That for a Hospital to Refuse to Buy Its ‘Pulmoter’ Is Tantamount to Malpractice, 1919, 361
- “Medical Educator Francis Peabody Cautions Against Blind Faith in the Clinical Authority of the Laboratory, 1922,” 362-365

Major Problems: 2 Essays (11 pages)

- “Ronald Numbers, “Physicians, Community, and the Qualified Ascent of the American Medical Profession,” 298-303
- Kenneth Ludmerer, “Balancing Educational and Patient Needs in the Creation of the Modern Teaching Hospital,” 304-309
- Joel Howell, “Making Machines Clinically Useful in the Modern Hospital,” 368-372

Mon, Oct 31. Medical Management and the New Morality in Progressive America

Major Problems: Background and Documents (12 pages)

- “Expert Advice, Social Authority, and the Medicalization of Everyday Life, 1890-1930,” 317-318
- “Questions Answered in a Leading Popular Journal about the Medical Status of Inebriety, 1911,” 319-320
- “A Doctor Advises Mothers in a Mass-Circulation Women’s Journal, 1920,” 320-322
- “Psychiatrist Augusta Scott Proselytizes for Greater Legal Reliance on Medical Assessments of Mental Health, 1922,” 322-324
- “Families Seek Expert Advice from the Children’s Bureau when Health Questions Arise, 1916-1926,” 329-332

Major Problems: 2 Essays (16 pages)

Rima Apple, “Physicians and Mothers Construct ‘Scientific Motherhood,’” 332-339
 Elizabeth Lunbeck, “Psychiatrists, the ‘Hypersexual Female,’ and a New Medical Management of Morality in the Progressive Era,” 339-347

Thurs, Nov 3. Eugenics and the “Unfit”: Building a Better Future

Tomorrow’s Children (1934): In-class film and discussion (55 minutes)

Major Problems: 2 Documents (6 pages)

- “The United States Army Tests the Mental Fitness of Recruits, 1921,” 324-327
- “Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Upholds State Sterilization Practices, 1924,” pp. 327-329

Bad Blood: Book Chapters (44 pages)

Read chapters 1-3, pp. 1-44

Mon, Nov 7. Eugenics, Race and Disease

Major Problems: 1 Documents (2 pages)

“Prominent African American Anatomy Professor Montagu Cobb Questions the Assumptions of a Leading Textbook about Biology of Race, 1942,” 366-367

Major Problems: 1 Essay (7 pages)

Keith Wailoo, “The Power of Genetic Testing in a Conflicted Society,” pp. 379-386

Bad Blood: Book Chapters (55 pages)

Read chapters 4-7, pp. 45-100

Thurs, Nov 10. Venereal Disease Control between 1915 and 1945

Major Problems: Background and Documents (9 pages)

- “Science Writer Paul de Kruif and Surgeon General Thomas Parran Join Forces to Admonish Women about the Dangers of Venereal Disease, 1937,” 431-435
- “Public Health Service Physicians Publish Their Observations of Untreated Syphilis in a Population of African American Men in Macon County, Alabama, 1936,” 390-392
- “A Tuskegee Doctor in the Field Requests Research Advice from the Public Health Service Office in Washington, D.C., 1939,” 393

Major Problems: 1 Essay (7 pages)

Susan Lederer and John Parascandola, “Screening Syphilis: Hollywood, the Public Health Service, and the Fight Against Venereal Disease,” 444-450

Bad Blood: Book Chapters (49 pages)

Read chapters 8-9, pp. 101-150

Mon, Nov 14. The Making of Post-World War II Medicine: Science, Government and Public Interest

Major Problems: 7 Documents (28 pages)

- “The Culture of Biomedical Research: Human Subjects, Power, and the Scientific Method, 1920-1965,” 388-390
- “The Elite of World War II Medical Science Rally Support for a Greater Public Investment in Biomedical Research, 1945,” 395-400
- “Public Health and the State During an Age of Biomedical Miracles, 1925-1960,” 424-426
- “A Group of Private Citizens Organizes to Investigate and Reform the American Health Care System, 1932,” 428
- “Texas Congressman ... Pleads for a National Cancer Center, 1937,” 429-431
- A. N. Richards, Head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, Updates the Medical Community on Promising Wartime Science, 1943,” 394-395

(over)

- “President Truman Confronts Congress About the Need for a National Health Program, 1947,” 435-437
- “Journalist ... Offers a Public Tour of the AMA ... and a Glimpse into the Mind of the Medical Profession, 1947,” 437-441

Major Problems: 1 Essay (8 pages)

Harry Marks, “The Politics and Protocols of World War II Venereal Disease and Penicillin Research Programs,” 409-416

Bad Blood: Book Chapters (36 pages)

Read chapters 10-11, pp. 151-187

Thurs, Nov 17. Experiments with Public Trust: Polio, For Example

Major Problems: 2 Documents (5 pages)

- “A Leading Research Scientist Embraces the Nuremberg Code as a Guide to Ethical Practice in an Age of Experimentation,” 400-403
- “The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Instructs Parents and Physicians about Human Trials of a New Polio Vaccine, 1954,” 441-443

Major Problems: 1 Essay (7 pages)

Allan Brandt, “Polio, Politics, Publicity, and Duplicity: The Salk Vaccine and the Protection of the Public,” 451-457

Bad Blood: Book Chapters (53 pages)

Read chapters 12- 14, pp. 188-241

Mon, Nov 21. Bad Blood: The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment – Class Discussion

SECOND ESSAY DUE

Part I: In-Class Movie: *Miss Evers’ Boys*

Thurs, Nov 24. No Class – Thanksgiving Holiday

Mon, Nov 28. The Legacy of Tuskegee: Facts and Fiction

Part II: In-Class Movie: *Miss Evers’ Boys*

Major Problems: 1 Document (- pages)

- “P.H.S. Physicians Praise Thirty Years of Government-Sponsored Human Subjects Research in the Tuskegee Syphilis Study, 1964,” 403-405

(over)

- “A Private Physician Raises Questions, 1965,” 405-406
- “A Physician-Historian-Activist Explores the ‘Legacy of Distrust’ Fostered by the Tuskegee Study, 1993,” 406-408

Major Problems: 1 Essay (7 pages)

Susan Lederer, “The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment and the Conventions and Practice of Medical Research,” 416-422

Thurs, Dec 1. Critiques of the Healthcare System in the 1960s and 1970s

Major Problems: Background and 1 Document (14 pages)

“Rights, Access, and the Bottom Line: Health Politics and Health Policies, 1960-2000,” 459-460.

Major Problems: 3 Essays (21 pages)

- Charles Rosenberg, “Medicine’s Institutional History and Its Policy Implications,” 9-16
- Rosemary Stevens, “Medicare and the Transformation of the Medical Economy,” 485-489
- David Rothman, “The Doctor as Stranger: Medicine and Public Distrust,” 524-531

Mon, Dec 5. The Politics of Healthcare in the 1980s and 1990s

Major Problems: 6 Documents (24 pages)

- “Medical Editor Warns About the ‘New Medical-Industrial Complex, 1980,” 461-466
- “Public Health Advocates Plead for AIDS Awareness, 1980s,” 467-468
- “President Clinton Calls for a Health Security Act, 1993,” 469-474
- “Journalist Laurie Abraham Captures the Human Drama of Medicare,” 1993,” 474-477
- “Federal Committee Criticizes Actions of the National Cancer Institute,” 477-481
- “Surgeon General C. Everett Koop Remembers the ‘Early Days of AIDS, 1995,” 481-484

Major Problems: 1 Essay (7 pages)

Allan Brandt, “Risk, Behavior, and Disease: Who is Responsible for Keeping Americans Healthy?” 532-538

Thurs, Dec 8. Voices of Protest: Consumer Advocacy, Health Activism, and Patient’s Rights

Major Problems: Background and 6 Documents (25 pages)

- “The Persisting Search for Health and Healing at the End of the Twentieth Century,” 499-501
- “Feminists Reclaim Women’s Health Care, 1971,” 501-504
- “A Psychiatrist Integrates Folk and Medical Healing Practices, 1975,” 504-507

(over)

- “Patient Audre Lorde Confronts Breast Cancer, 1980,” 507-512
- “Mexican Immigrant Jesusita Aragon Recounts Her Work as a Midwife, 1980,” 512-516
- “Perri Klass, a Physician and Writer, Ponders the Feminization of the Medical Profession, 1992,” 516-520
- “Journalist Anne Fadiman Chronicles the Collision of Healing Cultures,” 520-524

Major Problems: 1 Essay (10 pages)

Amy Sue Bix, “Breast Cancer and AIDS Activism Revolutionize Health Policies,” 489-498

Mon, Dec 12. Review Session for Final Exam

Dec 15-21. FINAL EXAM (Time and place will be announced in November)