



History of Science 404: A History of Disease

Instructor: Professor Judith A. Houck

Pronouns: she, her, hers

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BBCollaborate Ultra Meeting Room

<https://us.bbcollab.com/guest/38b825e693764338bce9ec1fc06765d3>

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Course Information

COURSE DESCRIPTION

What is disease? Who decides? What are the consequences of labeling a behavior a disease? Can disease be a tool of liberation? Can disease be an instrument of oppression? How do race, class, and gender affect our understandings of and experiences with illness? How have diseases shaped American history? This course is designed to illustrate the various ways disease operates in America. We will examine the role of disease on at least four levels-- political, social, cultural, and personal--to demonstrate that diseases are not merely bodily afflictions; they are also participants in the body politic. At first glance, this course outline might look like one disease after another, and on some level it is. However, the diseases are chosen to illustrate a different point about the social and cultural lives of disease in the history of the United States. Although the course moves forward chronologically, it is not meant as a narrative history of disease.

In the fall of 2020, we are in the midst of a pandemic, one that has infected more than 5 million people and killed more than 170,000 in the United States alone. Perhaps you or someone you know has fallen ill. In these remarkable times, we will pay careful attention to how circumstances surrounding COVID-19 reflect similar situations in the past. We will also examine whether (and which) aspects of the current pandemic are truly unprecedented. I hope that this course will provide new tools and analytic frameworks to help us understand both the past and our current situation.

Requisites: Sophomore standing

Course Designation: Breadth - Humanities

Level - Advanced

L&S Credit - Counts as Liberal Arts and Science credit in L&S

Grad 50% - Counts toward 50% graduate coursework requirement

The course is eligible for optional honors credit upon completion of an honors project.

Credits: 3

According to the traditional understanding of a credit hour (Traditional Carnegie Definition), each credit should reflect a *minimum* of one hour a week in class and another two hours a week of outside work (reading, writing research, etc.). For this class, then, you can count on about nine hours total work for each week, on average. Expect that some weeks will be heavier and some may be lighter.

Learning Activity	# of activities per category	Estimated # hours per activity	Total
WEEKLY ACTIVITIES			
Lecture	28	0.5	14
Discussions	30	1	30
Quizzes	14	0.5	7
Readings	13	4	52
PERIODIC ACTIVITIES			
Papers (5 pages)	2	10	20
Exams	2	6	12
TOTAL			135

COURSE DETAILS

This is an online course. It will be taught both in real time and asynchronously. In other words, some days, generally Thursdays, we will come together between 8-9:15 AM for a group discussion, but much of our work will be done at your pleasure within certain constraints. See the course [rhythm chart](#) in Canvas for more information.

Canvas will be your lifeline in this course. It provides the platform for the readings, lectures, discussions, assignments and quizzes. You can enter the course Canvas site here:

<https://canvas.wisc.edu/courses/220522>

MEETING TIME: Thursdays, 8-9:15

<https://us.bbcollab.com/guest/38b825e693764338bce9ec1fc06765d3>

Dial In: +1-571-392-7650 PIN: 855 299 3600

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- 1) Analyze and adjudicate claim that disease is socially constructed
- 2) Recognize how diseases and responses to diseases have shaped elements of American society
- 3) Discover and analyze how politics and diseases have intersected in American history
- 4) Describe and analyze how patients have shaped the medical responses, personal reactions and social meanings of disease
- 5) Demonstrate how current disease trajectories echo (and not) disease trajectories in the past
- 6) Recognize and describe how race, class, and gender have influenced the experience, meaning, and understanding of disease
- 7) Analyze primary documents for argument and perspective

COURSE WORKLOAD

COURSE REQUIREMENTS:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| • Class Participation | 15% |
| • Primary source analysis paper | 15% |
| • “Disease in the news” paper | 20% |
| • Midterm (take-home essay) | 20% |
| • Final Exam (take-home essay) | 20% |
| • Quizzes | 10% |

PARTICIPATION EXPECTATIONS

Because the discussion of readings is a major component of this course, you will be graded on your preparation for and involvement in class, in both live, online discussion groups and on asynchronous discussion boards. This approach asks that you engage fully with the material and explore your own understandings of and beliefs about historical events and processes. I evaluate participation by how well you talk about your ideas, respond to others’ ideas, remain sensitive to the feelings of other class members, and take responsibility for moving class discussion forward. Expressing one’s ideas and getting reactions from others can help you evaluate your own opinions and ultimately sharpen your thinking.

Your participation will be assessed on the basis of 10 asynchronous discussion session and 10 real time discussions.

EXAMS

Midterm and Final Examinations

Both the midterm and the final exam will be a take-home essays and will be based on the course readings, lectures and discussions. I will provide the midterm exam question on October

27; it will be due **November 3**. I will provide the final exam question on December 10. It will be due **7:05 PM on December 12**.

PAPERS

Primary Source Analysis

Although this course does not require a full-fledged research paper, I want you to have some experience searching for and finding primary historical sources and using those sources to think about perspective in history writing.

This assignment has four parts.

- Choose a disease that is not on the syllabus.
- Find three primary sources that illuminate some aspect of that disease.
 - Choose one source from each of three of the following six categories:
 - a source targeted to a medical audience (e.g., a medical text book an article in a medical journal);
 - an unpublished source (e.g., a personal letter or diary, meeting minutes, patient records);
 - something targeted to a popular audience (e.g., an advertisement, a magazine article in a women’s magazine, a health advice book, a “venereal disease” filmstrip, tampon label warnings);
 - something created by a government (e.g. Congressional debates on swine flu preparedness, state school vaccine requirement, surgeon general warnings);
 - a newspaper article (national, small town, ethnic, university);
 - ephemera (e.g. posters, flyers, pamphlets)
- For each of your three sources, address the following questions:
 - What is the title?
 - Who was the author/creator?
 - What kind of source is it?
 - When was it created?
 - Where did you find it?
 - Why was this source created?
 - Who is the intended audience?
 - Is the information in the source reliable? (How do you decide?)
 - Whose point of view does this source convey? Does it demonstrate obvious bias?
 - What can you tell about the context for the document?
 - What kinds of questions about your topic does this source help you answer?
- Write a 3-5 page paper about what these sources can illuminate about your topic. How do the sources complement each other? How similar are the stories they tell? What perspectives are left out of a history that relies only on these kinds of sources? Describe and analyze these sources together and separately.

The first draft of this paper is due October 8. The final draft is due October 22.

Disease in the News

Today, as in the past, diseases are often newsworthy. Over the course of the semester, pay attention to when and how diseases are present in local, national, and international news stories. Based on your reading of one news article, write a five-page, double-spaced paper about how the coverage of the disease in question resonates with some of the themes of this class. How do the issues described in the article suggest how diseases are cultural, social, economic and political objects?

The first draft of this paper is due November 17; the final draft is due on December 10.

Writing Fellows

To help with the writing assignments this semester, we have the opportunity to work with the Undergraduate Writing Fellow Program. The Writing Fellows are gifted undergraduates who have received special training to offer critical evaluation and helpful suggestions on your drafts. After you turn in your drafts, I will give them to the Fellows who will read and provide written comments. You will then meet with your Fellow to discuss the paper and strategies for the rewrite. These meetings are mandatory. The Fellows for the semester are

QUIZZES

Although much of this course engages with big pictures issues (e.g. individual rights vs the public's health, disease and community identity), our ability to reach conclusions is dependent on our clear understanding of particular examples and relevant trends. To make sure you get key details right when assessing situations, I will administer weekly (not quite) quizzes. You will be required to take 10. In general, they will be due each Friday night, right before midnight (11:59 PM). Three quizzes will be due on Wednesday (November 4, November 25 and December 9).

GRADING SCALE

93-100	A
88-92	AB
83-87	B
78-82	BC
70-77	C
60-69	D
0-59	F

Grade Concerns

If you have questions about a grade, speak first to the instructor (Houck). If the question is not resolved, speak with the chair of the department of History, Leonora Neville. She will attempt to resolve the issue informally and inform you of the

Appeals Procedures if no resolution is reached informally.

REQUIRED COURSE MATERIALS

Readings for the course will be available on the Canvas course site.

GRADUATE STUDENTS

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

See course objectives for undergraduates.

In addition:

- 1) Develop research skills to perform primary source historical research and analyze primary sources to develop a historical argument
- 2) Recognize and describe general trends in the history and the historiography of disease
- 3) Write a book review suitable for publication in historical journals

COURSE REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS:

I expect the graduate students to attend class, complete the course readings, and participate in class discussions.

In addition, graduate students will be required to attend a separate seminar (five times throughout the semester), write two book reviews (preferably of books looking at the same disease), write a 15-20 page research or historiographical paper (Draft due November 24; final due December 12 at 7PM), and take the final. The seminar will not require any additional reading. We will use this time to talk about material covered in class, discuss the research projects, report on your reviewed books.

Class and Seminar Participation, 30%; Book Reviews, 10% each; Final, 20%; Research or historiographical paper, 30%.

COURSE POLICIES

Late Work Policy

Assignments that are late, for whatever reason, will be docked 5 points per day unless I have granted prior approval. This applies to all assignments, including the take-home exams. Assignments a week or more late will not be accepted unless there are extraordinary circumstances AND you have talked with me.

The two papers require two drafts. The first draft of each assignment will provide the basis for peer comment and revision. Late drafts will be accepted only with my prior approval. In general, a late draft will lead to a point penalty on the final grade. If you do not turn in a draft, your final paper will be lowered by a minimum of 10 points.

University of Wisconsin-Madison Policies

RULES, RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES

- See: <https://guide.wisc.edu/undergraduate/#rulesrightsandresponsibilitiestext>

ACADEMIC CALENDAR & RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

- See: <https://secfac.wisc.edu/academic-calendar/#religious-observances>

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

By virtue of enrollment, each student agrees to uphold the high academic standards of the University of Wisconsin-Madison; academic misconduct is behavior that negatively impacts the integrity of the institution. Cheating, fabrication, plagiarism, unauthorized collaboration, and helping others commit these previously listed acts are examples of misconduct which may result in disciplinary action. Examples of disciplinary action include, but is not limited to, failure on the assignment/course, written reprimand, disciplinary probation, suspension, or expulsion. (Source: <https://conduct.students.wisc.edu/syllabus-statement/>)

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

The University of Wisconsin-Madison supports the right of all enrolled students to a full and equal educational opportunity. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Wisconsin State Statute (36.12), and UW-Madison policy (Faculty Document 1071) require that students with disabilities be reasonably accommodated in instruction and campus life. Reasonable accommodations for students with disabilities is a shared faculty and student responsibility. Students are expected to inform faculty [me] of their need for instructional accommodations by the end of the third week of the semester, or as soon as possible after a disability has been incurred or recognized. Faculty [I], will work either directly with the student [you] or in coordination with the McBurney Center to identify and provide reasonable instructional accommodations. Disability information, including instructional accommodations as part of a student's educational record, is confidential and protected under FERPA. (Source: <https://mcburney.wisc.edu/instructor/>)

DIVERSITY & INCLUSION

Diversity is a source of strength, creativity, and innovation for UW-Madison. We value the contributions of each person and respect the profound ways their identity, culture, background, experience, status, abilities, and opinion enrich the university community. We commit ourselves to the pursuit of excellence in teaching, research, outreach, and diversity as inextricably linked goals.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison fulfills its public mission by creating a welcoming and inclusive community for people from every background – people who as students, faculty, and staff serve Wisconsin and the world. (Source: <https://diversity.wisc.edu/>)

STUDY DURING AN EPIDEMIC

Students' Rules [Rights, & Responsibilities](#)

During the global COVID-10 pandemic, we must prioritize our collective health and safety to keep ourselves, our campus, and our community safe. As a university community, we must work together to prevent the spread of the virus and to promote the collective health and welfare of our campus and surrounding community.

UW-Madison [Badger Pledge](#)

UW-Madison [Face Covering Guidelines](#)

While on campus all employees and students are required to wear [appropriate and properly fitting face coverings](#) while present in any campus building unless working alone in a laboratory or office space.

Face Coverings During In-person Instruction Statement (COVID-19)

Individuals are expected to wear a face covering while inside any university building. Face coverings must be [worn correctly](#) (i.e., covering both your mouth and nose) in the building if you are attending class in person. If any student is unable to wear a face-covering, an accommodation may be provided due to disability, medical condition, or other legitimate reason.

Students with disabilities or medical conditions who are unable to wear a face covering should contact the [McBurney Disability Resource Center](#) or their Access Consultant if they are already affiliated. Students requesting an accommodation unrelated to disability or medical condition, should contact the Dean of Students Office.

Students who choose not to wear a face covering may not attend in-person classes, unless they are approved for an accommodation or exemption. All other students not wearing a face covering will be asked to put one on or leave the classroom. Students who refuse to wear face coverings appropriately or adhere to other stated requirements will be reported to the [Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards](#) and will not be allowed to return to the classroom until they agree to comply with the face covering policy. An instructor may cancel or suspend a course in-person meeting if a person is in the classroom

without an approved face covering in position over their nose and mouth and refuses to immediately comply.

Quarantine or Isolation Due to COVID-19

Students should continually monitor themselves for COVID-19 [symptoms](#) and [get tested for the virus](#) if they have symptoms or have been in close contact with someone with COVID-19. Students should reach out to instructors as soon as possible if they become ill or need to isolate or quarantine, in order to make alternate plans for how to proceed with the course. Students are strongly encouraged to communicate with their instructor concerning their illness and the anticipated extent of their absence from the course (either in-person or remote). The instructor will work with the student to provide alternative ways to complete the course work.

SCHEDULE

September 3	Introduction: What is Illness? What is Disease?
September 8	Covid-19
September 10	Covid-19
September 15	Disease as a Weapon of Conquest
September 17	Disease Prevention: Trusting the Experts (Smallpox)
September 22	Racial Politics and Political Races: Yellow Fever in Philadelphia I
September 24	Racial Politics and Political Races: Yellow Fever in Philadelphia II
September 29	Race, Class, and Gender: Tuberculosis I
October 1	Race, Class, and Gender: Tuberculosis II
October 6	Behaviors as Disease I: Homosexuality
October 8	Behaviors as Disease II: Restlessness (Draft of first paper due)
October 13	Invading Illnesses: Immigration and Disease I
October 15	Invading Illnesses: Immigration and Disease II
October 20	Disease and Police Powers: Vaccination and Smallpox
October 22	Disease and Police Powers: Quarantine and Plague (Final draft of first paper due)
October 27	War and Disease I: Influenza (Receive midterm)
September 29	War and Disease II: Venereal Disease
November 3	War and Disease III: Shell Shock, Combat Fatigue, and PTSD (Midterm due)
November 5	Disease, Environment, and Work I: Asthma
November 10	Disease, Environment and Work II: Pesticides
November 12	Disease, Environment and Work III: Silicosis and Black Lung
November 17	Identity and Disease I: Sickle Cell Anemia (Draft of second paper due)
November 19	Identity and Disease II: AIDS
November 24	Identity and Disease III: Tay-Sacks
November 26	Thanksgiving
December 3	Selling Disease, Selling Gender: Menopause
December 8	Selling Disease, Selling Gender: Breast Cancer
December 10	Wrap-Up (Final draft of second paper due; receive final exam prompts)
December 12	(Final Exam due, 7:05 PM)

September 3 Introduction: What is Illness? What is Disease?

William G. Rothstein, "Disease as A Social Concept," in *Readings in American Health Care: Current Issues in Socio-historical Perspective*, William G. Rothstein ed., (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1995), 87-99.

Andrew Pollack, "AMA Recognizes Obesity as a Disease," *NYT.com*, June 18, 2013. Accessed 8/19/13.

Maia Szalavitz, "Viewpoint: Defining Obesity as a Disease May Do More Harm Than Good," *Time.com*, June 19, 2013. Accessed 8/19/13.

Tara Parker-Pope, "Scientists Seek to Rein in Diagnoses of Cancer," *NYT.com*, July 29, 2013. Accessed 8/19/13.

What is a disease? This topic will introduce the idea that diseases are not merely biological events. Instead, diseases--as diseases--only exist after they have been labeled. The process of labeling a limb tremor, a skin rash, or a sexual behavior a disease is a social and cultural process. This unit will examine the social construction of disease while acknowledging the role of scientific discovery and biological critters in the construction process.

September 8 COVID-19

"What You Need to Know about Coronavirus," *Washington Post*, August 6, 2020.

Ed Yong, "How the Pandemic Defeated America," *The Atlantic*, September 2020.

Masks

Julia Marcus, "The Dudes Who Won't Wear Masks," *The Atlantic*, June 23, 2020.

Lauren Aratani, "How Did Face Masks Become a Political Issue in America?" *The Guardian*, June 29, 2020.

Covid-19 and Immigration

Proclamation Suspending Entry of Aliens Who Present a Risk to the U.S. Labor Market Following the Coronavirus Outbreak, June 22, 2020.

Muzzaffar Chishti and Sarah Pierce, "Crisis Within a Crisis: Immigration in the United States in a Time of Covid-19," *Migration Policy Institute*, March 26, 2020.

Politics and Science

Cailin O'Connor and James Owen Weatherall, "Hydroxychloroquine and the Political Polarization of Science," *The Boston Review*, May 4, 2020.

September 10 COVID-19

Covid-19 and Gender

Helen Lewis, "The Corona Virus Is A Disaster for Feminism," *The Atlantic*, March 19, 2020.

Talha Burki, "The Indirect Impact of the Coronavirus on Women," *The Lancet*, August 2020.

Race, Racial Disparities, and Racism

Anna Purna Kambhampaty, "'I Will Not Stand Silent': 10 Asian Americans Reflect on Racism During the Pandemic and the Need for Equality," *Time*, June 25, 2020.

"Examining Racial Disparities Observed During Coronavirus," *NPR All Things Considered*, June 9, 2020. (listen)

Merlin Chowkwanyun and Adolph L. Reed, "Racial Health Disparities and Covid-19—Caution and Context," *NEJM* July 16, 2020.

Covid-19 and Work

Megan Molteni, "Why Meatpacking Plants Have Become Covid-19 Hot Spots," *Wired*, May 7, 2020.

Molly Kinder, "Essential but Undervalued: Millions of Health Workers Aren't Getting the Pay or Respect They Deserve in the COVID-19 Pandemic," *Brookings*, May 28, 2020.

"'Please, God, Just Cover Me:' Health Care Workers Are Risking Their Lives Daily in the Fight Against Coronavirus," *Time*, April 2020.

September 15 Disease as a Weapon of Conquest

Alfred W. Crosby, "Infectious Disease and the Demography of the Atlantic Peoples," in *Germes, Seeds and Animals: Studies in Ecological History* (Armenk, NY: M. E. Sharpe, 1994), 82-96.

Noble David Cook, "North America," in *Born to Die: Disease and New World Conquest, 1492-1650* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1998), 192-200.

Elizabeth Fenn, "Biological Warfare in Eighteenth-Century North America: Beyond Jeffrey Amherst," *The Journal of American History* 86 (2000): 1552-1580.

This topic will show that microbes and disease played a critical role in the devastation of native peoples during the early years of European exploration and colonization. The depopulation and weakening of native populations by various diseases helped Europeans claim the Americas as their own. In other words, diseases were crucial historical actors.

We will also look at the intentional use of germs as a weapon of war. Has biological warfare been used extensively in the Americas? By whom? Against whom? How do we know? Why has biological warfare been generally disparaged as amoral? Should it be?

September 17: Disease Prevention: (Dis)Trusting the Experts (Smallpox)

Cotton Mather, "A Letter about Smallpox Inoculation," (1723).

William Douglas, *Inoculation of the Small Pox as Practiced in Boston*, excerpts.

Zabdiel Boylston, *An Historical Account of the Smallpox Inoculated in New England* (1730).

John Blake, "The Inoculation Controversy in Boston, 1721-1722," Judith Walzer Leavitt and Ronald Numbers ed., *Sickness and Health in America*, 2nd ed. (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1985), 347-355.

Why should we trust new scientific claims? Why does disease exist? Who should make decisions for the health of a community? What is the role of religion in civic life? These questions, still relevant, rocked the American colonies at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The issue was smallpox inoculation, a new procedure that assuredly made people ill, but maybe prevented people from getting sicker. Was it worth the risk? How would you decide?

September 22 Racial Politics and Political Races: Yellow Fever in Philadelphia I

Benjamin Rush, "Selected Letters," (1793).

Martin Pernick, "Politics, Parties and Pestilence: Epidemic Yellow Fever in Philadelphia and the Rise of the First Party System," Judith Walzer Leavitt and Ronald Numbers ed., *Sickness and Health in America*, 2nd ed. (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1985), 356-371.

September 24 Racial Politics and Political Races: Yellow Fever in Philadelphia II

Mathew Carey, *A Short Account of the Malignant Fever* (1794), 21-28, 60-63.

Absalom Jones and Richard Allen, *A Narrative of the Proceedings of the Black People, during the Late, awful calamity in Philadelphia in the year 1793*.

Optional: John Edgar Wideman, "Fever," in *Fever: Twelve Stories* (New York: Penguin, 1990).

The yellow fever epidemic of 1793 introduces the role of politics in epidemic disease, a theme that returns throughout the course. When yellow fever struck the nation's capital, the emergent political parties of the time, the Federalists and the Republicans, disagreed over the best medical approach. Further, when most people of means fled Philadelphia, black residents were asked to stay and nurse the ill. In return for their efforts, the African-American community was slandered in the popular press. This example shows how disease becomes entwined with the political and social forces that surround it.

September 29 Race, Class, and Gender: Tuberculosis I

Sheila Rothman, "The Female Invalid: The Narrative of Deborah Vinal Fiske, 1806-1847," in *Living in the Shadow of Death: Tuberculosis and the Social Experience of Illness in American History* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995), 77-127.

Richard Yates, "No Pain Whatsoever," in *Eleven Kinds of Loneliness* (New York: Everyman's Library, 2009; First published 1962).

Just as diseases are entwined with politics, they are also linked with class and gender. By looking at the experiences of two tuberculosis patients, we will explore how class and gender inform the experience and meaning of chronic illness.

October 1 Race, Class, and Gender: Tuberculosis II

Albert Reifel, "Tuberculosis Among Indians of the United States," *Diseases of the Chest* 16 (1949): 234-247.

J.A.M. "Editorial: Tuberculosis Among American Indians," *Diseases of the Chest* 16 (1949): 248-249.

Christian W. McMillen, "'The Red Man and the White Plague'" Rethinking Race, Tuberculosis, and American Indians, ca. 1890-1950," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 82 (2008): 608-645.

Diseases, for a variety of reasons, affect groups of people in different ways and to different degrees. Today we will continue our examination of tuberculosis to understand how race informs the meaning of and the reaction to illness.

October 6 Behaviors as Diseases I: Homosexuality

Bert Hansen, "American Physicians' 'Discovery' of Homosexuals, 1880-1900: A New Diagnosis in a Changing Society," in Judith Walzer Leavitt and Ronald Numbers ed., *Sickness and Health in America*, 3rd ed. (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1997), 13-39.

Ronald Bayer, "Diagnostic Politics: Homosexuality and the American Psychiatric Association," in *Homosexuality and American Psychiatry: The Politics of Diagnosis* (New York: Basic Books, 1981), 101-154.

When is behavior a disease? Using the medicalization of sexuality as a model, we will examine how particular behaviors, after being considered undesirable at a particular time and place, become "diseases." Consequently, people who participate in certain behaviors become vulnerable to medical surveillance and treatment. We will explore the notion of disease creation as an instrument of social control, bearing in mind that the "diseased" groups often eagerly encourage the disease model.

We start by looking at the medical creation or discovery of homosexuality and how same-sex sexual behavior came to be understood as a reflection of an inner pathology. We also explore how gay activists in the 1970s fought against the construction of homosexuality as illness.

October 8 Behaviors as Diseases II: Restlessness

“Pep Pills for Pupils,” *Newsweek*, July 13, 1970, 60-61.

Jean Evans, “How to Tell If Your Child is Hyperactive—And What to Do About It,” *Redbook* October 1976, 24+.

Mathew Smith, “‘Snips and Snails and Puppy Dog Tails:’ Boys and Behavior in the USA,” *Canadian Bull Med Hist* 36 (2019): 51-79.

It happens to all of us. Sometimes it’s hard to sit still. Sometimes we don’t control our impulses. Sometimes it’s hard to stay on task. Sometimes we just need to move. For more than a hundred years, some people who frequently displayed “hyperactive” or “inattentive” behaviors, often young boys, have been diagnosed with a disease or a disorder. Often these children have been prescribed drugs to help them sit still and concentrate. Is this a legitimate use of a diagnosis? Should we be treating children with drugs to help them meet social expectations?

October 13 Invading Illnesses: Immigration and Disease I

T. V. Powerderly, “Immigration’s Menace to the National Health,” *North American Review* 175 (July 1902): 53-60.

Howard Markel and Alexandra Minna Stern, “The Foreignness of Germs: The Persistent Association of Immigrants and Disease in American Society,” *The Milbank Quarterly*, 80 (2002): 757-788.

Immigration is one of the most important aspects of American cultural, social, and political life. Over the course of United States history, immigrants have been both reviled and welcomed; appreciated for their nimble hands, but resented for their alleged radical politics, valued for their willingness to work for very little money, and assailed for taking jobs away from “natives.” This section examines how anxiety over immigrants sometimes expressed itself as a fear of imported disease. First, we will look at immigration and disease in general and then we will focus on Mexican immigration, labor, and tuberculosis.

October 15 Invading Illnesses: Immigration and Disease II

Emily Abel, “From Exclusion to Expulsion: Mexicans and Tuberculosis in Los Angeles, 1914-1940,” *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 77 (2003), 823-49.

Madeleine Pelner Cosman, “Illegal Aliens and American Medicine,” *Journal of American Physicians and Surgeons* 10 (2005): 6-10.

October 20 Disease and Police Powers: Vaccination and Smallpox

Michael Willrich, “‘The Least Vaccinated of Any Civilized Country’: Personal Liberty and Public Health in the Progressive Era,” *Journal of Policy History* 20 (2008): 76-93.

James Colgrove, "Manifold Restraints: Liberty, Public Health, and the Legacy of *Jacobson v Massachusetts*," *American Journal of Public Health* 95 (April 2005): 571-576.

William B. Hidden, "The Dangers of Vaccination," *North American Review* 159 (July 1894): 124-127.

"Topics of the Times," *New York Times*, June 19, 1901, 6.

October 22 Disease and Police Powers: Quarantine and Plague

Nayan Shah, "Plague and Managing the Commercial City," in *Contagious Divides: Epidemics and Race in San Francisco's Chinatown* (Berkeley: UC Press, 2001), 120-157.

"An Oriental Kick," *Los Angeles Times*, May 26, 1900, 13.

"Latest Plague Turn," *Los Angeles Times*, June 17, 1900, 13.

"The Plague in San Francisco," *Science* 13 (1901): 761-765.

October 27 War and Disease I: Influenza

Nancy K. Bristow, "'It's as Bad as Anything Can Be': Patients, Identity, and the Influenza Pandemic," *Public Health Reports* 125 (2010): 134-144.

"Health Board Fires Gun to Check Epidemic," *Capital Times*, March 24, 1919, 1.

"Papers Lied, Preacher Charges," *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 24, 1919, 1.

"Stringent Steps Planned to Halt 'Flu' in Hurry," *Wisconsin State Journal*, October 25, 1918, 1

George A. Soper, "Influenza Pneumonia Pandemic in the American Army Camps during September and October, 1918," *Science*, 48 (November 8, 1918): 451-456.

"The Mask Slackers of 1918," *New York Times*, August 3, 2020,

Optional:

Katherine Anne Porter, "Pale Horse. Pale Rider," in *Pale Horse, Pale Rider: Three Short Novels* (New York: Harcourt Brace, 1939), 179-264.

Like immigration, war has been a major cultural and social force in the United States, and war and disease are constant companions. Untreated wounds, unsanitary conditions, over-crowding, spoiled food, and other horrors of war provide an opportunity for diseases as varied as shell shock, typhus, and typhoid. This section will focus on three examples, influenza, venereal disease and shell shock, to illustrate the complicated relationship between war and illness.

The influenza epidemic of 1918-1919 may have been the most devastating epidemic in human history. It killed roughly 30 million people worldwide; in India alone, roughly 12.5 million people died. In the United States, conservative estimates put the number of deaths at 550,000. The context of war made these horrific numbers possible, as young men lived together in closed quarters and traveled to distant countries. Even the conditions on the homefront contributed to the spread of the

epidemic as crowds gathered in cities to buy war bonds. This unit will examine the role of the war in the epidemic, the effect of the epidemic on the war, and the personal and symbolic meanings of influenza in the United States.

October 29 War and Disease II: Venereal Disease

Keeping Fit, V. D. Bulletin No. 1 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918)

Thomas Parran and R. A. Vonderlehr, *Plain Words about Venereal Disease* (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock, 1941), 67-91, 113-116.

Mary Louise Roberts, "The Price of Discretion: Prostitution, Venereal Disease, and the American Military in France," *American Historical Review* 115 (2010): 1002-1030.

Sexual release has often been understood as a necessary aspect of masculinity, especially during war. At the same time, venereal disease has long been a significant problem in the military. Today we will look at the efforts to protect fighting men from disease, "working women," and their own sexual desires.

November 3 War and Disease III: Shell Shock, Combat Fatigue, and PTSD

Wilbur J. Scott, "PTSD in DSM-III: A Case in the Politics of Diagnosis and Disease," *Social Problems* 37 (1990): 294-310.

An American Soldier, "Shell-Shocked—And After," *The Atlantic Monthly*, December 1921, 738-749.

Herbert C. Archibald and Read D. Tuddenham, "Persistent Stress Reaction " Combat: A 20-year Follow-Up," *Archives of General Psychiatry* 12 (1965): 475-481.

J. C. Furnas, "Meet Ed Savickas: A Victim of Combat Fatigue," *Ladies' Home Journal* 62 (1945): 141-144.

War (and violence more generally) inflicts psychic as well as physical wounds. Today we will examine the efforts to understand and diagnose the mental damage of war by looking at shell shock, combat fatigue, and PTSD. Are these different names for the same affliction? How does the impact of war radiate beyond the afflicted soldier?

November 5 Disease, Environment, and Work: Asthma

Gregg Mitman, "Choking Cities," in *Breathing Space: How Allergies Shape Our Lives* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2008), 130-166.

Albert Rosenfeld, "They've Got Asthma on the Run," *Colliers*, April 16, 1954, 25-27.

"Jimmy Conquers Asthma," *Look*, September 18, 1956, 79-81.

November 10 Disease, Environment, and Work: Pesticides

Rebecca Clarren, "Fields of Poison," *Nation*, December 29, 2003, 23-25.

Linda Nash, "The Fruits of Ill-Health: Pesticides and Workers' Bodies in Post-World War II California," *Osiris* 19 (2004): 203-219.

Kenneth Chang, "Stanford Scientists Cast Doubt on Advantages of Organic Meat and Produce," *NYT*, September 4, 2012, p. 20.

November 12 Disease, Environment, and Work: Silicosis and Black Lung

David Rosner and Gerald Markowitz, "'The Street of Walking Death': Silicosis, Health, and Labor in the Tri-State Region, 1900-1950," *Journal of American History* 77 (1990): 525-552.

Barbara Ellen Smith, "History and Politics of the Black Lung Movement," *Radical America* 17 (1983): 89-109.

Come All You Coal Miners (Rounder Records, 1973).

This section will focus on the workplace and the environment as contributors to illness. We will look at players outside the medical profession who participate in the construction of disease. In this case, labor unions, legal battles, folk singers, and insurance companies all contributed to the definition of silicosis and black lung and the effort to secure the health of miners.

November 17 Tay-Sachs: Identity and Disease I

Keith Wailoo and Stephen G. Pemberton "Eradicating a 'Jewish Gene': Promise and Pitfalls in the Fight against Tay-Sachs Disease," in *The Troubled Dream of Genetic Medicine: Ethnicity and Innovation in Tay-Sachs, Cystic Fibrosis, and Sickle Cell Disease* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006): 14-60.

James Atwater, "Doomed to an Early Death," *Saturday Evening Post*, October 31, 1964.

"Genetics for the Community," *Time*, September 13, 1971.

November 19 Sickle Cell Anemia: Identity and Disease II

Harry Schwartz, "Sickle Cell: Resentment Complicates the Case," *New York Times*, 5 Nov. 1972.

Tabitha M Powledge, "The New Ghetto Hustle," *The Saturday Review*, January 27, 1973, 38-47.

"Famous Blacks Fight Sickle Cell Anemia in Nationwide Drive," *Jet* October 7, 1971, 58-60.

Alondra Nelson, "Spin Doctors: The Politics of Sickle Cell Anemia," in *Body and Soul, The Black Panther Party and the Fight Against Medical Discrimination* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2011), 115-152.

This topic explores what happens when a disease becomes racialized. The example of sickle cell anemia illustrates the risks and benefits of constructing a disease as if it "belonged" to a certain group. We will explore the power of community organizing and the unintended consequences of getting what you wish for. This unit will also provide an example of the long-held mistrust some members of the African-American community feel toward medical institutions.

November 24 AIDS: Identity and Disease III

Peter Lewis Allen, "AIDS in the USA," in *The Wages of Sin: Sex and Disease, Past and Present* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000), 119-155.

Richard Berkowitz and Michael Callen, *How to Have Sex in an Epidemic* (New York: News from the Front Publications, 1983).

This unit explores the social and cultural meanings of AIDS by looking at popular depictions of AIDS victims and the cultural efforts to document the epidemic and the lives lost to it. We will also explore the politics of AIDS, from both the activist and legislative communities.

November 26 Thanksgiving

December 3 Selling Disease, Selling Gender: Menopause

Robert A. Wilson, "Key to Staying Young," *Look*, January 11, 1966, 66+.

Judith Houck, "Feminine Forever: Robert A. Wilson and the Hormonal Revolution, 1963-1980," in *Hot and Bothered: Women, Medicine, and Menopause in Modern America* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2006), 152-187.

Menopause marks the decline of estrogen and the end of fertility in most women. It is generally understood as a developmental milestone rather than a pathological event. In the mid-twentieth century, however, a handful of physicians proposed menopause as an estrogen deficiency disease that marked the end of femininity. They also promoted a pharmaceutical treatment for menopause and its alleged defeminization. Did women accept this message about menopause? Was there a way to accept the treatment without also accepting menopause as pathology?

December 8 Selling Disease, Selling Gender: Breast Cancer

Susan Ferraro, "The Anguished Politics of Breast Cancer," *New York Times Magazine*, August 15, 1993, 25-27+.

Letters, *New York Times Magazine*, September 1993, various.

Lisa Belkin, "Charity Begins at...the Marketing Meeting, the Gala Event, the Product Tie-In," *New York Times Magazine*, December 22, 1996, 40-46.

Letters, *New York Times Magazine*, January 12, 1997.

Barbara Ehrenreich, "Welcome to Cancerland: A Mammogram Leads to a Cult of Pink Kitsch," *Harper's*, November 2001, 43-53.

Breast cancer is both a serious disease and a marketing bonanza. Pink ribbons, celebrity fundraisers, Breast Cancer Awareness Month, and Walks for the Cure all attest to the visibility of breast cancer. Why has breast cancer become such a "popular" disease while other diseases kill more women? How has the publicity around breast cancer affected patients' experiences? In this section, we will explore

the intersection of disease, sexuality, race, and marketing to understand the cultural meanings of health, illness, and female bodies.

December 10

Wrap-Up

Jeremy A. Greene and Dora Vargha, "How Epidemics End," *Boston Review*, June 30, 2020.