

HH2007: Health and Illness in History

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I. Course Description:

This course offers a historical insight into the problems of health and illness from a global perspective. While health and illness are key issues across the boundaries of nations and times, they have been highly contested subjects in terms of definition, meaning, and implication. What do we mean when we say that we are healthy? What role have doctors and medical researchers played within shifting social and political structures? How did modern medicine come to emerge and what impact did it make upon the changing cultural landscape of modern society? The course will give students an opportunity to think about the shifting practices and ideas of health and illness, along with the role of the professionals who stays at the center of health-related activities.

II. Course Design:

There will be a three-hour seminar each week. The seminars will be conducted in the form of close interaction between the professor and students. Each student's performance will be evaluated in accordance with her or his attendance and participation in weekly seminars, pre-class questions, three essay assignments, a presentation, and discussion reports. This course, which offers 3 academic units, has no pre-requisites.

III. Course Schedule and Readings:

1. Course Introduction: Health and Illness in Historical Dynamics
William McNeill, *Plagues and People* (New York: Anchor, 1998), pp. 208-241.
2. Challenges and Politics of European Public Health
Roy Porter, *The Greatest Benefit to Mankind: A Medical History of Humanity* (New York: Norton, 1997), pp. 397-416
Christopher Hamlin, "Edwin Chadwick, 'Mutton Medicine,' and the Fever Question," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 70 (1996), pp. 233-265.
John M. Eyler, "The Changing Assessments of John Snow's and William Farr's Cholera Studies," *Soz Praventivmed* 46 (2001), pp. 225-232.
3. Troubles of the Germ Theories of Disease
Porter, *Greatest Benefit*, pp. 428-445.
John Farley and Gerald Geison, "Science, Politics and Spontaneous Generation in Nineteenth-Century France: the Pasteur-Pouchet Debate," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 48 (1974), pp. 161-198.
Lester King, "Dr. Koch's Postulates," *Journal of the History of Medicine* 7 (1952), pp. 350-361.

4. Plague Ports

Andrew Cunningham, "Transforming Plague: The Laboratory and the Identity of Infectious Disease," in Andrew Cunningham and Perry Williams (eds.), *The Laboratory Revolution in Medicine* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002), pp. 209-244.

Myron Echenberg, *Plague Ports: The Global and Urban Impact of Bubonic Plague, 1894-1901* (New York: New York University Press, 2007), pp. 16-75.

5. Negotiating Health in Colonial India

David Arnold, "Cholera and Colonialism in British India," *Past and Present* 113 (1986), pp. 118-151.

Lauren Minsky, "Pursuing Protection from Disease: The Making of Smallpox Prophylactic Practice in Colonial Punjab," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 83 (2009), pp. 164-190.

Uma Ganesan, "Medicine and Modernity: The Ayurvedic Revival Movement in India," *Studies on Asia* (Presented at 2010 Midwest Conference on Asian Affairs), pp. 108-131.

6. Vaccination and Modernity in Japan

Ann Jannetta, "Jennerian Vaccination and the Creation of a National Public Health Agenda in Japan, 1850-1900," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 83 (2009), pp. 125-140.

Brett Walker, "The Early Modern Japanese State and Ainu Vaccinations: Redefining the Body Politic 1799-1868," *Past and Present* 163 (1999), pp. 121-160.

Daniel Trambaiolo, "Vaccination and the Politics of Medical Knowledge in Nineteenth Century Japan," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 88 (2014), pp. 431-456.

7. Disease and Medicine in Making Modern China

Bridie J. Andrews, "Tuberculosis and the Assimilation of Germ Theory in China, 1895-1937," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 52 (1997), pp. 114-157.

Ruth Rogasky, *Hygienic Modernity: Meanings of Health and Disease in Treaty-Port China* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2004), pp. 165-192, 225-253.

8. Chinese Health and Medicine Overseas

Anú King Dudley, "Moxa in Nineteenth-Century Medical Practice," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 65 (2010), pp. 187-206.

Guenter Risse, "Translating Western Modernity: The First Chinese Hospital in America," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 85 (2011), pp. 413-447.

Howard Markel, *When Germs Travel* (New York: Pantheon Books, 2004), 49-77.

9. Construction of Modern Western Hospitals as a Biomedical Place

Lindsay Granshaw, "The Rise of the Modern Hospital in Britain," Andrew Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society: Historical Essays* (Cambridge: Cambridge

University Press, 1992), pp. 197-218.

Joel Howell, *Technology in the Hospital: Transforming Patient Care in the Early Twentieth Century* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995), pp. 30-68.

Rosemary Stevens, *In Sickness and in Wealth: American Hospitals in the Twentieth Century* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989), pp. 3-16.

10. Biomedicine, Biopolitics, and Biopolis

Adele Clarke, Janet Shim, Laura Mamo, Jennifer Fosket, and Jennifer Fishman, "Biomedicalization: Technoscientific Transformations of Health, Illness, and U.S. Biomedicine," *American Sociological Review* 68 (2003), pp. 161-194.

Gregory Clancey, "Intelligent Island to Biopolis: Smart Minds, Sick Bodies and Millennial Turns in Singapore," *Science, Technology, and Society* 17 (2012), pp. 13-35.

Margaret Lock, "The Alienation of Body Tissue and the Biopolitics of Immortalized Cell Lines," *Body & Society* 7 (2001), pp. 63-91.

11. Politics of Difference in Medicine and Healthcare

Steven Epstein, "Bodily Differences and Collective Identities: The Politics of Gender and Race in Biomedical Research in the United States," *Body and Society* 10 (2004), pp. 183-203.

Regina Morantz-Sanchez, *Sympathy and Science: Women Physicians in American Medicine* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000), pp. 203-231.

Susan Lederer, "The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment and the Conventions and Practice of Biomedical Research," in *Major Problems in the History of American Medicine and Public Health*, ed. John Harley Warner and Janet Tighe (Boston: Houghton, 2001), pp. 416-423.

12. Infection and Hygiene in Clinical Rituals

Pearl Katz, "Ritual in the Operating Room," *Ethnology* 20 (1981), pp. 335-350.

Barbara Rawlings, "Coming Clean: The Symbolic Use of Clinical Hygiene in a Hospital Sterilizing Unit," *Sociology of Health and Illness* 11 (1989), pp. 279-293.

Stefan Hirschauer, "The Manufacture of Bodies in Surgery," *Social Studies of Science* 21 (1991), pp. 279-319.

13. Infectious Disease Strikes Back

Randall M. Packard, *The Making of a Tropical Disease: A Short History of Malaria* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007), pp. 1-18.

Mike Davis, *The Monster at Our Door: The Global Threat of Avian Flu* (New York: Pantheon, 2005), pp. 21-30, 97-114, 151-163.

Lyle Fearnley, "Wild Goose Chase: The Displacement of Influenza Research in the Fields of Poyang Lake, China," *Cultural Anthropology* 30 (2015), pp. 12-35.

IV. Evaluation:

1. Response Essay: (15%)

Students should write an essay as a response to the professor's question. Based on seminar and optional readings, the essay must identify the key problems in history and address the student's own opinion on them. The word number of the essay should be approximately 1,000 (excluding notes and references), and must cite at least 3 papers in the prescribed reading list. Please save the essay in the MS word format (rather than the pdf format) and submit it to "Response Essay" in NTULearn.

2. Image Analysis: (15%)

Students should choose an image on health, illness, or medicine in public places or websites in Singapore and analyze it using the ideas and perspectives borrowed from our readings. The word number of the essay should be approximately 800 (excluding notes and references), and must cite at least 1 paper in the course readings. Please save the essay in the MS word format (rather than the pdf format) and submit it to "Image Analysis" in NTULearn. After your submission, you should present your finding in front of other students (date: TBA).

3. Interviewing Health: (25%)

Students should interview at least two people engaged in healthcare (physicians, surgeons, nurses, public health workers, or patients) and compare their views. For example, you can investigate if doctors' and nurses' views are the same or not regarding one health problem, such as dengue fever. You may also examine if Gregory Clancey's view of Singapore's "Biopolis" is plausible by interviewing people (such as medical researchers and technicians) there. The word number of the essay should be approximately 1,200 (excluding notes and references), and must cite at least 2 papers in the course reading list. Please save the essay in the MS word format (rather than the pdf format) and submit it to "Interviewing Health" in NTULearn.

4. Pre-Class Questions: (15%)

After finishing the required reading, each student should submit a question to the course website in NTULearn before Tuesday evening, around 6pm. Please log on, and click "Pre-Class Questions." This question will be used for seminar discussion and for evaluating the student's performance.

5. Group Discussion Paper: (15%)

Since there is no permanent group in this class, in each week you can make ad-hoc groups with people whom you want to work with. During the seminar, the professor will give each group a question based on your pre-class questions. Talk about the question with your group members, and write down your tentative conclusion in NTULearn's course webpage. Bullet-point answers are permitted, but you should try to write down your view with some case analysis.

6. Attendance and Seminar Participation: (10%)

Students are expected to come to the class if there is no good reason for missing it. Attendance will be closely monitored and participation will also be evaluated. Please be active and speak up (such as asking questions and offering comments) during the class to fulfill this part of the evaluation. This does not mean that any kinds of comments and questions will contribute to this part of the evaluation. Only relevant ones may count. Please finish the required readings, and if possible, try to read some of the optional articles to be an active member in the class.

V. Late Submission:

There will be a penalty to a paper submitted after the deadline. The amount of penalty will be determined at the end of the semester. But late submission can be excused according to the professor's understanding of the student's circumstances and the submitted evidence.

VI. Plagiarism:

Plagiarism is a serious academic misconduct and may endanger a student's career in a highly severe way. It is done intentionally or unintentionally by using another person's ideas and writings without any proper citation and/or quotation marks. Even if you did cite the source, your essay can still be considered a plagiarized work if you did not use quotation marks. Paraphrasing is an act of rewriting other people's ideas or arguments using your own words. While this is an acceptable practice in most cases, it can be an issue if you do not indicate that the ideas have come from another person's works. If you are not sure about how you should do regarding these issues, please do cite the referred sources in footnotes/endnotes and use the quotation marks around the terms you did not invent. If any plagiarized sentence or paragraph is detected, the grade will be reduced to zero.

VII. How to Find Readings:

You can download all prescribed seminar papers at the course webpage in the NTULearn system. You may also find books, especially those in the optional reading list, in the NTU/LIE libraries or their websites.

VIII. Optional Readings:

These papers and books are related to the course and will be mentioned during the lecture. If you are interested, you may download them at the course web within NTULearn or check them out in the NTU libraries or the professor's collection. Some of them will be useful for your essay assignments.

Traditional Medicine in the World

David Lindberg, *The Beginnings of Western Science* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 2007), pp. 111-131. [Greco-Roman medicine]

Porter, *Greatest Benefit to Mankind*, pp. 147-162. [Chinese medicine]

Porter, *Greatest Benefit to Mankind*, pp. 135-146. [Indian medicine]

Public Health

Charles Rosenberg, *Cholera Years: The United States in 1832, 1849, and 1866* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987).

Charles-Edward Amory Winslow, *The Conquest of Epidemic Disease: A Chapter in the History of Ideas* (London: University of Wisconsin Press, 1980).

Andrew Crosby, *The Columbian Exchange: Biological and Cultural Consequences of 1492* (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1974).

James Patterson, *The Dread Disease: Cancer and Modern American Culture* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1987).

Michael Worboys, *Spreading Germs: Disease Theories and Medical Practice in Britain*,

1865-1900 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000).

Allan Brandt, *No Magic Bullet: A Social History of Venereal Disease in the United States since 1880* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987).

Germ Theories of Disease

K. Codell Carter, "Koch's Postulates in Relation to the Work of Jacob Henle and Edwin Klebs," *Medical History* 29 (1985), pp. 353-374.

K. Codell Carter, *The Rise of Causal Concepts of Disease* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2003).

Hyung Wook Park, "Germs, Hosts, and the Origins of Frank Macfarlane Burnet's Concept of 'Self' and 'Tolerance, 1936-1949,'" *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 61 (2006), pp. 492-534.

J. Andrew Mendelsohn, "From Eradication to Equilibrium: How Epidemics Became Complex after World War I," in Christopher Lawrence and George Weisz (eds.), *Greater than the Parts: Holism in Biomedicine, 1920-1959* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998), pp. 303-331.

Gerald Geison, *The Private Science of Louis Pasteur* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1995).

Nancy Tomes, *The Gospel of Germs: Men, Women, and the Microbe in American Life* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1998).

Modern Medical Profession and Hospitals

Michel Foucault, *The Birth of the Clinic*, tr. A. M. Sheridan (London: Routledge, 2003).

Paul Star, *The Social Transformation of American Medicine* (New York: Basic Books, 1984).

Charles Rosenberg, *The Care of Strangers: The Rise of America's Hospital System* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987).

Laurie Kaye Abraham, *Mama Might Be Better off Dead: The Failure of Health Care in Urban America* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993).

Hyung Wook Park, "Biological Aging and Social Characteristics: Gerontology, the Baltimore City Hospitals, and the National Institutes of Health," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 68 (2013), pp. 49-86.

Health and Illness in Colonized, Non-colonized, and Post-colonized Countries

Sadiya Quareshi, "Displaying Sara Baartman: The 'Hottentot Venus,'" *History of Science* 62 (2004), pp. 233-257.

Christiana Bastos, "Borrowing, Adapting, and Learning the Practices of Smallpox: Notes from Colonial Goa," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 83 (2009), pp. 141-163.

Laurence Monnais, "From Colonial Medicines to Global Pharmaceuticals?: The Introduction of Sulfa Drugs in French Vietnam," *East Asian Science, Technology, and Society* 3 (2009), pp. 257-285.

Howard Chiang, "Translating Culture and Psychiatry across the Pacific: How Koro Became Culture-Bound," *History of Science* 53 (2015), pp. 102-119.

Deepak Kumar and Raj Sekhar Basu, eds., *Medical Encounters in British India* (Oxford:

- Oxford University Press, 2014).
- Bridie Andrews, *The Making of Modern Chinese Medicine, 1850-1960* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 2014).
- Ann Jannetta, *The Vaccinators: Smallpox, Medical Knowledge, and the Opening of Japan* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2007).
- Gyan Prakash, *Another Reason: Science and the Imagination of Modern India* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1999).
- Warwick Anderson, "Making Global Health History: The Postcolonial Worldliness of Biomedicine," *Social History of Medicine* 27 (2014), pp. 372-384.
- , "Immunization and Hygiene in the Colonial Philippines," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 62 (2007), pp. 1-20.
- Sean Lei, "Habituating Individuality: The Framing of Tuberculosis and Its Material Solutions in Republican China," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 84 (2010), pp. 248-279.
- Fouzieyha Towghi, "The Biopolitics of Reproductive Technologies beyond the Clinic: Localizing HPV Vaccines in India," *Medical Anthropology* 32 (2013), pp. 325-342.
- Shiyung Liu, "The Ripples of Rivalry: The Spread of Modern Medicine from Japan to Its Colonies," *East Asian Science, Technology, and Society* 2 (2008), pp. 47-71.
- John Gallup and Jeffrey Sachs, "The Economic Burden of Malaria," *Center for International Development at Harvard University Working Paper* 52 (2000), pp. 1-22.
- Biomedicine: Gender, Race, and Industry*
- Peter Keating and Alberto Cambrosio, "Biomedical Platforms," *Configurations* 8 (2000), pp. 337-387.
- Dominique A. Tobbell, "Allied against Reform: Pharmaceutical Industry-Academic Physician Relations in the United States, 1945-1970," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 82 (2008), pp. 878-912.
- Steven Epstein, *Inclusion: The Politics of Difference in Medical Research* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007)
- Susan Lederer, *Subjected to Science: Human Experimentation in American before the Second World War* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995).
- Catherine Waldby and Robert Mitchell, *Tissue Economies: Blood, Organs, and Cell Lines in Late Capitalism* (Durham: Duke University Press, 2006).
- Nikolas Rose, *The Politics of Life Itself: Biomedicine, Power, and Subjectivity in the Twenty-First Century* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2007).
- Gerald Geison, *Physiology in the American Context, 1850-1940* (Bethesda: American Physiological Society, 1987).
- Stephen Strickland, *Politics, Science, and Dread Disease* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1977).
- Harry Marks, *The Progress of Experiment: Science and Therapeutic Reform in the United States, 1900-1990* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997).