



NEWSLETTER



Spring 2018

camh



Volume 26, No. 1

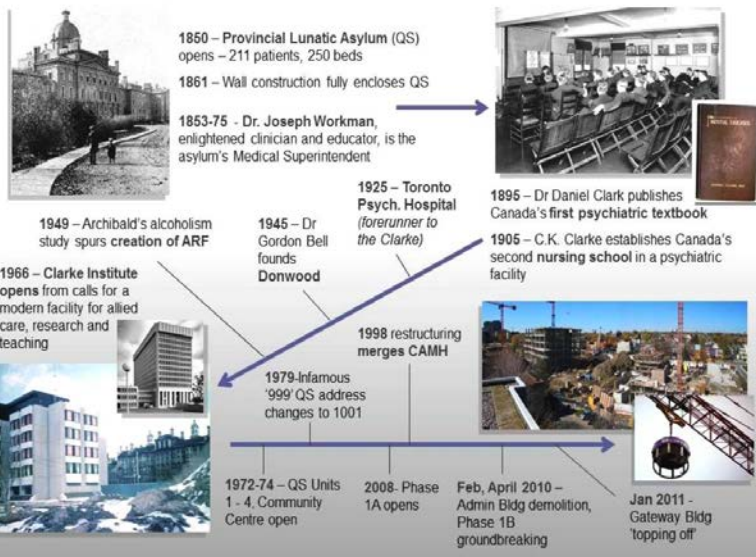
Friends of the CAMH Archives

A not-for-profit charitable corporation of hospital volunteers

Twenty Years of Big Ideas, Challenges and Questions

by Nancy Dorrance

CAMH - An Historical Perspective



This monumental merger was intended not only to consolidate the clinical services, research, education and policy development of the four organizations, but more importantly to improve access to services for people suffering from mental illness and substance abuse. Today, CAMH is Canada's largest mental health and addictions teaching and research centre, with a core mission to "enhance recovery by improving access to integrated care and social support."

As the centre celebrates its 20th anniversary year – launched in January with the announcement of a groundbreaking, \$100 million donation to support new research – it seems appropriate to reflect on some of the "big ideas" around mental health and addiction that have evolved over the past two decades. Of the numerous advances in treatment, which stand out as transformational – and how do they compare with pre-merger approaches?

In my search for answers to that intriguing, two-pronged question, I have come to appreciate both the size and the complexity of this continually evolving field. Mental health and illness including addiction (prevention, treatment, education, research) cross a wide range of scientific disciplines and encompass many of the helping professions, as well as a growing contingent of community supports.

Twenty years ago this Spring, an epic Canadian birth occurred.

At the time, as CAMH's inaugural President-CEO, Dr. Paul Garfinkel later observed, "three out of four people needing service for addiction or mental illness received absolutely no care at all." Ontario's Health Services Restructuring Commission had recommended completing mergers already in discussion for two mental health and two addiction services institutions – all located in Toronto, but each with distinctive mandates and environments that hadn't proved conducive to collaboration.

The new Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) came into being on March 9, 1998 through a merger of the Addiction Research Foundation, the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, the Donwood Institute and the Queen Street Mental Health Centre. (Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital had been closed and partly re-merged with Queen Street in 1979.) Jointly, the four founding institutions had operating budgets of about \$140 million, 2,417 staff and physicians and, including 89 years at Lakeshore, 414 years of combined history.

Advances have been made in so many areas that the main challenge is deciding where to focus. ...

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Twenty Years of Big Ideas, Challenges & Questions

(continued from page 1)

Among the “big ideas” emerging from my research to date are: stigma reduction; integrating treatment with the community; combining medical science sophistication (e.g. neuro-physiology, -genetics and -imaging, psychopharmacology) with interpersonal psychotherapies; increased access to care through IT applications and linked partnerships; the impact of homelessness and other health determinants; and – implicit in the merger itself – the identification of addiction as a mental health disorder. And this is far from an exhaustive list!



Three members of the Friends of the CAMH Archives in 2001 – Dr. Paul Garfinkel, President Vivienne Gibbs and Philip Abdelmalik. (CAMH photos)

Over the next few months I will be looking at some of these concepts in more detail, attempting to discover both their impact on people living with addiction and mental health issues today, and how current treatments and attitudes compare with those from earlier times. It promises to be a fascinating journey.

Nancy Dorrance, a retired Senior Writer from Queen’s University, is one of our recipients this year of the Hewton Archival Research Awards. Nancy’s interest in mental health and addiction stems in part from her own lived experience, and partly through genealogy: her great-great-grandfather, Dr. Joseph Workman, was the 2nd Superintendent of Ontario’s first Provincial Asylum (forerunner of CAMH Queen Street) in the mid-1800s.

Launching the Dr. Quentin Rae-Grant Scholarship

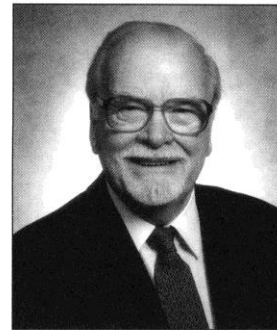
Earlier this year, our Board was very gratified to receive a generous offer of funds for donation from Canada’s venerable Laidlaw Foundation – justifiably renowned as partners and supporters of worthwhile initiatives sustaining both cultural and natural heritage.

The Laidlaw Foundation expressed the wish to honour a mutual supporter of their field and ours, who sadly had recently passed away. Dr. Quentin A.F. Rae-Grant (d. 2016) will be recognized for his long and distinguished contributions to their Foundation and Child Psychiatry.

They noted as well that Dr. Rae-Grant had served as an advisor on the Laidlaw Foundation’s Child and Family Advisory Committee for more than 20 years.

The Laidlaw Foundation proposed honouring Dr. Rae-Grant through establishing a tribute scholarship in archival-historical research. Their proposal will ably integrate and enhance our existing Hewton and Griffin commemorative awards in that field. In accepting this proposal, our Board in turn unanimously voted to match the Laidlaw contribution with an equal allocation from its own funds, raised from other private sources.

This photo and brief biographical note appear in a 2002 historical volume for which we were pleased to support Dr. Rae-Grant as Editor, and the CPA, with some limited historical–archival research support for its preparation:



Dr. Quentin Rae-Grant has been an integral part of psychiatry in Canada for more than 30 years. He came to Canada in 1968 after his training at the Maudsley Hospital in London, and several appointments in the U.S. He has worn what might be called the triple crown of organized psychiatry in Canada. In 1982-83, he served as president of the Canadian Psychiatric Association (CPA). From 1985 to 1991, he chaired the CPA Board of Directors. Since 1995, he has held the position of editor-in-chief of the *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*.

He has held other important posts in Canadian psychiatry. From 1971 to 1983, he was psychiatrist-in-chief at the Hospital for Sick Children and vice-chair of the department of psychiatry at the University of Toronto. In 1984, he became chairman of the department of behavioural science. In 1987, he moved to the University of Western Ontario where he chaired the department of psychiatry until 1994. Over his career, he has published more than 75 research papers and three books.

Psychiatry in Canada: 50 Years, 1951 to 2001, p.299

Cadaver Procurement from Canadian Asylums for Dissection in Canadian Medical Schools

Carly Naismith, York University,
Hewton Archival Research Award recipient in 2015

One day in 1926 an elderly woman from Poland passed away in the confines of the Selkirk Asylum, just north of Winnipeg. Sadly, all of her family in Canada had gone before her and so her body laid unclaimed in the asylum morgue. South of the Selkirk, the University of Manitoba had already begun to request such available cadavers from provincially-funded institutions and, as no one came forth to claim her, under the auspices of the Manitoba Anatomy Act the asylum should have sent her lonely remains to be dissected. The Selkirk register, however, indicates that instead of being dissected before a classroom of students, she was interred at a local Roman Catholic cemetery – as befitted her religious devotion and Christians’ then almost-universal fear of dissection.



A Selkirk Asylum corridor
(Courtesy of the Selkirk Mental Health Centre Archives)

As I went through a giant record book at the modern grounds of Manitoba’s Selkirk Mental Health Centre, to which I am immensely grateful, I found myself curious about this case (Selkirk MHC Archives, Selkirk Asylum Registry, case # 04222). After getting special permission, I was able to access her records. As luck would have it, a little scrap of paper gave me a better idea as to why she was sent for compassionate burial. This elderly woman had lived in the asylum for just six months but had suffered from acute melancholia, relating to the loss of her three sons – all of whom had died while serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in WWI. This led me to conclude that the staff of the asylum, knowing her to be a lonely, depressed woman – all alone in Canada and of Roman Catholic affiliation – saw to it that she was properly buried, as befitting not only her religious observances, but also the sacrifices of her three sons in the defense of Canada.

Narratives like these are a big part of my research. In 2015 I was awarded a Hewton Archival Research Award for investigating in all Canadian cities that had medical schools

prior to 1900. The funds came at a critical time when I was starting out in my research, and enabled me to get the lay of the land, while exploring what I believed (and now know) was a major source of cadavers – mental institutions in Canada. While researching in Winnipeg, London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec City and Halifax, I discovered trends in how cadavers were procured; who was, and who was not sent for dissection; and how these systems of forced donation were established and executed.

One of the most glaring trends across Canada was that, after the Province of Canada’s 1843 Anatomy Act was passed, residents of “lunatic” (later “insane”) asylums were among the most relied-upon subjects for dissection. Despite their lack of consent and occasional illegality in some places, they were used in every province either as a stop-gap measure or a core component of a functioning anatomy act.



Dr. John Scott served a rancorous, three-year term at Upper Canada’s Provincial Asylum (Queen Street) as the first Superintendent, until allowed to resign in 1853. “Although dissection was becoming popular in mid-century psychiatry, Scott’s methods and attitudes caused an outcry in Toronto’s daily press for his removal. He was censured severely by the asylum’s board of commissioners and narrowly avoided dismissal.”
(*Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol. IX*)

Beyond the wider trends are the more moving human stories that I found to help narrate this dehumanizing practice. While the issues of who carried out the dissection and who procured for the schools was considerably easier to answer, who was fodder for the dissection room was altogether more difficult. These narratives not only provide tragic and fascinating perspectives on body procurement for dissection historically in Canadian medical schools, but they also reveal something of human nature and the almost unavoidable victimization of this already vulnerable population in Canada.

I am very grateful to the Hewton Awards’ panel for their faith in my research and I hope, through completing this project, that I will have contributed toward memorializing the many who unknowingly were crucial to medical education in Canada, without granting their prior knowledge or consent.

Notice of Annual General Meeting to be held on Wednesday, May 23, 2018

NOTICE is hereby given that the 28th Annual General Meeting of the Friends of the CAMH Archives will be held on Wednesday, May 23, 2018 at 6:00 p.m. in the Training Room, Paul Christie Community Centre, at the CAMH Queen Street site. All interested are cordially invited to attend. Light refreshments will be available.

Hewton and Griffin Archival Research Awards for 2018

(1) Kandace Bogaert, PhD – AMS History of Medicine Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, Wilfrid Laurier U.

The History of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene's (CNCMH) War Work following the First World War

This proposal will explore the history of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene's (CNCMH) war work following the First World War. While most recognize that the period following the end of the First World War was a critical moment in the professionalization of psychiatry and psychology, little has been written about the post-war work with veterans, undertaken by the CNCMH. Their war work involved inspecting veterans' hospitals, training social workers to help veterans adjust to civilian life, and advocating for improvements in mental hospitals. My research will ask how the CNCMH's post-war work contributed to professionalizing the disciplines of psychiatry, psychology and social work, and improving our understanding of the mental health challenges faced by veterans.

(2) Benjamin Chin-Yee, MD, Postgraduate Resident (PGY1), Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto

The Experience of Psychiatric Care Resulting from the Discovery of Chlorpromazine, Verdun Protestant Hospital, 1953 to 1956

This project involves a chart review of inpatient records from the Verdun Protestant Hospital (now Douglas Mental Health University Institute) in Montréal, at the time of the introduction of the first antipsychotic – chlorpromazine – into clinical practice in 1953. The aim is to examine the impact of a new treatment on the experience of psychiatric care for both patients and staff

during a critical period in the history of psychiatry. in a way that will inform future research in this area.

This research will offer a historical vignette into the observation and description of novel clinical phenomena, and provide insights into how patients and staff interpreted and synthesized these new experiences. Since our launch project last year we have made progress obtaining and analyzing documents from the Douglas Mental Health University Institute Archives.

Other developments in our research include undertaking a discourse analysis of secondary literature from this period concerning the introduction of chlorpromazine, to juxtapose and contextualize clinical experiences from the Douglas Archives' primary documents. As well, we are undertaking interviews with staff psychiatrists who worked in this era, to further contextualize our findings.

(3) Nancy Dorrance, BA, B.Ed – Independent writer and communications educator – Kingston, Ontario

The Evolving CAMH Story – from earliest roots through current extension of services, while looking ahead to potential future impacts

For marking the 20th anniversary of CAMH in 2018, I propose to provide research and writing for print and on-line publications. I have already done some personal research into my great-great-grandfather, Dr. Joseph Workman's, role in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum's early development and found it a fascinating story that still resonates today. Since retiring in 2015 from my senior writing position with Queen's University, I've been determined to explore this area further.

Please see, for example, pages 1-2 above, as well as:

<http://www.camhblog.com/2017/05/01/remembering-joseph-workman/>

(4) Andrea Ens, BA (Hons) – M.A. candidate, History, University of Saskatchewan

***“Wish I would be normal”*: LSD and Homosexuality at Hollywood Hospital (New Westminster, BC), 1955 to 1973**

My research interests include: the history of homosexuality; mental illness and Canadian psychiatry; the pathologizing of 'sexual deviance' in Canada; and the use of LSD as a means of psychiatric intervention. My thesis project examines how psychologists at the

institution in New Westminster attempted to ‘treat’ homosexuality in patients using LSD-25 in the mid-twentieth century. Archival documentation relating to homosexuality and conversion therapy will help to inform the historical, medical, and political context of psychiatric treatment at Hollywood Hospital.

(5) Shayna Fox Lee, MA – PhD candidate, Historical, Theoretical, & Critical Studies of Psychology, York U.

Therafields – A Therapeutic Community in the Developing Field of Canadian Psychoanalysis and Forms of Group Psychotherapy

For two decades, from the mid-1960s to the mid-1980s, the Annex neighbourhood in Toronto was home to Therafields, a therapeutic community that was unique both in terms of the developing field of Canadian psychoanalysis and forms of group psychotherapy, as well as in relation to the range of communalism that proliferated in North America at the time. Their therapy practices were socially and politically aligned with neo-Freudian and anti-psychiatry movements, and informed by theories of Melanie Klein, R. D. Laing, and Wilhelm Reich, among others. With about 1,000 community members at its height in the 1970s, Therafields was one of Canada’s largest communal movements of its era.

(6) Jeremy Milloy, PhD – Postdoctoral Fellow, School for the Study of Canada, Trent U., Peterborough, Ontario

Addiction and the North American Workplace: Historical Relationship Since 1965

My ongoing research project investigates the historical relationship between addiction and the North American workplace, since 1965. Topics of inquiry include drug abuse at work, the establishment of workplace anti-addiction and employee assistance programs, contestations over drug testing at work, and workaholism.

(7) Julia Skelly, PhD – Faculty Lecturer, Dept. of Art History & Communication Studies, McGill U., Montreal

Tracing Racial Depression in Early Twentieth-Century Canadian Painting

I propose to examine the early twentieth-century Montreal artist, Prudence Heward’s paintings of black women in which the black female subjects are all represented as naked, and having a very particular affect which is often described as melancholy. I will critically examine these paintings in terms of racism in Canada in

the early twentieth century, while considering the possibility of tracing racial depression from the visual evidence in the paintings.

CAMH150 Difference Makers – Lisa Brown, CM, MSM, RN

In 2017, CAMH launched a national dialogue on mental health. It began with a call for Canadians to nominate those making a difference in mental health, in any capacity. By July 1st over 3,700 names had been put forward, including our nomination of a faithful member, Lisa Brown. In the Fall, we were delighted to learn that Lisa was one of the 150 Difference Makers selected.



Proud spouse, Michael Gibson with Lisa at the Toronto Difference Makers’ celebration

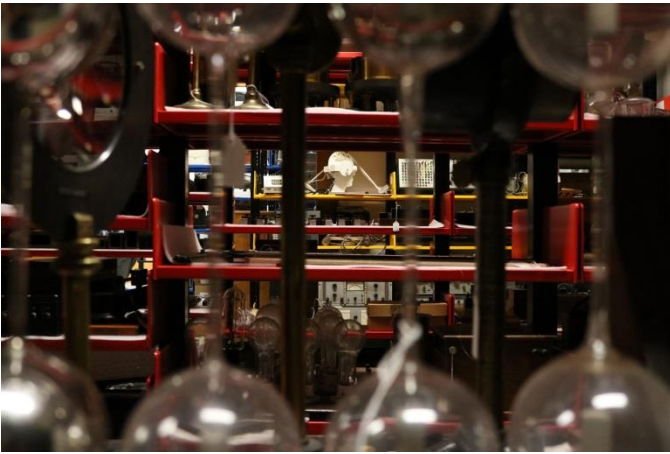
Lisa Brown is the Founder, former Executive Director and Senior Ashoka Fellow of Workman Arts, one of the world’s largest and longest-running multidisciplinary arts and mental health organizations. Under her direction, for the past 30 years Workman Arts has empowered and celebrated emerging, aspiring and established artists living with mental illness and addiction, supporting them through training programs, public performances and exhibition opportunities. During her decades of leadership Lisa invented, refined, expanded upon, and re-invented a service model for artists, inspiring similar organizations to sprout up around the globe.

Lisa has justifiably received due recognition, including appointment to the Order of Canada. Her hard work, commitment and dedication positively impacted the lives of Workman Arts’ clients and the broader community.

The University of Toronto Collections Project

**Dr. Erich Weidenhammer, University of Toronto,
Hewton Archival Research Award recipient in 2015**

The Collections Project seeks to safeguard and catalogue artefacts documenting local research and innovation at the University of Toronto. Since 2008, when the project was founded as the U. of T. Scientific Instruments Collection <http://utsic.org> at the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, the project has developed into a university-wide collaboration between several programs, departments and faculties.



Open shelving in the current cataloguing room, McLennan Physical Laboratories building. Photos: UTSIC.org.

The premise of this collaboration is that historical artefacts provide an essential source of insight into the development of theory, technology, and pedagogy across a research university. They capture and embody historical information about skills, materials, design, and scientific assumptions – information that often does not appear on paper. A “living” collection is one that is in active use for research and for outreach. It grows and develops as a source of material evidence through the addition of new artefacts, and their active use of those objects for research and outreach. It prevents the loss of important historical knowledge and preserves material evidence for future researchers.

Collections foster conversations between medical practitioners, artists, and other scholars. The process of researching and cataloguing collections builds bridges between medical professionals and scholars in the humanities, as well as between generations, since those who seek to understand historical artefacts must learn from those who used them. Through exhibits, lectures,

and workshops, collections permit institutions of higher learning to communicate their purpose to the community that supports them, while introducing young learners to career possibilities.

While earlier efforts to develop a collection at the University of Toronto sought to establish a science museum, the current plan focusses on developing a well-catalogued research collection. Such a collection is dispersed among many smaller faculty and departmental storage rooms, with one primary cataloguing area that is used as a workspace and to house new acquisitions. This collaborative focus on documenting and safeguarding a large and dispersed collection, making best use of scarce resources while providing a resource for diverse research, outreach, and small exhibits.

The current project may be of interest to those engaged in psychology, psychiatry, and its local history. For instance, the project has already catalogued part of the extensive Psychology Department collection, which includes a large number of historical psychological tests. Some of these are visible on the current catalogue website at UTSIC.org. This collection nicely complements that of the CAMH Archives.



The locally-developed Ontario School Abilities Test – part of the large collection of psychological tests in the Department of Psychology Collection, with many historical versions in the CAMH Archives. This test is among a range of artefacts offering evidence into a lengthy, local history of research into childhood psychology and education.

As the collection effort expands to include collections across three health faculties, the University will, with time, become better equipped to work with archives at U of T affiliate hospitals in preserving the local material culture of health. It is hope that future collaboration will be possible, both through official channels, such as the Toronto Academic Health Sciences Network Education Committee (TAHSNe), as well as through collaborative research projects and small exhibits.

Hewton, Griffin and Rae-Grant Funding Awards to Support Archival Research in 2019

The Friends of the Archives at CAMH, dedicated to the history of Canadian psychiatry, mental health and addiction, have established three endowment funds. These endowments annually provide funding in memory of their late colleagues, Ms. E.M. (Lil) Hewton and Dr. J.D.M. (Jack) Griffin, OC, and – inaugurated this year through the generosity of the Laidlaw Foundation (see page 2) – the Dr. Quentin Rae-Grant Scholarship.

The purpose of these funding awards is to provide financial assistance to students, and others not necessarily associated with an academic institution, who propose to undertake archival research on an aspect of the history of mental health or addiction in Canada. The FOCA board at its discretion may approve awards to a maximum of \$2,500 each.

There is no application form. Candidates are invited to submit a letter of intent not exceeding 500 words, together with a budget and résumé, not later than November 30, 2018. These research awards are conditional on the recipients agreeing to submit progress reports within one year, and a final report including a financial synopsis within two years of receiving their financial allocation.

For examples of the archival research projects (formerly “Bursaries”) previously awarded, please refer to that feature as included in the SPRING editions of our past years’ Newsletters, indexed at:

http://www.camh.ca/en/education/about/services/camh_library/Pages/guide_friends_archives.aspx

To apply for a 2019 award, please submit an application by the November 30, 2018 deadline to:

Sydney Jones – President, Friends of the Archives
CAMH, 1001 Queen Street West
Toronto, Ontario M6J 1H4

Please note that electronic submissions are preferred:-
John.Court@camh.ca

Friends of the CAMH Archives (FoCA)

Centre for Addiction and Mental Health
1001 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ontario M6J 1H4
Tel. 416-535-8501 x.32159
Friends.Archives@camh.ca

FoCA Board Members:

Sydney Jones (President–Treasurer & Editor), Carol Hopp, Kevin Jackson, Ed Janiszewski (Recording Secretary), Jamie Laidlaw, Shirley Morriss (Vice President), Aden Roberts, Thelma Wheatley

Board Support Volunteers: Dr. Sandy Macpherson, John McClellan, Marshall Swadron

CAMH Liaison: John Court, Sharon Bailey



FoCA member, Barbara Chipman’s oil painting, 2011, after Clarence Gagnon. Donation (2018) to the CAMH Archives

Membership Renewal Notice for 2018

Name: _____

Prefix: _____

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____

E-mail: _____

* **Membership:** \$ 20.00 (valid through December 31, 2018)

* **Donation:** \$ _____ (optional, at your discretion)

Total: \$ _____

* An Income Tax receipt will be provided for your membership remittance plus any further donation.
Please complete and mail this form together with a cheque, payable to “Friends of the CAMH Archives”
Please remit: Friends of the CAMH Archives, 1001 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario M6J 1H4