

misogyny, Gilman exaggerates his anti-Semitism, arguing that Freud's theories on creativity were universalizations of traits Weininger had considered to be quintessentially Jewish. (Gilman does not deign to tell us why, if Weininger's anti-Semitism was indeed so significant, it was wholly ignored by such openly anti-Semitic readers as Karl Kraus, who celebrated Weininger merely as a misogynist.)

The collection ends with two pieces on contemporary subjects, neither of much direct interest to medical historians: the art of R B Kitaj and new Jewish writing in Germany. Although too slight to bear the burden comfortably, both are garnished liberally with portentous reflections on identity, anti-Semitism and diasporism, most of which will be familiar to those who have read any of Gilman's earlier works.

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Jock Murray and Janet Murray, *Sir Charles Tupper: fighting doctor to father of confederation*, Canadian Medical Lives, Toronto, Associated Medical Services Inc. and Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 1999, pp. 155, illus., \$18.95 (hardback 1-55041-183-7).

What do Rudolf Virchow, Ernesto "Che" Guevara, and the Physician Signers of the Declaration of Independence have in common with the Nova Scotian, Charles Tupper (1821–1915)? All were doctors who found an accord between medicine and politics and chose to enter the public life. More successful than most, Tupper became prime minister of Canada. Yet, only a handful of Canadians has ever heard of him; fewer still know that he was a medic. And, as this new biography shows, Tupper witnessed more defining moments in the history of his country than did the fictional American hero, Forrest Gump. Despite

Tupper's elevated place in the nation's history, we have few biographies, and most were written soon after his death.

After brief apprenticeships with local doctors, Tupper went to Edinburgh for medical studies, completing his training in 1843. Deeply impressed by his Scottish teachers, he retained a special fondness for J Y Simpson. Back in Nova Scotia, he began a busy general practice in the countryside of his birth. He married and his family grew despite several sad losses over the next decade and a half. In 1852, Tupper was invited to introduce a political figure at a Conservative party meeting. His flair for oratory astounded the speaker as much as his audience. In that memorable debut, he first crossed swords with his long-time, Maritime rival, Joseph Howe, a Liberal party stalwart known for zealous anti-Catholic, anti-French, anti-Canada rhetoric. Adept at speaking for hours without notes, Tupper preached unity, tolerance, and moderation, but he often turned a blind eye to the creeping control of business.

Using a wide range of sources, including the published works, archival material, and Tupper family recollections, the husband and wife team of Jock and Janet Murray have written a lively, accessible account of Tupper's political and medical life. The Murrays are well qualified for the task: both Nova Scotians; she a writer, journalist, and philanthropist; he a distinguished neurologist, historian of medicine, and former Dean of the Dalhousie medical school in Halifax (housed in the Tupper building).

First elected in 1855 (defeating Howe), Tupper soon became involved in the major events of his time: the Confederation of Canada, Manitoba unrest, the building of the Railway, the founding of the Canadian Medical Association, which he served as its first president for three consecutive terms. The nation's first prime minister, John A Macdonald, relied heavily on Tupper for support in the plan to unite British North America, but they had a falling out over

Book Reviews

altered plans to provide a railway to Nova Scotia. A brush with ill health, and a consultation with William Osler, led Tupper to moderate his lifestyle. Having held several portfolios in the Cabinet, he “retired” to England as High Commissioner in 1884. But after Macdonald’s death, Tupper was recalled to politics by his party and was appointed prime minister for a two-month period until his Government resigned in mid-1896. He continued as leader of the Opposition until his defeat at the polls in 1899 at the age of 78. Back in Britain for a second retirement, he lived sixteen years more, making occasional visits to Canada and receiving the attentions of Osler and other aristocrats. During most of his life, Tupper kept up his practice of medicine, and he never relinquished his identity as a doctor.

The reader sometimes craves Tupper’s personal view of situations, but it seems the sources do not provide. Perhaps the most interesting chapter is the Epilogue, in which Tupper’s apparently legendary “womanizing” comes as a bit of a surprise. Here also the Murrays speculate on the lesser renown of this highly accomplished man as compared to others, including Howe. They admit that the success of so many of Tupper’s favourite projects—Confederation, the railway, the CMA—does not imply that “Tupper had the clearer vision, and took the correct stand”. But they allude honestly to the problems inherent in writing biography, confessing that they “are among those who still think that Canada was a good idea”. In looking over the attractive photographs, with a large number of fierce portraits, I cannot help but wonder if Tupper is remembered less fondly because he did not smile. But we know pictures can lie as readily as words.

The Murrays’ book is a welcome addition to the Canadian Medical Lives Series: clear, concise, written with humour and admiration. It brings to light the life of a neglected political doctor whose impressive double career is worthy of consideration by

Canadians and by historians and physicians everywhere, especially if they think that medicine and politics together can contribute to a healthy world.

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Eduard Seidler, *Kinderärzte 1933–1945: entrechtet—geflohen—ermordet. Pediatricians: victims of persecution 1933–1945*, Bonn, Bouvier, 2000, pp. 494, illus., DM 58.00 (hardback 3-416-02919-4).

Until now, the role of paediatrics during National Socialism has not been investigated in detail. For this important study, the German historian and paediatrician Eduard Seidler, emeritus professor at the University of Freiburg im Breisgau, has done much research on the curricula of many Jewish paediatricians and on their emigration. The documentation was initiated by the German Society for Paediatrics and Adolescent Medicine. While the substantial introduction is in both German and English, the second part, containing the short biographies, is exclusively in German.

In 1933, about 48.8 per cent of all paediatricians in Germany (about 744) were considered to be or were indeed Jewish. As a consequence, in accordance with the “Racial Laws” of Nuremberg, they were persecuted. In this monograph, Seidler considers both medical researchers and practitioners equally. His thorough examination reveals the whole dimension of expulsion and loss in the development of paediatrics. In the detailed introduction the author analyses the affinity of Jewish physicians to paediatrics, the role of Jewish women in this medical discipline and the role of paediatrics in social medicine. In addition, Seidler investigates the importance of Jewish paediatricians to medical science, as well as anti-Semitism at the universities and in medicine in separate