



NEWSLETTER



Spring 2017

camh



Volume 25, No. 1

Friends of the CAMH Archives

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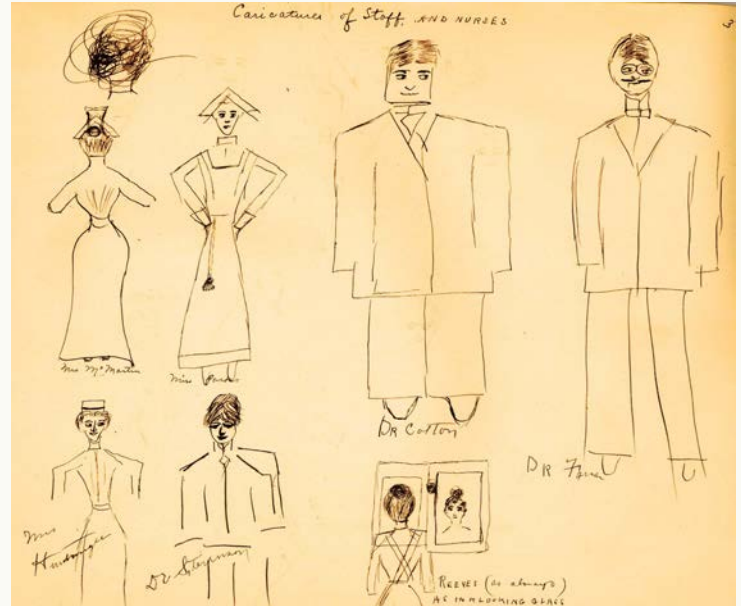
Art and Photography Created through Lived Experience – Donated in 2016 to the Archives

Former CAMH professional photographer Thomas Lackey, now based in Vancouver, thoughtfully donated his series of 11 acetate colour film transparencies. They document the range of *Workman Arts* artists' paintings that were commissioned in 2007 to enliven the lobbies and the way-finding signs for the four new clinical facilities located along White Squirrel Way. Two of Lackey's transparencies are reproduced here and a third is shown on the last page of this issue.



Artist Henry Benvenuti, oil on canvas, in the Ward Family Building, 50 White Squirrel Way

Artist Konstantin Nikov, acrylic on canvas, in the McCain Building, 30 White Squirrel Way



Drawings by Harriet N., 1914

Michael Peters of Hamilton helpfully retrieved several donations made by Joan Farrar for her late husband, Prof. C. B. Farrar (1874 -1970) – above-right, 1914. Included is a sketchbook presented to him by Harriet N., a patient of the New Jersey State Hospital, directed by the later-controversial Henry Cotton (above 2nd-right), and including other staff. (Ref.: E. Shorter, "Trenton," in *T.P.H. – History and Memories*, 1996, pp.72-5.)



Harriet's drawing of one of the nurses whom she admired, "Miss Parks". Since Harriet included names for her art subjects, the above, unidentified photo may be of herself.

Reassessing Ernest Jones in Toronto (1908 – 1913)

Original Newsletter Article by Philip Kuhn

Virtually every account of the early history of psychoanalysis proclaims that Ernest Jones (1879–1958) came upon the writings of Freud in 1904, and was already practising psychoanalysis by early 1906. Reading Jones's contemporaneous publications reveals this to be a circular psychoanalytic myth always traceable back to Jones himself [*The Jones Account*].

In *Psychoanalysis in Britain, 1893 – 1913*, I argue that when he first heard of 'Freud,' during the Amsterdam Congress in September 1907, Jones was under the influence of Pierre Janet and still had only limited psychotherapeutic experience. Some three months later, in December 1907, Jones started working at the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases [West End] as a full-time Kraepelin-influenced *pathologist*. Thus when Jones was forced to resign his post, in March 1908, it was not because of his commitment to Freudian sexual theories, as Jones (1959, pp.149-151) and all subsequent historians have claimed, but because the West End Committee upheld an allegation of sexual impropriety made against him by a ten year old female patient (Kuhn 2015, pp.23-26).

The contemporaneous evidence also reveals that Jones only started incorporating the rudiments of psychoanalysis into his still patchy psycho-therapeutic practice *after* he had arrived in Toronto in late September 1908 (Kuhn 2014, pp.43-45). Indeed as Paskauskas (1985, p.14) argued, many years ago, Jones did not resolve to dedicate himself to the Freudian cause until *after* Freud had delivered his Clark University lectures in Worcester, USA in September 1909.

So if Jones was not a Freudian, let alone a psychoanalyst, when he first arrived in Toronto then we, as historians, will need to start asking previously unthinkable questions concerning Jones's exile in Canada (1908 – 1913). I can only hint at some of these in the remaining short space kindly offered me by the editors of the *Newsletter*.

In 1905, when C. K. Clarke (1857-1924) was appointed Superintendent of the Toronto Hospital for the Insane (Queen Street), he was already an important figure in North American psychiatry; an active member of The American Medico-Psychological Association and a joint editor of their journal, the *American Journal of Insanity*. During the Summer of 1907 Clarke, who was to become Jones's boss in late 1908, visited all the main European

psychiatric clinics and, although Jung was absent at the time, Clarke (1908, pp.18-19) was not only shown around the Burghölzli by a Dr Meyer but also met with director Bleuler. Thus by the time Clarke returned to Toronto in Autumn 1907, he was up to date with all the latest developments in psychology, psychotherapy and psycho-pathology, and this included a knowledge of the works of Freud and Jung.

This turning of the 'Freudian' tables opens the possibility that Clarke may well have actively encouraged Jones's early psychoanalytic researches and facilitated some of the initial contacts with those American psychotherapists who were to be of such significance for Jones during his Canadian 'exile'.

On board ship in 1911 –
one of the many trans-
Atlantic crossings for
Ernest Jones.
(Photo courtesy of
Jackie Jones, Brenda
Maddox and CAMH
Archives)



But this new assessment also raises questions skirted by historians such as Greenland (1961, 1966), Brown (1980), Paskauskas (1985) and Dowbiggin (1997) concerning what exactly Clarke might have known about Jones's early medical career (1900–1908). Did Clarke realize, for example, that Jones was not the highly qualified neurologist he claimed to be and that key aspects of Jones's C.V. were, in effect, fabricated? (Kuhn, nd). Furthermore did Clarke know that Jones had been forced to resign from two different hospitals; the North-Eastern in 1903 and the West End in 1908?

And if so, did Clarke realize that the West End resignation had occurred only a few months before Jones arrived in Toronto and that this resignation, precipitated by accusations of sexual impropriety, was the real reason why Jones felt impelled to emigrate to Canada? What, if anything, did Clarke know about the 1906 affair in which Jones had been accused, arrested, tried, and then acquitted for indecently assaulting two young 'mentally defective' girls? (Jones 1959, pp.145-148; Kuhn 2002). Perhaps Clarke knew more than he let on, but decided to

turn a blind eye when he realized that the highly gifted Jones might become a useful ally in his fight to establish a psychiatric institute at the Toronto hospital. And if this was the case then it might help to explain why Clarke appears to have been prepared to 'protect' Jones on a number of occasions. This radical reassessment suggests that the relationship between Clarke and Jones was far more complex than either Jones (1959, p.178) or subsequent historians have allowed.

But my researches have also revealed, contrary to the *Jones Account*, that by 1913 there was wide-spread knowledge of Freud's work in Britain and that a significant number of doctors and physicians – general practitioners, psychotherapists and alienists – were already using various forms of psychoanalysis in their daily practice. I would not be surprised, therefore, if Canadian historians, having removed the spectacles of *The Jones Account*, were to discover something similar in Toronto during those pre-First World War years.

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PHILIP KUHN has been a CAMH Archives researcher since 2000. He has had three papers published recently in 'Psychoanalysis and History' (2014–2015) and a book published by Lexington, *Psychoanalysis in Britain 1893-1913. Histories and Historiography* – please see below. Address for correspondence: <philip@itinerantpress.eu>

Author's Note: I am indebted to John Court, Corporate Archivist for CAMH, who has offered me considerable help and advice in his role as Archivist, and also as an historian with a fine working knowledge of this period.

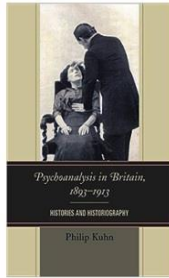
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Psychoanalysis in Britain, 1893–1913
Histories and Historiography

By Philip Kuhn



"Philip Kuhn has written a much needed and insightful analysis of the formative years of psychoanalysis in Britain. The key period before the outbreak of the First World War has remained obscured by myth and obfuscation. By scrupulous research and questioning, this lucid and measured study brings a new understanding of key individuals and the impact of psychoanalytical thought on the broader medical community. It is highly recommended to anyone with an interest in the evolution and politics of psychotherapy in the United Kingdom."
—Edgar Jones, King's College London

"The story of the arrival of psychoanalysis in the United Kingdom has usually been told as a kind of missionary adventure: a tale in which Ernest Jones and a handful of farsighted colleagues scandalized Edwardian society with the news of Freud's discovery of the unconscious. Philip Kuhn's new study reveals a far richer and stranger history. He shows how in the years before the First World War, Freud's ideas were taken up and reworked around older psychotherapeutic traditions by spiritual healers, asylum psychiatrists, stage hypnotists, suffrage campaigners, magnetic aristocrats, educational investigators, and psychical researchers. Psychoanalysis in Britain, 1893–1913 is a detailed and provocative portrait of a lost world of psychological healing that will compel readers to rethink their ideas of the medical and the human sciences in Victorian and Edwardian Britain."
—Rhodri Hayward, Queen Mary University of London

ABOUT THE BOOK

This book is a detailed study of the early history of psychoanalysis in Britain and offers a revisionist interpretation of its origins, theories, and techniques and of its often forgotten practitioners.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Philip Kuhn is an independent scholar who studied at King's College London and Birkbeck, University of London.

Hardback: ISBN 978-1-4985-0522-2
eBook: ISBN 978-1-4985-0523-9

Dec. 2016 468 pages

Regular price: ~~£420.00~~ / After discount: ~~\$84.00~~
Regular price: ~~£149.99~~ / After discount: ~~\$83.99~~

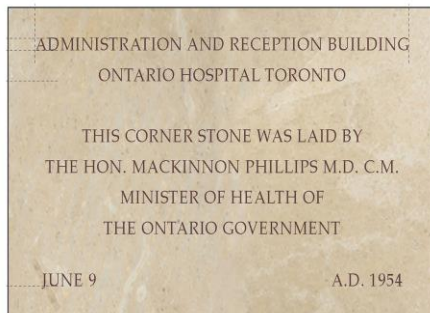
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Notice of Annual General Meeting to be held on Wednesday, May 24, 2017

NOTICE is hereby given that the 27th Annual General Meeting of the Friends of the CAMH Archives will be held on Wednesday, May 24, 2017 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.

1954 Cornerstone and Time Capsule

Early in 2016, the 1954 cornerstone and its enclosed time capsule from CAMH's former Administration Building suffered irreparable damage at their outdoor location, necessitating replacement. After completing a damage assessment, all possible time capsule contents were restored or replaced. It was decided to create a replica of the cornerstone, for interior installation at 101 Stokes Street, to complement and extend the existing "*Breaking Down Barriers*" archival - historical exhibits.



Replica of the 1954 cornerstone and (secured within) time capsule, now adjoining the historical - archival exhibit, "*Breaking Down Barriers - The CAMH Story*"
Please visit the main floor corridor of 101 Stokes Street
With special appreciation to the CAMH Art Reference Group and Facilities Planning Unit

Hewton and Griffin Archival Research Awards – Synopses for 2017

(1) **Gary Blundell** (Hon. B.Sc, University of Waterloo) and **Victoria Ward** (B.F.A. York University) – experienced, practicing professional artists/ teachers/ writers.

(PROJECT TITLE) **Sounds of the Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital**

With few exceptions the history of mental health institutions has been preserved visually, but as though they were silent places. The footsteps in the hallways, the clanging of keys against a staff hip, the continuous opening and closing of doors – those sounds have not survived in their historical settings. This loss paints a false picture of the former asylums and hospitals, as spaces that might as well have been devoid of noise.

Our project aims to return the sounds of the former Mimico Asylum/ Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital to its history through an artistic approach aimed at a public audience. Our project will recreate the auditory history of the Hospital through different media: music, performance, and with two-dimensional installations. The completed work will evoke for audiences the original conceptual and sensory experiences – something that a research paper alone could not adequately capture.

Preliminary research at the Lakeshore Grounds Interpretive Centre has revealed several auditory traces that have inspired this project: a hymn once sung by patients at meal time; the sounds of the rail cars in the underground tunnels that transported food; and an outdoor pageant of nurses with lanterns at twilight. To extend these preliminary ideas, we propose to continue our research at both the Lakeshore Grounds Interpretive Centre and through the Lakeshore Hospital fonds in the CAMH Archives.

This project builds on both our personal expertise in bringing transformed landscapes to life through artistic projects, as well as our previous work that has featured the Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital specifically. In the fall of 2016, we debuted an "Instagram Takeover" project: *Secrets of an Ever – Changing Landscape*. Drawing on archival research, we developed a series of 24 images that reflected on the transformed landscape of the Lakeshore Grounds. The collection was shared publicly on the Instagram account of the Lakeshore Grounds Interpretive Centre and is today hosted at: <http://www.lakeshoregrounds.ca/instagram-takeover>

(2) **Benjamin Chin-Yee** (BSc, MA) – M.D. candidate (2017), Faculty of Medicine, Toronto.

Historical Discourse Analysis of the Experience of Psychiatric Care Resulting from the Discovery of Chlorpromazine: A Chart Review from the Verdun Protestant Hospital (April to July 1953)

With Dr. Pablo Diaz, CAMH Psychiatrist and University of Toronto Psychiatry faculty member as the co-principal investigator for this project, we have assembled a team of co-investigators from CAMH as well as the Douglas Mental Health University Institute in Montréal. We plan to perform a chart review of inpatient records from the Verdun Protestant Hospital (now Douglas Mental Health University Institute) at the time of the introduction during 1953 of the first effective antipsychotic pharmacotherapy – chlorpromazine – into clinical practice. This project aims 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.



Dr. Heinz E. Lehmann (1911–1999), Clinical Director of the Douglas Hospital, Montréal, giving a lecture by phone to students in Ohio. Photo ca. 1960s by Pichette Studio (Lasalle), courtesy CAMH Archives, CMHA fonds.

This research will offer a historical vignette into the observation and description of a novel clinical phenomenon, and provide insights into how patients and staff interpreted and synthesized these new experiences. Further details have been formalized in our Research Protocol. We have received approval from the Douglas Institute Research Ethics Board to conduct this research.

(3) Stephanie Cosma (BSc, MA) – PhD candidate, Clinical Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto.

The Historical Influence on Past & Emerging Constructs of Sex & Pornography Addiction in Men

As a member of a lab conducting research in sexualities from a critical-feminist perspective, I am interested in the historical influence on past and emerging constructs of sex and pornography addiction in men. I propose to develop this interest through archival research at CAMH. Within much psychological research on men's pornography use, alignments with medicalizing narratives frame men's pornography use as afflicting, addicting, and damaging. In this literature, the heteronormative relationship was positioned as the safest, "healthiest," most un-problematized sex, with pornography and masturbation situated as unfavourable and inferior alternatives.

This project aims to trace the conceptual organization of research on men's problematic pornography (over)use as a socially and historically-bound term, reflecting past and current heteronormative-preserving constraints around what is sanctioned sexual desire and expression.

As a major authority in constructing normality, deviance and illness, the discipline of psychology (re)constructs,

reiterates and buttresses criteria of "normal" and "healthy" male sexuality through powerfully legitimizing medical and scientific discourses. Although there is a lack of consensus about what constitutes problematic men's pornography use, there is considerable literature focused on its negative impact, and meanings ascribed to pornography use and masturbation vary depending on how they get connected to other "deviant" or "non-deviant" elements within the sexual hierarchy. I am proposing to present this historically-informed analysis on men's pornography addiction as a talk at an international conference, and to publish an associated manuscript.

(4) Elizabeth Koester (BA, LLB, MA) – Ph.D. candidate (History of Medicine), Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, University of Toronto.

Eugenics and Law in Ontario – 1900 to 1939

The eugenics movement was understood as a science-based cure for the many social ills of its day, including prostitution and alcoholism, which were thought to be related to the supposedly hereditary condition of "feeble-mindedness." In many jurisdictions, such as Alberta (in 1928) and British Columbia (in 1933) plus thirty American states, one intended solution was to enact compulsory sterilization legislation. Since Ontario never followed suit, most assume that "nothing (so draconian) happened" here and, accordingly, the study of eugenics in this province has been cursory. By examining the relationship, however, between eugenics and the way individuals used the law both to promote and deflect a eugenics program, we can find evidence of considerable interest in the movement here.

My dissertation focusses on three such examples. The first is the story of Dr. Forbes Godfrey, a local Ontario MPP, who introduced eight private member's bills in the Ontario legislature between 1910 and 1921 – four of them intended to amend the *Marriage Act* to restrict marriages, and four to prevent procreation by "imbeciles and others." The second example is the role of three Royal Commissions in Ontario – two of which, in 1929 and 1938, recommended sterilization legislation.

The third is the story of a Kitchener industrialist, A.R. Kaufman, who promoted the use of birth control, and provoked a trial to determine whether its distribution was "obscene" under the *Criminal Code of Canada*. Interestingly, Kaufman did so as a *eugenicist*: he believed in birth control only for those he considered "unfit" to reproduce. I propose to make two research trips – firstly, to the Library and Archives of Canada

(LAC) in Ottawa which holds material that includes diaries and private correspondence belonging to the Philip Dansken Ross, the chairman of the 1929 Royal Commission which recommended eugenic sterilization of the “feebleminded;” and secondly, to the archives of the University of Waterloo for material related to A. R. Kaufman and the Eastview birth control trial.

(5) Julia Skelly, PhD – Faculty Lecturer, Department of Art History and Communication Studies, McGill University, Montreal.

Book project entitled, *Skin and Scars: Opiates and the Body in British Visual Culture, 1839 – 1960*

While there have been many texts published on the history of opium, as well as scholarly treatments of opium use in literature, there has not yet been a book written from an art-historical perspective that critically examines artistic representations of opium use, medical engravings, photographs, or periodical illustrations, among other visual material. In addition to these kinds of images, I will examine the representation of heroin addicts in twentieth-century film. My methodology will draw on critical art histories that are attentive to race, class and gender. In addition, I will be drawing on (and contributing to) the nascent field of Skin Studies, which critically examines the ways skin has been represented, described, damaged and ignored, among other things.

I will be undertaking secondary research at libraries in Montreal and more crucial, extensive research in London (UK), particularly at the Wellcome Library for the Understanding of Medicine, which has in its collection many relevant books and images.

Opening of the Lakeshore Grounds Interpretive Centre – January 2016



Enthusiastic well-wishers joined in officially launching the Interpretive Centre at Humber College’s Lakeshore campus on January 26th, while opening an interactive installation, “*Behind the Bricks: Recovering the Stories of the Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital.*”



Curated by Dr. Jennifer Bazar and colleagues, this innovative display includes a wall with bricks that can be removed to read impressions of the hospital by former residents, as patients or staff. Display cabinets house items like early ECT equipment or historic photos.

Beyond the installation area, throughout the corridors and upper floors of the Centre, are more photographs, reproductions of the hospital’s construction documents signed by Kivas Tully, and fragments of the patient cottages preserved during restoration.



Oral Histories are being sought from anyone who had a connection to the hospital as well, since case records are unavailable.

Congratulations are due to Jennifer Bazar and her colleagues, and to Humber College, for providing these important reflections of the Lakeshore grounds’ history. The temporary exhibit continues until May 31, 2017.

For more information: info@lakeshoregrounds.ca

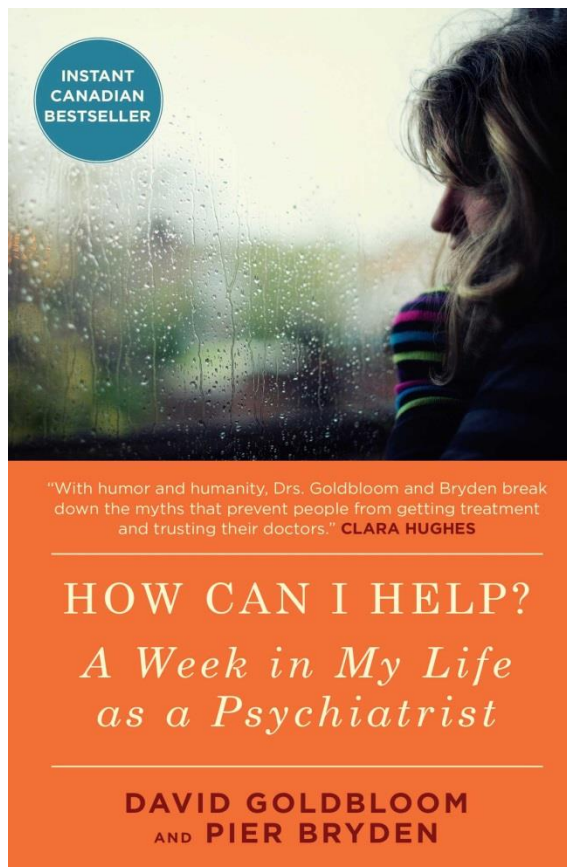
ADDITIONAL BOOK NOTICES – by Friends of the Archives’ Members/ Researchers

How Can I Help? A Week in My Life as a Psychiatrist By David Goldbloom and Pier Bryden

How Can I Help? portrays a week in the life of Dr. David Goldbloom as he treats patients, communicates with families, and trains staff at CAMH, the largest psychiatric facility in Canada. This highly readable and touching behind-the-scenes account of his daily encounters with a wide range of psychiatric concerns — from his own patients and their families to Emergency Department arrivals — puts a human face on an often misunderstood area of medical expertise. *How Can I Help?* investigates a range of mental issues.

How Can I Help? demystifies a profession that has undergone profound change over the past twenty-five years, a profession that is often misunderstood by the public and the media, and even by doctors themselves. It offers a compassionate, realistic picture of a branch of medicine that is entering a new phase, as increasingly we are able to decode the mysteries of the brain and offer new hope for sufferers of mental illness.

<http://www.simonandschuster.ca/books/How-Can-I-Help/David-Goldbloom/9781476706795>

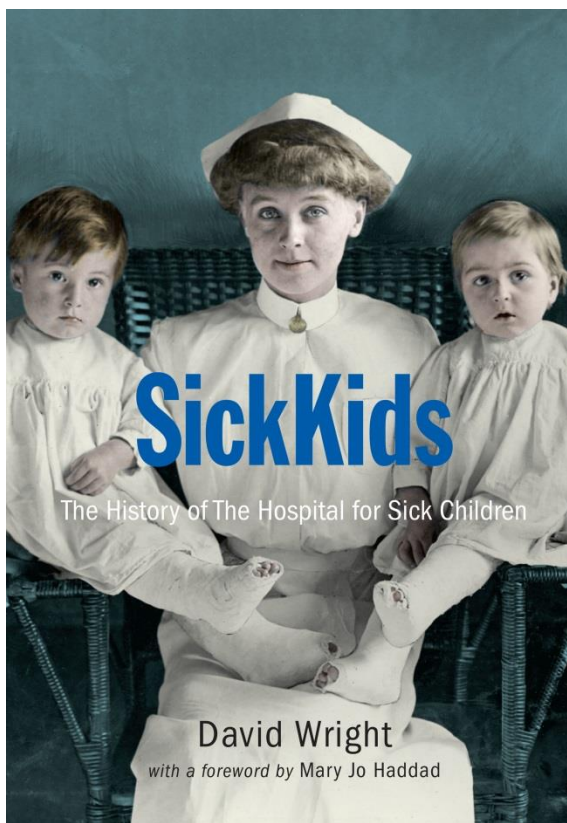


SICKKIDS by David Wright

SickKids has a remarkable history - from its humble origins in rented houses in Victorian Toronto, the Hospital would flourish to become an influential paediatric institution, pioneering Pasteurization, the Iron Lung for Polio, Pablum, the Mustard Procedure for 'Blue Babies', and the discovery of the gene for Cystic Fibrosis. It would also be the site of two of the most famous medical controversies in modern Canadian history -- the suspected murder of two dozen babies in the early 1980s and, more recently, the whistle-blowing controversy involving the research scientist, Nancy Olivieri.

David Wright's *History of The Hospital for Sick Children* chronicles this remarkable history. In doing so, Wright has crafted a compelling and accessible history of *SickKids* that anchors this Toronto children's hospital within the broader changes affecting Canadian society and medical practice over the last century.

<http://www.utppublishing.com/SickKids-The-History-of-the-Hospital-for-Sick-Children.html>



Hewton and Griffin Funding Awards to Support Archival Research in 2018

The Friends of the Archives at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), dedicated to the history of Canadian psychiatry, mental health and addiction, have established two endowment funds. These funds annually provide funding in memory of their late colleagues, Ms. E.M. (Lil) Hewton and Dr. J.D.M. (Jack) Griffin, O.C.

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, 2017. 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 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 2018 award, please submit an application by the November 30, 2017 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

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Artist Alan Parker, oil on canvas, in the CAMH Carlo-Fidani Family Building, 60 White Squirrel Way

Membership Renewal Notice for 2017

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* **Membership:** \$ 20.00 (valid through December 31, 2017)

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