The Institute for the History of Psychiatry Annual Report to the Friends

July 1,2000 - June 30, 2001

Interdisciplinary Research Faculty
Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar
The Oskar Diethelm Library

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THE INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

AN INTRODUCTION

The Institute for the History of Psychiatry is an interdisciplinary research unit in the Department of Psychiatry of the Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College of Cornell University and The New York Presbyterian Hospital. Its objective is to carry out, encourage, and advise scholarship in a broad range of historical topics that are relevant to the present day theory and practice of psychiatry. Its basic activities include the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminars and the administering of the Oskar Diethelm Library.

The foundation of the Institute was laid in 1936, when Dr. Oskar Diethelm, Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry and Director of the recently opened Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, began assembling books and journals important to the history of psychiatry, convinced as he was of their value to clinicians. Stimulated by this growing resource, Dr. Eric T. Carlson formally launched the History of Psychiatry Section (as the Institute was originally known) in 1958, when he received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to pursue research into the history of American psychiatry. At the same time, Dr. Diethelm appointed him to a newly created position as Director of the Section.

Under the leadership of Dr. Carlson, the activities and collections of the Section steadily expanded to serve a wide range of interests, from the education of medical students and residents to the exchange of ideas among historically oriented scholars from many disciplines. In the early 1960's, Dr. Carlson instituted the biweekly research seminars, which in 1993 were renamed the Richardson Research Seminars in honor of the Richardson's generous support.

When Dr. Diethelm retired in 1962, the Section's rare books library was named in his honor. The Oskar Diethelm Library now contains over

40,000 printed items, constituting the most comprehensive collection of its kind in the United States. Initially, the emphasis was on collecting British and American works from the 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries as well as Renaissance works in Latin. As the Library grew, however, it developed major collections dating from the 15th Century in French, German, and Italian, as well as acquiring selected works in Arabic, Dutch, Hungarian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish.

The Library now counts among its holdings nearly every edition of the monographs of such important figures as Emil Kraepelin, Sigmund Freud, Isaac Ray and Benjamin Rush. The Library holds significant collections of works in such areas as the history of hypnotism and psychoanalysis, the American mental hygiene movement, and the temperance movement, as well as religious and medical debates on witchcraft, suicide, and sexual behaviors. There are also many early and rare first-person accounts of psychiatric illness, alcoholism, and drug abuse. The Library is particularly strong in complete runs of several crucial and uncommon journals. An impressive collection of hospital and asylum reports of the 19th and early 20th Centuries has been amassed, amounting to more than 3,500 items.

Dr. Diethelm recognized the value of knowledge contained in early dissertations written for the medical degree in pre-Enlightenment Europe. He traveled throughout Europe to identify them in foreign repositories and collect what he could for the Library, eventually collating his work into his *Medical Dissertations of Psychiatric Interest before 1750* (Basel: Karger, 1971). The Library's collection of these theses now stands at nearly five hundred.

In 1976, the manuscript division of the Library was officially established, indicating its growing importance as a repository for the unpublished papers of many organizations and individuals vital to the history of psychiatry. The Library now houses over sixty manuscript collections. It is the official depository of such institutions as the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, the American Psychoanalytic Association, and the Cheiron Society. Its holdings of the papers of D.W. Winnicott and David Levy make it an important resource for the study of

child psychiatry and psychoanalysis. Through the generosity of Dr. Bernard L. Diamond, primary sources have been added to the division relating to such cases vital to the history of forensic psychiatry as the M'Naughton trial and the Guiteau trial, as well as more recent cases. There are also notable holdings related to the American mental hygiene movement and biological psychiatry, and letters by Clifford Beers, Sigmund Freud, Morton Prince, William James, G. Stanley Hall, Johann Spurzheim, Andrew and George Combe, Herbert Spencer, August Forel, Francis Galton, S. Weir Mitchell, and Harry Stack Sullivan to name a few.

From its earliest days, numerous scholars have worked in the Oskar Diethelm Library, publishing their discoveries as articles or books. From the Renaissance psychiatry that Dr. Diethelm pursued and the early American psychiatry that Dr. Carlson explored, the topics of inquiry multiplied. The list has grown to include biographies of psychiatrists, psychologists, and pioneers in mental hygiene; accounts of the development of child psychiatry and the changing attitude toward children; books on psychoanalysis and its reception in various parts of the world; histories of psychiatry during specific periods, of particular mental hospitals that epitomized the development of the field, and of particular sub-specialties such as the treatment of alcoholism or schizophrenia; studies in legal psychiatry; topics in British, German, and French psychiatry; histories and analyses of ideas and concepts in psychiatry, psychology, and psychoanalysis; works on the relationship between psychiatry and literature, and psychiatry and religion; and investigations of multiple personality and hypnosis. There are also two published volumes of symposia sponsored by the Section.

Dr. Carlson organized the Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Library in 1964, thus widening the Library's circle of interested and active supporters. Those who could not participate directly, but who recognized the value of the Library's programs, began to give generously to benefit the collections and support the scholars who use them. The Friends' regular membership has grown steadily, while larger grants from far-seeing individuals and foundations have permitted the awarding of fellowships, the acquisition of special collections, and the consolidation of

historical materials from the New York Hospital's Westchester division into the Library.

After the death of Ted Carlson in 1992, Dr. George Makari assumed the Directorship of the Institute. During his tenure, Dr. Makari has undertaken a number of initiatives, including the launching of the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry book series, the inauguration of the Carlson Grand Rounds in the History of Psychiatry, the creation of specialized research working groups, and the modernization and professional cataloguing of the ODL's holdings. In 1994, the Institute for the History of Psychiatry responded to the prospective razing of the Payne Whitney Clinic by moving the Oskar Diethelm Library to temporary quarters at the New York Academy of Medicine. The Library returned to the campus of Weill Medical College and the New York Presbyterian Hospital in the spring of 1999 where it now occupies state-of-the-art facilities.

Robert Goldstein, M.D.

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, 2001

Now that we are falling headlong into a new century, what will be the place of the past? In the 19th century, as Carl Schorske has argued, Clio was ascendent; historical understanding wove the past into the present, and hence enriched the perspective and meaning of the lives of individuals. But the rapid changes associated with the rise of modernism at the turn of the last century made history seem less relevant; rapid change had left the West in a new world, one that had little in common with the past. History was – to the moderns - out. Artists and writers - Impressionists and Imagists and Futurists - asked us to consider the here and now in all its fullness, and all its difference from the past. The Moderns could feel a great airy emptiness behind them, but progress kept their eyes to the horizon, kept them hoping.

By the middle of this century historical studies were seriously diminished. What was the point of studying the history of philosophy when logical positivism was set to solve age-old riddles; what was the point of thinking of the history of literary texts when we had sophisticated rhetorical analysis and deconstruction? Most of all why study the history of those disciplines that called themselves sciences? Science was the quintessentially modern project and therefore in constant revolution.

And of course, in each of these positions there was a kind of reason, a kind of sense, an argument that could be made. But they all conspired to - by the end of the 20th century - leave us with a need to re-discover the value of history. How else to understand how some of modernism's bright hopes succeeded, while others turned into dead ends, or worse, nightmares. The dream of modernism is certainly over; we are told we now inhabit a "post-modern" world, which I suppose simply means that no one really knows what to call it yet. Like our ancestors 100 years ago, we are in transition, we feel ourselves moving toward something only knowing that we are no longer what we were.

In our contemporary re-assessment of the legacy of modernism,

the history of psychiatry has, I believe, a special place. For psychiatry, more than any branch of the humanities or human sciences, told modern woman and man who s/he was, and what s/he should become.

As I hope this annual report makes clear, at the Institute, we have been trying to do our part to foster that historical examination. Thanks to Diane Richardson, the Library continues to grow into its new space, adding important collections such as the papers of the famed expert on adolescence Peter Blos. Thanks to Dr. Craig Tomlinson, the Richardson Research Seminars highlighted the work of numerous exciting scholars, both young and old. The Carlson Lecture was a provocative and controversial account of the role of psychopharmaceuticals in our culture. A number of excellent medical students and residents carried out intriguing research on gender identity, Catholicism and Italian psychiatry, and the relationship of American psychiatry to that of the Soviet Union circa 1955. And the stellar work of our Fellow, Eric Engstrom, on the emergence of the psychiatric clinic in Germany, continued to make us proud.

With regard to our research mission, I would also like to say a word about a new endeavor. Older members of the Institute have often told me of the earliest days of the Section, when the research seminar was attended by less than a dozen participants, all of whom were essentially working in the same discrete area. They told of the aid and support they received from this intimate gathering, in which chiefly the faculty members presented to the group. While acknowledging the import of the seminars becoming, over the past two decades, a national and international forum for emerging research, they still grew a bit wistful recalling this intimate way of working together.

And so, we decided not to change the seminars, but rather – on a trial basis - to experiment with creating additional small, working groups, in which members of the Institute who are conducting active research in the same area, meet on a regular basis to discuss and present their own work in progress. I asked Dr. Katherine Dalsimer to chair one group on psychology and the arts. Kathy who has written about the portrayals of female adolescence in literature, and is about to

publish a psychological study of Virginia Woolf, could not have been more perfect for the job. Renowned psychoanalyst Robert Michels agreed to chair our working group on the history of psychoanalysis. I asked each chair to structure and organize the group as (s)he saw fit. And I'm pleases to report that they both did a marvelous job. Hence, next year we plan on continuing the groups, and look forward to creating more in the future.

Finally, I would like to note the passing of David Clayson, Ph.D. (1934-2001) Highly literate, thoughtful, and historically minded, Dr. Clayson was a faithful supporter of the Library and the Institute during his thirty-eight years at Payne Whitney. He will be greatly missed.

ι George J. Makari, M.D.

THE OSKAR DIETHELM LIBRARY

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

This year saw several important additions to the library collection. Negotiations to transfer the entire archival holdings of the American Psychoanalytic Association were approved by the Association in 2000. A grant proposal to cover the costs of processing and organizing the records was submitted to the American Psychoanalytic Foundation, which approved the funding request. The work will be performed by archival specialists on a contractual basis and will take place over the next five years.

The books and later papers of Peter Blos were bequeathed to the Oskar Diethelm Library by his widow, Mrs. Betsy Blos. Since he was a major figure in the development of adolescent psychology, the addition of Dr. Blos's personal library to our collection complements our holdings in the area of child psychiatry and psychology. More than 350 titles were added to the collection from this bequest. Included in Dr. Blos's papers is an unpublished manuscript detailing his early years in Vienna with Anna Freud, Eva Rosenfeld, Dorothy Burlingham, Erik Erikson, and others.

The American Academy of Psychoanalysis moved its offices from Manhattan in 2000, and in preparation for the move the Academy donated over 100 books and audiotapes to the Library. As the official repository for the American Academy of Psychoanalysis archives, more than 10 linear feet of additional records were also added to our archival holdings at that time.

Catalog development moved into a new phase, as OCLC cataloging of the Library's holdings neared completion. A major purchase was made in January 2001 with the acquisition of online catalog software. The software will enable us to provide a computer-based library catalog, searchable not only in the Library but also from an internet website. OCLC cataloged records previously created and

downloaded for titles in the collection are transferred to the catalog database, where they can be searched using the newly acquired software. To date, records for more than 5,000 titles have been loaded into the catalog database, with records being added daily. The projected completion date for the internet-accessible online catalog is October 2003.

In addition to regular use of the collection by Institute members, residents, and medical students, we continue providing access to scholars working in the history of psychiatry and related areas. Among recent guests, we welcomed the editor of the correspondence of William James, who traveled here to examine and record our holdings of letters written by James. A Williams College history faculty member, writing on the mental health profession's approach to homosexuality in the first half of the twentieth century, spent a week working with the Joseph Wortis papers in May. With the assistance of the Medical Photography Department, we provided a digital copy of an early nineteenth-century drawing to the Missouri State Archives, for use in an exhibit on the history of psychiatry in Missouri.

We were very proud to be asked to include records of our holdings published before 1500 in the Huntington Library's database of incunabula held by libraries in the United States and the United Kingdom.

Finally, in conjunction with this year's Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds presentation by Dr. David Healy, the Special Collections Librarian prepared an exhibit, *The Birth of the Antidepressant Era*. The exhibit detailed the development of the first tricyclic and MAOI antidepressants and was accompanied by a source book of pertinent documents.

Diane Richardson, M.L.I.S.

FROM THE STACKS

Periodically, the Annual Report features a review of a book or monograph of special interest to a meber of our research faculty. In this case, Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D. discusses Hans Gross's classic work on forensic psychiatry.

Gross, Hans. ***Criminal Psychology: A Manual for Judges, Practitioners, and Students.***
Trans. Horace M. Kallen. Modern Criminal Science Series. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1918.

When, in the classic film *The Maltese Falcon*, an elevator gate closes on the arrested murderess, this foreshadowing of prison bars assures that the courts will supply the story's appropriate denouement. But such assurance is part of the fiction, the criminal justice system's vagaries being renowned. In the United States, those attending the 1909 National Conference of Criminal Law and Criminology recognized that law had not kept pace with medicine in scientific advancement, nor American criminologists with their European colleagues, and they resolved to make foreign treatises available in translation. Hans Gross's *Criminal Psychology* is one of these.

Gross was an eminent Austrian judge and professor of criminal law. He asserts that most judges are learned in law but deficient in knowledge of the disciplines most necessary to justice, those "derived from psychology." Judges must learn to recognize during criminal proceedings "under what conditions and when we are entitled to say 'we know.'" In a system that does *not* presume innocence, the judge serves as an active investigator and interrogator. And although Gross refers to a "full bench" of presiding magistrates and to juries (his concerns remain current), most of his book is intended for the ideal Solomon, possessed of Gross's encyclopedic knowledge of human nature and behavior, with enough time to patiently contemplate the particulars of each case. Gross insists on the maxim, "there is an exception to every rule." The judge must free himself from dependence

on over-generalization or on statistical probabilities.

Criminal Psychology is divided into two parts. The first treats "The Subjective Conditions of Criminal Investigation," having to do with errors made by judges because they lack knowledge--of physiognomy, for example--or because they make false inferences. The second, "Objective Conditions of Criminal Investigation," explores reasons why even those witnesses to a crime "who *want* to tell the truth *may not be able to*" [italics added]: superstition; too limited an understanding of what they observe; faulty sense impressions; suggestibility; gender (Gross will set on edge the teeth of even moderate feminists); stupidity, one of the greatest obstacles to arriving at the truth; faulty memory; intense emotion; egotism; suggestibility; and more. Ultimately, however, the two parts collapse into one, since, for example, whether a judge is warned against his own false inferences, or whether an examinee errs because he does not understand the distinction between reporting what he has seen and drawing inferences, getting past these subjective and objective obstacles remains the task of the judge. "A witness may be the victim of his own fancies but the judge, to assess the truth, must understand and distinguish among sensory illusions; illusions caused by false inferences, imaginative constructions, suggestibility, illusions, perception."

Gross's work is encyclopedic, so many fields of interest to criminal psychology covered that his range is almost dizzying. His sources are also vast and cover many centuries: on a single page, for example, he refers to Kant, Aristotle, Epicurus, Descartes, Locke and Leibnitz. John Stuart Mill is quoted throughout the book as well as writers probably unfamiliar to his American readers. A close reading will reveal an anomaly in Gross's method. He will expound at length on subjects (i.e. the empirical method in science) only to dismiss their relevance to criminal investigation, because the "human element" itself renders generalization suspect. If, as noted, there are exceptions to most rules, Gross feels required first to instruct judges on how those rules are arrived at, only to warn against too much reliance on them. There will be a great temptation to skim large sections of *Criminal Psychology*, especially when Gross is expounding on such subjects as

body language, the "guilty sparkle in the eye," or the "contraction of [the witness's] brow," which the judge must know how to interpret. Many bold assertions just do not stand up: for instance, that "real terror" is evidenced *only* by the truly guilty and never the innocent however much the latter may dread being unjustly convicted.

Finally, there is for a reader today the question of just what Gross intends by his broad use of *psychology*. It refers to "mental states" that lead to behavior, but Gross does not theorize on the connections. Instead he invokes the concept of "human nature," affirming that all human behavior results from the interplay of nature and nurture, without, again, speculating about that interplay. He rarely uses the word "unconscious," but he does recognize that much goes on in mental life without conscious awareness. "The brain does not merely receive impressions unconsciously, it registers them without the co-operation of consciousness, works them over unconsciously, awakens the latent residua without the help of consciousness, and reacts like an organ endowed with organic life toward the inner stimuli which it receives from other parts of the body."

The unconscious is apparently allied with the nurture side of the nature/nurture dualism, and Gross is particularly concerned with character formation. Feelings "leave their unconscious residua which modify the total character and even reconstruct the moral sense as a resultant of particular experiences." One example is a vagabond whose homelessness results from his own choices and preferences. Probably it is easiest to define what Gross does *not* mean by "psychology," and that is anything that comes under the heading of psychoanalytic theories. He does, however, recognize that a judge will sometimes confront "hidden impulses," so that even when a criminal is known, the judge is "unable to explain the causal connection between him and the crime." Simple motives such as greed or sexual jealousy are not present, and the judge could speculate on many "grounds" for the crime's being committed without ever coming close to the real one. The facts suggest that the court "might have gotten a clew if we had understood the psychological development of the crime." Thus the true mystery is not the external circumstances of the offending act but the seemingly forever

unanswerable "why?." The ultimate mystery is psychology itself and this Gross does not attempt to solve.

Criminal Psychology is an attempt to create a science useful to what Gross calls “criminalists,” but most of what passes for science would today be either invalid or suspect. Perhaps ironically, modern defense attorneys might find it worth reading because Gross expounds at length on so many factors that undermine even honest attempts at truthful testimony that he could be a source for ways of discrediting prosecution witnesses. And mystery writers might find the book a superb source for causes that blind a criminal investigator to the truth. Finally, the book is a mine for the study of culture. For although Gross encourages judges to detach themselves from presuppositions, Gross's own assumptions about class, gender, and morality remain strikingly visible.

Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

THE PETER BLOS COLLECTION

Dr. Peter Blos, who died in his 94th year on June 12, l997, was one of the central figures in child and adolescent analysis. Born in Karlsruhe, Germany, he obtained a teaching diploma from the University of Heidelberg, and then went to Vienna to pursue a Ph.D. in biology. He quickly became absorbed in the ferment of the psychoanalytic world, obtained psychoanalytic training and joined his childhood friend Erik Homburger Erikson in working, along with Anna Freud, Dorothy Burlingham and August Aichhorn, in the now legendary Experimental School, of which he ultimately became the director. Out of this experience grew his commitment to the welfare of the young, a commitment from which he never wavered.

Blos emigrated to the United States in l934, arriving some years later in New York and quickly establishing himself as the founding father of the modern understanding of adolescent development, a position consolidated with the publication in l962 of his now-classic book, *On Adolescence* and, a few years later, *The Young Adolescent* (l970). These were followed by a succession of seminal papers on development and therapeutic principles, largely assembled in the collection entitled *The Adolescent Passage* (l979) and a subsequent volume *Sons and Fathers* (l985). He was an active and dynamic teacher, both at the Jewish Board of Guardians (where I first met him) and the New York and Columbia Psychoanalytic Institutes until his retirement from active teaching in l977. Clinician, scholar, musician, craftsman, poet--he was in truth a Renaissance man, a towering figure in the scientific and intellectual life of his time.

Although most of his professional papers were bequeathed to the Library of Congress, his library and some of his later unpublished writings came to the Oskar Diethelm Library upon the death of his widow, Betsy Thomas Blos. The library is a major trove of volumes spanning the history of psychoanalysis, especially of child and

adolescent analysis, and other areas of clinical, developmental and social psychology. Outstanding are first editions of classic works by Karl Abraham, August Aichhorn, Siegfried Bernfeld, Sandor Ferenczi, Anna Freud, Sigmund Freud, G. Stanley Hall, Melanie Klein, Bronislaw Malinowski, Otto Rank and Wilhelm Reich; others of his colleagues and contemporaries such as Alexander, Bettelheim, Eissler, Glover, Jacobson, Mahler and Redl are represented as well. Among his unpublished papers is an essay entitled "Why I Became a Psychologist", which casts a personal light on the world of the second generation of psychoanalytic pioneers.

The Peter Blos library and archive constitute a major addition to the resources of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry. They will prove of significant value to scholars who seek to pursue studies in the evolution of child analysis and its place in the wider scope of psychology, psychoanalysis and psychiatry in the middle years of the 20th century.

Aaron H. Esman, M.D.

PETER BLOS'S "CONTEMPLATIVE TALE"

As Dr. Esman alluded to in his paper on Peter Blos, one of the unpublished manuscripts the Library received is his manuscript entitled, "A Contemplative Tale: Autobiographical Noted on How I Became a Psychoanalyst." It is a privilege to have access to this intimate memoir that could be described as a psychoanalytic coming of age story that chronicles Blos's personal and intellectual development from his adolescence to his serendipitous immersion into Sigmund and Anna Freud's inner circle in Vienna to his later years of research and practice in New York. It simultaneously stands as a deeply honest and passionate self-analysis and a fascinating anecdotal account of the coterie of the first generations of psychoanalysts. Specifically, Blos uses his lifelong friendship and concurrent intellectual and artistic development with Eric Erikson (who he calls his Wilhelm Fleiss) as the leitmotif through which to tell this twofold story.

While they attended the same gymnasium in Karlsruhe, Germany, Blos met Erikson in 1922 at soiree and ended up "walking half the night, endlessly talking and untiringly fascinated by the process of discovering each other. “(3) Both Blos and Erikson were aspiring artists in their late adolescence, or as Blos says of himself, “I was determined to become a poet and live a poets life…I was what one calls today a dropout.”(8) But financial realities forced him to pursue a career as a school teacher, a decision that eventually brought him to Vienna to study biology, where he became a frequent visitor at the home of Eva Rosenfeld, then the best friend of Anna Freud. As this group became Blos’s main social network, Anna Freud was in need of a school to accommodate the many children who had come to Vienna to be her analysands. At this point, Blos “had no interest in the psychoanalytic world which unfolded in bits and pieces to me over the years to follow.”(11) But he jumped at the opportunity be involved with the project of trying to put together a school in this high profile environment. Blos parlayed his tutoring role into eventually becoming the director of what evolved into the legendary Experimental School. Furthermore, Blos became a frequent visitor to Bergasse 19 during these years, which gave the young man an invaluable perspective to view the developing psychoanalytic movement. He was at tea parties in the Alps with Freud and had close contact with young children such as Ernst Halberstadt, the son of Sophie Freud, who “was the small grandson whom Freud observed at play and who illustrated to him the workings of play and inspired the theory of repetition compulsion as well as the mastery of trauma.”(17) While still somewhat indifferent to psychoanalysis, he nonetheless neglected his initial personal goals, which he attributes to an irresistible "weakness for being taken care of by powerful women" such as Anna Freud, Eva Rosenfeld, and Dorothy Burlingham. "I let everything happen as it did, sacrificing the purpose which brought me to Vienna."(22)

While Blos admits this passivity, he did become increasingly passionate about psychoanalysis as it began to unfold in front of him. But it was not Freud who inspired this metamorphoses. It was an analyst, who, though a regular at Freud's weekly card games, was

somewhat rejected by his circle as intellectually low brow and theoretically soft. August Aicorn was “the man who was going to have the greatest influence in turning and attracting my attention to the analytic world of thought.” Aicorn mystified Blos through his work with adolsescent delinquents at a child guidance clinic. In his eyes, Aicorn was “a magician” in his ability to first invoke the delinquents and social misfits to entrust him and identify with him and then to interpret their enigmatic behavior until it was telling a coherent story. He once told Blos that “delinquents are an open book to me and I understand them so well because I am a delinquent...a potential one myself. The only difference is that I never became one.” (27) Aicorn's "identification with their state of mind enabled him to function as an alter ego to them which could participate in their conflicts and psychological struggles as if he were identical to them.”(27) Aichorn became his confidante and his “ego ideal, counteracting the playboy trend in me.” While the more respected analysts esteemed theory and training, Blos saw in Aicorn something intuitive and effective that wasn't learned solely through theory. At the same time, he also became Blos's mentor in a life changing reading of Freud's works, starting with "Beyond the Pleasure Principle."

The nascent school eventually needed a second teacher, and Blos had someone in mind who was “not a teacher,....knows nothing about education,...has never talked with children, [but who] is a an artist of great talent.” (19) He insisted to Anna Freud that he believes “more in giftedness than in training.”(19) The young man he recommended was Erikson, who was "in despair and isolation in a dark room" in his hometown -- a flat broke, struggling artist with a rare eye problem that kept him indoors. He later proclaimed “Peter Blos saved my life”(21) and it was to this juncture that he referred.

Anna Freud, wanting to impose an analytic slant to the school, offered Blos an educator's analysis. But he “was scared by the prospect of an unpredictable confrontation with myself, to expose my inner, i.e. private life to Anna Freud and put my fate into the hands of such a powerful and attractive young woman.”(32) So instead he encouraged his new colleague: “Erik...you get analyzed, you are so

much more neurotic than I am."(33) "For the coming years Erik became a daily visitor, five times a week to Bergasse 19 as Anna Freud's analysand....The other door in the waiting room was leading to [Sigmund] Freud's consultation room....He soon knew that analysis was going to be his life occupation." (39) Blos remembers "it had become obvious to me that I was molding Erik into my ideal...whose success with and admiration by the famous or powerful of the world in which I moved was an acting out of a libidinized wish fulfillment by identification." (38)

Erikson became entrenched in the psychoanalytic movement, his wife Joan began analysis with Ludwig Jeckels, and their growing influence on the school led to a "creeping estrangement" (44) between Erikson and Blos. Aicorn, seeing that his protege was becoming unraveled, said to him, "Peter, the reading of Freud will not be of any use to you. It's over. Now you start your analysis." He "knew that he was right [and] started analysis with Dr. Salomea Isakower." (45)

Blos finally did receive his Ph.D. in biology in Vienna but finally left for a job in Louisiana as a biology teacher and a counselor for disturbed children. He saw these vocations relation to each other thematically through the concept of the ecosystem, whether it was in the natural environment, the social and racial makeup of American society in the 1930s, or in the psychoanalytic ecosystem in which "analysis flourishes or simply proceeds." (75) Blos was then recruited to New York to work on a "Study of Adolescence" with a small interdisciplinary group that included Erikson, Benjamin Spock, and Margaret Mead. This work led to the publication in 1941 of his first book, *The Adolescent Personality*. In the 1940s, Peter Blos finally decided to become a psychoanalyst. While he was continuing his child analyses, his supervisor Berta Bornstein said to him, "Peter, you will never become a child analyst unless you go back to analysis." (51) Again, a mentor confronted him with his own passivity and limitations in his own self-awareness. And this becomes the final impetus for the rest of his career. He began to fully comprehend the relationship between his self-analysis and his patients. "The efforts by the therapist to understand the inner working of psychological deviancies in the

delinquent become the sources of insight from which the therapist profits for the maintenance of his own stability in hi mental life." (74) Again suggesting the idea of a psychoanalytic ecosystem, it is the shared mental affliction of neurosis "which conditions the mentally disturbed for analytic partnership and patientship…The patient finds in the analyst a mind which struggles a lifetime with his own post-analytic bedrock residue of his neurosis." (74)

During the later stages of life, Blos and Erikson grew increasingly distant, both personally and intellectually. Blos claims that the adolescent Erikson was greatly influenced by Peter's fatherand that this dependence remained unresolved within Erik and evoked suspicion from his wife, Joan. "I, of course, was the link that kept Erik connected with a significant component of his premarital past and the dominant father of these years was soon replaced by Sigmund Freud. It was no surprise under the circumstances that I never became a conflict-free friend of the Erikson couple." These father and son issues and their significance within male relationships in general became the core of Blos's later works such as *Son and Father*. He weaves together these dynamics in his own life, his complex relationship with Erikson, both of whom had "father problems," with the theories he came to develop about the neglected importance of pre-oedipal development in later male relations. Blos reflects on how differently he and Erikson approached the study of adolescence and how much their adolescent life together influenced both of their later work on that stage of life, specifically the stage that Erikson came to define as the psychosocial moratorium "It had dawned on me from my clinical work with adolescents that this centrality of the oedipus complex in psychoanalytic thought had blinded our clinical observation against certain aspects of object relations and attachments between son and father which are embedded in the pre-oedipal regions of development." (81) In 1989, Blos wrote an "autobiographical account of my father and myself....[which] stimulated a clinical paper about [older]men in analysis." In it, he confirmed and broadened his theories about the aspects of father/son and male relations that lie outside the confines of the oedipus complex in which he questions "its position in the total mosaic of man to man object relations during the life cycle" (83)

It is no wonder that Blos writes most passionately about his old age and his adolescence, as he comes to see it as "a second adolescence with a rekindling of physical, mental, emotional and sexual drives which had been hibernating in a second 'latency,' stretched out between 'Seniority' and 'Old Age.' .... It might well be considered the last creative convulsion of the elan vital or of the life instinct (Freud) which expresses the central aim of the libido, namely, to unite, join, fuse, combine, and consolidate larger units of awareness." (81) It is as if this conviction is the impetus and meaning behind the act of writing his memoir. And he sees "this stage of life [as] still in a fog of psychological understanding, a fog which psychoanalysis has not yet lifted." (82) Blos views his memoir as a manifestation of this 'last creative convulsion' and he alludes to Goethe, who in his "second puberty," wrote his most passionate love poem. Accordingly, Blos finishes his "Contemplative Tale" with a three page poem entitled "Coda," which tells the epic of old age because, as this psychoanalyst beleived, "certain aspects of insight into life processes can only be expressed in poetry." (85)

Charles Gross

Perkins' Tractors and Other Ephemera

As the Oskar Diethelm Library boasts this country's most comprehensive collection of its kind, those familiar with the Institute are undoubtedly aware of the thousands of rare monographs, manuscripts, journals, and letters that comprise its holdings. What is less known, however, is the small, but fascinating collection of what is known in library science as ephemera – the miscellaneous cultural artifacts that corroborate the written word's account of the history of psychiatry. Since one of our most notable recent acquisitions this year falls into this category, it seemed a timely occasion to also address some of the objects of ephemera that remain the least known component of the collection.

Thanks to the generosity of Dr. Jacques Quen, who has regularly made substantial donations of valuable books, the library has acquired an extremely rare and important medical instrument known as a Perkins' Tractor. Dr. Quen himself has contributed to the literature on the Tractors through the publication of a paper presented in 1962 to the American Association for the History of Medicine, which itself was partially based on his MD thesis*. Perkins' Tractors are physically inconspicuous, yet they loom large in the lore of the history of medical instruments. They are a pair of 3 ½ inch tapered metal pointed rods (one gold colored, one silver colored) contained in a leather case with an especially rare separator rod to prevent bimetallic electrolytic action. These tractors sparked a faddish movement and a subsequent controversy when their inventor, Dr. Elisha Perkins of Connecticut, patented them in 1796. Appearing just after the initial decline of Mesmer's animal magnetism and the publication of Galvani's work on animal electricity, these rods combined the stroking technique of the former with the metallic components of the latter. They were designed to be stroked across the surface of a patient's skin in order to cure ailments such as gout, rheumatism, tumors, yellow fever and, most pertinently to our interests, cases of violent insanity. Perkins kept

* Quen, Jacques. "Elisha Perkins: Physician, Nostrum Vendor, or Charlatan?" *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 37, pp. 159-166, 1963.

secret the specific composition of dissimilar alloys that provided the tractors' 'curative' powers of animal magnetism, but he documented the evolution of his invention through letters where he refers to the stroking of a patient's ailment with a polished knife, always drawing it towards the heart. He had unsuccessfully tried this method with wood and other materials and therefore concluded that the cure lay in the play between the metallic composition and the electricity within the human organism. In a 1795 letter Perkins wrote that "the greatest part of our pains is caused by a surcharge of the electric fluid in the parts affected." He felt that these Electroid qualities could be attracted to and then mitigated by the application of metallic points.

The ensuing Perkinism movement was a worldwide controversy. It was embraced by the royal family of Denmark, prompted the founding of a Perkinsian Institute in England, and was espoused by the Chief Justice of the United States. It is alleged that even George Washington and his family used Perkins' tractors. On the other hand, the previously respected physician was expelled from his state medical society and was labled a nostrum vendor and a quack by many as he charged up to $25 (in 1796) for a pair of tractors.

What was undeniable though was Perkins' passion to convince the world of his tractors' efficacy and integrity. With tragic irony, though, it was a passion that led to his demise. In 1799, the Yellow Fever had broken out in New York, and Elisha Perkins, convinced that his tractors were the panacea, made a journey to try to save the metropolis from epidemic. Within months, however, he had developed the symptoms of the disease he sought to cure. After attempts to treat himself with the Perkins' tractors, he succumbed to Yellow Fever in September, 1799 and was presumably buried in what is now Washington Square Park.

Despite the storied and controversial popularity of the Perkins' tractors, they are extremely rare and valuable among collectors of medical instruments. We are fortunate to be able to add such a unique and sought after piece of psychiatric, medical and cultural history.

Much of the rest of the Library's ephemera collection owes its existence to Ted Carlson, who amassed a small, yet fascinating array of artifacts. We have a beautifully preserved Davis & Kidders Patented Magnetic Electric Machine for Nervous Diseases from 1854 and an early electric Home Medical Apparatus as well as several other examples of Electro-therapeutic devises and early electro-shock machines. Other objects range from Chinese opium scales to rare lithographs, prints and photographs, such as a signed image of Freud. Over the past year we have catalogued the Library's beautiful collection of patent medicine labels from the early 1900s (see page) for various patented cures for nervous ailments and other afflictions. Beyond their aesthetic appeal, these labels provide a primary source example of the historical interplay of graphic design, advertising and medical development. We have also organized a stunning collection of travel postcards of asylums and sanitariums from all over the United States, many from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As a collection, they form a gorgeous document of institutional architecture that is invaluable to the history of psychiatry. Whether photographed or illustrated in 'techni-color' , they portray a bygone era of asylum design characterized by grand buildings and sprawling, pristine grounds. While many of these cards are in mint condition, some take on an added dimension of personalized psychiatric history through the letters written on their backs.

Diane Richardson has catalogued the Library's comprehensive collection of 'gray literature' -- pamphlets relating to historical, popular movements, most notably a huge assemblage of illustrated and written pamphlets and magazines from the temperance movement. This popular literature provides an irreplaceable primary resource of this movement beyond the academic monographs on the subject. In addition to these original pamphlets, there is a loose assortment of other documents from the movement such as declarations of membership denouncing alcohol for life (many by young children) and public advertisements promoting the ideal of temperance.

Charles Gross

ERIC T. CARLSON MEMORIAL GRAND ROUNDS IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

On December 6th, 2000, Dr. David Healy presented two talks at Weill Cornell Medical College as the seventh Eric T. Carlson Memorial Lecturer, one at the Psychiatry Department's Grand Rounds on "The Creation of Depression" and the other to the Richardson History Seminar on " Psychotropic Drugs and the Social Contract." The previous day he had spoken at the Westchester Division's Grand Rounds on "The Silence of the Cemetery: A History of Antipsychotics." In the Oskar Diethelm Library, Diane Richardson mounted an interesting exhibit for the occasion on the history of anti-depressants. Special guests at the Payne Whitney Grand Rounds included Dr. Carlson's widow Jean Carlson and his daughter Karen with her husband Jim Confino.

Dr. Healy, Appointed Reader in Psychological Medicine at the University of Wales College of Medicine, was educated in Ireland, undertaking his medical training at Dublin's University College and completing his MD degree in 1985 with a research thesis on "Biochemical Correlates of Depression." He obtained further research training at Cambridge University between 1986 and 1988 under a Wellcome Trust Major Grant Award for a study of biological markers in depression. Other research topics have included cognitive therapy of delusions, the cognitive neuropsychology of psychoactive drugs, management of neuroleptic medication in schizophrenia, and the history of North Wales Hospital. The balance of Dr. Healy's research has recently been shifting from biological markers of psychiatric disorders to cognitive markers and the neuropsychology of schizophrenia and delusional disorders. He has received numerous awards and grants. In the last decade he has published ten books, co-authored three more, and produced many papers. Among his historical books are: *The Psychopharmacologists*, a three volume series containing richly detailed historical interviews with leading researchers; *The Antidepressant Era*, an account of the history and burgeoning use of antidepressants. *The Control of Behavior: A History of*

Antipsychotics, his most recent work, is to be brought out by Harvard University Press before the end of 2001. Dr. Healy's work represents an attempt to understand the state of contemporary psychiatry, which he increasingly perceives as having gone awry, getting "more involved in a business process than a scientific process."

At the outset of his Grand Rounds presentation, Dr. Healy expressed a wish to raise questions and "to learn as much as I impart." In the course of reviewing the discovery, testing, and uses of chloropramazine, imipramine, and the later antidepressants, he built a picture of a psychiatric and pharmaceutical edifice artificially overblown through inadequate research, pharmaceutical marketing, and overexpansion and medicalization of psychiatric nosology. His descriptions elicited comments from Dr. Michels, who pointed out the "high reliability and low validity" of disease models and the "higher validity with a constitutional type model, but poor success with reliability." In response Dr. Healy asked why the research necessary to sort things out isn't happening. Dr. Barchas cited the limitations of our knowledge and the complexities of neuroscience. With 150 to 200 neurotransmitters now known, he predicted that studies such as Dr. Healy called for may still be a decade away.

In his seminar presentation, the speaker continued expanding the historical context of modern psychiatry, describing twentieth century social changes that influenced the attitudes and practice of psychiatrists. In Healy's view, the introduction of government controlled prescriptions and the development of rating scales to define abnormalities set the stage for later changes. Post World War II feminism and the use of contraceptive drugs altered attitudes as well. After the introduction of antipsychotic and then antidepressant agents, psychiatry leaned towards the goal of restoring patients to their place in the social order through the use of medication. The anti-psychiatry movement protested this trend, emphasizing psychotherapy and individuality. Drugs used to alter people's behavior, it was found, can cause disastrous effects and personality changes. Since the 1970s a crisis developed in which "both psychiatry and anti-psychiatry were swept away and replaced by corporate psychiatry." Psychiatry has

succumbed to pressures from pharmaceutical companies and from the public alike, applying questionable criteria for treatment and dispensing potentially harmful drugs widely even to children, sometimes as a form of "risk management for the future" rather than as a treatment for a proven condition. A heated discussion followed the talk; Dr. Healy indicated that he had no answers but was trying to point out problems and suggest that we "be freer to mention the negatives and be more skeptical."

Doris B. Nagel, M.D.

RICHARDSON HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY RESEARCH SEMINAR

SEMINAR PROGRAM DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The research seminars continued to flourish at the Institute's new home during the 2000-2001 academic year. We were fortunate to have an exceptionally diverse group of speakers during the year, welcoming twenty-two scholars from our own institute, as well as from the nation and abroad. Attendance has remained high for the talks, and we often filled our spacious new meeting room to capacity. During the year we heard talks on topics ranging from historical biography to the history of clinical psychiatry, the mental hygiene movement, the history of psychoanalysis, and the history of psychiatry in the arts and letters. There are many to whom we are indebted for the success of our program: First, I am grateful to our speakers, not only for their fine presentations, but for their lively interest and support of our seminars and the Institute. Thanks also to all who have participated in the seminars and discussions, enabling us to reciprocate their enthusiasm. I would also like to thank all who contributed suggestions and helped to recruit our speakers during the past year. Finally, I am particularly grateful to Dr. George Makari for his unwavering and ready support and wise counsel. I am confident that we can look forward to a program that will remain exciting and substantial.

Craig Tomlinson, M.D.

SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS, 2000-2001

September 6
Paul Roazen, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus, York University of Toronto
"Oedipus in Britain: Edward Glover and the Struggle over Klein."

September 20
Eric Engstrom, Ph.D., Free University of Berlin
"On the Professional Economies and Politics of Academic Psychiatry: The Emergence of University Clinics in 19th Century Germany."

October 4
Katherine Halmi, M.D., Weill Medical College of Cornell University
"Portrayal of the Male Nude Image Through the Ages."

October 18
Elke Muehlleitner, Ph.D., Humboldt University
"Infinity Refuses to Release Me: The Early Years of Otto Fenichel in Vienna and Berlin."

October 25
Cheryce Kramer, Ph.D.,Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine
"Two Asylums and One Inmate: A Comparative Perspective on Cultures of Incarceration in Germany and Russia."

November 1
James Reed, Ph.D., Rutgers University
"The Road to Viagra: Biomedical Sex Research and American Society."

November 15
Fred Sander, M.D., Weill Medical College of Cornell University
"Psychoanalysis, Drama and the Family: The Ever Widening Scope."

December 6
David Healy, M.D., University of Wales College of Medicine

Eric T. Carlson Memorial Lecture: Grand Rounds,Uris Auditorium
"The Creation of Depression."
Richardson Seminar
"Psychotropic Drugs and the Social Contract."

December 13
Michael Leja, Ph.D., Massachusetts Institute of Technology
"William James' Imagery of the Unconscious."

January 3
Peter J. Swales, Independent Historian
"*Ecce* Sigi"

January 17
Elizabeth Lunbeck, Ph.D., Princeton University
"The Dynamics of Transference in L.E. Emerson's Psychoanalytic Practice: Boston, 1911-1915."

January 31
Hans Pols, Ph.D., Rutgers University
"Directions of American Psychiatry during the Depression Years: Somatic Psychiatry, Community Mental Hygiene, and Social Reconstruction."

February 14
Robert Rieber, Ph.D., John Jay College

February 28
Martin Gittelman, Ph.D., New York University
"The History of Psychiatric Rehabilitation, !966-2000."

March 14
Joel Whitebook, Ph.D., Columbia University
"Slow Magic: Psychoanalysis and the Disenchantment of the World."

March 28
Volker Roelcke, M.D., Ph.D., Institute for the History of Medicine

and Science, University of Luebeck
"Cultures of Psychiatry between Munich and Yale: Career and Contexts of Eugen Kahn, ca. 1920-1950."

April 11
Jennifer Fleishner, Ph.D., State University of New York
"Mary Lincoln: Problems in Biography."

April 25
Ellen Handler Spitz, Ph.D., Stanford University
"The Magic of Picture Books."

May 9
Petteri Pietikainen, Ph.D., Massachusetts Institute of Technology
"Utopianism in Dynamic Psychology: Gross, Jung, Reich, and Fromm in Search of True Values."

May 23
Robert Goldstein, M.D., Weill Medical College of Cornell University
"Evolutionary Biology and Psychiatry: Darwin's Belated Legacy or Barbarians at the Gates?"

June 6
Max Fink, M.D., State University of New York
"Catatonia: Disease or Syndrome? 125 Years of Development."

INSTITUTE WORKING GROUPS

In addition to the Richardson Seminars, the Institute has formed smaller "Working Groups" to foster and help support faculty members' common research interets. We have asked the two chairs to write briefly on the activities of their respective groups.

Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis

A working group on the history of psychoanalysis was initiated, on a trial basis, in September, 2000. The group met regularly throughout the 2000-2001 academic year in order to discuss works in progress in an informal, collegial context. Robert Michels, the group's chair, delivered the first presentation, *Of Two Minds*, which was followed by Leonard Groopman addressing the *Causes of Major Changes in American Psychiatry and Psychoanalysis*. Craig Tomlinson then presented his work on *Sandor Rado at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute* and Lawrence Friedman followed with a presentation entitled, *Flirting with Virtual Reality*. Daria Columbo discussed *Psychoanalysis and the Catholic Church* and Theodore Shapiro presented the penultimate *Unicorns* to the group. The final presentation of the 2000-2001 academic year was George Makari's *Transference and the Freudian World*. Our most recent sessions, which marked the start of the 2001-2002 year, featured Nathan Kravis' *Why do we Use the Couch?* and Aaron Esman's *Psychoanalysis and "Spiritualism."*

Robert Michels, M.D.

Working Group on Psychology and the Arts

The Working Group on Psychology and the Arts, chaired by Dr. Katherine Dalsimer, discussed three presentations by members of the group. Dr. Stuart Feder presented a paper on the theme of nostalgia in a selection of representative songs by the American

composer Charles Ives, with taped musical examples showing the complex emotional experience encoded both in music and words. Professor Barbara Fass Leavy presented a work-in-progress on Edgar Allan Poe's detective stories, focusing on a psychological analysis of Dupin and his "Watson," Poe's narrator, and their cloistered relationship. The final paper, by Dr. William Frosch, was entitled "The Sopranos." Dr. Frosch presented preliminary findings from his research in the British Library and the Library of the Royal College of Music about the historical background and context for the appearance of the first great sopranos, (Dr. Frosch underscored the masculine ending of the word) the Castrati, during the 17th and 18th centuries in Italy.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.

RESEARCH FACULTY NEWS

Anna M. Antonovsky, Ph.D., presented a discussion in November, 2000 at the 40th Anniversary Conference of the Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research (IPTAR). It was entitled, "Enactment in the Psychoanalytic Situation" and related to her ideas on the development of the capacity to think and understand. She has continued to function actively as a Training and Supervising Analyst of IPTAR.

Ralph D. Baker, M.D., is at work on a project titled, *Medieval Notions of Conflicts as Personifications of Moral Traits in Battle as Displayed in "Le Roman de la Rose."*

Michael Beldoch, Ph.D., continued this year as Clinical Professor at Weill Medical College of Cornell University. In addition to his professional achievements, Dr. Beldoch produced his sixth child, Hannah Rose Beldoch, born in the early morning hours after Thanksgiving.

Norman Dain, Ph.D. recently presented his work, "Anti-Psychiatry and Psychiatry: Joined at the Hip" at one of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry Research Seminars. He also published a review on "Cultures of Psychiatry and Mental Health Care in Postwar Britain and the Netherlands" for the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D., completed her book, *Virginia Woolf: Becoming a Writer*, which will be published in 2002 by Yale University Press. She supervised residents at Weill Medical College and post-doctoral fellows at the Columbia University Mental Health Service, where she also teaches a seminar on "Early Loss: Literary and Clinical Perspectives."

Aaron H. Esman, M.D., taught a course on Psychopathology in Childhood and Adolescence at the Child Analysis Program of the

Columbia University Psychoanalytic Center this past academic year. He was also on the planning committee for the International Psychoanalytic Association's Arden House retreat on "Psychoanalysis and the University." Dr. Esman will present a lecture based on a work in progress, entitled "Psychoanalysis and 'Spirituality'," at the Austen Riggs Center in April 2002.

Lawrence Friedman, M.D., is working on the role of symbolization and the place of interpretation in psychoanalytic treatment. He continues as a member of the Faculty of the NYU Psychoanalytic Institute, Associate Editor of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, and member of the Editorial Board of the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*. He serves on two committees of the American Psychoanalytic Association, one dealing with its meeting programs, and the other with recommendations for psychoanalytic education in the coming years.

William A. Frosch, M.D., has spent the year since returning from his sabbatical in his long familiar role as Vice-Chairman of the Department. In addition to his administrative functions, he has been an active teacher of medical students during their third year clinical rotation on the in-patient service, has supervised a resident in a long-term psychotherapy case, and has provided administrative supervision for the Chief Residents. Recently, he has presented a preliminary report on his work in progress on 'The Sopranos' (the castrati, not the family) to the Institute's Working Group on Psychology and the Arts.

Sander L. Gilman, Ph.D., is Distinguished Professor of the Liberal Arts and Sciences and of Medicine at the University of Illinois - Chicago. Recent lectures include the Keynote Address at the Wellcome Institute's 2001 Conference on the History of Aesthetic and Reconstructive Surgery, the Inaugural Lisa and Heinrich Arnhold Lecture, Haus Salzburg, Dresden, and the Keynote Address at the International Psychoanalytic Association Conference on Psychoanalysis and the University. He was also a Visiting Fellow at the Humanities Center, SUNY at Stony Brook.

Robert Goldstein, M.D., presented a paper to the Institute's

Richardson Research Seminar this past spring. It was entitled, "Evolutionary Biology and Psychiatry: Darwin's Belated Legacy or Barbarians at the Gates?" He also edis the Institute's Annual Report.

Gerald N. Grob, Ph.D., completed a book tentatively entitled *Sickness and Death in America: A History*. It will be published by Harvard University Press in 2002. He also delivered a lecture at the Rand Corporation in January, which was entitled "Disease and Environment in America"and gave Grand Rounds at UCLA's Department of Psychiatry on "Mental Health Policy in Modern America." In November 2000, Dr. Grob presented a lecture, "The History of Mental Hospitals," at a Smith College conference called "Beyond Asylum: Transforming Mental Health Care."

Leonard C. Groopman, M.D., Ph.D., continues as Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical College. He co-authored with Arnold Cooper a revised chapter on "Narcissistic Personality Disorder" for the second edition of *Treatment of DSM IV Psychiatric Disorders*.

Leon D. Hankoff, M.D., has been at work on a paper called "Job's Bestiary," which he will submit for publication and on a book that compares the lives of Paul of Tarsus and Abraham the Patriarch.

John Kerr continued as Senior Editor of the Analytic Press. He presented "The Paranoia Campaign: Freud, Adler, Fleiss, Schreber, Jung, Ferenczi and the Prescription of Gender" at the Contemporary Approaches to Gender and Sexuality" Lecture Series in New York City on October 26th, 2001.

Nathan M. Kravis, M.D., was appointed a Training And Supervising Analyst at the Columbia Psychoanalytic Center. He was the recipient of the Payne Whitney Clinic Residents' Distinguished 2000-2001 Voluntary Faculty Teaching Award.

Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D., worked this year on the Dupin detective stories of Edgar Allan Poe, presenting her work to the "Psychology and

the Arts" Working Group of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry. Her review of Hans Gross's *Criminal Psychology* (1918) appears in this issue of the Institute's Annual Report.

George J. Makari, M.D., is Director of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry. This past year he completed work from a grant from the International Psychoanalytic Association on the history of transference theory, utilizing archives in Boston, New Haven, New York, Los Angeles, and London.. He also joined the editorial board of *American Imago* and continues on the editorial boards if the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* and the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*. He continues to serve as co-editor of the *Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry* book series. Among other activities, Dr. Makari taught aspects of the history of psychoanalysis and psychiatry to Cornell's psychiatry residents and Columbia's psychoanalytic candidates, supervised residents in psychotherapy and supervised electives in the history of psychiatry with Cornell medical students.

Robert Michels, M.D,, delivered the Edith Sabshin Memorial Lecture at Northwestern University Medical School and the UCLA Psychiatric Clinical Faculty Association Distinguished Psychiatrist Lecture, as well as the convocation address at New York Medical College. He co-chaired a roundtable on "The Future of Behavioral Healthcare" at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, and presented papers at the Houston Psychiatric Society, Silver Hill Hospital, the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society, the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, and at International Psychoanalytical Association meetings in both Argentina and Switzerland. Dr. Michels is active on the editorial boards of several journals, including the *Journal of Psychotherapy Practice and Research*, *Clinical Neuroscience Research*, *Psychiatry* and *The International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*. He recently became Chairman of the International Psychoanalytic Association's Committee on Psychoanalysis and Society.

Doris B. Nagel, M.D continues her research on the diagnosis and the treatment of schizophrenia in the first half of the 20th Century in the United States. She wrote a paper on Dr. David Healy's presentations

from last year's Grand Rounds for this Annual Report.

Louis A. Sass, Ph.D., was appointed Chair at the Department of Clinical Psychology at the Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology at Rutgers University. In February 2001 he was interviewed for National Public Radio for a program entitled, "Madness and Creativity." He was the speaker and forum fellow at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland among other invited presentations.

Theodore Shapiro, M.D., is Director of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at the Payne Whitney Clinic, where he teaches child psychiatry and general psychiatry residents. He is also Director of the Sackler Institute Clinical Fellow Program in Infant Psychiatry.

Paul E. Stepansky, Ph.D., continues as Managing Director of the Analytic Press, where he oversees TAP's acquisitions program in psychiatry and psychoanalysis. As a historian, he continues to explore the history of surgery in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, especially as it intersects with psychiatric issues and concerns.

Craig Tomlinson, M.D., continued in his second year as Director of the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminars. He also became co-chair of the Program Committee of the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine during the spring. He continues his work as an outpatient attending psychiatrist at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, where he teaches and supervises residents and psychologists at the Columbia residency program, as well as candidates at the Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research at Columbia.

DEWITT WALLACE READER'S DIGEST FELLOW

Eric J. Engstrom was a DeWitt-Wallace Reader's Digest Fellow at the Institute during 2000-2001. He came to the institute from the Humboldt University in Berlin Germany, where he had been teaching in the Department of History since 1993. Eric received his Ph.D in History in 1997 from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he wrote a dissertation on the emergence of university psychiatric clinics in Germany between 1867 and 1914. The dissertation analyzes the emergence of the psychiatric profession in Germany, in particular the interrelationship between university hospitals, the development of a specialized branch of medical knowledge, and wider socio-political strategies of 'normalization' in Wilhelmine Germany. Eric has also worked as a consultant to the historical archives of the Max-Planck-Institute for Psychiatry in Munich Germany and is currently a member of the executive committee of the European Association for the History of Psychiatry.

While at the institute Eric continued his work on the German psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin (1856-1926). Specifically, he completed work on a second volume of Emil Kraepelin's selected writings, which focused on criminological and forensic issues. Furthermore, he prepared an English language translation of Kraepelin's "Self-Assessment" for submission to the American Journal of Psychiatry. He also completed revising for publication his Ph.D. dissertation manuscript on university psychiatric clinics. He also wrote an article on the psychiatric clinic in Munich from 1903-1919 and began organization of a conference held this past October in Berlin on 19th century German psychiatry.

After his tenure as Dewit-Wallace fellow Eric returned to Berlin Germany where he now works at the Institute for the History of Medicine at the Free University. Alongside his ongoing research on Emil Kraepelin and the psychiatric profession in Germany, he is currently beginning two new projects, one is a cultural and political

history of madness in 19th century Berlin. The other is a study of medical expertise and the public sphere, which investigates the clinical experiments performed on humans in the Charité Hospital in Berlin between 1800 and 1860.

2000-2001 RESEARCH FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

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Esman, A. H., "Sigmund Freud and Isaiah Berlin -- Concord and Discord." *Psychoanalysis and Contemporary Thought*, 23, pp. 35-50, 2000.

_____, "Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Current Views." *Psychoanalytic Inquiry*, 21, pp. 145-156, 2001.

_____, review of "Psychoanalysis and Culture at the Millenium," N. Ginsburg and R. Ginsburg (Eds.), *Psychoanalytuc Inquiry*, 69, pp. 585-588, 2000.

Friedman, L., "A personal view of Gill's paradigm", In: *Changing Conceptions of Psychoanalysis: The Legacy of Merton Gill,* ed. Silverman, D., and Wolinsky, D., Hillsdale, NJ: The Analytic Press, pp. 30-35, 2000.

_____, "Are minds objects or dramas?" *Changing Conceptions of Psychoanalysis: The Legacy of Merton Gill,* ed., Silverman, D. and Wolinsky, D., The Analytic Press, pp. 145-170, 2000.

Gilman, S.L., "Is Life Beautiful? Can the Shoah be Funny? Some Thoughts on Recent and Older Films," *Critical Inquiry*, 26, pp. 279-308, 2000.

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ALUMNI NEWS

Daniel Burston, Ph.D., fellow (1986-1989) delivered an address at The American Psychological Association's August meetings entitled "Erik Erikson and the Impossible Progression." He is currently working on two books: *Situating Erikson* and *A Historical Introduction to Existential Psychotherapy*. He published *The Crucible of Experience: R.D. Laing & The Crisis of Psychotherapy* in 2000.

Hannah S. Decker, Ph.D., fellow (1967-1970) is Professor of History at the University of Houston. She also serves as Adjunct Professor of Medical History in the Department of Psychiatry at the Baylor College of Medicine and Adjunct Faculty Member of the Houston Galveston Psychoanalytic Institute. She is at work on a book on the history of involutional melancholia.

Eric Engstrom, Ph.D., fellow (2000-2001) was a DeWitt-Wallace Readers Digest Fellow at the Institute during 2000-2001. While at the Institute, he completed work on a second volume of Emil Kraepelin's writings focusing on criminological and forensic issues. Furthermore,

he prepared an English language translation of Kraepelin's *Self-Assessment* and revised for publication his manuscript on university psychiatric clinics in late 19th and early 20th century Germany. He is currently organizing a conference on 19th century German psychiatry and writing an article on the psychiatric clinic in Munich, 1903-1919.

John Efron, Ph.D., John Efron is leaving Indiana University at the end of the 2001-2002 academic year to take up the Koret Chair in Jewish History at the University of California, Berkeley. In summer 2001, his book, *Medicine and the German Jews: A History* was published by Yale University Press. In Spring 2002 he will be a Stewart Short-Term Fellow of the Humanities Council, Princeton University.

Kathleen W. Jones, Ph.D., fellow (1982-1985) is Associate Professor of History at Virginia Tech. Her book, *Taming the Troublesome Child: American Families, Child Guidance, and the Limits of Psychiatric Authority*, was published in 1999 by Harvard University Press. She is currently studying the history of American youth suicide.

Stephen Kern, Ph.D., fellow (1966-1970) continues as Professor of History at Northern Illinois University. In January 2000 he published an article entitled "Time and Medicine" in *Annals of Internal Medicine*.

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