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

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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.
Looking back over the year, it is hard not to recall that Tuesday in September, the cloudless, azure skies, a new academic year beginning, and the attack that so changed us. On behalf of the members of the Institute, I would like to send condolences to any of the Friends who may have lost family members or loved ones in the terrible attacks of September 11th.

The attacks of 9/11 raised many challenges and questions for psychiatry, many of them old ones. For the survivors, what could be done? What is psychic trauma? Why are some more effected then others? In taking up these issues, we often hear the legacies of Pierre Janet and Sigmund Freud silently recast into contemporary terms. The terrorist attacks also understandably heightened the public’s thirst for expert knowledge that might make sense of the great uncertainty we all felt. What motivates the zealot? What kind of a person would do this? Are our enemies insane? A few psychiatrists have dedicated themselves to studying such questions. For the rest, it was still tempting to satisfy the hunger for answers, even though we had little more then our own opinions. The history of psychiatry would suggest that we have a lot more to offer on the questions of trauma, than we do on the psychopathology of far-away enemies. Witness Fritz Redlich’s recent authoritative medical and psychological account: *Hitler: Diagnosis of A Destructive Prophet* (1999). After a decade of research, and hundreds of pages refuting all sorts of unsubstantiated medical and psychiatric diagnoses, Redlich finally falls back onto common language, and simply says Hitler was evil.

This year’s Annual Report reviews a range of activities intended to further our mission of preserving and exploring the history of psychiatry and its dynamic interaction with the world at large. From witch trials in the 16th century to the recent trial of Andrea Yates, from the creation of the concept of perversion to the removal of
homosexuality from the DSM, from absinthe to Ecstasy, psychiatry has often been in the middle of its culture’s turmoil, trying to adjudicate reason from unreason, madness from health.

The library is packed with sobering and enlightening lessons from this past. And thanks to the ministrations of Diane Richardson, the Diethelm Library has never been easier to access and utilize. Diane will be telling you of the wonderful in-house computer catalogue she has developed, which now gives library users the capacity to search the Diethelm Library by author, title and subject. For the first time, we have a system that lets us all learn from the extraordinary bibliographic expertise of Ted Carlson, Oskar Diethelm, Jacques Quen, et al.. The archiving of the papers of the American Psychoanalytic Association has begun, and already it has become obvious that this will be an invaluable resource for scholars. The research seminars continue to thrive, thanks to Craig Tomlinson who concluded a stellar three year term directing the seminars. The working groups have been spurring individual research, and providing feedback in a collegial setting. We were honored to have Patrick Mahony deliver the Carlson Lecture this year. And as always, international researchers, faculty and students have all passed through the library and Institute.

Let me conclude by thanking you, the Friends, for your support. The Institute depends on you. I hope you will come by and see what a magnificent facility we have all built together, and I hope you will continue to support us in this worthwhile mission.

† George J. Makari, M.D.
THE OSKAR DIETHELM LIBRARY

LIBRARIAN’S REPORT

The past year has been a busy and productive one at the Oskar Diethelm Library, with a number of significant developments occurring in several important areas that further our objective of documenting and archiving the history of psychiatry.

Production of the online catalog is progressing on schedule, with more than 15,000 titles now entered into the catalog, with local call numbers, holding information and notes added. The catalog is now searchable in the library, where we are testing the catalog and incorporating suggestions made by library users. We expect to have the searchable online catalog up on our own website by the end of 2003. This development will provide an entirely new level of exposure and accessibility to the library, as potential researchers around the world will be able to search our holdings.

We’ve just completed cataloging Dr. Diethelm’s superb collection of dissertations on psychiatric topics, published from the 16th through 19th centuries. Covering subjects ranging from phrenitis and hysteria to demonic possession, these theses provide great insight into medical opinion current at the time they were written. This effort is just part of an ongoing project to document our enormous collection of non-book literature, which includes broadsides, reprints, pamphlets and even a mental hygiene comic book.

Organization and processing of the American Psychoanalytic Association records began this summer, with receipt of the minutes of the Executive Council, Executive Committee and Board on Professional Standards. This activity will continue over several years as additional records are shipped to the library for processing. The American Psychoanalytic Association’s records are a significant addition to our
archival holdings, and will provide scholars with invaluable primary source documentation.

Over the past year, approximately two hundred books have been added to the library by donation and purchase. Of particular interest are items provided through the generosity of the estate of William Bonime, M.D., with which we were able to fill some gaps in our journal holdings, with issues of the *Bulletin of the Benjamin Rush Society, International Journal of Psychiatry, American Journal of Psychoanalysis, Existential Psychology, and Integrative Psychiatry* added to the collection.

Three exhibits were mounted this year. Charles Gross researched and arranged a display on Laura Bridgman, the first blind and deaf person to learn to read and write. The subject of two recently published biographies, Laura Bridgman achieved celebrity status during her life (1829-1889). A handwritten letter by Laura Bridgman, added to our collection by Ted Carlson, was the centerpiece of the exhibit. Two exhibits are currently on display. One is an exhibit on Perkins tractors, including one of the few remaining copies of Perkins’ original letters patent, along with a set of tractors donated to the library by Jacques Quen. Another exhibit documents the rise and fall of nostalgia as a medical diagnosis. The term “nostalgia” was coined in 1688 as a medical term to designate homesickness and was used as such throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.

In addition to students, faculty, and Institute members who regularly use the library, we continue to provide access to scholars working in the history of psychiatry and related areas. A few examples follow: a doctoral student from the University of Bologna spent one week using our resources for her work on the transfer of ECT technology from Europe to the United States. The author of a biography of Donald W. Winnicott spent a week with our collection of Winnicott’s papers this summer and will return for an additional week of research in January. Dr. Joseph Fins, director of Weill Medical College’s Division of Medical Ethics, has relied heavily on the library in his historical survey of bioethical responses to psychosurgery, and
how this information might be used in [forming] current discussions over [cingulotomy] and other psychoneurosurgical developments. This diversity of library researchers reinforces the Institute’s broader goal of serving both scholars working in the history of psychiatry and current practitioners hoping to inform contemporary psychiatric practice through the lessons of the past.

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 member of our research faculty. In this case, Daria Colombo, M.D., who does research on Italian psychiatry, discusses the Italian psychiatrist Giuseppe Roccatagliata's unique portrayal of the history of hysteria.


Giuseppe Roccatagliata is an Italian psychiatrist and the author of *A History of Ancient Psychiatry.* (1986). In his *L’Idea dell’Isteria; Il Mito della Sessualità* (The Idea of Hysteria: The Myth of Sexuality), he, to say the least, takes a more theatrical and anachronistic approach to a piece of psychiatry's illustrious history. The work consists, after a fair warning to the reader, of an extended dialogue, presided over by Plato, between philosophers, scientists and artists from antiquity to the twentieth century. Participating rather rowdily in the debate as well are various figures from Greek and Roman mythology. In a country where the past is visible, ubiquitous and imbricated closely into the texture of everyday life, and where pragmatic distinctions between fiction and reality are not overly prized, the lively interchange that ensues may be less fantastical than may strike the American reader. Moreover, the vividness with which these historical and mythical figures are brought to life is quite engaging, enticing the reader to imagine what she would ask of. The cast includes, in no particular order, Aristotle, Apollo, Hippocrates, Galen, the Furies, Pinel, Morel, Aphrodite, Freud, Charcot, Plutarch, Zeus, the APA, and Kraepelin. There is a cosmopolitan and democratic premise that these figures would commingle so productively (and without anyone being turned into swine), that in a time of increasing intolerance is a lovely conceit.

The focus of this symposium is nothing less than a history of male conceptions of women, using hysteria, in its various guises throughout history, as a central paradigm. The author wants to consider
the various modes of interpretation that have been applied to an understanding of women, and to understand the historical context in which these modes appeared. He emphasizes the masculine fears and fantasies shaping these interpretive modes, and there is an attempt to rescue women from their depiction as toxic, irrational and inferior beings. Yet by having the only female participants in the dialogue be mythical figures somewhat undermines this point. One could argue that the Furies, mother earth and Aphrodite do not make ideal interlocuters for women.

The various characters allude in very broad strokes to major historical developments (i.e. the shift from agrarian society) and their psychological implications. Presumably, the mythical creatures function as ongoing fantasies of the human psyche. Roccatagliata argues that when a hysteria rooted in ancient fears of women and expounded in myth began to be considered and codified by the medical/scientific establishment, doctors translated into “pseudo-scientific” terms concepts that had their origin in fantasy, thus further trapping women in constrained and pathological roles in the guise of curing/seducing them. The odd tension that emerges from a survey of the history of fantasies about women that is presented in an ahistorical context is troublesome. The conceit that a language supervised by the author can contain both Zeus and the APA is perhaps too optimistic, and one has a sense of continual simplification of ideas, as if the characters in the drama are shouting to the back row of the politically correct.

It may be somewhat disappointing to learn that in this slim book of a hundred odd pages, Freud is first mentioned on page fifty-two by Kraepelin and does not speak for himself until page eighty four. The Freud character, who is introduced disparagingly by Dionysius (who himself is a fan of Mesmer), is a rather rigid one, focusing on penis envy and the inferiority of women and shown to some extent as representing the culmination of a series of disastrous ideas about women. The remarkable tools Freud discovered with which to approach the various complexities of the human mind are barely mentioned, with only a glancing mention of transference. The author has Freud argue against
object relation theory in a manner that underscores the difficulty of imagining a present tense of all of these philosophical and psychological ideas. Freud is depicted as a misogynist of the highest order, which while certainly not lacking in foundation, is a very limited way in which to consider his contribution to the history of hysteria. Amusingly, Freud is corrected by “the powerful” APA, whose emissary states that hysteria never existed and that empiricism and observation need to replace the theories that have chained, maimed, and maligned women. It is interesting that the only present-day organization represented is the APA, suggesting a rather hegemonistic and ahistorical view of the American psychiatry scene.

The work ends with Plato concluding that hysteria is an idea used to express conflict between male and female, and as such, will continue to be suffered, impugned and imagined, regardless of diagnostic progress. We may recall that Freud was translated later, in Italy, than in other European countries, and that his ideas had, until the 1950’s, a more difficult time taking root. He is grafted somewhat superficially on to the dialogue in this work, in spite of his ideas being so central to the action. In this strange, albeit entertaining work, hysteria becomes an ongoing dialectical journey, with Freud as merely one, not so enlightening, fellow traveler.

_Daria Colombo, M.D._
The Literary Legacy of Bloomingdale Asylum

In 1980, Dr. William Frosch and the Payne Whitney librarian at the time, Phyllis Rubinton, prepared an exhibition entitled "Bloomingdale Books and Pamphlets: The Literature of Psychiatric Hospitalization." In conjunction with the exhibition, Dr. Frosch printed an annotated bibliography of literary works that were inspired by stays at the New York Hospital's Westchester Division, formerly known as Bloomingdale Hospital. These narratives serve as both personal accounts of mental illness and incarceration and at times as attempted calls for social reform. They are important documents to the history of psychiatry and of literature, as well as to the history of New York City and New York Hospital. In order to celebrate this literary legacy of the Bloomingdale, we are reprinting Dr. Frosch's selections, most of which are among the holdings of the Oskar Diethelm Libarary.

Adler, G.J. Letters of a Lunatic, a Brief Exposition of My University Life During the Years 1853-1854. n.p. privately printed, 1854.

Letters by G.J. Adler, Professor of German Literature at the University of the City of New York to the Reverend Isaac-Ferris, head of the University, to the Mayor of New York City and to a friend in Washington, D.C. The series ends with "The Law of Intellectual Freedom." The letters represent his condemnation and description of his commitment for six months in the Bloomingdale Asylum.


Henry Collins Brown, (1863-1961), was born in Glasgow, Scotland and brought to this country as a young man. He was a publisher and then became interested in the history of New York City and authored many books, including The Story of Old New York (1934) and From Alley Pond to Rockefeller Center (1936). He was also the founder of the Museum of the City of New York. A Mind Mislaid is the account of his illness (that he describes as being precipitated by
another person being named first director of the Museum), his stay in Bloomingdale, and his recovery.


Hayden Carruth (1921-) is a well known poet and winner of a National Book Award who served for a time as the poetry editor of *Harper's*. The *Bloomingdale Papers* was generated at the suggestion of his doctor over a six month period in 1953 when he was a patient in the Westchester Division of New York Hospital. The manuscript, which Carruth had forgotten about (a lapse he attributes to electro-shock treatment), was given to a friend, Albert Christ-Janer, who interested the University of Georgia Press in publishing it in 1975. Carruth used passages from this book length poem in later writings and wrote a sequence, "The Asylum," included in the collection *For You*. In the introduction to the poem, Carruth writes:

"I have the impression from reading the whole poem that in spite of the bad writing -- in some sense even because of it -- the total effect is what it should be, the truth of a spirit caged and struggling. Readers should remember that for certain crises of disintegrating personality the act of writing, or of making any utterance, is a self assertion entailing risks literally tantamount to death, so that every word must be forced out willfully and then controlled with rigid, disguising care."

Another of Carruth's poems that addresses Bloomingdale is "Among That Company," which appeared in *The New Yorker* on January 14, 1980.


Julius Chambers titled his books prologue "Insanity as a Fine Art" since it is the result of his feigned insanity and voluntary
incarceration into Bloomingdale in one of the first known examples of undercover investigative reporting. In the book Bloomingdale is referred to as "The Baldric Lunatic Asylum" and Dr. Baldric is a fictitious name for Dr. D. Tilden Brown, the resident physician from 1852-1877. The project was undertaken at the request of Horace Greeley, the radical publisher of *The New York Tribune*, in order to investigate the conditions at what was then the only institution in New York besides Blackwell’s Island. There was a great deal of public interest in the attempted exposé because of two habeas corpus cases where wealthy inmates alleged that they were committed to Bloomingdale by their families in order to gain access to their wealth. The resultant articles were then turned into this fictionalized book that tried to critique the conditions of what Chambers claimed was meant to be "the very paradise of Bedlams."

**Chanler, John A. *Four Years Behind the Bars of "Bloomingdale" or the Bankruptcy of Law in New York.* North Carolina: Palmetto Press, 1906.**

This book contains the court proceedings, letters and other documents published in connection with the commitment of John Armstrong Chanler in 1897 to Bloomingdale Asylum, his eventual escape, and the aftermath of this experience. Mr. Chanler, an attorney from Virginia, was "incarcerated while on a visit to New York City. This is the collection of testimonies, letters to newspapers and opinions, including that of Professor William James, all published at the time of these events.


Lucy Cathcart Daniels is also the author of *Caleb, My Son* (1956), the story of an African-American family in a southern city shortly after the Supreme Court desegregation order. She was born in North Carolina. *High on a Hill* is the fictionalized account of Lucy Daniel's experiences at the Westchester Division, which she calls Holly Springs Hospital in the novel.

Peter Worthington Denzer, (1921-), journalist and author, has lived in Florence, Italy for many years. His books include *Last Hero* (1957), *Lust to Live* (1959), and *Rape of Lucia* (1963). *Episode* is again a fictionalized account of his illness and stay in a mental hospital which he calls "Farmingdale" but was, in fact, Bloomingdale Hospital.


William Buehler Seabrook, (1886-1945), was an essayist and author of many tales of adventure in foreign lands. These included *Adventures in Arabia* (1927), *Jungle Ways* (1931), and *The Foreigners* (1938). In 1933 his drinking became such a problem that he entered the Bloomingdale Hospital and wrote a frank account of his seven month experience there. This book, *Asylum,* brought him more publicity than any of his other writings. Letters came from all over inquiring about institutions available for the treatment of alcoholism. He called the book *Asylum* because the hospital became to him an "asylum from the storm; sanctuary; refuge."

William Frosch, M.D.

Additional research by Diane Richardson, M.L.I.S. and Charles Gross
RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Katherine Dalsimer is a Research Faculty Member of The Institute and is the Chair of the Working Group on Psychology and the Arts. Her new book, *Virginia Woolf: Becoming a Writer*, was published this year by Yale University Press.

Late in her life, Virginia Woolf wrote:

I feel that I have had a blow; but it is not, as I thought as a child, simply a blow from an enemy hidden behind the cotton wool of daily life; it is or will become a revelation of some order; it is a token of some real thing behind appearances; and I make it real by putting it into words. It is only by putting it into words that I make it whole; this wholeness means that it has lost its power to hurt me; it gives me, perhaps because by doing so I take away the pain, a great delight to put the severed parts together. Perhaps this is the strongest pleasure known to me.

Katherine Dalsimer uses this autobiographical quote from the essay ‘A Sketch of the Past” as a central passage to present, in Woolf’s own words, much of what she passionately and meticulously pursues in her new book *Virginia Woolf: Becoming a Writer*. She asserts in her own introduction that she does not intend to write a biography. She is interested instead in following a single, yet overarching leitmotif throughout Woolf’s life and work -- the way in which the tremendous and repeated loss that Woolf endured as an adolescent and young woman contributed both to her life-long manic depression and to her art. She looks at this single period but not within a vacuum. She is instead interested in showing how this period of early trauma affected and was constantly revisited by Woolf over time. In other words she wants to explore a single time in her life throughout her life. And by maintaining focus on this particular constellation of circumstances, Dalsimer is able to smoothly open the door to some of the broadest and
most profound questions about the interplay of psychology and creativity, the mysterious function of memory or “the way a life is told and retold over the course of time,” and the way mental illness can sometimes double as the “wasteful obstacle” and “necessary condition” for creative inspiration.

The book is a beautifully written and disciplined piece of scholarship that encapsulates Dalsimer’s work as a clinician who is not only passionate about literature but sees its close reading as an invaluable ear training for aspiring psychiatrists and psychologists in that it “opens to the attentive listener a complex counterpoint between the patient’s narrative, both verbal and nonverbal, and the therapists own emotional responses.” Its power lies in Dalsimer's elegant and focused interpretation of an excellent selection of texts. She culls from an exciting range of texts from Woolf’s lesser and well known works of fiction to her diaries (including close linguistic analysis of unpublished fragments in their margins) and intimate letters, to essays and autobiographical sketches to her childhood, family newspaper, “The Hyde Park Gate News.”

Through this selection of texts, which places fiction against memoir, and works meant for an audience against those meant merely for herself, Dalsimer presents how Woolf, in both conscious and unconscious ways, processed the events and memories from an early stage in her life as they were revisited and transformed over time. While it is repeated early loss that is the subject of her inquiry, it is only through writings that span a lifetime that one can truly appreciate the intense effect of the trauma.

Memory is not a fixed narrative. It tells a changing story, both in the clinical and literary venues -- a certain period in one’s life can become a pivot point that is revisited over time with changing eyes. While it was the modernist zeitgeist of the early twentieth century to be consumed by the desire to explore the rhythms of consciousness, shifting points of view and memory -- from Freud to Bergson to Proust- - the subject was of vital importance to Woolf because of what she refers to as the “sledgehammer blows” of her adolescence and young
womanhood. At the age of 13, Woolf’s mother died of rheumatic fever, after which Virginia had her first breakdown. Her older, half-sister Stella took on the maternal role in the family, but she then died two years later. Then, when Virginia was twenty-two, her father died and she endured another breakdown, only to lose her brother Thoby two years after that. This pattern of loss would be overwhelming for anyone, let alone a young woman predisposed to what we now know as bipolar disorder. The most compelling of these losses, for Woolf, was that of her mother -- she admits that she was obsessed with her presence, via her absence, until the age of forty-four, when she claims that she exorcised her through the completion of Through the Lighthouse. With this in mind, Dalsimer embarks on an extremely rich reading of the novel’s narrative and textual techniques. She shows particularly how the death of the mother, Mrs. Ramsay, is left out of the explicit narrative thereby recreating the incredibly disorienting nature of childhood grief. Its literary and emotional power lies in Woolf’s inducing it rather than describing it, in that it occurs both suddenly and inexplicably to the reader. Woolf used language and literature to recreate this experience of childhood loss and the act of writing itself was her only means to process this loss in her own life.

“The Hyde Park Gate News,” was a newspaper that Woolf and her siblings wrote to chronicle the family’s life. These documents, all written prior to Woolf’s mother’s death, provide Dalsimer an opportunity to compare not only the impact that this loss overtly had on Woolf’s writing and memoirs, but most importantly provides an original document to refer to in charting how her memories of the actual events are transformed, perhaps unconsciously, over time. Similarly, she presents in Woolf’s diaries and memoirs how descriptions and memories of the people she lost changed markedly over time. Specifically, “Woolf’s writings about her father over the course of a lifetime, in fiction, essays, memoirs, letters, diaries reflect a way a life is told and retold and a relationship altered as memory shifts in response to the currents of the present.” From the perspective of a clinical psychologist, Dalsimer is particularly fascinated by this ongoing counterpoint between the past and the present. The mutability of the past, not only in terms of tangible loss but in the elusiveness of
memory itself is what drives the need to write. In Woolf’s later memoirs, memory itself becomes the subject, as she attempts to conjure her childhood past. In a Proustian reflection on the alternately voluntary and involuntary nature of memory, she writes that “I feel that strong emotion must leave its trace; and it is only a question of discovering how we can get ourself again attached to it, so we shall be able to live our lives through from the start.” Woolf turned to writing not only to consciously and unconsciously petrify things in her life that were lost and irretrievable, but also to explore the very nature of memory itself.

“The Hyde Park Gate News” with its familial levity was abruptly halted after her mother’s death, and Virginia then had her first breakdown. It was after this that she began to keep her first diary in 1897. Throughout her life, the insatiable need to write followed and intensified after an extreme loss. Dalsimer shows how the tone and rhythm of these early journals is extremely rigid and dedicated towards the documentation of ordinary events. She suggests that “the very factuality of the journal reflects her effort to hold onto the world of ordinary experience and, more particularly, to fix it in place by its representation in words; it had proved too fluid already and would threaten to become so again.” Similarly, she quotes Woolf herself: “…haddock and sausage meat. I think it’s true that one gains a certain hold on sausage and haddock by writing them down.” She presents the young writer’s pleasure in the use of language to preserve the ungraspable world around her. And she sees in this creative process the mysterious contradiction of how throughout her life, despite her mental illness and trauma that eventually drove her to suicide, she always savored the currents of everyday life. This is evident not only in her personal writings, but in her experimental works of fiction such as Mrs. Dalloway, in which Woolf finds the most profound meaning in the goings on of an ordinary day. Preserving and transforming life through writing, be it the most intimate exercise or work for hire, became Woolf’s antidote for the chaos and suffering of life.

Naturally, Woolf’s need to remedy loss through writing was inseparable from her bouts of mental illness. While Woolf herself
never resolved the question of whether her manic depression was an obstacle or the necessary condition to her art, Dalsimer writes definitively that "one thing she was certain of: her illness was inextricable from her writing." This is evident in the experiences, perceptions and symptoms of the characters that people her novels, such as Septimus from Mrs. Dalloway and Rachel in The Voyage Out, who undergo forms of psychotic episodes, as it is in her own personal writings. Dalsimer quite brilliantly explores this leitmotif in her work and art -- she not only approaches her art through the unique lens of a psychologist, but uncovers beautiful metaphors in Woolf’s life and diaries (and even Woolf’s reflections on tabloid news stories around London) that operate powerfully at a literary level. For instance, she states in one journal entry that "it is always a question whether I wish to avoid these glooms....These 9 weeks give one a plunge into deep waters....There is an edge to it which I feel of great importance....One goes down into the well & nothing protects one from the assault of truth." At a number of points in her life, Dalsimer finds that Woolf sees her depressions as both a debilitating bane and a portal to a deep truth. She aptly claims that, for Woolf, "to sink underwater is her metaphor for succumbing to depression -- and for discovering sea pearls of truth." Of course, this recurring metaphor in her writings has a foreboding quality when seen in light of the way Woolf chose to eventually take her own life by walking into a river with stones in her pocket.

One of the fascinating texts that Dalsimer discusses, one that smoothly suggests the bridge between clinical and literary work, is an essay she wrote in 1925 entitled "On Being Ill." It is the piece with which Dalsimer chooses to conclude her book, and it is a beautiful piece of analysis. She shows how the essay, while ostensibly about ordinary physical illness, invites the reader to see it as a much more complex and overarching reflection on illness that most certainly includes Woolf’s psychosis and manic depressive disease. Woolf remarks that it is "strange indeed that illness has not taken its place with love, battle, and jealousy among the prime themes of literature,” and she muses on the primitive power that language has when in a state of illness. When we are ill, the everyday meaning of things evaporates
and "words seem to possess a mystic quality." And in another entry: "I believe these illnesses are in my case...partly mystical." This cathartic transformation that illness can inflict on the perceptions of the mind and its relation to words and language is at the heart of the work of Virginia Woolf.

In a recent presentation that Dr. Dalsimer gave at the Working Group of Psychology and the Arts, she discussed a series of poems by Elizabeth Bishop. "One Art," begins with the stanza: "The art of losing isn't hard to master/ so many things seem filled with the intent/ to be lost that their loss is no disaster." Her analysis of this poem reverberates throughout this work on Virginia Woolf. Beginning with Female Adolescence: Psychoanalytic Reflections on Works of Literature (1986), she is absorbed in an exploration of the trauma of early loss from a psychodynamic perspective and in the way literature and language can transform cataclysmic personal blows into revelation. Her new work should be read by anyone who shares a passion for the mysterious and curative ways, whether literary or therapeutic, that the chaotic ebb and flow of life is manifest in narrative form.

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

Professor Patrick Mahony, whose scholarship has given us new perspectives on Sigmund Freud's writing and character, delivered the eighth annual Eric T. Carlson Grand Rounds. The lecture, entitled, "The Creativity of Sigmund Freud" was followed after lunch by his Richardson History Seminar presentation of "Freud's Unadorable: A Case History." He confided that this was a kind of homecoming for him, since he was actually born right here in the New York Hospital! Professor Emeritus of English at the University of Montreal, a training and supervising analyst at the Canadian Society of Psychoanalysis, Professor Mahony possesses a comprehensive understanding of the German language. He has published an impressive series of books and papers analyzing many previously unstudied facets of Freud's writing that are of great interest. He has explored, for example, how Freud's methods of communicating with his imagined readers disarms their resistance to his ideas. He has elucidated the diverse means by which the English rendition of Freud's Gesammelte Werke in Strachey's Standard Edition lessens the emotional intimacy of the original German, reduces its tentativeness and exploratory nature, standardizes tenses, and tends to turn the theory and practice of psychoanalysis in a much more dogmatic direction than Freud's original style inspires. His work has also addressed how countertransference or momentary lapses into primary process thinking may be reflected in writing style or choice of words. Our speaker's several books include: three freshly penetrating studies of Freud's major case histories - Dora (1996), The Rat Man (1986), and The Wolf Man (1984), all published by Yale University Press; a volume, later expanded, on Freud As A Writer (1982 and 1987), also published by Yale; a reworked collection of his papers, Psychoanalysis and Discourse (1987), published by Tavistock Publications; and a fascinating volume On Defining Freud's Discourse (Yale, 1989) that analyzes the early case of Katharina and the late paper, Analysis Terminable and Interminable.
Professor Mahony's extensive learning, his own fine and engaging writing style, and his unique analysis of Freud's writing strategies have brought him many honors, including the Mary S. Sigourney, the Miguel Prades, and the Fritz Schmidl Awards, as well as Fulbright, Rockefeller, and Killam Awards. He is an editorial consultant for the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, and for Yale University, Columbia University, and the Analytic Press. He lectures worldwide, and his publications have been translated into several languages.

At Grand Rounds, Professor Mahony first offered a look, through the eyes of others and Freud himself, of Freud's creative life. The two aspects of Freud's creative process that Professor Mahony directly addressed on this occasion were Freud's tendency toward dualism and polarization and his elaborate use of aphorisms in his writings. The first he illustrated by looking at *Analysis Terminable and Interminable* (1937), whose very title conveys Freud's dialectical way of thinking. The second provided an account of Freud's highly self-conscious and deliberate use of aphorism. Professor Mahony's central example of this was the case of the Wolf Man. Our speaker concluded the observation that the stature of Freud's genius ironically led later psychoanalysts to inhibit in their colleagues and students the creativity that was manifest throughout Freud's work.

At the Richardson History Seminar, Professor Mahony took a fresh look at Freud's writing about Dora, which contains more inconsistencies and self-contradictions than his other published cases. In his discussion, Mahony emphasized Freud's personal attitudes towards Dora and his conflictual position as clinical interpreter and writer, rather than his psychoanalytic contributions that have been thoroughly addressed in the literature. The thrust of his historically-oriented presentation was to seek a balanced, humanized view of Freud that avoids the two extremes of idealization and Freud-bashing. In this direction, Professor Mahony sees the possibility today of developing a supplementary case history about the development of psychoanalysis itself.
Each talk provoked an unusually lively series of questions and debate. Our speaker's wide-ranging, spontaneous responses, impossible to summarize here, further displayed his erudition, his balanced perspective, and his multifaceted understanding of psychoanalysis, its history, and its founder.

Doris B. Nagel, MD
RICHARDSON HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY RESEARCH SEMINAR

SEMINAR PROGRAM DIRECTOR’S REPORT

The Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminars met twenty-one times during the 2001-2002 academic year, my last as seminar director. We continued to enjoy the opportunity to reflect on and discuss the broadest spectrum of topics in the history of psychiatry and psychoanalysis. The increasing professionalization of our field, along with the growth of graduate programs in the history of medicine and increasing interest within those programs in psychiatry, continued to be a trend from which the quality of our presentations benefited. We nevertheless rose to the challenge of such potentially intimidating competition, with a third of our research presentations conducted by members or longtime affiliates of our own group. Our group has thus far adapted intrepidly to the intellectual changes posed by a changing field. I was also especially pleased by our success in attracting speakers from outside our area, not only from all over the U.S. but also from as far as China. Our ability to attract such a continuing volume of prestigious researchers from afar is testimony to the esteem in which our seminars are held, especially given that our meetings are research seminars and as such without honoraria. As outgoing director after three challenging but exhilarating years, it is naturally with both wistfulness and a measure of relief that I reflect back on our many meetings since our relocation to our new home in the Baker towers. We are most fortunate to have Dr. Daria Colombo to take over the helm in the coming years. My thanks go to Dr. Makari, our administrator Charles Gross and archivist Diane Richardson, and all who assisted in keeping our seminars so successful.

Craig Tomlinson, M.D.
SEMinar PrESENTATIONS, 2001-2002

September 5
Norman Dain, Ph.D., Weill Medical College of Cornell University
"Anti-Psychiatry and Psychiatry: Joined at the Hip."

September 19
Kirby Randolph, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Pennsylvania
"African-Americans and Ante-Bellum Psychiatry: Mental Illness Among the Enslaved."

October 3
Andreas Killen, Ph.D., Rutgers University
"Psychiatrists, Telephone Operators, and Traumatic Neurosis in Germany: 1900-1926."

October 17
Hans Pols, Ph.D., Rutgers University
"The City and Psychiatry: Origins of Psychiatric Epidemiology."

October 31
Eric Engstrom, Ph.D., Free University of Berlin
"Current Topics in Krapelinian Historiography."

November 14
Daria Colombo, M.D., Weill Medical College of Cornell University
"Psychoanalysis and the Catholic Church: The Role of Father Gemelli in Shaping Italy's Response to Freud's Work: 1925-1953."

November 28
David J. Lynn, M.D., University of Texas
"One Patient's Twentieth Century Psychiatric Odyssey."

December 12
Jonathan Sadowsky, Ph.D., Case Western Reserve University

January 2
Peter J. Swales, Independent Historian
"Physiognomy, Phrenology, Craniometry, and Questions of Character; Pondering Freud's Cognitive Style."

January 16
William Frosch, M.D., Weill Medical College of Cornell University
"The Sopranos."

January 30
Greg Eghighian
"The Psychopathology of the 'Socialist Personality': East German Fornesic Psychology and its Criminals, 1949-1975."

February 13
Elizabeth Lunbeck, Ph.D., Princeton University
"The 'New Patient' of Psychoanalysis, from Edinburgh to New York."

February 27
Eric T. Carlson Memorial Lecture: Grand Rounds, Uris Auditorium
"The Creativity of Sigmund Freud."
Richardson Seminar
"Freud's Unadorable."

March 13
Louis Sass, Ph.D., Rutgers University
"Self and World in Schizophrenia: Three Classical Approaches in Phenomenological Psychiatry (Minkowski, Blankenburg, Kimura)."

March 27
Arnold Wilson, Ph.D.
April 10  
Peter L. Rudnytsky, Ph.D., University of Florida  
"Did Freud Have an Affair with Minna Bernays, and So What?."  

April 17  
Douglas Kirsner, Ph.D., Deakin University, Australia  
"Do as I Say, Not as I Do: the Correspondence of Ralph Greenson and Anna Freud."  

May 8  
Qin Wei, M.D., Sichuan University  
"The History of Psychoanalysis in China."  

May 23  
Daniel Burston, Ph.D., Duquesne University  
"Erik Erikson and the Impossible Profession"  

May 29  
Tanya Luhrman, Ph.D., University of Chicago  
"Ecstasy and Despair: Dissociation in Religious and Psychiatric Settings."  

June 5  
Paul Lerner, Ph.D., University of Southern California  
"Hysterical Men: War, Psychiatry, and the Politics of Trauma in Germany, 1890-1930."
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 interests. We have asked the two chairs to write briefly on the activities of their respective groups.

Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis

The History of Psychoanalysis working group, chaired by Dr. Robert Michels, continues to meet monthly throughout the academic year. It began its second year with a presentation by Dr. Nathan Kravis of his research, still in its early phases, on the origins of the use of the couch in psychoanalysis. This completed a cycle (begun in the previous year) of presentations by each of the group's members of some aspect of their own works in progress. The group then decided to transform itself into a historiography study group, reading excerpts from a wide range of works, only some of which directly addressed themselves to the history of psychoanalysis (McGrath, Rieff, Roustang). Others were by historians and commentators working in a variety of fields (Bailyn, Berger, Geertz, Starr, and White). The group found this a highly stimulating exercise and resolved to maintain fluidity between its two identities -- study group educating itself about historiography, and working group discussing the germinating ideas of its own members.

Nathan Kravis, M.D. & Robert Michels, M.D.

Working Group on Psychology and the Arts

At the meeting of the Working Group on Psychology and the Arts, Dr. Katherine Dalsimer presented current work on the poet Elizabeth Bishop. Bishop's poetry has been, from the first, much admired by other poets--a "writer's writer's writer," one of them called her. Dr. Dalsimer began by discussing Bishop's life, drawing primarily upon her abundant letters. Dr. Dalsimer then focussed on
three poems whose titles declare their subject to be art itself: "Sestina" from *Questions of Travel* (1965) and "Poem" and "One Art" from *Geography III* (1976). The discussion paid particular attention to the formal stringencies of the poetry--two of these poems are written in very exacting forms, the sestina and the villanelle--and the relation of these stringencies to Bishop's themes, the relation of memory and loss and art.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.
RESEARCH FACULTY NEWS

Anna M. Antonovsky, Ph.D., participated in the 42nd Congress of the International Psychoanalytical Association held in Nice, France in July 2001, and in the 10th Conference of the IPA Taining Analysts which preceded the Congress. She has continued to be active as a Training Analyst of the Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research (IPTAR). She pursues her interest in Freud’s Moses essays with an interdisciplinary study group at Columbia. She meets with a peer group of IPTAR analysts to explore contemporary Freudian technique.

Michael Beldoch, Ph.D., continues as Clinical Professor at Weill Medical College of Cornell University. He is a leader of an ongoing study group on early object loss and continues his research for his book, Belief in Psychoanalysis.

Daria Colombo, M.D., begins her tenure this year as the new director of the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar. She is a second year candidate at The New York Psychoanalytic Institute and divides her time between her private practice and the Payne Whitney Clinic inpatient unit. Her work on the early twentieth century Italian priest and psychiatrist Agostino Gemelli has been submitted for publication, and she is working on other topics in the history of psychoanalysis, currently on the role of governesses and maids in Freud’s cases.

Norman Dain, Ph.D., on the basis of the reading he has been doing over the past several years, is now working on a piece on "anti-psychiatry" during the late 20th century, with an emphasis on the United States. It will be in effect a reconsideration of the subject, including my own previous work, in light of developments in psychiatry and in American society during the past twenty years.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D., received the Robert S. Liebert Award in Applied Psychoanalysis, given by the Columbia University Center for

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. Dr. Esman presented a lecture entitled "Psychoanalysis and 'Spirituality'," at the Austen Riggs Center in April, which will be published during the upcoming academic year. In June, he presented "Zeno in America: Some Psychohistorical Notes" to the 12th Annual Convention of the Italain Psychoanalytical Society in Trieste,

Lawrence Friedman, M.D., is working on the evolution of technique in psychoanalysis. He continues as instructor at the NYU Psychoanalytic Institute, as Associate Editor of the Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, and as member of the Editorial Board of the Psychoanalytic Quarterly. He also serves on the Program Committee of the American Psychoanalytic Association and on the Association's committee that is surveying the future of psychoanalysis. In Washigton D.C., he discussed a paper by David Raphling on "Psychic Change and the Goals of Psychoanalysis." In Bologna, he presented a paper on "Virtual Reality in the Psychoanalytic Situation," and conducted a discussion on the history of analytic technique. Then in Boston, he presented a paper on "The Future of Psychoanalytic Theory" at a Symposium in honor of Arthur Valenstein.

William A. Frosch, M.D., now Professor Emeritus, remains an active
teacher of medical students during their third year clinical rotation on the in-patient service, continues to supervise residents, and has provided administrative supervision for the Chief Residents. In January he presented his work on 'The Sopranos' (the castrati, not the family) to the Institute's Richardson History of Psychiatry Seminar. He continues to work on this project.

Sander L. Gilman, Ph.D., is Distinguished Professor of the Liberal Arts and Sciences and of Medicine and Director of the Humanities Laboratory at the University of Illinois - Chicago. He is also Honorary Professor at the Free Universoty of Berlin. He continues to lecture at Universities throughout the U.S. and Europe, including a recent Sminar on Christian-Jewish Relations at the University of Bonn, and a talk entitled "What are the Humanities" at Smith College. He edits the "Picturing History" series for Reaktion Books (London) and is a reader for fifteen presses and nine journals in six fields.

Robert Goldstein, M.D., continues as editor of the Institute's Annual Report and as a voluntary faculty member at Weill Medical College of Cornell University.

Gerald N. Grob, Ph.D., will have his recently completed book, The Deadly Truth: A History of Disease in America, published thids September by Harvard University Press. He delivered a lecture on "Health and Disease in America Since World War II" at the UNiversity of Michigan in January and on "Disease and Death in America" at Iowa State University in April. In May, he received an Honorary D. LITT degree from Clark University.

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 submitted for publication a paper called
"Job's Bestiary," a study of animal metaphors in The Book of Job and is currently working on a paper entitled "A Thrice Told Tale: The Endangered Matriarch."

John Kerr is now Senior Consulting Editor at the Analytic Press. He presented "'The Goody-Goods Are No-Good': Historical Notes on the Origins of the Training Analysis." to the Washington-Baltimore Psychoanalytic Institute Senior Seminar. He also presented "Analytic Mentors Are Not Fathers" to the Discussion Group on Fatherhood at the Spring Meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Society and again in October at the Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute. (biblio, georges)

Nathan M. Kravis, M.D., teaches and supervises Payne Whitney Clinic residents and psychoanalytic candidates at Columbia, where he is a training and supervising analyst. He is serving as Acting Director of the Institute for the History during Dr. Makari's sabbatical for the current semester.

Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D., has continued her work on crime fiction over the past year and is planning to complete a book on Ruth Rendell by the end of this year.

to the Cornell Mind-Brain Study Group. In addition, he 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.**, presented two papers at the International Psychoanalytic Association conference in Nice, and at the invitation of Mexico's National Commissioner of Mental Health, he addressed the 2nd International Symposium on Mental Health and Addictions in Mexico City. In addition, he presented papers at the American Psychoanalytic Association annual meeting, Harvard Medical School, the David Rogers Health Policy Colloquium, St. Vincent's Medical Center, the Chicago Psychoanalytic Society, the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis, the American Association of Psychiatric Administrators, the Karen Horney Psychoanalytic Center, and the Benjamin Rush Society. He 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 Psychoanalysis*. Dr. Michels is 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. Patrick Mahony's presentations from last year's Grand Rounds for this Annual Report.

**Louis A. Sass, Ph.D.**, continues as Professor and Chairman at the Department of Clinical Psychology at the Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology at Rutgers University. This past year, he lectured widely throughout Europe and the United States. In addition to his Richardson Seminar Presentation, "Self and world in schizophrenia: Three classic phenomenological approaches," he presented "Diagnosing Schizophrenia: The Relevance of Self Disturbances" to the Italian Society for Biological Psychiatry in Naples Italy. Among his other lectures, he
spoke on "Early symptoms of schizophrenia" at the Charite Hospital of Humboldt University in Berlin. Professor Sass joined the Editorial Board of the new journal, *Phenomenology and the Cognitive Sciences* and served as guest editor of a special issue of *Philosophy, Psychiatry, Psychology* on "Phenomenology of schizophrenia: Three classic approaches."

**Theodore Shapiro, M.D.,** Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry at Weill Medical College, has been a steady participant at the Richardson History Seminar and a member of the working group on the history of psychoanalysis. He has contributed a brief paper on the historical understanding of Unicorn Symbolism and has been at work in The Sackler Institute of Developmental Psychobiology using hypnotic techniques to study attention. He has also participated in preparing for publication two new books on psychodynamic psychotherapy for anxiety in adolescents and depression. He has been asked to deliver the Plenary Address at the American Psychoanalytic Association meeting in June of 2003.

**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.,** completed his third year as seminar director of the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminars. He also assumed the position of program chair for the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine. He continues to teach at the Columbia Psychoanalytic Center, and also teaches and supervises in the Department of Psychiatry at Columbia University. He wrote a chapter on the early history of notions of confidentiality in psychoanalysis for the volume *Psychoanalysis: Confidentiality, Ethics and the Law*, forthcoming this year from The Analytic Press.


_____, "Jewish Self-Hatred and 'The Believer,'" in Henry Bean, *The


   - Online feature in The Chronicle of Higher Educaation, 10/22/01.
   - Reprinted in The Week, 2/22/02.


**Shapiro, T.**, "How Treating Psychoanalysts Respond to Psychotherapy


* Partial Bibliography

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.

John Efron, Ph.D., John Efron has left Indiana University and has taken up the Koret Chair in Jewish History at the University of California-Berkeley. In Spring 2001 he was a Stewart Short-Term Fellow of the Humanities Council at Princeton University. Over the course of 2001-2002 he gave talks on the history of Jews and medicine in London, Princeton, Toronto and at Harvard, and he also delivered the Yom Ha-Shoah Keynote Address at Barnes Jewish Hospital, St. Louis, where he spoke on "Medicine and the German Jews." His book, *Medicine and the German Jews: A History* (Yale University Press) appeared in 2001. He has a number of articles in press, including one on British soccer and Jewish identity entitled, "When is a Yid Not a Jew?: The Strange Case of Supporter Identity at Tottenham Hotspur," another drawn from his next book project on Orientalism and the Jews entitled, "Orientalism and the Jewish Historical Gaze," and another on the influence of Sigmund Freud on the Jewish writer Arnold Zweig, entitled, "The Zionist World of Arnold Zweig" in Joachim Schlör and Julia Bernhard, eds., *Arnold Zweig: Deutscher, Jude, Europäer*
Eric Engstrom, Ph.D., fellow (2000-2001) continues to work at the Institute for the History of Medicine at the Free University of Berlin. His current projects include a history of clinical trials at Berlin’s Charite Hospital in the mid-19th century and an edition of Emil Kraepelin’s works and correspondence in conjunction with the Max-Planck-Institutte for Psychiatry in Munich. As part of this second project, he publishes Emil Kraepelin. Briefe 1, 1868-1886 and "Emil Kraepelin's 'Self-Assessment': Clinical Autography in Historical Context in History of Psychiatry. This past semester he also taught a graduate seminar on the history of self-experimentation.

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 March 2002 he was notified that he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for the 2002-2003 academic year to complete a book entitled A Cultural History of Causality: Science, Murder Novels and Systems of Thought Since 1830.
Special Acknowledgments

We would like to express our warm appreciation to Mrs. Oskar Diethelm, Ms. Janet Diethelm-Peck, The American College of Psychiatrists, Dr. Michael Beldoch, Dr. Jack D. Barchas, Mrs. Jean Carlson, Dr. Eli Einbinder, Dr. Nathan Kravis, Dr. Jacques Quen, Dr. John Loomis, Mr. Frank Richardson, and the DeWitt Wallace/New York Hospital Fund at the New York Community Trust for their continuing contributions far beyond the categories of membership.

In addition we give special thanks to the following Friends (and others whom we may not have remembered to name) who have given books, journals and other gifts or volunteered their services in the past academic year.

Jack D. Barchas, M.D.
Lawrence Friedman, M.D.
William A. Frosch, M.D.
Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D.
Jacques M. Quen, M.D.
Peter J. Swales

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