

The Institute for the History of Psychiatry
Annual Report to the Friends
July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000
Interdisciplinary Research Faculty
Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar
The Oskar Diethelm Library

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The Institute for the History of Psychiatry

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 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 seminar, 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 Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries as well as Renaissance works in Latin. As the Library grew, however, it developed major collections dating from the Fifteenth 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 Nineteenth and early Twentieth 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 fifty-nine 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, 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

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 in 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.

Historical studies by the middle of this century 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 a constant revolution in which the scientific method continually weeded falsehood from a garden verdant with truth.

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 Dianne Richardson, the Library continues to grow into its new space, adding for instance, 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 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 the intimacy we had lost.

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 the group as they saw fit. 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. 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.

† George J. Makari, M.D.

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 \$120,000 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 Oskar Diethelm Library by his widow, Mrs. Betsy Blos. 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 Erickson, 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 Oskar Diethelm 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 this time.

The Library added over 65 contemporary titles in the history of

psychiatry to its collection during the year.

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 cataloging 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 William 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 digitized copy of an early nineteenth-century drawing to the Missouri State Archives, for use in an exhibit on the history of psychiatry in Missouri. Copies of photographs were also provided to accompany two articles accepted for publication in academic journals.

Records of our holdings published before 1500 were provided to the Huntington Library for inclusion in a database of incunabula held by libraries in the United States and the United Kingdom.

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.

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. pp. v-xii, 1-514.

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, Gross 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. Freud is notably absent from his book. 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, of interest mainly to historians. 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 mine 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, PhD.

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

**Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis
by Robert Michels, M.D.**

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."*

**Working Group on Psychology and the Arts
by Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.**

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.

Official Re-Opening of the Oskar Diethelm Library & Christening of the Institute

Recent Acquisitions

Dr. Peter Blos, who died in his 94th year on June 12, 1997, 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 1934, 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 1962 of his now-classic book, *On Adolescence* and, a few years later, *The Young Adolescent* (1970). These were followed by a succession of seminal papers on development and therapeutic principles, largely assembled in the collection entitled *The Adolescent Passage* (1979) and a subsequent volume *Sons and Fathers* (1985). 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 1977. 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 Bloss. 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.

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 and medical instruments that corroborates the written word's ability to utter the history of psychiatry. Since our most notable Recent Acquisition this year falls into this category, it seemed an occasion to also address some of objects of ephemera that remain the least known component of the collection.

Thanks to the generosity of Dr. Jaques Quen, who has routinely/regularly made substantial donations of valuable volumes works, 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 a paper presented in 1962 to the American Association for the History of Medicine, which itself was partially based on his MD thesis. The Perkins Tractors, are

though slight physically inconspicuous, yet they loom large in the lore history of medicine 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 tractors. 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 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 emettalic components of the latter. with the 'curative' rods powers of animal magnetism 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 violent insanity. Perkins kept secret the the specific composition of dissimilar alloys that provided the tractors' curative poweres of animlmagnetsm., but he documented the evoluton of his invention through letters where he refers to stroking a paintent's ailment with a polished knife drawing it towards the heart. He had unsuccessfully tried this method with wood an other materials and therefore conluded that the cure lay in the play between the metallic compositio and the human machine? He wrote in a 1795 letter that "the greatest part of our pains is caused by a surcharge of the electric fluid in theparts affected. He felt that these Electroid qualities could be attracted to and releived by thae application of mettalic points. The ensuing Perkinism movement was a worldwide controversy. It was embraced by the royal family of Denmark,, a Perkinsian Institute was founded 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, he was expelled from his state medical society, labelled a nostrum vendorquack, by many .as he charged up to \$25 for a pair of tractors. What was undeniable was Perkins passion to try to convince the world of his tractors efficacy and integrity – a passion that led to Perkiins own demise. In 1799, the Yellow Fever had broken out in New York and Elisha Perkins, convinced that his tractors were the antidote, made a journey to try to save lives. Eventually he himself developped the the symptoms of the disease he sought to cure. After attemots to treat himself with the Perkins Tractors, he sucumbed to Yellow Fever in Setember 1799 and was presumably buried in what is now Washington Square Park. Despite the

enormous and controversial popularity of the Perkins' tractors, they are extremely rare today we are fortunate to be able to add such a unique artifact and sought after piece of cultural, medical and psychiatric history.

Much of the rest of the library ephemera collection owes its existence to Ted Carlson, who amassed a small number fascinating array of electro-medical devices, early electric shock machines, do it yourself nerve soothing kits, Chinese opium scales, and lithographs?? from the early 20th century. Over the past year we have catalogued The library has beautiful collection of patent medicine labels from the early 1900s (see page) for various patented cures for nervousness and other afflictions. These labels provide a beautiful example historical of the graphic design has played in the development of medical development. We have also organized a collection of asylum travel postcards of asylums/mental hospitals from all over the US, many from the early 20th century. As a collection they provide a survey document of institutional architecture many are. Whether that are photographed or colorfully drawn they illustrate an era of institutional building characterized by the grand buildings with pristine grounds. While many of these cards are in pristine condition, some take on an added dimension of personal history from the letters which have been written on their backs. see nyh postcard

Dianne Richardson has created a vast catalogue of library's gray literature or brochures pamphlets relating to historical, popular movements, most notably a huge assemblage of illustrated and written pamphlets magazines from the temperance movement providing an extensive primary resource of this movement beyond the monographs on the subject. In addition to these original pamphlets, there are many wonderfully assorted documents from the movement such as declarations of membership and public advertisements declaring the movement's merits.

While some of these items are more sporadic still important give primary source material for a thorough understanding of various periods in psychiatric history....

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 Round on "The Creation of Depression" and the other to the Richardson History Seminar on " Psychotropic Drugs and the Social Contract." The previous day he spoke at the Westchester Division's Grand Rounds on "The Silence of the Cemetery: A History of Antipsychotics." The Institute's librarian, 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 schizophrenial and delusional disorders. He has received numerous awards and grants. In the last decade he 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 that relates these shifts in diagnostic classification, pharmaceutical industry developments, clinical research, governmental regulations, the evolving role of psychiatrists and the use of rating scales. *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. A major aim of these books is to lay out an historical basis upon which he

and others may differentiate the truly scientific developments taking place and define a more constructive and socially responsible role for themselves in psychiatric research and treatment. Dr. Healy is struggling mightily 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." His works present a significant and thought provoking perspective in the history of psychiatry, well illustrated by his December 6 talks.

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 revising the discovery, testing, and uses of chlorpromazine, imipramine, and the later antidepressant, he built a picture of a psychiatric and pharmaceutical edifice artificially overblown through inadequate research, pharmaceutical marketing, and overexpansion and medicalization of his 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 that he began at Grand Rounds, describing twentieth century social changes that influenced the attitudes and practice of psychiatrists. 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 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, locally, nationally and abroad, who spoke to us on a variety of topics. Attendance has remained high for the talks, and we often filled even 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.

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 Economics 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."

22 Tim Pytell, Ph.D., The Cooper Union
"Trauma, Guilt and Memory in Victor Frankl's
Holocaust"

October

6 E. James Lieberman, M.D., George Washington
University
" Psychology and the Soul: Otto Rank Analyzes Freud"

20 Richard Ledes, Ph.D., Après-Coup Psychoanalytic Association
"*Let There Be Light*: John Houston's Film and the Concept of Trauma
After World War II."

November

3 Hugh Freeman, M.D., Oxford University
"Psychiatry in the National Health Service, 1948-1998"

17 Donald Kuspit, Ph.D., SUNY Stony Brook
"Art Solves Everything and Nothing: Winnicott's Use of Art & Ambivalence Toward the Artist"

December

1 Mary Kay O'Neill, Ph.D., Canadian Psychoanalytic Society
"Ruth Esser: The Written Legacy of the Unsung Analyst"

December

8 Robert Rieber, Ph.D., John Jay College
"The Diversity of the Brain and the Multiplicity of Minds: A History of Dissociative Identity Disorder."

January

5 Peter J. Swales, Independent Historian
"The Creation of Sybil: A Tale of Three Women."

19 Elizabeth Lunbeck, Ph.D., Princeton University
"The Nymphomaniac as Erotic Liar, between Psychoanalysis and the Law."

February

2 Fady Hajal M.D., Stony Lodge Hospital
"The Hospital as a *Bell Jar*: Sylvia Plath's Perspective on Psychiatric Treatment in the 1950's."

16 Joel Kanter, MSW
"The Untold Story of Donald and Clare Winnicott: How Social Work Influenced Modern Psychoanalysis."

March

1 Gerald Grob, Ph.D., Rutgers University
"Disease and Environment in America: Retrospect and Prospect."

15 Daniel Burston, Ph.D., Duquesne University
"Families, Phenomenology and Schizophrenia."

March

29 Marcus Boon, New York University
"The Voice of the Blood: Transcendentalism and Psychological Experimentation with Anesthetics."

April

12 Deborah Weinstein, Harvard University
"Analyzing the Family: The Role of Psychoanalysis in the Emergence of Family Therapy, 1945-1965."

May

3 Rosemary Stevens, Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania
Eric T. Carlson Memorial Lecture:
Grand Rounds, Uris Auditorium
"Specialism and Generalism in American Medicine: The Last Quarter of the Twentieth Century."
Richardson Seminar, Griffis Faculty Club
"The Present as History: Doing Research on the Last Quarter of the Twentieth Century."

10 Louis Sass, Ph.D., Rutgers University
"Creativity, Romanticism, and the Schizophrenia Spectrum."

24 Arthur Zitrin, M.D., New York University
"The Freud - Brill Correspondence: 1908-1939."

June

7 Aaron Esman, M.D., Weill Medical College of Cornell

University
"Italo Svevo and the First Psychoanalytic Novel."

- 14 Paul W. Mosher, M.D.
"A Historical View of the Federal Psychotherapist -
Patient Testimonial Privilege."

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 beginning long-term psychotherapy case, and has provided administrative supervision for the Chief Residents. He has published several book reviews, including one on Edna O'Brien's *James Joyce*, which appeared in the December Holiday book section of the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, and

reviews of the Meninger and Nemiah *History of Psychiatry* volume, and of Hugh Freeman's recent *History of Psychiatry*, which appeared in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Several other book reviews are in press. Most 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 Association of Psychoanalysis 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 Resesarch Seminar this past spring. It was entitled, "Evolutionary Biology and Psychiatry: Darwin's Belated Legacy or Barbarians at the Gates?" He also edited 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 & 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 "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. He joined the editorial boards of *American Imago*. He continues to serve as co-editor of the *Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry* book series. Among other activities Dr. Makari also 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 Twentieth Century in the United States. She wrote a paper on Dr. David Healy's presentation 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 on Madness and Creativity. He also was the speaker and forum fellow at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland among many 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. Dr. Shapiro was Program Chair for the 41st International Psychoanalytic Congress in Santiago, Chile, in July and presented a paper at the panel, "Darwin Revisited: The Phylogeny of Emotions." He was the 1999 A. A. Brill lecturer at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute in November, where he presented his paper "From Monologue to Dialogue: A Transition in Psychoanalytic Practice."

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

We are pleased to announce the arrival of Eric J. Engstrom, the new post-doctoral fellow at the Institute. On July 1, 2000, he joined us from the Humboldt University in Berlin, where from 1993 to 1999 he was an instructor in the Department of History. He received his BA from Lewis and Clark College in Portland Oregon, his MA from the University of Munich and his Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1997. Eric was a Fulbright-Hayes Fellow in 1992-93 and an inaugural member of the Carolina Society of Fellows in 1996-97. From 1993 to the present he has served on the executive committee of the European Association for the History of Psychiatry. His doctoral dissertation, "The Birth of Clinical Psychiatry: Power, Knowledge, and Professionalization in Germany, 1867-1914", is a study of the emergence of university psychiatric clinics and their impact on the professionalization of psychiatry in Imperial Germany. Over the years, he has published a number of articles on Emil Kraepelin. Most recently he has co-edited three books, including a collection of essays on the history of Berlin's Charité hospital and the first volume in a multi-volume edition of Emil Kraepelin's unpublished papers. While at the Institute he will be working on a biography of Emil Kraepelin as well as preparing his dissertation for publication.

1998-1999 Research Faculty Publications

Dain, N., "Antipsychiatry," in Roy W. Menninger and John C. Nemiah, eds., *American Psychiatry after World War II (1944 - 1994)*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press, pp. 277 - 298, 2000.

Esmann, A. H., "Henri Dagonet and the Origins of Psychiatric Photography." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 156:9, pp. 1439, September, 1999.

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_____, review of "Soul Murder Revisited: Thoughts About Therapy, Hate, Love and Memory," by Leonard Shengold, M.D., *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 69:1, pp. 155 -157, 2000.

_____, review of "The Cast of Characters," by Paul Schwaber, *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 81:2, pp. 367 - 369, April, 2000.

_____, Obituary for Kurt R. Eissler (1908 - 1999), *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 81:2, pp. 361 - 362, April, 2000.

Friedman, L., "Why is reality a troubling concept?" *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, 47, pp. 401 - 425, 1999.

_____, "Modern hermeneutics and psychoanalysis." *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 69, pp. 225 - 264, 2000.

Gilman, S.L., "'Barbaric' Rituals?" *Is Multiculturalism Bad for Women?* Eds. Joshua Cohen, Mathew Howard, Martha C. Nussbaum, Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp. 53 - 58, 1999.

_____, "The Mad Artists," in Catherine de Zegher, ed., *The Prinzhorn Collection: Traces upon the Wunderblock*. New York: The Drawing Center, pp. 25 - 42, 2000.

_____, "Dreyfus's Body - Kafka's Fear," *Intolerance & indignation*, ed., Jean-Max Guieu. Paris: Fischbacher, pp. 217 - 229, 2000.

_____, review of "About Face," by Jonathan Cole, *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*, 43, pp. 145 - 146, 1999.

_____, review of "Buchner and Madness: Schizophrenia in Georg Buchner's Lenz and Woyzeck," by James Crichton, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 74, pp. 165 - 166, 2000.

Grob, G.N., "Mental Health Policy in Late Twentieth - Century America," in *American Psychiatry After World War II 1944 - 1994*, edited by Roy W. Menninger and John C. Nemiah, Washington D.C., American Psychiatric Press, pp. 230 - 256, 2000.

_____, review of, "A Cursing Brain: The Histories of Tourette Syndrome" by H. Kushner, *Journal of Social History*, 33, pp. 741 - 743, 2000.

_____, review of, "Care of the Psyche: A History of Psychological Healing," by S. Jackson, *Journal of the History of Medicine & Allied Sciences*, 55, pp. 90 - 92, 2000.

_____, review of, "Dorothea Dix: New England Reformer," by T.J. Brown, *Journal of American History*, 86, pp. 766, 1999.

Groopman, L. C., review of "Mind Games: American Culture and the Birth of Psychotherapy," by Eric Caplan, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 74:2, pp. 378, 2000.

Michels, R., "The case history," *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, 48:2, pp. 355-375, 2000.

Nagel, D., review of "Feminism and its Discontents: A Century of Struggle with Psychoanalysis" by Mari Jo Buhle, *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 36:2, pp. 187-189, 2000.

_____, review of "Freudian Analysts/Feminist Issues" by Judith M. Hughes, *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 36:2, pp. 187-189, 2000.

Sass, L., "Modernism and the separated self." In R. Economiakis and M. Lykoudis (Eds.), *Building Cities: Toward a Civil Society and Sustainable Environment*. London, Anmedia Press, pp. 34 - 40, 1999.

_____, Whiting, J., Parnas, J., "Mind, self, and psychopathology: Reflections on philosophy, theory, and the study of mental illness." *Theory and Psychology*, 2000.

_____, "The grammar of panic." Review of L. Capps and E. Ochs, *Constructing Panic: The Discourse of Agoraphobia, Theory and Psychology*, 9, pp. 274 - 278, 1999.

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Alumni News

Daniel Burston, Ph.D., fellow (1986-1989) has recently been invited to be guest editor for a special issue of an on-line interdisciplinary journal called *Janus Head* devoted to R.D. Laing's legacy. In addition he is currently at work on a study of Erik Erikson tentatively entitled *Situating Erikson* for Harvard University Press. In July he was the Erik Erikson Scholar-in-Residence at the Austen Riggs

Center in Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

Hannah S. Decker, Ph.D., fellow (1967-1970) is Professor of History at the University of Houston.

John Efron, Ph.D., fellow (1988-1989) is Professor of History and Jewish Studies, and Associate Director of Indiana University's Borns Jewish Studies Program. His book, *Medicine and the German Jews: A History*, will be published by Yale University Press in March of 2001.

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 psychiatric turn in the history of American youth suicide.

Stephen Kern, Ph.D., fellow (1966-1970) is professor at Northern Illinois University.

∩ *Special Acknowledgments* ∩

We would like to express our warm appreciation to Mrs. Oskar Diethelm, Ms. Janet Diethelm-Peck, Ms. Monique Diethelm, 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.
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