

# HPSC 3010: History of the Human Sciences

## History of Psychiatry

Semester 1, 2003

Dr. Hans Pols

Lectures: Thursday 5-7

Quadrangle Room S422

Office hours: Thursday 3-5, or by appt.

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### **OVERVIEW**

Psychiatry, the medical specialty dealing with disorders of the mind, has been controversial from its inception. First, the role of psychiatry within society has often been topic of controversy. Psychiatrists themselves have seen themselves as humanitarian physicians who provided care and treatment for individuals who were least able to take care of themselves. Critics have argued that psychiatrists merely provide medical explanations for the behaviour of unusual, eccentric, or bothersome individuals, thereby robbing them of the opportunity to be themselves and forcing them to conform to arbitrary social standards. Second, psychiatry has always been an internally divided discipline. Psychiatrists disagree among themselves about whether mental illness and mental disorders are caused by physiological, psychological, or environmental factors. Schizophrenia, one of the most severe and persistent forms of mental illness, has been explained as a genetically inherited disease, a defensive reaction against emotionally abusive family relationships, and as a way of dealing with adverse early childhood experiences. In the decades after World War II, psychoanalytic explanations were predominant within psychiatry. During the 1980s, after the development and introduction of psychopharmacological drugs, somatic explanations have become more popular. Third, psychiatrists have articulated a wide range of ideas on the nature of society and how it should be organized to reduce the incidence of mental illness and increase the mental health of the population. Critics, however, have argued that psychiatrists should limit themselves to what they do best: the care and treatment of those with mental afflictions.

Topics covered in this course include:

1. The establishment of mental hospitals in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and their subsequent history;
2. The history of psychiatric treatment methods (somatic approaches such as metrazol shock therapy, lobotomy, electroconvulsive therapy; psychological approaches such as psychoanalysis; and psychopharmacological approaches such as lithium, Thorazine, prozac, and ritalin);
3. Psychiatry and the treatment of mental disorders related to warfare;
4. The role of diagnosis in psychiatry: the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association and the fluid nature of psychiatric diagnostic categories.
5. The role and function of psychiatry in different social and political settings;
6. The community mental health movement and the social and political views of psychiatrists: mental hygiene, positive mental health, and the Utopian views of psychiatrists.

### Prerequisites:

Both HPSC 2000 and HPSC 2001, or a credit or above in either HPSC 2001 or HPSC 2002. This unit of study builds on theories and ideas explored and skills developed in HPSC 2001 and 2002 such the analysis of the relationship between scientific theories and scientific

practice (in this case, treatment methods); and the dynamics involved in the development of psychiatry as a science. It also explores the effects of the science of psychiatry on individuals who have been the object of psychiatric research and psychiatric intervention.

## **LEARNING OUTCOMES**

### Content-related goals

By the end of this unit of study, you should be able to:

- (1) Discuss intelligently and analyse the different approaches to mental illness within the discipline of psychiatry (somatic, psychological, environmental) and the reasons why certain approaches are predominant in different social settings and at different times;
- (2) Discuss intelligently the main theoretical perspectives that analyse the social role of psychiatry in society and apply these perspectives to specific cases;
- (3) Discuss intelligently and analyse the relationship between psychiatric theory and psychiatric treatment practices as well as the development of and changes in psychiatric institutions over time.

### Generic skills

Skills developed during this unit of study should include:

- (1) Verbal skills: Presentation of an academic talk in front of a class as well as active and thoughtful involvement in tutorial discussions.
- (2) Analytical reading: Being able to gain a clear understanding of arguments through analysis of scholarly material.
- (3) Writing skills: Development of an argument using clear reasoning and language skills.

If you would like to see some samples of good written work or guides on writing, please see your tutor.

## **TUTORIALS**

Attendance is required, particularly since this unit of study meets only once per week. The class meeting will be a mixture of interactive lectures, short presentations, in-class activities, and discussions. Many activities will occur at the beginning of the class period, and therefore you must arrive on time to each meeting. Missed in-class assignments cannot be made up.

## **ASSESSMENT – NB The Assessment Components Have been Modified. This Version Supersedes What You Find in the Course Reader**

### **Components:**

- (1) 20%. Reaction papers (**FOUR**, approximately 2 typed page [400 words] each), as a response to an exercise that will be handed out in class, and posted on the course website. I will provide **ten** exercises; you only have to hand in **four** responses. [For Response Paper 1 and 3, you have two options. For Response Paper 2 and 4, you have three options.] If you hand in more, the lowest score(s) will be dropped.
- (2) 20%. Take-home test on the material covered in the course before the Easter break. The test will be given out at the end of class on April 17 and is due at the beginning of class on May 1.
- (3) 20%. Take-home test on the material covered in the course after the Easter break. The test will be given out at the end of class on June 12 and is due on June 16.
- Because of the large number of students the presentation component has been cancelled.
- (4) 30%. Final essay, 2,500 words. Due Friday June 13 by 5PM.
- (5) 10%. Class participation.

### Submission of Written Work

All assessments must be submitted at the start of the class meeting in which they are due, or in cases where there is not possible, to the secure submission box outside the Maths Learning Centre Office (Carslaw 441). Please do not submit your work by sending or faxing it to the University, sliding it under office doors, or emailing it to your tutor/lecturer. The Unit takes no responsibility for work submitted in these ways! There are NO extensions for submission of your written assignments, and work handed in after the due date will not be marked. The only exceptions are for documented reasons of illness, major religious event, or serious family emergency; please see the Unit's Special Consideration Policy for the procedure you must follow under such circumstances for work to be marked. If such circumstances arise, the Unit for HPS recommends that you NOT submit work that is substandard or sit a test under adverse conditions, but that you apply for an extension through the special considerations process.

### Marking

Please note that all grades on returned work are 'raw' marks. Marks may be scaled at a later stage to meet Faculty guidelines. The following guidelines provide general categories for the way in which your work will be assessed:

For a **Pass**, you must complete all of the written assignments and exams, and do a presentation; be able to identify and describe issues related to the history of psychiatric theories, diagnostic categories, treatment methods, and present organised oral and written arguments for particular positions.

For a **Credit**, you must do everything required for a pass, plus go beyond mere identification of critical issues in the history of psychiatry as outlined in the "topics" section above, and be able to criticise particular positions as well as understand and develop well-defended arguments based on research.

For a **Distinction/High Distinction**, you must do everything required for a credit, plus be able to present an analysis of episodes in the history of psychiatry, and draw thoughtful connections between developments in different periods.

### Return of Assessment

Assignments will be returned at the first class meeting after marking. Uncollected work can be picked up from the HPS office (hours above) and will be retained for 12 months. Tests are not normally returned, but can be consulted in the HPS office following marking. If you wish to have your work remarked, you must first meet with your tutor and/or unit of study coordinator; formal written appeals with full information including copies of the assignment, your work, and your contact details should be sent to the Director of the Unit for HPS, Rachel Ankeny, via the HPS office.

### **HPS RESOURCES**

The HPS main office is located in Carslaw 433 and operates during the semester within the following hours: Monday 10-12 & 1:30-2:30; Tuesday-Thursday 10-12 (hours may differ between semesters and the office is closed on major holidays).  
Unit for HPS website: <http://www.usyd.edu.au/hps/>.

### **PROBLEMS**

If you have any problems regarding this unit of study which you feel you cannot discuss with academic staff involved with teaching the course, please contact Rachel Ankeny, HPS

undergraduate supervisor by email (r.ankeney@scifac.usyd.edu.au) or by telephone (9351 4801).

### ***SOME GROUND RULES***

Topics in the history of psychiatry are often highly contested and inevitably evoke discussion and disagreement. Although this class is focused on the history of psychiatry and does specifically not encourage the sharing of sensitive personal experiences, the opinions in class can be informed by such experiences. Therefore to participate in this class, it is important that all discussions are conducted in an atmosphere of mutual respect for other students' points of view. This course is designed to help you explore your ideas and convictions, trace their historical and social contexts, make you aware of alternative points of view, and alert you to the potential dangers of having too much certainty about your ideas and their frames of reference regarding the issues being examined. Discussion can be challenging *and* respectful, and being alert to maintaining that balance is essential.

### ***READINGS***

A required reader of supplemental texts for some of the lectures and the tutorial is available for purchase at cost from the Copy Centre from the second week of term. You will be expected to have read the material *in advance* of the class meeting for which it is scheduled and should bring a copy of it with you to aid in discussion. In addition, books associated with the topics of this unit of study will be put in the special reserve section of Fisher Library.

### ***TIMETABLE***

The schedule below is **final**.

#### **1. March 13. Introduction and Organizational Meeting**

After World War II, a number of critical perspectives on the history of psychiatry has been developed. In the opening lecture I will discuss anti-psychiatry (Thomas Szasz and R.D. Laing); labelling theory (Thomas Scheff); Michel Foucault's critique of psychiatry; and theories on total institutions (Erving Goffmann).

#### **Video:**

Titicut Follies (1967). Director: Frederick Wiseman.

A highly disturbing documentary of the horrid conditions of neglect and abuse as an asylum for the criminally insane in Massachusetts, USA. Was banned in the state of Massachusetts for decades.

#### **2. March 20. The Experience of Mental Illness**

Suffering from mental illness is one of the most harrowing experiences human beings can undergo. The patient's perspective on the nature of mental illness, life in the mental hospital, and psychiatric treatment should be central in accounts on the history of psychiatry.

#### **Reading**

Susan Sheehan. *Is there no place on earth for me?* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1982. Pp. 3-37 (optional: pp. 38-53).

#### **3. March 27. The origins of the mental hospital**

In the nineteenth century, large mental hospitals were built with generous funds provided by the state. Over the decades they became increased in size and housed large populations of individuals suffering from severe and persistent forms of mental illness. Providing treatment

was virtually impossible. As a reaction to this situation, a number of small, private hospitals were opened and “moral treatment” was introduced there.

**Reading:**

Read one of the following articles carefully, and skim the other.

Scull, Andrew. “The domestication of madness.” In *Social order/mental disorder: Anglo-American psychiatry in historical perspective*, 54-79. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1989.

Digby, Anne. “Moral treatment at the Retreat, 1796-1846.” In *The anatomy of madness: Essays in the history of psychiatry*, ed. W.F. Bynum, Roy Porter and Michael Shepherd, 52-72. London: Tavistock, 1983.

**Guest Speaker:**

Stephen Garton, Department of History, University of Sydney.

Stephen Garton has written extensively on the history of psychiatry in Australia. He is the author of *Medicine and madness: A social history of insanity in New South Wales, 1880-1940* (Kensington NSW: New South Wales University Press, 1988); *The cost of war: Australians return* (Melbourne: Oxford Univ. Press, 1996); and a great number of articles.

**March 29 or 30. Excursion**

Excursion to the site and buildings of the former mental hospital at Callan Park.

Tour and informal lecture by Kylie Winkworth, museum and heritage consultant. Before Callan Park was renovated to house the Sydney College of the Arts, Kylie Winkworth made an inventory of moving objects that were present at the former mental hospital. Detailed information to be provided later. Participation is voluntary.

**4. April 3. Neurasthenia and the Rest Cure**

In the 1860s, the American neurologists coined the diagnostic category of neurasthenia, which was characterized by symptoms of depression, restlessness, irritability, sleeplessness, fatigue, and the like. It primarily affected upper-middle class men engaged in desk work and intellectual labour.

**Reading:**

Beard, George M. *American nervousness: Its causes and consequences*. New York: Putnam, 1881. (Selected pages).

Rosenberg, Charles E. “George M. Beard and American nervousness.” In *No other Gods: On science and American social thought*, ed. Rosenberg, 98-108. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.

Mitchell, S. Weir. “Fat and blood: An essay on the treatment of certain forms of neurasthenia and hysteria.” In *The captive imagination: A casebook on the yellow wallpaper*, ed. Catherine Golden. New York: Feminist Press, City University of New York, 1992 (Selected pages).

**Presentation**

By the end of this week, please email me the title of the presentation you wish to give, a brief description of the content, a few sources you will be using, and the date you prefer to give it. Popular dates go fast!

**5. April 10. Hysteria, Hypnosis, and Jean-Martin Charcot**

In the 1880s, Jean-Martin Charcot introduced the diagnosis of hysteria for a wide variety of psychological phenomena he had observed in his female patients in a Paris mental hospital. Hysterics generally suffered from local paralyses for which no neurological explanation could

be found and were unusually susceptible to hypnosis. After Charcot's death, the diagnosis disappeared.

**Reading:**

Showalter, Elaine. "Feminism and hysteria: The daughter's disease." In *The female malady: Women, madness, and English culture, 1830-1980*, 145-164. New York: Pantheon, 1985.

Gelfand, Toby. "Neurologist or psychiatrist? The public and private domains of Jean-Martin Charcot." *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* 36 (2000)3: 215-229.

**6. April 17. Sigmund Freud and Psychoanalysis**

In 1900, Sigmund Freud published his *Interpretations of Dreams* and developed his talking cure for the treatment of hysteria and other mental disorders. According to Freud, mental disorders are rooted in life experiences and the internal dynamics of lust and desire. Psychoanalysis, although always controversial, has profoundly influenced the history of psychiatry. During the last twenty years, Freud has become under severe attack for faking his evidence, for being a misogynist, and for producing bogus theories.

**Reading:**

Decker, Hannah S. "Freud and Dora: Constraint on medical progress." *Journal of Social History* 14 (1981): 445-464.

Freud, Sigmund. "Fragment of an analysis of a case of hysteria [Dora]." In *Sigmund Freud Case Histories I: 'Dora' and 'Little Hans'*, 55-72. New York: Penguin, 1977 [or. 1905].

**Test:**

Take-home test 1 will be handed out in class. Due at the beginning of class on May 1<sup>st</sup>.

**Final paper**

Before next class, please email me the topic you want to write your final paper about, a tentative title, a brief description of the content, and about six sources you will be using.

**7. April 24. Easter Holidays**

**8. May 1. World War I and shell shock**

After heavy losses in the battles of World War I, an increasing number of British soldiers started to succumb from an ailment that puzzled military physicians: they suffered from paralysis, crying spells, blindness, and could not stop trembling. Initially, it was thought that this condition was the effect of exposure to exploding shells (hence: shell shock). Later, psychological explanations were put forward. Physicians argued that although shell shock was psychological in nature but was not malingering.

**Reading:**

Siegfried Sasson, "I stood with the dead." In: Rupert Hart-Davis, ed. *The war poems of Siegfried Sasson*. London: Faber & Faber, 1983. P. 123.

Showalter, Elaine. "Male hysteria: W.H.R. Rivers and the lessons of shell shock." In *The female malady: Women, madness, and English culture, 1830-1980*, 167-194. New York: Pantheon, 1985.

Winter, Jay. "Shell-shock and the cultural history of the great war." *Journal of Contemporary History* 35 (2000)1: 7-12.

### **Guest speaker**

Dr. Ana Carden-Coyne, School of History, University of New South Wales [after August 2003: Department of History, University of Manchester]. Dr. Ana Carden-Coyne is interested in the cultural meanings of World War I. She has published "Classical heroism and modern life: Bodybuilding and masculinity in the early twentieth century," *Journal of Australian Studies* (1999) Dec: 138-152.

**Take home test 1 due at the beginning of this class.**

### **9. May 8. War neuroses, Battle Fatigue, and Psychiatry in World War II**

During World War II, physicians were again confronted with ailments they could not explain. Army psychiatrists assumed these disorders to be psychological in nature and developed forms short-term psychotherapy to restore soldiers to the fighting lines. The nature of war neurosis or battle fatigue remained a topic of heated controversy during and after the war.

#### **Reading:**

Case histories from: Grinker, Roy R., and John P. Spiegel. *War neuroses*. Philadelphia, Pa: Blakiston, 1945. 6-9, 12-13, 17-19, 27-29.

Strecker, Edward A. *Their mothers' sons: The psychiatrist examines an American problem*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1946. Pp. 13-22.

Hans Pols. "The repression of war trauma in American psychiatry after World War II." In: Roger Cooter, Mark Harrison, and Steve Sturdy, eds., *Medicine and modern warfare*. Amsterdam/Atlanta, GA: Rodopi, 1999, 251-276.

**Video:** Let There Be Light, 1945. Directed by John Houston.

Documentary of the treatment of war neurosis at Mason General Hospital, Long Island.

### **10. May 15. Trauma, Repressed Memories, and False Memories**

After the Vietnam war, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder was accepted as a diagnosis for disorders suffered by traumatized soldiers. Therapists applied this category to victims of rape, sexual abuse, and violence in civilian life. Advocates of psychotherapy argued that therapy helped in uncovering repressed memories; critics argued that psychotherapy merely created these memories, and that these were thereby false.

#### **Reading:**

Herman, Judith Lewis. "A forgotten history." In *Trauma and recovery: The aftermath of violence, from domestic abuse to political terror*, 7-32. New York: Basic Books, 1992.

Loftus, Elizabeth, and Katherine Ketcham. "Entranced." In *The myth of repressed memory: False memories and allegations of sexual abuse*, 8-19. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994.

### **11. May 22. Colonial Psychiatry**

What kind of function can psychiatry have in a colonial setting? Does it make sense to treat the neuroses of individuals in an inherently oppressive society in which, for most people, basic human rights are violated on a daily basis? What role does psychiatry play in a colonial government and, currently, in developing nations? Frantz Fanon was one of the first psychiatrists who raised these issues when he contemplated the effects of the French occupation of Algeria.

#### **Reading:**

Sadowsky, Jonathan. "The confinements of Isaac O.: A case of 'acute mania' in colonial Nigeria." *History of Psychiatry* 7 (1996): 91-112.

Fanon, Frantz. "Colonial war and mental disorders." In *The wretched of the earth*, 249-254. New York: Grove Press, 1965.

**Video:** Black Skin White Mask. About Frantz Fanon.

## **12. May 29. Somatic treatments in Psychiatry**

The only Nobel Prize ever awarded for research in psychiatry and neurology went to the Portuguese neurologist Egaz Moniz, the inventor of lobotomy in 1949. At the time of its introduction in the 1930s, lobotomy was heralded as an exciting new surgical technique that could liberate thousands of patients in mental hospitals from their desperate conditions. Other somatic treatment methods that were common before 1940 were: malaria fever therapy for schizophrenia; metrazol shock therapy; insulin coma therapy, and electroconvulsive therapy (ECT).

### **Reading:**

Valenstein, Elliot S. "'Hit us like a bomb': Psychosurgery in the 1940s." In *Great and desperate cures: The rise and decline of psychosurgery and other radical treatments for mental illness*, 167-198. New York: Basic Books, 1986.

## **13. June 5. Mental Hygiene and the Psychiatric Diagnosis of Society**

Mental hygienists were psychiatrists who were convinced that the problems of society as a whole needed to be addressed in order to enhance the mental health of everybody. For them, the incidence of mental illness and mental disorder were only symptoms of a deeper-layering problem.

### **Reading:**

Pols, Hans. "Divergences in American psychiatry during the Depression: Somatic psychiatry, community mental hygiene, and social reconstruction." *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* 37 (2001)4: 369-388.

Chesters, Janice. "Backache and Heartburn to Nerves and Alcohol: Narratives of a Community Health Survey, Heyfield, Victoria, 1965." *Health & History* (2000): 79-100.

**Video:** Mental Hygiene Classroom Films, 1945-1970 (The Benefits of Looking Ahead; Shy Guy; Dating: Do's and Don't's, and others).

## **14. June 12. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association and Somatic Treatments After 1950**

Today, the DSM plays a central role in psychiatric treatment and research. It assumes a biological cause for most forms of mental disorder and became important after the introduction of psychopharmacological drugs (most importantly Thorazine for the treatment of schizophrenia) in the 1950s.

### **Reading**

Horwitz, Allan V. "The emergence of diagnostic psychiatry." In *Creating mental illness*, 56-82. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002.

Whitaker, Robert. "Modern-day alchemy." In *Mad in America: Bad science, bad medicine, and the enduring mistreatment of the mentally ill*, 141-159. Cambridge, MA: Perseus, 2002.

### **Test**

Take-home test 2 will be handed out at the end of class. Due: Monday June 16 by 2PM.



## Final Essay

Due: Friday June 13 by 5PM.

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## Further Reading: Suggestions for Presentations and Final Papers

### 1. March 13. Introduction and Organizational Meeting

#### Anti-psychiatry:

Szasz, Thomas S. *The myth of mental illness: Foundations of a theory of personal conduct*. New York: Hoeber-Harper, 1961.

Szasz, Thomas S. *The manufacture of madness: A comparative study of the Inquisition and the mental health movement*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1997, or. 1970.

Szasz, Thomas S. *Schizophrenia: The sacred symbol of psychiatry*. New York: Basic Books, 1976.

Laing, R.D. *Knots*. London: Tavistock, 1970.

Laing, R.D. *The divided self: An existential study in sanity and madness*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1976.

Laing, R.D. *The politics of experience and the bird of paradise*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1967.

#### Labelling and social control theory:

Thomas J. Scheff. *Being mentally ill: A sociological theory*. 3rd ed. New York: Aldine de Gruyter, 1999.

Horwitz, Allan V. *The logic of social control*. New York: Plenum, 1990.

#### Michel Foucault

Foucault, Michel. *Madness and civilization: A history of insanity in the age of reason*. Translated by Richard Howard. New York: Vintage, 1988, or. 1961.

#### Total institutions:

Goffman, Erving. *Asylums: Essays on the social situation of mental patients and other inmates*. New York: Anchor Books/Doubleday, 1961.

Based on ethnographic research at St. Elizabeths Hospital for the Insane in Washington, DC.

Rosenhan, D.L. "On being sane in insane places." *Science*, Jan. 19 1973, 250-58.

Famous experiment in which students had themselves committed to mental hospitals by claiming they heard a voice saying "thud." After being committed, they behaved normally. It took weeks before they all were discharged.

#### Feminist critiques of psychiatry:

Chesler, Phyllis. *Women and madness*. London: Allan Lane, 1974.

Gilbert, Sandra M., and Susan Gubar. *The madwoman in the attic: The woman writer and the nineteenth-century literary imagination*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1979.

Showalter, Elaine. *The female malady: Women, madness, and English culture, 1830-1980*. New York: Pantheon, 1985.

Tomes, Nancy. "Feminist histories of psychiatry." In *Discovering the history of psychiatry*, ed. Mark S. Micale and Roy Porter, 348-383. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994.

#### Social constructionist accounts:

Hacking, Ian. "Madness: Biological or constructed?" In *The social construction of what?*, 100-124. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1999.

Horwitz, Allan V. *Creating mental illness*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002.

A great number of histories of psychiatry has been published. It seems that many psychiatrists felt the need to write a history of the discipline to justify their views. See, for example:

Alexander, Franz, and Sheldon T. Selesnick. *The history of psychiatry: An evaluation of psychiatric thought and practice from prehistoric times to the present*. New York: Harper & Row, 1966.

A biased history of psychiatry written by a prominent American (and former German) psychoanalyst.

Henri F. Ellenberger. *The discovery of the unconscious: The history and evolution of dynamic psychiatry*. New York: Basic, 1970.

The standard history of psychodynamic psychiatry up until Sigmund Freud.

Edward Shorter. *A history of psychiatry: From the era of the asylum to the age of Prozac*. New York: John Wiley, 1997.

A history of psychiatry from the perspective of the success of today's psychopharmacological science. Describes psychoanalysis as a "hiatus" in the development of the science of psychiatry.

Micale, Mark S., and Roy Porter, eds. *Discovering the history of psychiatry*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994.

Discusses the many ways in which the history of psychiatry has been written.

General overviews on the history of psychiatry:

Porter, Roy. *Madness: A brief history*. London: Oxford University Press, 2002.

A brief overview written by a famous historian of medicine.

American Psychiatric Association. *One hundred years of American psychiatry*. New York: Columbia University Press for the American Psychiatric Association, 1944.

Menninger, Roy W., and John C. Nemiah. *American psychiatry after World War II*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Press, 2000.

Berrios, German E., and Hugh Freeman, eds. *150 years of British psychiatry, 1841-1991*. London: Gaskell, 1991.

Grob, Gerald N. *The mad among us: A history of the care of America's mentally ill*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1994.

On the training for psychiatry, and psychiatry being divided between somatic and psychodynamic expiations and treatment styles see:

Tanya M. Luhrmann. *Of two minds: The growing disorder in American psychiatry*. New York: Knopf, 2000.

Light, Donald. *Becoming psychiatrists: The professional transformation of self*. New York: Norton, 1980.

Klitzman, Robert. *In a house of dreams and glass: Becoming a psychiatrist*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1995.

## **2. March 20. The Experience of Mental Illness**

*Patient (Auto-)biographies:*

Daniel Paul Schreber. *Memoirs of my mental illness*. Translated by Ida MacAlpine and Richard A. Hunter. New York: New York Review Books, 2000, or. 1903.

One of the most famous patient autobiographies ever written. Formed the basis of Sigmund Freud's *Schreber* case.

Clifford W. Beers. *A mind that found itself: An autobiography*. York: Longmans, Green, 1908.

Corbett H. Thigpen and Hervey M. Cleckley. *The three faces of Eve*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1957.

One of the most famous cases of Multiple Personality Disorder in the twentieth century was

"Eve." The original account by her physicians is (this was also the basis for the Hollywood blockbuster *The Three Faces of Eve*). As a true case of multiple personality disorder, "Eve" wrote several radically different accounts of her illness.

Evelyn Lancaster [Chris Costner Sizemore] and James Poling. *The final face of Eve*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1958.

Chris Costner Sizemore and Elen Sain Pittillo. *I'm Eve*. New York: Doubleday, 1977.

Chris Costner Sizemore. *A mind of my own*. New York: Morrow, 1989.

Greenberg, Joanne. *I never promised you a rose garden*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1964.

Jane Roberts. *Seth speaks*. New York: Bantam, 1972.

Flora Rheta Schreiber. *Sybil*. New York: Warner Books, 1989.

Another famous case of Multiple Personality Disorder was "Sybil".

- Gregory Stefan. *In search of sanity: The journal of a schizophrenic*. New Hyde Park, NY: University Books, 1965.
- Truddi Chase and Robert A. Phillips. *When Rabbit howls: The Troops for Truddi Chase*. New York: Jove, 1987.
- Millett, Kate. *The loony bin trip*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1990.
- Styron, William. *Darkness visible: A memoir of madness*. London: Pan, 1990.  
The author of *Sophie's choice* relates his own experience with depression.
- Joan Frances Casey and with Lynn Wilson. *The flock: An autobiography of a multiple personality*. New York: Knopf, 1991.
- Kay Redfield Jamison. *An unquiet mind: A memoir of moods and madness*. New York: Vintage, 1995. Jamison in a psychiatrist at Johns Hopkins University. See also her book on artists who have bipolar disorder: Kay Redfield Jamison. *Touched with fire: Manic-depressive illness and the artistic temperament*. New York: Free Press, 1993.
- Richard Berendzen and Laura Palmer. *Come here: A man copes with the aftermath of childhood sexual abuse*. New York: Villard Books, 1993. Berendzen was president of American University (check) in Washington, DC who had to resign after it was found out that he made obscene phone calls. When he started psychotherapy he realized that he had been the victim of sexual abuse as a young child.
- Susanna Kaysen. *Girl, interrupted*. New York: Vintage, 1993. Made into a movie as well.
- Elizabeth Wurtzel. *Prozac nation: Young and depressed in America*. New York: Riverhead, 1994.
- Lori Schiller and Amanda Bennett. *The quiet room: A journey out of the torment of madness*. New York: Warner, 1994.
- Martha Manning. *Undercurrents: A life beneath the surface*. San Francisco: HarperSanFrancisco, 1995.
- Tracy Thompson. *The beast: A journey through depression*. New York: Plume, 1996.
- Clea Simon. *Mad house: Growing up in the shadow of mentally ill siblings*. New York: Doubleday, 1997.
- Jay Neugeboren. *Imagining Robert: My brother, madness, and survival: A memoir*. New York: William Morrow, 1997.
- Lauren Slater. *Welcome to my country: A therapist's memoir of madness*. New York: Doubleday, 1996.
- Lauren Slater. *Prozac diary*. New York: Penguin, 1999.

#### Australian (auto-)biographies of mental illness:

- Frame, Janet. *To the is-land: Autobiography. 1*. London: Paladin Grafton, 1987; *An angel at my table: Autobiography. 2*. London: Paladin, 1987; *The envoy from mirror city: Autobiography. 3*. London: Paladin Grafton, 1987.  
Basis for the movie *An Angel at My Table*.
- Beverley, Eley. *The book of David*. Pymble, NSW: HarperCollins, 1996.  
Basis for the movie *Shine*.

### **3. March 27. The Origins of the Mental Hospital**

#### *On the history of the asylum in the United Kingdom see:*

- Scull, Adrew. *Museums of madness: The social organization of insanity in nineteenth-century England*. London: Allen Lane, 1979.
- Scull, Andrew, ed. *Madhouses, mad-doctors, and madmen: The social history of psychiatry in the Victorian era*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1981.
- Scull, Andrew. *The most solitary of afflictions: Madness and society in Britain, 1700-1900*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1993.
- Porter, Roy. *Mind-forg'd manacles: A history of madness in England from the Restoration to the Regency*. London: Athlone, 1987.
- MacDonald, Michael. *Mystical Bedlam: Madness, anxiety, and healing in seventeenth-century England*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1981.

#### *On the history of asylum in the United States of America see:*

- David J. Rothman. *The discovery of the asylum: Social order and disorder in the new republic*. Boston: Little Brown, 1971.

- David J. Rothman. *Conscience and convenience: The asylum and its alternatives in progressive America* New York: Harper Collins 1980.
- Dwyer, Ellen. *Homes for the mad: Life inside two nineteenth-century asylums*. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1987.
- Tomes, Nancy. *The art of asylum keeping: Thomas Story Kirkbride and the origins of American psychiatry*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1994.

For accounts of mental illness from the perspectives of individuals suffering from it see:

Petersen, Dale. *A mad people's history of madness*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1982.

Porter, Roy. *A social history of madness: The world through the eyes of the insane*. New York: Dutton, 1989.

Geller, Jeffrey L., and Maxine Harris. *Women of the asylum: Voices from behind the walls, 1840-1945*. New York: Anchor, 1994.

Wood, Mary Elene. *The writing on the wall: Women's autobiography and the asylum*. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1994.

*On the history of the mental hospital in Australia see:*

- Lewis, Milton *Managing madness: Psychiatry and society in Australia, 1788-1980*. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1988.
- Stephen Garton. *Medicine and madness: A social history of insanity in New South Wales, 1880-1940*. Sydney, NSW: New South Wales University Press, 1988.
- Garton, Stephen. "Palaces for the unfortunate: Lunatic asylums in New South Wales, 1880-1940." *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society* 76 (1991): 297-312.
- Coleborne, Catharine. "Making "mad" populations in settler colonies: The work of law and medicine in the creation of the colonial asylum." In *Law, history, colonialism: The reach of empire*, ed. Diane Kirkby and Catharine Coleborne. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2001.
- Catharine Coleborne and Dolly MacKinnon, eds. *Madness in Australia: Histories, heritage and the asylum*. University of Queensland Press with the API Network, 2003 [to be published in June].

#### **4. April 3. Neurasthenia and the Rest Cure**

- Golden, Catherine, ed. *The captive imagination: A casebook on the yellow wallpaper*. New York: Feminist Press, City University of New York, 1992.
- Many primary documents around neurasthenia and the rest cure. The book is organized a short novel by the American author Charlotte Perkins Gilman, *The Yellow Wallpaper*, in which she describes undergoing the rest cure.
- Sicherman, Barbara. "The uses of a diagnosis: Doctors, patients, and neurasthenia." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 32 (1977): 33-54.
- Gosling, F.G. *Before Freud: Neurasthenia and the American medical community, 1870-1910*. Urbana, Ill: University of Illinois Press, 1987.
- Lutz, Tom. *American nervousness, 1903: An anecdotal history*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1991.
- Gijswijt-Hofstra, Marijke, and Roy Porter. *Cultures of neurasthenia: From Beard to the first World War*. Amsterdam: Rodopi, 2001.
- Anderson, Warwick. "The trespass speaks: White masculinity and colonial breakdown." *American Historical Review* (1997): 1343-1370.
- About neurasthenia suffered by white colonialists in the Philippines.

#### **5. April 10. Hysteria, Hypnosis, and Jean-Martin Charcot**

- Micale, Mark. *Approaching hysteria: Disease and its interpretations*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1995.
- Micale, Mark S. "Charcot and the idea of hysteria in the male: Gender, mental science, and medical diagnosis in late nineteenth-century France." *Medical History* 34 (1990): 363-411.
- Micale, Mark S. "Hysteria male/hysteria female: Reflections on comparative gender construction in nineteenth-century France and Britain." In *Science and Sensibility: Gender and scientific enquiry, 1780-1945*, ed. Marina Benjamin, 200-239. London: Basil Blackwell, 1991.

- Hysteria was a diagnostic category almost exclusively applied to women. However, Charcot used this diagnostic label for a small number of his male patients as well.
- Micale, Mark S. "On the "disappearance" of hysteria: A study in the clinical deconstruction of a diagnosis." *ISIS* 84 (1994)3: 496-526.
- Hysteria as a diagnostic category disappeared rather suddenly after Charcot's death. Nevertheless, the concept is evoked time and again after that.
- Gilman, Sander L., Helen King, Roy Porter, G.S. Rousseau, and Elaine Showalter. *Hysteria beyond Freud*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1993.
- Goldstein, Jan. "The hysteria diagnosis and the politics of anticlericalism in late nineteenth-century France." *Journal of Modern History* 54 (1982): 209-239.
- Goldstein, Jan. "The uses of male hysteria: Medical and literary discourse in nineteenth-century France." *Representations* (1991)34: 134-165.
- Smith-Rosenberg, Carol. "The hysterical woman: Sex role and role conflict in nineteenth-century America." In *Disorderly conduct: Vision of gender in America, 197-216*. New York: Knopf, 1985.

*On the history of mental medicine in France:*

- Jan Goldstein. *Console and classify: the French psychiatric profession in the nineteenth century*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987.

*Modern perspective on hysteria:*

- Elaine Showalter. *Hystories, Hysterical epidemics and modern culture: Alien abduction, Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, Satanic Ritual Abuse, Recovered memory, Gulf War Syndrome, Multiple Personality Syndrome*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1997.
- Mitchell, Juliet. *Mad men and medusas: Reclaiming hysteria*. New York: Basic, 2000.

## **6. April 17. Sigmund Freud and Psychoanalysis**

*Sigmund Freud's life and work*

There are dozens of biographies of Freud. A selection:

- Ernest Jones. *The life and work of Sigmund Freud*. 3 Volumes. New York: Basic Books, 1953-1957.  
Written by a prominent member of Sigmund Freud's inner group; based on free access to a great amount of primary documents. Very biased in favour of Freud and the author himself.
- Gay, Peter. *Freud: A life for our time*. New York: Norton, 1988.  
A very sympathetic account of Freud's life.
- Roazen, Paul. *Freud and his followers*. London: Allan Lane, 1976.  
Roazen has conducted very impressive archival research on Freud and his patients and interviewed, over the years, many of Freud's ex-patients and acquaintances.

*About Dora*

- Decker, Hannah S. *Freud, Dora, and Vienna 1900*. New York: Free Press, 1992.
- Lakoff, Robin Tolmach, and James C. Coyne. *Father knows best: The use and abuse of power in Freud's case of Dora*. New York: Teachers College Press, 1993.
- Morrissey, Kim. *Dora: A case of hysteria*. London: Nick Hern Books, 1995.
- Mahoney, Patrick J. *Freud's Dora: A psychoanalytic, historical, and textual study*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1996.

In the 1990s, Freud's psychoanalysis has been extensively criticized as being unscientific.

Critical scholarship on Freud.

- Sulloway, Frank J. *Freud: Biologist of the mind*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1992.

Rieff, Philip. *Freud: The mind of a moralist*. London: Gallancz, 1959.

Rieff, Philip. *The triumph of the therapeutic: Uses of faith after Freud*. New York: Harper, 1966.

*Feminist Critiques of Freud*

- Buhle, Mari Jo. *Feminism and its discontents: A century of struggle with psychoanalysis*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1998.
- Dimen, Muriel, and Adrienne Harris, eds. *Storms in her head: Freud and the construction of hysteria*. New York: Other Press, 2001.

*The "Freud Wars":*

- In the 1990s, the legacy of Freudian psychoanalysis came under attack. The main reason was the association of psychoanalysis with the debates on false and repressed memories at that time.
- Frederick Crews. *The memory wars: Freud's legacy in dispute*. New York: New York Review Book, 1995.
- Frederick Crews, ed. *Unauthorized Freud: Doubters confront a legend*. New York: Penguin, 1998.
- Roth, Michael S., ed. *Freud conflict and culture: Essays on his life, work, and legacy*. New York: Knopf, 1998.
- The scholarly volume that accompanied the controversial exhibition on Sigmund Freud held at the US Library of Congress after its opening had been postponed in 1996. The opening of the Congress had been postponed because a number of prominent scholars protested the uncritical nature of the exhibit as it had been initially planned.
- Forrester, John. *Dispatches from the Freud wars: Psychoanalysis and its passions*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1997.
- Borch-Jacobsen, Mikkel. *Remembering Anna O.: A century of mystification*. New York: Routledge, 1996.
- Borch-Jacobsen, Mikkel. "Neurotica: Freud and the seduction theory." *October* 76 (1996) Spring: 15-43.
- Dolnick, Edwin. *Madness on the couch: Blaming the victim in the heyday of psychoanalysis*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1998.

## **8. May 1. World War I and Shell Shock**

The literature on shell shock is extensive. See, for example:

- Martin Stone. "Shell-shock and the psychologists." In: William F. Bynum, Roy Porter, and Michael Shepherd, eds., *The anatomy of madness*, Vol. 2 of *The anatomy of madness: Essays in the history of psychiatry*. London: Tavistock, 1985, 242-71.
- Edward M. Brown. "Between cowardice and insanity: Shell shock and the legitimization of the neuroses in Great Britain." In: Everett Mendelsohn, ed. *Science, technology and the military*, Vol. 12 of *Sociology of the Sciences Yearbook*. Dordrecht: Kluwer, 1988, 323-45.
- Ted Bogacz. "War neurosis and cultural change in England, 1914-22: The work of the War Office Committee of Enquiry into 'Shell-shock'." *Journal of Contemporary History* 24 (1989): 227-256.
- Chris Feudtner. "'Minds the dead have ravished': Shell shock, history, and the ecology of disease-systems." *History of Science* 31 (1993): 377-420.
- Leese, Peter. *Shell shock: Traumatic neurosis and the British soldiers of the first World War*. New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2002.
- Leed, Eric J. *No man's land: Combat and identity in World War I*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1979.
- Mosse, George L. *Fallen soldiers: Reshaping the memory of the World Wars*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1990.

For the history of shell-shock in different countries see:

- Mark S. Micale and Paul Lerner. *Traumatic pasts: History, psychiatry, and trauma in the modern age, 1870-1930*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001.
- Articles in special edition on Shell Shock of *Journal of European History* 35 (2000)1 (guest editor: Jay Winter).
- Paul Lerner. "Hysterical cures: Hypnosis, gender and performance in World War I and Weimar Germany." *History Workshop Journal* (1998)45: 79-101.

For an overview of the relationship between psychiatry and the military see:

- Hans Binnenveld. *From shellshock to combat stress: A comparative history of military psychiatry*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 1997.
- Ben Shephard. *A war of nerves: Soldiers and psychiatrists, 1914-1994*. London: Jonathan Cape, 2000.

On the human motives involved in warfare:

Bourke, Joanna. *Dismembering the male: Men's bodies, Britain and the Great War*. London: Reaktion, 1996.

Bourke, Joanne. *An intimate history of killing: Face-to-face killing in twentieth-century warfare*. New York: Basic, 1999.

Both books contain an analysis of the psychological reactions of soldiers towards war, killing, torture, and fear.

Remembering and commemorating war; the cultural memory of war:

Jay Winter. *Sites of memory, sites of mourning: The Great War in European cultural history*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

For a cultural history of the relationship between war, popular memory of war, and ways of remembering war, victory, and defeat, and ways of commemorating war (though parades, holidays, and monuments).

Gillis, John R., ed. *Commemorations: The politics of national identity*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1994.

For a famous literary representation of the shell shock and its treatment see:

Barker, Pat. *Regeneration*. London: Penguin, 1992; *The eye in the door*. London: Penguin, 1994; *The ghost road*. London: Penguin, 1995.

## **9. May 8. War Neuroses, Battle Fatigue, and Psychiatry in World War II**

Grob, Gerald. "The lessons of war, 1941-1945." In *From asylum to community: Mental health policy in modern America*, 5-23. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1991.

Grob, Gerald N. "World War II and American psychiatry." *Psychohistory Review* 19 (1990): 41-69.

Jones, Franklin D., and Robert E. Hales. "Military combat psychiatry: A historical review." *Psychiatric Annals* 17 (1987): 525-7.

Jones, Franklin D. "Military psychiatry since World War II." In *American psychiatry after World War II*, ed. Roy W. Menninger and John C. Nemiah, 3-36. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Press, 2000.

Spiegel, Herbert. "Silver linings in the clouds of war: A five-decade retrospective." In *American psychiatry after World War II*, ed. Roy W. Menninger and John C. Nemiah, 52-71. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Press, 2000.

Spiegel, David. "War, peace, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder." In *American psychiatry after World War II*, ed. Roy W. Menninger and John C. Nemiah, 37-51. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Press, 2000.

Grob, Gerald N. "Psychiatry and social activism: The politics of a specialty in postwar America." *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 60 (1986)4: 447-501.

*Psychiatry and the war in Australia:*

Cond, A. "'The ordeal of adjustment': Australian psychiatric casualties of the Second World War." *War and Society* 15 (1997): 61-74.

Garton, Stephen. *The cost of war: Australians return*. Melbourne: Oxford Univ. Press, 1996.

## **10. May 15. Trauma, Repressed Memories, and False Memories**

The debate around the nature of repression, repressed memories (of childhood sexual abuse), and false memories was particularly intense during the 1990s.

Terr, Lenore. *Too scared to cry: Psychic trauma in childhood*. New York: Basic Books, 1992.

Terr, Lenore. *Unchained memories: True stories of traumatic memories, lost and found*. New York: Basic, 1994.

Freyd, Jennifer J. *Betrayal trauma: The logic of forgetting childhood abuse*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, MA, 1996.

Freyd is a research psychologist at the University of Oregon. Her mother, Pamela Freyd, is the director of the False Memory Syndrome Foundation which is located in Philadelphia. The Freyd family was torn apart after Jennifer sued her father for childhood sexual abuse.

*Critical voices with respect to repressed and false memories*

- Wright, Lawrence. *Remembering Satan*. New York: Knopf, 1994.  
Journalistic account of a family in which accusations of sexual abuse and Satanic ritual abuse proved, ultimately, to be based on imagination and suggestion.
- Nathan, Debbie, and Michael Snedeker. *Satan's silence: Ritual abuse and the making of a modern American witch hunt*. New York: Basic Books, 1995.
- Ofshe, Richard, and Ethan Watters. *Making monsters: False memories, psychotherapy and sexual hysteria*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1994.
- Watters, Ethan, and Richard Ofshe. *Therapy's delusions: The myth of the unconscious and the exploitation of today's walking worried*. New York: Scribner, 1999.
- Loftus, Elizabeth, and Katherine Ketcham. *The myth of repressed memory: False memories and allegations of sexual abuse*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994.
- Aldridge-Morris, Ray. 1989. *Multiple personality: An exercise in deception*. Hove, UK: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Dineen, Tana. *Manufacturing victims: What the psychology industry is doing to people*. Montreal, PQ: Robert Davies, 1996.

*About PTSD:*

- Young, Allan. *The harmony of illusions: Inventing post-traumatic stress disorder*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1995.

For a perspective from the history and philosophy of science see:

- Hacking, Ian. "Making up people." In *Reconstructing individualism: Autonomy, individuality and the self in Western thought*, ed. Thomas C. Heller, 222-236. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1986.
- Hacking, Ian. "The making and molding of child abuse." *Critical Inquiry*, winter 1991, 253-288.
- Hacking, Ian. *Rewriting the soul: Multiple personality and the sciences of memory*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1995.

## **11. May 22. Colonial Psychiatry**

- Keller, Richard. "Madness and colonization: Psychiatry in the British and French empires, 1800-1962." *Journal of Social History* 35 (2001)2: 295-326.
- Sadowsky, Jonathan. 1999. *Imperial bedlam: Institutions of madness in colonial southwest Nigeria*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Ernst, Waltraud. 1991. *Mad tales from the Raj: The European insane in British India, 1800-1858*. London: Routledge.
- Hartnack, Christiane. 1987. British psychoanalysts in colonial India. In *Psychology in twentieth-century thought and society*, edited by M. G. Ash and W. R. Woodward. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hartnack, Christiane. 2001. *Psychoanalysis in colonial India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Nandi, Ashis. *The savage Freud and other essays on possible and retrievable selves*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1995.

*Franz Fanon:*

- Bulhan, Hussein Absilahi. *Frantz Fanon and the psychology of oppression*. New York: Plenum, 1985.
- Alessandrini, Anthony C. *Frantz Fanon: Critical perspectives*. London and New York: Routledge, 1999.
- Gibson, Nigel C. *Rethinking Fanon: The continuing dialogue*. Amherst, NY: Humanity Books, 1999.
- Macey, David. *Frantz Fanon: A biography*. New York: Picador, 2000.

*Culture-bound syndromes:*

- Simons, Ronald C., and Charles C. Hughes, eds. *The culture-bound syndromes: Folk illnesses of psychiatric and anthropological interest*. Dordrecht and Boston: Reidel. In USA: Kluwer, 1985.  
According to anthropologists and psychiatrists, every culture has their own specific types of mental disorder. In former colonies, these were lattah, koro, and running amok. This book presents an overview of these theories.



## 12. May 29. Somatic Treatments in Psychiatry

Shorter, Edward. *A history of psychiatry: From the era of the asylum to the age of Prozac*. New York: John Wiley, 1997.

Special emphasis on the history of somatic treatment methods. Very critical of psychoanalysis.

Valenstein, Elliot S. *Great and desperate cures: The rise and decline of psychosurgery and other radical treatments for mental illness*. New York: Basic Books, 1986.

Pressman, Jack D. "Sufficient promise: John F. Fulton and the origins of psychosurgery." *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 62 (1988)1: 1-22.

Pressman, Jack D. *Last resort: Psychosurgery and the limits of medicine*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1998.

Braslow, Joel T. *Mental ills and bodily cures: Psychiatric treatment in the first half of the twentieth century*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1997.

Over the years, somatic psychiatrists have been involved in a number of scandals because their treatments they provided had extremely serious side-effects (including the death of patients). A number of these are documented:

Kelley, James L. *Psychiatric malpractice: Stories of patients, psychiatrists, and the law*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1997.

Bromberger, Brian, and Janet Fife-Yeomans. *Deep sleep: Harry Bailey and the scandals of Chelmsford*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1991.

One of the most famous psychiatrists in Sydney and Australia who fell from grace after it was exposed that he put patients to sleep for weeks on end with extremely grave consequences.

Anne Collins. *In the sleep room: The story of the CIA brainwashing experiments in Canada*. Toronto: Lester & Orpen Dennys, 1988.

Account of the experiments with deep sleep therapy and mental reprogramming conducted by the eminent psychiatrist Ewen Cameron in Montreal. Bailey greatly admired Cameron and applied many of his ideas. Cameron's research was (covertly) paid for by the CIA.

Marks, John D. *The search for the Manchurian candidate: The CIA and mind control*. New York: Times Books, 1979.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the CIA (covertly) sponsored research in brain-washing, which was often conducted on inmates of mental hospitals. Includes Cameron's experiments.

Sargant, William. *Battle for the mind: A physiology of conversion and brain-washing*. Cambridge, MA: Malor, 1997, or. 1957.

The British psychiatrist Sargant engaged in a number of dubious experiments, some of them on brainwashing.

## 13. June 5. Mental Hygiene and the Psychiatric Diagnosis of Society

*About mental hygiene films:*

Smith, Ken. *Mental hygiene: Classroom films, 1945-1970*. New York: Blast Books, 1999.

*Readers on Mental Hygiene:*

Rose, Arnold M., ed. *Mental health and mental disorder: A sociological approach*. New York: Norton, 1955.

Houtras, Peter T. *Mental hygiene: A text of readings*. Columbus, Oh: Merrill, 1961.

*Aspirations of mental hygiene:*

Chisholm, G. Brock. "The reestablishment of peacetime society [the William Alanson White Memorial Lectures]." *Psychiatry* 9 (1946)1: 3-20.

Claims that only psychiatry can prevent another world war. "Let us accept our own responsibility to remodel the world in bolder, clearer, and more honest lines." (19)

*Diagnoses of (American) society:*

Frank, Lawrence K. "Society as the patient." *American Journal of Sociology* 42 (1936)3: 335-44.

Symposium on Social and Individual Disorganization at the American Sociology Society Meeting. *American Journal of Sociology* 42 (1937)6: 773-891.

- Horney, Karen. "Culture and neurosis." *American Sociological Review* 1 (1936)2: 221-30.
- Horney, Karen. *The neurotic personality of our time*. New York: Norton, 1937.
- Fromm, Erich. *Escape from freedom*. New York: Rinehart, 1941.
- Fromm, Erich. "Individual and social origins of neurosis." *American Sociological Review* 9 (1944)4: 380-4.
- Fromm, Erich. *The sane society*. New York: Rinehart, 1955.
- Riesman, David. *The lonely crowd: A study of the changing American character*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1950.
- Rieff, Philip. *The triumph of the therapeutic: Uses of faith after Freud*. New York: Harper, 1966.
- Gross, Martin L. *The psychological society*. New York: Touchstone, 1978.
- Lasch, Christopher. *The culture of narcissism: American life in an age of diminishing expectations*. New York: Norton, 1979.
- Cushman, Philip. *Constructing the self, constructing America: A cultural history of psychotherapy*. Reading, Ma: Addison-Wesley, 1995.
- Cushman, Philip. "Why the self is empty: Toward a historically situated psychology." *American Psychologist* 45 (1990)5: 599-611.

#### *Critiques of Mental Hygiene:*

- Crothers, Bronson. *A pediatrician in search of mental hygiene*. New York: Commonwealth Fund, 1937.
- Williams, Frankwood E. "Is there a mental hygiene?" *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 1 (1932): 113-120.  
The former director of the [US] National Committee for Mental Hygiene criticizes the ideals and aspirations of the mental hygiene movement.
- Davis, Kingsley. "Mental hygiene and the class structure." *Psychiatry* 1 (1938): 55-65.
- Mills, C. Wright. "The professional ideology of social pathologists." *American Journal of Sociology* 49 (1943): 165-80.  
Although this article is not explicitly about mental hygiene, mental hygienists surely fit the label "social pathologists."
- Seeley, John R. "Social values, the mental health movement, and mental health." *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences* 186 (1953): 15-24.
- Szasz, Thomas S. *The manufacture of madness: A comparative study of the Inquisition and the mental health movement*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1997, or. 1970.  
The rhetorically gifted anti-psychiatrist Thomas Szasz takes on the mental health movement.
- Mechanic, David. *Mental health and social policy*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1969.

A trenchant critique of the ideals of the community mental health movement.

#### *Secondary Literature on Mental Hygiene:*

- Theresa Richardson. *The century of the child: The mental hygiene movement and social policy in the United States and Canada*. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1989.
- Kathleen Jones. *Taming the troublesome child: American families, child guidance, and the limits of psychiatric authority*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1999.

#### *Mental hygiene and psychiatry in Australia*

- "Immanuel Miller." Chapter in: Michael Roe. *Nine Australian progressives: Vitalism in bourgeois social thought, 1890-1960*. St. Lucia, Qld: University of Queensland Press, 1984.
- Ross L. Jones. "The master potter and the rejected pots: Eugenic legislation in Victoria, 1918-1939." *Australian Historical Studies* 113 (1999): 319-342.
- Garton, S. "Sound minds and healthy bodies: Reconsidering eugenics in Australia, 1914-1940." *Australian Historical Studies* 26, 103 (1994): 163-181.
- Garton, Stephen. "Sir Charles Mackellar: Psychiatry, eugenics and child welfare in NSW, 1900-1914." *Historical studies* 22 (1986): 21-34.
- Garton, Stephen. "The rise of the therapeutic state: Psychiatry and the system of criminal jurisdiction in New South Wales, 1890-1940." *Australian Journal of Politics & History* 32 (1986): 378-88.
- Dax, Eric Cunningham. "Crimes, follies and misfortunes in the history of Australasian psychiatry." *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 15 (1981): 257-63.

- Dax, Eric Cunningham. "The first 200 years of Australian psychiatry." *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*. 23 (1989): 103-10.
- Dax, Eric Cunningham. "The evolution of community psychiatry." *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*. 26 (1992)2: 295-301.
- Dax was one of the leaders in the Australian community mental hygiene movement.
- Robson, Belinda. "An English psychiatrist in Australia: Memories of Eric Cunningham Dax and the Victorian Mental Hygiene Authority, 1951-1969." *History of Psychiatry* 13 (2002)1: 69-87.
- Burnham, John C. "The Royal Derwent hospital in Tasmania: Historical perspectives on the meaning of community psychiatry." *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 163 (1975)3: 163-8.

*Famous and influential community mental health surveys:*

- Robert E. L. Faris and H. Warren Dunham. *Mental disorders in urban areas: An ecological study of schizophrenia and other psychoses*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939.
- August B. Hollingshead and Frederick C. Redlich. *Social class and mental illness: A community study*. New York: John Wiley, 1958.
- Leo Srole and Anita K. Fischer. *Mental health in the Metropolis: The midtown Manhattan study*. new and enlarged ed. New York: New York University Press, 1978 [or. 1962].
- John R. Seeley, R. Alexander Sim, and Elizabeth W. Loosley. *Crestwood Heights: A study of the culture of suburban life*. New York: Basic Books/Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1956.
- Leighton, Alexander H. *The Stirling county study of psychiatric disorder & sociocultural environment*. Vol. 1. My name is legion: Foundations for a theory of man in relation to culture New York: Basic, 1959.
- See also:
- Hans Pols. "Anomie in the metropolis: The city in American sociology and psychiatry." *Osiris* 18 (2003). Theme: Science and the City.

## **14. June 12. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association and Somatic Treatments after 1950**

*On DSM:*

- Kutchins, Herb, and Stuart A. Kirk. *Making us crazy: DSM, the psychiatric Bible and the creation of mental disorders*. New York: Free Press, 1997.
- Kirk, Stuart A., and Herb Kutchins. *The selling of DSM: The rhetoric of science in psychiatry*. New York: A. de Gruyter, 1992.
- Caplan, Paula J. *They say you're crazy: How the world's most powerful psychiatrists decide who's normal*. New York: Perseus, 1995.
- Sadler, John Z., ed. *Descriptions and prescriptions: Values, mental disorders, and the DSMs*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002.
- Grob, Gerald N. "The origins of American psychiatric epidemiology." *American Journal of Public Health* 75 (1985)3: 229-236.
- Grob, Gerald N. "Origins of DSM-I: A study in appearance and reality." *American Journal of Psychiatry* 148 (1991)4: 421-431.

*Homosexuality in DSM:*

- Ronald Bayer. *Homosexuality and American psychiatry: The politics of diagnosis*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1987.
- Ellen Herman. *Psychiatry, psychology, and homosexuality. Issues in lesbian and gay life*, New York: Chelsea House, 1995.

*Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in DSM:*

- Wilbur J. Scott. "PTSD in DSM-III: A case in the politics of diagnosis and disease." *Social Problems* 37 (1990)3: 294-310.

*Pre-Menstrual Syndrome in DSM:*

- Anne E. Figert. *Women and the ownership of PMS*. New York: Aldine de Gruiter, 1996.

*Biological psychiatry after 1950:*

- Ross, Colin A., and Alvin Pam. *Pseudoscience in biological psychiatry*. New York: John Wiley, 1995.
- David Healy. *The anti-depressant era*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1997.
- David Healy. *The creation of psychopharmacology*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2002.
- Elliot S. Valenstein. *Blaming the brain: The truth about drugs and mental health*. New York: Free Press, 1998.
- Peter R. Breggin. *Toxic Psychiatry*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991.
- Very critical of today's pharmacological psychiatry.

*Depression and prozac:*

- Kramer, Peter D. *Listening to prozac: A psychiatrist explores antidepressant drugs and the remaking of the self*. New York: Penguin, 1993.
- Breggin, Peter R., and Ginger Ross Breggin. *Talking back to prozac: What doctors aren't telling you about today's most controversial drug*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994.

*Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder:*

- Hallowell, Edward M., and John J. Ratey. *Driven to distraction: Recognizing and coping with Attention Deficit Disorder from childhood through adulthood*. New York: Touchstone, 1994.
- Hartmann, Thom. *ADD: Hunter in a farmer's world, Solutions to Attention Deficit Disorder problems in children and adults*. Lancaster, PA: Underwood-Miller, 1992.
- Hartman, Thom *Beyond ADD: Hunting for reasons in the past and present*. Grass Valley, CA: Underwood, 1996.
- Hartman considers ADD/ADHD a positive quality found in CEOs, inventors, artists, and entrepreneurs.

*Shadow syndromes:*

- Ratey, John. *Shadow syndromes: Recognizing and coping with the hidden psychological disorders that can influence your behavior and silently determine the course of your life*. New York: Pantheon, 1997.
- Claims that even if you don't meet the requirements for specific disorders according to the DSM-IV, psychopharmacological drugs will still be able to help you.

HPSC3108 Hist and Phil of the Physical Sciences. 6. P HPSC2101 or HPSC2901. Semester 1. Back to top. History and Philosophy of Science. For a major in History and Philosophy of Science, the minimum requirement is 24 credit points from senior units of study listed in this subject area. Junior units of study. HPSC1000 Bioethics. Credit points: 6 Teacher/Coordinator: A/Prof Dominic Murphy Session: Semester 1, Summer Main Classes: Three 1 hour lectures and one 1 hour tutorial per week Prohibitions: HPSC1900 Assessment: Short essays, tutorial work (100%) Campus: Camperdown/Darlington, Sydney Mode of delivery: Normal (lecture/lab/tutorial) day. Note: This Junior unit of study is highly recommended to Intermediate and Senior Life Sciences students. History: The history of ideas about the human body, disease and therapeutics and the diverse practices of medicine in western Europe in the Middle Ages (ca. AD 300-1500), with particular attention to their social, intellectual, cultural and religious context. Offered by: History and Classical Studies. Both HPSC 300 and HPSC 500 can be counted toward either the Philosophy of Science or History of Science group. History of Science. 6-12 credits of courses focused on the History of Science with no more than 6 credits at the 200 level chosen from the following: Anthropology (ANTH). ANTH 359 Hist of Archaeological Theory 3 Credits. History of Psychiatry - Free download as PDF File (.pdf), Text File (.txt) or read online for free. Brief insight on one of the most powerful medical industries. This unit of study builds on theories and ideas explored and skills developed in HPSC 2001 and 2002 such the analysis of the relationship between scientific theories and scientific practice (in this case, treatment methods); and the dynamics involved in the development of psychiatry as a science. It also explores the effects of the science of psychiatry on individuals who have been the object of psychiatric research and psychiatric intervention.