



**Weill Cornell
Medicine**



**DeWitt Wallace
Institute of Psychiatry:
History, Policy, and the Arts
Annual Report 2023-2024**

Sullivan

THEORY
CREATOR OF INTERPERSONAL
RELATIONSHIP EDITOR PSYCHOLOGIE
A QUARTERLY SCIENTIFIC MAG
HARRY S. SULLIVAN

DeWitt Wallace Institute of Psychiatry: History, Policy, and the Arts

Our Mission

- To support, carry out, and advise scholarship in a broad range of issues relevant to the present day theory and practice of psychiatry.
- To use in-depth studies of the past to enhance understanding of the many complex matters that surround contemporary thinking and practice regarding mental health and illness.
- To foster an open atmosphere drawing on a range of interdisciplinary perspectives addressing important questions in the field.
- To bridge studies of the past with the science of the future while connecting the domains of science and the humanities.

Our Programs

- The world's longest-running research seminar devoted to the history of the field.
- Working groups on historical, artistic, and narrative practices surrounding the overlapping fields of psychiatry, psychology, and psychoanalysis.
- Forums and associated white papers addressing contemporary issues in mental health policy.

The Oskar Diethelm Library

- Over 35,000 volumes in Latin, English, German, French, Italian, and more, dating from the 15th century to the present.
- Periodical holdings including long back runs of rare psychiatric journals.
- Manuscript collections and unpublished papers from numerous organizations and critically important individuals.
- Hospital and asylum reports of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

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Director's Report



I know, I know. COVID is over! ! Why even mention that scourge? However, I was given pause when I looked back at last year's exultant Annual Report where I celebrated our survival as a community after three years of fear and illness. Memories of those years have grown blurry for me, as they have for many of us. But the fumes of that crisis persist without the fire. And that odd experience of the post-traumatic, what Freud called *Nachträglichkeit*, is only another example of how essential the mind/brain sciences and medicine are for so many troubles we face today.

Again, we are forced to recognize what a large role the mind – with its critical powers of reason and unreason – plays, not just in the lives of those diagnosed with mental illness, but all of us. What happens to a collective that has been traumatized after the threat passes? None of us want to remember those days when makeshift ICUs were hurriedly put together and machines were hacked to turn them into ventilators. But the lessons we have learned from the historical and clinical experiences of others – in the trenches of the Great War, the jungles of Vietnam, at the hands of an abusive parent, or a rogue gunman at a school – warn us to not simply “move on.”

That having been said, we have had a thrilling year. It has been such a pleasure to be back with those who can join in person while still hosting so many on ZOOM from around the world. And in my decades at the helm of this institute, this year marked a first. I never imagined I would land the archive of a founder of one of the major schools of psychoanalysis. We had a great Winnicott archive, but someone of the stature of Freud, Jung, or Melanie Klein? They had all long settled into their homes. But through a series of events, this year the Oskar Diethelm Library was entrusted with the papers of a true American original, Harry Stack Sullivan, the founder of the increasingly popular interpersonal school. As you will see from these pages, there is much to learn from this maverick and the rich, though sadly short, life he lived.

In these pages, you will also find scholarly examinations of contemporary controversies ripped from the front pages of our newspapers, as well as quieter lessons derived from more distant times. Surveying it all, I am blown away by the passion and energy of this community. In the Richardson Seminars, the Esman Lecture, the Carlson Lecture, and the always productive Seminars and Working Groups, the DeWitt Wallace faculty and friends have created, analyzed, and disseminated much that is fascinating, relevant, and necessary.

What rebellious psychoanalyst put loneliness on the analytic map? How did cocaine go from being a cure to a scourge? Why did MIT computer scientists decide models for psychotherapy would be perfect for their early interactive project? Did the computer just have to say “tell me more” over and over? Who was Frantz Fanon, and what was at stake in his radical psychiatry?

How does transference inform, transform, and, in the wrong hands, pervert teaching in the classroom? We all lap up science writing in newspapers and magazines, but what are the risks of that genre? For that matter, what's the value of literary genres anyway? Debates about gender have become deeply politicized, but what can empirical data on inter-sex children teach us? How is homelessness and mental illness best addressed? What does *The Tempest* have to say about empathy?

As you read this report, you will encounter these questions and, if you are like me, feel transfixed by the range and perspicacity, the ambition and sophistication. Asking big questions has always been a hallmark of this institute, encouraged in part by our inter-disciplinary nature. For while some important questions surely fall smack in the middle of one of our well-defined fields of study, others lurk in between those spaces. As a friend of our Institute, perhaps you share this vision. After all, the mind and brain could not be a more appropriate object of study, in which one must move between different domains. We encourage thought that seeks out intersections between medicine, science, history, literature, philosophy, and political life. These many matters bleed into each other. I am delighted to see how we support many who seek to grasp these complexities.

Fostering this community is a group effort. My thanks go out to Associate Directors Nathan Kravis and Orna Ophir, Oskar Diethelm librarian Nicole Topich, administrator and Richardson Seminar coordinator Shari Wolk, Working Group leaders Katherine Dalsimer and Ben Kafka, Narrative Psychiatry Seminar leader, Siri Hustvedt, Rush Fellowship advisors, Nirav Soni and Alexandra Bacopoulos-Viau, and a new addition, Mental Health Policy director, Stewart Adelson. I am delighted to welcome Dr. Adelson, who has taken over for Megan Wolff, who has moved on to advocate for a world without plastic (go, Megan!). An award-winning public health advocate for child mental health, Stewart is the founder of the Youth Equity Science/YES project. We look forward to his future contributions.

In addition, I am so grateful to Abigail Esman, Marjorie Esman, and Susanna Singer for establishing an endowment to fund the Aaron H. Esman, M.D. Lecture on Psychiatry and the Arts. For two decades the Esman lecture has been a mainstay of our academic year; it honors Aaron, our former member, who did important work on, among other things, outsider art. Aaron's widow, the wonderful art dealer Rosa Esman, had supported this enterprise, and after her passing, Abigail, Marjorie, and Susanna decided to create an endowment to safeguard the future of this memorial lecture. The *New Yorker* writer and Wesleyan professor, Merve Emre, delivered this year's Esman lecture.

Finally, it is my sad obligation to report the sudden passing away of our dear colleague, Anne Hoffman. A brilliant literary scholar with a deep connection to psychoanalytic modes of inquiry, Anne joined the faculty in English and Comparative Literature at Fordham University in 1979, rose to the rank of professor, and taught there until her retirement in 2023. Professor Hoffman first presented her research to our group in 2004 and immediately became central to our community. She was a regular participant of the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Humanities and the Richardson Seminar, which she directed from 2013-2017. A wonderful, generous colleague and a distinguished scholar, Anne will be very dearly missed.

I hope you enjoy this Annual Report, so beautifully put together by Shari Wolk. And I ask for your support so that we can build on our past successes and further our unique mission.

George J. Makari, M.D.

Oskar Diethelm Library

Special Collection Librarian's Report



During the 2023-2024 academic year, the library focused its efforts on providing more access and thorough descriptions to its collections. Over 1,000 books were added to the library's catalog, new digital exhibitions were created, and a sought after internship program was coordinated. Most notably, when the library acquired the papers of Harry Stack Sullivan, M.D., this extensive collection (18 linear feet) was processed and made available to researchers within weeks of its arrival on-site.

Nicole Topich, M.L.I.S.

Papers of Harry Stack Sullivan, M.D.

Sullivan is a foundational figure in 20th century American mental health care. Often credited with initiating American social psychiatry as well as the Interpersonal School of Psychoanalysis, Sullivan was one of the founders of the Washington School of Psychiatry in 1936 and the journal *Psychiatry* a year later, then the William Alanson White Institute. Since 1949, his papers had been preserved at the Washington School of Psychiatry. This collection — featuring 18 linear feet of lectures, writings, notes, and correspondence from Sullivan, and early materials related to the William Alanson White Institute, Washington School of Psychiatry, and the Chestnut Hill Lodge Hospital — is open to researchers.

Catalog & Collections

The library has undertaken a project to update its online book catalog, adding over 1,000 books thus far, including the entirety of the oversize book collection. The Hospital and Asylum Annual Reports Index was updated and is available on the library's website. Newly available collections include the papers of Roy Schafer, Jacques Quen, Benjamin Rush, the American College of Psychiatrists, and the beginning of the Gerald Klerman papers.

Donations & New Acquisitions

The library would like to thank William Frosch, Janice Quinter, and Brian Scanlan for their generous donations. The library also purchased a 1830 edition of the French physician Nicolas Venette's *Tableau de l'amour conjugal*. This four volume work on sexuality covers themes such as genital anatomy and reproduction, sexual touch and desire, gestation, impotence and infertility, and birth defects.

Online Exhibits & Resources

Drawing upon the unique depth of our archival materials, our digital exhibits serve as an educational resource available to students, educators, and the general public. This year an exhibit titled "Cocaine's Early Influence on Psychiatry" was created by Andrew Kaiser, a Ph.D. candidate in history, during his year-long internship at the library.

Digitized resources are frequently added to the Internet Archive, most recently eight audio cassette tapes of Erich Fromm lectures, from the Bernard Landis Collection, which were digitized because of their importance, rarity, and degradation of the physical media.



Harry Stack Sullivan, M.D.: Papers of an American Original

Harry Stack Sullivan (1892-1949) was born in Norwich, New York and graduated from Smyrna High School as valedictorian at the age of sixteen. He entered Cornell University on a state scholarship, with the intention of majoring in physics, but he was suspended after his performance began to falter and he never returned. He entered the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery (later a part of Loyola University) in 1911 and graduated with a medical degree in 1917. He was first lieutenant in the Medical Corps during World War I, and while in Chicago he was also an industrial surgeon and, according to his own account, underwent 75 hours of psychoanalysis in the winter of 1916-1917.

He served as the United States Veterans' liaison officer at St. Elizabeth's Hospital from 1922 to 1923, where he met William Alanson White, who was superintendent of the hospital. Afterwards, he went to Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, where he established a new type of ward for young male schizophrenics from 1923 to 1925 and was director of clinical research from 1925 to 1930. He studied patients suffering from schizophrenic disorders and became acquainted with Adolf Meyer while there. In Baltimore, he met and became friends with Clara M. Thompson, and during the same time period, he became an instructor at the University of Maryland's Medical School in 1924 and an associate professor from 1925 to 1930.

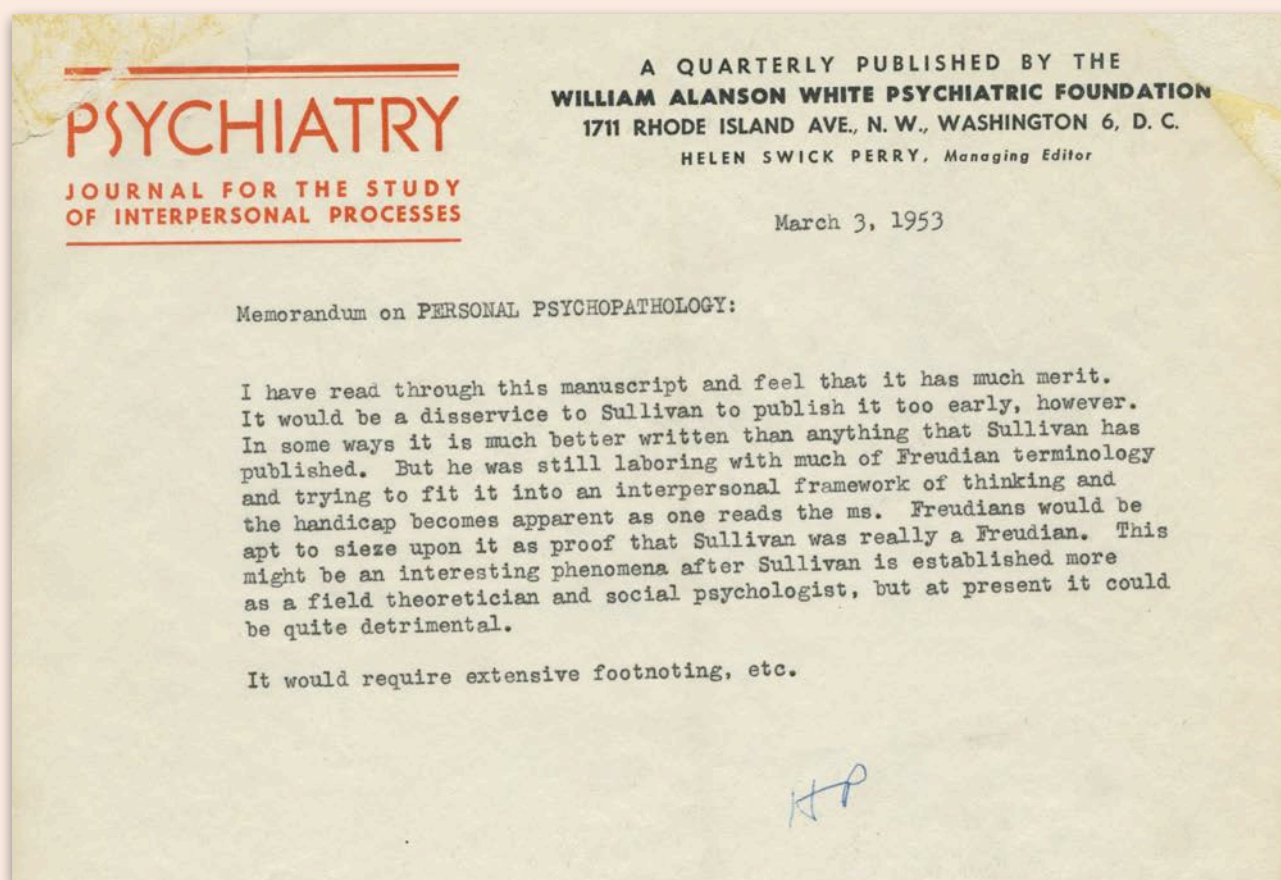
He moved to New York in 1931 to enter private practice, where he resumed his association with the anthropologist Edward Sapir, whom he first met in Chicago in 1926; with Sapir and Harold Lasswell, Sullivan planned the establishment of the Washington School of Psychiatry and the journal *Psychiatry*. Sullivan was director of the Washington School of Psychiatry from 1936 to 1949. In addition, he was one of the founders and the president of the William Alanson White Psychiatric Foundation from 1933 to 1943 and trustee of it from 1933 to 1949. He also co-founded and was co-editor of *Psychiatry* from 1938 to 1945 and then was editor of it from 1946 to 1949.

With the approach of World War II, he returned to the Washington D.C. area and became the first William Alanson White Memorial Lecturer on Psychiatry and head of the department of Georgetown University School of Medicine in 1939, but resigned that same year. He served as a consultant on psychiatry to the director of the Selective Service System from 1940 to 1941 and then became medical adviser to the personnel section of the War Department General Staff and assisted the Army in setting up a screening system at the induction centers. From 1941 to 1949, he worked full time on teaching and research at the Washington School of Psychiatry. Although he was never on the staff of Chestnut Lodge, he visited there for seminars for two years, twice a week, and recorded 246 lectures in total, which are the basis of the seven volumes published later by W.W. Norton. In addition, he was associate editor of the *American Journal of Psychiatry* from 1924 to 1939 and fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, American Orthopsychiatric Association, and American Association for the Advancement of Science.



In 1927, James Inscoe, then fifteen, came to live with him. Sullivan described him as an ex-patient and adopted son, although this was never legally formalized. Inscoe lived with Sullivan until Sullivan's death and served as his secretary. Sullivan had a heart attack in the 1930s and a near fatal case of subacute bacterial endocarditis in 1945, and at the time of his death in January 1949, he was working with the UNESCO Tensions Project. Sullivan died at the Ritz Hotel in Paris of a meningeal hemorrhage on his way home from an executive meeting in Amsterdam of the World Federation for Mental Health (which he helped establish), and he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery in a military and Catholic service.

His book *Personal Psychopathology* was written between 1929 to 1933 and introduced a new "system" of psychiatry; although it was not published at the time, it was privately circulated and considered important because of its original and provocative ideas. He initially considered himself a disciple of Sigmund Freud, but he challenged theories such as the classical concept of transference; in contrast, Sullivan concentrated on the theory of the self and its evolution and is known for his theory of interpersonal relations.



Before his death, most of his writings existed as articles in professional journals, with the exception of one monograph, *Conceptions of Modern Psychiatry*, which was published in 1947; it had originally appeared in the journal *Psychiatry* in 1940 and was republished in 1953. After his death, 3 books were put together from his unpublished lectures: *The Interpersonal Theory of Psychiatry* in 1953, *The Psychiatric Interview* in 1954, and *Clinical Studies in Psychiatry* in 1956. In 1972, *Personal Psychopathology* was published and based on a book manuscript prepared by Sullivan forty years earlier. In addition, two books of his selected papers were published; one was on his work at Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital and entitled *Schizophrenia as a Human Process* in 1962 and the second book, *The Fusion of Psychiatry and Social Science* in 1964, was based on his later work; both works contained introductions and commentaries by Helen Swick Perry.

Harry Stack Sullivan, M.D.: Archival Collections

This collection (41 boxes, 18.48 linear feet) was donated by the Washington School of Psychiatry in 2024. The complete finding aid, excerpted below, is accessible online: https://empireadc.org/search/catalog/nnod_5436.

Researchers are welcome to contact the Special Collections Librarian, Nicole Topich, to schedule a visit to view the collection on site in the library's reading room, request scans, and make inquiries.

Lectures, Writings, and Publications: This series includes notebooks, correspondence, manuscripts, drafts of publications, and lecture notes. For example: a largely handwritten manuscript of *Conceptions of Modern Psychiatry*; correspondence, drafts, and reviews on *The Sullivan Case Seminars*, *Clinical Studies in Psychiatry*, *Conceptions of Modern Psychiatry*, *Personal Psychopathology*, *The Psychiatric Interview*, and *Interpersonal Theory of Psychiatry*.

William Alanson White Institute and Washington School of Psychiatry: This series contains minutes, by-laws, correspondence, reports, donations and financial information, programs, publicity, and *The Psychiatric Interview* chapters edited by Otto Will from the William Alanson White Institute and Washington School of Psychiatry.

Psychiatry Journal: These materials include correspondence, memorandums, financial and copyright information, indexes, reports, minutes, and publicity files from the *Psychiatry Journal*.

Biographical and Subject Files: These files include awards, correspondence, materials from and about James Sullivan and Dr. Sullivan's mother, Sullivan Project documentation, and biographical information. There is also information on the publication of Sullivan's writings by Helen Tepper Perry after his death, such as contracts, permissions information, reviews, and correspondence.

Audiovisual Materials and Scrapbooks: These materials include an audiocassette interview and transcription of Donald Burnham and Robert Cohen on Dr. Sullivan, newspaper clippings and photographs from Dr. Sullivan's scrapbooks, and over one thousand SoundScriber discs.

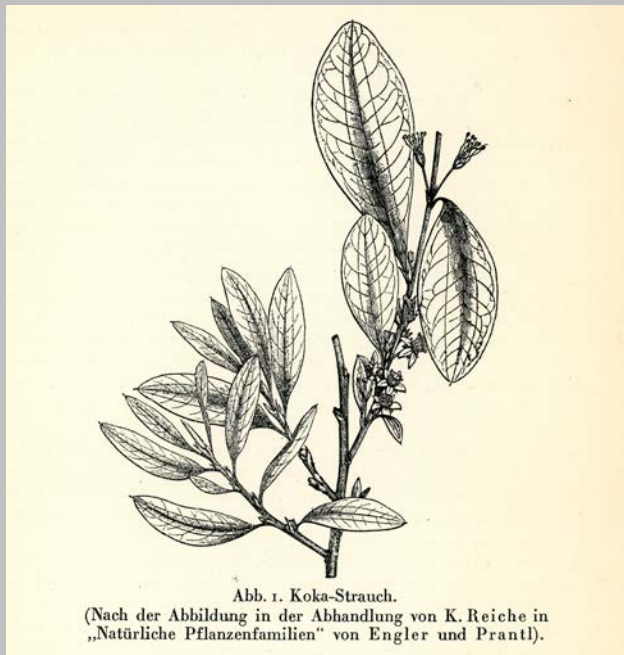


Cocaine's Early Influence on Psychiatry

Exhibit curated and written by Andrew Kaiser and Nicole Topich, M.L.I.S.

Introduction

The second half of the 19th century saw the acceleration of scientific advancement in many fields, with botany and chemistry combining to develop new methods of isolating organic compounds found in plants. This led to a series of new drugs, narcotics, to be developed during this time. Perhaps the most historically volatile of these was cocaine, which was first synthesized from the coca plant in 1855 by German chemist Friedrich Gaedcke. Coca leaves were chewed by indigenous Andean peoples for centuries as a stimulant and appetite suppressant, which continued after the Spanish conquest. The early Spanish colonial regime was wary of this behavior, but approved of its ability to boost productivity; Philip II formally endorsed its cultivation with the caveat that any perceived psychoactive effects were "a delusion of the Devil" (Schatzman, Sabbadini, and Forti, 1976).



Coca plant botanical drawing.
(Hans Maier, "Koka-Strauch" in *Der Kokainismus*, 1926).

Nineteenth-century access to refined cocaine in Europe and the U.S. was highly limited as coca leaf shipments dried out in their journey from the Andes, losing much of their potency, until Detroit-based pharmaceutical company Park, Davis & Co. established local refinement labs in South America around 1880 (Spillane, 2000). By then, it was clear to Western science that the relatively new drug cocaine had potential, most notably being championed by neurologist Sigmund Freud. While cocaine's success within the medical establishment would ultimately be as a topical anesthetic, which enabled localized surgery, its introduction through psychiatry and neurology would have far reaching effects.

A Modern Drug for the Modern Era

Cocaine arrived at a time when the nervous system was a central focus of Western medicine and seen as the bridge between physical and nervous disorders. Particularly prevalent among diagnoses at this time was neurasthenia, a very broadly defined condition of fatigue and irritability thought to be caused by an exhaustion of the nervous system. Many conditions of nervous distress and anxiety now treated through psychiatry fell under their own field of research, neurology. Neurologists had long prescribed drugs with sedative effects, such as opium, but lacked a stimulant stronger than caffeine. Cocaine was seen as the stimulant that would enliven the nervous system and cure perceived fatigue of the nerves.

“Mariani Bottle” showing Shape and Label.



Size of Regular Bottle, half litre (about 17 ounces).

We are justified in saying:
Never has anything been so highly recommended and every trial proves its excellence.

“Mariani Bottle” showing Outside Wrapper.



Never sold in bulk—to guard against substitution.

VIN MARIANI

*Nourishes - Fortifies
Refreshes
Aids Digestion - Strengthens the System.*

Unequaled as a tonic-stimulant for fatigued or overworked Body and Brain.

Prevents Malaria, Influenza and Wasting Diseases.

We cannot aim to gain support for our preparation through cheapness; we give a uniform, effective and honest article, and respectfully ask personal testing of **Vin Mariani** strictly on its own merits. Thus the medical profession can judge whether **Vin Mariani** is deserving of the unequalled reputation it has earned throughout the world during more than 30 years.

Inferior, so-called Coca preparations (variable solutions of Cocaine and cheap wines), which have been proven worthless, even harmful in effect, bring into discredit and destroy confidence in a valuable drug.

We therefore particularly caution to specify always “VIN MARIANI,” thus we can guarantee invariable satisfaction to physician and patient.

Vin Mariani advertisement in Angelo Mariani, *Coca and Its Therapeutic Application* (1896).

Cocaine’s initial success was outside the formal medical establishment, as myriad health products, particularly in the U.S., contained cocaine to treat a wide range of ailments, with pain and discomfort often the key symptoms addressed. One of the most popular forms of recreational consumption was that of coca wine, a market dominated by its pioneer, Angelo Mariani. Coca wine was one of many cocaine products marketed to respectable, middle-class households for various forms of treatment and recreation; for Americans living under local prohibition laws, the original Coca-Cola and its mimics proved much more popular until the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) banned cocaine from over the counter products (Spillane, 2000).

Sigmund Freud: Riding the Rise and Fall of Cocaine

Sigmund Freud's relationship with cocaine began during a period of professional stagnation. Practicing in Vienna General Hospital's psychiatric ward, Freud continued to read across various medical fields in search of a research topic with which he could make a name for himself (Markel, 2011). Freud encountered a small but growing American literature on cocaine and began experimenting on himself with the substance in 1883. Entranced with its euphoric effect, Freud measured his physical strength and reaction times quantitatively, but devoted much of his research to analyzing his thoughts and feelings while under the influence. Several scholars theorize that cocaine usage inspired his career as the father of psychoanalysis, given his intense introspective approach and some of his own dreams later submitted to analysis occurring during periods of cocaine use. Freud involved his colleagues in some experiments, giving them a solution of dissolved cocaine for them to drink and then interviewing them. One test subject, an ophthalmologist named Dr. Karl Koller, noticed the solution numbed his mouth and throat and through his own experimentation discovered cocaine's ability to revolutionize eye surgery as an effective local anesthetic during procedures. Koller won widespread praise for his discovery, gaining more fame and prestige than Freud had with any of his publications to date. Freud was so embittered that he had not made the breakthrough when he saw himself as cocaine's pioneer that he dismissively referred to his colleague as "Coca Koller" and even blamed his own wife, who lived in Germany, for distracting him from his research.

1884 proved a watershed year for Freud's cocaine research. Bereaved by his friend and mentor Ernst von Fleischl-Marxow's debilitating morphine addiction, Freud offered to treat him by administering cocaine, which had been reported as effective in this regard. The promising initial reports, which returned Fleischl-Marxow to good spirits while drastically reducing his drug dependency, gave Freud the confidence to publish his first piece on cocaine, *Über Coca* (1884). The situation soon deteriorated, however. Fleischl-Marxow developed a tolerance for his low dose regimen and steadily increased intake of both morphine and cocaine to dangerous levels. Freud, aware of his own role in this outcome but helpless to stop it, could only watch as his friend died from a host of medical conditions related to his drug intake. This became Freud's introduction to the defining issue of cocaine's future: its addictive qualities.

Addiction I: A Familiar Evil in Cocaine

By 1886, Freud was conducting damage control for his endorsement of cocaine as a wonder drug, as cocaine addiction became more widely recognized in the medical world. A colleague of Freud, Dr. A. Erlenmeyer, declared that Freud had popularized the "third scourge of mankind," alongside morphine and alcohol (Markel, 2011). In 1887, Freud penned a rebuttal stating that the only persons prone to cocaine addiction were morphine addicts whose cravings predestined them to substance abuse of one kind or another. Very soon, however, observation did not bear this out, and Freud disavowed his cocaine research later in life. Psychopharmacology then had to address the growing problem of addiction, particularly among working class patients. In Europe, this took the form of detaining patients for 5-7 days and administering decreasing doses of the drug in question, which in effect weaned them off it in a short period of time. While patients might leave better than how they entered, wards at this time lacked the ability to accurately measure recidivism, which handicapped doctors' ability to judge the efficacy of this treatment (Carlson and Simpson, 1963).



Small aseptic syringe manufactured by The Baird Company, NY (c. 1900-1930).

Addiction II: The Towns/Lambert "Cure" and Its Failings

Early addiction treatment in the United States took a very different turn thanks to the self-advocacy of Charles B. Towns. An insurance salesman down on his luck at the turn of the century, Towns claimed to have been approached by a stranger on the streets of New York who offered a theoretical treatment for curing any form of substance addiction. The cure was simple: administer delirium-inducing herbs, alkalides, and castor oil regularly across five days to induce diarrhea, and when the initially green colored bowel movements ran clear, the patient was cured.

The regimen seemed absurd to some doctors at the time, but once Towns received the endorsement of Cornell University Medical College professor Dr. Alexander Lambert, who was soon to become President Theodore Roosevelt's personal physician, he had the clout to open in New York his first clinic (where Bill Wilson, future founder of Alcoholics Anonymous, would be treated). This connection to the White House led to Towns receiving a leading position in a charitable mission from the U.S. government to China to treat opium addiction there. Towns returned from this expedition in 1908 and claimed to have cured thousands, but had little evidence to support the assertion that patients were cured for life. Towns estimated that around 90% of patients were cured, based solely on the small number of patients who voluntarily returned to receive almost a week of gastrointestinal distress, which did not account for those who fell back into addiction or sought alternative treatment (Musto, 1973).

The reputation of the Lambert/Towns treatment among medical professionals declined in the 1920s, just as the rise in substance abuse culture fueled the clinic with ever more patients. Undeterred by academic disapproval and ultimately losing the endorsement of Lambert himself, Towns expanded the number of illnesses he claimed he could cure, ranging from caffeine addiction to kleptomania. The Great Depression deprived many in need of treatment of the necessary funds, which greatly reduced the flow of incoming patients to the clinic, but it remained open until 1965.

Conclusion

Cocaine's era as an experimental drug with boundless possibilities was short lived. The psychological effects of cocaine on habitual users would continue to garner interest until the 1940s. Its early history in the medical establishment would shape psychopharmacology for decades to come. Some of the first clinical trials with LSD in the 1950s were to administer the substance as a cure for alcoholism, to which end researchers experienced more success than cocaine's effect on morphine addiction (Giffort, 2020).

Cocaine would experience a renaissance in the 1970s and 1980s, when recreational usage would achieve popularity with white, middle-class society in the U.S. The wonder drug, which had inspired a new era of psychoactive drug research in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, had become a street drug. In the second half of the twentieth century, legislation in the U.S. and Europe was passed to regulate addictive substances and protect consumers from untested drugs. The criminalization of cocaine did not mark the end psychoactive drug research, which continues to this day.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL

LAMBERT (TOWNS) TREATMENT OF MORPHINISM: J.A.M.A. 6/21/13.

Cathartics: Give 5 c.c. pills and 5 grains of blue mass about six hours before specific is begun (see corrected schedule) and repeat ten hours after each dose of morphine and if bowels do not move freely in six to eight hours give a saline- also give an enema if necessary to first thoroughly clean the bowels. The green stool should appear at about the 56th hour after the Morphine and Belladonna Mixture has been started. Now give Castor Oil oz. 2.

Belladonna (Lambert) Mixture:

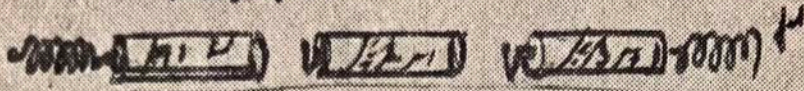
As soon as bowels move abundantly begin giving 6 drops of the belladonna mixture hourly increasing the dose 2 drops every 6 hours until 16 drops are taken- It is discontinued or decreased if belladonna symptoms appear. Begin at reduced dosage after symptoms have subsided- If patient is sensitive to belladonna a smaller dosage is given and the increase made more gradually i.e. one drop every hour- if 16 drops continued for 12 hours does not give dryness of throat increase to 18 or 20 drops until this symptom appears then decrease the dose.

Morphine:

As soon as bowels move abundantly give in the accustomed way (hypo or mouth) 1/3 of 2/3 or 3/4 of the usual total 24 hour dose taken by the patient- In 1/2 hour give a 2nd 1/3- the patient should be carefully watched as some patients cannot take more

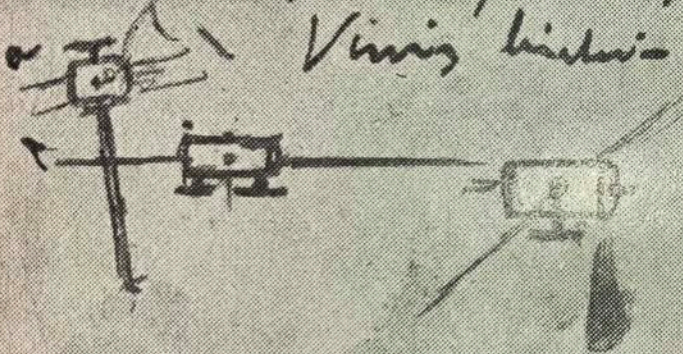
Soudes, fibres de Co. tranchées en deux : si 3 parties fibre

de l'autre = 1 partie =

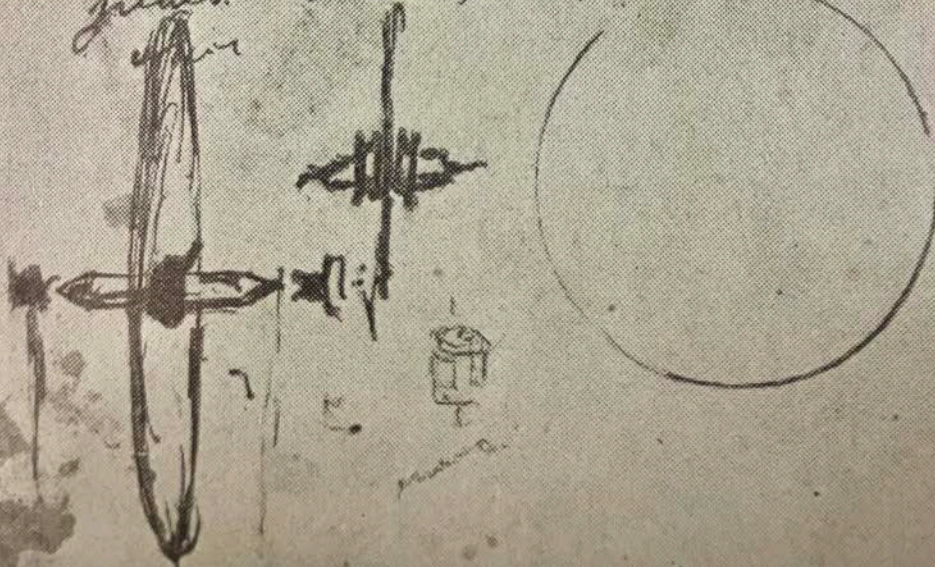


Soit un fil à la jute. Longueur 100 cm
non perturbative.

Top: un tube, cylindrique en cuivre terminé
diamètre 16 1/2 mm - longueur - 0.15 cm
sans les 3 fils à l'intérieur.
Vivres bichromés à l'extérieur - la forme la plus



Artifice pour... 3. orifice percuté
général... 5. bouchon en 2. rapporte...
général... 5. bouchon en 2. rapporte...



Writings of a patient under the influence of cocaine.
Hippolyte Piouffle, Les Psychoses Cocainiques (1919).

Selected Resources at the Oskar Diethelm

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Eric Carlson, M.D. Papers

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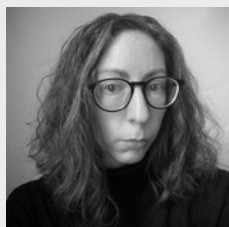
Searle, William S. *A New Form of Nervous Disease: Together with an Essay on Erthroxyton Coca*. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 1881.

Tatum, Arthur Lawrie. "Experimental Cocaine Addiction." *The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* 36:3 (July 1929).

All sources included in this exhibit are housed in the Oskar Diethelm Library's extensive collections of books and archival materials. Our librarian is continuing to curate new digital exhibits that publicize our collections while also demonstrating the importance of supporting the ongoing preservation and study of psychiatry's history.

Richardson Seminar on the History of Psychiatry

Seminar Coordinator's Report



Throughout the 2023-2024 academic year, our historical inquiry fostered generative conversations across disciplinary, geographic, and generational boundaries. The Richardson Seminar demonstrates how seemingly unrelated topics — from computational record-keeping and choreographic notation systems to Brazilian Modernist literature and domestic labor in late nineteenth century Japan — are historically linked to attempts to develop models of mind and modalities of psychiatric treatment.

This year's lectures featured discussions of new books and forthcoming dissertations, as we welcomed distinguished scholars and promising Ph.D. candidates and post-docs, including: Adam Shatz, U.S. editor of the *London Review of Books*, who joined Ben Kafka, Ph.D., L.P. in conversation to discuss his new book, *The Rebel's Clinic: The Revolutionary Lives of Frantz Fanon*; Andrew Lea, M.D., Ph.D., Clinical Fellow at Harvard Medical School, who presented on his new book, *Digitizing Diagnosis: Medicine, Minds, and Machines in Twentieth-Century America*; and H. Yumi Kim, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History at Johns Hopkins University, who drew our attention to the often neglected role of domestic labor in the treatment of mental illness in her book *Madness in the Family: Women, Care, and Illness in Japan*.

To conclude the academic year, the Institute hosted its annual Eric T. Carlson Memorial Lectures. This year we honored Elizabeth Lunbeck, Ph.D., Professor and Department Chair of the History of Science at Harvard University, in recognition of her important contributions to research and teaching in the history of psychiatry. The day began with Professor Lunbeck's Psychiatry Grand Rounds lecture on "The Talking Cure: Between Science and Magic, From Freud to AI." This talk traced the circuitous history of attempts to conceptualize the mechanism of a psychotherapeutic "talking cure," as either "miraculous" and "indescribable" or conversely as "scientific" and "programmable." Professor Lunbeck asked us to consider the turn toward artificial intelligence while reflecting on the stakes of "automating" and "deskilling" the treatment of mental illness. Professor Lunbeck's afternoon presentation to the Richardson Seminar, "The Analyst's Self as Instrument: Asset or Liability or Both?," elaborated the ways in which psychoanalysis, as a profession, has diluted its distinctive qualities as a theory of mind and modality of treatment, and, in so doing, undermined its capacity to defend itself against the "simulated empathy" of artificial intelligence.

Shari Wolk, Ph.D., L.P.

Fall 2023

September 6 Klara Naszkowska, Ph.D.
Fordham University
"Jewish Women Psychoanalysts: Between Poland, the Nazis, and the United States"

September 20 Dylan Blau Edelstein, Ph.D. candidate
Princeton University
"'Asylum is God': Maura Lopes Cançado, Brazilian Modernism, and the Permeability of Asylum Walls"

October 4 H. Yumi Kim, Ph.D.
Johns Hopkins University
"Madness in the Family: Women, Care, and Illness in Japan"

October 18 Andrew Lea, M.D., Ph.D.
Harvard Medical School
"Digitizing Diagnosis: Medicine, Minds, and Machines in Twentieth-Century America"

November 1 Vincent Barras, Ph.D.
University of Lausanne
"How to make an aural history of madness?"

December 6 Alexandra Bacopoulos-Viau, Ph.D.
Weill Cornell Medicine
"Pierre Naville, the Discovery of the Unconscious, and the French Exception"

December 20 Whitney Laemmli, Ph.D.
Carnegie Mellon University
"When Words Fail: Dance Therapy for Twentieth Century Trauma"

Spring 2024

January 3 Simon Torracinta, Ph.D.
Harvard University

"Motive Forces: Two Moments in the Scientific History of Desire"

January 17 Patrick Weill, Ph.D.
University of Paris1, Pantheon-Sorbonne

"The Madman in the White House: Sigmund Freud, Ambassador Bullitt, and the Lost Psychobiography of Woodrow Wilson"

February 7 Adam Shatz
US Editor, *London Review of Books*

"The Rebel's Clinic: The Revolutionary Lives of Frantz Fanon"

February 21 Michal Shapira, Ph.D.
Tel Aviv University

"A Case of Female Homosexuality in Modern Vienna: Sigmund Freud and his Patient Margarethe Csonka"

March 6 Bhrigupati Singh, Ph.D.
Brown University

"*Apasmara* (the negation of memory): Ethnographic Recollections of the COVID-19 Pandemic in India"

April 3 Merve Emre, Ph.D.
Wesleyan University

"Are You My Mother? Transference and the Contemporary Classroom"

May 1 Nima Bassiri, Ph.D.
Duke University

"Madness and Enterprise: Psychiatry, Economic Reason, and the Emergence of Pathological Value"

Aaron H. Esman, M.D. Lecture

April 3, 2024



*Are You My Mother?
Transference and the Contemporary Classroom*

Merve Emre, Ph.D.

Shapiro-Silverberg Professor of Creative Writing & Criticism
Wesleyan University

Carlson Memorial Lecture

May 15, 2024



Psychiatry Grand Rounds
*The Talking Cure Between Science and Magic,
From Freud to AI*

Richardson Seminar
*The Analyst's Self as Instrument:
Asset or Liability or Both?*

Elizabeth Lunbeck, Ph.D.

Professor of the History of Science in Residence
Chair, Department of the History of Science
Harvard University

Psychiatry and the Arts

Seminar Coordinator's Report



The Psychiatry and the Arts series hosted two authors who discussed their work and the particular constraints of their genres. The first was the award-winning, hard to define, Geoff Dyer who has managed to write hard to define books that could only be written by him. I discussed some of his brilliant achievements including *But Beautiful* and *Out of Sheer Rage: Wrestling with D.H. Lawrence*, before moving on to his more recent, impossible to classify work, *The Final Days of Roger Federer and Other Endings*. The interview, like all in this series, are available as a podcast on our website, or in this case in print at LitHub. I then interviewed my good friend, the prolific science journalist, Richard Friedman, who after penning some 150 articles on psychiatry and neuroscience for the general reader, had a great deal to say about the dos and don'ts of this critical public service, in which a story line must emerge but not eclipse the necessarily ambiguous processes of science.

George J. Makari, M.D.



Nov. 15 Geoff Dyer on **"Genre, Non-Genre, and the Imagination"**

Apr. 17 Richard Friedman, M.D. on **"Science Writing and the Imagination"**

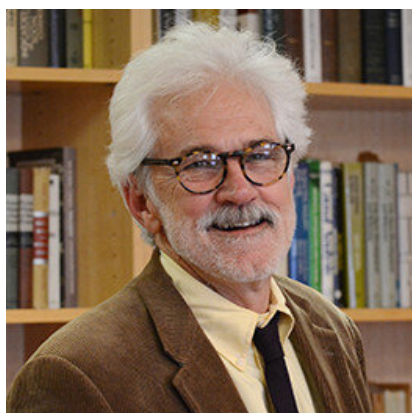
Seminar Coordinator's Report



This year we welcomed Dr. Stewart Adelson into the role of coordinator of the Mental Health Policy seminar. Under Dr. Adelson's leadership, we expect that our Mental Health Policy seminar will serve as a critical nexus, bringing together clinicians, scholars, and advocates.

In the fall, Kim Hopper, Ph.D., an anthropologist from Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health, drew on his forty years of ethnographic research on the psychiatric care of homeless populations to respond to Mayor Eric Adams's involuntary psychiatric hospitalization policy. In the spring we were joined by Heino Meyer-Bahlburg, Dr. rer. nat., on the history of policies regarding the medical and psychological management of intersex conditions. Prof. Heino Meyer-Bahlburg is a Research Scientist at the New York State Psychiatric Institute and Professor of Clinical Medical Psychology in the Department of Psychiatry of Columbia University. He co-directs a research program in Developmental Psychoendocrinology with a focus on intersexuality and the development of gender identity and its variants, and a Psychoendocrine Clinic. He is the author of over 200 publications, mostly in the area of sexuality and gender. Prof. Meyer-Bahlburg discussed policy standards and controversies in managing intersex conditions from a critical perspective as they relate to scientific understandings of sex and gender across historical and cultural contexts.

Stewart Adelson, M.D.



- Nov. 15 Kim Hopper, Ph.D., Columbia University
“So far disordered in mind’: Mental Distress, Right to Shelter, and Street Homelessness — a 40 year perspective”
- Mar. 20 Heino Meyer-Bahlburg, Ph.D., Columbia University
“Inter-sex: The Challenge to the Sex/Gender Binary”

Working Groups

Psychoanalysis and the Humanities



The Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Humanities met six times this academic year, with lively discussions of members' presentations of their current work in progress. The range of subjects reflects the breadth of members' interests, and our discussions had the focussed, engaged quality of a committed group of colleagues.

The year began with a presentation by the Rev. Curt Hart he titled "The Stories of J. Robert Oppenheimer," referring both to Oppenheimer's personal story and that of the Manhattan Project. Perhaps closest in theme, Dr. Nathan Kravis gave a presentation on Tolstoy's *War and Peace*.

He focused on Tolstoy as historian—or as a critic of historiography, who lays out his own philosophy of history in the course of the book.

Dr. Joseph Fins presented to the group his current work in progress—a biography he is embarking on about the physician-humanist Dr. Lewis Thomas. Dr. Fins drew upon archival materials, including unpublished letters, in discussing his research.

The presentation by Dr. Susannah Stephens drew on a new area of interest for her. Through readings of poems by Sharon Olds and Adrienne Rich, she considered the ways these two poets wrote about motherhood in our culture and the mother-daughter bond in particular.

Prof. Anne Hoffman gave a presentation about Freud's case history of the Wolf Man. She explored the distinctively psychoanalytic notion of time that *Nachträglichkeit* offers. In the light of its analytic usage, she considered the ways in which this concept gives insight into the function of narrative in the human experience.

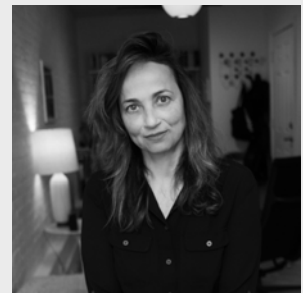
My own presentation was "Returning to *The Diary of Anne Frank* in 2024." I discussed three readings of this now-famous diary at three different points in time—the first when I was about the age that Anne was when she wrote her diary, the second when I was writing a book on female adolescence, and the third in our present historical moment.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.

Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis, and Society

During the academic year of 2023-2024, our PPS working group mostly discussed work-in-progress by our members, most of which was later presented as a public lecture or published as a chapter or in a journal.

The first Fall semester meeting included presentations by Alexandra Bacopoulos-Viau and Thomas Dodman. Alexandra presented a paper forthcoming in the proceedings of a workshop in which she participated on the theme "XENOS [ΞΕΝΟΣ]: Foreigner, Stranger, Refugee." The paper was entitled "The Xenos Within: On Language, Otherness, and Untranslatability in Kamel Daoud's *Meursault, contre-enquête*," and was intended for a wider audience of laypersons and professionals alike.



Thomas presented us with a chapter from the book he is currently writing about a family trio during the French revolutionary era. Its main protagonists are Gabriel, a young soldier; his adoptive mother, Elisabeth, who raises him to be Rousseau's Emile; his stepsister, also adopted;

and his future wife, Charlotte. We read and discussed Thomas' analysis of a letter written by Gabriel, together with an excerpt from Juliet Mitchell's latest book *Fratriarchy* and conversed in this context about the relevance of Mitchell's idea of "the law of the mother" and its interpretative uses.

During our second meeting of the Fall semester, Katie Tabb and Stefanos Geroulanos presented chapters from their upcoming books. Katie's work *Agents and Patients: Locke's Ethics of Thinking*, presents the British philosopher, John Locke, from a rarely researched point of view, namely as a medical doctor and a natural philosopher studying "the understanding" or the mind. She argues that Locke not only presents us with an original theory of human thought, but also with instructions as to how to manage it properly. We read one of the seven chapters of this fascinating book and discussed its leading ideas and central arguments.

Stef, whose book *The Invention of Prehistory: Empire, Violence, and Our Obsession with Origins* was published later that year by Liveright/Norton and widely reviewed as well as highly praised in the scholarly journals and non-academic global media, asked us to read a text from the work of the Hungarian French ethnologist and psychoanalyst, Georges Devereux. This text in question, entitled "Normal and Abnormal," was written in 1956, and raises questions regarding the invention of ethno-psychiatry and ethno-psychoanalysis.

We opened the Spring semester with a discussion of a paper by Gila Ashtor and the draft of a lecture by Orna Ophir. Gila's new project, focused on "toxic relationships," formed part of the so-called "provocations" series that is aimed at developing a polemical argument without an intensive or scholarly apparatus. The concept of "toxic relationships," popular especially among young people, was discussed extensively from a psychoanalytic and queer theoretical perspective.

Orna, who was preparing a public lecture at the invitation of the faculty of the Gallatin School for Individualized Study at NYU, asked the group to read some excerpts from the talk, entitled "A New Covenant: A Social Turn in Mental Health Care," together with an article by Michael Rustin, titled "A Socialist Consideration of Kleinian Psychoanalysis." A productive conversation about the possible contribution of psychoanalysis to a "good society" was the result and greatly helped her rethink her new book project. The latter is entitled *The Social Turn in Mental Health: Towards a History and Practice of Preventive Care*.

Our last meeting of the year was devoted to a discussion of two further works in progress by George Makari and Ben Kafka. George presented a review-essay discussing Robert Sapolsky's book, *Determined: A Science of Free Will*. Our own philosopher, Katie Tabb, was especially helpful in leading the discussion on the hard questions of compatibilism.

Ben asked us to read a paper by Henry Lowenfeld, a second-generation Freudian analyst who emigrated to New York in 1938 and was known for being Louise Bourgeois's analyst. The 1975 "Notes on Frustration" helped us think along with Ben about the vexed place of the external world in psychoanalytic theory and technique.

In conclusion, this academic year was clearly marked by the group's deep interest and sustained investment in each of the members' individual projects. I cannot agree more with Stefanos, who in his acknowledgments to his bestselling new book, mentioned above, concluded that the Institute's Working Group on Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis, and Society was his "favorite reading group."

Orna Ophir, Ph.D., L.P.

Working Groups

History of the Mind Sciences



In 2023-2024 the History of the Mind Sciences Working Group continued its investigation, launched the previous year, into what the psychiatrist Harold Searles, in his 1959 paper for the *British Journal of Medical Psychology*, called “The Effort to Drive the Other Person Crazy” — a central theme in much mid-century psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychiatry. The Fall’s discussion focused on R.D. Laing and Aaron Esterson’s book, *Sanity, Madness, and the Family* (1964). Although now largely forgotten, the book, when first published, sent a shockwave through the field of psychiatry and beyond. “The book made sense of my world,” recalled the novelist Hilary Mantel many years later, in an essay we also read.

In Spring 2024, mindful of current events as well as historical ones, we redirected our gaze to another kind of madness. Dr. Makari proposed two readings: Freud’s “Thoughts for the Times on War and Death” (1915) and Jonathan Lear’s “Transience and Hope: A Return to Freud in a Time of Pandemic” (2021). Here the task of thinking about the history of psychoanalysis encountered the task of thinking psychoanalytically about history. Freud’s paper is remarkable, among other reasons, for its efforts to think about the experience of non-combatants in times of war—the internal conflicts that accompany external conflicts. Lear’s paper, likewise, offers us powerful insights into how we can live a “good life” in the face of historical forces that not only seek to oppose it but even to destroy it. “What,” he asks “does a return to life consist of in the midst of world catastrophe?”

Ben Kafka, Ph.D., L.P.
Nathan Kravis, M.D.

Seminar in Narrative Psychiatry

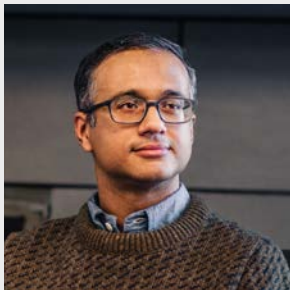
The 2023-2024 seminar in narrative psychiatry turned on the problem of empathy. How do words on a page create an empathic connection? We discussed the meaning of the word empathy, a translation from the German *Einfühlung*, first used in nineteenth century aesthetic theory to describe a way to feel one's way into an artwork and its evolution since. We debated Edith Stein's idea that empathy is "a foreign experience," not a confusion of self and other.



When contemporary researchers distinguish between cognitive and affective empathy, what do they mean? Is empathy always a good thing in literature and life? What role does it play between physicians and patients? Are there forms of empathy that encourage tribalism and bigotry? Among the texts that served as catalysts for discussion and writing were Miranda's first speech in *The Tempest*: "O I have suffered with those I saw suffer," a passage from the extraordinary diaries of Etty Hillesum, a Jew and student of Slavic languages in Amsterdam, who died in Auschwitz, as well as passages from Franz Kafka's letters and Frederick Douglass's autobiography.

Siri Hustvedt, Ph.D.

Benjamin Rush Fellowship



For the 2023-2024 year, Dr. Norman Greenberg, a PGY-3, continued on for a second year of the fellowship. He will be focusing his efforts on a study of what should be a fascinating exploration into the psychiatric relevance of the works of Nachman of Breslov, an 18th century Jewish theologian and mystic. We are also welcoming four Rush Fellows to the program — Drs. Erin Collier, Jaimie Rogner, Nana Park and Alexandra Isaia — for an exciting year of study.

Nirav Soni, Ph.D.
Alexandra Bacopoulos-Viau, Ph.D.

Staff & Affiliated Research Faculty

George J. Makari, M.D.	Director
Nathan Kravis, M.D.	Associate Director
Orna Ophir, Ph.D., L.P.	Associate Director
Nicole Topich, M.L.I.S.	Special Collections Librarian
Shari Wolk, Ph.D., L.P.	Administrator

Stewart Adelson, M.D.

Alexandra Bacopoulos-Viau, Ph.D.

Michael Beldoch, Ph.D.

Samantha Boardman, M.D.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.

Joseph J. Fins, M.D., D. Hum. Litt., M.A.C.P., F.R.C.P.

Lawrence Friedman, M.D.

Richard Friedman, M.D.

William Frosch, M.D.

Robert Goldstein, M.D.

Leonard Groopman, M.D., Ph.D.

Curtis Hart, M.Div.

Dagmar Herzog, Ph.D. (CUNY Grad Center)

Anne Golomb Hoffman, Ph.D. (Fordham University)

Siri Hustvedt, Ph.D.

Ben Kafka, Ph.D., L.P. (New York University)

Robert Michels, M.D.

Doris B. Nagel, M.D.

Camille Robcis, Ph.D. (Columbia University)

Louis Sass, Ph.D. (Rutgers University)

Theodore Shapiro, M.D.

Nirav Soni, Ph.D.

Paul E. Stepansky, Ph.D.

Rosemary Stevens, Ph.D., M.P.H.

Megan Wolff, Ph.D., M.P.H.

All have appointments at Weill Cornell. If a member's primary academic position is elsewhere, it is given in parentheses.

Research Faculty News



Stewart Adelson, M.D. is Clinical Associate Professor in adult, child and adolescent psychiatry at Weill Cornell, Adjunct Associate Clinical Professor at Columbia, and a Senior Visiting Fellow at Yale Law School. He directs the Issues in Mental Health Policy lectures at the DeWitt Wallace Institute of Psychiatry, and is founding Director at Yale of the Youth Equity Science/YES Project, a collaboration of legal, human rights, and public health experts to reduce LGBT youth mental health disparities. He was a 2014-15 Clinical Research Scholar at Harvard Medical School.



Alexandra Bacopoulos-Viau, Ph.D. is a Clinical Instructor of History in Psychiatry at Weill Cornell. During the past year she worked on her first monograph project, entitled *Scripting the Mind: Technologies of Writing and Selfhood in France, 1857–1930*. The book traces the rise of various models of the mind that emerged in France prior to and concurrently with the Freudian revolution. Specifically, it highlights the role played by ‘automatic writing’ in the making of the modern self. In 2023–24 Bacopoulos-Viau also gave a number of invited talks, including at Humboldt University Berlin and at Weill

Cornell’s Richardson Seminar, and co-facilitated a new thesis writing program for graduate students at McGill University. As of spring 2023, she is the academic advisor of the Benjamin Rush fellowship in the History of Psychiatry, which she co-directs with Dr. Nirav Soni.



Samantha Boardman, M.D. is Clinical Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and Clinical Instructor in Medicine at Weill Cornell Medical College, Distinguished Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, and Co-Chair of the Positive Psychiatry Section of the World Psychiatric Association. In the past year she taught the PGY-2 “Positive Psychiatry in Clinical Practice” course. In September she presented at the World Congress of Psychiatry’s Annual Meeting in Vienna on “Practical Strategies to Promote Healthy Aging in People with Mental Illnesses,” in October she presented at the

Argentine Association of Psychiatrists Congress of Psychiatry on “Positive Psychiatry Interventions in Clinical Practice,” and in May she presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatry Association in New York City on “Practicing Positive Psychiatry at Individual and Community Levels.” She presented a three-part lecture for Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center’s Employee Wellness Series on “Building Resilience: Cognitive Distortions, Burn Out, Imposter Syndrome.” Dr. Boardman’s writing on positive psychiatry has been published in psychiatric journals and *The Wall Street Journal*.



Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D. is Clinical Professor of Psychology in the Department of Psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical College. She is the coordinator of the Institute’s Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Humanities. At the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research, she is the director of the Affiliate Scholars Program. In September of this year she gave a presentation to the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Humanities on the friendship of two poets, Elizabeth Bishop and Robert Lowell, explored through two pairs of poems. In March, she was

invited to give a paper to the Virginia Psychoanalytic Society, which she did on “Returning to *The Diary of Anne Frank*.”



Joseph J. Fins, M.D., D. Hum. Litt., M.A.C.P., F.R.C.P. is the E. William Davis, Jr., M.D. Professor of Medical Ethics, Professor of Medicine, Chief of the Division of Medical Ethics at Weill Cornell Medicine and director of medical ethics at New York Presbyterian Weill Cornell. Dr. Fins co-directs the Consortium for the Advanced Study of Brain Injury at Weill Cornell and Rockefeller University with Dr. Nicholas Schiff. At Yale Law School, Dr. Fins is the Solomon Center Distinguished Scholar in Medicine, Bioethics and the Law and a Visiting Professor of Law. The author of *Rights Come to Mind: Brain Injury, Ethics, and the Struggle for Consciousness* (Cambridge University Press), Dr. Fins has pioneered ethical and legal scholarship advancing the civil and disability rights of patients with brain injury. Last year, he was a co-author of a *Nature Medicine* paper demonstrating the efficacy of deep brain stimulation in moderate to severe brain injury and lead author of *Cambridge Quarterly of Health Care Ethics* papers describing the lived experience of subjects and their families participating in the trial. Dr. Fins received a new NIH funded BRAIN Initiative grant in collaboration with Harvard Medical School to explore post-trial obligations to subjects with in-dwelling investigational neural devices. In the past year, Dr. Fins became chair of the Hastings Center Board of Trustees. While on sabbatical he was an Old Dominion Visiting Fellow in the Council of the Humanities and a Visiting Professor in the Department of Classics at Princeton University and the Koepfel Visiting Professor of Letters at Wesleyan University. Dr. Fins received the 2024 Weill Cornell Medical College Alumnus of Distinction Award and continues to work on a full-length biography of the physician-humanist, Dr. Lewis Thomas.



Lawrence Friedman, M.D. is on the Faculty of the Psychoanalytic Association of New York (PANY). He is on the Consulting Board for the Hans W. Loewald Center. He serves on the Editorial Board of *Psychoanalytic Inquiry*, and he is an Editorial Consultant to *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane*. He is collecting his papers on psychoanalytic theory of the mind and philosophical issues to be published by IPBooks. He has written a chapter titled "The Discreet and the Continuous" in a volume, edited by Udo Hock and Dominique Scarfone, on Freud's "Remembering, Repeating, and Working Through."



Richard A. Friedman, M.D. is Professor of Clinical Psychiatry and the Director of the Psychopharmacology Clinic at Weill Cornell Medical College. He is actively involved in teaching and training psychiatric residents and is director of the biological psychiatry curriculum in the department. Dr. Friedman has a keen interest in mental health policy and the social and cultural implications of current psychiatric practice. He has published on a wide range of topics in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, and *The Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Dr. Friedman has expanded his public writing on topics including mental health, addiction, human behavior, and neuroscience. He is a contributor to the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, and the *Atlantic*. Outside of the office, he is an avid long-distance swimmer and classical pianist.



William Frosch, M.D. is Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry. Dr. Frosch continues to attend rounds, participate in the Richardson Seminar, and occasionally sit in on Rockefeller University's IRB. Reflecting on the last year, he noted that he has been writing memorials for old friends.



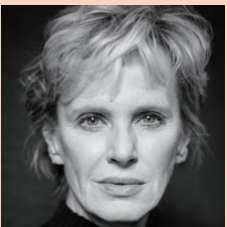
Curtis W. Hart, M.Div. continues in his varied activities in the medical center, where he is a member of the Institutional Review Board Committee on Human Rights and Research and the Division of Medical Ethics, where he teaches in the medical ethics curriculum. This fall he began serving on the Committee on Admissions and Screening for applicants to Weill Cornell Medical College. He remains a member of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Hunter College and serves on New York State's Board for Professional Medical Conduct. He offered "The Stories of J. Robert Oppenheimer" for the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Humanities of the DeWitt Wallace Institute. The Office of Medical Education of Weill Cornell Medical College honored him with an Award for Excellence in Medical Education for his leadership and teaching role in the course on Advanced Clinical Ethics.



Dagmar Herzog, Ph.D. is Distinguished Professor of History at the Graduate Center, City University of New York, where she was the recent recipient of the Graduate Center Excellence in Mentoring Award (Humanities). In June 2023, she was honored in the city of Weimar with the Sigmund-Freud-Kulturpreis of the two major German psychoanalytic associations (DPG and DPV). Her book, *Cold War Freud: Psychoanalysis in an Age of Catastrophes*, will soon appear in German translation. The new book she is working on — an expansion of her trilogy of Theodor Adorno Frankfurt/Main in 2021 — is forthcoming with Suhrkamp Verlag in German as *Eugenische Phantasmen: Eine deutsche Geschichte* and with Princeton University Press in English as *The Question of Unworthy Life: Eugenics and Germany's Twentieth Century*.



Anne Golomb Hoffman, Ph.D. presented recent work on melancholia to the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Humanities. Emeritus at Fordham, she conducts writing workshops on Zoom with students at the Asian University for Women in Bangladesh, works on language arts and communication skills with returning citizens at the Fortune Society, and co-teaches a seminar on Freud's case histories at the NY Psychoanalytic Institute. Her essay on infantile sexuality in Freud's writing and in the late novels of Henry James will appear in *The Psychoanalytic Quarterly* in 2025.



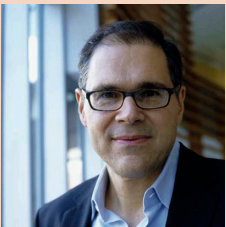
Siri Hustvedt, Ph.D. continued teaching a seminar in narrative psychiatry at Weill Cornell and writing her novel. On September 7th, she received an honorary doctorate from Menéndez Pelayo International University (UIMP) in Santander, Spain. On October 6th, she gave a paper, "Empathy, Atmosphere, and the Riddle of the Between," for an international symposium webinar, Empathy and the Aesthetics of Language, organized by Vittorio Gallese, Hannah Wojciehowski, and David Romand. On November 13th, she was the featured writer for the Literary Rendezvous at rue Cambon at the Metrograph Theater in New York City, an event sponsored by Chanel. In April 2024, she was in conversation with the forensic psychologist Anna Motz for Interintellect.com. In May, she was interviewed by Razia Iqbal for the WNYC podcast "Notes on a Native Son: A Celebration of James Baldwin at 100. After her husband, the writer Paul Auster, died April 30, 2024, she put aside her novel and is well into a memoir called *Ghost Stories*.



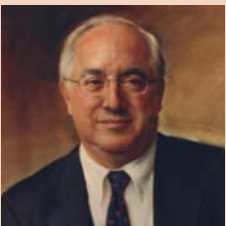
Ben Kafka, Ph.D., L.P. is a member of the interdisciplinary research faculty at the DeWitt Wallace Institute as well as a visiting professor of clinical psychoanalysis at the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research. Originally trained as a historian, he is the author of *The Demon of Writing: Powers and Failures of Paperwork* (Zone Books, 2012) as well as several dozen articles, essays, and reviews. He spent 2023-24 working on his next book, which returns to mid-century psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychiatry to investigate the interpersonal and impersonal forces that makes us feel "crazy." He continues to serve as co-director of the Working Group on the History of the Mind Sciences.



Nathan Kravis, M.D. is an Associate Director of the Institute and Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical College and a Training and Supervising Analyst at the Columbia University Psychoanalytic Center. He serves on the editorial board of *The Psychoanalytic Quarterly*. He gave a presentation titled "The analyst's *un*-privacy principle" at the annual meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association in June 2024.



George J. Makari, M.D., Institute Director, was awarded the 2023 Elisabeth Young-Bruehl Prejudice Award of the International Psychoanalytical Association for *Of Fear and Strangers: A History of Xenophobia*. He lectured on that book at Harvard University, Manhattan College, and George Washington University. He discussed his findings as well as the state of American psychiatry on Radio Free Europe, and the podcasts Today Explain, Wild Connection, On the Mind, The Asterisk, and Couched. He discussed the articles co-written with Richard Friedman, on the collective trauma of Richard Friedman, on the collective trauma of COVID, with Salon and Mother Jones. He spoke on Freud and his culture at the Austrian Cultural Forum's symposium Vienna 1900: Birth of a Visionary Movement. His own podcast on the imagination featured discussions with Geoff Dyer and Richard Friedman. The Dyer conversation was excerpted in LitHub. In addition to his responsibilities at the Institute, he teaches the core psychodynamic class for residents, Models of the Mind and maintains a private practice.



Robert Michels, M.D. is the Walsh McDermott University Professor of Medicine, and University Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell, where he continues his teaching activities. In the past year he taught the PGY-II "Diagnosis in Psychiatry" course and the PGY-IV Continuous Case Seminar. Dr. Michels is an active member of the Institute's Working Group on the History of the Mind Sciences. This past year Dr. Michels presented a talk titled "Psychotherapy Training," and another titled "Weill Cornell Medicine Department of Psychiatry" (both virtually) to the Seoul Psychoanalytic Society. After having been on the full-time faculty at Cornell since joining to serve as the Barklie McKee Henry Professor and Chairman of Psychiatry from 1974 to 1991, then as the Stephen and Suzanne Weiss Dean of Cornell's medical college from 1991-1996, and from 1996 to the present as University of Professor, Dr. Michels will transition to Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry at the end of 2024.



Orna Ophir, Ph.D., L.P. is a historian and a licensed psychoanalyst. Her book, *Schizophrenia: An Unfinished History* was published by Polity Press in the UK in May 2022 and in the US in July 2022, appeared in 2023 in a Spanish translation as *Esquizofrenia: Una historia inacabada* with Bauplan Press. It is currently being translated into Turkish. During the academic year of 2023-2024, she presented excerpts from the new book she is working on, entitled *The Social Turn: The History of Preventive Care in Mental Health*, at the Faculty Lecture Series at the Gallatin School for Individual Studies at NYU (April 5) as well as at the Center of Modern Psychoanalytic Studies (May 2024). Ophir continues to teach an interdisciplinary undergraduate seminar on the history of madness at NYU, in addition to advising students on their individual senior projects touching on psychoanalysis, psychiatry, madness, and art. She serves on the IPA committee on the History of Psychoanalysis and contributed to the second issue of its History Bulletin, featuring The Oskar Diethelm Library. Ophir continues to serve as an Associate Director of The DeWitt Wallace Institute of Psychiatry and see patients in her private practice in SoHo.



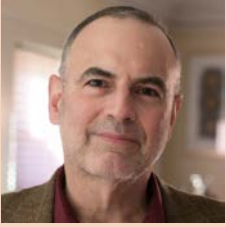
Camille Robcis, Ph.D. is Professor of History and French at Columbia University. She is the author of *The Law of Kinship: Anthropology, Psychoanalysis, and the Family in France* (Cornell UP, 2013) and of *Disalienation: Politics, Philosophy, and Radical Psychiatry in Postwar France* (Chicago UP, 2021). *Disalienation* traces the history of institutional psychotherapy, a movement born in France during the Second World War that called for the profound transformation of the theory and practice of psychiatric care, through the lens of Marxism and Lacanian psychoanalysis. A French translation was published by the Éditions du Seuil in February 2024, as *Désaliénation: Politique de la psychiatrie (Tosquelles, Fanon, Guattari, Foucault)*. In this past year, Robcis has lectured extensively on institutional psychotherapy and contributed a text to the catalogue for the upcoming exhibit at the American Folk Art Museum (AFAM): "Curing the Institutions: The Legacy of François Tosquelles." She has been interviewed by several podcasts and publications in France and in the US. She is currently a fellow at the Russell Sage Foundation where she is writing a book tentatively titled *The War on Gender*.



Louis Sass, Ph.D. is Distinguished Professor of Clinical Psychology in the Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology at Rutgers University and a fellow of the New York Institute for the Humanities. He currently holds the International Francqui Professorial Chair, Belgium. Sass authored and co-authored various articles this year in journals including *Philosophical Psychology* and *Schizophrenia Research*.



Nirav Soni, Ph.D. is Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychology in Psychiatry at Cornell and on the teaching faculty at the Columbia Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research. At Cornell he directs the Benjamin Rush Fellowship in the History of Psychiatry at the Institute and teaches and supervises in the psychology internship program. At Columbia, he teaches in the Theory track and is co-chair of the Sandor Rado lecture committee. He is on the editorial board of the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* and the program committee of the American Psychoanalytic Association. He is in private practice in New York City and Princeton, NJ.



Paul Stepansky, Ph.D. is continuing to update his blog, “Medicine, Health, and History” (adoseofhistory.com), which includes numerous essays on a range of topics in the fields of mental health policy and medical history, including recent essays on the history of anti-vaccinationism in America, the history of malaria in the military, and a history of anti-mask protests during the 1918 Influenza pandemic. He is also at work on a memoir of his 30-year career in psychiatric and psychoanalytic publishing, twenty-three of which were spent as Managing Director of the Analytic Press, Inc.



Theodore Shapiro, M.D. retired from active assignments at Weill Cornell Medical College on June 30, 2022 as Emeritus Professor. He continues to participate in the Sackler Infant Psychiatry Program, which he founded as part of the Sackler Research Center for Developmental Neurobiology. He also is a steady participant at Grand Rounds and the Richardson Seminars. He continues a small practice with a few remaining patients following the Covid crisis. He was asked to present his thoughts on LGBT individuals and Freud’s Polymorphous Perverse Infantile Sexuality at Grand Rounds on Dec. 7, 2022.

He continues his scholarly and mentoring roles at the Medical College while devoting his newly found retirement time to his family, which now includes a most winning one year old great-granddaughter.

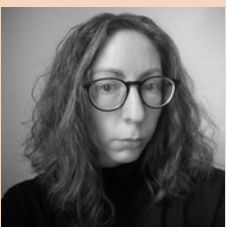


Rosemary Stevens, Ph.D., M.P.H. completed editing the observations she made of work and workers in a large British hospital where she was a hospital administrative trainee, and has been writing about her subsequent experiences as House Governor (administrator) of a London hospital and subsequent immigration to the United States. Dr. Stevens is considering issues raised by her book, *A Time of Scandal: Charles R. Forbes, Warren G. Harding and the Making of the Veterans Bureau* (2016), whose conclusions center on myth-making in history; specifically, on the fictional characterization of Colonel

Charles R. Forbes, the first director of the nation’s huge, newly organized, politically conflicted U.S. Veterans Bureau. She is focusing on the broad topic of historical memory, as evidenced in nonfictional and fictional accounts of documented events, now a topic of great importance in the political life of this and other nations.



Megan J. Wolff, Ph.D., M.P.H. serves as the Health Policy Director of Beyond Plastics, an environmental advocacy organization that seeks to end plastic pollution through regulatory action. In this role, she now conducts research, organizes webinars and advocacy campaigns, and gives frequent lectures on the impact of plastics overproduction on ecology, the climate, and human health. She teaches an online course on plastics and public health through Bennington College. She remains a member of the Institute of Psychiatry.



Shari Wolk, Ph.D., L.P. is the Richardson Seminar coordinator and administrator of the DeWitt Wallace Institute of Psychiatry: History, Policy, and the Arts. She teaches courses on psychoanalysis in the Dept. of Media, Culture, and Communication at NYU. She is a licensed psychoanalyst and advanced candidate in the Adult Program at the Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research.

WILLIAM A. WHITE
SUPERINTENDENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL
WASHINGTON

October 10th, 1932.

My dear Sullivan:

I have your letter, your telephone, your telegram, your invitations, your modifications and compensations, defences, et al., to all of which I reply O. K. Don't worry. Everything is all right, and in order to assist you in making the necessary psychological adjustment may I say that if anything had happened that was less complex, contradictory, inconsistent and confusing, I would have known that it did not come from Sullivan. Therefore I hand you, already prepared a thoroughly good alibi, which I am sure will work beautifully, maximize your ego, and on the whole justify everything whatsoever notwithstanding.

Very sincerely yours,

Wm A White

Dr. Harry S. Sullivan,
60 East 42nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

Selected Research Faculty Publications

***Adelson, S.**, Miller, S., et al. (2024). Public Health Proportionality for Sexual and Gender Minority Youth. In: Biller-Andorno, N., et al. (Eds.). *Proportionality: A Guiding Principle in Public Health Law, Ethics and Policy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

_____, Keefe, J., & Yeomans, F. (2023). Supervision of Psychotherapy With Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Patients. In: Kennedy, K, et al. (Eds). *Supervising Individual Psychotherapy: The Guide to "Good Enough."* Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association Publishing.

***Boardman, S.** (2024). The Problem With Labeling People as 'Toxic.' *Wall Street Journal*, March 28.

_____, Broadbent, E., et. al. (2023). Enhancing Social Connectedness With Companion Robots Using AI. *Science Robotics*, 8(80), July.

***Fins, J.** (2023). The Complicated Legacy of Terry Wallis and his Brain Injury. *Issues in Science and Technology*, 29(2): 41-47.

Friedman, L. (2024). The Discreet and the Continuous. In: Hock, U. And Scarfone, D. (Eds). *On Freud's "Remembering, Repeating, and Working Through."* New York: Routledge.

***Friedman, R.** (2024). Plenty of People Could Quit Therapy Right Now. *The Atlantic*, February 5.

_____. What If Psychedelics' Hallucinations Are Just a Side Effect? *The Atlantic*, November 8.

***Hart, C.** (2023). Pastoral Counseling and Impending Blindness: Vision Loss and a Quest for Meaning. In: Packer, S. (Ed.): *Lenses on Blindness: Essays on Vision Loss in Media, Culture, Religion and Experience*. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland & Company, 93-97.

Herzog, D. (2024). *The Question of Unworthy Life: Eugenics and Germany's Twentieth Century*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

***Hustvedt, S.** (2024). Interview with Sandra Gianfreda and Catherine Hug for *Apropos Hodler. Current Perspectives on an Icon*. Zurich: Kunsthaus.

_____. (2024). Louise Bourgeois: De Fordømte, de Besatte, og de Elskede. In: *Steilneset Minnested og Kvinnedrap*. Stamsund: Orkana Forlag.

***Makari, G.** (2024). Inside the Xenophobic Mind. *Groniek*, September.

_____. (2024). Busting Genre, in Style: Geoff Dyer on the Joy of Writing "Unpublishable" Books. *Literary Hub*, April 11.

Makari, G. & Friedman, R. (2024). Collective Trauma and Commemoration — A Moment of Silence, Please. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, August 3.

_____. (2024). It's Not the Economy. It's the Pandemic. *The Atlantic*, March 21.

Michels, R. (2023). Dissatisfaction. In: Barnhill, J.W. (ed.): *DSM-5-TR Clinical Cases*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Publishing, 317-319.

Ophir, O. (2023). *Esquizofrenia: Una historia inacabada*. Madrid: Bauplan Books.

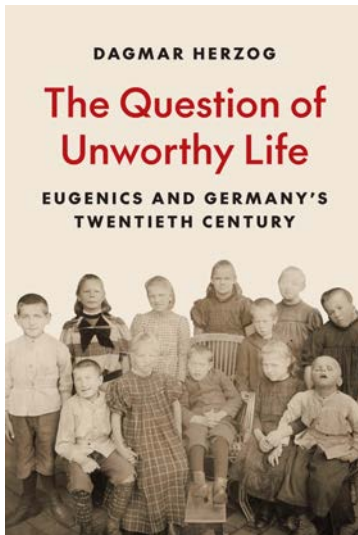
***Sass, L.** & Feyaerts, J. (2024). Schizophrenia, the very idea: On self-disorder, hyperreflexivity, and the diagnostic concept. *Schizophrenia Research*, 473-486.

*Partial Bibliography

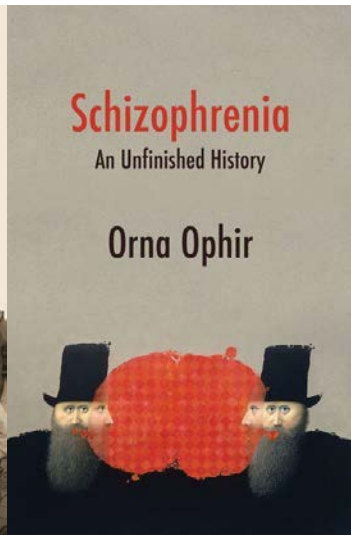
Our Authors

A look back at books published by the institute's directors and research faculty members from 2015-2024. We celebrate their contributions to scholarship in the history of the mind sciences, the humanities, and clinical practice.

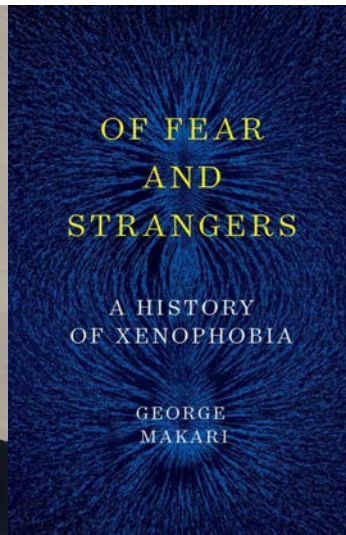
2024



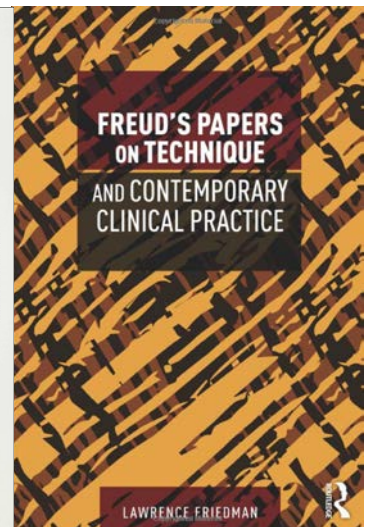
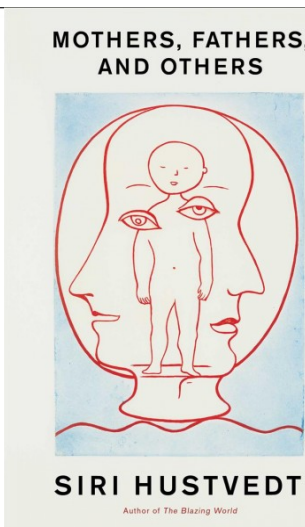
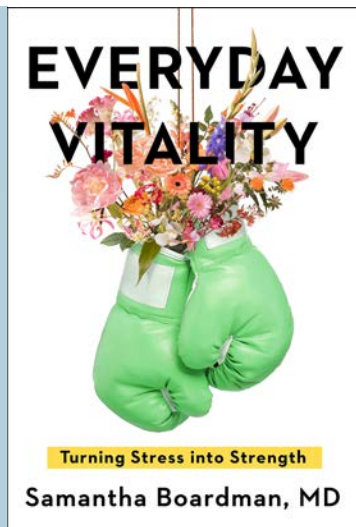
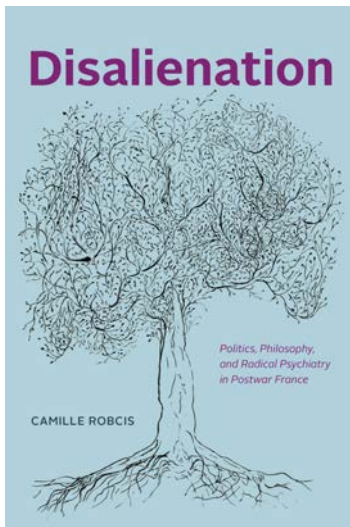
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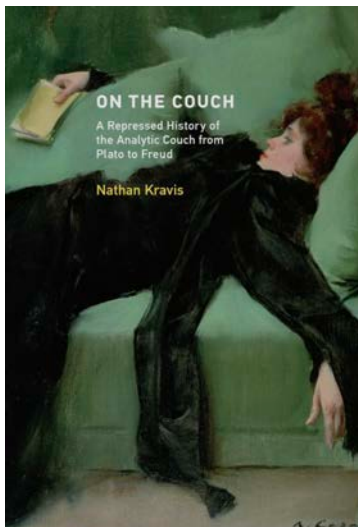
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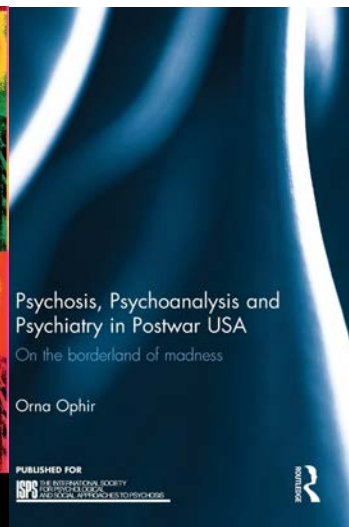
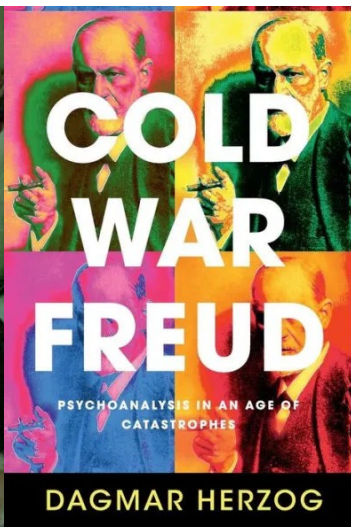
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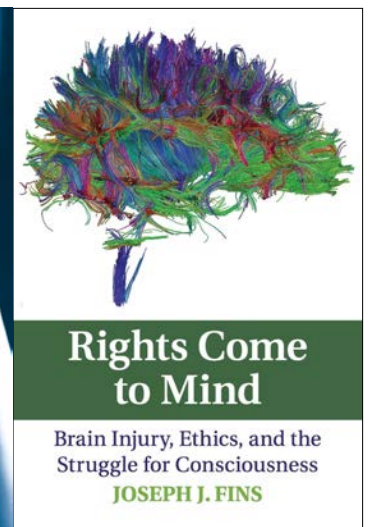
2017



2016



2015



Welcome

Attend a Lecture

The Institute meets on the first and third Wednesdays of the month, from September to May, for our three seminar series: the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar, Psychiatry and the Arts, and Issues in Mental Health Policy. We welcome participation in-person and on zoom.

Please contact the seminar coordinator (shw4012@med.cornell.edu), for the current program schedule and details about attending in-person.

Visit the Library

The Oskar Diethelm Library is now accepting visitors on a limited basis. To make an appointment to conduct research, please contact Nicole Topich (nrt4001@med.cornell.edu). We are also available to assist with scholarly research related to our holdings and answer questions about the collections.

Become a Supporter

The Institute of Psychiatry has never been broader in its reach or more active. Help us maintain our invaluable library, and the many unique activities that go along with it, by making a gift.

Contact Us

We welcome your feedback and questions. Please contact our Administrative Coordinator (shw4012@med.cornell.edu).

Make a Bequest

Planned gifts are a thoughtful way to achieve your philanthropic goals while maximizing your resources and establishing your legacy at the DeWitt Wallace Institute of Psychiatry. For information on how you can include us in your plans, please contact Development Coordinator Rochelle Cohen at roc2026@med.cornell.edu.

Join the Director's Circle

Members of the Director's Circle have the opportunity to join us throughout the year for a series of special events. These have included discussions on the future of psychoanalysis, performances, and the celebration of new books.

If you are interested in joining the Director's Circle, please contact Dr. George Makari, Director of the DeWitt Wallace Institute of Psychiatry, at gjmakari@med.cornell.edu.

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