



**University of
Zurich** ^{UZH}



**University Hospital
of Psychiatry Zurich**

OBJECTS OF PSYCHIATRY

Between thing-making, reification & personhood

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Abstracts & CVs

Monika Ankele, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf:
The sickbed as a 'patient-maker'? Reflections on a (seemingly) common object and its meaning for psychiatry

The starting point of my presentation will be the changed meaning of the sickbed in mental hospitals at the beginning of the 20th century, when bed rest (*Bettbehandlung*) as a therapy for restless patients was introduced by psychiatrists like Emil Kraepelin and Clemens Neisser. Bed rest should constitute a “modern” psychiatry beyond mechanical constraint and create a different understanding of the psychiatric patient, as I will outline in my presentation.

Following Wilhelm Griesinger’s famous statement of 1845 that mental diseases were brain diseases, bed rest was aimed to bring relaxation to the affected brain (*Gehirnruhe*) and was therefore perceived as a somatic therapy based on the physiological impact on the brain. Furthermore, this treatment heightened patients’ realization and acknowledgment that they suffered from mental illness (*Krankheitseinsicht*), what was considered as an important step on the road of recovery. From a patient’s view bed rest meant to lie in bed for weeks and even months. They therefore developed a close relation to that ‘object’ as a proxemic space that framed their doings and determined the meaning of their sayings.

With the introduction of the bed rest the sickbed shifted from a mostly unnoted object to an important agent to whom actions were transferred and psychiatric discourses and concepts were put into practice. The sickbed became a pivotal object of the conceptualization of “patienthood” regarding the history of psychiatry and in that sense as a ‘patient-maker’, as I will outline in my presentation by analyzing patient records as well as professional journals and textbooks.

Dr. Monika Ankele studied history in Graz, Vienna and Berlin; her doctoral thesis „Alltag und Aneignung in Psychatrien um 1900. Frauen aus der Sammlung Prinzhorn“ (Wien/Köln/Weimar 2009) has won numerous awards; since 2012 she is a scientific researcher at the Department of History and Ethics of Medicine at the University Clinic in Hamburg and currently working in the DFG-funded project „Bed and bath. Objects and spaces of therapeutic acting in psychiatry of the 19th and 20th century. An outline of a material history of psychiatry“.

Monika Baár, Leiden University:
Inventing the Psychiatric Patient in the 'non-Western' World

This presentation seeks to historicize the emergence of the psychiatric patient, and in more general terms, the disabled citizen was invented in the non-Western world. Naturally, this was a gradual process, but it was greatly accelerated in the late 1970-s – early 1980s in conjunction with the United Nation’s International Year of Disabled Persons (1981), in the course of which hundreds of development projects were conducted in the ‘developing world’. It has been acknowledged in the literature that even though newly emerging classifications were designed for universal purposes, but in fact reflected –however inadvertently – the values of the ‘developed’ world. They focused on the self and purported that autonomy, self-awareness are universally valid values and the loss of independence and the loss of the self constitutes a problem. The International Year abounded in development projects in third-world countries where notions of Western psychiatry made little, if any sense and psychiatric conditions might not have

been conceptualized. How did the emergence of these new labels and therapies influence traditional societies and how did these interact with indigenous thought?

Prof. Dr. Monika Baár is Associate Professor in the Institute for History at Leiden University. She is at present principal investigator of the ERC-funded project 'Rethinking Disability: the Global Impact of the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981) in Historical Perspective'. Her relevant publications have appeared in the journals *Past and Present*, *First World War Studies* and *Moving the Social: Journal of Social History and the History of Social Movements*.

Patrick Bühler, Pädagogische Hochschule FHNW:
Medical Diagnosis, Children's Drawings and Observations by Teachers: The 'Beobachtungsklassen' in Basel 1930–1940

At the end of the 19th century, a process began that can be described as a general 'psycho-pathologization' of society. Psychiatry started «its long march from the asylum to Main Street» (Edward Shorter), forensic psychiatry, military psychiatry or child psychiatry evolved. Comparatively milder forms of neurosis – such as neurasthenia, hysteria and nervousness – began their ascent. This new 'neurotic' psychopathology affected education, as well. A major 'symptom' of this change was the development of special education. Initially the special classes were destined to welcome so called feeble-minded children who were severely intellectually impaired. With the 'neurotic turn' the organization of special classes changed, as well. In addition to 'classical' special classes so-called *Beobachtungsklassen* for difficult children who ranked 'normally' on the Binet-Simon-Scale were introduced in the 1920ies. This paper analyses the preserved files of the *Beobachtungsklassen* in Basel from the 1930ies. Most of them include a medical diagnosis (e.g. a form filled in by the school physician), a Binet-Simon-test, official reports, drawings by the children and observations by the teachers. The paper deals with the larger context of this development (as the introduction of school physicians, psychiatrists and psychologists, special institutions for 'psychopathic' children etc.) and analyzes the 'order of things' found in the files. Of course, the files do not allow to analyze how objects and subjects really were entangled, but at least they help to understand certain practices and to study how different forms of subjectivations (by teachers, psychiatrists, judges etc.) referred to each other.

Prof. Dr. Patrick Bühler, university studies in Freiburg im Breisgau, Strasbourg and Paris (Sorbonne and E.H.E.S.S.), doctorate at the Humboldt University in Berlin (Friedrich A. Kittler), assistant lecturer at the University of Berne, deputy professorship in Freiburg im Breisgau, now professor for the history of education at the Pädagogische Hochschule FHNW and member of the Institute of educational science at the University of Basel.

Ivan Crozier, University of Sydney:

Psychiatric case histories as objects of psychiatric knowledge: koro, classification and transcultural psychiatry

Case histories are one of the foundations of psychiatric knowledge: they are presented to the community as evidence for new psychiatric classifications, or variations from or within an established classification, or as the exemplary way to use a particular psychiatric technique in the treatment of the patient. Only once classifications of case histories are standardized, once the psychiatric object becomes stabilized, can more general claims about a condition be made. Case histories are therefore at the interface of the interactions between the psychiatrist and their patients, and the field of psychiatric knowledge; they are what turn patients' experiences of mental distress into knowledge claims about mental illnesses.

Informed by the sociology of scientific knowledge, and using the culture-bound syndrome *koro* as an example from the history of transcultural psychiatry, this paper sketches some of the practices surrounding psychiatric case histories. *Koro* has regularly been used as the key syndrome to posit theories about cultural specificity of mental illnesses since its first description. This paper uses *koro* as an exemplar to understand how psychiatric case histories are employed within the field, and to trace the impact of conceptual changes in transcultural psychiatry on the construction of a psychiatric object. It suggests that focusing on the practices that surround these objects (in their selection, negotiation, interpretation, etc.) allows for a more nuanced understanding of the role of case history in the history of psychiatric knowledge.

Prof. Ivan Crozier BA (Hons) UOW PhD UNSW holds a Australian Research Council Future Fellowship (2012-2017). He returned to Sydney from the Science Studies Unit of the Science, Technology, Innovation and Development subject group at the University of Edinburgh, UK, where was a Senior Lecturer (2003-2012). Previously he was a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at University College, London (2000-2003), before which he was a Lecturer in the Unit for the History and Philosophy of Science, University of Sydney (1999-2000). In 2017 he will be a visiting researcher at the Institute for Medical History in Berlin.

Rainer Egloff, Collegium Helveticum, University of Zurich & ETH Zurich:

The personality type – a concept traveling between psychiatry and social science

My presentation is dedicated to the concept of the personality type, a most central concept in psychiatry throughout the 20th century. Rooted deeply in classical European thought, the personality type was made iconic for psychiatry by C. G. Jung and the Zurich school. Subsequently, the genuinely interdisciplinary concept not only circled between the disciplines, but also between the continents. My talk particularly highlights the career of the concept in US-American sociology and cultural studies, introducing the application of psychological personality typology in Ruth Benedict's *Patterns of Culture* (1934), and in the culture & personality studies that flourished around World War II.

The definition of personality types through a relative mapping of key traits along typological scales allowed for a reductionist compass leading the way through the complexities of individual personality assessment. It also provided measures for its quantification through psychological tests like the Rorschach. In turn, the quantitative measure allowed for the statistical characterization of group personalities, and it was even used to define the personalities of nations.

My historical talk argues for the close interconnectedness of theory and method in the success story of personality typology. It emphasizes the protagonists' aspiration to scientific rigor and simplicity, and it highlights the role of administrative, political and military urge to quickly define psychological strengths and weaknesses in the other, patients, enemies and allies, even from a distance.

Dr. Rainer Egloff is a historian of the social sciences affiliated with Collegium Helveticum of the University of Zurich and ETH Zurich. Rainer earns his living as a risk manager with a reinsurance company in Zurich.

Anna Magdalena Elsner, King's College London:
'Un effondrement central de l'âme': Artaud, Wolfson and the romanticisation of schizophrenia in France

Both the French avant-garde dramatist Antonin Artaud and Louis Wolfson, the American author abandoning his mother tongue, were diagnosed with schizophrenia, a condition they held responsible for shaping their relationship to language. Both writers fascinated French theorists in the latter half of the twentieth century: in 1970, Gilles Deleuze writes the preface for Wolfson's *Le schizo et la langue* and in *L'Anti-Oedipe: Capitalisme et Schizophrénie*, Deleuze and Guattari present Artaud as 'l'accomplissement de la littérature, précisément parce qu'il est schizophrène'. In *Différence et Répétition*, Deleuze even goes as far as to classify schizophrenia as 'une possibilité de pensée'. As François Dosse has poignantly put it, for Deleuze and Guattari, 'schizophrenia' is not the illness that holds the same name, but rather 'a process without limits'.

This paper seeks to challenge what has often been presented as a redemptive reading of schizophrenia in the light of both its clinical realities – which Felix Guattari was deeply familiar with – and contemporary critical voices in cultural criticism, such as Gisèle Berkman and Jacob Rogozinski. While there is a clear separation between the real phenomenon of schizophrenia and Deleuze and Guattari's 'schizo', this paper, given recent trends in the medical humanities, seeks to ask whether we are currently witnessing a 'second wave' of approaches that link illness/madness and creativity by treating narratives of mental illness as a reification of not only the patient, but perhaps the clinical encounter itself.

Dr. Anna Magdalena Elsner is Leverhulme Early Career Fellow at the Department of French and the Centre for the Humanities and Health at King's College London. Previously a Junior Research Fellow at Oxford University, Anna has published widely on mourning, melancholia and memory in twentieth-century French literature with a particular focus on the work of Marcel Proust. She is currently working on a book on the clinical encounter in twentieth-century French literature and developing a new research project on literary and cultural aspects of palliative care.

Martin Feißt, Witten/Herdecke University:***How to tell the difference between a rake, a guinea pig and a video game console – a sociological contribution to Qualitative Psychotherapy Research***

This contribution argues against a reification of *things*. In the context of forensic psychiatric treatment we focus on the role of objects (meaning: things) in the live and treatment of the patients/offenders. Following a sociological qualitative research approach we want to shed some light into the complexity of the role of objects in Milieu Therapy as they lose their status as mere *objects* in favour of becoming a source for and part of (social) relations and interaction, negotiation and bargaining. E.g. holding back a rake is referring to more than the mere “thing” or “object” but also to trust (I can use it accordingly!) and self-esteem (I am useful!). On the other hand, if you *give* the long-awaited video game console you might *take* something as well: the placeholder for expressing the denial of the institution as the patient loses an opportunity to *complain*. Is this good or bad? The question remains, in the sense of Heinz von Foerster, *undecidable*.

Martin Feißt B.A., studied philosophy and social sciences in Heidelberg, Ramallah (Palestine), Damascus (Syria) and Witten/Herdecke. Currently he finishes his Master degree in “Ethics & Organization” at Witten/Herdecke University, where he works as a research assistant (Chair of Sociology, Prof. Dr. Werner Vogd) on the issues of general hospital management and forensic psychiatric treatment.

Peter Galison, Harvard University***Cards of the Unconscious: Hermann Rorschach and the transformation of self***

This lecture is part of a larger project that aims to track the historicity of the scientific self--from the 1920s to the early 2000s--by means of quite material technologies. For this we need a historically-specific concept of the back and forth between the ways that the self transforms technologies, and in turn how these technologies act back on the self. What, for example, do the famous ink blot tests of Hermann Rorschach presuppose about the self; and once they are in play millions of times, once they become master metaphors for how we understand the our relation to the world, how do they reshape our broad conception of who we are?

Prof. Peter Galison is Pellegrino University Professor of the History of Science and of Physics at Harvard University. In 1997 Galison was awarded a John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Fellowship; won a 1998 Pfizer Award (for *Image and Logic (1997)*) as the best book that year in the History of Science; and in 1999 received the Max Planck and Humboldt Stiftung Prize. His other books include *How Experiments End* (1987), *Einstein’s Clocks, Poincaré’s Maps* (2003), and *Objectivity* (with L. Daston, 2007)—he is now completing a book *Building Crashing Thinking* about technology and the self. Galison’s films include “Ultimate Weapon: The H-bomb Dilemma” (44 minutes, with Pamela Hogan); with Robb Moss, he directed “Secrecy” (81 minutes) which premiered at Sundance, and, also with Moss, directed “Containment” (about the need to guard radioactive materials for the 10,000 year future), 2015, (81 minutes) which played at the Zurich International Film Festival. Galison has collaborated with South African artist, William Kentridge on a multi-screen installation, “The Refusal of Time” (2012), and recently had (with Moss) a 3-screen piece, “Landscapes of Stopped Time,” at steirischer herbst (2015).

Dagmar Herzog, City University of New York:

The Object of Libido: American Psychoanalysis between Horney and Kinsey

In no other time and place was Freudian psychoanalysis more successful, and psychiatry more psychoanalytic, than in the first two Cold War decades in the US. More than half of the leading psychiatry departments in medical schools across the nation were directed by doctors with analytic training, and a large majority of psychiatric residents professed the desire for acquisition of analytic knowledge as a major motivation. This was also a time and place when psychoanalysis was intensely conservative – unquestionably misogynist and homophobic and authoritarian in its handling not only of patients, but also trainees. This paper argues that the phenomenon of profound but conflicted sexual conservatism that came to characterize postwar US psychoanalysis, and with it US psychiatry as a whole – alongside and in contrapuntal tension with its ongoing titillating reputation – needs to be explored as not merely a product of generalized Cold War trends but also very specifically as one major side-effect of the massive and widely broadcast battles over the relationship between religion and psychoanalysis that marked the years 1947-1953 in particular. The so-called “Jewish science” of psychoanalysis, and with it the medical subspecialty of psychiatry, underwent a process of what can only be called “Christianization” in the postwar US. In addition, the paper shows how deep ambivalence both about the status and about the very meaning of the concept of “libido” was at the heart of a succession of fierce controversies that helped determine the directions taken by postwar psychoanalysis and psychiatry.

Prof. Dagmar Herzog, PhD, is Distinguished Professor of History and Daniel Rose Faculty Scholar at the Graduate Center, City University of New York. She has published extensively on the history of religion, the history of the Holocaust and its aftermath, and the histories of gender and sexuality. Among her books are *Sex after Fascism: Memory and Morality in Twentieth-Century Germany* (2005) and, most recently, *Sexuality in Europe: A Twentieth-Century History* (2011). She is currently completing a transatlantic history of psychoanalysis in the postwar era, with particular attention to the themes of desire, trauma, and aggression, entitled *Cold War Freud: Psychoanalysis in an Age of Catastrophes*, and preparing a new project on eugenics, disability, and reproductive self-determination in twentieth-century Europe.

Tomke Hinrichs, University of Oldenburg:

A subject as an object of psychiatry? – (Re-)Subjectivation in psychiatric space based on „psychiatrised“ writers of pamphlets („Irrenbroschüren“) around 1900

Around 1900, German psychiatry was in a transition phase. To gain the necessary acceptance from sciences and also from society, the young medical discipline had to establish itself. Psychiatric patients were supposed to comply with the diagnosis they received from their doctors. But some of them didn't and tried to obtain society's support their own way.

This paper broaches the situation of psychiatry and the handling of people, who became „psychiatrised“ – meaning people who unwillingly became subject to psychiatric treatment. The focus lies on cases relevant in the context of the lunatic rights movement from the 1890s onwards, where the affected persons were trying to obtain their rights and citizenship back, because while in treatment, they did not only lose certain civil rights, but were mostly ‘processed’ as objects.

Writing pamphlets was one option for patients to try and convince a broader public that they were, in fact, not lunatic. In these pamphlets, they wrote about the experiences they had made in asylum and with their diagnosis. Furthermore, they submitted petitions at some parliaments to obtain their civil rights back. My investigation focuses on how these persons were reified as objects and how they tried to return to their selves as subjects. And another question is: Can we distinguish a subject from an object, or are they interchangeable? Can I be an object to somebody else without losing myself? To try and answer these questions I reconstruct these cases. My sources are the pamphlets written by psychiatrised persons, their medical reports from asylums, and , if available, the submitted petitions and parliament protocols as well as other, additional files.

Tomke Hinrichs, M.A., studied at the University of Bremen and Rouen (France) History, French and Educational Sciences and most recently history at the Technical University of Dresden. During and after her studies she worked as research assistant at the „Institut für Sächsische Geschichte und Volkskunde“, Dresden, and as scientific staff at the State Museum of Archaeology, Chemnitz, where she also is the curator of the exhibition about Salman Schocken. Additionally, she conducted a research stay in Israel. Since 2013 she investigates her PhD-Project: “A subject as an object of psychiatry? – (Re-)Subjectivation in psychiatric space based on „psychiatrised“ writers of pamphlets („Irrenbroschüren“) around 1900”.

Paul Hoff, University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich

Schizophrenia as an Object of Psychiatric Research: Inspiration or Burden?

In these introductory remarks I will first outline our interdisciplinary research project on the concept of schizophrenia from which the idea for the present conference emerged. Then, focussing on influential arguments and perspectives in the *psychiatric* debate on „schizophrenia“ from 1908 until now, I want to briefly demonstrate the practical and scientific importance of the many variations of this concept. „Schizophrenia“ indeed often served (and still serves) as an inspiration, e.g. when it comes to nosological and psychopathological issues, but at times it also became (and still becomes) a burden, especially with regards to stigmatization, scientific simplification or plain ideology.

The aim of this conference is to enable a profound interdisciplinary debate on core concepts of modern (western) psychiatry. „Schizophrenia“ can serve as an inspiration for this debate.

Prof. Dr. Dr. Paul Hoff studied medicine and philosophy at the universities of Mainz and Munich. He was awarded his MD in 1980, his PhD in philosophy in 1988 and his habilitation in psychiatry in 1994. He worked at the university hospitals of psychiatry in Munich and Aachen and has been deputy clinical director at the university hospital of psychiatry in Zurich since 2003. His research interests are psychopathology, history of psychiatry and philosophy/theory of science. Reflection on these topics, he believes, is indispensable for all psychiatric practice.

Lutz Jäncke, University of Zurich:

Imaging the brain: can current neuroimaging technologies yield new insights into the mental?

During the last 20 years, neuroscience research has learned about the brain more than the mankind had learned during the previous several hundred years. This new knowledge was obtained due to the appearance of new brain imaging techniques such as Positron Emission Tomography (PET), functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI), Diffuse Tensor Imaging (DTI), and modern sophisticated EEG techniques. In addition, the mathematical methods with which these measurements can be analyzed have substantially been improved. Thus, our knowledge about the human brain at rest, during sleep, and while conducting various tasks has substantially increased. Therefore, it's now time to apply the obtained knowledge in full extent to aid psychiatrists and clinical psychologists in diagnosis and treatment of brain dysfunctions using modern neuroscientific techniques. In my talk I will discuss the benefits and pitfalls of this new view on the human brain and the behavior which is controlled by this fascinating organ. I will also discuss the possible consequences for psychiatry, clinical psychology, and the view on human's behavior in general.

Prof. Dr. Lutz Jäncke is full professor (Ordinarius) for Neuropsychology at the University of Zurich. He received several calls from different research labs and universities all over the world. His main research interest is brain plasticity, learning, and functional neuroanatomy. One of his special interests are how the human brain is shaped by experience. For this he often uses professional musicians as model for brain plasticity. His research bridges the gap between basic cognitive processes, real life applications in learning, rehabilitation, diagnostics and modern neurosciences. He has published more than 400 papers, several books, many book chapter and he appears frequently in public media as a scientific consultant. His scientific work belongs to the 1% of most cited work world-wide in all research fields. He received several grants and awards including the Heisenberg stipend-ship from the German Research Foundation, is adjunct professor at several international universities, and member of the Dana foundation. He is also a passionate teacher, which earned him several teaching awards among them the Credit Swiss Teaching Award for best teaching in 2007 (renewed in 2010) and the "Goldene Eule" from the ETH Zurich.

**Julia Barbara Köhne, Humboldt University Berlin
(Chair)**

PD Dr. phil. Julia Barbara Köhne is the leader of the DFG-research project "Trauma Translations. Stagings and Imaginations in Film and Theory" at Humboldt University Berlin and is senior lecturer ("Privatdozentin") at the University of Vienna. Köhne is the author of *Geniekult in Geisteswissenschaften und Literaturen um 1900 und seine filmischen Adaptionen* (Wien et al.: Böhlau, 2014), *Kriegshysteriker: Strategische Bilder und mediale Techniken militärpsychiatrischen Wissens, 1914-1920* (Husum, Matthiesen, 2009), She has co-edited and edited, among others, (ed. with Michael Elm, Kobi Kabalek) *The Horrors of Trauma in Cinema. Violence, Void, Visualization* (Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2014) and *Trauma und Film. Inszenierungen eines Nicht-Repräsentierbaren* (Berlin: Kadmos, 2012).

**Angelika Linke, University of Zurich / University of Linköping
(Chair)**

Prof. Dr. Angelika Linke holds a chair for German linguistics at the University of Zurich and has an appointment as permanent guest-professor at the Graduate School for Language and Culture in Europe at the University of Linköping/Sweden. In 2004, she spent a term as guest-professor at Washington University in St. Louis/Missouri and in 2009/10, she was a fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. In her research she focuses on the history of communication, cultural-analytic linguistics, the history of body-semiotics and historical sociolinguistics. Recent publications include: *Sprachreflexion und Menschenbild. Entwürfe zum Verhältnis von Sprachlichkeit und Sozialität*. In: Eichinger, Ludwig M. (Hrsg.): Sprachwissenschaft im Fokus. Positionsbestimmungen und Perspektiven. Berlin/München/Boston, de Gruyter, 2015; *Entdeckungsprozeduren. Oder: Wie Diskurse auf sich aufmerksam machen*. In: Kämper, Heidrun/Warnke, Ingo H. (Hrsg.): Diskurs – interdisziplinäre Zugänge, Gegenstände, Perspektiven, Berlin/Boston, de Gruyter, 2015.

Rodolphe Prosper Maah, University of Yaoundé1:

A cross-cultural interpretation of the word “schizophrenia”. A case study of Cameroonian languages

The semantic interpretation of the word *schizophrenia* is so complex that it still remains enigmatic to psychiatrists, patients and to the entire medical community. This may be related to the fact that *schizophrenia* and its causes have always been considered from one perspective. However a cross-cultural conception and consideration of this disease can shed more light on our understanding and bring on efficient methods for the treatment of patients with such a complex pathology. For example, the original definition of the word by Bleuler (1899 / 1990) as (skizein = split) and (phren= mind) to designate a dissociated patient supplanted the famous dementia praecox postulated by Kraepelin (1899). In most Cameroonian languages though, dissociation remains the main characteristic of *schizophrenia*, the corpus presented in this paper provides evidence for the fact that its treatment is inherent to its causes. Its causes and its treatment differ from one cultural community to another: whereas western societies emphasize the practice of modern medicine, some Cameroonians prefer traditional and religious methods whilst others choose to go to the hospital. If considered, this can open windows to a more holistic analysis and treatment of *schizophrenia*, bringing in subfields such as ethno medicine, ethno psychiatry, psychiatry and religion.

Rodolphe Prosper Maah, PhD, is a Cameroonian linguist and a part time assistant lecturer in the Department of African languages and Linguistics of the University of Yaoundé1. He holds a Ph.D. in cognitive linguistics. His thesis discusses the massive modularity of mind on the basis of language and cognitive disorders in schizophrenia. He is amongst the researchers who think that schizophrenia can be definitively healed.

Anke Maatz, University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich & Yvonne Ilg, University of Zurich:

Diagnostic terms as discursive objects: the ins and outs of 'schizophrenia'

When thinking about diagnostic terms, the focus is usually on their referent, i.e. on the (assumed) object (in the world) for which they stand. Here, we instead turn our attention to their very linguistic material: taking 'schizophrenia' as an example case, we analyse the patterns of use of this specific word (and its derivations 'schizophrenic', 'schizo' etc.) as well as the meanings transported by it in different socio-historical contexts. We thus consider the diagnostic term 'schizophrenia' as a linguistic and discursive object and ask about its ins and outs understood as its fashionableness in different discourses at different times as well as the ways in which it is being used and modified. Our method comprises quantitative (corpus linguistics) and qualitative linguistic approaches. We analyse large quantities of written documents, so-called linguistic corpora, from different language users (professionals, service users, lay persons/the public) in German- and English-speaking contexts between 1969 and 2009.

By providing an enhanced understanding of the intra- and extra-linguistic mechanisms to which diagnostic terms are subjected, we hope to inform current debates about stigmatisation, communication and name change – of 'schizophrenia' in particular and of diagnostic terms in psychiatry more broadly.

Yvonne Ilg, MA, is a PhD student in the project '*Schizophrenia' - reception, semantic shift and criticism of a term in the 20th century* in Zurich. She studied German language and literature, history and popular culture in Zurich and Berlin and is currently writing her PhD thesis in linguistics on the conceptual history of 'schizophrenia' in German everyday language (1908-2009). She is member of the doctoral program of the Center 'History of Knowledge' (ETH & UZH).

Anke Maatz, MA MD, is a junior clinician and interdisciplinary researcher in the medical humanities. After studying philosophy and medicine at the universities of Munich, Heidelberg, Jena (Germany) and Durham (U.K.), she started working as a postdoc in the project '*Schizophrenia' - reception, semantic shift and criticism of a term in the 20th century* in Zurich whilst also training in psychiatry. She now looks forward to embarking on new projects at the interface of clinical psychiatry and the humanities, esp. on early recognition of schizophrenia and language use by psychiatric professionals.

Chantal Marazia, Paris Institute of Advanced Studies:
The "tic". An object of psychiatry?

It is difficult to find a medical term with so unscientific an aura as the monosyllable 'tic'. Nevertheless, it has had a distinguished career in Western medicine: coined in the Sixteenth century to define an equine pathology, it now boasts its own section in the Diagnostic Statistic Manual of Mental Disorders.

The tic, however, has never been a pure nosological entity. Its semantic field is, and always was, much wider than its medical meaning. In most European languages, we use the word "tic" to address extravagant and bizarre habits or ideas, a fancy or caprice; sometimes even as a synonym of obsession.

By tracing the history of the term "tic" this paper aims at showing that it can be considered the product of what Bakhtin called "heteroglossia". Therefore, it is simply not possible to understand the great difficulties encountered by medical rationality in defining

and delimiting the phenomenon-tic without reference to its “cultural life”. What scientists looked at was never, and could never be, a distilled or purified, medical form of a cultural entity, it was the cultural entity itself.

Thus, the straight model of mutual influence typical of the cultural histories of medicine, which ultimately opposes scientific and common culture, appears inadequate in this case. While for many psychiatric entities, such as hysteria or schizophrenia for instance, one can draw the line between a non-metaphorical (scientific) and a metaphorical (extrascientific) meaning, the tic seems to defy such rational clarity.

Chantal Marazia, PhD After a degree in philosophy, Chantal Marazia earned a PhD in History of Science at the University of Bari (Italy) on the Swiss Psychiatrist Ludwig Binswanger. She specialized in the history of psychiatry and the history of neurosciences more widely, during her postdoctoral experiences in Tübingen, Lugano, London, Frankfurt a.O, Strasbourg and Paris. Since October 2015 she is resident at the Paris Institute of Advanced Studies.

Ivana S. Marková, University of Hull:

Psychiatric objects: nature and implications of hybridity

Formed as a branch of medicine in the 19th century, psychiatry (alienism) is a hybrid discipline, straddling both the natural and social sciences. Its objects, namely, mental disorders and mental symptoms are likewise hybrid. The nature of this hybridity is crucial as it defines an epistemological position that carries important implications not only for our understanding of mental disorders and symptoms but for guiding our approaches to their study and management.

This paper examines the nature of hybridity in psychiatric objects, focusing predominantly on mental symptoms. It shows how their structure consists to varying extents of (i) a ‘biological’ substrate, i.e., neuronal structures and physiology, and, (ii) a ‘semantic’ substrate, i.e., by constructs whose meanings are determined by social, historical, cultural, linguistic and interactive (dialogical/environmental) factors. Whilst these heterogeneous elements can be separated from an analytic point of view, the issue is that they are woven together to constitute the mental symptom as a whole. The hybridity is thus deep and structural.

From an epistemological perspective, the hybrid structure of psychiatric objects challenges the current polarisation of views on psychiatric objects as either natural kinds (with token contribution of socio-cultural factors) or social constructs (with token biological concomitants). Instead, the hybrid structure of psychiatric objects focuses directly on the problem of integration of disparate elements. The contribution of heterogeneous elements to the structure of psychiatric objects needs to be seriously acknowledged so that new, creative and epistemically valid approaches to their understanding and exploration can be developed.

Ivana S. Marková, MA MD, is a Reader and Honorary Consultant in Psychiatry at the Hull York Medical School, University of Hull, United Kingdom. She trained in medicine at the University of Glasgow and then in psychiatry at Cambridge. In Cambridge she also completed her masters in History and Philosophy of Science and obtained her higher doctorate in medicine with a thesis on the structure of the concept of insight in psychiatry. Her research is focused on the epistemology of psychiatry and descriptive psychopathology from a conceptual and empirical perspective.

Maria Christina Müller, University of Augsburg:

Constructing 'Delusion' and 'Reality' – Devil, God and Magnetism as Objects of Schizophrenic Perceptions in German Psychiatry until 1939

Psychiatric case histories are a unique source for answering important questions, such as how the public and individuals make sense of and deal with mental illness. This can also help us to be more aware of general concepts in psychopathology.

In my study, I explore narratives of phantasms to analyse the content of delusions and hallucinations. I thereby gain insight into the cultural dimension of psychological experience, because phantasms in delusional scenarios are the individual perceptions and (internal) manifestations of external objects, concepts and artefacts, which patients perceive as real. The contents of delusions thus constitute a mimetic representation of social discourse.

The project relies on a random sample of 945 relevant case studies from an early psychiatric hospital in Kaufbeuren (Germany), which was founded in 1849. In a first instance, the project investigates the associations, themes and images that patients exhibit in their delusional thinking by applying quantitative methods. In a second instance, the theoretical concepts of delusion, hallucination as deceptive appearance, and the underlying assumptions of 'reality' and 'truth' are examined qualitatively. This analysis sheds light on the constraints with respect to what one was permitted and expected to think, believe, and perceive as a 'normally functioning', mentally healthy person in society in the 2nd half of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century.

Maria Christina Müller, M.A., received her degree from the University of Augsburg, Germany, in History, German Linguistics, German Literature and Education. She is currently a PhD student at the University of Augsburg and a fellow at the Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry in Munich. In September 2016 she will start a one-year Fellowship in the History of Knowledge at the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C.

Richard Noll, DeSales University, Pennsylvania:

Containing Subjectivity in the Diagnosis of Schizophrenia: From Praecox Feelings to Psychotic Symptoms Rating Scales

When Kraepelin's dementia praecox (1896) and Bleuler's schizophrenia (1908) were introduced as discrete natural disease entities, accurate differential diagnosis became a necessity for both clinical and research purposes. Objectivity, the containment of subjectivity, became a core value of the new scientific self of the psychiatrist. Focusing primarily on psychiatrists in the US in the early 20th century, I will trace the evolution from a "scientific self of subjectivity" as a basis for diagnosing schizophrenia that relied on psychiatrists' "feelings" or bodily sensations provoked by a patient, to the development of "objective" symptom rating scales in the late 1920s and, in 1933, their linkage with factor analysis as a statistical tool for identifying invisible (latent) dimensions of structure behind the chaos of psychosis. Despite their hypothetical nature, researchers have tended to reify factors and occasionally invoke them as causative agents. I will argue that rating scales, which do not "count" anything at all and reside on the threshold of objectivity, and factor analysis, an exploratory but not a confirmatory statistical method, have been central to the dissolution of the schizophrenia concept. Reified factors of psychosis have replaced schizophrenia as objects in psychiatry. But a never-ending cycle of "deconstructing psychosis" into further hypothetical constructs that "exist" in a realm of Platonic pretensions outside the direct experience of the physician challenges claims of enhanced objectivity in diagnosis.

Prof. Richard Noll, PhD, a clinical psychologist, is Associate Professor of Psychology at DeSales University in Center Valley, Pennsylvania. He is the author of *American Madness: The Rise and Fall of Dementia Praecox* (Harvard University Press, 2011), which won the BMA Medical Book Award – Highly Commended in Psychiatry, from the British Medical Association.

**Karen Nolte, University of Wuerzburg
(Chair)**

PD Dr. Karen Nolte, is a registered nurse. She studied history, cultural anthropology, European ethnology and sociology at the University of Goettingen in Germany, where she completed a master degree. Her dissertation, published in 2003, elaborates the social history of hysteria in asylums c.1900. Since 2004 she has been a member of staff at the Institute of History of Medicine, University of Wuerzburg, and has worked on social history of ethics, especially the care for terminally ill patients in the 18th and 19th centuries. Her book “Todkrank. Sterbebegleitung im 19. Jahrhundert: Medizin, Krankenpflege und Religion” was published in 2016. She completed her habilitation in December 2010 and, since 2013, she holds a permanent position at the Institute for the History of Medicine in Wuerzburg. Her current research interests include body history, the history of Protestant nursing in the 19th century, representations of nurses in twentieth-century cinema, the history of psychiatry in the 20th century.

**Hanna Proctor, Birkbeck, University of London:
*Objecting to Psychiatry: on the Paradoxes of Radical Psychiatry***

Walls knocked down, doors unlocked, straightjackets and doctor’s coats discarded, mirrors hung, combs and scissors introduced – in the aftermath of the Second World War psychiatrists across Western Europe began to challenge the conventional structures of psychiatric asylums and, ultimately, challenged the asylum system itself. Félix Guattari, who worked at the radical psychotherapy clinic La Borde in France, referred to these new developments as the invention of ‘instruments of disalienation’. The reconfiguration of physical objects and concrete spaces was central to the reconceptualisation of ‘madness’.

For Guattari, as for many of his contemporaries in the diffuse European radical psychiatry movement, ‘madness’ could only be understood in relation to the alienation inherent in advanced capitalist societies. But this led to a paradox: how to heal people without affirming the wounded and wounding qualities of existing social structures and relations? How to challenge alienation without foregoing the effort to ameliorate psychic suffering in the present?

This paper will think through the paradoxical position of radical psychiatrists who combined a commitment to reintegration (of the patient) with a commitment to disintegration (of society). Through a discussion of particular material objects that appear in documentation of the radical psychiatry movement it will attempt to ask: what was the relationship between the reconfiguration of objects and spaces to the broader critique of the economic and political status quo?

Hannah Proctor, PhD, recently completed a dissertation on the Soviet psychologist and neurologist Alexander Luria at Birkbeck, University of London, where she then completed a six month postdoc funded by the Wellcome Trust. She is now ISSF Wellcome Trust Research Fellow in Medical Humanities at the University of Leeds. She is on the editorial collective of *Radical Philosophy*.

Veronika Rall, University of Zurich:

The Theatre of Psychiatry: Hermann Rorschach and the missing link between psychiatric photography and film

Approaching psychiatry from visual studies, it seems stunning how many of its techniques, therapies and epistemologies are based on visual material. This paper will try to argue that in these images, we are not seeing 'the patient' let alone 'the mental illness', but vice versa psychiatry's imaginary, which – of course – is flexible and susceptible to changes in historical and social contexts.

This paper will try to follow the transformation of a *Denkstil* (thought style) focusing on the less known body of work of the Swiss psychiatrist Hermann Rorschach. During the early stages of his career, he photographs his patients (thus objectifying humans and diagnoses), yet at the same time he theoretically elaborates the concept of "reflex-hallucinations", which is based on contemporary models of subjectivity and closely examines interrelations between visual perception and kinaesthesia. Here, the idea of a "moving subject" enters his conceptual framework, which will not only be used in *Psychodiagnostics* (i.e. the famous "test"), but also in his work as a theatrical director at the clinic in Herisau: He designs about 45 figurines to be used in shadow plays, depicting doctors, patients and other personnel of the clinic. Mostly ignored by the history of psychiatry as mere instruments for diversion, I would want to argue that these shadow plays break down the difference between therapy and entertainment by opening a space for a self-representation of the modern mobile subject – not unlike early cinema.

Dr. Veronika Rall is the interdisciplinary coordinator and senior researcher in the project '*Schizophrenia*' - *reception, semantic shift and criticism of a term in the 20th century*. She finished a M.A. at Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe University, Frankfurt, and subsequently briefly joined the PhD program in *History of Consciousness* at the University of California, Santa Cruz. Her dissertation, *Kinoanalyse – Plädoyer für eine Re-Vision von Kino und Psychoanalyse*, was published in 2011. She teaches at Zurich University in the Department of Film Studies. Her research interests include visual studies in the history of science, psychoanalysis & psychiatry as well as the vast new field of environmental humanities.

Maïke Rotzoll, Heidelberg University &

Christian Bonah, University of Strasbourg:

Symptoms and subjects displayed: A comparative reading of two series of psychiatric teaching films in France and Germany, 1970s

Clinical demonstrations as a teaching practice have longstanding roots in 19th century medical history and "staging madness" has become an icon of visualizing practices based on selecting individual case records useful for transmission of psychiatric knowledge to students. Choice of suitable patient subjects displaying typical symptoms

and their mise-en-scène amount to a complex interaction between displayers and displayed translating invisible transformations of the mind into visible stylized signs and symptoms of psychiatric diagnoses and diseases.

From mechanical reproduction by photography to visual registration by film since early 20th century medical movies teaching films have become standard elements of clinical teaching and demonstration and they are today much forgotten yet fascinating sources to analyze practices and theories of how patients constituted psychiatry's subject, object and other-self located in the specific contexts of the film's production. Our concrete research object entry is based on two psychiatric teaching film corpuses from the 1970s and 1980s produced for one at the "Audiovision" department of the psychiatric university clinic at Heidelberg and the other by the French medical film production company "ScienceFilm" directed by Eric Duvivier in collaboration with mental health clinics at Paris Saint Anne and Louis-Mourier in Colombes. The presentation will analyze in detail six Schizophrenia symptom oriented teaching films in comparison. Analyzing these visual traces from perspectives in psychiatry, history, and film and visual studies the contribution proposes a transdisciplinary analysis between sciences and humanities as well as between theory and practice of the construction of Schizophrenia objectivity in the 1970s in a comparative European perspective.

PD Dr. Maike Rotzoll MD is psychiatrist and medical historian. Currently she works as research fellow at the Institute for the History and Ethics of Medicine, Heidelberg. Her main focuses are medicine in the early modern period and psychiatry in the late 19th and 20th centuries with a special interest in patient history.

Prof. Christian Bonah, MD PhD, is professor for the history of medical and health sciences at the University of Strasbourg. He has worked on comparative history of medical education, the history of medicaments, as well as the history of human experimentation. Recent work includes research on risk perception and management in drug scandals as well as studies on medical film.

Norman Sartorius, University of Geneva:

What's in a name? should "schizophrenia" be replaced by another label?

The diagnosis of schizophrenia confers a stigma on the person who has been given that diagnosis with all the often disastrous consequences that the discrimination linked to schizophrenia usually produces. There have been numerous proposals to change the name of schizophrenia in order avoid stigmatization but until recently none of those proposals have been generally accepted. Recently however, the name of schizophrenia was changed in Japan, Korea and Hong Kong and this has revived the discussion about the name and its change. The presentation will review some of the proposals about the change of name and refer to the experience gained in the Far East and the effects of the change of name.

Prof. Norman Sartorius, M.D., M.A., D.P.M., Ph.D., FRCPsych served as Medical officer and then Director of the Mental Health Program of the World Health organization for more than two decades. Subsequently he was elected President of the World Psychiatric Association (WPA) and President of the Association of European Psychiatrists (EAP). Currently he is the President of the Association for the Improvement of Mental Health Programmes and holds professorial appointments at several universities in Europe, the USA and China. Professor Sartorius has published more than 400 articles in scientific journals and authored, co-authored or edited more than 80 books.

Jann E. Schlimme Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin:

Achieving comprehension. Why we need participation for developing a qualitative model of receding psychosis

Qualitative models of the procedural structure of receding psychosis are rare in the psychiatric, psychological and psychotherapeutical discourse. This is rather disturbing if we consider the relevance of psychotic disorders for the development of psychiatry during the last 200 years. The background of this deficit might have different reasons: a) methodological reasons; b) a lack of interest by scientists and professional personnel, or c) an impossibility to develop such models without substantive help AND cooperation by persons with psychotic experience. All three points seem to be relevant with varying importance during the history of psychiatry.

In the presentation I will first analyse different models from the 20th century. While psychopathological models describe the receding of psychoses as an automatic process not susceptible to psychosocial interventions, models influenced by psychotherapeutical approaches and by the recovery-movement highlight the necessity to achieve comprehension between the patient, relevant others and the therapist. Second I will shortly present important results from our own qualitative model of receding psychosis, developed cooperatively with experienced persons. Our core category „achieving comprehension“ does refer to verbal, non-verbal, practical and bodily manners of ‘understanding.’ From our point of view, the reflection on the different models and the reasons of their shortcomings argues that a reliable and valid first-person perspective model of receding psychosis can only be developed cooperatively.

Jann E. Schlimme, MD PhD MA, doctor in own practice for psychiatry and psychotherapy of psychoses, Berlin, Germany. Visiting scientist and head of the working group “Phenomenological Psychopathology of Chronic Mental Illnesses” at the Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin. Visiting lecturer for social psychiatry at the University of Applied Sciences Magdeburg and the International Psychoanalytic University Berlin.

Marion Schmidt, Johns Hopkins University:

Discovering new psychiatric objects, negotiating normal selfhood: Deafness, schizophrenia and community psychiatry in the US, 1950-1980

From the mid 1950s on, American psychiatrists began discovering deaf people as an object of psychiatry. This interest had from two, interrelated dimensions: The deaf as a group neglected, so far, by psychiatrists, but in need of psychiatric services; and deaf people as a model population providing insight into the nature and genesis of concepts of personality, selfhood and mental illnesses such as schizophrenia or personality disorders. Why, psychiatrists asked, were the deaf not all schizophrenic, even though the psycho-sensory deprivations of hearing loss mimicked those thought to cause schizophrenia? Was schizophrenia in deaf people constituted differently than in the hearing, and if so, what consequences did this have for diagnosis and treatment?

Drawing from the history of psychiatry, disability and patient movements, my talk will explore the sometimes bewildering encounters between psychiatrists, deaf patients and the larger deaf community. Devised as a form of community psychiatry, this interaction blurred the lines between professionals and psychiatric objects and patient activists. As psychiatrists grappled to delineate standards of social and mental normalcy,

they unsettled established diagnostic categories and came to define the diagnosis and treatment of deaf objects as qualitatively different.

Although a relatively small field, the psychiatry of deafness provides insight to larger issues in creating, talking about, or with psychiatric objects. How psychiatrists imagined and interacted with the doubly “other” – the mentally ill deaf – matters for understanding changes in professional authority, emerging notions of patient autonomy and politicized forms of psychiatric activist selfhood.

Marion Schmidt, PhD, holds a Magister Artium in history from the University of Freiburg and just received her PhD from the Johns Hopkins Institute for the History of Medicine for her thesis on genetic deafness research in 20th century America. She is working on the overlap between the history of biomedicine, social sciences, psychiatry and disability, with a particular focus on US and German history. She is also on the editorial board of the journal *Considering Disability* and active in anchoring disability history more strongly in European academia.

Jakob Tanner, University of Zurich:

Massive cleavage and reverberation effects: Schizophrenia as a rhetoric figure (Friedrich Glauser et al.)

The lecture focuses on various rhetorical appropriations of “schizophrenia”. As a novelist and an inpatient of a number of asylums, Friedrich Glauser (1896-1938) developed a multifarious understanding of this mental disorder: He translated the contemporary scientific definition of “schizophrenia” into the metaphorical language of tectonics (“massive cleavage”); at the same time he turned the disease concept into an exhilarating parody. I will argue that “schizophrenia” is a *travelling concept* (Mieke Bal) that blurred the boundaries of science and provoked various reverberations in everyday communication and popular culture.

Prof. em. Dr. Jakob Tanner was Professor of Modern History at Zurich University (Research Institute for Social and Economic History) from 1997 to 2015. A main focus of his research is located in the history of psychiatry and popular forms of knowledge. He is a founding member of the Centre for the History of Knowledge (ETHZ/UZH). For Research fields and publication list see:

<http://www.fsw.uzh.ch/de/personenaz/tanner.html>

Sebastian von Peter, Psychiatrische Universitätsklinik der Charité im St. Hedwig Krankenhaus & Alexandra Samaras, Humboldt University Berlin:

Entangled Care: Socio-Material Contingencies on an Acute Gerontopsychiatric Ward

Background: Health care professionals have to increasingly balance various and frequently conflicting demands. In particular in the psychiatric field, the divide between human and non-human actors have to be re-thought in favor of analyzing complex socio-material networks of contingencies.

Methods: Student nurses in their last year of qualification were asked to take up responsibility for a geronto-psychiatric ward. Being “institutional newcomers”, they were

thought to be ideally suited to detect the everyday entanglements of care. Following an ethics of care approach, a phase of participant observation has taken place. In addition, student nurses wrote up personal journals and attended a focus group.

Results, Discussion and Conclusion: Our results demonstrate that the involved student nurses concentrated on the organizational sides of care, rendering the psychosocial needs of their patients rather secondary. Such focus, though, has not been voluntarily chosen, but was highly contingent to a wider network of social-material constraints and obligations. It will be concluded that new forms of accountability have to be developed that are more specific to the everyday logic of care. Further, transdisciplinary approaches are to be expanded in order to make visible the variety of "value registers" that shape and mold the daily practices of health care.

PD Dr. Sebastian von Peter, Psychiatrische Universitätsklinik der Charité im St. Hedwig Krankenhaus; Senior Consultant Psychiatry and Psychotherapy; Research interests: Qualitative, mixed method and ethnographic research methods.

Alexandra Samaras, is a master student at Institut für Europäische Ethnologie Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

Andrea zur Nieden, University of Freiburg &

Karina Korecky, University of Hamburg:

Experience of Psychiatry and Subjectivity. The Perception of Patients in West Germany 1970-1990

Ever since Erving Goffman's study on psychiatric clinics as "total institutions", the inmate as an object of bureaucratic management has been a common trope in critical research on psychiatry. Theory on psychiatry since Foucault has held that the patient is both object of control – reproducing his status as a psychologically ill and therefore non-autonomous self – and object of attempts to transform him from object to autonomous subject. But what has not been sufficiently explored is the effect of clinical management procedures on the perception of a patient who experiences the gap between agency and non-agency. How do patients, in other words, narrate their experience of the psychiatric clinic?

As our case study, we take the gradual but radical reform of psychiatric clinics and institutions in West Germany that began in the 1970s. As psychiatric practice became a widely and critically discussed matter, the threshold between institution and society softened. But with the improvement of psychiatric institutions came also new demands on patients to regain agency over their lives.

Drawing on rich material from our three-year research into the everyday life of patients in psychiatric institutions of the Rhineland, Germany, from 1970 to 1990, our paper examines the patient's view on his medical and social status in- and outside the clinic. Based on narrative interviews and extensive archive material, we also describe the patients' efforts to integrate the psychiatric experience into their their own autobiographical narratives.

Karina Korecky, M.A. studied Sociology and Political Science at the universities of Vienna and Hamburg. She was a research assistant at the Institute for History of Medicine, University of Duesseldorf. She is currently writing her doctorate at the University of Hamburg on "Nature and Political Order. In the aftermath of Rousseau". She lives in Jerusalem.

Dr. Andrea zur Nieden is a Sociologist and a Researcher at the University of Freiburg. After her PhD thesis on *Ways of Subjectification in the Era of Genetification of Breast Cancer*, she worked in different research projects. One of them focused on the history of psychiatry in the German Rhineland area after 1945 from a patient's view, and was based at the Institute for History of Medicine, University of Duesseldorf.