

08/22/22

Major themes: • Sanity v.s. Insanity

History transformed from black + white categorization to a spectrum

- The Rise of the Asylum
- Psychiatrists as experts
- Insanity in the courtroom
- Gender + Mental Illness
- Sexuality and Mental Illness
- Race and Mental Illness
- War and Mental Illness
- Intelligence + Mental Illness
- Ethics of Mental Treatment
- Backlash against Institutions
- The decline of the asylum
- Rising frequency of depression + anxiety

Lecture

08/24/22

• Do readings prior to lecture

What is the history of Madness History of?

David Rosenhan: "If sanity and insanity exist, how shall we know them?"
Science Journal (1973)

If sanity & insanity exist, we must have different methods of approach

Asylum patients used to have only one underlying factor:
★ Auditory Hallucinations

• Rosenhan was admitted as an asylum patient wrongfully

- Asylums lacked to communicate with patients
- It was dehumanizing

• Rosenhan was not the first researcher to do an expose

Lecture

09/20/20

19th Century:

Biology and Heredity became more important to understanding mental illness

• Beginning of 19th century - lots of hope

• Middle 19th century

• Late 19th - Charles Darwin was learned on

Characteristics of people (Charles Darwin)

Women

• Selfless

• intuitive

• Moral

Men

• Energetic

• Courageous

• Intelligent

~~Charles Darwin thought if women had too much mental~~

Hysteria: In 1841, 1% of Salpetriere patients were diagnosed with hysteria

• In 1882, 20% of patients were diagnosed with hysteria

Gender, Sexuality, and Politics of Mental Affliction

• "Rest Cure" - 6 to 8 weeks of bed rest without getting up

• "West Cure" - engage with nature and do more survival-like activities

What is Neurasthenia: depression, anxiety, insomnia, headaches, lethargy, etc

- George Beard believed men, specifically hard working men, were most likely to get neurasthenia.
- Neurasthenia helped disprove degeneration theory
- Psychiatrists began to diagnose monomanias
- Wilhelm Griesinger was the first professor of psychiatry
- Second half of 19th Century
 - Berlin becomes the focus of psychiatry
 - Individuals competed for fame
 - Race in investment for research
- Silas Weir Mitchell (Father of ^{Neurology} ~~psychiatry~~ in U.S.)
 - Researched phantom limb
 - American progress had damaging affects on individuals
 - Mitchell ~~discovered~~ treated women who were slim and small with bed rest.
 - Invented bed rest and Western Cure
 - Bed Rest Cure required massages and even electrotherapy

Lecture

09/28/22

• Charlotte Perkins wrote "The Yellow Wallpaper"

- tried to convince Dr. S Weir Mitchell that his ways were wrong.

- written in 1890

- She was ~~diagnosed~~ with the rest cure by Mitchell

- written to describe her own experience

• S Weir Mitchell first prescribed the rest cure in

- also created the rest cure based on his own issues. (first in 1864)

- sedentary lifestyles inflicted mentally demanding lifestyles

- was upper middle class

- education at UPenn

- Went to Paris to see the forefront of neurology

- also identified "phantom limb syndrome"

• The rest cure did not aid women due to their lifestyles

- he thought that women needed different treatment

• the rest cure

• same symptoms for men AND women,
different treatments

• the rest cure

- not allowed to sit up without aid

- cannot read, write, etc.

- cannot get up to use restroom

- after treatment, women were told to be domestic as she can; no reading, writing, painting etc

- most often, women underwent the rest cure voluntarily since they could afford it

• Milk for Sufferettes

- lots of positives to digest

• "Discovery" of homosexuality

Psychopathia Sexualis

- described as a pathology

- gay men wrote to Krafft-Ebing because they finally felt seen

1. Why was homosexuality medicalized? (19th Century)

2. Why was the mental disorder view favored over criminality?

3. Was the development of psychiatric diagnoses targeting LGBTQ+?

• Sexuality became so prominent in the 19th Century,
- psychiatrists wanted to classify and identify sexual desires

• Anything that wasn't reproductively orientated was considered deviant

• Paragraph 175 - Germany

- homosexual acts were criminalized until 1992

• In Britain, homosexuality was illegal until 1967

• Kissing

• Holding hands

• Laws were never passed in regards to lesbian activities.

• Men are the independent, active individuals who

engage in sex

- the idea of women having sex wasn't conceivable

• Subcultures were gay/queer men could meet in cities

- parks
- public toilets
- railways
- bars
- bathhouses
- etc.

• Oscar Wilde

- his boyfriend's father called him out for sodomy
- Wilde and his boyfriend were sentenced to two years w/ hard labor
- media deemed homosexuality as a chosen behavior

- Physicians were called into courtrooms to identify homosexuality

- Krafft-Ebing deemed homosexuality as a mental illness, not a criminal act.

• Homosexuality was a degenerative trait

- Attention shifted from sexual acts to the person's sexual desires

- Claude-François Miché believed gay men even had a different organ: "masculine uterus"

- Late 19th Century + Homosexuality and transgenderism were one of the same.

Lecture

• Krafft-Ebing's understanding of sexuality should not be confused with contemporary understandings of sexuality

• There were more positive ways of understanding same-sex desire

- Karl Heinrich Ulrichs

- First openly gay man
- Wrote to decriminalize homosexuality
- Believed homosexuality came from birth

- Edward Carpenter

- Introduced "third sex"
- Thought homosexuality was just the evolution of humans,

- Sigmund Freud

- Sexuality was inborn
- People are born as bisexual, but with environment and experience, would show heterosexuality or homosexuality

• Sigmund Freud's thoughts are believed to have started a revolution

• Freud received grant to work with Charcot

- initially shared ideas on hysteria
- thought hysteria was a lack of understanding anatomy
- the memory of a trauma converted into a physical illness

- Hysterics suffer from reminiscences
- Freud came to believe that hysteria patient's illness came from sexual roots,

- Krafft called Freud's ideas a fairytale

- Freud says part of our mind called the "ID" is a born part of the brain

- ID develops the superego; internalized rules in which we learn from society, authority, etc
- Ego balances the ID & Superego, & the external behavior

- How sexuality fits into Freud's view of the mind

• The Oedipus Complex

Lecture

Shell Shock

• When people refer to the great tragedy of WWI, they refer to the 10 million that die

• Shell shock is the psychological breakdown during the war

Symptoms of Shell Shock:

- nausea
 - bodily pain
 - convulsions
 - tremors
 - motor disabilities
 - etc
- } psychomatic

• Shell Shocked men were treated at Seale Military Hospital

• The decision not to fight was stigmatized

• Punished for cowardice during Civil War

• Many physicians did not believe shell shock was a mental disorder

• Word "shell shock" was first used in 1915 in The Lancet

• Shell shock was initially seen as a problem because of the loss of manpower

- Hysterian Est: 80,000 Brit. Soldiers
- 72,000 U.S. Soldiers discharged with psychiatric
- Germany - 100,000 soldiers treated

• Causes of Shell Shock

- Early on explanation: cowardice
- Soldiers were "faking" it to be discharged
- Degeneration
- Proximity to an explosion caused microscopic damage

• Like Charles Meyers others, inspired by Freud, believed this was a psychological issue

• How was it treated?

- Patients would receive a worse shock to "get rid" of the previous
- talk therapies

Most common background:

- witnessing friends die
 - working in trenches
 - working under fire
- } "Shock" to the mind

• Shell shocked soldiers on the Vickers side received pensions + therapy

• PTSD vs Shell Shock

- Shell shock is specific to war

Lecture

- Might slum conditions cause mental illness?
- Factory Conditions?
- Sexism, homophobia, etc have affect on mental health?

Emigration, 1900-1930

• English, German, Irish, Italian, Polish, etc.

• 1900-1930

• 1900-1930, 1900-1930, 1900-1930

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• 1900-1930

Lecture

Intelligence Tests:

Alpha and Beta:

- Average mental age of white American adults was 13
- Avg. European immigrant was a "moron" - age 8 and 12
- Avg. African American mental age 10.41

Immigration Restriction Act 1924

- Restricted many more immigrants from entering U.S.
- Reasoning: low intelligence was dangerous

• Henry H. Goddard, imported Binet-Simon test in 1908

• "intelligence controls the emotions"

• "intelligent men rule in comfort and by right."

• William Bateson is the first person to coin the term genetics

• 1908 "better baby" contest in Louisiana

- judge babies like livestock

• Sterilization laws are typically associated with Nazi era Germany

- Between 1920-1970s, 65 people sterilized

Lecture

Insulin Coma, Electroshock Therapy, and Lobotomy

Sterilization laws are associated with Nazi era Germany

- these treatments were for those who were "genetically inferior" or not "intelligent"

- Nazi Germany was influenced by sterilization laws in the U.S.

- Sterilization rates rose during the economic depression in 1929

- Argument for sterilization shifts from hereditary in the 1920's to economics in the 70s

- insulin coma therapy, convulsive shock therapy, electroconvulsive therapy, lobotomy became popular in 1930s

- Psychiatry had little to offer to most patients in the early 20th Century

- Psychoanalysis became popular to help offer treatment to patients of all wealth classes

- Julius Wagner-Jauregg : won nobel peace prize for medicine.

- Would infect patients with malaria to induce a fever and cure syphilis

Lecture

▶ Insulin was discovered in 1921 and used to treat diabetes and treat mental illness

▶ Manfred Sakel accidentally overdosed a female patient with schizophrenia using insulin. Patient went into coma but woke back up with an appetite and better mental state.

▶ Insulin Coma Therapy became widely popular for schizophrenia

▶ Sakel claimed 70% of his schizophrenic patients went into remission

▶ Insulin coma therapy, convulsive shock therapy, electroconvulsive therapy, became popular in 1930s

▶ Psychiatric hospitals were little to offer to most patients in the early 20th century

▶ Psychologists became popular to help offer treatment to patients of all mental classes

▶ Julius Wagner-Jurek: now never been used for

▶ would inject patients with insulin to

Lecture

Why use these "heroic" treatments

- Hospital populations grew
- Not enough hospitals being built
- Lots of internal criticism

LIFE Magazine "U.S. hospitals are a disgrace" - 1946

Lobotomy - originated in Portugal - originated by Egas Moniz

- Walter Freeman brought it to the U.S. because of a conference in London

1950s - medication

- Thorazine
- Opium
- Cannabis
- Coca Cola - cocaine

Major Tranquilizer - Chlorpromazine

- Developed in 40s

- Not intended for Psychiatry

- In 1952, Pierre Deniker gave chlorpromazine to his male patients

• Patients would be completely aware of surroundings and react quickly

- Deniker + his supervisor decided to publish a report quickly

- ~~the~~ one of the first mainstream drugs

Lecture

• received lots of criticism

• Dexamy

• Thorazine finally ~~launched~~ launched in U.S. in 1955

• Miltown

1950s - medication

• Thorazine

• Opium

• Cannabis

• Cocaine - cocaine

Major tranquilizer - Chlorpromazine

- Discovered in 1920s

- Not intended for psychiatry

In 1953, Pierre Deniker gave Chlorpromazine

to his male patients

Patients would be completely calm

of surroundings and lost touch

Deniker + his supervisor observed no physical or

mental changes

as one of the first antipsychotic drugs

Lecture

Gender + Psychiatry

Did the ends justify the means for "heroic" treatments?

- The first ad for thiorazine aimed at psychiatrists ran in 1955 stating "Thiorazine reduces need for electroshock therapy"
- Miltown was also promoted in ~~the~~ 1955
- Women were disproportionately lobotomized, especially black women
- Schizophrenia has been the most common diagnosis from 1920s onward
- Schizophrenia was a diagnosis overwhelmingly attributed to white Americans
- Women with Schizophrenia was attributed to the pressures and duties of a mother
- 20s → 50s - Schizophrenia is a "harmless, white mental illness"
- Women have always been seen to have anxiety and depression ^{more cases of}

Lecture

Nov 7

Anti psychiatry - a movement 60s-70s from practitioners, formed to expose mainstream psychiatry. Used to expose the abuses in mainstream psychiatry that upheld

• Schizophrenia diagnosis moved from harmless diagnosis to belligerent in 1968, when disproportionated African American men.

- In 2005, researchers found that African Americans were diagnosed with schizophrenia 4x more often than non-black patients

- Patients with schizophrenia tend to reside in jails/prisons more often than mental institutions

• Mainstream Psychiatry helped sustain the status quo of the "mad", homosexuals, etc

"If you were walking down the street and a man had a gun..." - Stokely Carmichael 1967

- Ronald D. Laing wrote The Divided Self and targeted a younger audience rather than psychiatrists

Cooper's first "therapeutic community" was housed
in a former insulin coma ward,

- Egalitarian

- Psychiatrists and patients were equals

- Patients were encouraged to explore
their past with psychiatrists in group
discussion

At Kingsley Hall, patients weren't treated, but instead
the illnesses were allowed to roam free.

★ One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest - Jack Nicholson

★

★



... if you were watching him the start and a man was
a young man, rather than psychiatrist
- Grand D. had made the Division self and undisturbed

Asylum Film

Analysis: Seems to be a group of people, both ~~professors~~ researchers and patients, who may stray from social norms who all live together in a facility where responsibilities are absent.

Perhaps this environment protects these "socially undesired" individuals from ~~society's~~ society's utilitarian ideals.

Patients: • The patients seem to enjoy the environment in which they live.

• The patients are expressive of their feelings and may "alter" their life or, to better put it, "alter" how they perceive their lives.

• When the patients experience strong emotions, they tend to speak nonsense or gibberish.

Lecture

DSM-III was a huge success, sold out immediately when it was published in 1980 by American Psychiatric Association

Diagnostic & Statistical

Manual of Mental Disorders

Why did anxiety and depression diagnosis increase in the 90s?

What is going on in American culture that caused people to diagnose themselves with anxiety + depression?

The DSM did not care where the condition came from, but instead label and identify disorders based on symptoms

Paxil

Lexapro

Zoloft

Prozac

etc

Since 1962, the FDA required manufacturers to market drugs only for relief of specific diseases, no general purpose.

In the 1980s, research on SSRI's began (Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors)

SSRIs do not target one specific disease. They act on general neurochemical system

SSRIs skyrocket in the 90s

Peter Kramer claims that SSRIs make life better than well. since it does not necessarily tranquilize people

Lecture

Social Media + Mental Health

- Cohn + Wolfe

- Problems with their marketing:

1. Didn't ~~acknowledge~~ acknowledge it was them advertising
2. Bias in advertising since there was financial gain

- Lots of evidence shows SSRIs do help people

- DSM changed requirement of the duration of depressive symptoms from 2 months to 2 weeks

Social Media:

- 87.73% of women compare themselves to others

- 65.37% of men compare themselves to others

- According to NAMI, 1 in 5 adults live with mental illness

88/156/80

90/206

• Nellie Bly was admitted to an insane asylum for 10 days and was "undercover".
- Fed old bread & unclean water

• Rosenhan's published work was one of the first works deemed scientific because it was methodized

• Rosenhan's work 50 years later is still deemed essential to psychiatry

• Allen Frances: psychiatrists looked like unreliable and unagitated

• Anthropologists noticed that concepts of normality and abnormality were not universal because of culture

• Madness is subjective based to individual based on societal influence

• "Modern" in this course is based around industrialization, urbanization, bureaucracy, democracy, etc.

- Madness is curable in modern society

- Rise of therapeutic asylums

• Class begins with the rise of asylums

• Sainte-Anne Asylum was built for 490 patients in 1867, but in 1911, it housed 1100

• "The madman in confinement was treated no better than a beast; for that was precisely what according to the prevailing

• How does mania/madness go from dehumanizing ~~to~~ to humanizing in 10 years?

Readings

08/25/22

David L. Rosenhan, "Being Sane in Insane Places,"
Science (19 January 1973)

If sanity and insanity exist, how shall
we know them?

- Berry Sparks the question of the accuracy of previous findings in the field and how the concept of abnormality is not so universal across cultures.

- Example?

- States how disorders ~~may~~ exist consistently, but whether these people are deemed sane or insane

- 1 Find how pseudopatients are determined as sane or insane

- If asylums correctly did their jobs and did not detect sanity in the pseudopatients, the pseudopatients shall be released.

- On the other hand, if sanity was discovered in the pseudopatients, the entire system in which asylums are built on would therefore be proven ineffective.

- Rosenhan's experiment consisted of eight sane individuals/researchers who would be placed in twelve institutions to determine the efficiency of the asylums

08/27/20 2 pm/6008

The institutions were varied:

- East & West Coast

- 5 States

- Old vs New

- Research Orientated or not

The team did not use any pathologic methods to influence staff

Pseudopatients immediately ceased abnormality upon entry

Pseudopatients felt nervous/anxious while residing in the asylum

Notes were taken by pseudopatients openly, but staff did not notice or believed it was "normal" abnormal behavior

The pseudopatients were never detected

Discharged on the account that they were Schizophrenic in remission

Physicians are more inclined to diagnose a healthy person as sick than a sick person healthy simply due to the fact that they do not want to misdiagnose a potentially dangerous individual as healthy

Team's experiment consisted of eight core subjects in group of 16 who were pseudopatients to determine the reliability of the asylum

Petteri Pietikainen
Madness, A History (London: Routledge, 2015)

• C.G. Jung proposes that the difference between sane + insane is a matter of scale

- The only difference ^{is} ~~that~~ how distinguishable these traits are.

• Feynman, a nobel peace prize winner was studied by a psychiatrist.

- In the interview, the psychiatrist used methods of communication to anger Feynman.

- Feynman openly expressed his anger verbally without profanity

- The psychiatrist deemed Feynman as deficient and admitted him into a ward.

• Those who have been deemed mad have simply deviated from normality to some degree

• Possession - religious connotation

• Lunatic - phases of the moon

• Culture shapes madness

Humans are built both on environment and biology not environmental determinism or a blank slate (tabula rasa)

~~Social scientists have often seen deviance as breaking~~

Social scientists have often seen madness as deviance

Mental illness is not a social construction

What about gas lighting

lecture

08/29/22

The Age of the Asylum

'1790 - A young Quaker widow died at the York Lunatic Asylum.

- Admitted with *melancholia*

• William Tuke presented an idea to create an asylum where Quakers with madness could be cured

• Tuke wanted to create a therapeutic asylum

- Rooms & hallways must be open and lighted

- No iron bars

- No restraints

• Wanted a pleasant domestic environment for only Quakers

• Patients would receive warm baths, meals, taken outside, and overall a welcoming environment.

• William & Samuel Tuke understood it as

"the desire for esteem"

- one's innate desire for self-respect and respected by others

• Worked more effectively restoring an "insane" person

★ Why would someone with no medical background help provide a cure to insanity?

Would
He Retreat
Update the
first amendment?

Could Tuke's
Retreat be
built from
a business
aspect

• Mad patients used to just stay home with families

• Religious foundations began to open

• A "trade" in lunacy emerged in the 18th century (especially in Britain)

- Ticehurst House Asylum

1. Started as a private institution

2. Became institution for the wealthy

- There was no regulation on what actually happened

- Anyone was free to enter the "trade in lunacy" in the 18th century

- Many families reluctant to send families away

• Michel Foucault - "Great Confinement"

- the population of "socially undesirable" rises

- idle people, morally disreputable, LGBTQ, etc.

Did people
more freely
express themselves
during this time or
did people simply just
become incarcerated with
their current characteristics?

Is Tuke helping or is he aiding
in the desire to incarcerate socially
undesirable?

08/30/22

- Believed that The Retreat was a revolutionary concept

- Thought patients would be given better care and more humanely

• In Europe, the demand for social
and economic reforms:

• Later into the 17th century, others began to be confined.

The main reason for persecution was that the gov. thought these ind. would not work.

The Age of the Asylum

• "Asylum" was a common term for mental hospitals and was suggested as a refuge from the maddening world.

• Mid 17th Century - 1800s is "the great confinement"

• In Europe those deemed as unfit for society were confined in asylums:

- insane
- beggars
- criminals
- paupers

• Later into the 17th Century, others began to be confined:

- venereal
- debauched
- homosexuals
- etc.

• The main reason for persecution was that the gov. thought these ind. would not work.

• Because people deemed insane animal-like, ~~they~~ institutions would not feel moral guilt for treating them wrongly

"Confinement was not 'great'"

→ Was it because history was wrong and the great confinement wasn't actually until the 19th century? If so, couldn't it just be a matter of relativity? % of population?

- What about asylums in Africa, Asia, and South America. Or are asylums only an idea within Western continents/countries.

Mid 19th Century - 1800s is "the great confinement"

In Europe there seemed as outlet for society were contained in asylums:

- Insane
- Deaf
- Criminals
- Paupers

Later into the 19th Century, others began to be confined:

- Vagrants
- Dependents
- Homosexuals
- Etc.

The main reason for confinement was that the poor, having these and more, were not wanted.

Became people became insane animal-like and institutions would not feel normal guilt for treating them inhumanely.

Was it because the poor were more and the great confinement wasn't really until the 19th century. It's about it, but be a matter of relative to population?

Why did it happen in the 19th century?

Lecture

08/31/22

• Why did the Tukes view the "insane" as fully rational human beings who had only temporarily lost their way.

- Religious beliefs

- Idea that individuals should have equal rights and the right to reason

• Enlightenment values:

- Progress

- Reason

- Science

- human equality

• Enlightenment did not embrace everyone in the 17th + 18th Centuries

• Enlightenment thinkers believed better times were on the way

• Enlightenment rested on appeals to reason

• Samuel Tuke believed that the insane still had reason because of their desire for esteem

Moral Treatment

• Reject iron chains + corporal punishment

• View that most medical remedies were useless

• The mad could collaborate together

• Belief that supposed danger from the mad was a consequence of inhumane methods of restraint.

• Most madhouses in England did not treat inhabitants like they had the ability to reason

• In the 18th Century, there was an invention created called the spinning chair which spun or shook the patient sporadically. The reason for this was because it was believed that it would shake them out of their state of mind

• Nowhere in the world was optimism more present than in the U.S.

Why was the asylum chosen to be the solution to mental illness?

- Transformed view of states' responsibility
- Government investment in public health + safety
- Highly publicized exposure of asylum abuses
- Lobbyists worked to convince governments to invest in asylums

Lecture

09/07/22

The Medicalization of the Asylum

1. Why was the asylum so widely taken up in Western Europe, NA, and beyond as the chosen solution to "madness"?

2. Why did the asylum become the preeminent space for medically treating "madness" when the origins of moral treatment were not exclusively (or even predominantly) medical? How did moral treatment come to be viewed as a medical intervention?



- Asylum Explosion in the 19th Century
 - Came with the promotion of moral treatment + its promise of reason and rationality

- Samuel Tuke's description of the retreat was published in 1813 and read out in Western Europe and NA

- Government invested in:

- Police
- Water
- Health
- etc.

- Abuses in asylums was widely publicized
- Lobbyists convinced gov. to invest in asylums

Oldest asylum in England

- At Bethlem, reformers exposed
 - patients chained naked to the wall
 - female patients sexually violated
 - cells full of human excrement
 - James Norris was found confined in an iron cage
 - Frostbite

- Edward Wakefield visited Bethlem and noticed the abuse in the asylum. He noticed James Norris - a U.S. Marine confined for 12 years in an iron cage.

- James Norris is the icon of vulnerable asylum patients



- 1860: Asylum Revolution in Great Britain
 - New asylums were built

Jean-Etienne Dominique Esquirol - toured France to study existing asylums in France. He was an asylum holder.

Lecture 09/12/22

Legislation to support moral treatments in asylums

• France 1838 Loi

• Britain 184

• U.S.

• Illenau asylum in Germany was built in 1842.

• Italy's Asylum care was heterogeneous

• U.S. has lots of influence from the Tukes

- Dorothea Dix - visited England and returned to the U.S. to advocate for moral treatment

• Reformers convince

• Moral treatment is wrong

• Gov should take action

• + patients can be cured

1800-1843: Experts created a greater range of diagnoses

"moral insanity" - abnormal emotions + behaviors but disrupts moral states

monomania - obsession or preoccupation of a single thing.

why

with moral insanity?

if law is used to restrain people from impulsive behavior

why are people who simply cannot conform to law claims

moral insanity?

Lecture

09/12/22

The Insanity Defense

- The rapid spread of asylums aided in the use of the insanity defense because medical experts took over asylums
- In the 19th Century, subtler forms of mental disorders would be identified
- What is the evidence being presented in cases to prove sanity or insanity
- Until 1800, it was only complete and utter delirium

1800: Thomas Erskine introduced the first change in legal standard of "total lunacy"

1800-1843: Experts created a greater range of diagnoses

"moral insanity" - abnormal emotions + behaviors that disrupts mental states

monomania - obsession or preoccupation of a single thing.

Challenge
Erskine

with moral insanity:

if law is used to restrain people from impulsive behavior, why are people who simply cannot conform to law claim moral insanity?

Lecture

09/14/22

Insanity on the Increase

• Queen Victoria informed the courts that it was time to decide on hard and fast rules for what did and, more importantly, DID NOT.

• M'Naughten Rules!

Mental disease
or defect of the
mind

+

Inability to know
nature or quality
of the criminal
act or that the
criminal act was
wrong



M'Naughten Insanity
Defense!
not guilty verdict

- Andrea Yates drowned her five children in 2001
 - reported herself to police
 - waited for husband to leave
 - claimed possession
 - attempted suicide
 - starved herself
 - suffered from post partum depression
 - Was given life in prison

- By the end in the 19th Century, asylums became large, vast institutions for incarceration of insane people
 - Staff lacked hope for patients

• Britain Asylum Patients:

2000 (1800) year → 100000 (1900)

• U.S. Asylum Patients:

2000 → 120000 (1900)

• Legislation Support

- Was not intended for incarceration
- deemed to cure patients

• Patients' rights in the 19th Century

Alleged Lunatic's Friend Society

- a) advocated for asylum transparency
- b) helped wrongfully confined patients

Pressure from Numbers

- Willard State Hospital (1869) began to incarcerate only chronic patients

- Worcester only had 5 physicians on staff for 1200 patients

• Why?

- Did the increase of asylums increase the number of patients (supply + demand)

- Was deviance becoming more intolerable

• Redistribution in the mentally ill

• Expectations of family life grew

Readings

- Could murder just be a cry for attention in public cases

- Insanity Defense

- There was a 'general shift from retributive to utilitarian approaches to social order.'

- M'Naghten Rules

- Could Weller have been triggered to do the crime

- quarrell with husband

- 1) Rage?

- 2) Depression?

- 3) Mania?

Maudsley

- Asylums are increasing but so is demand

- Railroads were ~~also~~ a potential explanation to mental illness - not true though ofc

- Could ~~para~~ the increase of insanity be caused by more information processing and communication

- Do a relativity comparison?

Discussion

09/

- Growth of the asylum was accompanied with the rise of diagnosed insane
- Maudsley believed that the decrease in mortality relates to higher asylum population
- Scull believed that insanity increased because the boundaries have as well
- Degeneration Theory?

Mary Ann Brough

- Lack of impulse control
- Homicidal & Suicidal Tendencies
- Quarrel with husband - trigger
- She committed adultery
- Mary caused her own insanity
 - committed adultery
 - caused her to drink
 - depressed
 - etc