

## Lecture 16: War, Science, and Psychiatry

1. Introduction
  - Freud: sex, the Great War, and aggression
2. World War I, 1914-1918
  - 19th century balance of power
  - Treaty entanglements
  - Course of the war: unprecedented casualties
  - U.S. involvement
  - Armistice: 11 November 1918
3. War and Psychiatry
  - Freud on aggression and warfare
  - W.H.R. Rivers: repression and war neuroses
  - Tolerable and intolerable trauma
  - Trauma: conscripts and lack of preparation
4. The Rise of Technology
  - Transportation: subways, dreadnoughts, cars
  - Airplanes
  - Photographs
  - Communication: telegraph, radio, telephones
  - Commercial electricity
  - Refrigeration
  - Medicine: surgery and pharmaceuticals
5. Research Funding in the United States
  - A.A.A.S.
  - National Academy of Science
  - Smithsonian Institution
  - Thomas Edison and Menlo Park
  - General Electric
  - AT&T, Eastman Kodak, Dupont
6. Technology and Danger
  - The threat of speed
  - Imperfect technology: *Titanic*
  - Explosives: Alfred Nobel and dynamite
  - Machine guns
  - Poison gas and chemical warfare
  - Betrayal of technological optimism
  - Technology and trauma
7. Dilemmas of Military Psychiatry

Further Reading:

Pat Barker, *Regeneration*, 1991.

Ben Shepherd, *A War of Nerves: Soldiers and Psychiatrists in the Twentieth Century*, 2001.

Names and Dates:

The Great War, 1914-1918

Trench Warfare, *All Quiet on the Western Front* (1929)

William Halse Rivers Rivers (1864-1922), Craiglockhart War Hospital  
War Neuroses

Smithsonian Institution (1846)

American Association for the Advancement of Science (1848)

Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922), telephone (1876)

Thomas Edison (1847-1931), Menlo Park (1876), incandescent bulb (1880)

Edison Electric Company, General Electric

Commercial electricity: New York City (1882)

American Telephone and Telegraph (1904)

Wilbur and Orville Wright, 17 December 1903, Kitty Hawk, North Carolina

Home refrigeration (1911)

Eastman Kodak (1912)

Progressive Era (c. 1890s-1910s)

“railway spine”

E. I. Dupont (1802), black powder; blasting powder (1857)

Alfred Nobel (1833-1896), dynamite (1867)

Dupont Experiment Station (1903), nylon (1930s)

Chemical Warfare: chlorine gas (1915), mustard gas (1917)