Appendix A:
Mini-Biographies of Colonial Authors
on Insanity among North African Muslims

Abadie-Feyguine, Hélène: 1881–?; Russian-born doctor who lived in Algeria. She focused on Algerian women; medical dissertation on the “Medical Assistance of Native Women in Algeria” at the University of Montpellier in 1905.

Aboab, Joseph: 1894–?; born in Oran. French neurologist; medical dissertation on “Neurosyphilis in Native Muslims of North Africa” at the University of Algiers in 1921.

Amat, Charles: Doctor in the French army. Wrote a book on the situation of the M’zab region in Algeria in 1888, where he established part of the medical service.

Ammar, Sleïm: 1927 – 1999; Tunisian psychiatrist. Assistant physician at the Manouba Psychiatric Hospital in Tunis under Pierre Maréchal and Tahar Ben Soltane; from 1960 to 1988 Chief Physician and director at the Razi Hospital (formerly Manouba Psychiatric Hospital); he was also professor of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology at the Medical Faculty of the University of Tunis. Richard Keller called him “Tunisia’s most prominent psychiatrist in the postcolonial era”. He published articles on a variety of subjects, but in the context of this book, only those published before Tunisian independence or with a historical perspective are relevant. In 1955, for example, he wrote an article on the “Assistance of Lunatics in Tunisia” for the Journal Information Psychiatrique. He also wrote a series of articles on “Ethnopsychiatry and Transcultural Psychiatry” for the Journal Tunisie Médicale in the 1970s; and in 1987, he wrote a chapter on the “History of Maghrebi Psychiatry” for the “Psychiatric Handbook of the Maghrebi Practitioner”, edited by the Tunisian psychiatrist Saida Douki, the Moroccan psychiatrist Driss Moussaoui and the Algerian psychiatrist Farid Kacha.

Arène, Sextius-Pierre: 1888 – 1977; lived in Tunisia from an early age. French psychiatrist. He went to the Military School of Health in Lyon. Psychiatric dissertation on the “Criminality in Arabs from a Medico-Legal Point of View in Tunisia” at the University in Lyon in 1913. Was a major-general in World War II.

Armand, Adolphe: French military doctor; studied at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Montpellier. Wrote a book on “Medical Algeria” in 1854.

Arrié, Don Côme: 1900–?; French psychiatrist. Psychiatric dissertation on “Criminal Impulsivity among Native Algerians” at the University of Algiers in 1926; student of Antoine Porot. His was one of the first psychiatric dissertations at the newly created institute of General and Medical

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1 The data in the biographies was mainly taken from the information on authors provided on the title pages of dissertations and articles, from obituaries, and from Pierre Morel’s “Biographical Dictionary of Psychiatry”. Publication details can be found in the bibliography.

2 Keller, Colonial Madness, 171.
Pathology at the University of Algiers. In 1932 he collaborated with Antoine Porot on an article on the “Criminal Impulsivity in the Native Algerian”. He was one of the early key members of the École d’Algèr.

Assicot, Michel: French psychiatrist; worked at Blida Psychiatric Hospital; wrote a number of articles on his experiences with patients at Blida, for instance a 1959 article on the drug Nozian in “Chronic Psychoses and Particularly in Schizophrenia” with his colleague J. Henry, and in 1961 he was one of nine authors of an article on the “Principal Causes of Psychiatric Morbidity among Algerian Muslims”.

Aubin, Henri: French psychiatrist; student of Emmanuel Régis. Military doctor in the ‘colonial troops’; led neuropsychiatric services in Oran (successor of Louis Livet) and Algiers; taught neuropsychiatry at the School of Colonial Health in Marseille. Aubin was a legate from the Ministry of Colonies at the Nancy Congress in 1937. His focus was on comparative psychiatry and he was one of the founders of what is commonly called ethnopsychiatry. His most important articles in the context of this book were on “Native Psychiatric Assistance in the Colonies” in 1938, an “Introduction to the Study of Psychiatry in Blacks” in 1939, “Outlines of an Ethno-Psychopathology” in 1945 and a description of the “Psychopathology of Native North Africans” in Antoine Porot’s “Alphabetical Handbook of Clinical and Therapeutic Psychiatry” in 1954.

Bardenat, Charles: French psychiatrist; medical dissertation at the University of Algiers in 1934; student of Antoine Porot. He worked first as an intern, finally as Chief Physician in Blida Psychiatric Hospital, leading one of its four divisions (with Jean Sutter, Maurice Porot and Jean Olry leading the other three). One of the key members of the École d’Algèr. In 1948, he wrote the influential article “Criminality and Delinquency in the Mental Alienation of Native Algerians”. He remained interested in criminal psychopathology, as shown by his collaborations with Antoine Porot, with whom he published a book entitled “Medico-Legal Psychiatry” in 1959 and a second book on the “Abnormal and Mentally Ill in Criminal Justice” in 1960. He also wrote on other aspects of what he conceived of as a “typically Muslim” psychopathology – for example, in 1947, together with G.-A. Manceaux and Robert Susini, on “Hysteria in the Native Algerian”, or, in 1955, as one of five authors, on “Heroin abuse in the Region of Algiers”. He was also interested in new methods of treatment, as shown by his collaborations on an article concerning the effects of electroshock treatment in 1942 (“Reflections on 3,000 Electroshocks Practiced in the Psychiatric Services of Algeria”) and on shock therapy in 1955 (“Two Years of Practice of Shock Methods with Premedication”).

Barre, R.: French psychiatrist; worked at Blida Psychiatric Hospital. In 1962, he wrote an article with J. Mares, his colleague at Blida, on “Psychiatric Accidents of the Puerperium among Algerian Muslim Women”.

Battarel, Pierre: French psychiatrist; born in Algiers, son of E. Battarel, who had been a doctor at the Civil Hospital of Mustapha. Psychiatric dissertation on “General Paralysis in Native Algerian Muslims” at the University of Montpellier in 1902.

Benkhelil, Abdesselam: 1899–1964; born in Constantine, Algeria. Algerian psychiatrist. He wrote a psychiatric dissertation on “Neuropsychiatric Afflictions and Neurosyphilis in the Native
Algerian Muslim” at the University of Algiers in 1927. He was a student of Dumolard. Politically active, he fought for Algerian independence, and went to prison for his convictions in 1945.

**Ben Soltane, Tahar:** Tunisian Chief Physician of one of the services at the Manouba Psychiatric Hospital in Tunis; director of the Manouba from 1956 to 1960 after the departure of Pierre Maréschal, who called Ben Soltane his friend and colleague in an article from 1956. Interested in new treatments, demonstrated through his participation in a paper given at the Montpellier Congress in 1942 entitled “Results of Electroshock Treatments Applied to 340 Patients at the Psychiatric Hospital of La Manouba (Tunisia”).

**Bersot, Henri:** Psychiatrist in Le Landeron, Switzerland. He published widely on aspects of child and adolescent psychiatry and neuropsychiatry, both in French and German. He wrote, in collaboration with Maurice Desruelles, a number of articles and Congress papers on the history of psychiatry in North Africa in 1938 and 1939.

**Bertherand, Émile-Louis:** French doctor; opened the Muslim Hospice in Algiers in 1850 and worked for the *Bureaux des Affaires Arabes* in several Algerian cities from 1848–1855. President of the Society of Medicine in Algiers. In 1855 he published his important book on “Medicine and Hygiene among the Arabs”, in which he wrote about his personal experiences with insanity among Muslim Algerians. In the secondary literature, he is often confused with his brother, Alphonse Bertherand, also a French doctor in colonial Algeria, who in 1842 also wrote a book on medicine in Algeria, especially in Blida, entitled “Mémoires de Medicine and Medical Surgery”.

**Bertholon, Lucien:** 1854–1914; French doctor. He was a student of the eminent forensic psychiatrist Alexandre Lacassagne, based at the University of Lyon. He finished his medical studies in 1877 at the Val-de-Grâce Military Hospital in Paris and worked as a military doctor in Tunisia from 1881. He was also Chief Physician of the Tunisian prisons. Founded the Journal *Revue Tunisienne* in 1894 and wrote an “Outline of Criminal Anthropology of Tunisian Muslims” in 1889.

**Boigey, Maurice Auguste Joseph:** 1877–1952; French doctor. Medical dissertation at the University of Lyon in 1900. He worked as an intern at the hospitals in Lyon before becoming a military doctor in North Africa. His most important work in the context of this book is an article published in the *Annales Médico-Psychologiques* in 1908, a “Psychological Study of Islam”. This article has been described as the most overtly racist and aggressive article of French colonial psychiatry, a fact already acknowledged by some colonial psychiatrists, for instance William Goéau-Brissonnière in 1926. Boigey’s article prompted an outraged response by Ahmad Chérif the following year, also published in the *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*. Boigey also worked on

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3 Maréschal, Réflexions, 74 f.
4 Compare, for instance, Léonard’s and Lorcin’s texts: Léonard, Médecine et colonisation, 490; Lorcin, Imperialism, 672.
5 Berthelier, À la recherche, 131; Bennani, Psychanalyse, 67; Gouriou, Psychopathologie et migration, 47.
6 Goéau-Brissonnière, Syphilis nerveuse, 67 f.
topics such as “Hospitals in a Muslim Country” and birthing rituals in the Sahara in 1907 as well as “Marriage among Muslim Tribes of Africa” in 1911.7

**Bouquet, Henri:** 1884–?; French psychiatrist. Worked as both extern and intern in hospitals in Lyon, and as intern at the French Civil Hospital in Tunis. Psychiatric dissertation on the “Alienated in Tunisia” at the University of Lyon in 1909; student of **Antoine Porot**, both in Lyon and in Tunis. Chief Surgeon at the French Civil Hospital in Tunis. He also wrote an article in 1931 on the relationship between “Medicine and Colonialism” for the *Exposition Coloniale Internationale* in Paris.

**Brault, Jules-François-Marie-Joseph:** 1862–1916; professor of Clinical Medicine of Hot Countries and of Syphilitic and Skin Diseases at the University of Algiers. He wrote extensively on the topic of tropical hygiene and venereal diseases among North Africans. In 1905, for example, he wrote a book, “Pathology and Hygiene of Native Muslims of Algeria”, in which he presented his theory that nervous diseases were rare in Algerians in particular and in Muslims in general.

**Brunswic-Le Bihan:** Chief Surgeon, and from 1903 director, of Sadiki General Hospital in Tunis. Famously opened the doors of Sadiki in 1904 and set the lunatics free, in protest of the conditions they endured in his own hospital. He wrote two articles on these conditions – in 1904 he published “Medical Assistance of Natives in Tunisia and Medical Aids” and in 1905 “Sadiki Hospital and Native Medical Assistance in Tunisia”.

**Bugéja, Marie:** Born in Algeria; French feminist journalist. She wrote a book on Muslim women in 1931 (“Our Muslim Sisters”), in which she attacked French writers for using and perpetuating stereotypes on Muslim women, claiming that they had, as men, no access to Muslim women.8

**Chappert, Michèle:** 1935–?; French psychiatrist. Psychiatric dissertation on “Puerperal Psychoses” at the University of Paris in 1962, based on her personal experiences at Blida Psychiatric Hospital. She and **Suzanne Täieb** were the only female clinical psychiatrists who could be found working in colonial North Africa during the research for this book.

**Chaurand:** Worked at Manouba Psychiatric Hospital, Tunis. Wrote a series of articles together with **Pierre Maréschal**, director of the Manouba at that time, on general paralysis in North Africa (for example: “General Paralysis in Tunisia” in 1917).

**Chérif, Ahmad:** 1878–?; born in Moknine, Tunisia. Tunisian doctor; medical dissertation on the “History of Arab Medicine in Tunisia” at the University of Bordeaux in 1908. Chief Physician of the Quarantine Lazaretto in Beirut. Wrote an answer to, and refutation of, **Maurice Boigey**’s “Psychological Study on Islam” under the same title in the *Annales Médico-Psychologiques* in 1909.

**Constans, Augustin:** French psychiatrist; Chief Physician of the Montperrin asylum in Aix-en-Provence. Brother-in-law of the one-time Governor-General of Algeria, Aimable Jean-Jacques Pélissier. In 1874, he was one of a committee of three inspectors general of the French national asylum system, together with **Lunier Ludger** and **Dumesnil**.

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7 Information has been taken from H. L. Rocher’s obituary of Boigey. Rocher, Maurice Boigey, 558.
8 Bugéja, Sœurs musulmanes, 81.
Couderc, L.: French psychiatrist; Chief Physician of the Neuropsychiatric Service in Oran. Wrote an article in 1955 on "Psychiatric Assistance in the Department of Oran" and one in 1961 on the "Consequences of the Current Conditions of Psychiatric Assistance in Algeria".

Coudray, Jean: 1886 – ?; French doctor. Medical dissertation on the "Sadiki Hospital and the Native Surgical Pathology in Tunisia" at the University of Montpellier in 1914. Worked as an extern in Tunis and later as assistant surgeon at Sadiki General Hospital.

Delasiauve, Louis Jean François: 1804 – 1893; French psychiatrist at Bicêtre and, from 1865, director of the Salpêtrière, where he focused on the treatment of epileptics and mentally retarded children.\(^9\) Wrote a review in 1865 of a report by Collardot (who was, at that time, assistant physician at the Civil Hospital of Mustapha in Algiers) on the psychiatric situation in Algeria.

Demassieux, Eliane, born Paulian: French psychiatrist; psychiatric dissertation on "Social Service in Psychiatry" at the University of Algiers in 1941; student of Antoine Porot. Worked as a social worker in the Psychiatric Out-Service of the Civil Hospital of Mustapha but not as a clinical psychiatrist like Michèle Chappert and Suzanne Taïeb.


Dilhan, Aug.: French ethnologist. Wrote an anthropological account of Tunisia ("Ethnology of Tunisia") in 1866, which he revised in 1872 and published in 1873 in the Mémoires de la Société d’Ethnographie.

Donnadieu, André: French psychiatrist; psychiatric dissertation at the University of Bordeaux in 1932. He was, together with C. A. Pierson, head of Berrechid Neuropsychiatric Hospital. He mainly worked on the question of the influence of civilisation and civilisational disorders on the psychopathology of Moroccans, as shown by articles on such topics as alcoholism, neurosyphilis and "Psychosis of Civilisation", published in 1939 and 1940.


Dumesnil: French psychiatrist; in 1874, he was one of a committee of three inspectors general of the French national asylum system, together with Augustin Constats and Lunier Ludger. He also wrote for the Annales Médico-Psychologiques regularly – for example, in 1882 a review of an article, written by the eminent British psychiatrists A. R. Urquhart and William Samuel Tuke, entitled "Two Visits to the Asylums in Cairo".

Dumolard: French neurologist; Chief Physician at the Neurological Service of the Civil Hospital of Mustapha. Wrote articles on psychiatric issues, such as the "Subject of Psychiatric Assistance in Algeria" in 1926. He was one of those opposing the theories of Antoine Porot's École d'Alger, by claiming that the psychopathology of North Africans was similar to that of Europeans. The personal attacks between him and Porot found their way into a series of articles in the journal L’Hygiène Mentale between 1925 and 1926.

\(^9\) Morel, Dictionnaire, 76.
Fanon, Frantz: 1925–1961; born in Martinique. French psychiatrist. Studied medicine and psychiatry at the Medical Faculty of the University of Lyon and worked as one of four chief physicians at the Blida Psychiatric Hospital in Algeria from 1953 to 1956. He had to leave Algeria in 1956 and worked at the Manouba Psychiatric Hospital and at the Charles Nicolle Hospital (before 1946, it had been the French Civil Hospital) in Tunis from 1957 to 1959. Although best known for his political texts, he also wrote profusely on psychiatric topics. In the context of this book, it is important to note that even before moving to North Africa, he had come into contact with North African psychiatric patients in Lyon, which motivated him to write an article on what he called “The ‘North African Syndrome’” in 1952. Between 1954 and 1959, he wrote, in collaboration with interns and colleagues from both Blida and the Manouba, a series of articles on the treatment of North African patients in French colonial psychiatric institutions. In 1961 his book “The Wretched of the Earth” drew on his professional psychiatric experiences in North Africa, and he published a collection of case studies in its appendices.

Fribourg-Blanc, André: 1888–1963; French psychiatrist. Psychiatric dissertation at the University of Lyon in 1912; student of the eminent forensic psychiatrist Alexandre Lacassagne. Moved to Morocco as a military doctor in 1914 and worked for the Ministry of Colonies from 1925 onwards. He was a professor at the Military Hospital in Val-de-Grâce, Paris, and was, in this capacity, president of the Marseille Congress in 1948. In 1927 he wrote an article on the “Mental State of Natives in North Africa and their Psychopathic Reactions”.

Gentile, J.: French psychiatrist; worked at Blida Psychiatric Hospital. Wrote an article on “Alcoholism and Mental Troubles in the Native Muslim Algerian” in collaboration with Maurice Porot in 1941.

Gervais, Camille-Charles: Born in Guadeloupe; French psychiatrist. Psychiatric dissertation on the “Diet and Treatment of the Indigenous Insane in Algeria” at the University of Lyon in 1907. He worked as an extern in hospitals in Marseille and as an intern in Aix-en-Provence. Later he became Director of Public Health in Algeria.

Gillot, Victor: 1872–1952; French doctor. Professor of Infantile Clinical Medicine and Hygiene at the University of Algiers. He also worked on questions of neurosyphilis and general paralysis and supported the theory that insanity, and all nervous disorders, were rare among North Africans.


Gomma, François: French doctor; medical dissertation on the “Medical Assistance in Tunisia” at the University of Bordeaux in 1904. He worked as an extern at hospitals in Toulouse and as an intern at the French Civil Hospital in Tunis.

Gros, Henri-Réné-Louis-Augustin-Eugène: French doctor; medical dissertation at the University of Lille in 1883. He was physician at the Native Infirmary at Rebeval, Algeria. He worked on questions concerning the Muslim medical assistance and frequency of certain diseases, for example neuroses or general paralysis in North Africans.

Hadida, Élie: Worked as a doctor in Algiers; focused on questions of venereal diseases. Became professor of Clinical Medicine of Hot Countries and of Syphilitic and Skin Diseases at the University of Algiers after Maurice Raynaud. Presented a paper with François-Georges Marill
and Maurice Porot on the “Apparent Increase in the Frequency of Parenchymal Neurosyphilis among the Native North Africans” at the 1955 Congress in Nice.


Humann: Chief Physician of Native Assistance in Ain Salah and in Tamanrasset, Algeria. He published an article on “Mental Troubles of Natives in the Algerian Sahara” in 1934.

Igert, Maurice: Military doctor; moved to Morocco in 1924. Chief Physician at both the Military Hospital and the Pavilion of Neuropsychiatry at the Civil Hospital of Casablanca, where he focused on new treatments. He was also a student of René Laforgue and became a psychiatrist-psychoanalyst. He proposed notions of a typically Moroccan psychopathology (“Introduction to the Moroccan Psychopathology” or “Moroccan Cultural Milieu and Neuroses”, both in 1955).

Jeanselme, Édouard: Doctor and professor in Paris, with interests in colonial (psychiatric) questions. His focus was on the Far East; he worked, among other things, on the rarity of certain diseases (like neurosyphilis) among the colonial populations. He wrote an article on the “Condition of Lunatics in French, English and Dutch Colonies of the Extreme Orient” in 1905.

Jobert, A.: Medical officer in the French navy; doctor of colonisation in Guelma, Algeria. In 1868 he wrote an article on “Creating a Special Establishment for Lunatics in Algeria”, calling for an end to the transfers of patients to France.

Kocher, Adolphe: French psychiatrist. Psychiatric dissertation on the “Criminality among Arabs from the Point of View of the Medico-Judicial Practice in Algeria” at the University of Lyon in 1883; student of the eminent forensic psychiatrist Alexandre Lacassagne. Worked in the Civil Hospital of Mustapha in Algiers.

Lacapère, Georges: French doctor; expert on questions of syphilis in North Africa. He published, for example, a series of articles on different aspects of syphilis in the journal Annales des Maladies Vénériennes between 1919 and 1922 and wrote a book on “Arab Syphilis (Morocco-Algeria-Tunisia)” in 1923.

Lafitte, Joseph-Marie-Fernand: French doctor. Law degree; medical dissertation, entitled “Contribution to the Medical Study of Tunisia”, at the University of Bordeaux in 1892. Worked as an intern at hospitals in Bordeaux; worked as doctor to Crown Prince Taieb-Bey and at the Saint-Louis Hospital in Tunis.


Lamarche: French psychiatrist; Chief Physician of the Pavilion of Nervous Diseases at the French Civil Hospital in Tunis. Wrote a paper on the “Medical Assistance of Lunatics in Tunisia” with Pierre Maréchal, director of the Manouba Psychiatric Hospital, for the Nancy Congress in 1937.
Lasnet, Alexandre: French doctor, who had been stationed in Madagascar, Indo-China, the Antilles, Congo, and Equatorial and West Africa, fighting epidemics. Chief Medical Officer in Algeria; founder and director of the Public Health Office of Algeria in 1932. In this capacity, he was credited, together with Antoine Porot, with founding psychiatric assistance in Algeria. Together with Antoine Porot, he gave a paper on the “Organisation of Psychiatric Assistance in Algeria” at the Limoges Congress in 1932.


Lemanski, Witold: French doctor; Chief Physician at the French Civil Hospital in Tunis. He worked extensively on questions of hygiene and insanity in Tunisia (he wrote, for example, a book on “Settler Hygiene, or Handbook of Europeans in the Colonies” in 1902) and was later seen to be one of the pioneers of psychiatric interest in North Africans. He was one of the few experts interested in the psychopathology of Muslim women, as shown by an article on the “Psychology of the Arab Woman” published in the Revue Tunisienne in 1900 and by a chapter dedicated to the same topic in his 1913 memoir “Arab Mores”.

Levet: French psychiatrist; worked at the asylum in Aix-en-Provence; Chief Physician of the asylum of Charenton. Wrote an article for the Annales Médico-Psychologiques on the “Assistance of the Algerian Mad in a Metropolitan Asylum” in 1909.

Lévy-Bram, Abel: Algerian doctor; medical dissertation on the “Medical Assistance for Natives of Algeria, particularly the Medical Assistance of Women and Children” at the University of Paris in 1907.

Livet, Louis: French psychiatrist; worked as an extern at the hospitals of Lyon and as an intern in Algiers. Medical dissertation on the “Algerian Mad and their Hospitalisation” at the University of Algiers in 1911. In his dissertation, he attacked the system of transporting patients from Algeria to France. Director of the psychiatric service in Oran from 1933 onward.


Lunier, Ludger-Jules-Joseph: 1822–1885; French psychiatrist. Nephew of the prominent French psychiatrist Jules-Gabriel-François Baillarger, who had been one of the founders and directors of the Annales Médico-Psychologiques. Worked with Jacques-Joseph Moreau de Tours in the French asylum of Ivry. He wrote a number of reviews and reports in the Annales Médico-Psychologiques on a variety of subjects which are relevant in the context of this book, for example on the “Gradual Increase in the Numbers of Lunatics and its Causes” in 1870. In 1874 he was one
of a committee of three inspectors general of the French national asylum system, together with Augustin Constance and Dumesnil.

Lwoff, Solomon: French psychiatrist; he was, together with Paul Sérieux, Chief Physician of the asylums of the department of the Seine. Both were sent on a “mission” to Morocco by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Public Education in 1910. They then published a series of articles on their experiences, for example on “Lunatics in Morocco. Moristans and Prisons” in 1911, and, in 1913, a “Note on the Organisation of the Assistance of Lunatics in Morocco”.

Manceaux, G.-A.: French doctor and psychiatrist; early focus on pathological anatomy. Succeeded Antoine Porot as Professor for Clinical Neurology and Psychiatry at the University of Algiers in 1946. He was in turn succeeded by Jean Sutter in 1959. Published widely on the psychopathology of North Africans. He wrote, for example, articles with Charles Bardenat and Robert Susini on “Hysteria in the Native Algerian” in 1947, and with Jean Sutter and Yves Pélacier on “Melancholic States in the North African Native” in 1954. He was also interested in the development of new treatments, as shown by his publication of articles on shock therapies.

Mareschal, Pierre: French psychiatrist; second director of the Manouba Psychiatric Hospital in Tunis from 1935 to 1956 after Georges Perrussel. He wrote profusely on a variety of psychiatric topics related to a specifically North African psychopathology – in 1937 alone, he published articles on “Heroin Abuse in Tunisia”, on “General Paralysis in Tunisia” with Chaurand, and on the “Medical Assistance for Lunatics in Tunisia” with Lamarche. In 1956 he published an article on his professional experiences in Tunisia in the journal La Raison, entitled “Reflections on Twenty Years of Psychiatry in Tunisia”. He had to resign from his job as head physician of the Manouba because of what René Collignon vaguely described as “several scandals”.

Mares, J.: French psychiatrist; worked at Blida Psychiatric Hospital. Wrote an article on “Accidents of the Puerperium in Algerian Muslim Women” together with one of his colleagues at Blida, R. Barre, in 1962.

Margain, Louis: French psychiatrist; published an article on “Mental Alienation in the Colonies and Protectorates” in the journal Revue Indigène in 1908; specialised on the situation in the Dutch Colonies.

Marie, Auguste: 1865 – 1934; French psychiatrist; student of Auguste-Félix Voisin. Chief Physician at the asylum of Villejuif in 1900; travelled to Algeria in 1893 and to Egypt in 1904 and visited the psychiatric institutions there (the Civil Hospital of Mustapha in Algiers and the ‘Abbāsiyya Hospital in Cairo). Most famous for his three-volume edited collection of articles, “International Treatise on Pathological Psychology”, published between 1910 and 1912. He wrote profusely on the psychopathology of the colonised, especially concerning their adequate institutionalisation. This interest finally shifted to include questions of immigration, as shown by his last publications in 1934, with one article focusing on the questions of “Immigration and Mental Hygiene” and one, together with Pierre Godin, on “Muslim Patients in Paris”.

13 Collignon, Psychiatrie coloniale, 538, FN 37.
14 Morel, Dictionnaire, 168.

Matignon, Raymond-Joseph: 1871–?; French doctor. Medical dissertation on “Medical Art in Tunis” at the University of Bordeaux in 1901. Worked as an intern in Bordeaux and at the French Civil Hospital in Tunis.

Mazel, Jean de Labretoigne du: French doctor and psychiatrist. In 1921, he visited the māristān of Sidi Fredj in Fes for the Service of Health and Public Hygiene in Morocco and wrote a report on his experiences, published in 1922. Together with Jules Colombani (first Director of Public Health in Morocco from 1926 to 1934), he was credited with establishing psychiatric assistance in Morocco. First director of the first psychiatric hospital in Morocco, Berrechid. Also creator and first director of the Pavilion of Neuropsychiatry at the Civil Hospital of Casablanca.


Monnery, Maurice: 1893–?; French doctor. Intern at the French Civil Hospital in Tunis. Medical dissertation on the “Practice of Social Hygiene and Medical Action in Tunisia” at the University of Lyon in 1924.

Montaldo, Pierre: 1905–?; born in Bône, Algeria. French doctor; medical dissertation on “Infant Mortality in Algeria” at the University of Algiers in 1933.

Moreau de Tours, Jacques-Joseph: 1804–1884; student of the famous French psychiatrist Jean-Étienne Dominique Esquirol. Doctor at the Bicêtre Hospital in Paris; together with Bénédict Augustin Morel, one of the founders of the theory of degeneration in the 1850s. Accompanied one of Esquirol’s wealthy patients on a three-year journey through the “Orient” (Egypt, the Levant, Asia Minor and Malta) and published an article in the Annales Médico-Psychologiques entitled “Research on the Alienated in the Orient” in 1843, one of the founding texts of French psychiatric interest in Muslims. He also studied hashish addiction in these countries, tried hashish himself and compared its impact with insanity. Consequently, he wrote a book on “Hashish and Mental Alienation” in 1845. In 1887, his son, Paul Moreau de Tours, published an article on “Lunatic Asylums in the Orient” in the Annales Médico-Psychologiques, heavily relying on his father’s testimony.


Olry, Jean: French psychiatrist; psychiatric dissertation on “General Paralysis in Muslim Natives of Tunisia” at the University of Marseille in 1910. Worked at the Manouba Psychiatric Hospital;
Chief Physician of one of the four medical divisions at Blida Psychiatric Hospital alongside Jean Sutter, Charles Bardenat and Maurice Porot.

**Pascalis, Élie:** French psychiatrist. Psychiatric dissertation on “General Paralysis in Arabs” at the University of Montpellier in 1893. Worked at hospitals in Marseille and at the asylum in Aix-en-Provence, where he was a colleague of Abel-Joseph Meilhon, on whose 1891 research on general paralysis in Arabs Pascalis heavily relied.

**Pascalis, Gérard:** French psychiatrist; worked at Blida Psychiatric Hospital; named by Jean Sutter as one of the promising psychiatrists of the modern generation in 1959. Later became professor of psychiatry in Kabul, then in Reims. He worked on a number of articles together with Jean Sutter: in 1956 they wrote about the effects of an anti-psychotic drug (“Psychological Effects of Chlorpromazine”) and in 1959, they wrote, together with Robert Susini and Yves Pélicier, on “Nuptial Psychoses in Algerian Muslims”.

**Pélicier, Yves:** 1925–1966; French doctor and psychiatrist, focusing first on bacteriology at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Algiers, then on psychiatry. Worked at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Algiers under G.-A. Manceaux. Later became professor of psychiatry at the University of Rouen, then Paris. Key member of the second generation of the École d’Alger. In 1959, for example, he wrote a paper with Jean Sutter and Maurice Porot on “Algerian Aspects of Mental Pathology”. He was also interested in new treatments, like shock therapy, as shown in his collaborations with G.-A. Manceaux.

**Périale, Marise:** French travel writer and journalist who wrote several general travel accounts on Morocco. In 1934 she described her visit to one of the traditional asylums in Salé, Morocco, in an article entitled “Maristane of Sidi Benachir, Commonly Called ‘the Madhouse’” in the Bulletin de l’Enseignement Public au Maroc.

**Perrin, Gabriel:** French doctor; intern at the Civil Hospital of Mustapha. Medical dissertation on the “Medicine of Arabs and the Medical Assistance of the Algerian Natives” at the University of Toulouse in 1895.

**Perrussel, Georges:** French psychiatrist; from 1914 onward, Chief Physician of the French Civil Hospital in Tunis after Antoine Porot; Chief Physician at the Tékia in Tunis from 1924 until 1931. Played an important role in the construction of the Manouba Psychiatric Hospital, whose first Chief Physician he was once it opened in 1932. He was the official delegate of the Tunisian Government at the 1933 Congress in Rabat. Wrote an article on the “Assistance of Psychopaths in Tunisia” in 1931.

**Pierson, C. A.:** French psychiatrist; lived in Morocco for 25 years. Together with André Donnadieu, Chief Physician of the Neuropsychiatric Hospital of Berrechid until 1946; Chief Physician of the Pavilion of Neuropsychiatry at the Civil Hospital of Casablanca. The Moroccan Ministry of Health encouraged him to obtain a second degree in law. He wrote general articles on psychiatry in Morocco, for example on “Psychiatric Assistance in Morocco” in 1955, together with R. P. Poitrot and Rolland, who both succeeded him as directors of Berrechid.

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15 Sutter, Leçon inaugurale, 443.
Poitrot, R. P.: French psychiatrist; physician at the Neuropsychiatric Hospital of Berrechid from 1938 onward and Chief Physician after C. A. Pierson left in 1946. Worked on a variety of psychiatric subjects, for example on “Nervous Syphilis in Morocco” in 1950 and “Climatological Influences at the Neuropsychiatric Hospital of Berrechid” in 1953. Wrote an article with C. A. Pierson and his successor at Berrechid, Rolland, on the “Psychiatric Assistance in Morocco” in 1955.

Porot, Antoine: 1876–1965; French psychiatrist; psychiatric dissertation at the University of Lyon in 1904. Moved to Tunisia in 1907 and worked there until 1914; founded the first psychiatric service in North Africa in 1910 (Pavilion of Observation and Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases of the French Civil Hospital in Tunis), which was inaugurated at the 1912 Tunis Congress. He also founded the Journal Tunisie Médicale in 1911. In 1916 he was appointed as Chief Physician of the Neurological Centre of the 19th military region in Algiers. He then became professor of General and Medical Pathology (renamed as General Pathology and Clinical Psychiatry in 1934) at the University of Algiers from 1925 to 1946. He was also the technical health advisor for psychiatry for the Algerian government. He wrote extensively on aspects of the primitive psychopathology of North Africans but also on more general psychiatric questions such as the organisation of a psychiatric service in North Africa. His article “Notes on Muslim Psychiatry”, published in the Annales Médico-Psychologiques in 1918, was the founding text of the École d’Alger, and Porot’s person and personal interests dominated the École d’Alger. Today, he is most famous because of Frantz Fanon’s direct criticism of him and of his school of thought. Antoine Porot was, for example, fascinated by questions of North African delinquency and published, together with his student Don Côme Arrii, an article on “Criminal Impulsivity among Native Algerians” in 1932, the article being a summary of Arrii’s 1927 dissertation. He developed the idea of a special North African “primitivism” further, and published, with his student Jean Sutter, an article on the “‘Primitivism’ of North African Natives” in 1939. But he was also interested in addictions among North Africans and in new methods of psychiatric treatment, as shown by his articles on electroshock therapy (for example “Reflexions on 3,000 Electroshocks Performed in the Psychiatric Services of Algeria”, published with a group of students in 1942, among them his son Maurice Porot). He stayed active even after he left Algeria in 1946 – he edited, for example, the various editions of the “Alphabetical Handbook of Clinical and Therapeutic Psychiatry”, first published in 1952.16

Porot, Maurice: 1912–?; son of Antoine Porot, close friend of Jean Sutter. French psychiatrist; medical dissertation at the University of Algiers in 1938, where he was first a student of Aubry (Professor of Clinical Medicine). Worked as an intern at the hospitals of Algiers and at the Psychiatric Hospital of Blida before he became director of one of its four divisions, with Jean Sutter, Charles Bardenat and Jean Olry leading the other services. He later became Professor of Neuropsychiatry at the Faculty of Clermont-Ferrand. His personal interest seems to have encompassed new treatments – he published on lobotomies (“Prefrontal Leucotomy in Psychiatry” in 1947);

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16 Information was taken from the obituary for Antoine Porot, written by Michaux. Michaux, Professeur Antoine Porot (1876–1965), 71 f.
on drug treatments (for example, with G. Duboucher on the “Cure of Alcoholics through Antabuse” in 1952); and on electroshock therapies (for example, the article “Reflexions on 3,000 Electroshocks Performed in the Psychiatric Services of Algeria”, which he published in 1955 together with his father and four of his father’s students). After the War of Independence started in Algeria, he researched the psychological reactions to the war in articles published in 1956 and 1958. Like many of Antoine Porot’s other students, he never fully distanced himself from the theories of a typical Muslim psychopathology, as shown, for example, in his 1959 article, written with Jean Sutter and Yves Pélicier, on “Algerian Aspects of Mental Pathology”.17

Reboul, Henry: French psychiatrist and military doctor in the ‘colonial troops’; director of Public Health in Indo-China. Edited the report “Assistance of Lunatics in the Colonies” for the 1912 Congress in Tunis, together with Emmanuel Régis, where Antoine Porot was the general secretary.

Régis, Jean-Baptiste-Joseph-Emmanuel: 1855–1918; French psychiatrist. From 1884 Clinical Professor of Mental Diseases at the Medical Faculty of the University of Bordeaux, where he taught mainly naval and colonial doctors. He composed the immensely influential “Practical Manual of Mental Health” in 1885. Under his overview, hundreds of students worked on questions of mental health.18 He also worked on general paralysis in the colonies and formed the theory that the nervous systems of Muslims were resistant to syphilis. He edited, with Henry Reboul, the report on the “Assistance of Lunatics in the Colonies” for the 1912 Tunis Congress, with Antoine Porot working as general secretary of the Congress.

Richardot, Armand: French doctor; worked as an intern at the Civil Hospital of Mustapha in Algiers. Medical dissertation on “Medical Practices of Native Algerians” at the University of Toulouse in 1896.


Sauzay, Paul: Born in Algiers; French psychiatrist. Psychiatric dissertation on the “Assistance of Psychopaths (Alienated or Non-Alienated) in Algeria” at the University of Algiers in 1925; student of Antoine Porot. In his dissertation, he described the inadequacy of colonial mental patients being shipped to France.

Sérieux, Paul: 1864–1947; French psychiatrist. Psychiatric dissertation on “Anomalies of the Sexual Instinct” at the University of Paris in 1888. Worked as an intern at the asylums of the Department of the Seine; Chief Physician of the Saint-Anne Asylum in Paris. He was, together with Solomon Lwoff, Chief Physician of the asylums of the department of the Seine. Both were sent on a “mission” to Morocco by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Public Education in 1910. They then published a series of articles on their experiences: for example on “Lunatics in

17 Information was taken from the obituary for Maurice Porot’s father, Antoine Porot, written by Michaux. Michaux, Professeur Antoine Porot (1876–1965), 71 f.
18 Discussion du rapport d’assistance psychiatrique, 183 f.
Morocco. Moristans and Prisons" in 1911 and a "Note on the Organisation of the Assistance of Lunatics in Morocco" in 1913. In 1922, Sérieux was commissioned by the Tunisian government to build an asylum in Tunis, which opened in 1931/1932 as the Manouba Psychiatric Hospital.

**Sicard, Georges:** Born in Tizi-Ouzou, Algeria; French psychiatrist. Psychiatric dissertation on the "Frequency of Nervous Disorders among Native Algerian Muslims" at the University of Lyon in 1907; student of Paul Moreau de Tours (Jacques-Joseph Moreau de Tours' son). Worked as an intern in the hospitals of Algiers.

**Si Hassen, Abdennour:** Algerian psychiatrist; worked at Blida Psychiatric Hospital. Wrote an article with François-Georges Marill on "Progressive General Paralysis in Native Muslims of North Africa" in 1951.

**Soumeire, Henri:** French psychiatrist; worked as an extern at the hospitals of Marseille. Medical dissertation on "Murder among the Indigenous Mad in Algeria" at the University of Marseille in 1932. Plagiarised in his dissertation large parts from Henri Bouquet's 1909 dissertation.¹⁹

**Susini, Paul:** French doctor; worked in the hospitals in Paris; studied at the Institute of Colonial Medicine in Paris. Medical dissertation on "Syphilis in the Natives of Algeria" at the University of Paris in 1920, under the supervision of Édouard Jeanselme.

**Susini, Robert:** Born in Algiers; French psychiatrist; worked as an intern in the hospitals of Algiers. Medical dissertation on the "Clinical Aspects of Hysteria in the North African Native (in the Military Milieu)" at the University of Algiers in 1947; student of G.-A. Manceaux. He wrote a number of articles in collaboration with other members of the École d'Alger: in 1947, for example, he wrote an article on "Hysteria in the Native Algerian" together with G.-A. Manceaux and Charles Bardenat, and one in 1959 on "Nuptial Psychoses in Algerian Muslims" together with Jean Sutter, Yves Pélicier and Gérard Pascalis.

**Sutter, Jean:** 1911–1998; born in Algiers; French psychiatrist. Psychiatric dissertation on "Mental Epilepsy in the North African Native" at the University of Algiers in 1937; student of Antoine Porot. Worked at the Civil Hospital of Mustapha; Chief Physician of one of the four divisions of Blida Psychiatric Hospital, together with Charles Bardenat, Maurice Porot and Jean Olry. Fought in World War II and was wounded. In 1959, he succeeded G.-A. Manceaux as Professor of Clinical Neurology and Psychiatry at the University of Algiers, where he stayed until the independence of Algeria in 1962. After moving to France, he was Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at the University of Marseille from 1964 to 1980. He wrote widely on topics relevant to the ideology of the École d'Alger: His most important contribution to this school was his 1939 article on the "'Primitivism' of North African Natives", written in collaboration with Antoine Porot. In 1959, the year he became professor in Algiers, he published two papers: one with Maurice Porot and Yves Pélicier on "Algerian Aspects of Mental Pathology" and one with Robert Susini, Yves Pélicier and Gérard Pascalis on "Nuptial Psychoses in Algerian Muslims", which still advocated the theories of the École d'Alger. He was also fascinated by new treatments, collaborating, for

¹⁹ Compare for example: Bouquet, Aliénés en Tunisie, 22 f.; Soumeire, Meurtre, 18.
example, on the article “Reflexions on 3,000 Electroshocks Performed in the Psychiatric Services of Algeria”, published in 1942.²⁰

Taïeb, Suzanne Rachel: 1907–?; born in Tunisia to a Jewish family; French psychiatrist. Psychiatric dissertation on “Ideas Influencing the Mental Pathology of the Native North African” at the University of Algiers in 1939; student of Antoine Porot. Worked as an intern at Blida Psychiatric Hospital between 1936 and 1939; spoke fluent Arabic. She emigrated to France after World War II, where she worked as a general practitioner. She and Michèle Chappert were the only female clinical psychiatrists who could be found working in colonial North Africa during the research for this book.²¹


Thierry, Michel-Jacques: 1924–?; born in Casablanca; French doctor. Student at the School of Health of the Navy and of the Colonial Troops. Medical dissertation on the “French Medical Oeuvre in Morocco” at the University of Bordeaux in 1953.


Vadon, Raoul: French psychiatrist; psychiatric dissertation on the “Medical Assistance of Psychopaths in Tunisia” at the University of Marseille in 1935. Worked as an intern at the hospitals of Clermont-Ferrand; diploma of Colonial Hygiene and Medicine.

Variat, Gaston: 1855 – 1930; French doctor and professor, focusing on childcare. He was one of the founders of the puériculture movement in France. In 1881, he visited the newly founded Sadiki General Hospital in Tunis and published a report in the Revue Scientifique de la France et de l’Étranger entitled "A Visit to the Arab Hospital in Tunis".

Villot, Charles: Worked for the French administration and military intelligence (the so-called “bureaux arabe") in Algeria and wrote a book on "Mores, Customs and Institutions of the Natives in Algeria” in 1875.

Voisin, Auguste-Félix: 1823–1898; French psychiatrist; student of Louis Jean François Delasiauve and Jacques-Joseph Moreau de Tours. Succeeded his grandfather, the prominent French psychiatrist Félix-Auguste Voisin, to the post of director of Bicêtre in 1865. Two years later he became director of the Salpêtrière.²² He visited the lunatic ward of the Civil Hospital of Mustapha in Algiers and presented an account of his experiences at the Medico-Psychological Society in 1873,²³ which led to an official commission being sent to Algeria, consisting of the three inspectors

²⁰ Details have been taken from the obituary for Jean Sutter, written by Jean-Claude Scotto: Scotto, Hommage au professeur Jean Sutter.

²¹ On Suzanne Taïeb, see also: Faranda, La signora di Blida.

²² Morel, Dictionnaire, 244.

²³ Lunier, Aliénés en Algérie, 335.
general, Augustin Constans, Lunier Ludger and Dumesnil. In 1896 he travelled to Tunisia for the 24th session of the French Association for the Advancement of Sciences in Tunis and published an account of his journey ("Souvenirs of a Visit to Tunisia") in the Annales Médico-Psychologiques that same year. The conference involved an organised visit to the Sadiki General Hospital in Tunis; Voisin greatly regretted the conditions he found there.

Warnock, John: British psychiatrist in Egypt from 1895 to 1923; reformed the psychiatric system in Egypt in his capacity as Director of the Lunacy Division, Egyptian Ministry of the Interior, and as Director of the Abbāsiyya Hospital for the Insane in Cairo. In addition to yearly reports on the situation in Egypt, he published an article on “Insanity from Hasheesh” in the Journal of Mental Science in 1903 and his memoirs “Twenty-Eight Years’ Lunacy Experience in Egypt (1895–1923)” in 1924.

Wolters, L.: French doctor; worked as an extern at the Civil Hospital of Mustapha in Algiers and as an intern in the Hospital of Constantine. Medical dissertation on the “Role of the Teacher in Kabylia. From the Standpoint of Colonial Medicine” at the University of Toulouse in 1902.

Woytt-Gisclard, Alix: French jurist; legal dissertation on the “Assistance of Muslim Natives in Morocco” at the University of Paris in 1936, in which the question of the treatment of the insane in pre-colonial Morocco was pursued.