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得獎專書

Mad by the Millions: Mental Disorders and the Early Years of the World Health Organization. The MIT Press.

書名中譯

《度量瘋狂:精神疾病和世界衛生組織的科學主義》

得獎簡評:

本書探討二次世界大戰後,世界衛生組織附屬的精神疾病相關研究團體,如何在二戰之後「去殖民」及「世界公民」的理想下,在西方與非西方世界推動跨國的精神疾病研究。作者運用豐富的檔案、醫學論著、口述訪問等史料,來重建這段歷史。除了梳理時代背景及地緣政治外,也精闢地描繪該研究團隊的組織文化、內在的張力、特殊的知識分工型態,及所運用的各項研究技術。書中關於林宗義醫師的篇章,清楚呈現臺灣精神醫師如何在困境與機會交織的夾縫中發揮影響力,凸顯並反思臺灣精神醫學在世界精神醫學中扮演的角色。此書視野宏大,分析鎮密,具高度原創性,是一部具全球視野的跨國精神病學史,也是晚近醫學史、科學史及科技研究的力作。

得獎人簡歷:

吳易叡,醫學史學者,畢業於臺灣中山醫學大學醫學系。 短暫從事臨床工作後負笈英國,首先研讀心理分析,但後來專 攻醫學史。於牛津大學衛康醫療史研究中心取得博士學位後, 曾於新加坡南洋理工大學、香港大學任職數年,在兩個醫學院 中規劃醫學人文學程。2020年,獲選香港人文學院 Early Career Fellow。2021年起,獲玉山青年學者計畫補助,任教於國立成 功大學全校不分系學士學位學程、醫學系醫學人文暨社會醫學 科(合聘)。目前亦為 Social History of Medicine 學術期刊的共同主編。研究課題多樣,包含跨國精神醫學史、非傳染性疾病的社會與政治建構、醫療外交史。雖然研究主題不同,但都貫穿一個中心問題,也就是地方在全球衛生史中的意義。在教學方面,目前致力於人文學在醫學教育中的實踐和批判,並開發與博物館學、表演藝術相關的醫學人文課程。

Harry Yi-Jui Wu is a historian of medicine, initially trained in medicine in Taiwan before earning a DPhil in modern history from the University of Oxford in 2012. His current research projects mainly focus on the transnational histories of mental health, the socio-political construction of non-infectious diseases, and the history of health diplomacy. In addition to historical research, he is also interested in critiquing and providing commentary on humanities pedagogy in medical education. Before becoming an Associate Professor at National Cheng Kung University, he taught at Nanyang Technological University and the University of Hong Kong between 2013 and 2021, where he led medical humanities programs at two medical schools. In 2020, he was elected an Early Career Fellow of the Hong Kong Academy of Humanities. In 2021, he became Yushan Young Fellow offered by the Ministry of

Education in Taiwan. Harry currently serves as a Co-Editor of the *Journal of Social History of Medicine*.

得獎著作簡介:

1948 年,世界衛生組織(WHO)開始致力社會精神病學計畫,目的在於開發精神流行病學並進行精神疾病的分類。《度量瘋狂:精神疾病和世界衛生組織的科學主義》(MIT Press,2021;左岸,2024)一書檢視了世界衛生組織雄心勃勃的計畫,認為它是由戰後對科技和專業知識的高度樂觀,以及奠基於「世界公民」的普世化願景所塑造的。但是在這個跨國、跨專業的全球冷戰網絡裡,冷戰的地緣政治因素如何影響此旗艦級計畫的進展?精神科醫師、社會人類學家、公共衛生專家,甚至「科技」本身如何協商出全球普世性的標準,同時又能涵納多元文化價值?什麼樣的組織設計,才能有利各國合作?成就了什麼,又失落了什麼?這段歷史又如何引領出當今精神醫學、全球心理衛生的樣態?

這本書從「世界公民」的概念出發,討論這個源於二戰之 後出現既模糊又理想化的概念如何主導世界衛生組織的計畫。 接著,在「結構」一章中,本書討論日內瓦的地理位置、以聯 合國為周邊組織的設計、人事架構如何有益於跨國科學計畫的 誕生。第三章則討論世衛在人事單薄、經費拮据的狀況之下, 如何壯大聲勢,並尋找可行的研究方法。在「專家」一章中,本書討論了在世界衛生組織的外包邏輯之下,代表會員國的專家認定,和總部所希冀延攬、能夠代表地方知識的使者有何不同。第五章則單獨探討了戰後的「科技轉向」,從畏懼科技到大膽使用科技,討論錄像技術、電報、超級電腦如何成就世衛的標準化與分類工作。「不滿」則討論了這個跨國計畫方法學的缺失,包含抽樣的偏差、語言的偏頗,還有文化如何在工具理性的發展中消逝。最後,本書則討論了計畫結束之後,心理衛生如何在理論及實踐上不斷演化成現今的樣貌。

透過地理大尺度的跨國檔案追尋,佐以各種會議紀錄、醫學論著及口訪資料,本書指出,WHO 理想化的科學國際主義為今日高度公制化(metricalized)的全球心理健康系統打下了工具理性的基礎。通過研究世界衛生組織與發展中國家之間的互動,本書對心理衛生的「跨國性」進行了分析。作者檢視了該組織與非洲和拉丁美洲合作者之間的知識交換,並詳細探討了WHO 挑選臺灣科學家林宗義擔任醫療官和社會精神病學專案主管的過程。書中也討論了科學家們對標準化的追求一不僅是為了讓組織內的部門同步化,更是為了生產精神醫學的共同語言——以及科技進步如何加速此一「夢景」。此書檢討社會精神醫學計畫的樂觀與理想主義為何會轉化為各種不滿,並

透過「出口加工區」的概念重新評估 WHO 早期的知識生產模式。最後,在科學家對於精神疾病的關注點從建立普遍性指標轉向地方脈絡的當口,本書亦重新審視科學世界主義者對於精神疾病的認識論。

In 1948, the World Health Organization began to prepare its social psychiatry project, which aimed to discover the epidemiology and arrive at a classification of mental disorders. In Mad by the Millions (MIT Press, 2021), the author examines the WHO's ambitious project, arguing that it was shaped by the postwar faith in technology and expertise and the universalizing vision of a "world psyche." But in this transnational, interprofessional global Cold War network, how did the geopolitics of the Cold War affect the progress of this flagship project? How can psychiatrists, social anthropologists, public health experts, and even 'technology' itself negotiate global universal standards that embrace multicultural values? What kind of organizational design is conducive to cooperation among nations? What has been achieved and what has been lost? How does this history lead to the current state of psychiatry and Global Mental Health?

Divided into six chapters, this book begins by examining the

concept of "world citizenship" that guided WHO's immediate postwar projects. Chapter 2 explores how the structure of postwar international organizations benefited the formation of international mental health, followed by Chapter 3, which looks at the ways in which WHO searched for a viable method to embark on an international collaborative project. In chapter 4, the author asks what experts meant to both the organization and the sending countries. Chapter 5 specifically examines the role of technology, including videography, cable communications, and computer science, in enabling WHO's work of standardization and classification. In Discontent, the chapter discusses the flaws of methodology in this cross-national program, including sampling bias, linguistic bias, and how culture fades in the development of instrumental rationality. Finally, the book examines the afterlife of the project's product and how theories and practices of international mental health evolved into the current Global Mental Health Initiative.

Through his transnational archival travels, this author uses meeting notes, scientists' correspondence, and oral histories to show that the WHO's idealized scientific internationalism laid the groundwork for today's highly metricized global mental health system. By examining the interactions between the WHO and developing countries, this book offers an analysis of the "transnationality" of mental health. He examines the exchange of knowledge between the organization and African and Latin American collaborators, and looks closely at the WHO's selection of a Taiwanese scientist, Tsung-yi Lin, as its medical officer and director of the Social Psychiatry Project. He discusses the scientists' quest for standardization—not only to synchronize sectors in the organization, but also to create a common language of psychiatry and how technological advances supported this. Wu considers why the optimism and idealism of the social psychiatry project gave way to discontent, and reevaluates WHO's early mode of knowledge production through the concept of an "export processing zone". Finally, he considers the WHO project in light of current debates about psychiatry and global mental health, as scientists shift their concerns from the creation of universal metrics to the importance of local matrices.

得獎感言:

能夠得到這個獎,要感謝的人實在太多,因為寫作的過程太過曲折蜿蜒。二十年前斷然離開臨床工作,投入完全陌生的研究生涯。在廿一世紀的第一個十年,當中國研究成為世界顯學,還必須跟指導教授、學界同儕解釋為何選擇臺灣作為研究主題。同時,也必須反問自己到底是誰?從何而來?從擊碎自己的專業認同開始,重新構築對於歷史的想像,過程充滿了許多意外與驚奇。或許一切的開端,都是身為島國之民的「毋甘願」。這個由處境神學家提出,旨在抗拒被五段分類概念,成為了我做歷史見證的動力。雖然書寫的對象是精神醫學,但我「毋甘願」家己的認同予沕落去大國政治的海湧下底,「毋甘願」咱小國的存在佇膨風閣佇脫離現實的聯合國敘事內面去予人抹除。因此,有了書寫這本書的起心動念。

英、中兩個版本的謝詞所羅列的名單,都是一路以來無論 在學術、生活,以及半路展開的音樂副業中提攜、陪伴我的人。 這本書的主題一開始設定得相當私密,我單純想問的是:為什 麼當初在專科訓練中不斷聽到的偉人,在全球心理衛生的故事 中能見度如此低?叩問了八年之後,沒想到寫出來的也不是一 部偉人傳記,而是一部融合思想、政治、機構、社會文化及科 學史的作品。我要感謝麻省理工學院出版社的編輯 Neil Aggarwal 和 Matt Browne、左岸文化的編輯林巧玲,當然還有 中央研究院這次的鼓勵。因為他們的眼光,使得我如此「例外」的寫作不至石沈大海。世界是什麼?臺灣是什麼?或不是什麼?這個問題可能還沒有完整的答案,但可以肯定的是,我會繼續追問。