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Historical Aspects of the Psychiatry in Switzerland

Marco Mumenthaler: Switzerland and her Role in the Development of the Neurosciences in Europe

Summary: This paper will provide an overview of the influence Swiss neuroscience had on the development of this field in Europe. In spite of the fact that the inhabitants of Switzerland represent only one thousandth of the inhabitants of Europe, their influence on the development of neurosciences is not to be neglected. The development of neurosciences at Swiss universities and in non-academic institutions will be presented here. The foundation of national neurological societies in Europe is also mentioned. The Swiss neurological society was founded in 1908, but neurology still remained dependent on internal medicine. Constantin von Monakow, Robert Bing, Walter R. Hess and Mieczyslaw Minkowski were the neuroscientists who were prominent in Switzerland in the first half of the 20th century. During World War II many neuroscientists who were expelled from Germany by the Nazi-regime came to Switzerland and some stayed. In 1942 the Swiss neurological society did not hesitate to name Mieczyslaw Minkowski – a Jewish neurologist of Polish origin – as president. In doing so, they documented the independence of science and medicine from the political realm.

Keywords: Neuroscience, Neurology, Switzerland, Europe

Hans Dieter Mennel: The Roots of Neuropathology in Switzerland

Summary: Neuropathology considers itself to be a link between basic neuroscience and clinical specialities. Diagnostic methods are similar to those of general pathology. Neuropathology's ties to the clinical specialities of psychiatry, neurology and neurosurgery were the joint attempts to understand neurologic and psychiatric illness. In Switzerland all these connections can be found within a small territory. In 1974 the first department of neuropathology was installed. The basic neurological science however already showed an elevated stage of development, initiated by such outstanding scientists as Constantin von Monakow in Zurich and Gustav Gabriel Valentin in Bern. The Munich tradition is represented by Auguste Forel, who was later the head of the psychiatric clinic Burghölzli in Zurich and

who had formerly worked with Bernhard von Gudden. From Geneva or the French-speaking parts of Switzerland originated such distinguished neurologists and psychiatrists such as Jean Louis Prévost, a former co-worker of Vulpian, as well as Joseph Jules Déjerine and Paul Dubois, all of whom were very influential in French neuroscience and neuropathology. Finally, when Paul Kleihues was appointed head of the Neuropathology Department in Zurich, the Cologne School with its focus on neuro-oncology in cooperation with neurosurgery was equally represented in Switzerland. In subsequent years, many former members of this department became chairs of pertinent institutions. Thus, the small country of Switzerland neatly mirrors the situation in adjacent countries, especially Germany and France. This obviously is due in part to the relative hospitality of Switzerland towards influences from outside often documented by the country's generous acceptance of many prosecuted people.

Keywords: Neuropathology, general roots, basic and applied sciences, Switzerland, hospitality and exile

Eberhard Gabriel: Rudolf Wlassak in Zurich: A Contribution to the History of Physiology in Zurich, 1885–1896

Summary: Rudolf Wlassak (1865–1930) was an Austrian physician who came to Zurich as a student, following the physiologist Justus Gaule from Leipzig. He stayed there from 1885 to 1896 – with a break of three years (1887–1890) in order to finish his university formation in Vienna – always working as a physiologist at the university medical school. He became an associate professor in 1893. During these years Rudolf Wlassak participated in different intellectual ‚scenes‘: in the physiological institute he worked mainly on aspects of the physiology of the senses; he had narrow connections to the philosopher Richard Avenarius and his group (Carl Hauptmann); probably by way of the anti-alcohol movement (Gustav von Bunge of Basle) he got in contact with the psychiatrists Auguste Forel, Anton Delbrück and Eugen Bleuler), he took part in the then important sociodemocratic scene (active members were Otto Lang, Ferdinand Simon, Fritz Brupbacher); according to him in his autobiography he was an important personality for students to identify with and in the early years of this stay he took part in the circle of Carl Hauptmann where he among others met Alfred Ploetz and Agnes Bluhm. His relationships with Eugen Bleuler – almost three decades later (just after World War I) as he worked with him for several months as a guest assistant at the Burghölzli –, Anton Delbrück and Alfred Ploetz continued up to his death. From 1915 to 1919 he again lived in Zurich and was active as a private scholar. From 1919 on he lived in Austria continuously. The loss of his fortune after World War I necessitated him to earn money as a curative physician. In 1922 he was appointed head of the new department for alcoholics (‚Trinkerheilstätte‘) at the mental hospital ‚Am Steinhof‘ in Vienna which was founded by the new sociodemocratic government of the city. He held that position up to his death while he had left physiology around 1900. After that break of continuity in his professional life, his main focus was on social issues concerning alcohol and alcoholism. Apart from his practical work in the last decade of his life, he was the secretary general in the organization (and publication in 1902) of the VIII. International Congress against Alcoholism held 1901 in Vienna and wrote his book „Grundriss der Alkoholfrage“ (*Outlines of the Alcohol Question*, 1922 and 1929). The reconstruction of his manifold connections in Zurich at the end of the 19th century based on the vivid descriptions by Agnes Bluhm, Fritz Brupbacher and Rudolf Wlassak himself highlight intellectual scenes in Zurich during these times.

Keywords: Rudolf Wlassak, Zurich, late 19th. Century, history of physiology, history of anti-alcohol movement, Richard Avenarius, early sociodemocracy

Christina Vanja: A Swiss “Psychiatric Landscape”: Mental Asylums at Lake Zurich Around 1900

Summary: The hilly area near Zurich is especially beautiful and allows people picturesque views onto the blue water of Lake Zurich and the alps. Therefore the region completely adheres to the ideal Johann Christian Reil verbalized already early in the 19th century when he called it a perfect location for psychiatric treatment. Since the middle of last century many private sanatoriums and later public asylums and denominational homes were founded at Lake Zurich. As a result, at the *fin de siècle* a wide-ranging net of clinics, baths and rest homes for the mentally ill and the nervous made up one could refer to as a “psychiatric landscape”.

Keywords: Zurich, psychiatric landscape, mental hospitals, 19th century, Switzerland

Iris Ritzmann: Able to Become a Mother? The Complexity of Psychiatric Opinions Against Reproduction

Summary: This problem-oriented article is based on two patient records of the Psychiatric Poliklinik in Zurich. It deals with the complexity of interpretations connected with sanctions like artificial abortion and sterilization of young women. The two examples of the 1930s and 40s illustrate how difficult it is to verify eugenic motivation. However, social, economic and moral factors could influence the psychiatric opinion. In addition, the article advocates the integral archival storage of individual patient records as a source for a differentiated historiography of medicine.

Keywords: History of Medicine, Swiss Psychiatric Institutions, Sterilization, Abortion, 20th Century

Gerald Kreft: Philipp Schwartz (1894-1977); Zurich and the *Emergency Committee of Displaced German Scholars*

Summary: In the spring of 1933, Philipp Schwartz, a neuropathologist from Frankfurt/ Main, founded the *Notgemeinschaft Deutscher Wissenschaftler im Ausland* in Zurich. This unique self-organization of expelled professors had been the most important German emergency committee in placing refugee scholars from Nazi Germany in new positions abroad. This approach focuses on citizens of Zurich who helped Schwartz to establish the *Notgemeinschaft*.

Keywords: Philipp Schwartz, *Emergency Committee of Displaced German Scholars*, Refugee Scientists, Nazi Europe, Turkey, Zurich

Exchange of Letters

Michael Schröter: Eugen Bleuler and Sigmund Freud: Remarks on the Forthcoming Edition of Their Correspondence

Summary: As a preview of the edition, scheduled to appear in 1912, this paper provides a rough sketch of the material. It outlines Bleuler’s rapprochement to and distance from Freud’s school and pays tribute to the steadfastness with which he maintained his position *between* Freud and academic psychiatry. The foundation of a purely Freudian organization in 1910 is related to the existence of a rivalling, pluralistic association of psychotherapists.

Freud's „all or nothing“ attitude is contrasted with Bleuler's balanced and selective reception of psychoanalytic findings.

Keywords: Bleuler, Eugen; Freud's correspondence; history of psychoanalysis; International Psychoanalytical Association

Bernhard Küchenhoff: The Discussion About Psychoses and Autism in the Correspondence Between Eugen Bleuler and Sigmund Freud between 1906 and 1914

Summary: In the correspondence between E. Bleuler and S. Freud the main professional focus is on the group of psychoses (referred to by Bleuler as the group of schizophrenias whereas Freud preferred the term paraphrenia). The main point of interest in this discussion concerns the concept of autism (Bleuler) or autoerotism (Freud). With this apparently minor change in terminology, Bleuler and Freud emphasized their differing attitudes with respect to the aetiology. Freud highlights the sexual genesis of psychoses whereas Bleuler stresses their organic cause, but the symptoms of the psychoses can be understood in terms of the mechanisms as described by Freud.

Keywords: Eugen Bleuler, Freud's correspondence, autism, schizophrenias

Aspects of the History of Psychiatry and their Concepts

Akihito Suzuki: Psychiatry as a Hybrid: Japanese Psychiatric Practice in the Early Twentieth Century

Summary: Psychiatry is a hybrid activity, a juncture of elements which are often at odds with each other. The juxtaposition, conflict and negotiations of many pairs of different and opposing elements within psychiatry have been the major conceptual tools for historians of psychiatry in the last few decades. Through the lens of the co-existences of binary, oppositional or distinct elements, historians have been trying to understand psychiatry and its past. In so doing, they have saved its historiography from an anodyne story of the progress of civilization or humanitarianism. This paper will highlight the structure of the hybrid nature of Japanese psychiatry in the earlier half of the 20th century. It will do so through examining the complexity of its therapeutics and argue how different and oppositional forces made up the treatment the Japanese patients received. Modern Japanese psychiatry had (and still has) its specific hybrid nature, which is the juncture of imported academic science and the locally conditioned practice of psychiatry. In other words, its hybrid aspect consisted of the double or triple juncture of oppositional elements – universalism and localism, Westernization and the persistent indigenous cultural and societal forces, and theory and practice. These pairs of forces made up the complex amalgam of Japanese psychiatric practice. I will particularly emphasize that Japanese psychiatrists used the same therapies as psychiatrists in other countries, but the meanings given to the therapies were substantially altered according to the local contexts in which they were administered. In other words, therapies were and are given local meanings despite its international or global adoption.

Keywords: Therapeutics, Treatment in Asylum, Insulin Coma Therapy, Malarial Therapy, Sedatives

Reinhard J. Boerner: Tellenbach's "Melancholy" (1961): The Impact of the Phenomenological Approach of the Temperamental Research Fifty Years Ago

Summary: In his clinical-phenomenological study Tellenbach summarized the typical temperamental characteristics or the premorbid personality of depressive patients (*Typus melancholicus*, TM), which had already been mentioned before by Shimoda (1932, 1941, 1950) in Japan and would later be listed in Beck's cognitive therapy of depression (Beck et al. 1979). Subsequent international empirical research could confirm the *Typus melancholicus* as a subgroup of depressive patients. Tellenbach's type thus represents a significant contribution to general research on temperament and on depressive and affective disorders.

Keywords: Tellenbach, Typus melancholicus (TM), Temperament, Melancholy, Depression

Norbert Andersch: Hanscarl Leuner's Publication: 'The Artificial Psychosis' and his Concept of a 'Conditional-Genetic Psychopathology'

Summary: While preparations are well under way to celebrate the centenary of Karl Jaspers' oeuvre 'General Psychopathology', the year 2012 marks also the 50th anniversary of a much more spectacular publication: Hanscarl Leuner's 'The Artificial Psychosis.' Way ahead of its time and provocative towards the complacent conservative psychiatric mainstream of the early 1960s, Leuner's research and his findings on the artificial psychosis set off on a voyage to unknown areas of our mind where Karl Jasper's dictum had always been to accept those 'unknowns' as a given of the human makeup. Leuner uses LSD 25 and a new methodology which he had adopted from Kurt Lewin: a gestalt-centred approach focusing on functions and relations instead of a descriptive method aiming at substances and objects. Leuner's interpretation of his research subjects Sigmund Freud's unilateral symbol theory and Karl Jasper's psychopathological method to a thorough critique which is well worth reading today. As the American anti-LSD hysteria brought international hallucinogenic research to a standstill in the late 1970s, Leuner's forgotten yet paradigmatic work awaits a long overdue revision.

Keywords: Artificial Psychosis, Theory of Psychopathology, Hallucinogens, Hanscarl Leuner, Karl Jaspers

Ernst Holzbach: The Changing Theories on the Triggering Mechanism of Delirium Tremens Since the End of the 19th Century

Summary: Until the end of the 19th century the alcohol withdrawal after chronic ingestion was considered a trigger for Delirium Tremens. At this time the withdrawal was questioned and even denied. Bonhoeffer's studies on this were highly respected. He had observed a large clinical clientship but had come to wrong conclusions which he later had to correct. Influenced by the *Abstinenzlerbewegung* (i.e., temperance society in Great Britain) at the end of the 19th century, Bonhoeffer's assumptions were revived because it was difficult to imagine that alcohol withdrawal can lead to disease.

Keywords: Alcoholism, Delirium tremens, Alcoholwithdrawal syndrome, History

Helmut Gröger: The Development of Mental Health in Austria: From Movement to Psychiatric Speciality

Summary: Based on the idea of a former patient of a psychiatric asylum which was taken over by psychiatrists, the mental health movement originated in the USA at the beginning of

the 20th century. This movement soon spread to Europe. In Vienna the new idea was embraced by psychiatrists for the first time in 1919. As a consequence, a working committee for mental health was founded. Austria was represented at the first International Congress of Mental Health held in Washington in 1930 by Josef Berze and Otto Kauders. In 1931 the first text book on mental health written in the German language was published by the Viennese psychiatrist Erwin Stransky. In 1938 the working committee for mental health was dissolved. The Austrian Society for Mental Health was founded in 1948 on the initiative of Otto Kauders who also became its president. In 1950 Hans Hoff, successor to Kauders, fully integrated the dimension of mental health into his concept of psychiatry as well as into practice. In 1953 and 1958 the International Congresses of Mental Health took place in Vienna. Hoff was elected the first German-speaking post-war president of the World Federation for Mental Health for the period 1959-1960.

Keywords: Mental Health, Vienna Psychiatric School, Hoff Hans, Kauders Otto, Stransky Erwin

Paul Hoff: Arthur Kronfeld (1886-1941) and the postulation of „Autological Psychiatry“

Summary: The paper deals with the central ideas of Arthur Kronfeld (1886-1941), who was a relevant and innovative psychiatric author in the first half of the 20th century, but is mostly forgotten nowadays. He tried to define and strengthen psychiatry's identity by introducing the term „autology“: Psychiatry should make use of methods from neighbouring scientific fields like neurobiology only after its genuine, i.e. „autological“, psychopathological means have been fully exploited. This argument is discussed with regard to the controversial present-day debate on what psychiatry is or should be. In the future, psychopathology could once again play a major role in this context, but only if it reaches beyond the mere clinical description of mental phenomena and thoroughly includes the methodological and epistemological levels.

Keywords: Kronfeld, autology, psychopathology, history of psychiatry, epistemology

Kathleen Haack and Ekkehardt Kumbier: Child and Adolescent Forensic Psychiatry: A Historic Expedition

Summary: In the latter part of the 20th century, child and adolescent forensic psychiatry was established as a speciality. However, the roots date back to the age of Enlightenment, a time when many scientific disciplines including paedagogy and psychiatry were formed. In the course of the 19th century forensic psychiatry emerged as a medical sub-discipline in its own right, but with no specialization. Only at the end of the century was it that forensic psychiatry, educational science and new developmental psychology were brought ever closer. This process was influenced by the natural sciences, decisions on eugenic grounds and evolutionist thinking. In this era of industrialisation, accompanied by destabilising factors such as poverty and juvenile delinquency, the criminal discourse changed significantly. Henceforth, the origins of social deviance seem to be a pathological phenomenon, and the diagnosis of “(social) psychopathy” played a significant role, particularly among young people. In juvenile criminal law, initial successes were scored during the Weimar Republic: the founding of the first juvenile court and the formulation of the first child and youth welfare law (*Jugendwohlfahrtsgesetz*). However, under Nationalist Socialism most achievements were destroyed to where young people had to fear for their lives. The systematic extermination of mentally sick and handicapped people (the so-called euthanasia) claimed the lives of more than 6.000 children, among them maladjusted children and delinquent juveniles. During the post-war years an attempt was made to pick up on ideas launched during the Weimar Republic. But, a real realignment, including the forensic aspects, came only after 1990 as part of the restructuring of support for children and young persons.

Keywords: child and adolescent forensic psychiatry, juvenile law, mental disease, history

Miscellaneous

Arnaldo Benini: René Descartes' Physiology of Pain

Summary: In his textbook of human physiology René Descartes explained all the processes of the human body in terms of the behaviour of microscopical corpuscles. Only the soul which does not belong to the body is sentient. At first Descartes conceived a theory of the physiology of pain based on a purely mechanistic concept of nature. His intent to explain how the connection between body and soul works in pain perception failed and is further described in this paper.

Keywords: Physiology of Pain, René Descartes, Mind-body, Dualism

Jürg Kesselring: The Birth of Modern Neuroscience: Hermann Helmholtz' Lecture „Über die Erhaltung der Kraft“ (“On the Conservation of Energy”) on July 23rd 1847 at the Physical Society in Berlin

Summary: Hermann von Helmholtz (1821-1894), a great German scientist and philosopher, made a lasting impact on modern neuroscience and provided new perspectives with his work at the changeover between Enlightenment and Romanticism. His early inclination was toward physics, which he found more attractive than purely geometry and algebra, but his father could not offer him the possibility to study physics so that he had to study medicine in order to earn a living. While he wanted to deliver „merely, some critical investigations and arrangement of facts in favour of the physiologists“ as well as good arguments for the refusal of the theory of "vitality", his lecture to the physical society in Berlin on the 23rd of July in 1847 „about the preservation of the force“ became an epochal turn in neuroscience. Even though these new concepts were at first dismissed as a fantastic speculation by some of the physical and philosophical authorities of that time, they were however enthusiastically welcomed by younger philosophers. The older men had to soon be persuaded that the actual effectiveness of vitality, though great and beautiful, is always dependent on some source of energy. Helmholtz critically estimated Goethe as a physical scientist without however curtailing his great importance as a poet.

Keywords: Hermann Helmholtz', neuroscience, conservation of energy

Horst Isermann: The Historical Development of Dietetics

Summary: From antiquity to modern times, dietetics was understood as a healthy way of living. Apart from good nutrition, attention was also paid to adequate exercise, sound and relaxing sleep, easy bowel movements, to soothe the soul and control one's passions. In modern times the meaning of dietetics has been reduced to healthy nutrition. Caring for a sick person in a holistic, individual and humanistic way is lacking today. Reasons for this are financial constraints and administrative defaults apart from the dominating scientific approach in medicine. For the health of the patients, the antique meaning of dietetics should again become an integral part of medicine.

Keywords: Dietetics past and today, Holistic Medicine

Hans-Otto Dumke: The Suicidal Tendency in the Life and Work of Ernst Ludwig Kirchner

Summary: Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, one of the leading representatives of German Expressionism, committed suicide in 1938. There is indication in his biography that besides alcoholism and drug addiction he also suffered from recurring depression with suicidal tendencies. Kirchner was therefore admitted into psychiatric care several times, amongst others the sanatorium of Dr. Ludwig Binswanger in the town of Kreuzlingen. His temporary mental crises also manifested themselves in some of his most famous works (e.g.: „Self-Portrait of a Sick Person“, „Self-Portrait of a Soldier“ and the self-portrait „The Drinker“). In this paper an attempt will be made to deliver an opinion on Kirchner’s personality and on some of his works produced in times of crises and to comment on his „sickness with no end“ as referred to by his biographer Henze.

Keywords: Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, suicidal tendency in work and life

Burkhard Brückner and Ferenc Jádi: Friedrich Krauss as Calligrapher – A New Perspective on the Author of “Nothschrei eines Magnetisch-Vergifteten”: Aesthetics of Production and Psychodynamics

Summary: Friedrich Krauß (1791-1868) is the author of “Nothschrei eines Magnetisch-Vergifteten” (A Cry of Distress by a Victim of Magnetic Poisoning) which was published in 1852. In the history of psychiatry this thousand-page work was considered to be the most comprehensive 19th century self-description of a partly psychotic experience written in the German language. Recently discovered sources reveal a hitherto unknown side of the author: employed as a chancery clerk from 1812 onwards, Krauss published two portfolios of calligraphy in 1822 and in 1849. Particularly the 1822 collection bears clear evidence of his typical fears of being manipulated. We will summarize the current state of biographical research on Krauss while also analyzing his calligraphic work with respect to the author’s aesthetic production in the context of the general socio-cultural significance of calligraphy. Up until now the then popular theory of “animal magnetism” was considered to be Krauß’ primary point of reference. With our approach we will establish new links, especially with the esoteric and occultist literature of those days. The calligraphic artwork enables a broader perspective on Krauss and his oeuvre, for instance with respect to preliminary psychodynamic hypotheses on the triggering erotic conflict and his personality as well as to the compensatory social role of calligraphy in his life.

Keywords: history, psychiatry, psychoanalysis, magnetism, calligraphy

Irmtraut Sahmland: „driven to test new cures“, The History of an „Imbecile“ Apoplexia Patient

Summary: In 1903 Helene Odilon, a famous actress, suffered an apoplexia with following hemiplegia. Six years later she published her autobiography titled: “The Book of an Imbecile” (“Das Buch einer Schwachsinnigen”). Her purpose was to inform the public of her situation as her personal rights were impinged upon and to demonstrate that she was not an imbecile at all. So her book presents a very detailed description of her patient history. Longing for health she restlessly travelled the landscape of sanatoriums and institutes, eager to try all methods possible for rehabilitation. From her activities as a patient it is possible to get an insight into the medical market. There are very different forms of institutions with special therapies in addition to common standard therapies; nevertheless the patient runs in a circle.

Keywords: Helene Odilon, Patient’s history, Hemiplegia, nature cure, health resorts, early 20th century

Neurology and Neurosurgery during the Era of National Socialism and the post war period

Bernd Holdorff: The Fate and Work of Arthur Simons (1877-1942): In Memory of a Berlin Neurologist Murdered in the Holocaust

Summary: After several clinical activities, mostly in unpaid positions and then as the first (leading?) assistant in the out-patient service (Poliklinik) of Hermann Oppenheim in the years before WWI, Arthur Simons (1877-1942) had to serve in the military as a military doctor from 1914 to 1918. After Oppenheim's death in 1919 and as a Jew, Simons had no chance to get a position in in-patient neurology. He however succeeded in assembling neurological case reports and publications during his military service in order to fulfill the academic requirements for becoming an associate professor (*Privatdozent*) or habilitating in 1921 and for the professorship (a.o.= extraordinary professor) in 1923. He continued to publish neurological observations and new aspects of clinical neurology from his outpatient practice and from his visiting advisory clinical service in Berlin hospitals until 1933 when the Nazi regime came into power. His most important credit was the investigation of the tonic neck reflexes in hemiplegics, unsurpassed for the following years. The film (Filmarchiv, Bundesarchiv, Berlin) with eleven cases from the years between 1916 and 1919, mostly with war brain lesions, shows the asymmetric neck reflexes with flexion or extension in the hemiplegic side called *Mitbewegungen* which were identical with Francis Walshe's "associated reactions" (1923) caused by neck rotation and /or by co-contraction of the non-affected extremities. Apart from Simons' nearly forgotten role on this subject, this portrayal is dedicated to him as a neurologist including a bibliographical list and as a victim of the holocaust.

Keywords: Arthur Simons, film on tonic neck reflexes in hemiplegics, "Mitbewegungen", Francis Walshe's "associated reactions", victim of the holocaust

Frank W. Stahnisch: «Sport as an Early Form of Neurorehabilitation»: Some Historical Considerations on the Changes in the Therapeutic Approach of the German-British Neurosurgeon Ludwig Guttmann (1899-1980) during his Forced-Exile»

Summary: One of the co-founders of the Paralympic Games was Ludwig Guttmann, who fled the Nazi regime in 1933 and emigrated to Cambridge, England where he continued to practice as a clinical neurologist in affiliation with the Radcliffe Infirmary. However, we see the impact this exile had upon his clinical research program when he was forced to forsake his profession of being a trained neurosurgeon to becoming a clinical neurologist. It is well known that Sir Ludwig later developed into a renowned rehabilitation specialist for paraplegia and became a "father" of the paralympic sports movement during his career – something that initiated with the early "hospital games" at Stoke Mandeville. The fascinating biography of Guttmann's work embodies many traits and assumptions from the increasingly interdisciplinary and organized field of neuroscience in the first half of the 20th century. The aims of this paper are: 1) to introduce some general considerations on the process of forced-migration in the neurosciences, 2) to map the non-linear biographical development in Guttmann's multi-faceted career and 3) to provide a perspective that challenges the frequent belief of a linear "brain gain" through the process of forced migration.

Keywords: Sir Ludwig Guttmann, Neurorehabilitation, Functional Enhancement, National Socialism, Germany, 1933–1945

Wolfgang Firnhaber: To What Extent Did National Socialist Ideas on Eugenics Influence the Second and Third Annual Meeting of the Society of German Neurologists and Psychiatrists (GDNP) in Frankfurt/Main in 1936 and in Munich in 1937?

Summary: In 1936, the topics both at the conference of the Department of Neurology and the common meeting of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry were determined solely by medical articles of scientific value. Ideological tendencies cannot be discerned which is also true for the contributions, discussion remarks and final discussions at the meeting of the Department of Neurology in Munich in 1937. However, the papers at the common meeting of the Neurological and the Psychiatric Departments of the same year, which was devoted primarily to issues concerning epilepsy, appear to be completely different. In these treatises, unequivocal hints at National-Socialist ideas on eugenics become apparent. Kurt Pohlisch from Bonn in his paper *Epilepsie* and Klaus Conrad from the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Genealogy and Demography of the German Research Institute in Munich in his paper entitled *Epilepsie – Vererbung und Konstitution* broach on this topic. The latter paper will also be analyzed with respect to its scientific differential-diagnostic criteria and statistical stringency.

Keywords: The Second and the Third Meeting of the Society of German Neurologists and Psychiatrists (GDNP) in 1936 and in 1937, eugenics, epilepsy, Kurt Pohlisch and Klaus Conrad

Hans Joachim Synowitz, Hartmut Collmann and Detlef Ernst Rosenow: Wilhelm Tönnis and his Research Department at the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute for Brain Research in Berlin-Buch (1937-1945)

Summary: In 1937, Wilhelm Tönnis, a German pioneering neurosurgeon, was appointed to an extraordinary chair of neurosurgery at the Friedrich-Wilhelms University of Berlin. Simultaneously he became chairman of a newly established research department at the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute for Brain Research in Berlin-Buch. The new department focussed on issues of intracranial pressure and brain tumour pathology and acted in close cooperation with other departments of the institute. At the outbreak of World War II, medical issues shifted towards those of potential interest in war medicine, such as studies dealing with brain injuries and their sequelae. In addition, a special military research unit of the German *Luftwaffe* under the direction of Tönnis was installed, focusing on identical clinical aspects. As a result of both units' achievements, practical guidelines for the treatment of brain injuries were laid out. By the end of WWII the research division in Berlin-Buch was closed down as a special military research unit which had previously been transferred to Bad Ischl in Austria.

Keywords: Wilhelm Tönnis, Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute for Brain Research, military research unit, brain tumour, gunshot wounds, neurosurgery

Hartmut Collmann, Hans Joachim Synowitz and Detlef Ernst Rosenow: The Impact of the Denazification Campaign on the Evolution of Neurosurgical Units in Germany Between 1945 and 1949

Summary: Although a majority of German brain surgeons had joined the Nazi party and/or their sub-organisations, the denazification campaign in post-war Germany had a minor and merely transient adverse impact on the evolution of neurosurgical sites and their leading personnel. Only few neurosurgeons lost their position at universities or their medical licence, only to regain it after some time. As in other medical specialties represented in this specific professional group, the primary intention of the allied forces, namely to hold die-hard Nazis accountable for their crimes (and nobody else), could not be realized due to some basic misconception of the idea of denazification and to practical problems of its realization.

Keywords: Germany, neurosurgery, denazification, World War II, Wilhelm Tönnis

**Ulrike Eisenberg: The World Federation of Neurology Between East and West
Germany: The Controversy on the Admission of the Society of Psychiatry and
Neurology of the GDR to the WFN**

Summary: During the first years after World War II, both parts of Germany did not give up hope with respect to their reunification. Among others, there still existed many scientific connections. At the beginning of the 1960s, the GDR was increasingly trying to be recognized as an independent state, not only politically but also scientifically. One of the first renowned international scientific organizations which admitted the GDR already in November of 1960 as an independent member was the World Federation of Neurology (WFN) founded in 1957. This was not accepted by the West German government which was dominated by the “doctrine of Hallstein”. Already in August of 1960, the Foreign Ministry employed a councillor who met decision-making members of West German scientific societies in order to influence them to agitate against the admission of the GDR to international scientific organizations. In the case of the WFN these efforts failed. However, all files illustrate very clearly that politicians instrumentalized scientific organizations not only in East – as is already known – but also West Germany.

Keywords: German Democratic Republic (GDR), „doctrine of Hallstein“, international scientific organizations, World Federation of Neurology (WFN), Foreign Ministry