

Band 15 der Schriftenreihe der DGGN - Abstracts

I. History of Neurosciences in Austria and Vienna

Kurt A. Jellinger: A Short Outline of the History of Neurosciences in Austria

Summary: Under the influence of the pathologist C. Rokitansky (1804-78), the tripode founders of neurosciences in Austria were L. Türck (1810-68) as initiator, Th. v. Meynert (1833-92) as activator and H. Obersteiner (1847-1922) as the founder of the Neurological Institute at the University of Vienna. They were followed by scientists like S. Freud (1856-1939), O. Redlich (tabes dorsalis), F. Sträussler (CNS syphilis), P. Schilder (diffuse sclerosis) and others. The three Austrian nobel laureates were R. Barany (1914, pathology of the vestibular apparatus), J. Wagner v. Jauregg (1927, malaria fever treatment) and O. Loewy (1936, together with Sir H. Dale, chemical neurotransmission). Other important neuroscientists of the early 20th century were A. Schüller (histiocytosis X), C. v. Economo (encephalitis lethargica, cytoarchitectonic of the human cortex), A. E. Spiegel (founder of stereotactic neurosurgery), E. Pollak (Wilson disease), E. Gamper (mesencephalic subject), J. Gerstmann (Gerstmann-Scheinker-Sträussler and parietal syndromes), H. Hoff with L. Schönbauer (brain tumors and surgery) and O. Marburg (atlas of the CNS, multiple sclerosis, brain injury). Major research institutes were the departments of psychiatry I and II (foundation 1870, unification 1911, separation into clinical neurology, clinical psychiatry, neuropsychiatry of infancy and adolescence, later Institute of Deep Psychology (H. Strotzka) and Institute of Medical Psychology (E. Ringel), the departments for neuro-psychiatry at the medical universities of Graz and Innsbruck (founded 1870 and 1891, separated 1995 and 1975, respectively) and the Neurological (Obersteiner) Institute of the Medical University of Vienna (founded 1882, separation into the Clinical Institute of Neurology and the Center for Brain Research). In other institutions renowned clinicians and neuroscientists like O. Marburg, H. Hoff, O. Pötzl, L. Kauders, F. Seitelberger (1916-2007; director of the Neurological Institute 1959-87), H. Petsche, F. Gerstenbrand, H. Bernheimer, W. D. Heiss (later Cologne), L. Deecke, W. Birkmayer, H. Hornykiewicz and their associates produced important contributions to wide areas of the modern neurosciences. Impacts of research are neuroimaging methods, neuroimmunology, neurodegenerative disorders, neurogenetics, molecular and cellular biology and metabolic disorders of the nervous system. The foundation of the Center for Brain Research of the Medical University of Vienna (with five departments) and projects for the development of neurocenters at the medical universities at Graz and Innsbruck are important steps towards an integration of Austrian neurosciences into the international scientific community, their productivity in certain key areas of neurosciences increasingly receiving more acknowledgement.

Keywords: neurosciences; neuromorphology; contributions in the 19th, 20th and 21th century, university departments, research institutes, centres for brain research.

Franz Gerstenbrand, Giovanna Menditti, Walter Struhala, unter Mitarbeit von Silvia Huber: Neurology in the Danube Region has a Long Tradition as One of the Routes in Modern Neurological Science, Equal to Anglo-American and French Neurology.

Summary: Franz Anton Mesmer and Franz Joseph Gall can be considered the godfathers of Central European neurology. Emperor Joseph II gave the directive by law with his decision to accept mentally ill people as patients with the possibility to treat them in hospitals as patients and not to keep these poor human beings in jail.

Franz Joseph Gall was the first person who had the idea that the human brain is the centre of mental functions, trying to give different brain regions functional activities.

Theodor von Meynert initiated topical-based neurology by using the new law of emperor Franz Joseph I with the decision to examine post mortem patients who had died in a hospital.

J.E. Purkinje was the founder of modern neurology based on histological examination; he discovered the Purkinje cells in the cerebellum in addition to a number of other histological methods. Purkinje was friend with J.W. von Goethe.

World War II separated especially Central Europe from the rest of the world. Cold War Europe was divided into two parts, separated through the Iron Curtain. Austria as a neutral country was able to open the separation starting with official visits into neighbouring countries and, in a second step, inviting famous neurologists from East European countries to Austria. Hans Hoff was a symbolic figure in the first steps in meeting his friends during post-war times. This was the beginning of the Danube Neurology, which was developed in a systematic way in order to open the contact between East and West European neurology using the Austrian bridge.

After the demise of the so-called socialist world, the Danube Neurology changed the aim to rebuilding the Central- and East European neurology, starting with special training courses, exchange programmes and a

revised programme of the annual Danube conferences. A special field is neurorehabilitation which has a limited existence in the various Danube countries, including Russia.

Keywords: F.A. Mesmer, F. J. Gall, initiator of a modern neurology, Joseph II liberator of mental patients, Th. Meynert founder of neuro-pathology, Danube Neurology undermining the Iron Curtain, Danube Symposium meeting event for East and West European neurologists.

Helmut Gröger: On Establishing a Profile of Psychiatry as a Medical Science at the University of Vienna

Summary: This paper illustrates the gradual establishment of psychiatry as a special discipline at the University of Vienna in the 19th century. It covers a range of topics from the introduction of psychiatry as a separate teaching entity to the definitive systemic approach as an individual discipline, including the foundation of a proper chair at the university. The focus will also be on an important accomplishment characteristic for Vienna, namely the cerebro-organic orientation of psychiatry, strictly based on parameters of the natural sciences as introduced by Theodor Meynert.

Keywords: Psychiatric Teaching, Vienna Medical School, Asylum Psychiatry, University Psychiatry, Theodor Meynert

Eberhard Gabriel: Psychiatry in Vienna around 1900 as mirrored in the 3rd International Congress for the Care of the Mentally Ill, held in Vienna, October 1908

Summary: The 3rd International Congress for the Care of the Mentally Ill was held in Vienna in 1908 – after Milano in 1906 and before Berlin in 1910. The report edited by Alexander Pilcz, Secretary General of the congress, on its proceedings in 1909 enables an insight into different aspects of the psychiatric scene in Vienna during these times.

The congress was organized by the 'permanent committee' of these events together with the Viennese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology and was presided by the president of the latter, Heinrich Obersteiner (head of the Neurological Institute at the University of Vienna as well as the owner and director of a famous private asylum). Vice-presidents were Julius Wagner von Jauregg (head of the Psychiatric Clinic at the University of Vienna) and Heinrich Schlöss (first director of the new mental hospital in Vienna called *Am Steinhof* which opened in 1907), Secretary General Alexander Pilcz (head of the 'Sanatorium', i.e. the department for private patients of that institution). It is apparent that the congress was held in Vienna in connection with the opening of that sophisticated hospital just a year before the congress and efforts of the administration of Lower Austria (Vienna being also the capital of that part of the monarchy) in running the institution and reforming psychiatric care.

Even though physicians dominated congressional proceedings and nursing (the literal translation of the German word *pflege*) played hardly any role at all (except in connection with the professional education of nursing staff in the section 'Medical Care of the Mentally Ill'), there was nonetheless a strong presence of administrative and organizational topics and the great number of contributions made by representatives of the field of public administration stresses the interest of that body in the congress. It is not surprising that Fedor Gerenyi, a high civil servant, was the speaker in the section on "Care of the Mentally Ill and Administration". He stressed the necessity to reorganize public administration in accordance with commercial principles, the importance of prevention as a means of saving money, the necessity of social security and professional rehabilitation and the fight against stigmatization of mentally ill people in the population.

Keywords: III. International Congress for the Care of the Mentally Ill – psychiatry in Vienna about 1900 – mental hospital Am Steinhof – care for the mentally ill and public health administration

II. Aspects of the History of Psychiatry and Psychopathology

Horst Isermann: The Pioneers of Bendorf: The psychiatrists A.A. and F.A. Erlenmeyer as well as C.M. Brosius

Summary: Social psychiatry and education for mentally ill persons is by no means an achievement of the last 50 years. Already 150 years ago physicians thought and acted consistently with today's insight established during the enlightenment period. The mental hospitals of Erlenmeyer senior and junior as well as Brosius in Bendorf near Koblenz, Germany, serve as examples. In contrast to large and mostly nationally led or supported institutions, mentally ill persons were more personally, lovingly and attentively treated and supported in smaller private institutions. In the past this was referred to as moral treatment.

Keywords: Private mental hospitals and homes in the nineteenth century - Erlenmeyer senior and junior, Brosius – mental hospitals in Bendorf near Koblenz (Germany) – social psychiatry- education for mental retardation – moral treatment.

Philipp Gutmann: Max Kauffmann as a Forensic Psychiatrist

Summary: Max Kauffmann, who was born in Switzerland in 1871 and studied medicine in Göttingen, Halle, Berlin, Strassburg and Heidelberg, was unique because he received three PhDs: 1898 in medicine, 1909 in philosophy and 1912 in jurisprudence. For this reason he had the nickname “poly-doctor” in Halle. He habilitated in 1908 in neurology and psychiatry and was nominated as professor in 1918. In 1923 he did not return from a trip in the Alps and was lost. Kauffmann dealt with a wide range of issues. He published papers about (neuro-) physiological and chemical subjects, but also about metaphysics, parapsychological phenomena and hypnosis. Furthermore, he was engaged in politics, his last publication from 1923 was called “Socialism and Reality” (*Sozialismus und Wirklichkeit*). Kauffmann was very interested in forensic psychiatry. His book “Psychology of Crime” (*Psychologie des Verbrechens*, 1912) will be presented in detail here. It will be shown that there are several references to current debates concerning for example legal responsibility or impressibility by penalty.

Keywords: Max Kauffmann – forensic psychiatry – Halle- types of criminals – legal responsibility

Kristina Ritter und Thomas Stompe: From Emil Kraepelin to the International Pilot Study of Schizophrenia: The First Decades of Comparative Cultural Research on Schizophrenia

Summary: The year 1904 was a landmark for transcultural psychiatry: Emil Kraepelin, the founder of modern psychiatry, not only established the basic principles of this new scientific field but also carried out the first famous study on the phenomenology of schizophrenia in a traditional society (Java). From Kraepelin until the 1950s most psychiatrists interested in cultural issues confined themselves to evaluate mental hospital statistics in (former) colonies. In 1955 the section for transcultural psychiatric studies, a cooperation between the psychiatric department and the institute for anthropology at McGill University (Montreal), was founded by Wittkower and Fried. A survey including 47 psychiatrists from 20 countries carried out by Murphy (1963) produced the first fundamental results concerning the cultural differences of phenomenology, course and outcome of schizophrenia. With the International Pilot Study of Schizophrenia (1973), a multi-centre research program of the WHO, transcultural psychiatry definitely met the strict methodological criteria of modern psychiatry.

Keywords: Schizophrenia, history of transcultural psychiatry

Thomas Stompe: The Change of the Concepts of Classification and Pathogenesis of Schizophrenias in the Tradition of the Wernicke-Kleist-Leonhard-School

Summary: This article describes the development of the classification and the conceptions of the pathogenesis of schizophrenic psychoses by the Wernicke-Kleist-Leonhard-School. Carl Wernicke (1848-1905) did not use the term dementia praecox or schizophrenia. He distinguished between three acute forms, namely allo-, auto- and somatopsychoses, resulting from disconnections of association pathways between higher centres of the brain. For Carl Kleist (1879-1960), one of the most important students of Wernicke, the numerous forms of schizophrenias, together with Chorea Huntington and Alzheimer dementia, belong to neurodegenerative diseases. Karl Leonhard (1904-1988) in turn distinguished three forms of unsystematic schizophrenias (affective paraphrenia, cataphasia, periodic catatonia) and three forms of systematic schizophrenias (hebephrenias, systematic catatonias, systematic paraphrenias) with several subtypes and with a characteristic pathogenesis for every subtype.

Keywords: Schizophrenias, Wernicke-Kleist-Leonhard-School, classification, pathogenesis

Tobias Wustmann: Delusional Jealousy - Early Studies of Karl Jaspers

Summary: At the beginning of the 20th century a new stage in the research of paranoia began. In contrast to the psychodynamic concepts of Freud's psychoanalysis and the basic approaches of Gaupp and Kretschmer (Tübinger Schule), the young psychiatrist and later philosopher Karl Jaspers established a descriptive phenomenological psychopathology on the basis of epistemological standards. In 1913, at the first climax of his work, he published the *Allgemeine Psychopathologie*. The theory of his later definition of what is paranoia can already be found in Jaspers' early studies. The present paper tries to elucidate one of these studies entitled *Eifersuchtswahn. Ein Beitrag zur Frage: „Entwicklung einer Persönlichkeit“ oder „Prozeß“?*. This article from 1910 which is less known seems particularly interesting with regard the development of Jaspers'

ideas. Among other things, this paper tries to outline whether delusional jealousy for Jaspers was the prototype of understandable delusions.

Keywords: Karl Jaspers, delusion, delusional jealousy

III. Aspects of the Psychiatry and Neuroscience during the period of National Socialism

Jan Armbruster: The Relationship of the Psychiatrist Edmund Forster (1878-1933) to Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)

Summary: The biography of the psychiatrist Prof. Dr. Edmund Forster (1878-1933) is little known to the general public. Recent publications only slightly touch on the life of Forster, mainly focusing on his alleged treatment of Adolf Hitler's (1889-1945) mustard gas poisoning in the Pasewalk military hospital. This is where Forster is said to have diagnosed Hitler with hysterical blindness and treated him with hypnosis. The latter supposedly lead to Forster's downfall as the National Socialists seized power. Forster was reported to have committed suicide at the instigation of the Gestapo (the secret state police in former Nazi Germany). If one reconstructs Forster's activities with biographic details then it might be possible to confirm his presence in Pasewalk. There is merely one document which refers to Forster's treatment of Hitler and his diagnosis of "hysterical blindness", however this does not reveal what part Forster exactly played. Considering hypnotherapy from Forster's understanding of hysteria it seems to be hardly probable. Thus, there is no conclusive connection between the supposed treatment of Hitler and Forster's suicide in view of existing documents.

Keywords: Edmund Forster, treatment of Adolf Hitler, Pasewalk, First World War

Frank W. Stahnisch: The American Rockefeller Foundation, German Brain Science, and Some Puzzles of International Research Support and Scientific Exchange between 1930 and 1945

Summary: The advent and recovery of big science endeavours ("*Gemeinschaftsanstrengungen*") in post-World War I Germany are inconceivable without taking the major financial contributions of the American Rockefeller Foundation into account. Not only did this international funding body support noteworthy university departments and research units, during the Weimar Republic it even developed into one of the *premier* stakeholders in the process of reshaping German KAISER WILHELM Society (KWG) and its institutes in times of great financial crisis. Through mediation of its Paris *bureau*, influenced by the founding president of the Rescue Society of German Sciences ("*Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft*" – DFG) and vice president of the KWG, FRIEDRICH SCHMIDT-OTT (1860-1956), as well as through the strategic planning of Rockefeller Foundation officer ALAN GREGG (1890-1957), the international flow and exchange of researchers, knowledge, and technological skills resulted in high-speed trans-Atlantic links between Germany and the United States. Up to this date, it has remained unclear how international research exchanges, the thoughtful establishment of training centres overseas and the financial support of the backward transfer of knowledge and medical researchers contributed to an atmosphere of receptiveness towards the ideology of National Socialist medicine in Germany. These research questions will be tackled in this paper by drawing on archival material of the Rockefeller Foundation as well as on individual biographies of major figures in German neuroscience between 1930 and 1945.

Keywords: Rockefeller Foundation, Brain Science, Weimar Republic, National Socialism, Germany, 1930–1945

Kathleen Haack, Ekkehardt Kumbier, Sabine C. Herpertz: Remembering – Mourning – Galvanizing. In Memory of the Victims of Forced Sterilisations and "Euthanasia" during the Nazi Era in Rostock

Summary: On 27 January 2009 a memorial was opened in memory of the victims of forced sterilisation and so-called euthanasia during the Nazi era at the Department of Psychiatry and Neurology at Rostock University. It reminds us that besides the numerous forced sterilisations that were carried out at the hospital itself, many mentally ill and handicapped persons were collected from there to be killed within the framework of the euthanasia programme conducted by the Nazis. Due to the war, more than 200 patients of the Rostock hospital were collected and moved to the psychiatric asylums in Domjüch (*Altstrelitz*) and Sachsenberg (*Schwerin*). Quite a few of them later died at the euthanasia programme's killing facility in Bernburg. Even after the end of the "T4 Programme" patients from Rostock fell victim to the so-called wild or decentralized euthanasia at the asylums in Uchtspringe, Hadamar and Sachsenberg-Schwerin. This study presents the first results of a project dedicated particularly to research on the crimes committed against mentally ill and handicapped people during the Nazi Era at the Rostock hospital as well as in the whole of the Mecklenburg area.

Keywords: Euthanasia, Forced sterilisation, National Socialism, Rostock, Mecklenburg

Ernst Berger: Child Psychiatry during the Nazi Regime – Politics of Regulation and Extermination in Cooperation with the Systems of Education and Welfare

Summary: Historical research on the social function of child psychiatry was conducted much later than research on „euthanasia“. The functions of child psychiatry in Austria during the time of the Nazi regime were: the participation in the politics of regulation the implementation of selection and of extermination. From the analysis of documents of youth welfare in Vienna we know, that the function of the “politics of regulation” were dominant in the early years of the Nazi regime.

Keywords: NS-regime, child psychiatry, youth welfare, euthanasia

Thomas Mayer: Eugenic Research as „a Political Task of Nationalist Socialists“. The Academic Linking of Eugenics, Anthropology, Criminal Biology and Psychiatry Using the Career of Friedrich Stumpfl (1902-1997) as an Example

Summary: The academic career of the Austrian psychiatrist, anthropologist, criminal biologist and eugenicist Friedrich Stumpfl is shown by means of his choice of academic teachers, his eugenic-based scientific studies, his call for a specific sterilization law for recidivists and asocials, his research on non-sedentary people, the evaluations for sterilization and for adolescent psychiatry before 1945 and his exculpations after 1945. In the 1950s networks of professors at the University of Innsbruck ignored Stumpfl's eugenics which enabled him to pursue a scientific and forensic career again and consequently legitimate eugenics as part of the scientific discourse in Austria.

Keywords: Eugenics, Scientification of Eugenics, Sterilization Law, Psychiatric Genetics, Criminal Biology

IV. Aspects of the History of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

Anke Schönberg und Uwe-Jens Gerhard: The Role of Late Herbartianism and Experimental Psychology in the Development of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry in Jena

Summary: The development of child and adolescent psychiatry as an independent subject fell into a time, when in psychology Herbartianism was replaced by experimental psychology for a relatively short period of time.

At the end of the 19th century Wilhelm Rein and Theodor Ziehen, two brilliant representatives of both traditions, met each other in Jena. Among other things, psychology owes her independence from the philosophy of Johann Friedrich Herbart. The late Herbartianism was shaped by Rein in Jena who represented the therewith associated pedagogical and psychological ideas until the 20th century. Rein was appointed to the first full professorship of pedagogy in Germany. During the turn of the century (from the 19th to the 20th) experimental psychology increasingly won recognition in the field of pedagogy.

The psychiatrist Theodor Ziehen who is regarded as one of the founding fathers of child and adolescent psychiatry in Germany was consistent in following the experimental psychological approach in his research. In 1891 he published “Compendium of Physiological Psychology” which was based on principles of association psychologists. The first developmental psychological analyses were completed by Ziehen in collaboration with Rein in Jena who provided him with access to the children from his exercise school. These studies were on the association of ideas which he described in the paper “Association Psychology in Childhood” (1898, 1900). At the end there was the publication of the multipart textbook “Mental Diseases in Childhood Considering School Age” (1902, 1904, and 1906). These volumes are regarded as the second most important in child psychiatry in Germany.

Altogether they assume that the development of child and adolescent psychiatry was influenced by experimental psychology in Jena while Herbartianism did not play an essential role during that process. The main reason for that might have been the loss of influence of Herbartianism considering the new natural scientific knowledge and possibilities.

Keywords: Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Experimental Psychology, Herbart, Rein, Ziehen

Johannes Wilkes: Adolf Kußmaul and the Soul of the Newborn Child

Summary: Adolf Kussmaul (1822-1902) was one of the 19th century's most significant physicians. What has long since been forgotten is that he was one of the first scientists who carried out specific neuropsychological investigations on newborn babies. Kussmaul succeeded in proving that even at this early stage of development, the individual has an inner life at his disposal.

Keywords: Adolf Kußmaul, child development, newborn child

V. Aspects of the History of Neurology, Neuropathology and Psychiatry and their associations

Gabriela Schmidt-Wycklicky: The Internist OTTO KAHLER (1849-1893) as Neuro-pathologist and Neurological Clinician

Summary: As a graduate of the Medical School of Prague, Otto Kahler was mainly occupied with topics in the field of experimental or clinical neurology. His cooperation with the psychiatrist Arnold Pick led to many new and lasting insights, especially with regard to basic research in neuropathology. Together Kahler and Pick began to study the course of fibres in the posterior tract of the spinal cord. It was however Kahler himself who postulated the relevant law still valid today. For the first time Kahler's papers on this scientific achievement are traced in this paper chronologically and documented using original quotations. The common eponym "Kahler-Pick's law" must therefore be corrected. Moreover, Kahler's achievements in the synopsis of relevant symptoms of multiple myeloma, which is referred to as "Kahler's disease", are pointed out here. Finally, Kahler's outstanding personality as physician is borne by statements of his contemporaries.

Keywords: Otto Kahler, Arnold Pick, Prague and Vienna Medical School, Neuropathology, Kahler-Pick Law, Multiple Myeloma

Bernd Holdorff: Sigmund Freud as Translator and Commentator of Charcot's Tuesday Lectures (1892-94)

Summary: After his stage at the *Salpêtrière* in Paris in the winter of 1885-1885, Freud had gathered and published further neurological experiences which are widely expressed in the footnotes to his second German translation (1892-4) of Charcot's Tuesday lectures of 1887/8. In the preface he stresses the difference of German and French neurology, especially of its Parisien "maitre". In the footnotes he contradicts some of Charcot's hypotheses:

- cerebral vascular spasms as an underlying cause of chronic hysterical monoplegia
- the evolution of spinal cord lesions by peripheral nerve irritations
- the importance of sensory and visual resp. visual field disturbances in the differential diagnosis of organic and hysterical diseases
- the heredity of hysteria, phobia and other nervous diseases like tabes dorsalis ("neuropathic family")

Charcot's theory of syphilis as an "agent provocateur" for developing tabes dorsalis and progressive paralysis in inheritedly disposed persons is criticized by Freud in favour of the solely syphilitic etiology, not to the pleasure of Charcot himself. Charcot's imagination of autosuggestion in hysterical conditions is contrasted to Freud's theory of "counter will" ("*Gegenwillen*") in hysterical boys or the sexual traumatism in phobias and neurasthenias. Other doubtful findings of the *Salpêtrière* like hysterogenic zones and the 4-phase-type of hysteria are not criticized by Freud. He develops his own psychogenetic model and points to the study with Josef Breuer, published at the same time as this translation. However, he seems to be inclined to a psychophysical model of an irritation affect balance. Freud has proved himself as a neuropsychiatrist with the knowledge at the height of his time. Better than Charcot he knew to discern organic and hysterical conditions and to develop his own theories of hysteria. Charcot's Tuesday lectures – together with the "preliminary communications" on hysteria with Breuer and "some considerations" on hysteric and organic motor paralysis – represents the turning point of his neurological to his psychoanalytic writings. For some authors, his understanding of the mind-body relation seems to refer to a lifelong fundamental biological concept, while Freud himself – inconsistent in that area – rejected a pure monistic view.

Keywords: Freud-Charcot, Tuesday lectures of the *Salpêtrière*, hysteria, "famille névropathique" (neuropathic family), Freud as a neurologist. Mind-body relation.

Regine Pfrepper, Gerd Pfrepper, Ravil' Z. Muchamedzjanov, Aleksej S. Sozinov: The Russian Neurologist Liverij Osipovič Darkševič (1858-1925) – On the Occasion of his 150th Anniversary

Summary: The biography of the neurologist DARKSHEVICH is typical for a Russian professor in the second half of the 19th century; at that time it was not uncommon to spend several years studying in Western Europe. In 1882 DARKSHEVICH graduated from the medical faculty of Moscow University and subsequently went abroad for further studies for four years. During this time he worked at the institute of P. FLECHSIG in Leipzig, C. WESTPHAL in Berlin, TH. MEYNERT in Vienna, F. GOLTZ in Strasbourg as well as with J. M. CHARCOT and E. VULPIAN in Paris. The result of this creative period were eleven publications in German and French journals, among them a publication with S. FREUD, with whom he cultivated a friendship during his stays in Vienna and Paris. In 1887 he defended his thesis under A. YA. KOZHEVNIKOV in Moscow: „O provodnike svetogo razdraženija s setčatoj oboločki glaza na glazodvigatel'nyj nerv“ (The Conduction of light stimulus from the

retina to the N. Oculomotorius). Until 1892, he was an associate professor at Moscow University and next to S. S. KORSAKOV, L. S. MINOR, G. I. ROSSOLIMO, V. A. MURATOV and V. K. ROT, he was one of the leading representatives of the Moscow Neurological School founded by KOZHEVNIKOV. In 1889 he specified the nucleus commissuralis posterior, which since then is referred to as the Nucleus Darkshevich. In 1892 DARKSHEVICH attained the professorship for neurology at the University of Kazan. In Kazan, DARKSHEVICH published important works on the anatomy and pathology of the human brain and was one of the first Russian medical scientists working on the epidemic encephalitis. Between 1904 and 1917 he published *Kurs nervnych boleznej* in three volumes, the first Russian handbook on neurological diseases. In 1917 he returned to the medical faculty of Moscow University as a professor for neurology.

Keywords: Neurology, 19th century, Germany, Russia, Darkshevich.

Reimar Altenkirch: In 1855 Dr. Herman Reimer Founded the First Hospital in the World for Patients with Epilepsy

Summary: In 1855 the neurologist Hermann Reimer founded a newly built private hospital as an “institution for patients with epilepsy” in Görlitz. It was the first specialized hospital for epilepsy in the world. It was also one of the first twelve newly built private hospitals in Germany and was the third newly built private mental clinic after Thonberg near Leipzig and Hornheim near Kiel.

Experts of neurology considered this mental hospital as a model institution because of the palatial building which included a park and the excellent medical knowledge of the owner.

Carl Pelman (1838-1904), Wilhelm Sander (1838-1922), a certain Schäfer and Carl Ludwig Kahlbaum (1829-1899) were known as assistant physicians of Reimer.

The latter took over the mental hospital in 1867 and turned it into his famous universal mental sanatorium. Minna Herzlieb (1789-1865), Goethe's girlfriend of 1807, was in search of successful treatment of her depression by Reimer in 1864/65 and with the help of the Swedish poet Gustaf Fröding (1860 – 1911) the hospital receives mention in international literature.

The architectural ensemble of the “institution of epilepsy” from 1855 still exists and up until 2003 was a respected clinic for internal medicine. The building is a historical monument of the pioneer time of German psychiatry and early architectural design of clinics.

Keywords: History of medicine – hospital for epilepsy - neurologist Hermann Reimer

Wolfgang Firnhaber: The Society of German Neurologists during the Compulsory Unification into the Society of German Neurologists and Psychiatrists (*Gesellschaft Deutscher Neurologen und Psychiater*, GDNP) between the years 1934 and 1939

Summary: By reviewing the proceedings of the Society of German Neurologists and Psychiatrists (GDNP) between 1934 and 1939, it is assessed to what extent representatives of German neurology were involved in Nazi ideas and activities. Since the societies of neurology and of psychiatry were unified by the Nazi regime, there were many topics at congresses which overlapped so that the societies cannot be considered in isolation, even when the focus is directed toward neurology. *Ernst Rüdin* (1874-1952) was clearly the person with the greatest influence since he had already dealt with issues concerning eugenics since 1903 and more intensely since 1910. He gained a dominating position at the congresses and elsewhere, e.g. as *Reichsleiter* appointed by the German ministry of the interior, as Director of the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut* and as head of the German Research Institute of Psychiatry in Munich. The speeches of the head of the Department of Neurology of the GDNP, *Heinrich Pette* (1887-1964), who was also the head of the University Hospital of Neurology in Hamburg-Eppendorf, are analysed more intensely. The opening speeches of the annual meetings warrant special text analyses that should take the political circumstances of a dictatorship into consideration, both with respect to the development of neurological science and the field of neurology in Germany, and to personal situations and possible dangers.

Keywords: Annual meetings of the Society of German Neurologists and Psychiatrists (DGNP); Third Reich; eugenics; Ernst Rüdin; Heinrich Pette.

Ekkehardt Kumbier: The Establishment of the Association of Psychiatry and Neurology in the GDR

Summary: This article focuses on the establishment of the association of Psychiatry and Neurology (*Gesellschaft für Psychiatrie und Neurologie*) in the GDR and their regional associations and gives an overview of their development. After the Second World War, in the Soviet zone of occupation, medical-scientific regional associations were initially founded at the universities. Some of these regional associations intended to collaborate within the framework of a national federation, because of the better chance to integrate into the all-German associations in West Germany immediately after reunification. However, the

former government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in East Germany attempted to prevent this. The aim of the ministry of public health in East Berlin was to establish a political basis within the sciences. Against the socio-political background, this study analyses the affairs of the associations of psychiatry and neurology between politics and science in the early 1950s and discusses the great influence of the socio-political setting.

Keywords: East Germany – Association of Psychiatry and Neurology of the GDR – History of Psychiatry and Neurology – socio-political influence

Ingrid Kästner: The Working Group for the History of Psychiatry/Neurology (*Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Geschichte der Psychiatrie/Neurologie*) within the Society for the History of Medicine in the GDR (*Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Medizin in der DDR*)

Summary: Founded in 1978, the Working Group for the History of Psychiatry/Neurology united historians of medicine, psychiatrists, neurologists, psychologists and philosophers who were interested in the history of the anatomy of the nervous system within the history of its functions and diseases as well as in the historical development and institutionalization of psychiatry and neurology. During the annual workshops a wide spectrum of topics was discussed. In 1993, the 16th and last workshop was held. The numerous conference contributions were not printed however, rather short conference abstracts can be found in the "Communications of the Society for History of Medicine in the GDR" (*Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Medizin in der DDR*) and in the journal "Psychiatry, Neurology and Medical Psychology" (*Psychiatrie, Neurologie und medizinische Psychologie*).

This article aims to illustrate the activities of this very successful working group.

Keywords: history of psychiatry – history of neurology – history of medicine – GDR

VI. Neuroscience in dialogue with other sciences

Hans -Dieter Mennel: Avicenna's Psychology

Summary: Avicenna (890-1037), a polyhistor from the eastern boundaries of the Islamic world of his time and one of the important Arabic writing scholars, plays an outstanding role in the transfer of scientific traditions between the ancient Greek culture and the middle ages in both medicine and philosophy. His main treatises, the *canon medicinae* for the medical and the *liber sufficientiae* for the philosophical realms, contain aspects of the psychological sciences in prominent places. Psychiatry is dealt with in the third book of the canon as part of the description of the diseases *de capite ad calcem*, whereas the psychology proper forms a separate book in the *liber sufficientiae* following ancient models. The main influence in his philosophy stems from Aristotle, but later sources were used equally. The latter made Avicenna's writings especially suitable to the Christian thomistic philosophy of the middle ages. As a common new topic he established the localisation of psychological function within the brain ventricles. This early doctrine of localisation has found multiple imitations in medieval works of the natural sciences.

Keywords: Mediation of scientific tradition between the ancient world and the middle ages – Islamic science – Avicenna - early localisation of function

Manfred Müller-Küppers: The Psychiatric Assessment of Jesus

Summary: In this study, Schweitzer has undertaken a detailed scrutiny of the assumption that Jesus living in the world of imagination in the Book of Daniel and the late Jewish apocalypse should somehow be psychopathically assessed which was put forth for the first time by David-Friedrich Strauß and has been taken up by other historians and physicians. The result of his studies shows that the authors, on the basis of hypothetical symptoms, construct clinical pictures that are not compatible with clinical disease patterns. The material used by these authors is deemed unhistorical, especially since it lacks knowledge of the perception of time in those days and does not consider the progression of public appearances by Jesus. Schweitzer concludes that the psychiatric knowledge of the authors is inadequate and, in particular, a psychotic illness or even epilepsy can be ruled out.

Keywords: Research on the life of Jesus, Albert Schweitzer, genius, insanity, fame

Werner Brück: *Iconographie photographique de la Salpêtrière* From a Perspective of Art History

Summary: In 1870s the *Iconographie photographique de la Salpêtrière* showed female patients in erotized protocols and photographic illustrations. In order to understand this erotization one has to examine perceptible textual and figurative appearances of the *Iconographie*. It is also important to keep the authorship of D.M. Bourneville and P. Régnaud in mind, both collaborators of Jean Martin Charcot.

Keywords: Hystero-Epilepsie, erotization, photography, science of art, study of literature

Gudrun Debracher: “He was Foaming at the Mouth...” - Faces of Insanity in Gerhart Hauptmann’s Writing

Summary: Gerhart Hauptmann became known as the “poet of compassion” in the history of literature. Human affliction, fear and trepidation pervade the polymorphic complete works. Mentally ill people, physicians and mental institutions often feature at the centre of his works, making visible the crossing of the border between literature and psychiatric science. It was, above all the Swiss psychiatrist Auguste Forel, who provided him with important insights into the psychopathology of the time. It is precisely these insights into psychiatry and pathology, along with the many observations of hypnotic states that he witnessed during his stay in Zurich, which would later feature in the literary works of Hauptmann time and again. Thus, he not only allows the protagonist of his novella “Bahnwärter Thiel” (*Signalman Thiel*) to live out an excessive death cult for his departed wife, but also to become the murderer of his second wife in a state of insanity. In his short story “Der Apostel” (*The Apostle*) Hauptmann describes the religious delusions of a psychopathic world reformer. In the course of the drama “Einsame Menschen” (*Lonesome People*), the initially reasoning scientist, Johannes Vockerat, becomes increasingly nervous and irritable. He fails in his attempt to write a dissertation and eventually fails in his whole life. Hauptmann’s interest in psycho-pathological phenomena however changes over time from psychopathology to a new romantic interpretation of insanity as a way of expanding the mind. Whereas in Hauptmann’s earlier writings the sphere of reality prevails, his later texts increasingly blur the borders between reality and unreality. His understanding of psychology reaches far beyond the psychological descriptions of characters. Instead an oppressive state at the threshold between health and mental illness becomes visible in Hauptmann’s literature.

Keywords: Hauptmann, literature, psychiatry, psychopathology

Joachim Heinrich Demling, Paul Thierauf: Demonic Possession: Its Historical Development and Medical Assessment

Summary: The belief in the existence of demons or non-human personal evil spirits plays a special role in involuntary possession of a person by a non-human power. Evidence of this belief can be found in the history of the human race over the past several thousand years. The present paper will provide an initial historical outline of the conceptions that prevailed from ancient times up to the 20th century from a medical point of view with respect to the evil spirits that take possession of humans. It will describe the fundamentals of the exorcism rites, in particular those of the Catholic Church as described in the latest *Rituale Romanum* from 1999.

Despite the doubt with regard to assertion that a personal devil or demons can take possession of a person, there is no doubt that there are persons who believe themselves to be “possessed” or who are believed to be “possessed” by people around them. The assessment of this phenomenon within the medical community, as reflected in German research publications since the 19th century up to the present day, will be discussed in the second part of the paper. The majority of authors explain the phenomenon as natural and in most instances as purely psychopathological, others consider the existence of demonic powers to be real, while a third group takes an “agnostic” stance.

The subject which occupies a borderline position between medicine and theology is only marginally considered in scientific discourse and in modern systems of classification. Nevertheless, religious aspects which can also play a role in subjective disease models should continue to be taken into consideration when dealing with patients.

Keywords: demonic possession, religion, history, psychiatry

Stephan Jaster: Alphonse Daudet's "La Doulou – In the Land of Pain"

Summary: The French writer Alphonse Daudet (1840-1897) suffered from syphilis since 1857. In his work "La Doulou – In the Land of Pain" he described his experience with the disease, but also the consequences of his relationships with society within which he was an entertainer as well as a self-critical author. For physicians who take care of patients with chronic pain, his work is a good study in order to be empathetic toward these persons and understand their behaviour.

Keywords: Alphonse Daudet - La Doulou – In the land of pain – chronic pain – syphilis – 19th century

Roland Schiffter: The Suffering and Death of ETA Hoffmann

Summary: The result of a new analysis of the ailments and symptoms in Hoffmann's fatal disease on the basis of available documents and letters is the following diagnosis: *malignant tumor in the cervical part of the spinal cord* with strong pains and a progressive transverse lesion and final apnoea. An atypical polyradiculitis Guillain-Barré may be possible, but is not probable.

An alcoholic polyneuropathie does not explain his neurological symptoms.

Keywords: malignant tumor, transverse lesion, polyradiculitis.

Hans-Otto Dumke: The Life, Work and Mental Disorder of Hugo Wolf

Summary: Unlike any other composer of the 19th century, Hugo Wolf combined absolute commitment to his work with deep ethical sincerity. The poems of Eduard Moerike were pulled out of oblivion by Wolf and he added music to parts of the lyrical work of Goethe, Eichendorff and Keller.

He also composed songs to the texts of Paul Heyse and Emanuel Geibel in the Italian and Spanish song book. Wolf suffered from bipolar disorder and died at the early age of 43 in the asylum of Lower Austria in Vienna from his mental illness. In this paper the details of Wolf's life, work and especially his mental illness will be addressed.

Keywords: The well-known Austrian composer who suffered from bipolar disorder died at the early age of 43 in the psychiatric asylum of Lower Austria on progressive paralysis.

Thomas Müller: "Innocently confined in a Wuerttemberg asylum". A case study on anti-psychiatric literature in Fin-de-siècle Germany

Summary: This chapter is about Schussenried asylum, one of the earliest mental hospitals in the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg, founded in 1875. Its central complex, a former Benedictinian cloister, in its literal beauty and wealth after secularization (with some latency) seemed to provide an adequate space for the treatment of the mentally ill. The construction of an asylum reshaped the little and somewhat provincial town in numerous aspects, cultural and economic ones were amongst them. In the huge literature on psychiatric institutions, which was very critical on the way medicine was practiced at the time not solely but predominantly by medical laymen, Schussenried asylum was portrayed as well. The publication of a Wuerttemberg peasant, who, seemingly unjustly, had been confined in Schussenried and other Wuerttemberg asylums, is the object of this short study on 'anti-psychiatric' literature, a kind of literature which provided its own world and publishing network at the time.

Keywords: Wuerttemberg - Schussenried - confinement - anti-psychiatry - anti-psychiatric literature