

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR GESCHICHTE DER NERVENHEILKUNDE e.V.



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Historical Aspects of the Psychiatry in Wuerttemberg

Martina Huber and Thomas Müller: Occupational Therapy in the Wuerttemberg Asylum of Zwiefalten: Work with Patients Considering Therapeutic Benefits and Economic Interests in the Late 19th Century

Summary: Since the early days of psychiatry, psychiatric patients were employed in different fields of work – especially in agriculture and the crafts – in- and outside of the asylum walls. With asylums growing larger and the corresponding need to accommodate an increasing number of patients, it consequently became necessary to enlarge the acreage and livestock in order to maintain an independence from external supplies. This project will investigate whether the working patients of the Zwiefalten asylum in Wuerttemberg actually improved their health with respect to their mental convalescence or whether it was merely an economic decision by the operators of the asylum. This paper focuses on the exemplary biographies of two such patients who lived and worked in Zwiefalten for several decades and on the tangible effect this work had on them.

Keywords: Psychiatry, work, Zwiefalten, therapeutic benefit, economical interest

Uta Kanis-Seyfried: „Schallwellen“ –The Magazine of the Wuerttemberg Asylum Schussenried: Contemporary History Between Psychiatry and Daily Life, 1897-1936

Summary: This article focuses on the in-house magazine of the Wuerttemberg asylum in Schussenried called „Schallwellen“, published between 1897 and 1936. It will be shown that for the readers of this magazine it was not mere lecture and disport. The subject matter covered in the magazine was also related to the world outside the asylum, portraying relevant issues and current events. The microcosm of life behind the walls of the asylum was permanently related to the macrocosm outside with respect to its social, economic and political alterations. There are many different forms of expression in the magazine – comments, announcements, travel stories, reports on travel, architecture, flora and fauna, fictitious tales, jokes and puzzles – reflecting feelings and thoughts of people around the turn of the 20th century, during the First World War, the consequent economic crisis at the end of the 1920s and under the regime of National Socialism.

Keywords: Schallwellen, Schussenried, Psychiatry, Magazine, Microcosm

Martina Henzi and Thomas Müller: National Socialist Psychiatrists: The Case of Maximilian Anton Sorg

Summary: Maximilian Anton Sorg (1877-1959) was a psychiatrist during National Socialism who worked at the *Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Weissenau* in southwestern Germany. After World War II he demanded compensation from the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Stuttgart for being disadvantaged in his opportunity to advance his career. In his opinion he was excluded from the nomination for the leading position of the *Heil- und Pflegeanstalt* because of his Christian beliefs. Instead of him, Prof. Hans Gruhle was promoted to take on the directorship of the *Heil- und Pflegeanstalt* in 1940. The alleged reasoning was that Maximilian Sorg marked no leading figure and was too old for advancement (he was 62 years of age at that time). Prof. Hans Gruhle, aged 59, held another office at a military hospital in Winnenden. This is why he was able to hold office merely on a formal level. In fact, it seems as though Sorg was denied the directorship due to his religious convictions and for being considered unreliable by the National Socialist regime with respect to their endeavours. With regard to the “Euthanasia T4-Action”, he thus seems to have been advised by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Stuttgart to retire and submit a sick certificate. Maximilian Sorg followed this request and therefore was not present for the majority of the deportations of patients. The post-war application for compensation submitted by Sorg was rejected after it was reviewed twice.

Keywords: recompensation, „euthanasia“, psychiatry, National Socialism, Wuerttemberg

Iris Pollmann und Thomas Müller: Dr. Martha Fauser: A Wuerttemberg Psychiatrist During the National Socialist Era

Summary: The medical officer of health, Dr. Martha Fauser, was one of the highest ranking women in the German medical field during National Socialism. As head of the psychiatric institution Zwiefalten, she was responsible for the deportation and death of 387 patients in the context of the *T4-Aktion*. She was the only female doctor who was accused in the so-called Grafeneck lawsuit – a legal proceeding in 1949 at the court of Tübingen. Eight persons were charged with committing a crime against humanity in the Grafeneck lawsuit. The bill of indictment accused the physician of killing an indefinite number of persons in order to eliminate “worthless life”. At last Martha Fauser was found innocent of committing a crime against humanity. This incident raises questions which should be answered in the context of the National Socialist regime and mindset: Did the fact that she was a woman have a bearing on her career as a doctor within the context of how women were perceived at that time? To which extent did her gender and the image of women affect the mild verdict? The biography of Martha Fauser, her career, her work, her horrific misconduct, her beliefs, statements and the declarations of contemporary witnesses sketch the portrait of a controversial figure.

Keywords: National Socialism, psychiatry, euthanasia, Martha Fauser, gender

History of Psychiatry

Irmtraut Sahmland: Coping With Mentally Ill and Insane Persons in the Rural Areas of the Late 18th Century

Summary: Due to a lack of historical resources, it generally proves difficult to obtain information on how people coped with illness in the countryside. In the case of the Hessian high hospitals, many applications for admission into the hospital were submitted, especially by villagers. This study is based on archival materials generated in the years from 1780 to 1786 for admission into the Haina hospital near Marburg. This hospital was for men only, and if accepted, they could stay there for the rest of their life. The focus of this paper is on how people in the countryside dealt with mental illness and disability. One of the results of this analysis is that mentally ill persons participated in the society and religious life of their

villages, free to move around the countryside. If a patient proved dangerous to other people and their properties, he consequently was no longer able to leave the premises in order to be under constant control. Sometimes member of the village provided support and guards, but this did not work for a longer period of time. Typical situations for requesting admission into the Haina hospital were essentially acute circumstances that could no longer be managed or circumstances where mentally disabled persons were in danger of losing their social networks.

Keywords: coping, insane, mental disability, village parish, hessian High Hospitals

Horst Isermann: Heinrich Damerow (1798-1866) and the nursing problem

Summary: Up to the end of the 19th century, the care of persons with psychiatric disorders in German asylums was carried out by medical orderlies, as they were called at that time. They were essentially untrained common people. The medical directors who behaved like patriarchs in the asylums complained about the lack of qualification concerning their orderlies and continued to discuss this issue over many decades without bringing about any improvement. The authoritarian, powerful and conservative attitude of many institutional directors toward the nurses was remarkable. The assistance provided by the so-called "merciful nuns" (*Barmherzige Schwestern*) was seen very critically by Heinrich Damerow and some other directors because of their independence and their religious approach. All in all, in the Prussian medical administration nursing had a low standing. In this paper, the development in the care of psychiatric patients up to the present day will be described.

Keywords: care of psychiatric patients in the 19th century, the nursing problem, Heinrich Damerow, Barmherzige Schwestern (Merciful Nuns)

Rebecca Schwoch: Judicial Power and Psychiatric Evaluations. On the Incapacitation Process of Weißgerber Around 1900

Summary: The results of a railway accident in 1897 changed the life of Paul Weißgerber. During the long processes on the reduction of health resort costs and the allowance of a pension that lasted for years, Weißgerber developed an accident neurosis and consequently an exhaustion neurosis. Against his own opinion with respect to his state of health, he was granted only a partial occupational inability which he litigated. Processes upon processes might suggest that Weißgerber was a paranoid litigant; a row of psychiatric evaluations by experts followed however until Weißgerber's son finally applied for incapacitation which was nonetheless rejected in spite of positive evaluations by psychiatrists. The example of Paul Weißgerber demonstrates that a judge did not necessarily align his verdict with the expert evaluation by psychiatrists.

Keywords: backlash against psychiatry and asylums, Germany around 1900, paranoid litigant, incapacitation, Interest convergence or interest divergency between justice and psychiatry

Kai Sammet: Modernizing Psychiatry: The Psychological Laboratory of the Asylum Hamburg-Friedrichsberg Since 1909

Summary: The paper sketches the development and modernisation of the asylum in Hamburg-Friedrichsberg. The scientific departments (i.e., anatomy, serology, experimental psychology and heredity) established by the head of Friedrichsberg, Wilhelm Weygandt (1870-1939), are described briefly. Moreover, the fabrication of a psychological assessment will be demonstrated and the function of experimental psychology in this psychiatric context will be discussed. Finally, possible influences of experimental psychology on fields beyond the walls of the asylum are sketched.

Keywords: Asylum Hamburg-Friedrichsberg, Wilhelm Weygandt (1870-1939), Ernst Rittershaus (1881-1945), Experimental psychology, laboratory, modernization

Akira Hashimoto: Alt-Scherbitz (Saxony) and Matsuzawa (Tokyo): A Comparative Study of Mental Hospital Projects in Germany and Japan

Summary: In 1876 the asylum of Alt-Scherbitz was established in the suburbs of Leipzig. From the end of the 19th to the beginning of the 20th century, it was one of the most innovative and well-known asylums both at home and abroad. Reason is that it was not a closed and monolithic asylum building but rather consisted of a complex of smaller buildings for the administration and observation of patients referred to as “pavilions” and vast fields with villas and cottages, or an “agricultural colony” for chronic patients. The most prominent public asylum in Japan, Matsuzawa Mental Hospital, moved from the centre of Tokyo to the village of Matsuzawa in 1919. It was strongly influenced by the architectural and environmental concepts of Alt-Scherbitz. Among several candidate sites, the village of Matsuzawa was chosen for the optimal transportation and water supply infrastructure, which qualified it as a good asylum according to the medical directors of Alt-Scherbitz. While in Matsuzawa all the buildings were built pavilion-style, agricultural colonies remained a dream. Both asylums were unfortunately neglected during the Second World War. Many patients in Alt-Scherbitz were killed by the National Socialist “euthanasia” campaign. As for Matsuzawa, patients were undernourished due to suboptimal wartime conditions and many of them consequently died.

Keywords: history of mental hospital, Japan, Germany, comparative study

Eberhard Gabriel: What Type of Psychiatric Literature Did One Want to Have At Hand 100 Years Ago? The Literature Available at Mental Asylums in Lower Austria Around 1900.

Summary: Around 1900 five mental asylums were in operation in Lower Austria which all kept the original form of organization at the time of foundation between 1853 (*Irrenanstalt* in Vienna) and 1907 (the new *Heil- und Pfllegeanstalt Am Steinhof* in Vienna). The *Irrenanstalt* contained a university department of psychiatry from 1870 until 1907, which was headed by a professor of psychiatry at the university medical school. In every similar institution there was a medical library with books primarily on psychiatry, but of differing size and composition: the oldest was located in Ybbs at the Danube river (*Spurzheim-Bibliothek*), the most important in Vienna. With only one exception all libraries survived for the most part. The oldest library is based on the private library of the director Carl Spurzheim (since the 40's of the 19th century) which was large and represented his own broad range of interests. The library in Vienna was organized and partly financed by an association of the medical staff of the *Irrenanstalt* (*Irrenärztlicher Leseverein*, 1872-1907). We know of that library not only via the preserved stock of books and journals, but also through a presentation of the *Leseverein* and its library in the annual report of 1896 of the respective institutions in Lower Austria. The annual financial investment reached about 25% of the annual earnings of an assistant physician or pastor. The stock of the library was organized into four categories: (a) textbooks and monographs, (b) pamphlets and separata, (c) journals and (d) reports by psychiatric institutions. In 1896 category (a) contained 336 works mainly in German, category (c) 12 journals, among them the *Annales Medico-Psychologiques* and the *Journal of Mental Science*. An overview shows that 25% of the most important category (a) were works of purely neuropathological or neurological character, a great variety of textbooks and monographs representing the different approaches of the time (e.g., texts by Richard von Krafft-Ebing, Emil Kraepelin and Carl Wernicke) as well as different basic sciences, such as Wilhelm Wundt and Ernst Mach for instance, in addition to neuropathology. The influence of institutional differences on the libraries (e.g., Vienna mainly in the old *Irrenanstalt* with an university department and important neuropathological interests in the tradition of Theodor Meynert versus the asylum of Mauer-Öhling founded in 1902 approximately 120 km west of

Vienna) is apparent. However, a core stock of the actual teaching(s) of psychiatry was at hand in every asylum.

Keywords: historic psychiatric libraries, psychiatry in Lower Austria/ Vienna about 1900, Irrenärztlicher Leseverein Wien 1872-1907.

History of psychiatric concepts

Stefan Tschöke: Psychotic Symptoms and Borderline Personality Disorder. A Contribution to the Concept Development in the 20th century

Summary: The current assessment of psychotic symptoms in patients with borderline personality disorder is characterised by three theoretical currents at the beginning of the 20th century. We can distinguish a clinically phenomenological perspective from a psychodynamic one. The former was influenced by Bleuler's concept of schizophrenia and resulted in a biological-clinical classification of the symptoms. Freud's psychoanalysis formed the psychodynamic perspective, which attributes the symptoms to intra-psychic processes. Apart from these two directions, Janet's work on dissociation, a third trend in the first half of the 20th century, has increasingly been forgotten. In the 1980s, dissociation was re-considered in scientific discussions with respect to the impact of traumatisation and severe dissociative disorders. In these diseases psychotic symptoms are common in the psychopathologic report, the differentiation from diseases of the schizophrenic group was difficult. Actually trauma-induced psychotic symptoms are discussed as manifestations of dissociated personality fragments. The article provides an overview of these historical developments.

Keywords: borderline personality disorder, psychosis, Schneiderian first rank symptoms, dissociation, trauma

Hans-Otto Dumke: The Wernicke-Kleist-Leonhard (WKL) Systematic of Endogenous Psychosis – Merely a Footnote in the History of Psychiatry?

Summary: Carl Wernicke worked on a descriptive-phenomenological basis for a differentiated subdivision of diverse syndromes. Karl Kleist subsequently attempted to integrate the exact psychopathological differentiation of Wernicke and the etiological-prognostic oriented perspective of Kraepelin. Karl Leonhard eventually presented his "division of endogenous psychosis". On the one hand, he divides schizophrenias into systematic and non-systematic schizophrenias and distinguishes them from cycloid psychoses (fear/happiness psychosis, confusion psychosis, motility psychosis). On the other, he differentiates 'bipolar disease' from 'pure mania and pure melancholy' and from the 'pure depression and pure euphoria'. His concept of 'cycloid psychosis' in particular earned him worldwide recognition. The systematics of Wernicke, Kleist and Leonhard however did not receive much attention in the diagnostic criteria of the ICD (ICD 10) and the DSM (DSM IN-R). In this paper, Leonhard's systematics will be depicted and an explanation for the insufficient adoption of this systematics in research and clinical practice will be attempted. Furthermore, an outlook into the future of differential diagnostic according to Leonhard will be provided.

Keywords: Wernicke-Kleist-Leonhard-classification, differential diagnostic considerations, therapeutic implications of the Leonhard-classification, present position in diagnostic criterias

Julia Röseler: The Significance of Psychic Suffering According to Edgar Michaelis (1890-1967)

Summary: Edgar Michaelis is one of the forgotten German psychotherapists who were engaged in the social movement during the 1920s and 1930s. He was connected to well-known educators, psychotherapists, psychiatrists and neurologists in Germany and Switzerland. Through his critics of new publications on psychology in the „*Frankfurter Zeitung*“ he was known as an exponent for psychosynthesis. This direction of psychotherapy was inspired by some followers of C. G. Jung in Switzerland. They emphasised the importance of psychic development in spirituality for individuation of the personality. In addition to enhancing theory and practise of Freudian psychoanalysis, he focused on psychic and intellectual resources of his patients. In his psychotherapeutic sessions the everlasting questions of human beings such as the sense of living as well as life's destination in general and for the individual were discussed. His career was interrupted by the National Socialist ascent to power. As a refugee in Switzerland and without permission to work as a psychotherapist, he had little chances to proceed with his work.

Keywords: Edgar Michaelis, Psychoanalysis, Psychosynthesis

History of Neurology and Neuropathology

Jürg Kesselring: Strange Circumstances Surrounding the Death of the Great Russian Neurologist Vladimir Mikhailovich Bekhterev (1857–1927)

Summary: The famous Russian neurologist Vladimir Mikhailovich Bekhterev (1857–1927) was ordered to examine Josef Stalin in December 1927, during the first all Russian neurological congress in Moscow. After he returned to the congress after his consultation, he told some colleagues that he had “examined a paranoiac with a dry, small hand ...” The next day he died and only his brain was examined *post mortem*, while the body was cremated the same day.

Keywords: Bekhterev, Russian Neurology, Stalin

Hans-Dieter Mennel: Shape and Colour of The Soul: Psychiatry and Neuropathology

Summary: Morphology, i. e., the study of the anatomy and pathology of the nervous structure, was a major field of interest of psychiatry since its beginnings as a part of modern medicine. In Germany, Johann Christian Reil coined the term “Psychiaterie” when he was a member of the university of Halle. In addition to his more general and philosophical writings, he also performed anatomical studies of the brain, especially of the cerebellum. During earlier attempts to localise mental functions, the central brain structures were at the centre of attention as well as the ventricles and their content which he considered as sites of sensory impression, thought and memory. Franz Gall was the first to introduce the cortex as the basis for mental function; this assumption was proven by the finding of cortical damage as the cause for aphasia by Paul Broca. The advent of cytology opened a new field in nervous system research: based on the early demonstration of cellular constituents in the central nervous system by Jan Evangelista Purkinje, the following studies conducted by Camillo Golgi and Santiago Ramon y Cajal showed a high similarity of the architecture in different areas of the brain. Thus, this new method was not helpful in explaining the specialisation within the nervous system. Two views emerged: one that maintained the role of functional specialisation and the other that regarded the interconnections of the different areas as the cause of mental processes. The staining of preparations was used in pathological settings since the advent of the microscope in biological research. However, the pertinent preparatory techniques advanced slowly. A serious innovation was the invention of a coloration method which allowed the identification of the nervous cell called 'perikarya'. The young student

Franz Nissl solved the problem with a staining method later known as the Nissl stain. Franz Nissl, Alois Alzheimer and Walther Spielmeier continued this approach in the psychiatric clinic of the university and later in the „*Deutsche Forschungsanstalt für Psychiatrie*“, both institutions were headed by the famous psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin in Munich. The investigation of shape and coloration of the “soul” did not result in better understanding the causes or pathogenesis of mental illness, but formed the basis for making important progress toward defining such conditions like Alzheimer’s or Parkinson’s disease. Furthermore, the terms shape and colour remind us of very early developments in European philosophical thinking since Aristotle had used those concepts in his works.

Keywords: Psychiatry, localization of mental function, neuromorphology, history of terms

Ulrike Eisenberg: The Inner-German Relations Between West and East German Neurological Societies from 1945 to 1970

Summary: New neurological societies were founded only with hesitation years after World War II ended. The first (West) German congress of neurology was held in Tübingen in 1947. Shortly thereafter, in 1950, the ‘German Society of Neurology’ was re-founded in Hamburg which succeeded the ‘Gesellschaft Deutscher Nervenärzte’ (‘Society of German Neurologists’). In East Germany, the national ‘Society of Psychiatry and Neurology of the GDR’ was founded in Berlin as late as 1956. In the years before that, merely local scientific societies existed. In West Germany, the professional journal ‘Der Nervenarzt’ continued to be published; in 1973 the journal ‘Actual Neurology’ was launched and several other additional journals existed. In East Germany, there was only one central journal, namely ‘Psychiatry, Neurology and Medical Psychology’. Even if neurology took different institutional paths in East and West, the scientific contacts were nonetheless closer during the first years following World War II than they were after reunification which is for instance illustrated by the cooperation between the different journals. This paper describes some of these contacts, how they were established and lost again, mostly in reaction to the political situation.

Keywords: Foundation of new neurological societies, ‘German Society of Neurology’, ‘Society of Psychiatry and Neurology of the GDR’, different institutional ways, scientific contacts

History of Neurosurgery

Hans Joachim Synowitz, Hartmut Collmann, Detlef Ernst Rosenow: On Membership of Brain Surgeons in the German National Socialist Party, 1933-1945

Summary: German neurosurgery has both surgical and neurological roots since representatives of both fields substantially fostered the autonomous development of the new subspecialty. During the Nazi era, neurosurgery gained in interest due to its significance in military medical requirements. This fact raises the question to which extent this specialised medical group was involved in the activities of the Nazi regime. This issue has not yet been discussed comprehensively. In a primary study we researched the memberships of neurosurgeons in the Nazi party, which we assumed were in line with the political system. Of a group of 74 surgeons and neurologists practising neurosurgery during the Nazi era, we identified eight physicians who were forced to emigrate mainly for being Jewish. An additional five physicians were discriminated because they had been classified as having *mixed-blood* or because their spouses were Jewish. This restriction allowed membership in the Nazi party for 61 individuals. According to the files of the former US - Berlin Document Centre (now *Bundesarchiv*), membership in the National Socialist party could be ascertained for 42 of them. University lecturers and physicians in leading positions were represented at a disproportionately high rate. Our data are consistent with the results of several other studies

indicating that a large majority of German physicians joined the Nazi party for opportunistic or conformistic reasons.

Keywords: Neurosurgery, Brain surgery, National Socialist party, National Socialism

Hans Joachim Synowitz, Detlef Ernst Rosenow: On the History of the First Independent Neurosurgical Clinic in Berlin, Germany

Summary: Upon instigation of the German „Ministry of Science and National Education”, a Neurosurgical Clinic was installed in 1937 on the premises of an existing clinic located at the *Hansaplatz* consequently called *Hansaklinik*. This clinic already accommodated a neurological, a surgical and an x-ray department. Wilhelm Tönnis from Würzburg was elected head of this neurosurgical clinic, which was the first independent neurosurgical clinic in Germany. The *Hansaklinik* itself has a history originating in 1885 when it was founded as a nursing home. It later became an outpatient clinic before F. H. Lewy, a renowned Jewish neurologist, reorganized the clinic into a neurological clinic. Lewy had to emigrate and the Charité took over the hospital. From 1937 on, the *Hansaklinik* underwent reconstruction and was enlarged by adding adjacent properties. At the outbreak of WWII in 1939, the clinic turned into a military hospital. In 1943, when Allies increased the bombing of German cities, the clinic was displaced to the *Ludwig-Hoffmann-Klinik* located at a peripheral district of Berlin (Buch). The allied bomb attack on November 23 in 1943 completely destroyed the *Hansaklinik*. In 1946 the Neurosurgical University Clinic now located in Berlin-Buch was closed, thus terminating a short period of only nine years of operation.

Keywords: Hansaklinik, Tönnis, Neurosurgery, Charité, Berlin-Buch

Memories: Reports and communications of contemporary witnesses

Gerd Huber: Epochal Lessons in a Boarding-School-Like System and the Weißenau Schizophrenia Symposia, 1971-2010

Summary: At the end of 1973 and 1974, lessons in psychiatry were offered worldwide to medical students of the University of Ulm for the first time in the epochal and boarding-school system. For a period of two weeks 54 students were hosted at the Psychiatric Hospital Weißenau (PHW) and trained in psychiatry. Our textbook “Psychiatry. Systematic Textbook for Students and Physicians” was at their disposal. All ninth-semester students were educated in groups of nine by physicians of the PHW who also functioned as tutors for the students. About half of the inpatients of the Weißenau Hospital were housed under unfavourable conditions in unrenovated dormitory-like buildings which accommodated 30 patients each. The practice and training with patients was facilitated by the fact that the students lived under boarding-school-like conditions in the hospital which allowed close contact with the patients and consequently eliminated prejudices against them. This paper will illustrate the themes of the epochal lessons, the behaviour of the students and their criticism of the university administration in Ulm in more detail. Since the students lived on the premises for the entire two weeks, it was possible to optimally utilise the time available and the students were able to continuously control the course of the individual psychiatric diseases. With this form of education and training impulses arise as a result of the personal contact with the teaching staff. For the lecturers the concentrated on-site teaching of psychiatry has its own didactic value contrary to the teaching in thematic blocks. The themes of the Weißenau symposia on schizophrenia from 1971 to 2010 will be presented in this paper. A fundamental change has taken place in the nature of the congresses and publications beginning with the 13th symposium, which made it impossible to publish the symposia in a continuous succession similar to the first 13 symposia since 1971. The change taking place at the end of the 20th century is also made evident by the fact that our textbook,

the first edition of which was written more than 30 years ago, today is the only one-author-textbook of psychiatry. In our discipline, the knowledge from the beginning of the 1970s is not entirely out-dated. Jaspers' text of 1946, already the 4th edition of his book called "General Psychopathology" (which was written and first published in 1942) which he wrote in close cooperation with K. Schneider, and K. Schneider's text, which he wrote in 1946 for his book called "Clinical Psychopathology" (15th edition 2007), are both open for corrections and pave the way for overcoming prejudices against mentally ill persons, which are the most important impediments to progresses in psychiatry.

Keywords: Psychiatric epoch lessons, 'boarding school system', Systematic Textbook, criticism of the students, Weißenau schizophrenia symposia, change in the mode of congresses and publications

Manfred Müller-Küppers: Nikolaus Petrilovich, an Interview with his Murderer, a Film Clip

Summary: Nikolaus Petrilowitsch was about to be appointed to a professorship and was regarded as one of the leading lights of German post-war psychiatry. In 1970, at the age of 45 years, he was shot by a patient at the Mainz Clinic. An expert report concluded that the pseudopsychopathic perpetrator had committed the crime as an act of revenge after having been prevented from continuing his therapy with a young doctor, with whom he had developed transference love. Staff at the clinic also considered it possible that malpractice had occurred.

Keywords: Nikolaus Petrilowitsch, gun shot psychiatrist, pseudopsychopathy, paranoid schizophrenia

Christian Donalies: Remembering Senior Physicians and Staff of the Charité Psychiatric Hospital in Berlin of the 1960's

Summary: Hospital chronicles often tend to be mere appraisals of the respective department heads who like to boast of their own achievements. Yet, those achievements cannot be conceived of without the contributions by senior physicians and the other co-workers. The Charité psychiatric hospital had many outstanding physicians, whereby none was as renowned as the then director Prof. Karl Leonhard. However, it would be unfair to give him all the credit for the success achieved by the hospital. It was the extensive and integrated knowledge of psychiatry which guaranteed them the remarkable position within the Charité psychiatric hospital. I cannot name everybody but with particular gratitude I remember the time with Bärbelies Bergmann, Dimitrios Fotopulos, Dagobert Müller and Heinz Schulze. I also fondly remember my meetings with Dieter Burian, Jochen Neumann, Siegfried Schirmer, Hansgeorg Schmieschek as well as Sieglinde von Trostorff.

Keywords: commemoration, Charité Nervenlinik, Berlin, Karl Leonhard

Miscellaneous

Philipp Gutmann: "Die sexuelle Oosphresiology" by Dr Albert Hagen

Summary: At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, the developing sexual science in Germany became more and more important. One of the most prominent protagonists was Iwan Bloch, a dermatologist working in Berlin. When Bloch started publishing monographs on sexual issues, he often used pseudonyms. One of these monographs, "*Die sexuelle Oosphresiology*", was published under the name Dr. Albert Hagen. In this work, Bloch tries to explain the relationship between the olfactory sense and sexual behaviour („*Beziehungen des Geruchssinnes und der Gerüche zur menschlichen*

Geschlechtsthätigkeit). His monograph is divided into several parts dealing with the physiology and pathology of human odours, their ethnology and the so-called sunamitism. He characterises the role of perfumes for the sexual “osphresiology” and ends up with the sexual odours in literature. Bloch consequently maintains that sexual osphresiology, which is essentially an atavistic phenomenon, will become less important in the further development of human nature and will remain only in pathology.

Keywords: sexual science, Iwan Bloch, osphresiology, sunamitism, atavism

Stephan Jaster: The Case of Gottliebin Dittus – Healing by Faith?!

Summary: In the years 1841 to 1843 the Lutheran Priest Johann Christoph Blumhardt allegedly heals Gottliebin Dittus with his prayers. The disease Gottliebin suffered from is probably not hysteria, which had previously been argued, but rather dissociation or a dissociative personality. In his early years, Carl Gustav Jung was interested in parapsychological phenomena, especially in his doctoral thesis. Finally, it cannot be refuted that Blumhardt healed the patient merely with his prayers.

Keywords: Johann Christoph Blumhardt, Gottliebin Dittus, Carl Gustav Jung, Parapsychology, Dissociation, medicine in the 19th century

Detlev John: The Hospital Hofheim in the Grand Duchy of Hesse and by Rhine as Illustrated in the Literature for or by Laymen

Summary: In the Grand Duchy of Hesse and by Rhine with the capital of Darmstadt the so-called care for mentally ill was one of the most significant elements of state policy and internal development. This fact is shown by some examples of publications for common people.

Keywords: Hesse, Psychiatry, Laymen

Roland Schiffter: On Mental Inferiorities of Women (Moebius) and Men (Schiffter)

Summary: In the first part of the paper provides an overview of the book by Moebius called “On the Physiological and Mental Inferiority of Women”. Selected quotations illustrate the unacceptable and patriarchal nature of his conception of women and the spirit of the age. In the next part the actual knowledge on different cerebral organisations and different mental qualifications of women and men are summarised and the important influence of hormones is established. In the last part of the paper, the author divulges a “physiological and mental inferiority of men”, which corresponds to his book titled “The Alpha Animal Principle”. Both women and men are imperfect and it is necessary to culturally control common deficits and culminations.

Keywords: Physiological mental inferiority, sexual brain organisation, Hormones, alpha animal principle

Tobias Wustmann: Has George Frideric Handel really had a bipolar disorder?

Summary: Amongst a number of other famous historical figures, the Baroque composer George Frideric Handel (1685-1759), born in Halle, is said to have had a bipolar disorder. This, however, does not seem to have been proven scientifically. In the last two decades, there have been several reports on Handel’s eye condition and his repeated strokes. As early as 1993, a scientific conference on his diseases was held in Halle. A controversial debate about pathography, personality and type of Handel’s mental illness does nonetheless seem to exist. With respect to accessible sources and recent musicological and psychiatric history investigations, this paper attempts to provide an overview and work out whether the

currently available data on Handel can actually withstand the scrutiny for the presence of a bipolar disorder. In conclusion, the existence of a bipolar disorder of Handel cannot be proven. There are only hints for a cyclothymic temperament.

Keywords: George Frideric Handel, bipolar disorder, cyclothymic temperament, creativity