

Abstracts

HISTORY OF NEUROLOGY AND NEUROPATHOLOGY

Bernd Holdorff

„Organic Neurology Worked Itself Up from the Bottom“: Neurological Semiology and Nosology Reflected by the Dictate of Max Nonne (1925) on „A Half a Century of Neurology“

Summary: The evolution of neurology will be traced following the statement of the Hamburg neurologist Max Nonne in the year 1925: Neurology has moved upward from the bottom in the five decades between 1875 and 1925. The pre-existing essential steps of neurology have to be stressed: JM Charcot and the clinical-anatomical method for analysing diseases, Hughling Jackson's analytical description of cerebral functions and the electrodiagnostics in myo- and neuropathies (electrical root of neurology). In the ensuing half century it was possible to collect a great amount of semiologic and nosologic knowledge which included peripheral signs such as tendon and other reflexes, *tabes dorsalis* as a broadly distributed disease, the differentiation of myo- and neuropathies and the clinical-anatomical identification of spinal cord diseases (e.g., combined primary degeneration of the spinal cord). Neurologists, based in internal medicine, dominated neurologic descriptions in the last quarter of the 19th century and were bound to peripheral and spinal cord diseases, mostly not exceeding the brain stem. Then their innovative role was replaced by the emerging neuropsychiatric science and neuropathology. Only with new staining methods und cutting techniques hitherto unknown, it was possible to identify cerebral diseases such as basal ganglia and other degenerative diseases. Focal epilepsy was the target of neurosurgeons and led to cortical brain maps by electrostimulations. The movement from down- to upside, which is restricted to semiology and nosology in this overview, can be traced in German-speaking countries (and French neurology) but seems to not be exemplary for British, American and Russian neurology.

Keywords: neurologic semiology and nosology, from peripheral to central pathologies, period 1875-1925, internal medicine-neurologists versus neuropsychiatrists

Hans-Dieter Mennel

Hans Jacob and Klaus Joachim Zülch as Representatives of Morphology in Neuropsychiatry

Summary: Hans Jacob (1907-1997) was trained by the psychiatrists Paul Schröder and Hans Bürger-Prinz and held the chair of neuropsychiatry in Marburg from 1959 until 1976. He joined the laboratory of the *Deutsche Forschungsanstalt für Psychiatrie* [German Institute for Psychiatric Research] from 1934 until 1936. In Hamburg he continued the work of the renowned neuropathological unit. Klaus-Joachim Zülch (1910-1988) was deeply influenced by the neurologist Otfried Foerster with respect to both his clinical and scientific careers. Beginning in the year 1936, a close collaboration between Zülch and the neurosurgeon Wilhelm Tönnis was established. Zülch received his neuropathological training at the *Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Hirnforschung* [Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Brain Research] in Berlin. After World War II he was director of a department at the Max Planck Society and of Cologne Municipal Neurological Clinic. The work of Hans Jacob was directed toward the organic aspects of psychiatry, dementia and atrophic processes. In contrast, Klaus Joachim Zülch attended to major disease conditions in neurology such as cerebral ischemias and brain tumors. The comparison of these two medical scholars clearly shows the various influences and interests of both and their different priorities with respect to research. These differences in earlier publications have been taken into consideration representing a neuropathology of

subtle (Jacob) or rough (Zülch) type. Notwithstanding their differences, Hans Jacob and Klaus Joachim Zülch represent the common basis of neuroscience that today finds its correlation in the variety of topics that deal with in the unique history of this discipline.

Keywords: Hans Jacob, Klaus Joachim Zülch, neuromorphology, subtle and gross neuropathology

Roland Schiffter

Oddities and errors of Romberg

Abstract: The Paper provides an insight into oddities and errors in Moritz Heinrich Romberg's "Lehrbuch der Nerven-Krankheiten des Menschen" [Handbook of Nervous Diseases of Humans], especially with respect to hysteria, hypochondria, "sexual excesses", sweaty feet and sciatica.

Keywords: Romberg-neurological oddities, errors, speculations

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF NEUROSURGERY

Detlef Ernst Rosenow and Hans Joachim Synowitz

The Decline of Brain Surgical Workplaces in Berlin in 1933

Summary: The bullying of Jews in Germany started immediately after the Nazi rise to power on January 30th in 1933 and was intensified after April 1933 when the discharge of Jewish people from their workplaces in state and private companies was forced by the new Nazi government. This paper specifically focuses on the fate of Jewish neurosurgeons in Berlin who headed neurosurgical departments of municipal and university hospitals. These are Borchardt (Moabit), Heymann (Augusta-Hospital), Marcus (Friedrichshain), Meyer (Westend), Schück-Breslauer (urban hospital), Unger (private clinic). All of them performed innovative neurosurgery and continued the tradition of modern neurosurgery whose protagonists were Ernst von Bergmann, Fedor Krause and Otto Hildebrand between 1890-1930 in Berlin. Following the political events in Germany in early 1933 this progress stopped abruptly and was never resumed thereafter. Borchardt, Schück-Breslauer and Marcus emigrated, Heymann (1936) and Unger (1938) died, Meyer, Arian with a Jewish spouse, committed suicide along with his wife (1933).

Keywords: persecution of Jews, brain surgery, Borchardt, Unger, Heymann, Berlin 1933

Ulrike Eisenberg

Frankfurt – Tirana – New York: A Broken Career. For the Neurosurgeon Walter Lehmann (1888-1960) on his 125th Birthday.

Summary: It has only been a few years that German medical societies have begun to process the history of National Socialism. Still in 2001 there was hardly any mention of this subject in the extensive anniversary volume of the German Society for Neurosurgery (DGNC). The expelled Jewish neurosurgeons, their biographies and the gaps they left behind with respect to personnel and science were also not mentioned. Most of their names remain unknown. One of the most influential German neurosurgeons at that time was Walter Lehmann. His promising career not only as a neurosurgeon but also as an author of important early neurosurgical overview works was destroyed by his expulsion. His biography will be presented briefly.

Keywords: history of German neurosurgery during National Socialism, expulsion of Jewish neurosurgeons, Walter Lehmann, emigration to Albania and USA, edged out and forgotten

Michael Synowitz, Hans Joachim Synowitz and Detlef Ernst Rosenow

Wilhelm Christian Loehr (1889-1941): Brain Surgeon, Researcher and First Implementer of Cerebral Angiography in Germany

Summary: Wilhelm Loehr started his academic career as a general surgeon in Kiel (Anschuetz) where he received a Ph.D. for his scientific work in the field of aseptic wound healing. He developed a special cod liver oil ointment still on the market in Germany today (Unguentolan®). In 1931 Loehr became the head of a surgical department of a municipal clinic in Magdeburg. In 1937 he succeeded Wendel at a then recently modernized and refurbished hospital in Magdeburg-Sudenburg. There he started and established his scientific reputation in the budding field of diagnosing cerebrovascular pathologies with angiography using Thorotrast® as one of the first available contrast agents, which was manufactured by the von Heyden company located in Radebeul near Dresden. Loehr was a self-trained neurosurgeon and may be considered the first to introduce angiography in Germany. Loehr's diagnostic method was rapidly adopted in neurosurgical institutions around Germany. However, Loehr's scientific reputation is not derogated by the carcinogenic properties of Thorotrast®, which later resulted in its worldwide withdrawal from the market in the mid-1950s. Loehr died on the aftermath of tuberculosis in 1941 in Magdeburg.

Keywords: Loehr, Jacobi, angiography, neurosurgery, Thorotrast®

Hartmut Collmann and Brigitte La Douceur

Joachim Gerlach (1908-1989) – A Representative of the “Father Generation” of Neurosurgeons

Summary: Joachim Gerlach was a typical representative of the war generation of German neurosurgeons who received their training mainly as military physicians. Born in Breslau (Wroclaw) he enjoyed a solid education in neuroanatomy and in philosophy under the tutelage of his mentor Hartwig Kuhlenbeck, to whom he maintained a close relationship throughout life. The outbreak of World War II pushed him into neurosurgical practice at a military hospital specialized in brain and spinal cord injuries which had been established at the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute for Brain Research in Berlin. Scientifically he worked with the famous geneticist Timoféeff-Ressovsky, whose secretary he soon married. He survived the war and passed the denazification procedure without trouble despite his membership in the SS. Beginning in 1948 he started to build a modern neurosurgical section at the surgical department of the University of Würzburg. Only after a tenacious struggle over two decades, he finally was appointed as ordinary chair for neurosurgery. His scientific legacy includes the first German textbook of paediatric neurosurgery, his critical and crucial considerations on brain death and his translations of Kuhlenbeck's writings.

Keywords: Joachim Gerlach, Hartwig Kuhlenbeck, Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute of Brain Research, Neurosurgery, Würzburg

HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

Reinhard J. Boerner

Watson's „Behaviourism Manifest“ of 1913: The Development of Behaviourism in the US at the Beginning of the 20th Century

Summary: Watson's „Behaviourism Manifest“ (1913) summarizes the ideas of a psychology without consciousness. Primarily based on its persuasiveness, behaviourism became the leading approach in US-American psychology. According to a number of sources, Watson was not a serious scientist and his scientific contribution towards behavioural theory is negligible. His personality exhibits psychopathological features and combined with his radical, totalitarian view of education and society explains why behavioural psychology is unjustifiably criticized and rather associated with Watson's personality and work.

Keywords: John Broadus Watson, Behaviourism, „Little Albert“-Experiment, Psychoanalysis, Pawlow

Christine Lichtblau and Reinhard J. Boerner

The Implications of Weitbrecht's Article „Zur Psychopathologie der Erschöpfung“ [On Psychopathology of Exhaustion] on the Current Discussion on the Burnout Phenomenon

Summary: Weitbrecht's article illustrates that at his time the same ideas about "Erschöpfung" (burnout) were discussed as is the case in the present day, specifically the hypothetically social-cultural impact ("Zeitkrankheit"). Contrary to this proposition, he considered this syndrome to primarily be caused by an individual "neurosis" and consequently suggested psychotherapy. The knowledge of historical articles is therefore helpful in avoiding theoretical mistakes or misunderstandings.

Keywords: „Erschöpfung“ (exhaustion), Burnout, Neurasthenie, social sciences, psychotherapy

Joachim Heinrich Demling

Lithium – Misapprehensions, Rediscovery and a Gold Standard

Summary: Lithium, an alkali metal with the atomic number 3, was isolated from stone (petalite) by the Swedish chemist Johann August Arfwedson in 1817, which is why Jöns Jakob Berzelius, Arfwedson's laboratory supervisor who was the most important chemist of his time, gave the new element the name "lithium" (from lithos, ancient Greek for stone).

From around the middle of the 19th century onwards, solutions of lithium salts were used in medicine among other things to dissolve uric acid crystals in the body, e.g., as a remedy against gout. On the basis of "untypical" gout, which was not accompanied by pain, the notion of a "uric acid diathesis" was developed and this notion was ultimately extended to chronic and paroxysmal mental disorders such as mania and manic-depressive insanity ("gout in the head"). In the 1880s the observation of an increased secretion of urinary sediments in somatised depressive disorders led the Danish physician Carl Georg Lange, who erroneously considered these sediments to be urates, to administer lithium as a prophylactic agent against periodically occurring depression. All of these developments were more or less forgotten over the subsequent decades.

In the 1940s the Australian psychiatrist John Cade, who was not aware of this history, was searching for a toxic agent that causes mania and he came to the conclusion that urea was this toxic substance and that uric acid increases the toxicity of urea in mania sufferers. Therefore, he tried to promote the secretion of uric acid by dissolving it with the particularly freely soluble salt lithium urate. However, in animal experiments lithium urate led to a weakening of the toxicity of urea so that Cade concluded that lithium has a protective effect. Further animal experiments and initial administrations of lithium salts (e.g., lithium carbonate) in patients confirmed the antimanic efficacy of lithium salts. Around 1950, two other Australian researchers (Noack and Trautner) found the prophylactic efficacy of lithium salts in recurrent manias.

The antimanic effect of lithium salts and ultimately also their prophylactic effect in unipolar and bipolar disorders were confirmed and demonstrated by Danish researchers (Poul Christian Baastrup, Mogens Schou, Eric Strömngren) in the 1950s and 1960s in larger, in part double-blind and placebo-controlled studies (including the first one in psychiatric research).

Almost 200 years after the discovery of the element, lithium salts remain the gold standard in prophylaxis against phases of affective disorders today and have gained additional areas of application (augmentative agent in therapy-resistant depression, anti-suicidal effect).

Keywords: lithium, psychotropic drug, history

PSYCHIATRISTS AND THEIR WORK IN A CHANGING SOCIETY

Hanns Hippus

Eugen Kahn: A Pupil of Kraepelin and First Chair at the Faculty of Psychiatry at Yale University

Summary: In the first decade after World War I, Eugen Kahn (1887-1973) made a crucial contribution to the continuity of the Munich Psychiatric Hospital headed by Kraepelin since 1904. Although he also made a significant contributions to the foundation and development of the faculty at Yale University during the years 1930 to 1945, he seems to be widely forgotten in Germany and in the USA.

In 1912 Kahn was employed as a medical assistant at Kraepelin's department. When he returned after four years of military service in 1918, the hospital had been reduced in size. Based on Kraepelin's initiative, the independent German Research Institute of Psychiatry (DFA) had been founded (in 1917) and relocated to the hospital (until 1928). The resulting situation was difficult in various regards: Kahn was a medical assistant, later assistant medical director and finally provisional director of the hospital (1922-1924). During this time, Ernst Rüdin, who had been a senior assistant until 1917, became department head at the DFA – and thus independent of the hospital – and still had great influence on the hospital staff. This also applies to Eugen Kahn. Rüdin and Kahn conducted and published “congenital biological experiments”. Additionally, Kahn was consulted for the survey of so-called “revolutionary leaders” already in 1919. In 1928, Kahn's intense engagement with the problem of psychopathic personalities resulted in a big monographic presentation in the “Handbook of Mental Diseases” by O. Bumke who took charge of the Munich hospital in 1924. In 1929, Kahn was appointed for the newly founded professorship at Yale University which he accepted in 1930. Therefore Kahn, who had Jewish roots, was spared from experiences other Jewish members of the university had to endure shortly after 1933. Kahn did not realize until long after the end of World War II that his idolized teacher Emil Kraepelin (who died in 1926) also held anti-Semitic views in connection with his national-conservative attitude.

Keywords: Kraepelin, Rüdin, expert opinion about „revolutionary leaders“, chapter in the manual „Die psychopathischen Persönlichkeiten“

Horst Isermann

„Werden und Wachsen“ („Coming Into Being and Growing“) – Friedrich Scholz (1831-1907) and the beginning of the *Städtische Nervenlinik Bremen*

Summary: The beginning of the Psychiatric Clinic Bremen goes back to the year 1531. At that time the city of Bremen took over the St. Johns Monastery that had been abandoned as a result of the Reformation. Mentally ill persons had already been looked after there, but they were not treated by medical specialists. This was only initiated in 1851 in the new city hospital on St. Jürgen Street in Bremen. Mentally ill were cared for in their own institution, the St. Jürgen Asylum on the premises of the hospital. The first responsible physician was the general practitioner Friedrich Scholz (1831-1907). In his memoirs „Werden und Wachsen“ he describes his curriculum vitae, specially his psychiatric work as autodidact. The first fully trained psychiatrist and qualified university lecture was Anton Delbrück (1862-1944).

Keywords: looking after mental ill persons in Bremen Guesthouses and Asylums, Friedrich Scholz (1831-1907), *Städtische Nervenlinik Bremen*

Eberhard Gabriel

Josef Berze (1866-1957): Alienist, Psychopathologist, Researcher of Schizophrenia, Reformer

Summary: Josef Berze was a Viennese psychiatrist who came from the so-called Second Viennese School of Medicine (MD1891) and who – even as an old man – designated himself to be a student of Theodor Meynert (1833-1892) although he never worked or published in neuropathology. Just after his university studies he worked at mental hospitals of his time in Lower Austria and finished his career as director (1919-1928) of the largest institution of this kind: the Viennese asylum *Am Steinhof*. During this time he emerged as a psychiatric reformer (not very successful due to the circumstances of the time), mainly in a comprehensive and methodologically remarkable memorandum about the situation in the overcrowded hospitals which he interpreted in a systemic way.

In the late 1890s he published psychopathological writings, completed his habilitation in 1912 (Julius Wagner von Jauregg, 1857-1940, then professor ordinarius in Vienna) and the title of professor extraordinarius in 1922. In his time he was the only Austrian psychiatrist at a mental hospital who simultaneously pursued a post-doctoral academic career. His main contribution is the monograph „The Primary Insufficiency of Psychic Activity“ as the fundamental disorder in dementia praecox (1914) from which ensued a controversy with Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939) in the *Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie* that lasted several years following World War I. (In contrast to his counterparts Erwin Stransky in Vienna (1877-1962) and Bleuler in Zurich, he stressed what we today call the negative factor to be the fundamental disorder in schizophrenia as well as what is dynamic emptiness among the dynamic basic constellations of Werner Janzarik, who refers to Berze.) He was received as an important researcher in schizophrenia: together with the German psychiatrist Hans W. Gruhle (1880-1958) he lectured about „The Psychology of Schizophrenia“ at the annual assembly of the German Association of Psychiatry which took place in Vienna in 1927 (published in 1929). Even at the age of 76 he wrote a critical paper on the then new theory of schizophrenia formulated by Carl Schneider (1891-1946).

Keywords: Josef Berze, psychopathology of schizophrenia, psychiatry in Vienna 1900

Jörg Pink

Johannes Fischer (1881-1945) – The Path of a Psychiatrist from Northern Germany in the Period Between the German Empire and Nazism

Summary: Starting in the year 1924 until his suicide in 1945, Johannes Fischer was the head physician of the Psychiatric Clinic Sachsenberg near Schwerin (today named Carl Friedrich Flemming Clinic, a part of “Helios Kliniken Schwerin Ltd.”). It was also here that mentally ill persons were killed during National Socialism. Up until the present scientific and juridical interests concentrated on the punishment of persons who were held responsible for these violations or in other cases rather on victims of the killings or of forced sterilization. With the help of documents from the archive of the hospital the goal was to trace developments especially inside the institute between 1930 and 1939. Relevant annual reports as well as correspondences between the director and government offices or other institutions were consulted, e.g., the correspondence with the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Munich, examination reports in cases of forced sterilizations, the funeral registry of the hospital graveyard and documents from the human resources department. The question posed is whether it is possible to determine better the position and importance of the director Johannes Fischer based on these documents.

Keywords: psychiatric history in Mecklenburg, Psychiatry in Nazism, cure and nursing home Sachsenberg, Johannes Fischer

PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY AFTER WORLD WAR II

Helmut Gröger

The Viennese University Clinic for Psychiatry and Neurology, its Academic Staff in the Immediate Post-War Period and the New Formation of the Viennese School of Psychiatry and Neurology after 1945

Summary: This paper deals with the circumstances and the development of the Viennese University Clinic for Psychiatry and Neurology during the first years of the post-war period. First of all, the entire academic staff of this clinic active during Nazi period had been dismissed. Apart from one single exception, all professional representatives who were rehired and the newly nominated university lecturers had been discriminated against during the Nazi period. In the first part of this paper, the personal fate and post-war careers of the clinic's professional representatives is documented using original source material with special emphasis on their teaching subjects. The second part describes restoration and newly founded psychiatric and neurological journals and other publications, as well as scientific associations in this academic field. In the form of a conclusion, evidence will be presented that continuity was established as far as personnel and scientific content are concerned in the immediate post-war period compared to the time before the Nazi regime. Special emphasis was then placed on medical psychology and psychohygiene, which were also a consequence of Nazi period.

Keywords: Psychiatric-Neurological University Clinic Vienna, Psychiatric-Neurological School Vienna, Otto Kauders, Hans Hoff, Nazi period, post-war period

Bernd Reichelt and Thomas Müller

Psychiatry in Wuerttemberg Under French Administration, 1945-1949

Abstract: This paper intends to shed light on the situation of the public asylums in Wuerttemberg during the time of the French occupation after World War II. On the one hand, this paper focuses on the everyday working life immediately following the end of the war. On the other hand, the interaction between the medical staff of the French Military Government and the remaining German staff in the Wuerttemberg asylums will be analysed. Of particular interest are the implications of Nazi Germany's „euthanasia programme“ for both groups and the transfer of knowledge from one group to the other.

Keywords: psychiatry, National Socialism, euthanasia, denazification, Allied occupation, French Military government, French psychiatry, knowledge transfer

Jan Armbruster and Anne Jarisch

The Contradiction Between Individual Rehabilitation and Abuse: Psychiatric Occupational Therapy in the Former GDR Exemplified by the Stralsund District Hospital

Summary: The surge of occupational therapy in psychiatric hospitals of the former GDR after World War II was not least due to non-existing alternative choices. The colonising concept was initially designed to enable social rehabilitation of patients outside hospitals as well as the reduction of the workload of the hospitals themselves. Subsequently, the focus was increasingly placed on industrially oriented occupational therapy and rehabilitation. On the basis of this approach, a partly exemplary rehabilitation system was developed with a relatively high number of jobs set aside for this purpose. However, the example of the former district hospital (*Bezirkskrankenhaus*) in Stralsund also illustrates the consistent and obvious

discrepancies between economic interests and therapeutic necessities, including the abuse of patients as human resources for clinical and external employment and private purposes in local psychiatric hospitals.

Keywords: psychiatric occupational therapy, rehabilitation, psychiatry in the GDR, district hospital for psychiatry in Stralsund

Lena Hennings

The Rodewisch Propositions and the Congress on Rehabilitation in Psychiatry in 1963

Summary: The Rodewisch Propositions were written at a psychiatric congress in 1963 in the town of Rodewisch in Saxony. The event was planned by psychiatrists who had joined the research group on rehabilitation in the medical field. A few years later it became the society for rehabilitation (*Gesellschaft für Rehabilitation*). This group did not interfere greatly, so psychiatrists were able to independently form the concept and organize the event. Questions concerning psychiatric care systems were openly discussed during the congress. The Rodewisch Propositions provided answers and formulated improvements to be made. At the same time the propositions became a symbol of progress, scientific independence and a higher reputation of the profession. Thus, personal value for many of the psychiatrists went along with the functional contents. This explains why the propositions were able to keep their importance over the years. Progressive psychiatrists came from countries east of the GDR to Rodewisch and influenced the congress and the Rodewisch Propositions. Today their participation is an important proof that psychiatric movements dedicated to reform existed in the eastern parts of Europe.

Keywords: Eastern Europe, psychiatry of the GDR, Rodewisch Propositions, social hygiene, social psychiatry

PATIENT HISTORY / PATIENT STORIES

Irmtraut Sahmland

A Catatonic in the Stable? A Patient History From the First Half of the 19th Century

Summary: The anatomical collection of the University of Marburg contains the skeleton of a male with a remarkable posture. Since there was no true information on its provenance available, intensive research in archives followed in order to reconstruct the history of a patient diagnosed as “stupid”. Due to insights gained 50 years later (Kahlbaum), it can be assumed that the anatomical specimen preservation represents and demonstrates the psychiatric disease pattern of Catatonia (instead of indicating cruel treatment).

Keywords: Patient’s history, Psychiatry, Catatonia, Case study, Hessian Haina Hospital

Kai Sammet

„Whether this skull injury is actually the cause of the change of personality remains unclear”. Head Shots, Experimental Psychology and a Law Suit: Kurt P. in the Hamburg-Friedrichsberg Asylum 1920/21

Summary: In July 1920 the merchant D. handed over 30 m of tissue to the 23-year-old Kurt P. to sell it for 22 marks/m. But P. sold it for only ten marks/m and spent the money on drinks. D. pressed charges against P. who had manifested strange behaviour already before. Hence Albrecht Langelüddeke, psychiatrist at the asylum in Hamburg-Friedrichsberg, wrote an expert opinion in which he was very cautious. In 1915 P. had suffered a skull injury at the Eastern front. Since then, as his stepmother reported, he acted in strange ways. Was the skull injury the cause of P.’s change in personality? Firstly the knowledge about the frontal lobe at

that time was puzzling as was the understanding of deficits caused by frontal lesions. Some months before Langelüddeke had published a paper on mental deficiencies in brain injured soldiers using Kraepelins work curve as a test tool. He noted that especially those suffering from frontal lobe damage showed augmented exhaustion and diminished power of will. Though the psychological testing of P. was without pathological findings, Langelüddeke nevertheless held P.'s skull injury to be one cause of his changed behaviour and he diagnosed moral insanity. The paper describes P.'s case and Langelüddeke's expert opinion in order to better evaluate the significance of heterogeneous knowledge claims and the practical requirements in a clinical and forensic decision process.

Keywords: World War I, forensic psychiatry, experimental psychology: work curve, frontal lobe: patients' history, Albrecht Langelüddeke (1889-1977), Hamburg-Friedrichsberg Asylum, *moral insanity*

Monika Ankele

„How to live together?": The Inmates of a Forensic Ward at the Hamburg-Langenhorn Asylum

Summary: The article focuses on different aspects that influenced the cohabitation of inmates, the care personnel and the doctors of forensic wards at the Hamburg-Langenhorn Asylum during the Weimar Republic. "Space" and "work", conceived as pivotal categories of ordering, receive special attention in the analysis.

Keywords: Forensic Wards, living together, daily life, work therapy, Weimar Republic

Uta Kanis-Seyfried

Longing for Home. The Consequences of National Socialist Population Policy: The Case of Psychiatric Patients From South Tyrol

Summary: On 26 May 1940 nearly 300 people from South Tyrol psychiatric hospitals or nursing homes went on a journey from which most of them never returned. Many of those men and women were mentally and / or physically disabled or mentally ill. But some of them were merely old and frail – "infirm" according to their papers. The destination of their journey was the Southwest of Germany. Until 1942 two more collective transports followed. A total of 494 men and women were "relocated" in this way from their home in South Tyrol to the Württemberg psychiatric hospitals Zwiefalten, Schussenried and Weissenau. The political and "legal" basis was an agreement between Hitler and Mussolini, according to which German-speaking people who lived in South Tyrol could elect to leave their homes and return to Germany. "Home to the Reich" was the slogan. But the call did not reach only consenting people who wanted to leave based on their own free will, but also sick, elderly, disabled and mentally ill men and women, criminals and prostitutes. As costly and undesirable people for the Italian political system, they were thus transferred to Germany. In this paper, the fate of some of the South Tyrol patients will be shown against the background of the political situation in National Socialist Germany. At the end of World War II half of those people were not alive anymore. Those who survived could not return to Italy in most of the cases because they were considered as stateless, decades after the war had ended.

Keywords: South Tyrol, option, National Socialism, relocation, mentally ill

PSYCHIATRISTS AND MODERN ARTS

Uwe-Jens Gerhard and Anke Schönberg

The Painter and Psychiatrist Erich Drechsler (1903-1979)

Summary: Erich Drechsler was a very talented painter and graphic artist who was raised in a social democratic family. His whole life he was committed to political topics. Before he studied medicine he attended the academy of arts in Dresden. In the 1930s his professional development brought him to Rudolf Lemke. Both worked as assistants for Hans Berger at the psychiatric and neurologic hospital in Jena. After World War II Drechsler joined the Communist Party of Germany and became the first Health Minister of Thuringia and later the director of the psychiatric and neurologic district hospital in Stadroda. The artistic work of Drechsler was strongly influenced by Otto Dix and George Grosz. He was regarded as a representative of Verismus. During National Socialism his art was defamed as “abnormal”. The question why Drechsler supported Lemke after the war so that Lemke could continue his professional career still remains to be answered. There is no evidence that they were neither friends nor does their passion for painting seem to connect them.

Keywords: Erich Drechsler, fine arts, modern arts, psychiatry, Jena

Uwe-Jens Gerhard and Anke Schönberg

The Painting Psychiatrist Rudolf Lemke (1906-1957)

Summary: With the publication of Prinzhorn’s book “*Die Bildneri der Geisteskranken*” [Artistry of the Mentally Ill] in 1922, the attention of psychiatrists was directed towards artistic expression by mental ill people. Among them were also psychiatrists like Rudolf Lemke who not only concerned themselves with paintings by mentally ill people but also presented themselves as visual artists. In the 1950s Lemke held an academic chair for psychiatry and neurology in Jena. As an assessor at the *Erbgesundheitsobergericht* [Hereditary Health Court] and proponent of the castration of gay persons, he was involved in National Socialist health policy. However, he was still known as a promising representative of his discipline in Germany and the nestor of psychiatry and neurology in the former GDR. Many full professors came from his university hospital. As a painter Lemke was an amateur, never developing his own artistic style and autonomous shaping. Nevertheless, he assimilated impressions from other painters and transferred them into his own play of colours. Therefore his oeuvre can be assigned to different artistic movements of modern and contemporary arts. Furthermore, his work is completely apolitical.

Keywords: Rudolf Lemke, fine arts, modern arts, psychiatry, Jena

MISCELLANEA

Andrzej Kiejna

Psychiatry in Breslau at the Turn of the 19th and 20th Centuries

Summary: The aim of this work is to present the achievements of academic psychiatry from Breslau at the turn of 19th and 20th centuries – in the period when the intense development of the city was taking place and when it was the third biggest university center in Germany next to Berlin and Munich. At that time as *Universitas Litterarum Vratislaviensis* was approaching 100 years of existence, the city took pride in having world class scientists, among them the most distinguished Paul Ehrlich, the Nobel Prize laureate in

medicine in 1908. The beginning of academic psychiatry is connected with Heinrich Neumann and the key date is 1867, the year the Department of Psychiatry was established at the Hospital of All Saints. His successor was Carl Wernicke – the founder of *Breslauer Schule der Neuro-Psychiatrie* [Breslau School of Neuro Psychiatry], who contributed to the dynamic development of psychiatry and modern infrastructure of psychiatric treatment. Among many of his accomplishments special attention should be paid to research on the topography of the cerebral cortex, research on aphasia, on his concept of how to classify psychoses and to his respectable organizational work consisting of his huge contribution to the building *Städtische Irrenanstalt* [Municipal Asylum] and to the planning of a new building for the Department of Psychiatry near the center of medical clinics. Wernicke managed to surround himself with many distinguished co-workers whose scientific achievements developed and enriched accomplishments of the department. Among his co-workers were inter alia Hugo Liepmann, Paul Schröder, Karl Heilbronner, Otfried Foerster and Karl Bonhoeffer, who in 1904 was appointed chair of the Department of Psychiatry in Breslau. Three years later he established a new department at the Auenstraße 42-44, which enhanced the importance of psychiatry in Breslau. Here research on alcoholism, etiological factors of psychoses and structural brain damages was conducted. Neurosurgery was developed as a separate discipline, and its founder, Otfried Foerster, had soon been renowned worldwide. The importance of Wernicke's school gained further recognition through the academic careers of his co-workers who attained prestigious positions at universities in Germany and across Europe.

Keywords: University Psychiatry, Breslau, 1867-1912 years

Ernst Holzbach

Hufeland confers with Kant on Hypochondria

Summary: In the year 1797 Hufeland sent his book 'Macrobiotics or the Ability of Prolonging Human Life' to Kant, who was 73 years old at that time, and asked him to make a statement on the moral culture as being indispensable to physical completion. But Kant does not so much think about it philosophically, he rather gives his critical opinion on the contents of the book sent to him and he describes his experiences with his own disease. He admits to his hypochondria, describes the symptoms and the way of conquering them. With that he sets himself against Hufeland's thesis of getting over illness, especially over this one, by means of good will. Hufeland defends his doctrine of *Seelenkraft* [mental power], but because of concrete examples he admits that he must call this thesis into question according to Kant's opinion.

Keywords: Christian Wilhelm Hufeland, Immanuel Kant, Hypochondria, Vitalism

Hans-Otto Dumke

Richard Wagner's Anti-Semitism – a Psychological Phenomenon?

Abstract: During the anniversary year the genius composer, Richard Wagner's 'dark side' shall be pointed out. His libel "Judaism in Music" stands out in a particular negative way amongst his many anti-Semitic statements and writings. Here, the attempt will be made to carve out the psychological roots of Richard Wagner's anti-Semitism on the one hand and demonstrate that 'anti-Judaism' has existed from the ancient world to modern age on the other.

Keywords: Richard Wagner, anti-Semitism, psychological roots, anti-semitism
