

Abstracts

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**Aubreville, Philip**

**„The Romans are crazy“: Concepts and Treatments of Mental Illness in Roman Antiquity**

*Summary:* This paper deals with the question of how mental illness – understood as a cover-term for all kinds of deviant behaviour connected with mental phenomena – was conceptualized in Roman antiquity and how it was treated. First, the Latin term furor is an example for illustrating the wide terminological range of this period. The term furor was not necessarily used to describe a psychopathological judgment, some authors used the term in different ways within a single work and even in Roman law it is not clearly defined. These observations are more or less valid for all vocabulary used to describe mental illness in the Roman Empire. Consequently, there are different ways Romans dealt with mentally ill persons. Besides extant practices of exorcism, specifically medical texts reveal a great variety of partially contradictory treatment methods. However, as indicated in ancient texts, these recommendations were not always implemented, which is illustrated by the sudden appearance of mentally ill persons. Apparently a “public” intervention only took place in cases of a potential political circumstance caused by a mentally ill person. Legal evidence for the “public” custody of those persons is attested from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD onward, although relatives remained responsible for their treatment. A special case is in turn the use of mentally ill slaves as an object of derision, a phenomenon that increases in the period under investigation.

*Keywords:* Insanity, Roman Empire, Antiquity

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**Babtschin, Alexander**

**The Establishment of Neurosurgery in Saint Petersburg 1897–1938**

*Summary:* The Russian neurologist, W. Bechterev, installed the first neurosurgical operating room in 1897 in St. Petersburg’s Military Medical Academy. In 1902, his student, L. Puusepp, was appointed as head of a 20-bed neurosurgery department. In 1907 he started lecturing on surgery of the nervous system, and in 1909 he founded the first chair in neurosurgery. In 1910 a 32-bed neurosurgical clinic was opened inside the Psychoneurological Institute. At the beginning of WWI, in 1914, Puusepp established the first military neurosurgical infirmary in Vitebsk and in 1917 he published the first manual on neurosurgery entitled “Peripheral Nervous System.” In 1918 the first neurosurgical institute was established and Puusepp

became its director. In the following turmoil of revolution, civil war and communist reforms, this institute with its academic affiliations was closed in 1920 and Puusepp left Russia for Tartu, Estonia. A. Polenov, A. Molotkov and I. Babchin re-established the neurosurgical department in 1921 and once again started lecturing on surgical neurology. They also founded a neurosurgical clinic and initiated a chair of neurosurgery in 1924. Thereafter, the Surgical Neurology Institute was founded in 1926, a full-time neurosurgery chair was installed in 1935 and the Neurosurgery Institute was founded in 1938. In 1929 there were three major neurosurgery clinics with a capacity of 125 beds in Leningrad. All manuals on neurosurgery used in the Soviet Union until 1954 were written mostly by Polenov, Babchin and other Leningrad's neurosurgical specialists. Leningrad's Neurosurgery Institute was named after A. Polenov in 1948 and Leningrad's neurosurgery society was named after I. Babtschin in 1997.

*Keywords:* Bechterev, Puusepp, Polenov, Molotkov, Babchin

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**Boerner, Reinhard J**

### **"Mesmerism" as the First International Movement of Psychotherapy in Modern Times**

*Summary:* Franz Anton Mesmer (1734–1815) is one of the pioneers of modern psychotherapy. His teachings on *thierischer Magnetismus*, developed in the late Age of Enlightenment, were well received in the emerging Romanticism. This went well beyond Germany into wide parts of Europe (France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Great Britain) as well as all the way into the USA and Haiti. For the first time, a comprehensive overview describes the impressive network of leading persons and their ideas. Thus, it has become apparent why, despite its unquestioned success in the treatment of mental and psychosomatic disorders, Mesmerism has lost its scientific reputation on its way to occultism/spiritualism and has consequently fallen into oblivion.

*Keywords:* Mesmer, Mesmerism, psychotherapy, Romanticism

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**Demling, Joachim Heinrich**

### **"Rocket Fuel for the Soul": Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors, the First Modern Antidepressants**

*Summary:* During WWII hydrazine ( $N_2H_4$ ) was used as fuel for V2 rockets by the German Wehrmacht. At the beginning of the 1950s, along with scientists at other companies at roughly the same time, employees of the pharmaceutical company Hoffman-La Roche in Nutley, New Jersey, USA, synthesised isoniazid (INH) and iproniazid (IIH) as a tuberculostatic by modifying the hydrazine molecule. While treating patients with IIH, psychotropic side effects were observed that suggested euphorogenic and drive-enhancing effects, amongst others. In 1956/57, the research group led by Nathan S. Kline determined

good therapeutic properties of IHH in non-tuberculous patients with mental disorders ("iproniazid as a psychic energizer"). At around this time, E.A. Zeller demonstrated the inhibitory effect of IHH on the enzyme monoamine oxidase (MAO) (since 1928, initially known as "tyramine oxidase"), which subsequently provided a plausible hypothesis for the central mechanism of action of the substance. Due to side effects, IHH lost its marketing authorisation in 1961. On the basis of hydrazine, further MAO-inhibiting substances (e.g. phenelzine, isocarboxazide), later also with different chemical structures, were developed as mood-enhancing, activating psychopharmaceuticals, including the irreversibly and non-selectively active tranylcypromine (TCP) and the reversible MAO A inhibitor moclobemide. Today, the MAO inhibitors play a somewhat subordinate role in the pharmacotherapy of depression (TCP in therapy-resistant depression), however historically iproniazid (Marsilid<sup>®</sup>) is the first clinically tested modern antidepressant and a model substance for MAO inhibitors.

*Keywords:* Antidepressants, monoaminoxidase inhibitors, iproniazid, tranylcypromin, history

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**Dietrich-Daum, Elisabeth**

### **Crossing the Border for Child Psychiatry: Transnational Referral Practices in the Case of the Innsbruck Child Observation Ward After 1945**

*Summary:* This paper deals with transnational referral practices in the field of child psychiatry and therapeutic pedagogy in the historical region of Tyrol, which was as a federal state until 1919. However, it was divided between Austria and Italy along the Brenner border according to the Saint-Germain en-Laye Peace Agreement. The focus lies on the areas of North and South Tyrol and the emergence of a transnational service network for child psychiatry after 1945. The heart of this network was the Innsbruck Child Observation Ward, founded in 1947 and headed by Maria Nowak-Vogl, where between 1945 and 1987 163 children and adolescents from South Tyrol were examined, monitored and medicated for several weeks at a time. The aim is to explore the referral practices that worked and the actors involved based on the medical files of the children, which can be found among a total of 3650 preserved files. This paper shows that private persons were the main actors in the postwar era. It was not until the 1960s that South Tyrolian child and youth welfare institutions increasingly established contact with the Child Observation Ward. It is furthermore revealed that the prime motive for such referral practices was that German-language institutions for children and adolescents with behavioral problems and special needs were largely inexistent in South Tyrol, as well as the wish to have those children and adolescents treated in their native language in a German-language institution. This paper was realized as part of a research project funded by the Provincial Archives of South Tyrol.

*Keywords:* 20<sup>th</sup> century child psychiatry, Maria Nowak-Vogl, Child Observation Ward, Tyrol (Austria), South Tyrol (Italy)

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**Dumke, Hans-Otto**

**Georg Trakl (1887–1914): A Poet Caught Between Melancholia, Anxiety and Desperation.**

*Summary:* Georg Trakl was born in Salzburg on February 3<sup>rd</sup> in 1887. He studied pharmaceutics and wrote poems early in life, which were attributed to expressionism with hints of Symbolism yet had no distinct historical literary positioning. Trakl's life was a chain of "illness and desperation". He suffered from depression, anxiety and drug addiction, which repeatedly influenced his poetry ("Intoxicated Dreams and Poetry"). Trakl had an incestuous relationship with his sister Grete. He participated early in the WWI with many of his poems dealing with the horror of war (i.e. "Grodek"). On November 3<sup>rd</sup> in 1914 Trakl died from a cocaine overdose in the military hospital in Krakau. He was only 27 years old. This paper deals with the life, work and illness of the poet with the help of pathographic publications and nosological assignments.

*Keywords:* Georg Trakl, life, poetry, personality und psychiatric illness

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**Gabriel, Eberhard**

**Bruno Schön OFM: „Dr. Martin Luther Assessed from the Psychiatric Point of View“, Vienna 1874**

*Summary:* In 1874 Bruno Schön (1809–1881), a member of the Franciscan order of the Fratres Minores and former pastor in the mental hospital in Vienna, published a small pamphlet on the personality of Martin Luther from a psychiatric point of view. The author understood himself as a person experienced in the world of mental asylums, who wanted to be a „bridge builder between the difficult science of psychiatry and a broader audience“ by publishing several writings on these topics. The last of the writings was the pamphlet about Luther, by the way a rather early example of a psychiatric pathography. The aim of this paper is to remember this essay and understand the reasons why the author wrote it. Several contexts shall be highlighted: 1) the author's experience with psychiatry, a new medical discipline, and his wish to apply this knowledge to personalities of historic importance in order to make them more understandable; 2) the traditional picture of Luther's personality in the catholic and protestant churches with regard to psycho(patho)logical characteristics. Was the application of psychiatric terminology (still developing at this time) in literature on Martin Luther new or not; the new strong societal position of the protestant church by a new legislation in Austria since 1861 („*Protestantenpatent*“) and 3) their consequences in the connections between the confessions in times of political liberalism (termination of the concordat of 1855 by the Austrian government after Vaticanum I in 1870).

*Keywords:* Martin Luther's personality, affective disorder of Martin Luther, late 19<sup>th</sup> century pathographies, Austrian liberalism in the 1860s, Bruno Schön OFM 1809–1881

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**Gerhard, Uwe-Jens**

### **The Political Fall of the Politbureau (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) Member Herbert Häber and the Role of Bernburg's Psychiatry**

*Summary:* From 1973 to 1985 Herbert Häber (\*1930) was the director of the Western Department, which was subsequently renamed Department of International Policy and Economics of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. He functioned as a member of the Politbureau from 1984 to 1985. As a close confidant to Honecker, Häber was responsible for implementing Erich Honecker's (1912-1994) dialogue policy with the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). After the Soviet potentate Konstantin Tshernenko (1911-1985) intervened, Honecker's Western policy collapsed and he had to cancel a trip to FRG, as a result of which Häber fell out of favour. He had a mental breakdown, which was probably caused by the conflict with Honecker. On 18 August in 1985, he was admitted into the government hospital at Berlin-Buch. At that time, Honecker was calling on him and advised him to resign on the basis of health issues. In December 1985 he was discharged from the hospital not healed. On 22 November 1985, after the 11<sup>th</sup> conference of the Central Committee, Häber resigned from the Politbureau, allegedly by his own making. After he again was admitted into government hospital in January of 1986, he was transferred into the former district hospital of psychiatry and neurology at Bernburg (Saale). At that time a small psychiatric outstation existed within the hospital, which was not shielded extensively. The patients of this open ward were treated by the chief physician. Until 18 March 1986, he was treated successfully in Bernburg although he had been announced as a hopeless case. The question will be explored whether there was a political abuse of psychiatry in the German Democratic Republic.

*Keywords:* Herbert Häber, Politbureau, Western policy, psychiatry Bernburg, government hospital

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**Heidegger, Maria**

### **The Relationship between Psychiatry and Religion in Tyrol, 1830-1850**

*Summary:* The preoccupation with and care of mental health and the spiritual wellbeing of patients at the provincial mental hospital in Hall in Tyrol from its founding in 1830 to 1850 is the subject of an emerging habilitation thesis at the University of Innsbruck. This paper offers an overview of this research project and summarizes some results. It is based on a broad collection of archival material, primarily historical patient files and administrative documents from the archives of the mental hospital in Hall in Tyrol, supplemented by ambulance records in the Tyrolean state archives and contemporary literature on pastoral medicine and psychiatry. The project explores the overlapping fields between medical care and spiritual wellbeing and analyses historical patterns of psychological and religious pathologies. Tyrol is an interesting site to explore themes like these, even more so in the imminent period in which "modern" Tyrol emerged as a conservative reestablishment and as

a territorial unit or – in the words of the historian Hans Heiss – as a new space of communication and perception. This *Vormärz* era was characterized by censorship and rigorous police control, by Catholic renewal and an intimate pietistic style.

*Keywords:* Psychiatry and religion, wellbeing of the soul, religious pathologies, Tyrol, Hall in Tirol, 1830–1850

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**Höger, Ralph**

### **The Dramaturgy of Illness: Narrative Patterns and Knowledge of Healing in Psychiatric Stories of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

*Summary:* This paper focuses on psychiatric knowledge on healing in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, using a narratological approach to analyse a patient record. By the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the psychiatric agenda of healing had fallen into a state of crisis. While diagnostic knowledge spread, therapeutic concepts and theories of healing were stagnating. Nevertheless, mental institutions produced ‘healings’, which were documented by psychiatric publications and patient records. Narratives played a crucial part in the production of psychiatric knowledge in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Narratological approaches therefore can help define the structure and changes of psychiatric knowledge of healing. In the analysis three categories are applied: plot and event structures, therapeutic configuration of time and narrative perspective.

*Keywords:* Psychiatry in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, narratology, healing in psychiatry, therapeutic nihilism, psychiatric nursing homes

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**Holzbach, Ernst**

### **From Phytopharmica Therapy to Occupational Therapy: Therapy of Melancholy in the Ancient Greek Roman Era**

*Summary:* In the *Corpus Hippocraticum* one can also find mental diseases under the biological thesis (i.e., the humoral theory). Consequently, the therapy is constituted of *pharmacia*, diet, balneotherapy, a change of air, cupping and bleeding. Efforts referring to our methods of therapy like occupational therapy and psychotherapy appear only in later times. In Roman times such therapeutic efforts were most extensively developed by Celsus and Soranos of Ephesos, who drew up a complex program, particularly also for melancholy. These therapeutic beginnings however disappear with Galen, because he relies on the tradition of Hippocrates, which dates back 500 years. Galen mainly creates an extensive pharmaceutical program. Because of his extensive medical literature he becomes so popular that all progressive theories and therapies, especially of melancholy, fallen into oblivion and the Hippocratic tradition calamitously continues into the modern age.

*Keywords:* Therapy of melancholy, history of psychiatry, Greek-Roman ancient world

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**Kanis-Seyfried, Uta**

**„Without helpers the doctor can do little“: Gender Studies Using the Example of the Southern Wuerttemberg Asylums between 1875 and 1945**

*Summary:* In the context of the feminist societal analysis in the 1970s, the scientific discipline of so-called gender studies has investigated social attributions of gender roles since its inception.

The basic assumption is that functions, roles and characteristics constituting masculinity and femininity are not casually derived from biological differences between men and women, but are rather social and cultural constructs and can therefore be changed.

The concept of “gender” questions amongst others gender-specific abilities, norms as well as identities and examines the classification scheme, which contributes to the gender-specific structuring and hierarchization of everyday life. In the methodical reference framework of social and cultural gender research, this article focuses on interactions and symbolic orders using the example of staff working at the Weissenau, Schussenried and Zwiefalten asylums.

The chosen period of investigation from 1875 to 1945 has been marked by numerous upheavals, rejections and differences on various social, political and ideological levels. In this respect, it is particularly interesting to investigate the following questions: Were there tasks exclusively reserved for male or female staff and what were they? Can deviations from gender-specific task assignments be verified and, if necessary, be caused? Is “doing gender” – the active creation of a dual classification scheme of bisexuality by both men and women alike – a topic in the work routine of historical subjects? What were the effects of the category “gender” on individual situations and what representations, norms and values are visible in the context of societal role ascriptions?

Finally, the question is how the relationships of gender between themselves or within the cultural context and the organisation were shaped and how power relations were distributed. This study is based on the annual reports and staff records from different fields of work of the above-mentioned asylums.

*Keywords:* Gender studies, staff, asylum, WWI, psychiatry

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**Mennel, Hans Dieter**

**History of Neuroscience at Marburg University: Times and Ties**

*Summary:* Marburg University was founded in 1527 as the first Protestant university in Germany. Its founding had political and religious reasons, but medical teaching and research was equally important since its beginnings. Among the first scholars of this discipline, Johannes Dryander is known as a brain anatomist. His most famous work was a treatise about the localization of sensible faculties within the ventricular system of the central nervous system. This early concept of cerebral localization remained canonical up to the

early modern era. The fate of medical science together with that of the university itself became unstable due to the impact of the Thirty Years' War. In the modern era, this institution became famous for establishing the philosophical school of Neo-Kantianism, and later as the temporary home of existential philosophy: *Time and Being* [*Sein und Zeit*] was conceived by Martin Heidegger in Marburg. Existential philosophy thereafter played a dominant role in the concepts of anthropologic psychiatry. Wolfgang Blankenburg, one of the last representatives of this psychiatric method on the university level was teaching in Marburg.

*Keywords:* Foundation of the university, early localization, existentialism, anthropologic psychiatry

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**Meyer-Lenz, Johanna**

### **The Neurologist Max Nonne (1861–1959) and Child Euthanasia in Hamburg Since 1945: Interwoven Histories.**

*Summary:* Following the millennium, the traditional narrative on the neurologist Max Nonne (1861–1959) was criticized by current research conducted on the history of the Nazi child euthanasia in Hamburg. Alongside the image of the revered Nestor, co-founder of neurology in the Kaiserreich and the Weimar Republic, the image of the advocate of Nazi child euthanasia appears. The source of these seemingly irreconcilable narratives is the role Max Nonnes took on as an expert in the first Hamburg Nazi child euthanasia process (1946–1949). In his expert report of 1946, Max Nonne advocates child euthanasia and declares that participating doctors acted according to basic principles of medical ethics. This opinion was also based on the judgement of the criminal division of the district court (*Landgericht*) in Hamburg, which on 19 April 1949 announced the rejection of the main hearing.

Opposing narratives are further analysed in this paper: On the one hand, as a result of academic traditions and the cultural side of academic careers. On the other, the attitude of Max Nonnes as a proponent of euthanasia is further investigated within the context of a more complex and multi-layered explanatory model. The habit of a conservative representative of the medical sciences, the mechanisms of a university career in the Kaiserreich and the Weimar Republic, the networks of doctors who enjoyed prestige and privileges in Nazi Germany, and who belonged to the perpetrators and experts, the advocacy of racial hygiene and eugenics in the sense of Binding and Hoche all form interrelated aspects of this paper.

*Keywords:* Nazi euthanasia, memory culture, history of neurology, Hamburg children's euthanasia process, University Hospital Eppendorf

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**Müller, Thomas und Uta Kanis-Seyfried**

### **The History of Neuroscience in a Museum?**



*Summary:* Teaching the history of medicine to an academic audience and to the public is both a task and a challenge to many scholars in the field of history of medicine. In the German context, museums, collections and exhibitions focusing on the history of the neurosciences, and especially on psychiatry, have raised the public's awareness during the last decade, providing an especially colorful picture in the museological realm. This paper focuses on initiatives in six geographic locations in the federal state of Baden Wuerttemberg, describing content, tasks and strategies of each initiative. Besides the academic task with respect to teaching, these initiatives, which can be found all over the country, serve as teaching units to a wider public. The authors themselves, besides portraying the museums and collections mentioned, run a museum on the history of psychiatry, and thus provide information on their personal experience in establishing museological initiatives.

*Keywords:* History of psychiatry, history of medicine, museum, Baden Wuerttemberg, public history

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**Payk, Theo R.**

### **Robert Schumann in the Mental Hospital Eendenich**

*Summary:* Following a suicide attempt on 27 February in 1854 as a result of a severe psychological disorder, Robert Schumann (1810–1856), musical director in Düsseldorf, was admitted into a private asylum at Eendenich near Bonn. After two years of lingering illness, with an extensive personality dissociation and a steep mental and physical decline, the famous composer of romantic music passed away in a final stage of neurosyphilis. The case history as well as notes, letters and reports of visitors provide a detailed insight into the course of Schumann's medical condition and its treatment: The therapeutic spectrum included all the usual, at last palliative pharmacological, dietetic and additional procedures. Director Dr. Franz Richarz (1812–1887) had been a student of Maximilian Jacobi (1775–1858) at the modern Siegburg Provincial Psychiatric Hospital. As a dedicated reformer, Richarz introduced the English principle of „no restraint“ into the treatment in his hospital, founded in 1844.

*Keywords:* Robert Schumann, composer, neurosyphilis, treatment, Eendenich

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**Reichelt, Bernd**

### **Between a Lack of Nurses and Social Therapeutic Awakening**

*Summary:* The constant change in treatment has accompanied psychiatry since its beginnings, which is why psychiatric care has had to keep pace accordingly. In the first two decades after WWII, the introduction of psychopharmaceuticals and the subsequent social-therapeutic development led to an unprecedented change in psychiatric treatment practice. The challenges for psychiatric care were tremendous. In a further consequence, conflicts erupted

within the nursing staff as well as with the new professional groups entering the mental hospitals since the 1950s. Training and education of nursing staff had to be adapted within just a few years. The 1960s finally saw the establishment of nursing schools within mental hospitals. This paper focuses on three public mental hospitals located in South Wuerttemberg (*Südwürttemberg*) in a region known as Upper Swabia (*Oberschwaben*).

*Keywords:* Psychiatric care; nursing care; psychopharmacotherapy; postwar period; social therapy

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**Rheinländer, Andreas**

### **Referred Pain and the work of Henry Head**

*Summary:* Most medical students become acquainted with the topic of referred pain in the course of their studies. In German-speaking countries, the areas of the body where pain is referred to are usually called 'Head's zones', named after Sir Henry Head. However, pictures showing those areas are not based on the work of Henry Head, but rather a German surgical assistant named Otto Kleinschmidt. Kleinschmidt based his illustration on the work of a man who seems to be forgotten in that context: James Mackenzie. The consequences of this wrongness are of current and practical importance.

*Keywords:* Referred pain, visceral referred pain, Head's zones, Henry Head, James Mackenzie

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**Rosenow, Detlef Ernst und Hans Joachim Synowitz**

### **What was the Significance of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Society of British Neurological Surgeons (SBNS) from 29 June to 3 July 1937 in Berlin and Breslau?**

*Summary:* The SBNS was founded in December of 1926. In 1928 Jefferson initiated the summer meetings to be held in different international locations. Paris was first in 1930 (and again in 1933 and 1938) followed by Amsterdam (1932), Stockholm (1935) and Berlin/Breslau (1937). Otfried Foerster and Wilhelm Tönnis were among 21 elected „corresponding members“ by the SBNS. In 1937, Berlin and Breslau were chosen as SBNS's foreign conference sites. Breslau was chosen most likely to honour Otfried Foerster for his lifetime achievement in neurology and neurosurgery; he was named „member emeritus“. Traditionally, local surgical representatives operated on selected cases live in the presence of an audience – sometimes the audience rather experienced disgust than appreciation (Vincent, Paris 1930, Sauerbruch, Berlin, 1937). In 1937 Tönnis was appointed Germany's first professor of brain surgery. The topic of the Berlin session was the „Chiasma syndrome“, whereas at the Breslau venue Foerster gave a lecture on his results of 552 patients he himself operated on for brain tumours. It is less well known that in Berlin/Breslau Jefferson, who was then secretary of the SBNS, launched a committee to found a European neurosurgical society with Jefferson, Martin, Olivecrona and Tönnis (Berlin) as their initial representatives.

This project was abandoned in 1939 due to a lack in support from the UK and Sweden, most likely for political reasons. At the same time, the founding congress of the German Society of Neurosurgery was scheduled for 6 - 7 October in 1939, already after the outbreak of WWII and postponed for reasons which are well known.

*Keywords:* Jefferson, Foerster, Tönnis, SBNS, DGNC

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**Rzesnitzek, Lara**

### **About the development of stereotactic neurosurgery in the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic**

*Summary:* Already in 1947, Spiegel und Wycis in Philadelphia presented their stereotactic apparatus in *Science*. In addition to Talairach in France (1949) and Leksell in Sweden (1949), Riechert in Freiburg refined the method in collaboration with Wolff and Munding by constructing an own device (1950) – a device which was used in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) since 1957, but also in many other countries. An analysis of published lectures held at national and international conferences, of papers in medical journals, material from hospital archives such as operation books, medical records, personal files and correspondences between neurosurgeons demonstrates that in Germany, but also in the United States, Sweden and France, stereotactic neurosurgery was primarily developed to substitute leucotomy. Until the early 1960s, indication spread to surgery for movement disorders like dystonia and Parkinson's disease, but also to epilepsy and to deep-seated lesions in the hypophysis or the brain.

*Keywords:* Psychosurgery, postwar psychiatry, history of neurosurgery, leucotomy

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**Sahmland, Irmtraut**

### **Neurological Impairments and Diseases: Their Analysis and Handling in Early Modern Times**

*Summary:* During the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the Hessian High Hospital in Haina adhered to its role as a multifunctional institution for providing relief, especially to males with disabilities and chronic disease from rural areas. A great number of these people suffered from paralysis and were thus no longer able to live on their own. Submission documents from the archives provide some insight into how these diseases were understood and also into the efforts for medical help, however mostly futile. Furthermore strategies of coping can be analysed and described.

*Keywords:* Patient's history, disability history, paralysis, stroke, source study

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**Söhner, Felicitas, Heiner Fangerau und Thomas Becker**

## **Reception of Anthropological Psychiatry in the Run-Up to the *Psychiatrie-Enquete* in West-Germany: Sources and Historical Presentation**

*Summary:* In the years following WWII, one part of psychiatric research turned to questions concerning human existence and the philosophical understanding of people. This paper describes developments of anthropological psychiatry in West German postwar psychiatry. Methods used here for the reconstruction of history are literature and the investigation of files and documents. Literary and original sources point to the impact an existential understanding of the patient has on new therapeutic approaches for providing care in the social environment of those suffering from mental illness. It can be asserted that in the concept of anthropological psychiatry, the view has shifted from a purely biological-genetic perception of psychiatric disease to the subjective perspective of a person with mental illness and to an awareness of objective, material-social living conditions. The article describes how the existential analytical-anthropological concept was received by the institutionalized West German psychiatry on its way to psychiatric reform in the 1970s (*Enquete*).

*Keywords:* Existentialism, Daseinsanalysis, anthropological psychiatry, philosophy, postwar psychiatry, social psychiatry

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**Straßburg, Hans Michael**

## **Hans Rietschel (1878 - 1970): A Paediatrician between Nazi Ideology and Human Ethos**

**Summary:** Hans Rietschel was the director of the Children's University Hospital in Wuerzburg from 1917 until 1946. He also took on important functions in the medical faculty and in the „*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kinderheilkunde*“ (DGfK). During the time of his presidency from 1934 until 1936, all Jewish members of this organisation - more than 30%! - were excluded by the Secretary Fritz Goebel. Several times Rietschel wrote private letters to these colleagues expressing his regrets. He was well known to the organizer of the T4 action, Werner Heyde, the director of the Psychiatric Hospital in Wuerzburg until 1945, whom he met with even in 1959 during his escape. With Rietschel's support, his co-worker Felix von Bormann, a fanatic Nazi, installed a biological laboratory dealing with issues of race. With the exception of an unclear death of a twin infant of the Sinti Winterstein family, there has been no evidence of discrimination, forced sterilisation, forced transfers or slaying of handicapped children in the Wuerzburg children's hospital. A lecture for students and physicians on „ethical questions in practice“ had been planned but was forbidden by the „Reichsministerium fuer Volksaufklaerung und Propaganda (Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda) in Berlin. In 1946 Rietschel was dismissed from his office by the American administration and officially retired in 1953. In 1958 he received the honorary doctor from the Medical Academy of Dresden. A unit of the Children's University Hospital in Freiburg/Breisgau is still named after him.

*Keywords:* Children's University Hospital Wuerzburg, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Kinderheilkunde, T4 action, Jewish paediatrician

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**Synowitz, Michael, Detlef Ernst Rosenow und Hans Joachim Synowitz**

### **Intraoperative Methods for Identifying Brain Tumor Tissue: A Historical Review**

*Summary:* The development of preoperative diagnostic methods largely determines the knowledge of the location and extent of intracranial space-occupying lesion to determine the place of trepanation. The intraoperative situation, in which the identification of the tumor tissue without aid is performed exclusively by the visual assessment of the surgeon, remained unsatisfactory. Consequently, over decades the extent of performed removal of tumor tissue was merely a subjective assessment by the surgeon. The first efforts to differentiate between normal and brain tumor tissue in terms of intraoperative tumor search date back to 1921 and were used for the electrical resistance changes. Hereafter, individual methods were used both for locating the tumor and for residual tumor search. They are based on the basis of the change of resistance of tumor tissue (Meyer 1922), the vital staining (Sorsby 1942) and the fluorescence of tumor tissue (Herley 1943, Moore 1947), the reflection behavior of the ultrasound of the tumor boundaries (Dussik 1942, French 1950) and the selective storage of radiophosphorus in brain tumor (Selverstone 1949). Over the course of time, not all methods experienced a steady improvement. Some of them became oblivious and others gained a firm place in today's intraoperative procedure through modern apparatus development.

*Keywords:* Residual tumor, resistance measurement, fluorescence, radiophosphorus, intraoperative ultrasound

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**Vanja, Christina**

### **The Foundation of the Mental Hospital in Marburg 1876: An Institution of the University and the Local Government Association**

*Summary:* While the idea of establishing a modern psychiatric institution in Kurhessen had been discussed since the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, more specific plans were only made in 1866, after the annexation of the principality by the Kingdom of Prussia. Between 1874 and 1876 a modern pavilion ensemble was finally constructed by the new Prussian *Kommunalverband* (local government association), based in Kassel, in the southern part of the Hessian university town. A number of specialists had contributed to the construction program, e.g., several professors of medicine from Marburg, but most notably Prof. Ludwig Meyer, full professor of psychiatry at the University of Göttingen. These specialists were very much interested in a hospital dedicated to both research and teaching, which is why the hospital featured a psychiatric clinic with conference facilities and lecture halls, located right at the centre of the spacious ensemble. The director of the new "lunatic asylum" was at the

same time professor of psychiatry at the University of Marburg. In this double function, Heinrich Cramer was succeeded by Franz Tuczek and Max Jahrmärker. From 1876 until 1919, students relied on horse-drawn carriages to travel to the hospital; from 1910 on, a railway connection provided speedier access. The distance was still considerable, however. Together with conflicting notions regarding the hospital's objectives, a new mental hospital was founded in the vicinity of the hospital district to the north, in the Ortenberg neighbourhood, with Robert Wollenberg as its first director. The opening of the new institution ended the co-existence of "lunatic asylum" and university under one roof.

*Keywords:* History of psychiatry, Marburg (Lahn), clinical psychiatry, welfare association, mental hospital