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Abstracts

I. Neurology and neuropsychiatry

Dennis Henkel

From Fairground Attraction to Central Plot Motif: The Beginnings of Neurology in Feature Films

Summary: The turn from the 19th to the 20th century was an important era in the field of neurology. The neurologist Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893) made headlines with his notorious new therapeutic approaches in the no less legendary Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris. Physicians like Sigmund Freud developed new theories on the pathogenesis of neurological disorders and experimented with (nowadays illegal) substances like cocaine, for instance. However, did this pioneering spirit correspond with the societal reception of the field? And how was neurology framed in the new mass media of films? Surprisingly, there are no systematic papers or other literature on these questions, neither by medical historians nor by film historians. This paper attempts to close this gap in contemporary research and, for the first time in international studies, provides a systematic overview of the representation of neurologists, neurology, and their patients in silent cinema. With the aim of sketching a comprehensive portrait, 26 films portraying neurological symptoms were identified, classified in terms of film history and analyzed. The main question was: Is the subject area being distorted, are symptoms such as seizures misinterpreted as an effect of witchcraft or are the directors' approaches conforming to scientific standard? To put it more simply: where between superstition and science do early filmmakers really depict neurological disorders? And what can we learn from this historical legacy?

Keywords: Medicine in the Arts / history, Motion Pictures / history, Neurology / history, 20th Century / history, Humans.

Hans Michael Straßburg

Children with “Autistic Behavioral Disorders” in Pediatric Literature Between 1920 and 1975

Summary: Behavioral abnormalities in children, known today as Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), have certainly always existed. However, as a nosological entity they were described only in 1943, and that concurrently by the Galician-American child psychiatrist Leo Kanner and by the Austrian pediatrician Hans Asperger. Today, the role of Asperger, particularly during the Nazi period, is discussed controversially in relevant literature. In pediatric textbooks, e.g., by Adalbert Czerny and Franz Hamburger, comparable behavioral disorders were primarily considered as an erroneous upbringing, the result of an only-child-situation or as a congenital hereditary condition. Therapeutic measures included verbal and physical punishments up to and including the removal of the child

from the family. Especially Jewish pediatricians, such as Julius Zappert in Vienna or Carl Pototzky in Berlin, endeavored to achieve a more differentiated assessment and treatment. After WWII, child neurologists initially contributed little to differentiate behavioral abnormalities. Today, the diagnosis of ASD only makes sense using complex biological and psychological examinations in close cooperation between the specialist areas of neuropsychiatry and child and adolescent psychiatry.

Keywords: Autism spectrum disorder, H. Asperger, F. Hamburger, C. Pototzky, bio-psycho-social concept.

II. Neurosurgery in the 20th Century

Michael Synowitz, Detlef Ernst Rosenow und Hans Joachim Synowitz

State of Development of Neurosurgical Care in the GDR During the 1980s

Summary: Initiated by the board of the Society for Neurosurgery of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), an analysis of the given conditions in the field of neurosurgery was conducted in the form of a status report addressed to the Ministry of Health. The Society, which had existed for more than two decades, presented several such analyses and concepts and at the same time provided recommendations to the Ministry for further development. Such conceptions were even presented as a draft resolution at ministerial service meetings.

The results are presented in the form of tables. The analysis includes a variety of parameters that are significant in the inpatient treatment of a patient. The personnel structure, both in the medical and nursing sectors, is also commented on. In conclusion, the state of development and the structure are assessed as insufficient and concrete measures for change are provided. These specifically include an increase in the number of medical staff and an increase in surgical capacity, by comparing them with the international standard. The suggestions of the named report also include requirements for student training and research tasks and culminate in the repeated demand for the establishment of independent neurosurgical clinics or departments. The report concludes that there are deficiencies in the quantitative and qualitative neurosurgical care of the population, which are interpreted as organizational, economic and personnel disproportions.

Keywords: GDR, neurosurgical departments, structure and performance.

Detlef Rosenow, Michael Synowitz und Hans Joachim Synowitz

Neurosurgery in Paris, 1900-1970

Summary: The development of neurosurgery in France differed markedly from other countries in Europe or the United States. Anthony Chipault (1866-1920) started to do some neurosurgical work in various hospitals in Paris between 1894 and 1903. Babinski's neurosurgical patients were initially operated on by Paul Lecène (1878-1929), then for years by Thierry de Martel de Janville (1875-1940). What can be considered „modern“ neurosurgery in France started with Clovis Vincent's (1879-1947) visit to Harvey Cushing (1869-1939) in 1927. Vincent created a real French school of neurosurgery after disbanding his cooperation with de Martel, initially with talented surgeons such as Pierre Puech (1897-1950) and Marcel David (1898-1986) followed by Jacques Le Beau (1908-1998) and Gérard

Guiot (1912-1998). The latter was the initiator of the surgery of the pituitary in France at Foch Hospital and was trained by Jules Hardy (*1932) in Montréal. Puech and David, after their separation with Vincent, initiated the stereotactic and functional surgery at Sainte Anne Hospital. This department later became renowned through the work of Jean Talairach (1911-2007) who succeeded David and the late Puech and worked in the field of stereotactic surgery for decades. Le Beau had started his academic work at La Pitié with a thesis on brain edema under Georges Guillain (1876-1961) and continued to work in the field of brain trauma after he took on the department of neurosurgery at Lariboisière in 1951. Bernard Pertuiset (1920-2000) specialized in the field of epileptic surgery at La Pitié-Salpêtrière and worked on arterial hypotension to make aneurysm surgery safer. Raymond Houdart (1913-2008), who succeeded Le Beau in 1960 at Lariboisière, created the new fields of neurosurgery of the cranial base, vascular neurosurgery and, in cooperation with the department of rheumatology (Stanislas de Sèze [1903-2000]), spinal neurosurgery. Also at the Lariboisière the psychiatrist and later neuroradiologist René Djindjian (1918-1977) pioneered the embolization of arteriovenous malformations (AVM) between 1960-1970.

Keywords: Chipault, Petit-Dutaillis, David, Le Beau, Guiot, Pertuiset.

III. Psychiatry I: Pioneers and Paradigms

Anna Pastuszak-Draxler und Dietmar Gass

Antoni Kępiński – a plea

Summary: Antoni Kępiński (1918-1972) was a psychiatrist and author of specialist books, primarily known for his works on the psyche and human nature. He was thus an early representative of reform psychiatry in Poland. His accessible style and universal themes led to his books becoming bestsellers in Poland after they were published in the 1970s and 1980s.

Except for a few essays on partial aspects of medical history, the works of the psychiatrist Antoni Kępiński from Krakow are hardly known in German-speaking countries as they are not translated. The biography presented in the following article as well as the overview of his texts and rich aphorisms are intended to familiarize the reader with Kępiński's approaches and his specific contact with patients in daily psychiatric practice.

Keywords: Antoni Kępiński, psychiatry, human psyche, information metabolism, *conditio humana*.

Kai Sammet

Chaos, Order, reading patterns. Self-Understanding in the presence of fear. The psychiatric interpretation of the *Sülzeunruhen* in Hamburg during June 1919

Summary: In June 1919, the so-called *Sülzeunruhen* erupted in Hamburg. The central cause for the break-out of these riots had been the desolate supply of food during and after World War I. In the following, some of the real or alleged 'leaders' were examined by psychiatrists of the Staatskrankenanstalt Hamburg-Friedrichsberg. Hereby the psychiatric diagnosis of the 'psychopathic

leader' was central. This chapter tries to analyze the psychiatric interpretation as manifestation of a normalistic concept of orderliness and as a discourse of self-understanding of a bourgeois elite.

Keywords: Psychopathic leaders, Riots in Hamburg after World War I, Staatskrankenanstalt Friedrichsberg.

Thomas Müller

New findings about the young Wilhelm Griesinger (1817-1868)?

Summary: Wilhelm Griesinger (1817-1868) has been the first head of Berlin Charité's University Clinic of Psychiatry, including a neurological department. Born in the Wuerttemberg capital of Stuttgart, he not only shaped psychiatry in the South of Germany, but way beyond. Griesinger belonged to the reforming forces of late 19th century German psychiatry, which, for many reasons, only partially proofed to be successful. New archival material sheds light on the young Wilhelm Griesinger and his psychiatric training years at Winnenthal asylum 1840/41, and to some degree on his relationship to his mentor Albert Zeller, as well as on his settlement in private practice in Friedrichshafen, Lake Constance, in 1839/40. His Winnenthal years proved to be of major impact in respect to his teaching book published from 1845 on, in various editions.

Keywords: Wilhelm Griesinger, Berlin Charité, psychiatric reform, Friedrichshafen practice, Winnenthal asylum.

Joachim Heinrich Demling

From a Family Business to a Global Company: Paul Janssen and the Halo-peridol Story

Summary: In 1935, the physician Constant Janssen founded a pharmaceutical company in Turnhout/Belgium for products of a Hungarian manufacturer, which he marketed under licence in Belgium and other countries. From 1953 onwards, his son, physician and chemist Paul Janssen, also worked in the company independently and in an innovative manner. Based on the initial interest to improve analgesic drugs, some of the synthesised substances that were put through animal experimental screening there were observed to have properties similar to those of the first neuroleptic drug chlorpromazine (CPZ) developed in 1950. Compounds with a purely neuroleptic efficacy were successfully produced, including R-1625 (haloperidol) on 11 February 1958. Clinical trials conducted at the University of Liège (Belgium) and abroad impressively confirmed its antipsychotic efficacy. In 1959, haloperidol was granted authorisation for marketing in Europe (Haldol® Janssen in Germany) and for decades ultimately became the most widely used antipsychotic drug worldwide, both clinically and as a reference substance. Further butyrophenones were successfully developed, the longer acting diphenylbutylpiperidines (pimozide, fluspirilene, penfluridol) as derivatives, and haloperidol as a depot neuroleptic. Like CPZ, haloperidol revolutionised treatment options, laid the foundations for further psychotropic drugs and made a decisive contribution to biological psychiatry and the neurosciences. Haloperidol was included in the World Health Organization's (WHO) list of essential medicines. Janssen also developed numerous new drugs for indications outside of psychiatry still being used today. Thanks to the pioneering spirit of Paul Janssen, a family business grew into a global corporation, since 1961 under its own name as the pharmaceutical division of *Johnson & Johnson*.

Keywords: butyrophenones, diphenylbutylpiperidines, haloperidol, antipsychotics, history.

Reinhard J. Boerner

In memory of Hanns Hippus (1925-2021): An Overview of the Life and Work of a Formative Psychiatrist Personality of the Munich University Hospital

Summary: Hanns Hippus (1925-2021) was one of the most influential German psychiatrists of the 1970s and the 1990s. As one of Emil Kraepelin's (1856-1926) successors as director of the Psychiatric University Hospital in Munich, he was innovative in many fields of research, including basic neurochemistry and pharmacotherapy of mental illness. He always emphasized the close link between research and clinical therapy. At the same time, he advocated improved patient care. Under his leadership, the Munich clinic gained in international reputation.

Keywords: Hanns Hippus, history of psychiatry, Psychiatric University Hospital in Munich, Clozapin.

IV. Psychopathology and psychoses

Stefan Wulf

The Psychiatrist and the Car. An Approach to the Figure of the "Traffic Psychopath"

Summary: The focus of the study is on the lack of clarity and definition of personality-related blunders in traffic beyond the dichotomy of disease and health. The article is about psychopathy at the steering wheel as a psychiatric concept in the context of increasing traffic intensity in the first decades of the Federal Republic of Germany. More precisely, it offers an approach to the term and the figure of the "traffic psychopath".

Keywords: history of psychiatry, traffic medicine, psychopathy.

Peter Theiss-Abendroth

Traumatic Psychosis in British Military Psychiatry of World War I

Summary: Different from their German colleagues, British psychiatrists accepted psychotic disorders as possible trauma sequelae during World War I. This resulted in the wide recognition of psychotic veterans' pension claims. The present paper investigates the history of the underlying theoretical framework and contrasts it to the German discussion. As a main finding, British evolutionism turns out to be a key factor in comprehending traumatic psychosis as an extreme form of regression under stress. This facilitated the integration of psychoanalytic ideas into a broader therapeutic concept.

Keywords: trauma, psychosis, World War I, evolutionism, Great Britain.

Irmtraut Sahmland

“The human organism thereby falls short of the norm and degenerates according to soul and body to a greater or lesser degree”. Perceptions of cretinous children and adolescents in the mid-19th century

Summary: This article investigates social perceptions of and views on cretinous children and adolescents around the middle of the 19th century. Different approaches are chosen for this purpose. Publications about field research on this mysterious disease mainly contain descriptions of the patients encountered, which refer to traditional presuppositions, fit into natural-historical patterns of thought and testify to the social distance of these physicians to the living world of the affected patients. In striking contrast to this are the statements of doctors, educationalists and theologians who propagated the curability and educability of cretinous children in the environment of the “idiot asylums” that had been emerging since 1840 and who were involved in practical work with them. Documents on the admission of cretin youths to the hospital for males in Haina near Marburg in central Hesse, which are evaluated as examples, are another source with its own depth of focus. If mentally and physically handicapped children and adolescents came into focus in the debate about cretinism and the question of hospitalisation, the approaches pursued here provide a multi-layered picture of their social perception, which nevertheless appears to be differentiable by type.

Keywords: Cretinism, children/adolescents, curative treatment, lifeworld, field research.

V. Neurology - Historical initiatives, institutions and objects

Bernd Reichelt

The Beginning of Ambulatory Care in the Württemberg Institutional Psychiatry in the late 1920s

Summary: In 1928, the Wuerttemberg Ministry of the Interior commissioned the director of the Zwiefalten Asylum, Julius Daiber, to establish psychiatric external care. Already been introduced in other German states, for the state of Wuerttemberg it was the first time. Daiber’s reports on the organization and implementation became the basis for discussion on how to proceed within the institutional psychiatry of Wuerttemberg. The chapter describes how the concept of external care was implemented in the rurally structured Wuerttemberg, what kind of difficulties arose and to what extent motives and objectives changed during the process. The chapter’s central sources are the historical reports and other administrative files from the former asylum in Zwiefalten.

Keywords: Ambulatory care, open care, institutional psychiatry, outpatient psychiatry, state psychiatry.

Rolf Brüggemann und Thomas Müller

The „Non-Thing“ of the Soul: Objects in the History of Psychiatry – Virtual, Real, Staged

Summary: There are about 60 known psychiatric museums in Europe. With their focus on objects, they make an indispensable and authentic contribution to the history of psychiatry. The objects

complement the still dominant and rather academic historiographic “description”. In museums however, visitors can learn about psychiatry and its social and scientific-technical prerequisites in a public, easily accessible manner. Supported by virtual media and presented in atmospherically condensed settings, the objects affect the viewer and bring to life interactions between all actors in the history of psychiatry, patients and medical staff. In this way, such a history of psychiatry can effectively reduce prejudices and fears with respect to a stigmatized discipline in general.

Keywords: Museum of Psychiatry, Objects, Historiography, Staging.

VI. Psychiatry II: Psychiatry and Society

Stefanie Coché

Helpers or Enablers? Families and Psychiatric Commitment in World War II

Summary: This paper deals with families of institutionalized patients during the Nazi murder of sick persons during World War II. Based on psychiatric records, it shows that some families actively tried to avoid psychiatric hospitalizations, while others tried to exert pressure to hospitalize family members, even though they knew this would endanger the patients. Subsequently, this paper analyses pressure by families for psychiatric commitment as part of a radicalization from below during World War II.

Keywords: psychiatric commitment, murder of sick persons, families.

Christian Prüter-Schwarte

„Crime and its Repression“ – Gustav Aschaffenburg and psychiatric criminal anthropology

Summary: In his major work *Das Verbrechen und seine Bekämpfung* [Crime and its Repression], published in 1903, Gustav Aschaffenburg, the chair for psychiatry at the University of Cologne, describes the causes of crime based on an analysis of the crime statistics of the German Reich and presents solutions for its repression from the perspective of a physician. The expertise of the psychiatrist as a scientifically and empirically thinking physician should lead from the role as an aid for the judge towards a formative role in how societies handle crime and support the reform of the criminal law with empirical findings. The author approaches crime in deliberate analogy to the clinical method. According to Aschaffenburg, medical etiology and symptomatology represent the exploration of the causes and the different types of criminality, differential diagnosis coincides with the question of a typology of the criminal, and criminal policy is the counterpart of therapy. Aschaffenburg’s approach was less oriented towards the then popular dichotomy of hereditary and environmental factors, but rather from the Social Darwinist question on the assertiveness of the individual under adverse social circumstances. As a result of his dissociation from Lombroso and his multidimensional approach, *Das Verbrechen und seine Bekämpfung* became a standard reference of criminology, also translated in different languages it continues to influence criminology into the 1960s of the 20th century.

Keywords: Aschaffenburg, criminal anthropology, multidimensional approach, reasons of crime.

VII. Book review

Christian Pross: Wiedergutmachung. Der Kleinkrieg gegen die Opfer (=Reparations. The small war against the victims). Hamburg 2021, 384 pag., ISBN 978-3-86393-100-1, reviewed by Katharina Witner.