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Abstracts

I. Neurosurgery

Michael Synowitz, Detlef Ernst Rosenow und Hans Joachim Synowitz

Wilhelm Tönnis and the Air Force Military Hospital at Bad Ischl in the Years 1944/45

Summary: The first neurosurgical university clinic in Germany was in Berlin assigned to Wilhelm Tönnis in 1937, who held the first extraordinariate for brain surgery. The facility, which became known as the Hansa Clinic, was rebuilt as a forward air force hospital a few days after the start of World War II in September 1939, with Tönnis as its medical director. In 1941/42 this military hospital was moved to the Hermann-Göring-Kaserne in Reinickendorf, a northern district of Berlin, due to a lack of space. As a result of the bombardment of Berlin that began in August 1940, the Hansa Clinic was moved to Berlin-Buch, an outlying district, in August of 1943 along with other Charité facilities. In November 1943, the Hansa Clinic was destroyed by bombs, as well as parts of the Reinickendorf accommodation of the military hospital, so that in December 1943 the hospital and the special research department, which were under the direction of Tönnis, were moved to Bad Ischl (today: Upper Austria). Using archival resources, we provide answers to open questions: What local and personnel conditions characterized this new area of work for Tönnis? Which questions did his special research department deal with? What were the changes that affected Tönnis personally when the Allied Forces moved into Bad Ischl? Available to us were reports of the 1) Research Center for Brain, Spinal Cord and Nerve Injuries at the Air Force Hospital (*Forschungsstelle für Hirn- Rückenmark- und Nervenverletzungen am Luftwaffenlazarett*), 2) the „CIOS-reports“ and 3) archival material about the I., III. and IV. “Work Conference East” (*Arbeitstagung Ost*). We listed these research topics and will refer to their military relevance.

With the end of the war in May 1945, Tönnis, as a general in the reserves, did continue his leadership function over 18 military hospitals and 10,000 wounded under American supervision. He left Bad Ischl with a hospital platoon in November 1945 and moved to Schleswig-Holstein.

Keywords: Tönnis, Bad Ischl, military medicine, CIOS-reports, workshops.

Ulrike Eisenberg und Hartmut Collmann

The Neurosurgeon Wilhelm Tönnis (1898–1978) and his Network Under National Socialism: An Analysis Based on his Guest Book

Summary: Wilhelm Tönnis’s guest book discloses his broad professional network, which extended into the circles of National Socialist politicians and military officers. After his Jewish competitors had been expelled from Germany, he was the most important person for training German brain surgeons, establishing special military hospitals and training neurosurgeons from allied countries. Not only surgeons from the countries of Southeastern Europe, Latin America and Japan were interested in this specialty, but also the German Foreign Office and the Ministry of Propaganda with the Advertising Council of the German Industry. The political interests were concealed behind organizations of cultural, economic and scientific exchange such as the *Mitteleuropäischer Wirtschaftstag* [Association of Central European Industry], the *Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst DAAD* [German Services for Academic Exchange], the Ibero-American Institute with the German-Ibero-American Medical Academy and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. The Military Medical Academy was also

involved in the activities of these organizations. Although Tönnis's contacts with leading National Socialists and military authorities in his duty as a consultant neurosurgeon to the Luftwaffe (Air Force) and member of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society are well known, the cultural and military-political interrelations in the field of neurosurgery have not yet been examined in detail. Tönnis's guest book provides a first insight and unveils the close entanglement of science with military and economic politics under National Socialism, here with Tönnis in his dual function as the pivotal point.

Keywords: Tönnis, guestbook, Ibero-American Institute, Central European Economy's Day, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Society.

Detlef Rosenow, Michael Synowitz und Hans Joachim Synowitz

The Development of Psychosurgery in Paris 1936–1960

Summary: At the second International Congress of Neurology in London in August of 1935, a symposium was held on the topic of „Frontal Lobe and its Higher Psychic and Vegetative Functions“. As a result of these discussions, the Portuguese neurologist Egas Moniz (1874–1955) on 12 November 1935 started his first psychosurgical intervention and published the results of his 20 interventions in 1936 in Paris. Marcel David (1898–1986), at Sainte-Anne, performed his first lobectomy. His friend and colleague Pierre Puech (1897–1950), who was discharged from Vincent's service in January 1939, commenced working neurosurgically in 1939 at Sainte-Anne (Service of psychiatrist Henri Claude [1869–1945]). After this department was officially acknowledged by Paris' Health Authorities in 1941, Puech continued working psychosurgically trying to convince the skepticism among the psychiatrists towards this new field of psychosurgery. Puech died in 1950 and left a monograph on psychosurgery, the first in that field published in French. David succeeded Puech and continued not only his psychosurgical work, but introduced the first neuroscientific clinic in Paris and elsewhere in the French province at Sainte-Anne. At that time the clinic included neuroradiology (Hermann Fischgold [1899–1982]), stereotaxy (Jean Talairach [1911–2007] and Jean Bancaud [1921–1993]) and „neuropsychology“ (Henri Hécaen [1912–1983]).

Keywords: Puech, David, Le Beau, Sainte-Anne, psychosurgery.

Uwe J. Neubauer

Friedrich Tiedemann: Racism, and the Measurement of Brain Volumes

Summary: In 1836 Friedrich Tiedemann (1781–1861), who was professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the Heidelberg University from 1816 until 1849, published his essay “On the Brain of the Negro, Compared to the One of the European and the Orang-Outang”. The text was contrary to the scientific conviction of that time – and not only that time. It was considered scientific mainstream that there is a hierarchic order in humans concerning their cognitive abilities, morals, and cultural virtues. There was no question that the white race, especially the Caucasian and European type were on the top.

The morphological justification was the higher brain volume of the white race. Tiedemann weighed brains and measured the skull volumes of white and black males and females and of several Orang-Outangs. He found largely overlapping volume ranges and no significant differences between black and white humans, but between humans of both races and apes. The reception of the essay was either influenced by political prejudices or by scientific bias. The superiority of the white race was so “evident”, that Tiedemann's conclusions necessarily had to be wrong. While until then brain size was key, after Tiedemann's results total brain size was not as important anymore. It was rather the size of certain parts of the brain that were considered to be critical for superiority, although the complete functions of these parts were not well understood. The concepts of brain and racial hierarchy did not come to an end in the 19th century, still today we find these beliefs in literature and public opinions.

Keywords: Friedrich Tiedemann, skull volumes, racism, 19th century.

II. Neurology and Epileptology / Neuropediatrics

Axel Karenberg

Multiple Sclerosis, Famous Persons, and Retrospective Diagnostics: A Critical Assessment

Summary: For almost 100 years, case histories of “famous persons” who are said to have suffered from multiple sclerosis (MS) can be found in literature on neurology. Against the background of the condition being identified as an anatomical-clinical disease entity (Charcot 1869), this paper singles out five of these “famous patients” and assigns them either to the prenosographic phase of MS (before 1824; St. Lidwina van Schiedam, Halla), to the nosographic century (1824–1924; Heinrich Heine, Augustus d'Esté), or the postnosographic period (after 1924, Jacqueline Du Pré). The focus is on a critical examination of the sources of information (self- versus third-party testimonies, medical versus non-medical sources), the quality of the symptom depictions (vague to precise) and the presumed accuracy of the retrospective diagnosis (improbable, possible, certain). Especially in early case histories, a lack of source criticism and contextualisation lead to questionable assessments. In the future, the motivation of such pseudo-historical works should attract broader interest among historians specialized on this topic.

Keywords: multiple sclerosis/history, retrospective diagnosis, famous persons as subject, St. Lidwina, Heinrich Heine, Jacqueline Du Pré.

Oleksandr Shevchenko

Reflex epilepsies, visual reflex epilepsies and photosensitivity. Historical and medical aspects

Summary: Visual reflex epilepsy is the most common form of reflex epilepsy. The article presents important historical and medical data on reflex epilepsy, reflex visual epilepsy and photosensitivity in children. The electroencephalogram (EEG) with photostimulation is the most important method for assessing photosensitivity and visual reflex seizures. Simple and complex stimuli for reflex seizures are presented in the form of a table. The importance and preventive role of polarized glasses in photosensitivity and visual reflex epilepsy is shown.

Keywords: Visual reflex epilepsies, EEG, photosensitivity, photostimulation, photoparoxysmal reaction, polarized glasses.

III. On Psychiatry in the GDR

Kathleen Haack, Hans Jürgen Grabe und Ekkehardt Kumbier

The Psychiatrist as “IM” – Perspectives on the History of Science beyond the "IM" Label

Summary:

Background: Research into the history of the Ministry for State Security and its unofficial employees (IM, *Inoffizielle Mitarbeiter*) is still highly emotional. A historicization of the topic is long overdue.

Methodology: With reference to the socio-historical concept of “Eigen-Sinn”, the concrete actions of individual actors in psychiatry in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and their interconnections are analyzed. Historical-critical access is provided by archival records from the federal, state and regional archives, as well as from personal estates.

Results: Even unofficial employees (IM) of the State Security were not always compliant with functional elites of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) in the GDR. To improve the partly desolate conditions in psychiatry, psychiatrist Hans Eichhorn (1942–2016) did not follow the guidelines from top of the hierarchy but directed his willful (“*eigen-sinniges*”) behavior according to what he thought was right or wrong. His perseverance led to positive changes in the day-to-day clinical practice as well as in diagnostics and therapy. In doing so, he did not shy away from political confrontations without questioning the balance of power.

Conclusions: (Medical) historical research should focus even more on the living environment in real existing socialism. This enables historians to move beyond an approach based solely on the concept of totalitarianism and thus, show the scope of action of individuals and their entanglements in social groups and discuss the effects on psychiatric everyday life in the GDR – both on a micro-historical level and from a comparativist macro-historical perspective.

Keywords: History, Psychiatry, Unofficial Employee (IM), *Eigen-Sinn*, East Germany.

Antonia Windirsch und Ekkehardt Kumbier

“The work of a graduate psychologist in clinical sections demands for an unusual modesty” – Psychologists in psychiatric care of the GDR

Summary: Soon after the Second World War, the training of psychologists at the reopened universities in the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany began. After the founding of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), these services were expanded. At the same time, the gradual establishment of psychological institutes began. Beside the challenge to establish psychology as an independent scientific branch, psychologists in medical-psychiatric institutions were also confronted with being employed in an environment which was till then dominated by medical doctors and which intended them to do auxiliary work under the supervision of medical doctors. These circumstances demanded for an “unusual modesty” from the work of psychologists. In the 1950s the conflict of competence and the definition of the role of psychologists in treating patients were increasingly discussed in the subject related scientific public and accompanied the psychologists in clinical sections throughout the following years too.

How the psychologists succeeded to establish their role in the psychiatric treatments of patients during the times of the GDR, shall be retraced through analysis of primary and secondary literature in comparison with statements of psychologist who were working in psychiatric hospitals in the GDR.

Keywords: Clinical Psychology, Psychiatry, East Germany, GDR.

Eberhard Gabriel

Experiences of a Viennese Psychiatrist as a Visiting Psychiatrist at University Hospitals in the GDR Since 1984

At the Same Time a Sketch of the Relations of Austrian Psychiatrists with Psychiatry in the GDR From the Mid-1960s Until After the Fall of the Berlin Wall.

Summary: Subsequent to him participating in the symposium commemorating the 80th birthday of the German psychiatrist Karl Leonhard in Berlin in 1982, the author was regularly invited to give lectures and seminars as a visiting scholar at the Psychiatric Clinic of the Charité (and in the sense of detours in Jena and Rostock) on the basis of the cooperation agreement between the Humboldt University of Berlin and the University of Vienna until 1990. Their topics are described as well as the changing general atmospheres during the visits in this eventful last decade of the history of the German Democratic Republic (GDR). Two excursions describe the development of cultural, especially university relations between Austria and the GDR, as well as the initiatives for sustained collaborations in child psychiatry (with Rostock) and suicidology (with Jena) starting in the mid-1960s from the then Psychiatric-Neurological Clinic of the University of Vienna.

Keywords: psychiatry in the GDR, cooperation agreement between the Humboldt University of Berlin and the University of Vienna, Psychiatric Clinic of the Charité Berlin, Psychiatric Clinic of Jena, Psychiatric Clinic of Rostock.

IV. The Neurosciences during National Socialism

Franziska Schmidt

Resources, Air War and Nazi-“Euthanasia”: Insights Into the Killing Facility at Hadamar, 1942–1945

Summary: Although hardly any period of psychiatric history has received such an extent of attention in recent years as the twelve years of the Nazi regime, there is a clear need for further research regarding the history of Nazi “euthanasia”. This observation also applies to the history of the former Hadamar State Sanatorium, which was a killing facility during the “decentralized euthanasia” campaign in the years 1942–1945. This paper sheds light on the role Hadamar played as a killing facility in relation to the war-related withdrawal of resources within the framework of Nazi psychiatry. The central focus is on the transports that arrived in Hadamar from six regions of the German Reich between August 1942 and June 1944. They were all connected with air-war-related disaster control measures and resulted in the fatal exclusion from medical care for those who were relocated.

Keywords: NS-“Euthanasia”, NS-Health Policy, Hadamar, Second World War.

Bernd Reichelt

Ambulatory Care in Wuerttemberg Institutional Psychiatry during National Socialism

Summary: The late introduction of psychiatric ambulatory care in Wuerttemberg since the mid-1920s and during the late Weimar Republic meant that it was no longer possible to establish permanent and resilient structures. This mainly affected the rural asylums, while the facilities in the urban region of Stuttgart and Winnental represent an exception. This contrast between centre and periphery was maintained during the National Socialist era. Considering the radicalization of the psychiatric discourse, this paper describes the concrete efforts of the individual agents to continue ambulatory care after 1933. It becomes clear that – as elsewhere in the German Reich – ambulatory care was now seen in the context of Nazi racial hygiene.

Keywords: Ambulatory care, open care, institutional psychiatry, out-patient psychiatry, state psychiatry, National Socialism.

V. History of Psychiatry

Hans-Dieter Mennel

Anatomy and Physiology of Internal Sensation

Summary: “Internal sensation” or “internal senses”, a terminology coined by Augustine of Hippo and corresponds with the ancient philosophical concept of “common sense” (*sensus communis, koinē aisthesis*), especially stemming from Aristotelian sources in his “De anima” and “Parva naturalia”. Later this term was used to name a coenesthetic syndrome in German psychiatry, the main symptoms of which are abnormal bodily sensations. The corresponding expression of such abnormal sensations is found earlier in the work of Johann Christian Reil.

A second pathological use of internal sensations might be found in the disturbance of natural self-understanding, a basic concept of anthropological psychiatry; both coenesthetic symptoms on one side and psychopathology of common sense on the other might be considered as interrelated.

During the scholastic period up to the 16th century, internal senses were localized in the inner ventricles of the brain, and numerous graphic representations demonstrate the various components of internal sensation and their links with the external senses. Pertinent descriptions date back to the neoplatonic area. Especially Avicenna’s

writings at the turn of the 10th century document the acceptance of the doctrine of common and/or internal sensation at this time.

The ventricular system of the human brain thus became the site of mental faculties in a broader sense and the German anatomist Samuel Thomas von Soemmerring around 1800 even localized the organ of the soul in the ventricles of the brain. However, Immanuel Kant refused to back this view, who envisaged that internal sensation may be responsible both for time appreciation and the self.

Keywords: Internal sensation, common sense, somatic and anthropological psychiatry, brain ventricles, Soemmerring and Kant.

Reinhard J. Boerner

Johann Heinrich Ferdinand Autenrieth (1772–1835). A Pioneer of mental health care

Summary: Johann Heinrich Ferdinand Autenrieth (1772–1835) was an important physician at the University of Tübingen. To this day he is best known for his therapy with Friedrich Hölderlin (1770–1843). As a result, a negative assessment of his person and work has wrongly persisted to this day. Based on historical facts, it is shown that Autenrieth provided numerous important impulses for improving the care of the mentally ill. He assumed the existence of mental illnesses that could be improved or cured by individual medical therapy. He suspected an interaction of physical and psychological factors as the cause of mental illness. For the first time he treated in his Tübingen University Hospital (“Clinicum”) somatic and mentally ill patients together. In therapy, he used drugs tried and tested at the time systematically and according to diagnostic criteria of the time. He took special precautions to protect seriously ill patients who were at risk of harming themselves or others. Finally, he advocated decentralized, local care for the mentally ill instead of large hospitals in the countryside. Autenrieth stands for humane treatment of the mentally ill according to the possibilities of the time.

Keywords: Johann Heinrich Ferdinand Autenrieth, “Clinicum“ of Tübingen, Psychiatry, Pharmacopsychiatry around 1800, Friedrich Hölderlin.

Joachim Heinrich Demling

Reserpine: The Plant-Based Neuroleptic

Summary: Reserpine, an alkaloid of the plant *Rauwolfia serpentina* and native to traditional Indian folk medicine, together with chlorpromazine marked the decisive advance in the treatment of psychotic disorders. After preliminary work conducted by Indian and Dutch researchers in the 1930s and 40s, reserpine was isolated, chemically and pharmacologically characterised in the early 1950s by Emil Schlittler, Johannes Müller and Hugo J. Bein at the pharmaceutical company CIBA in Basel (on the basis of the pharmacological properties, the term “tranquiliser” was coined for a sedative psychopharmaceutical). Around 1955, the total synthesis of the substance was achieved in the USA. In 1953/4, the first clinical trials were carried out in Europe and in the USA. In 1954, the substance was approved for international marketing as an antipsychotic, then subsequently as an antihypertensive. Shortly afterwards, adverse effects of the substance were discovered, especially extrapyramidal motor effects (as with chlorpromazine). Affective side effects led to the decline of the importance of reserpine. Finally, it also became apparent that the substance’s antipsychotic efficacy lagged behind that of chlorpromazine. The alkaloid became a “second choice” drug in psychiatry, eventually largely abandoned, but it remained on the market for some time as an antihypertensive drug. In the meantime, it plays a marginal role at best in alternative medicine in Germany. However, its outstanding importance – together with chlorpromazine – as the first scientifically founded neuroleptic in clinical and basic scientific terms, remains historically undisputed. Whether further properties discovered at a later stage will lead to a resurgence of reserpine as a neuroscientific “tool” remains to be seen.

Keywords: reserpine, neuroleptic, adverse effects, serotonin depletion, history.

VI. Psychiatric Criticism in History

Rebecca Schwoch

The Reaction to the Antipsychiatry Movement in the Psychiatric-Neurological Weekly Journal Between 1899 and 1920 and the Case of Emanuel Lubecki

Summary: In the founding edition of the German psychiatric weekly *Psychiatrische Wochenschrift*, in 1899 and soon called *Psychiatrisch-Neurologische Wochenschrift* (PNW), the editors explicitly emphasized that they would react “immediately” and “adequately” to anti-psychiatric attacks. They referred to the anti-psychiatric movement, which accused psychiatrists of abusing power and which had already achieved broad public resonance by the turn of the century. Psychiatrists began to take this criticism seriously. Both the importance and the publicity of this movement ended around 1920, and with it the period of this investigation. How psychiatrists dealt with the criticism of psychiatry is demonstrated by portraying the PNW. For this purpose, and with the help of a journal analysis, 22 years of the PNW were examined with a pre-determined category scheme to record the placement, length, type and subject matter of the news. Because of its exceptional presence in the journal, this essay also focuses on the “case” of Emanuel Lubecki, who in 1905 was a patient in the Silesian provincial insane asylum in Leubus.

Keywords: Anti-psychiatric movement, Psychiatric-Neurological Weekly Journal 1899–1920, journal analysis, Emanuel Lubecki.

Peter Theiss-Abendroth und Brian Crawford

The *Alienista* by Machado de Assis: Psychiatric Satire as Literary Criticism of Science From Imperial Brazil

Summary: After a brief introduction to the history of 19th-century Brazilian psychiatry, this contribution examines the novella *The Alienist* by Machado de Assis (1839–1908). In it, a psychiatrist fails to diagnose mental illnesses based purely on rational criteria and ends up dying as the only patient in the clinic he founded himself. The authors read the novella not only as psychiatric satire, but as a critique of the positivist view of science that dominated intellectual discourse in Brazil around the founding of the Republic.

Keywords: Machado de Assis, Brazilian psychiatry, rationalism, critique, positivism.

VII. Forensic psychiatry and psychotherapy

Jan Armbruster und Kathleen Haack

Adolf Emil Knecht (1846–1915): Pioneer For a Humane Treatment of Mentally Ill Offenders

Summary: At the beginning of his professional career, Adolf Knecht, the long-serving director of the Pomeranian Provincial Mental Hospital in Ueckermünde, was head of Germany’s first special psychiatric hospital for the treatment of mentally ill offenders at the Waldheim Penitentiary. Knecht's experiences there established his lifelong and close connection to forensic psychiatry, which was about to establish itself as its own discipline. A clinician first and foremost, who distinguished himself through a very humanistic approach in his treatment of patients entrusted to his care, Knecht also contributed scientific articles – often critical – on questions of forensic psychiatry. Specifically on the intensively discussed problem of detaining mentally ill offenders, but also on the concept of the “born criminal”, which he rejected against the background of his conviction that not only mental disorders, but also criminality, could be influenced by individual and by societal conditions. In addition, he served as a psychiatric expert in court for over 30 years. Hardly remembered today, Knecht played a decisive role in shaping the developments of forensic psychiatry in the late 19th century.

Keywords: Adolf Emil Knecht, Waldheim Penitentiary, history of forensic psychiatry, detention of mentally disordered offenders.

Christian Prüter-Schwarte

“Sexuality as Crime”: Hans Bürger-Prinz and Fritz Bauer and the Poignancy of a Joint Editorship

Summary: The edited volume “Sexuality and Crime”, published in 1963, takes the beginning of the parliamentary deliberations on the draft of a new penal code as an occasion to summarize the critical view of criminal lawyers, medical doctors, sociologists, theologians, psychologists, psychotherapists, criminologists and ethnologists out of “great concern over an emerging development, by which the sexual penal law would not be governed by critically assured knowledge and by the idea of tolerance, but largely by absolute prejudiced confessions”. Editors of the volume were Fritz Bauer, Hans Bürger-Prinz, Hans Giese and Herbert Jäger. While the lawyer Bauer was persecuted as opponent of National Socialism, the psychiatrists Hans Bürger-Prinz and Hans Giese had been members of the NSDAP and in the case of Bürger-Prinz also involved in crimes. In addition to the biography, the paper will discuss questions concerning attitudes towards the topic of sexual penal law based on their contributions to the volume and places them in their historical context.

Keywords: sexology, National Socialism, reform of sexual criminal law, biographies.

VIII. On Medical Education in the Neurosciences

Thomas Müller und Günter Hole (†)

Psychiatric „internship“ in student teaching of human medicine.

A review of the clinical training at the Psychiatric University Clinic I of the University of Ulm at Ravensburg-Weissenau (Part 1)

Summary: The subject of this study in two parts is an internship in psychiatry, which has been carried out for students of the Medical Faculty of the University of Ulm at the above-mentioned clinic in Ravensburg since 1973. The article focuses on the development and didactic adaptations of this curricular format, as well as on characteristics and framework conditions during half a century since the founding of the University of Ulm in 1967, in an investigation period between its beginnings and 2023. Part I focusses on the founding of this teaching format and its development until the year 1980, roughly. The subject matter is examined on the basis of evaluations of the medical faculty since then, on the basis of the annual medical reports and annual reports of the clinic, as well as further primary and secondary literature about educational research.

Keywords: Psychiatry, clinical teaching, internship, Centre for Psychiatry Suedwuerttemberg, Ravensburg.

IX. Museum Initiatives, Institutions and Objects in the History of Neurosciences

Christine Keller

The Historic *Tobhaus* at the Martin Gropius Hospital in Eberswalde

Summary: In 1865, the provincial psychiatric hospital and nursing home (Provinzial-Irrenheil- und Pflgeanstalt), built by Martin Gropius, was opened in Neustadt-Eberswalde. Its first patients were those from the rural psychiatric hospital in Neuruppin, which had existed since 1801 and had become increasingly inadequate. The medical and structural concept envisaged the construction of two so-called mad houses (*Tobhäuser*) at the periphery of the

institution, one for men and one for women. After two world wars and the use of Gropius' core ensemble as a military hospital for the Soviet garrison from 1945 to 1993, the clinic underwent extensive restoration in the years between 1997 and 2002. Today, the Martin-Gropius Hospital functions as a modern clinic for neurology, psychiatry as well as for child and adolescent psychiatry. The entire hospital complex is a building listed as cultural heritage since 1993. Excluded from restoration, however, was the so-called *Tobhaus* for men. This has, as has become apparent in recent years, a special historical significance, both in terms of architectural history and the history of psychiatry. The monument value was highlighted in a special way by the Brandenburg State Office for the Preservation of Historical Monuments in a statement in 2020. Following this evaluation, the Eberswalde *Tobhaus* is the only building of its kind in the German-speaking region and from the mid-19th century on that has been preserved almost in its original condition.

Keywords: Martin Gropius, Provincial Psychiatric Hospital and Nursing Home at Neustadt-Eberswalde, madhouse (*Tobhaus*), monument value.

X. Obituary

Bernd Holdorff

Obituary of Prof. Dr. med. Wolfgang Firnhaber (14.12.1930-12.09.2022)

XI. Discussion

Hannes Stubbe

Prolegomena to a Psychopathology of the Inventors of Weapons of War

Summary: The starting point of the study is the text by the Swiss psychiatrist Moritz Tramer (1882–1963) entitled “Technical Work of the Mentally Ill” (1926) and contemporary psychiatrists such as Eugen Bleuler, Arthur Kielholz, Karl Jaspers, Kurt Schneider and Robert Sommer. In this context, questions are discussed as to whether the inventors of weapons of war are dangerous personalities with psychological disorders, what conscious and unconscious motives move them and why psychopathology has paid so little attention to them. Does the weapons of war inventor suffer from the “inventor mania”, from *Destrudo* (Weiss), from the drive for power (Adler), is he a pervert, sadist, sociopath, mentally split, psychosexually disturbed, a potential mass murderer or a diabolical person? In the future, greater scientific and psychopathological attention should be paid to the inventors of weapons of war and their biographies, socialization and enculturation should be researched more intensively in an interdisciplinary manner, as a kind of preventive peace measure.

Keywords: psychopathology, inventors of war weapons, history of psychiatry.

XII. Book Reviews

Hans Michael Straßburg: Die Geschichte der Sozialpädiatrie (=The history of Social Paediatrics), Lübeck 2022, 224 S., ISBN: 978-3-7950-1940-2, reviewed by Harald Bode.

Thomas, Müller; Uta Kanis-Seyfried und Bernd Reichelt (Hrsg.): Psychiatrie und Nationalsozialismus im deutschen Südwesten und angrenzenden Gebieten (I) (=Psychiatry and National Socialism in the German Southwest and Adjacent Areas [I]), Zwiefalten 2022, 369 S., ISBN: 978-3-931200-32-9, reviewed by Kaja Hauser.

Steffen Dörre: Zwischen NS-„Euthanasie“ und Reformaufbruch. Die psychiatrischen Fachgesellschaften im geteilten Deutschland (=Between Nazi „Euthanasia“ and Reform Awakening. The Psychiatric Societies in Divided Germany), Berlin 2022, 607 S., ISBN 978-3-662-60877-7, reviewed by Mareike Reichelt.

Oleksander Shevchenko: Historische und aktuelle klinische Aspekte der Elektroenzephalographie (EEG) im Kindes- und Jugendalter (=Historical and Current Clinical Aspects of Electroencephalography [EEG] in Childhood and Adolescence), Selbstverlag 2022, 412 Seiten mit zahlreichen Abbildungen, reviewed by Hans Michael Straßburg.

Hannes Stubbe: Weltgeschichte der Psychologie (=World History of Psychology), Eine Einführung. Lengerich 2021, 660 S., ISBN: 978-3-95853-737-8, reviewed by Peter Theiss-Abendroth.