

VOGT, CÉCILE AUGUSTINE MARIE (b. Annécý, Haute Savoie, France, 27 March 1875; d. Cambridge, England, 4 March 1962). **VOGT, OSKAR GEORG DIECKMANN** (b. Husum, Germany, 6 April 1870; d. Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, 31 July 1959), *neurology, psychology, neuroanatomy*.

The daughter of the French brigade officer Pierre Louis Mugnier, Cécile Mugnier studied medicine in Paris (1893–99) and graduated MD with a neuroanatomical dissertation in 1901. In the same year she was given the doctor's certificate in France. Oskar, eldest son of the parish priest Hans Friedrich Vogt, who had died prematurely, and his wife Maria, studied medicine and biology at the Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel and the Friedrich-Schiller-University of Jena (1888–94). Based on his neuroanatomical work, he obtained his MD from Jena University in 1894. During his medical studies, Walther Flemming, Ernst Haeckel, Max Fuerbringer, and Otto Binswanger counted among his teachers. On the occasion of Oskar's residency in the Paris laboratories, Cécile and Oskar had met in the French capital and got engaged in 1899. Together with her daughter Claire, who was born before their marriage, Cécile accompanied Oskar on his way back to Berlin.

Oskar Vogt had already served as assistant to Otto Binswanger in Jena and Robert Binswanger in Kreuzlingen (1883–84). In 1884 he visited August Forel in Zurich, learned the technique of hypnosis, and was made editor of Forel's *Zeitschrift für Hypnotismus, Psychotherapie sowie anderer psychophysiologischer und psychopathologischer Forschungen*, which he continued from 1902 onward as *Journal für Psychologie und Neurologie*. In 1894–95 he proceeded with his internship at the Leipzig Clinic for Psychiatry and Neurology of Paul Flechsig and earned his living in private practice with hypnotic therapy. On their return from Paris, Cécile and Oskar developed the so-called 'Neurologische Centralstation', formerly established as a neuroanatomical laboratory in Oskar's flat, into a major institute for brain research. Due to their common efforts, the 'Neurobiological Institute', as it was now called, was integrated into Friedrich-Wilhelms-University in 1902, and Oskar Vogt was appointed university professor. Their institute was the kernel of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for Brain Research, established in 1914, which later moved to Berlin-Buch during the Weimar Republic.

Together with Korbinian Brodmann, the Vogts laid the foundation for what they called a 'cytoarchitectonic and myeloarchitectonic classification of the cortex' and defined the areas of the brain in humans and other mammals. Their pathogenetic assumptions were molded after their concept of 'pathocllisis', i.e., the view that circumscribed architectonic defects of brain tissue were responsible for psychiatric disorders. Apart from these findings, Cécile decisively formed our understanding of the thalamus and the basal ganglia, and both Vogts were able to distinguish electrophysiologically between the motor and the sensory cortex. Together with the appreciation of Cécile's doctor's certificate, in 1920 she was made head of the neuroanatomical department. Between 1925 and 1930 Oskar moved frequently between Berlin and Moscow, as he was made scientific head of the creation of the State Institute for Brain Research in the Soviet Union. In the beginning, it was the aim of the Russian institute to investigate the neuromorphological properties of the revolutionary leader Vladimir Ilji Lenin. Oskar Vogt's research and organizational talent led to a steady increase in German-Soviet rela-

The Vogts continued to develop the Berlin Institute into a research foundation with extensive dimensions. By 1928 there existed eleven distinct research departments, each of which was led by a scientist; e.g., Nikolai Vladimirovi Timoféeff-Ressofsky was in charge of the department for neurogenetics, and Max Bielschowsky headed the neuropathological department. This fruitful scientific endeavor was abruptly disturbed by the Nazi regime. Due to their leftist political attitudes and the influence of personal intrigues, the Vogts had to leave Berlin, in 1937, and sought refuge in a private Institute for Brain Research and General Biology in Neustadt, Black Forest. After Oskar's death, in 1959, Cécile moved to Cambridge, England, where their daughter Marthe had emigrated in 1933.

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