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Carl Theodor Groddeck. De morbo democratico, nova insaniae forma [photocopie]

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scientiae subjecti et relationis ad objectum (d. Nicht-ich). Nolo hic de relatione istius conventus ad civitatem Borussicam verba facere, nam fines competentiae poterant praetermitti; nec pericula belli Europaei meminere, quod necessario insequi debebat, etenim id quoque aut hebetudinem fugere, aut singulis viris gratum esse poterat; dicam modo, plane fieri non potuisse, id quod vel stultissimo cuique patere deberet, ut subjectum conventus cum objecto urbis Viennae istam auxiliandi rationem inire posset. Nihilominus conventus tale consilium cepit et orbi terrarum spectaculum dedit, unum omnium maxime mirabile. Quod consocii egerint, qui hoc consilium provocabant, id rem ipsam non immutat et singulare modo est signum universalis status morborum. Spectaculum consiliorum insanorum duntaxat declarat, alium pathologicum ductum, totum hoc tempus permeare, qui generalia aequae ac singularia vi inexpressibili secum abripiat.

PROGNOSIS.

Ex his, quae attulimus, facile possis concludere, recreationem isto ex statu vix sperandum esse. Nihilominus prognosis in universum non ita infausta. In parte huius opusculi generali jam docuimus, illam ex modo temporis maxime suspensam esse, quo imaginationes insaniam gignentes ad nosmet ipsos promovendos indigeant, et ex affinitatis intercedentis gradu. Morbus inde spectatus ostendit, massas illas imaginarias, re-

pente in nationem intimam (in das Ich der N.) contractas, eam celeriter occupasse et toti ejusdem completum imaginario paene nulla ratione cognatas esse, namque in multitudine nationis nulla reipublicae condendae desideria; tota huius historia omnino est monarchica. Proinde jam prognosis morbi tamquam nationalis est illata, nec magis potentiae morbum directe provocantes ac sustentantes longiori ejus spatio favent. Et enim insus libertatis externae ardentior terminos in se ipso fert, et aemulatio ardentior potest, sane homines in turbine secum abripere ordinemque rerum vehementer conquassare; semper autem excitati fines nobismet ipsis omnino alieni sunt, qui quidem aliquamdiu vi quadam externa inferuntur, resuscitatis vero commodis propriis serius rejiciuntur.

CURA.

Ex rerum casualium pensitatione indicationes quae generis therapiae redundant, qua morbus tractandus. Ante omnia, eae vitae actiones, quae ipsi aegroti ac totalitati societatis pericula parant, inhibendae sunt, ut id quod vi et externa consequimur et interna, quam metus, ne commoda laedantur propria, exerceat. Haec curae pars negativa, quamvis necessaria, est efficacissima sit, sola tamen ad perfectam valetudinem restituendam haud sufficit, quum hic illa Grammaticorum regula, duplicem negationem, valde affirmare, locum non habet. Semper therapia potius positiva adjungi debet, quae in lege antagonismi sita, excitandis et promovendis cogi-

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of matter. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of matter in a very general way, and that the properties of matter can be studied in a very general way by the theory of the structure of the atom.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of matter. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of matter in a very general way, and that the properties of matter can be studied in a very general way by the theory of the structure of the atom. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of matter. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of matter in a very general way, and that the properties of matter can be studied in a very general way by the theory of the structure of the atom.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of matter. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of matter in a very general way, and that the properties of matter can be studied in a very general way by the theory of the structure of the atom. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of matter. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of matter in a very general way, and that the properties of matter can be studied in a very general way by the theory of the structure of the atom.

The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of matter. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of matter in a very general way, and that the properties of matter can be studied in a very general way by the theory of the structure of the atom. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of matter. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to study the properties of matter in a very general way, and that the properties of matter can be studied in a very general way by the theory of the structure of the atom.