

# Cervello, intelligenza, genio

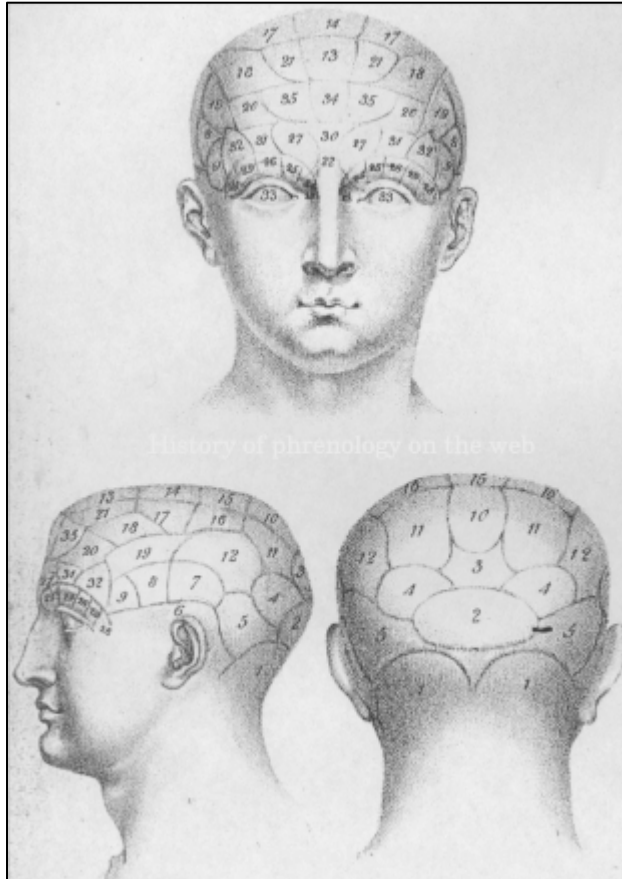
Luciano Mecacci  
mecaccil@gmail.com

Roma, 18.4.2013  
Lab. NeuCoS

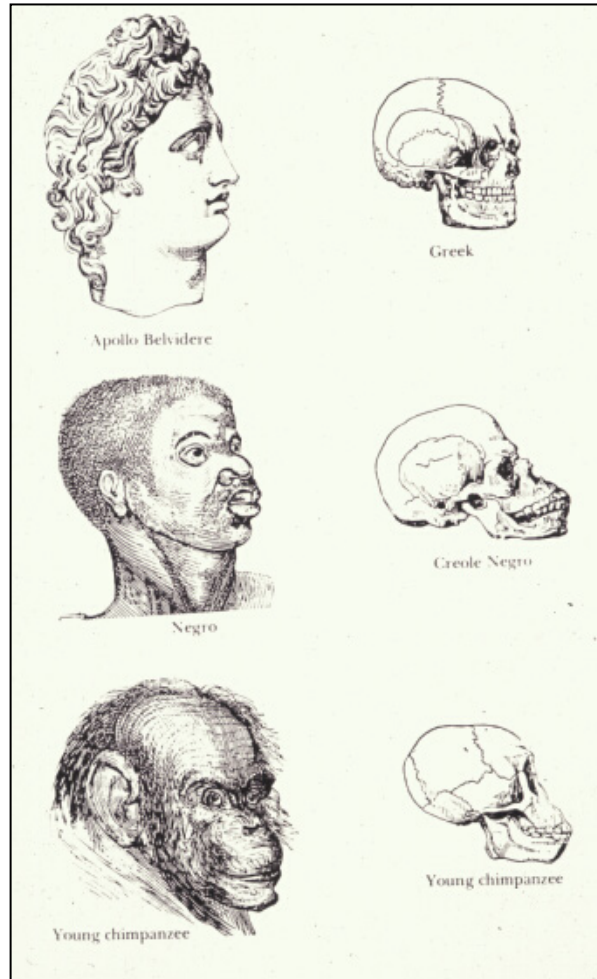


Wilhelm Gottlieb Kelch

*Ueber den Schädel Kants. Ein Beytrag zu Galls Hirn- und Schädellehre (1804)*



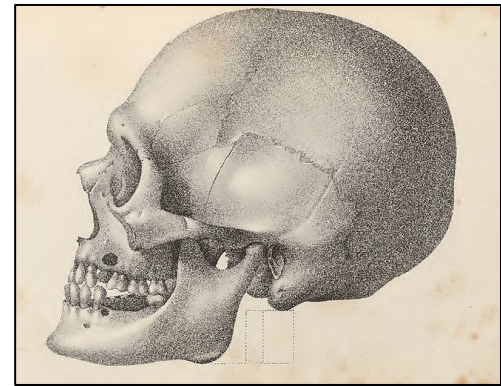
Johann G. Spurzheim, *Phrenologie* (1825)



Josiah Clark Nott and George Robert Gliddon  
*Indigenous races of the earth* (1857)

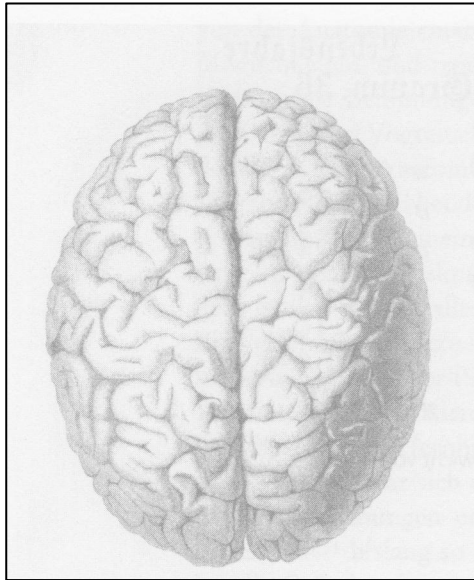


Samuel G. Morton  
*Crania Americana; or, A Comparative View of the  
Skulls of Various Aboriginal Nations of North and  
South America: To which is Prefixed An Essay on the  
Varieties of the Human Species* (1839)



1) Stephen J. Gould, *The mismeasure of man* (1981)

2) Editorial, «Nature» (23 giugno 2011)

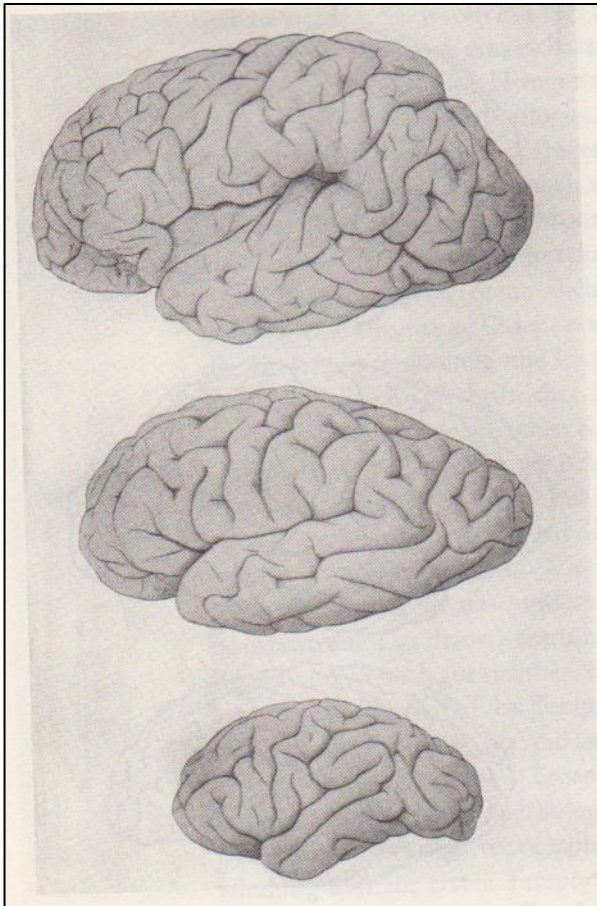


Rudolph Wagner (1855)

Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855)

peso del cervello = 1492 g

Edward A. Spitzka (1901)



Hermann von Helmholtz

uomo della Nuova Guinea

gorilla

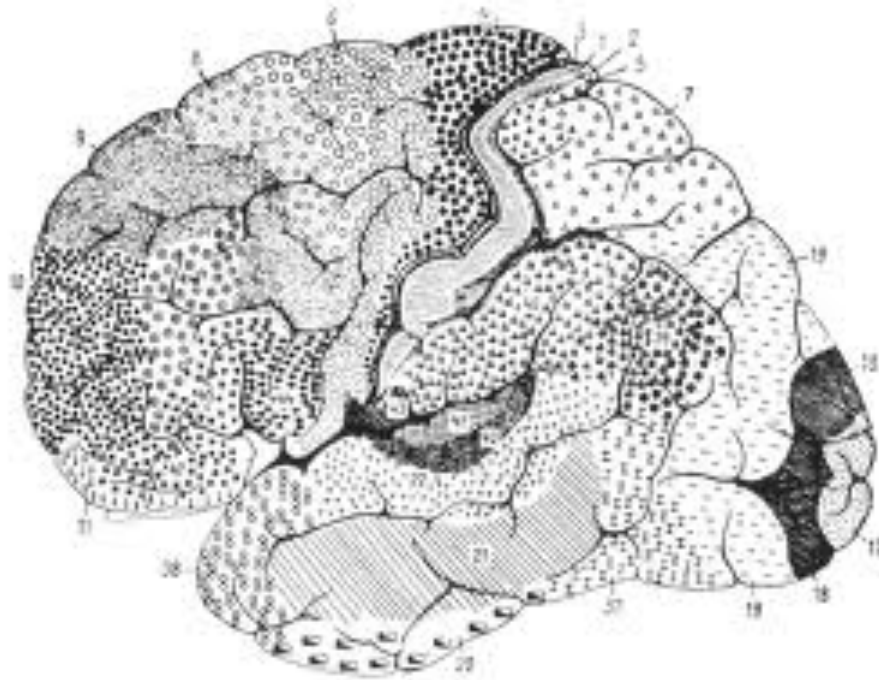


# Parametri di differenziazione

- 1) conformazione del cranio (“bernoccoli”)
- 2) peso
- 3) circonvoluzioni e solchi della corteccia cerebrale
- 4) asimmetria emisferica
- 5) composizione cellulare (citoarchitettura)



# Korbinian Brodmann (1909)





da sinistra: Brodmann, Cécile Vogt e Oskar Vogt

# Istituto del cervello

Fondato nel novembre 1928

direttore: Oskar Vogt (1928-1936)

Dipartimento per la ricerca sul cervello

Dipartimento di biologia delle razze

Museo - “Pantheon dei cervelli”

(Vladimir M. Bechterev)

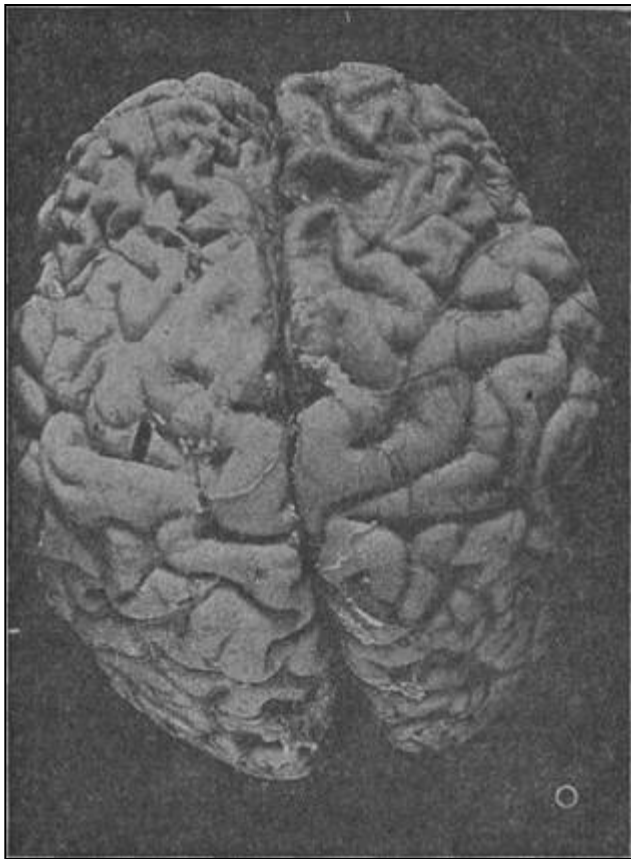
# Vogt e il cervello di Lenin

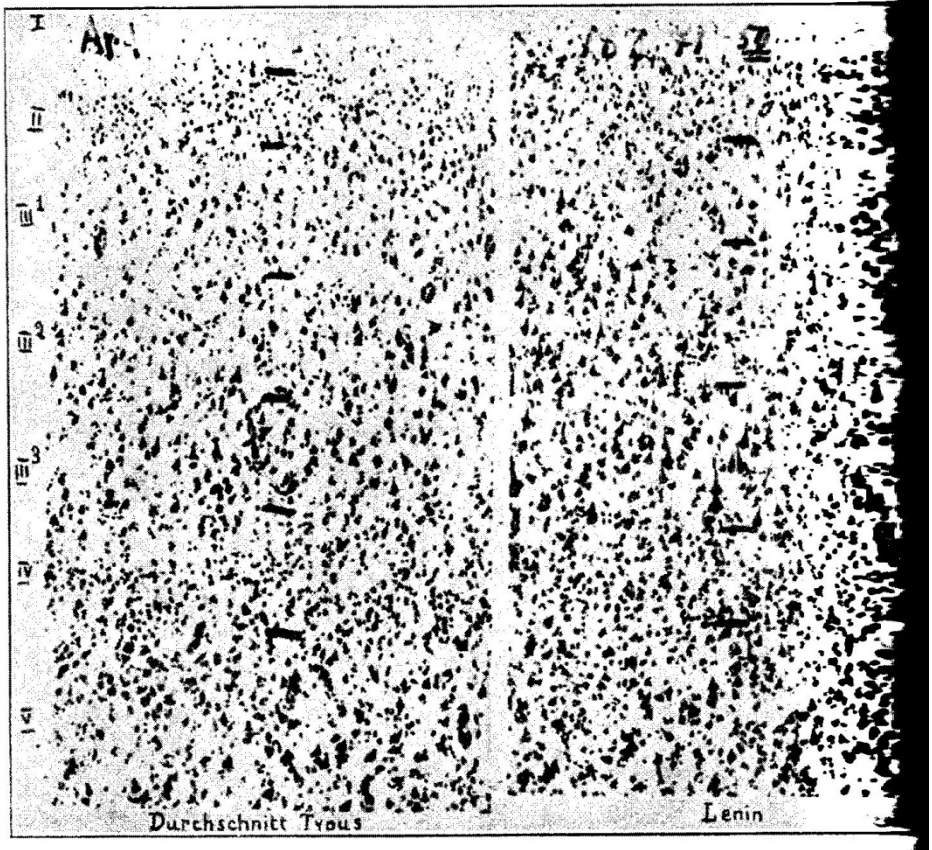


# Il cervello di Lenin

(m. 21.1.1924)

sezionato in 30.953 parti





I  
II  
III  
IV  
V  
VI  
VII  
VIII  
IX  
X  
XI  
XII  
XIII  
XIV

AP

Durchschnitt Trous

Lenin

Oskar Vogt, *Pravda*, 15 novembre 1927  
(“un importante contributo  
alla spiegazione materialistica della psiche in genere”)

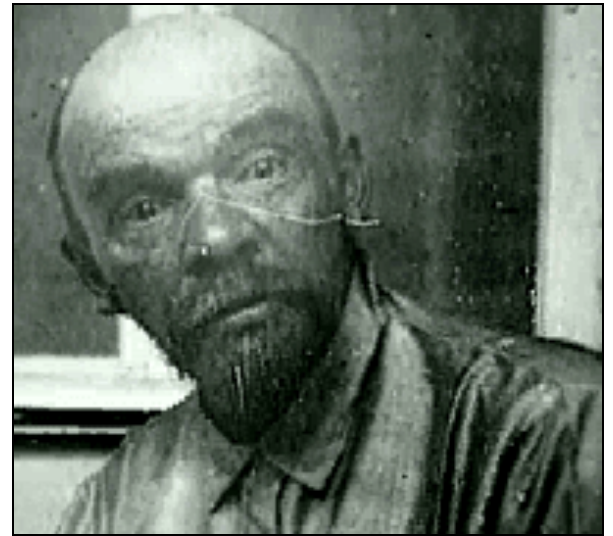
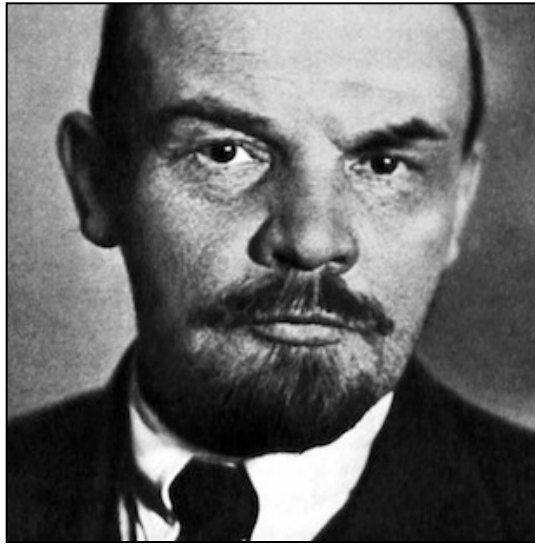
Nikolaj Semaško, *Rote Fahne*, 27 novembre 1927  
(rilevanza di questo tipo di ricerca  
“nell’area dove la metafisica e il dualismo sono ancora forti”)

O. Vogt (1929): Lenin “atleta delle associazioni”

Rapporto del 27 maggio 1936

Oleg S. Adrianov, *Ricerche sul cervello di Lenin* (1993)





Tilman Spengler, *Lenin Hirn* (1991)

Mochen Richter, *Rasse, Elite, Pathos. Eine Chronik zur medizinische Biographie Lenins und zur Geschichte der Elitegehirnforschung in Dokumenten* (2000)

Michael Hagner, *Geniale Gehirne. Zur Geschichte der Elitegehirnforschung* (2004)

Paul Gregory, *Lenin's brain and other tales from the Soviet secret archives* (2008)

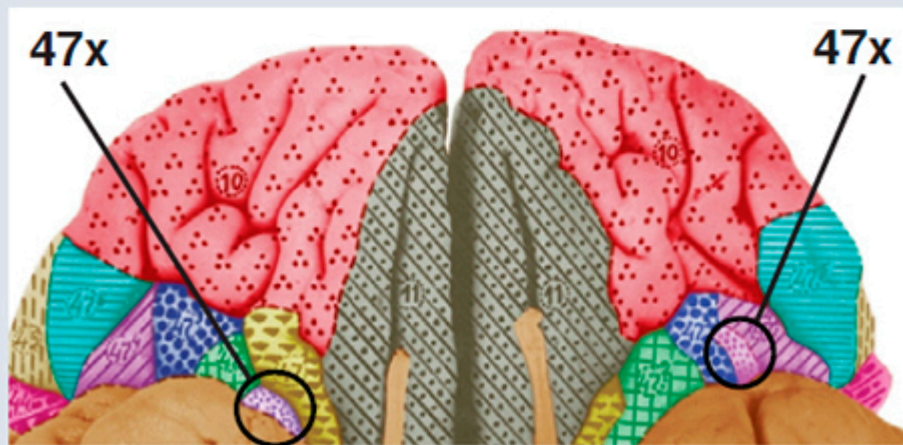


Lenin

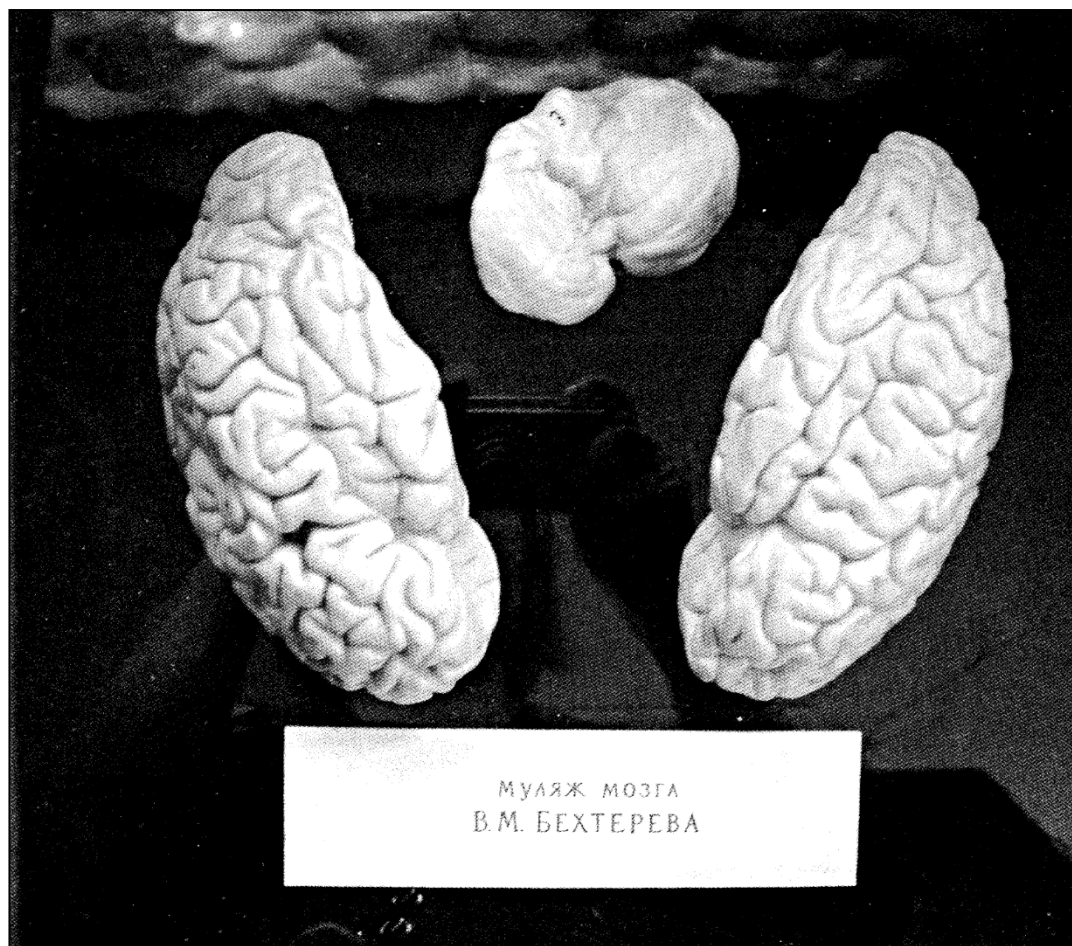


Stalin

**Мозг среднестатистического мужчины 28 лет и мозг В.В.Маяковского (внизу), 34 года. Указанные подполя (47х) не обнаружены в мозгу других людей.**

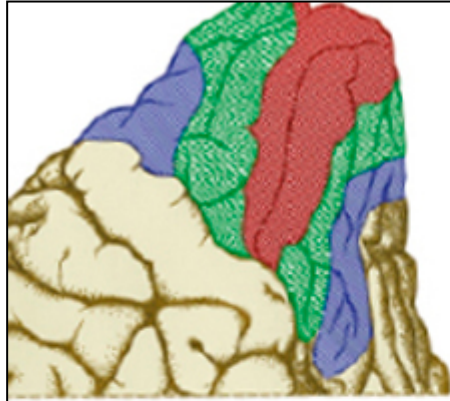




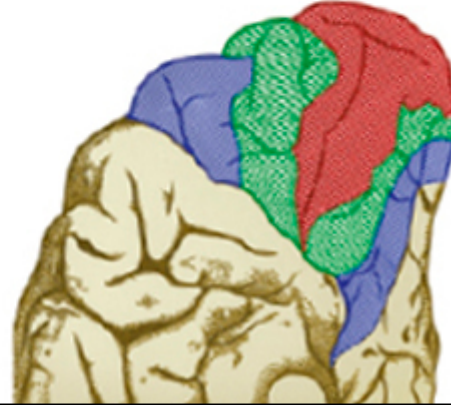
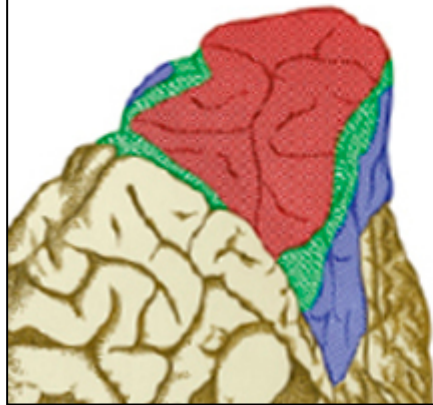


Муляж мозга  
В.М. БЕХТЕРЕВА

Gesso del cervello di V. M. Bechterev



Так может  
отличаться  
зрительное  
поле (выделено  
красным) у трех  
разных людей.



# Pantheon dei cervelli (Mosca)

1924 Lenin (*1340*)

1927 Bechtereŭ (*1720*)

1928 Bogdanov

1928 Rossolimo (*1543*)

1930 Majakovskij (*1700*)

1933 Zetkin

1934 Belji

1934 Kirov

1934 Vygotskij

1935 Mičurin

1936 Gorkij

1936 Pavlov (*1517*)

1938 Stanislavskij

1939 Krupskaja

1946 Kalinin

1948 Eisenstein

1953 Stalin

1989 Sacharov (*1440*)



*Big-brained people are smarter: A meta-analysis of the relationship between in vivo brain volume and intelligence*

Michael A. McDaniel

«Intelligence, 33, 2005, 337-346

The relationship between brain volume and intelligence has been a topic of a scientific debate since at least the 1830s.

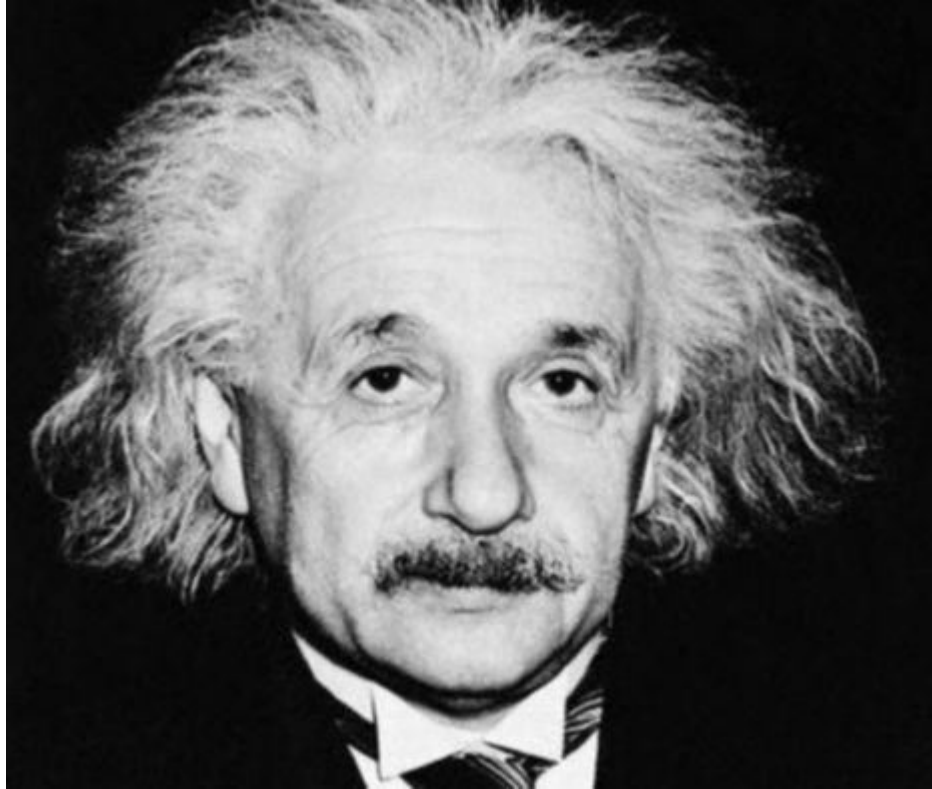
To address the debate, a meta-analysis of the relationship between in vivo brain volume and intelligence was conducted.

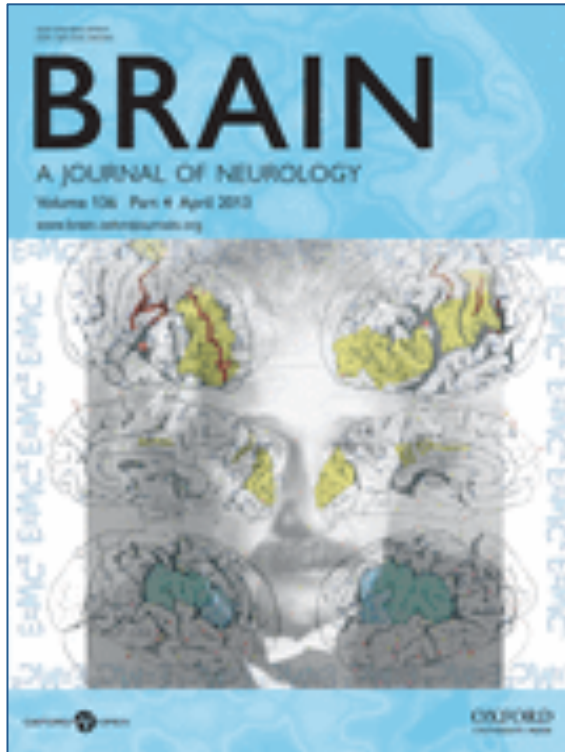
Based on 37 samples across 1530 people, the population correlation was estimated at 0.33.

The correlation is higher for females than males.

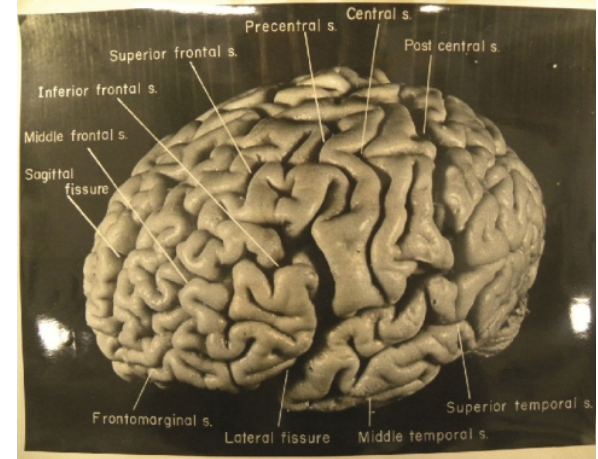
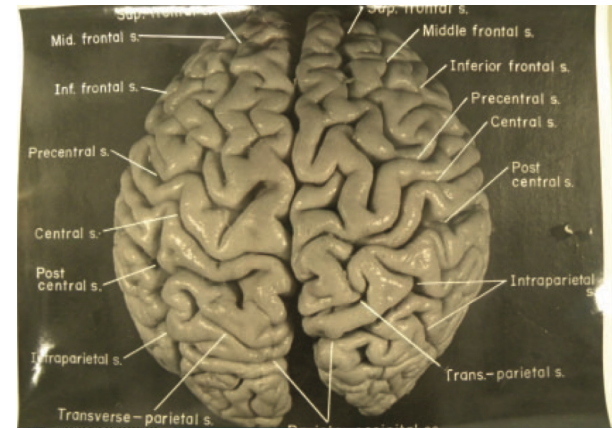
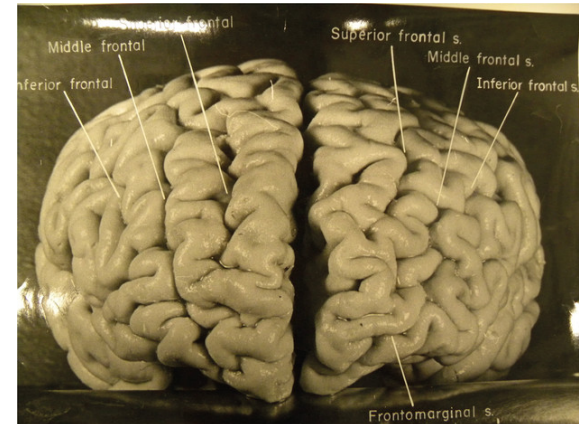
It is also higher for adults than children.

For all age and sex groups, it is clear that brain volume is positively correlated with intelligence.





Dean Falk, Frederick E. Lepore and  
 Adrienne Noe  
*The cerebral cortex of Albert Einstein:  
 a description and preliminary analysis  
 of unpublished photographs*  
 «Brain» 2013: 136, 1304-1327 |



“Se l’ereditarietà [il complesso dei caratteri innati] fonda la potenzialità della genialità, è solo l’ambiente sociale che realizza questa potenzialità e fonda il genio”

L. S. Vygotskij, [*Genialità*]

in [*Grande Enciclopedia Medica*], 1929, vol. 6, col. 613