

*Richard Chessick*

---

**Some Tentative  
Clinical  
Applications**

---

*Psychology of the Self and the Treatment of Narcissism*

# **Some Tentative Clinical Applications**

**Richard D. Chessick, M.D.**

**e-Book 2015 International Psychotherapy Institute**

from *Psychology of the Self and the Treatment of Narcissism* Richard D. Chessick, M.D.

Copyright © 1985 Richard D. Chessick, M.D.

**All Rights Reserved**

**Created in the United States of America**

## **Table of Contents**

[The Case of Dr. E. as an Introduction to Psychology of the Self](#)

[The Case of Ms. X.: A Classic Clinical Error Corrected by Self Psychology](#)

[The Case of Ms. Y.: An Alternative Perspective on Patient Material](#)

[References](#)

## Some Tentative Clinical Applications

The application of self-psychology seems to work consistently and helps us to understand certain clinical and group phenomena that were previously obscure or baffling. In this chapter and the next I will make some attempts to apply self-psychological concepts to some of my own clinical case material. I hope to stimulate therapist-readers to make self-psychology part of their therapeutic working armamentarium and conceptual system, and to try to apply it to their own special interests in individual and group phenomena. This is an effort to motivate readers to immerse themselves in self-psychology, as Kohut (1984) repeatedly asks us to do, “for protracted periods and with a variety of patients” (p. 90); then to see whether it actually produces a significant change in your examining and understanding various clinical phenomena.

Since I am now presenting my own material and ideas, self-psychologists may object that I have misunderstood or misapplied their concepts, and traditional analysts may raise the same criticisms that were applied to Basch’s book. My purpose, however, is to encourage the reader to think in self-psychological terms at the

practical, everyday clinical level.

It would be a legitimate suspicion and expectable contention on the part of traditional analysts that psychotherapists or psychoanalysts who shift to employing the psychology of the self are revealing an insufficiently analyzed Oedipus complex. Traditional analysts might claim that self-psychologists are attempting to defend themselves by adopting a psychological system which proclaims that the Oedipus complex is not at the nucleus of the various characterological disorders and narcissistic phenomena seen in our clinical work. Kohut's (1984) counterargument to this is that warm acceptance of self-psychology is found in "those who are more directly in touch with modern man's primary need" (pp. 61-62), and those who reject it cannot face the narcissistic blow in Kohut's discovery that the self's autonomy is always relative: the self "can never exist outside of a matrix of self-objects" (p. 61).

## **The Case of Dr. E. as an Introduction to Psychology of the Self**

I usually introduce the psychology of the self to student therapists (who already have had a course in traditional

psychoanalytic therapy) by the following case presentation: E. was a psychiatrist who was born in a small town. His father was a minor businessman who was married twice. The second marriage of the father, who was in his forties at the time, produced E., the first son of this marriage. The father also had two sons from his first marriage at age 17. Father was one of those people who was always expecting something good to turn up; he was unsuccessful as a businessman.

By the time of his second marriage, father was already a grandfather because a son from his first marriage had had a son, and so E. was born an uncle. E.'s nephew, the son of his half-brother, was one year older than E. As children, the nephew was a close friend of E., but also a hated rival who was stronger because he was a year older. Yet he was still close enough in age for a continuing contest to take place.

E.'s mother was an attractive 21-year-old woman when E. was born, a year after she married his father. Their second child was a boy, born when E. was 11 months old. The child died 8 months later when E. was 19 months old. A sister was then born when E. was 2½ years old; after that, four more girls were born, followed by a final child,

another son, born when E. was 10 years old. E.'s mother was described as a much respected but emotional lady.

An important figure in E.'s earliest years was a family maid, who was a strict Catholic, preoccupied with issues of paradise and the fires of hell, and who was discharged for stealing from the family when E. was 2½ years old—at the same time his oldest sister was born.

E. was born in a caul, which was believed by the family to mean that he was destined for greatness, and there were several prophecies made in his childhood of his eventually becoming a great politician.

E. presented two early memories: at the age of 2½, when his sister was born and the maid was discharged, he saw his mother naked; and a memory at the age of 3 when he moved to a small city where the family lived for a year. (When E. was 4, the family moved again to a large city). The specific memory was during the move at the age of 3 to the small city; he saw gas jets from industrial plants which reminded him of souls burning in hell.

His early childhood was marked by the fact that he excelled in school and by an increasing disillusionment with his bumbling

businessman father. He attached himself to older father figure teachers and formed an ambivalent relationship to his friends, often ending the friendship with competition and a quarrel. He became a physician, with his main interest being scientific research in the laboratory.

At the age of 41 he had his first psychoanalysis due to depressive symptoms, a “cardiac neurosis” with palpitations and hypochondria, and anxiety which became severe after the death of his father one year earlier. This first psychoanalysis dealt extensively with his Oedipus complex and took about three years. It produced a satisfactory result but still left him with two symptoms that interfered with his work.

Following his first analysis, Dr. E. experienced a gradually deepening pessimism and cynicism about people and loss of hope for the future of humanity, symptoms which became worse and more pervasive as he got older. He also continued to experience a strong aversion to receiving any awards, honors, or adulations, especially in public. These situations made him irritable and uncomfortable, and he even avoided celebrations of his birthday. Even before his psychoanalysis, he once wrote to his fiancée, “I am sure you will agree

to do without the presents, the congratulations, the being stared at and criticized; even the wedding dress that everyone gazes at and even the ‘ah’s’ of admiration when you appear.”

E. became a successful man despite his residual difficulties, but he continued to have unpleasant interpersonal experiences with his friends, especially those who wished to compete with him, and he sometimes showed what certain observers considered to be a disavowed autocratic tendency; certainly, his attitude toward women could at least at times be arrogant.

It is a case such as this—where the successful psychoanalysis, because it did not go more deeply into the self-pathology behind the Oedipus complex, left residual narcissistic pathology—which led Kohut to turn to a deeper study of narcissistic structures to be seen as separate in their development and transformations from the usual oral-anal-phallic (oedipal) phases of the libido. I am sketching here the history of Sigmund Freud, who, in spite of his great genius, remained unable (Kohut 1977, pp. 292-297, Chessick 1980) to appreciate music, philosophy, or modern art, all of which were developing rapidly in *fin de siècle* Vienna (Janik and Toulmin 1973).

I will not attempt to “analyze” Freud’s alleged unresolved narcissistic transformations, both out of respect for the extraordinary genius of Freud and because Kohut has discussed the subject at length (1984). When Kohut was asked by students what to read in the field of psychotherapy and psychoanalysis, he is alleged to have said, “Read Freud.” When asked what to read after that, Kohut allegedly replied, “Read Freud again.”

A study of Freud’s biography and his writings gives us a hint of what self-psychologists are talking about when they argue that the psychoanalysis of certain psychoanalytic candidates has often floundered because insufficient attention was paid to disorders of the self. Kohut (1984, pp. 163-170) attempts to use this claimed common defect in training analyses to explain the remarkable history of the psychoanalytic movement, in which narcissistic injuries repeatedly produced serious inimical major schisms. Indeed, even a friendly observer of psychoanalysis would have to concede that, from its origins to the present day, it suffers from an extraordinary number of personally acrimonious disputes, beginning with those among Freud and his disciples (Roazen 1975). It does not follow from this, however, that Kohut’s controversial explanation of this unfortunate historical

trend is correct.

While attending psychoanalytic meetings, Kohut listened to the various manifestations of quarrels and injured sensitivities among his putatively well-analyzed colleagues:

I was at that time president of our national association and had been puzzling about the dissensions within our group and particularly about the fact that now and then people who seemed to have been friends suddenly turned and became enemies. I learned to recognize that . . . one could always find some small but nevertheless important narcissistic injury at the pivotal moment that determined the later inimical attitude of such an individual. (Kohut 1978, p. 772)

## **The Case of Ms. X.: A Classic Clinical Error Corrected by Self Psychology**

Here is a case vignette illustrating a classic error in psychotherapy as corrected by self-psychology. I erred in my focus on the patient's conflict over her eroticized longing experiences. This eroticized longing, however, in self-psychology does not represent a sexual "drive." Addressing it as such interpretively was perceived by the patient as an unempathic wounding assault and led to further

anger as a disintegration product. I also realized from this error that I must not miss the forward moves in psychotherapy and must consider confirming these! This is discussed by Kohut (1984, pp. 187-190) along with careful warnings that sometimes such confirmations can themselves represent empathic failure, for example, by not recognizing the anxiety that may accompany attempts at new achievements, and using the tone of a coach addressing his football team.

In supportive psychotherapy we naturally encourage and praise the patient. Even if the psychotherapy is primarily uncovering, the forward moves should be empathically acknowledged, unless there is good reason not to do so, because this confirming response increases the cohesion of the self and secondarily improves ego function. In contrast, focusing interpretations on conflicts and needs while essentially ignoring forward moves revives the memory of the parent who was always criticizing and never praising. Thus the tone of the way we do psychotherapy changes, as illustrated by Basch (1980) in the case of Ms. Banks, where he warmly congratulates her on a success in her work. Picking up and recognizing forward movement becomes more in the foreground of the therapist's interventions.

Ms. X. first presented herself in a way that DSM-III would immediately define as a borderline personality disorder; after considerable therapeutic work she now would be diagnosed as a narcissistic personality disorder. Following a session during intensive psychotherapy (twice weekly), when I had made an interpretation that she displaced certain erotic yearnings for me on to her new boyfriend Dan, she dreamed: "Dr. Chessick was taking care of a deaf child." Her association was, "Nobody is more deaf than those who will not hear." The patient did not want to hear the prior interpretation of displacement because she did not wish to be flooded with unacceptable and frustrating yearnings for me. This was a patient who had such an intense need for merger that as a young child she remembered lying in bed with her sleeping older sister and attempting to literally synchronize her breathing to exactly that of her sister while she lay in close physical contact with her.

The next day Dan took in a male roommate. The patient reported being enraged at Dan because the new roommate invaded their privacy; she felt humiliated getting up in the morning after sleeping with Dan and finding his roommate there. Dan, on the other hand, argued that he needed the money. The patient reported the following

dream:

A biplane is landing. A flap falls and it crashes. It touches off a series of explosions and we must all run. I climb some hills trying to reach and cling to safety, but the scene is scattered with garbage and tin cans, and I must climb from one hill to the other, like Sisyphus. As I climb up, I note that if I slip the fall down will be very steep.

In the next scene Dr. Chessick is driving a car and puts a hand on my breast. I say to myself, "What is this?" Then I realize it is part of a physical examination—after all he is a doctor. He feels my stomach and says it is bloated and I should not eat so much. Then in the next scene I find myself squeezed into a very small space, but this is not painful or frightening.

It should be noted that the narcissistic patient who dreams of climbing reminds us of Kohut's (1971, p. 87) comment that such dreams often are harbingers of the impending formation of an idealizing transference and that the narcissistic patient who dreams of falling may be about to develop a merger transference.

The associations to this dream were as follows: "I am proud of myself because in contrast to previous episodes when Dan disappointed me I did not explode at him. This is the first dream in

three years I have had where Dr. Chessick appears interested in me (in contrast to many dreams where various parental transference figures utterly ignored her) and it is an exciting dream! The squeeze in the last scene of the dream is associated with chest pain—perhaps I am having a heart attack and then I could be nursed in the intensive care unit.”

My first interpretation of this dream was rather traditional in which I suggested that Dan’s taking a roommate reminded her of the (to her unwelcome) birth of one of her siblings and therefore produced an increase of narcissistic rage fueled by both the past and present situation. This was followed by the search for an idealized parent to help her to restore narcissistic equilibrium, but it did not work because she remembers that her parents were too disappointing—garbage and tin cans. The patient then reaches to me but is frightened of this and must reverse the situation so in the dream I reached to her. That is to say, she must defend against the temptation to reach out to me. Since she can’t make the reach due to her fear of loss of autonomy, anxiety about impending fragmentation manifested by hypochondria and strange body sensations develops. Thus I interpreted the “defense”—her fear of loss of autonomy—before the content, which is technically correct, although I used self-psychology

rather than a traditional conflict interpretation, which eventually would be based on oedipal strivings, the primal scene, and pregnancy wishes involving father.

The patient's response was to feel great rage at me while I was making the interpretation because, she said, I missed the step forward! The dream, although it represented only a small step, regardless of the prevalent defenses, she insisted, "the point is that it was not an unpleasant dream, it was hopeful." The patient said, "You are like my mother, who was always efficient, driving for performance, and missed the little accomplishments I did make as a child; I viewed this dream as a gift that would make you happy as a response to my reaching out for contact to you as with my sister, and I was pleased when I awoke and remembered it."

After thinking it over I agreed with her comment, feeling that I had made an empathic lapse (probably based on the typical countertransference frustration in the slow and frequently disrupted work with such difficult patients); she calmed down immediately and relaxed. When I asked her about the stomach bloating in the dream, she related it to the wish to be pregnant. This step would give her

control over the problem of physical merger, for the baby would need her, even be inside of her, and depend on her. I saw this as a possible incipient withdrawal into the grandiose self out of disappointment in the idealization attempts with the parents; when this, too, fails one gets fragmentation, manifested by hypochondria, and the wish for nursing care.

If the reader does not attempt to interpret and reinterpret the incomplete clinical data, the reader will notice how different this approach is from the standard oedipal interpretations that might easily be made from this dream material. The therapist, says Kohut, must make a judgment about what predominates. This particular patient performed the same function for me in a minor way that Miss F. performed for Kohut (1971). My patient was an unusually brilliant and exquisitely sensitive individual with very serious pathology who raged severely whenever I lost attunement with her; at the time I was beginning to investigate the psychology of the self and I found, as did the analysts in the casebook (Goldberg 1978), that I began listening more carefully to the patient's complaints about where I was experienced by her as a self-object that was failing her. It was here that I dimly began to recognize that the notions of self-psychology had a

genuine clinical validity. I started to listen to the patient in a new way, letting her guide me to a better understanding of her current self-object needs and so tolerating these more easily in the psychotherapy.

When this happened the patient transformed gradually from an individual that would clearly be diagnosed as a borderline personality to an individual who formed a stable self-object transference and would be diagnosed as a narcissistic personality, and who could at least tolerate a traditional psychoanalytic approach. I regarded this as an important step in my own sense of conviction that there was something legitimate about the self-psychological approach.

Above all, it caused me to hear material that I previously would have regarded as either defensive or not very relevant or important. Here, again, is the crucial argument regarding the two analyses of Mr. Z. Would a properly trained traditional analyst without the self-psychological approach still hear this material? If not, the self-psychological approach has validity because it opens up new orientations toward clinical data and leads to significant new understanding of difficult patients. Traditional psychoanalysts might reply that they would hear this material, and failure to do so simply

represents a countertransference problem.

## **The Case of Ms. Y.: An Alternative Perspective on Patient Material**

Another deeply disturbed patient of mine dreamed that she was at a dance with a minister. She reported, “When he smiled at me I felt really pretty and glowing and beautiful and very feminine.” The patient’s associations dealt with the possibility that I might be the minister in the dream, which she found “ridiculous,” and she claimed that she certainly did not want such a response to me. From the point of view of self-psychology, the dream is important because it shows the formation of an idealizing transference or an archaic merger transference. The emphasis is on the paternal figure whose smile pulls together the self of this patient and gives the little girl the sense of being pretty, glowing, beautiful, and feminine. This is an illustration of Kohut’s idea of a phase-appropriate response by a parent to the oedipal strivings of the little girl. A more traditional interpretation would concentrate on the falling in love, the sexual aspects, and the minister as a relatively untouchable parent figure. Rather than seeing this as a self-state dream which occurs during the formation of a self-

object transference, the more traditional approach would emphasize hidden incestuous wishes in the dream.

This was a stormy patient who already had four years of traditional psychoanalysis with a graduate analyst; the analysis ended in a failure. At one point she became overwhelmed with sexual desires for the analyst and functionally collapsed. This was regarded as a transference neurosis and was so interpreted, but the analysis had to be stopped temporarily and supportive psychotherapeutic measures instituted by the analyst. When the analysis was resumed after the patient had pulled herself together in a few months, the affect was less intense and the material was very intellectual and shallow; soon the patient began to notice that the analyst was repeatedly falling asleep and snoring in the sessions. After several such instances the patient took the initiative and stopped the treatment.

In her second psychoanalytic treatment, the patient revealed a profoundly empty and depleted self with an overwhelming need for mirroring and idealization accompanied by a terrified defense against the formation of self-object transferences. At same time she formed a spectacular merger transference with her infant in which she regarded

herself and the infant as the perfect mother-child couple, akin to the blissful Madonna-and-Child paintings of Leonardo da Vinci.

If her child fell down and suffered even a minor bruise, the patient became fragmented, suffered from overwhelming anxiety and fear, insomnia, and the various other symptoms that have been described earlier as clinical manifestations of the fragmented self. These responded relatively rapidly to interpretations based on self-psychology and the treatment was able to proceed smoothly with disruptions kept to a minimum.

At this writing the patient remains one of those patients “with fragmented selves who apparently never find sufficient inner tranquility to let themselves settle into a reliable self-object transference” (Wolf, in Stepansky and Goldberg 1984, p. 153). Thus the patient presented with compliance—which Kohut (1984) recognized as the most profound and difficult resistance of all—but defends with vigor against forming a meaningful, consciously experienced self-object transference, for which at the same time she yearns. The case is hopeful, however, and I believe that underneath all of this a silent merger transference (Kohut 1971, p. 251) is forming.<sup>1</sup>

It appeared that the first analysis represented compliance with the analyst. The self-psychological explanation of the formation of an intensely eroticized and disruptive transference—as has been described in work with borderline patients (Chessick 1977)—helps us to understand the collapse of the first analysis as a phenomenon which represented fragmentation or disintegration products of a disappointed self which had again been failed in its expectations from the self-object analyst.

I fully recognize that numerous counterarguments are possible. One could even argue that the patient's report of her first analysis may be unreliable, but in this case I have reason, both from the nature of the patient's perceptive abilities and her general reliability, to believe that she was presenting an honest report of her first analysis. There is no implication here that traditional analysts commonly carry out their treatment in this fashion. However traditional psychoanalysis with these difficult patients carries an increased danger of frustration, disruption, and countertransference.

This vignette illustrates the way in which self-psychology offers an alternative way of looking at patient material which might

otherwise be ignored or thought of as irrelevant. It also presents an antidote to the danger coming from the traditional psychoanalytic outlook being applied too rigidly, as reported by Malcolm (1981). Here an unidentified and perhaps partly fictitious traditional New York analyst seeks repeated reanalysis from analysts with a traditional orientation as a solution to unyielding narcissistic personality difficulties. Would there not have been some value, in proceeding with a third or fourth analysis, for this analyst to have chosen someone with a self-psychological approach?

#### **LITERARY CASE EXAMPLE: JUDITH ROSSNER'S AUGUST**

A provocative modern novel which has been generally praised for its clinical veracity presents a case study that lends itself to a discussion of the difference in the ambience of treatment between traditional psychoanalytic psychotherapy and self-psychology oriented psychotherapy. In *August*, Judith Rossner (1983) presents a vivid description of a borderline suicidal adolescent girl in treatment with a Ph.D. psychotherapist who herself suffers from a core depression and an empty depleted self. The therapist required two psychoanalyses of unspecified type to be able to accept a public

compliment about her attractiveness, an indicator of an unintegrated repressed archaic grandiose self as depicted in Kohut's "horizontal split." Because of early disillusionment with her alcoholic father and depressed mother who commits suicide, the therapist is unable to form mature male attachments free of her narcissistic self-pathology.

The story line of the book is a pseudo-dramatic search by both patient and "doctor" to provide for themselves an empathic self-object matrix. The therapist fails and remains, in her forties, essentially alone; the future of the patient, as she graduates college in her early twenties, is more hopeful. The book is also a commentary on the transitional status and genuinely tormenting social problems of modern women from two generations. One dramatic line sums up the therapist's attitude: "Women looked at a gray-haired man and saw father; men looked at a gray-haired woman and ran from death" (p. 36). Rossner indulges in a common defense in my clinical experience—she blames the therapist's inability to successfully relate to men on the pathology of the men in our culture.

The therapist carried out an intuitive mixture in the treatment that led to substantial improvement, a treatment that was allegedly a

psychoanalysis but certainly not a traditional form of it. It remains unclear what the therapeutic convictions of the therapist are. What makes the story ring true is the ambience of the therapy, which illustrates what Kohut believed to be essential in firming cohesion of the self in psychotherapy.

*August* is convincing as a treatment report of a borderline patient and is a worthwhile illustration of how an intuitive therapist can apply self-psychology with favorable results, even in the absence of any theoretical understanding. It was Kohut's goal to transform this intuitive expertise into a craft with theoretical underpinnings that could be taught and methodically practiced.

The title of the book refers to the traditional vacation time of psychoanalysts, and the unavoidable disruption of self-object transferences by this and other absences. The entire drama of the book revolves around these vacation disruptions in a remarkable literary portrayal of Kohut's (1971, p. 91) emphasis on such vacations as typical of the inevitable failures in empathy that must occur in every treatment!

## **A TRADITIONAL COUNTEREXAMPLE**

Searles' (1985) discussion of the borderline patient is an example of how the object-relations approach differs from that of the psychology of the self. He notes the tendency of the borderline patient to "regard all his subjectively good, healthy aspects as having been created by himself, and all his psychopathology as being attributable to interactions with, and identifications with, the warped, hurtful, neglectful (and so forth) aspects of his parent figures" (p. 21). According to Searles, therapists tend to share this orientation and even come to believe that they are "the first good person, or potentially good person, whom the patient has ever encountered" (p. 10). His explanation, based on mechanisms of splitting, introjection, and projection, is diametrically opposed to that of Kohut.

When Searles is caught "semi-dozing" behind the couch and the patient, after a silence, remarks, "I don't know whether you're really here" (p. 14), he responds by connecting the patient's silence and remark with her early experiences of an emotionally detached mother (p. 14). A self-psychologist would approach this incident differently, stressing the here-and-now failure of the self-object therapist, and taking the patient's comment literally, as a communication of current disappointment. Searles notes that the silence and comment were

preceded by a period during which the patient appeared not to notice his “semi-dozing.” On this basis, he interprets the silence and comment as an identification with “the more detached components of the therapist’s personality” (p. 14).

### *Notes*

- 1 A year later, the patient had indeed formed such a stable transference with a remarkable concomitant improvement in ego functioning.

## References

- Abend, S., Porder, M., and Willick, M. (1983). *Borderline Patients: Psychoanalytic Perspectives*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Abraham, K. (1919). A particular form of neurotic resistance against the psychoanalytic method. In *Selected Papers on Psychoanalysis*. London: Hogarth Press, 1949.
- Adler, G. (1981). The borderline-narcissistic personality disorder continuum. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 138:1-50.
- Aichorn, A. (1955). *Wayward Youth*. New York: Meridian Books.
- Akhtar, S., and Thomson, J. (1982). Overview: Narcissistic personality disorder. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 139:1-20.
- Alexander, F. (1950). *Psychosomatic Medicine*. New York: Norton.
- Amis, M. (1985). *Money: A Suicide Note*. New York: Viking.
- Appels, A., Pool, J., and vander Does, E. (1979). Psychological prodromata of myocardial infarction. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research* 23: 405-421.
- Arlow, J., and Brenner, C. (1984). *Psychoanalytic Concepts and the Structural Theory*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Arnold, M. (1869). *Culture and Anarchy*, ed. R. Super. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1980.

- Bach, S. (1975). Narcissism, continuity and the uncanny. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 56:77-86.
- (1977). On the narcissistic state of consciousness. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 58:209-233.
- (1977a). On narcissistic fantasies. *International Review of Psycho-Analysis* 4:281-293.
- Bak, B. (1973). Being in love and object loss. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 54:1-8.
- Balint, M. (1953). *Primary Love and Psycho-Analytic Technique*. New York: Liveright.
- (1968). *The Basic Fault: Therapeutic Aspects of Regression*. London: Tavistock.
- Barnes, H. (1980-1981). Sartre's concept of the self. *Review of Existential Psychology and Psychiatry* 17:41-66.
- Basch, M. (1980). *Doing Psychotherapy*. New York: Basic Books.
- (1981). Self-object disorders and psychoanalytic theory: A historical perspective. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 29: 337-351.
- (1983). Empathic understanding: A review of the concept and some theoretical considerations. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 31:101-126.

- Bettelheim, B. (1982). *Freud and Man's Soul*. New York: Knopf.
- Bick, E. (1968). The experience of the skin in early object-relations. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 49:484-486.
- Bion, W. (1963). *Elements of Psycho-Analysis*. New York: Basic Books.
- (1967). *Second Thoughts: Selected Papers on Psycho-Analysis*. London: Heinemann.
- Blanck, G., and Blanck, R. (1973). *Ego Psychology*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- (1979). *Ego Psychology*, vol. II. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Bornstein, M. (1984). Commentaries on Merton Gills's Analysis of Transference. *Psychoanalytic Inquiry* 4:391-392, 446.
- Breu, G. (1979). Medics: Heinz Kohut. *People Weekly* 11:60-63.
- Breuer, J., and Freud, S. (1893-1895). Studies on Hysteria. *Standard Edition* 2:1-305.
- Broad, C. (1978). *Kant: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Brown, L., and Hausman, A. (1981). Intentionality and the unconscious: A comparison of Sartre and Freud. In *The Philosophy of Jean-Paul Sartre*, ed. P. Schilpp. La Salle, 111.: Open Court.
- Bruch, H. (1973). *Eating Disorders*. New York: Basic Books.

- (1974). *Learning Psychotherapy*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- (1975). Anorexia nervosa. In *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., vol. IV, ed. S. Arieti. New York: Basic Books.
- (1979). *The Golden Cage*. New York: Vintage Books.
- (1982). Anorexia nervosa: Therapy and theory. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 139:1531-1538.
- Buie, D. (1981). Empathy: Its nature and limitations. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 29:281-308.
- Butler, C. (1984). Commentary. In *Hegel: The Letters*, trans. C. Butler and C. Seiler. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Calder, K. (1980). An analyst's self-analysis. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 28:5-20.
- Calef, V., and Weinshel, E. (1979). The new psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic revisionism. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 48:470-491.
- Cannon, W. (1953). *Bodily Changes in Pain, Hunger, Fear and Rage*. Boston: Branford.
- Cantwell, D., Sturzenberger, S., Burroughs, J., Salkin, B., and Breen, J. (1977). Anorexia nervosa: An affective disorder. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 34:1087-1096.
- Carruthers, M. (1974). *The Western Way of Death*. New York: Pantheon Books.

- Casper, R. (1983). On the emergence of bulimia nervosa as a syndrome. *International Journal of Eating Disorders* 2:3-16.
- , and Davis, J. (1977). On the course of anorexia nervosa. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 134:974-978.
- , Halmi, K., Goldberg, S., Eckart, E., and Davis, J. (1979). Disturbances in body image estimation as related to other characteristics and outcome in anorexia nervosa. *British Journal of Psychiatry* 134: 60-66.
- , Offer, D., and Ostrov, J. (1981). The self-image of adolescents with acute anorexia nervosa. *Journal of Pediatrics* 98:656-661.
- Cassimatis, E. (1984). The "false self": Existential and therapeutic issues. *International Review of Psychoanalysis* 11:69-77.
- Chessick, R. (1960). The "pharmacogenic orgasm" in the drug addict. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 3:545-556.
- (1965). Empathy and love in psychotherapy. *American Journal of Psychotherapy* 19:205-219.
- (1966). Office psychotherapy of borderline patients. *American Journal of Psychotherapy* 20:600-614.
- (1968). The "crucial dilemma" of the therapist in the psychotherapy of borderline patients. *American Journal of Psychotherapy* 22:655-666.
- (1969). *How Psychotherapy Heals*. New York: Science House.

- (1971). *Why Psychotherapists Fail*. New York: Science House.
- (1971a). The use of the couch in psychotherapy of borderline patients. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 26:306-313.
- (1972). The development of angiospastic retinopathy during the intensive psychotherapy of a borderline patient. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 27:241-244.
- (1972a). Externalization and existential anguish. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 27:764-770.
- (1973). Contributions to ego psychology from the treatment of borderline patients. *Medikon* 2:20-21.
- (1974). *The Technique and Practice of Intensive Psychotherapy*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- (1974a). Defective ego feeling and the quest for Being in the borderline patient. *International Journal of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy* 3: 73-89.
- (1974b). The borderline patient. In *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, 2nd ed., vol. 3, ed. S. Arieti. New York: Basic Books.
- (1976). *Agonie: Diary of a Twentieth Century Man*. Ghent, Belgium: European Press.
- (1977). *Intensive Psychotherapy of the Borderline Patient*. New York: Jason Aronson.

- (1977a). *Great Ideas in Psychotherapy*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- (1978). Countertransference crises with borderline patients. *Current Concepts in Psychiatry* 4:20-24.
- (1979). A practical approach to the psychotherapy of the borderline patient. *American Journal of Psychotherapy* 33:531-546.
- (1980). *Freud Teaches Psychotherapy*. Indianapolis: Hackett.
- (1980a). The problematical self in Kant and Kohut. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 49:456-473.
- (1980b). Some philosophical assumptions of intensive psychotherapy. *American Journal of Psychotherapy* 34:496-509.
- (1982). Intensive psychotherapy of a borderline patient. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 39:413-422.
- (1982a). Psychoanalytic listening: With special reference to the views of Langs. *Contemporary Psychoanalysis* 18:613-634.
- (1983). *A Brief Introduction to the Genius of Nietzsche*. Washington, D.C.: University Press of America.
- (1983a). Problems in the intensive psychotherapy of the borderline patient. *Dynamic Psychotherapy* 1:20-32.
- (1983b). Marilyn Monroe: Psychoanalytic pathography of a preoedipal disorder. *Dynamic Psychotherapy* 1:161-176.

- (1983c). *The Ring*: Richard Wagner's dream of preoedipal destruction. *American Journal of Psychoanalysis* 43:361-374.
- (1984). Sartre and Freud. *American Journal of Psychotherapy* 38: 229-238.
- (1984a). Was Freud wrong about feminine psychology? *American Journal of Psychoanalysis* 44:355-368.
- (1984b). A failure in psychoanalytic psychotherapy of a schizophrenic patient. *Dynamic Psychotherapy* 2:136-156.
- (1984c). Matthew Arnold, the death instinct, and the future of man. *Cogito* 2:31-48.
- (1985). Prolegomena to the study of Paul Ricoeur's "Freud and Philosophy." In press.
- (1985a). The search for the authentic self in Bergson and Proust. In. *Psychoanalytic Perspectives in Literature and Film*, eds. J. Rep-pen and M. Charney. Madison, N.J.: Farleigh Dickinson University Press.
- (1985b). Clinical notes towards the understanding and intensive psychotherapy of adult eating disorders. *Annual of Psychoanalysis* 13:301-322.
- (1985c). Psychoanalytic listening II. *American Journal of Psychotherapy* 39:30-48.
- (1986). Transference and countertransference revisited. *Dynamic Psychotherapy*. In press.

- (1986a). Heidegger for psychotherapists. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*. In press.
- (1986b). Kohut and the contemporary continental tradition: A comparison of Kohut with Lacan and Foucault. *Dynamic Psychotherapy: Theoretical and Clinical Contributions*, ed. P. Buirski. New York: Brunner/Mazel. In press.
- , and Bassan, M. (1968). Experimental approaches to the concept of empathy in psychotherapy. In *An Evaluation of the Results of Psychotherapy*, ed. S. Lesse. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas.
- Clement, C. (1983). *The Lives and Legends of Jacques Lacan*, trans. A. Goldhammer, New York: Columbia University Press.
- Clements, C. (1982). Misusing psychiatric models: The culture of narcissism. *Psychoanalytic Review* 69:283-295.
- Collier, A. (1977). *R. D. Laing: The Philosophy and Politics of Psychotherapy*. Hassocks, England: Harvester Press.
- Crease, R., and Mann, C. (1984). How the universe works. *Atlantic Monthly*, 254:66-93.
- Crews, F. (1980). Analysis terminable. *Commentary* 70:25-34.
- Dally, P. (1969). *Anorexia Nervosa*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- Darwin, C. (1965). *The Expression of Emotion in Man and Animals*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

- Davis, G. (1976). Depression: Some updated thoughts. *Journal of the Academy of Psychoanalysis* 4:411-424.
- De Beauvoir, S. (1984). *Adieux: A Farewell to Sartre*. New York: Pantheon Books.
- Dembroski, T., MacDougall, J., Williams, R., Haney, T., and Blumenthal, J. (1985). Components of Type A, hostility, and anger-in: Relationship to angiographic findings. *Psychosomatic Medicine* 47:219-233.
- De Wald, P. (1964). *Psychotherapy*. New York: Basic Books.
- Dorpat, T. (1974). Internalization of the patient-analyst relationship in patients with narcissistic disorders. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 55:183-188.
- Dreyfus, H., and Rabinow, P. (1982). *Michel Foucault: Beyond Structuralism and Hermeneutics*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Dryud, J. (1984). Sartre and psychoanalysis: What can we learn from a lover's quarrel?. *Contemporary Psychoanalysis* 20:230-244.
- Eagle, M. (1984). *Recent Developments in Psychoanalysis*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Edel, L. (1969). *Henry James: The Treacherous Years: 1895-1901*. Philadelphia: Lippincott.
- Edelson, M. (1984). *Hypothesis and Evidence in Psychoanalysis*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

- Eissler, K. (1953). The effect of the structure of the ego on psychoanalytic technique. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 1:104-143.
- (1971). Death drive, ambivalence, and narcissism. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child* 26:25-78.
- (1975). The fall of man. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child* 30:589-646.
- Ellenberger, H. (1970). *The Discovery of the Unconscious: The History and Evolution of Dynamic Psychiatry*. New York: Basic Books.
- Ellis, H. (1898). Auto-erotism: A psychological study. *Alienist and Neurologist* 19:260-299.
- Ewing, A. (1967). *A Short Commentary on Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason."* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Fairbairn, W. (1963). Synopsis of an object-relations theory of the personality. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 44:224-225.
- Fairlie, H. (1977). Sloth or acedia. *New Republic*, October 29, 1977, pp. 20-33.
- Federn, P. (1947). Principles of psychotherapy in latent schizophrenia. *American Journal of Psychotherapy* 2:129-147.
- Fenichel, O. (1945). *The Psychoanalytic Theory of Neurosis*. New York: Norton.
- Ferenczi, S. (1955). *Selected Papers. Volume III: Final Contributions to the Problems and Methods of Psychoanalysis*. New York: Basic Books.

- Ferguson, M. (1981). Progress and theory change: The two analyses of Mr. Z. *Annual of Psychoanalysis* 9:133-160.
- Finlay-Jones, R. (1983). Disgust with life in general. *Australian New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 17:149-162.
- Fliess, R. (1942). The metapsychology of the analyst. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 2:211-227.
- Foucault, M. (1972). *The Archaeology of Knowledge*, trans. A. Smith. New York: Pantheon Books.
- (1973). *Madness and Civilization*, trans. A. Smith. New York: Vintage.
- (1973a). *The Order of Things*. New York: Vintage.
- (1980). *Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings*, ed. C. Gordon. New York: Pantheon Books.
- (1980a). *The History of Sexuality*, vol. I, trans. R. Hurley. New York: Vintage.
- Fox, R. (1984). The principle of abstinence reconsidered. *International Review of Psychoanalysis* 11:227-236.
- French, T., and Fromm, E. (1964). *Dream Interpretation*. New York: Basic Books.
- Freud, A. (1971). Difficulties in the path of psychoanalysis: A confrontation of past with present viewpoints. In *The Writings of Anna Freud*, vol. VII. New York: International Universities Press.

- Freud, S. (1905). Three essays on the theory of sexuality. *Standard Edition* 7:125-248.
- (1905a). Fragment of an analysis of a case of hysteria. *Standard Edition* 7:3-124.
- (1911). Psycho-analytic notes on an autobiographical account of a case of paranoia (dementia paranoides). *Standard Edition* 12:3-84.
- (1912). Recommendations to physicians practicing psycho-analysis. *Standard Edition* 12:109-120.
- (1914). On narcissism: An introduction. *Standard Edition* 14:67-104.
- (1914a). On the history of the psycho-analytic movement. *Standard Edition* 14:1-66.
- (1917). Mourning and melancholia. *Standard Edition* 14:237-258.
- (1920). Beyond the pleasure principle. *Standard Edition* 18:3-66.
- (1921). Group psychology and the analysis of the ego. *Standard Edition* 18:67-144.
- (1923). The ego and the id. *Standard Edition* 19:3-68.
- (1926). Inhibitions, symptoms and anxiety. *Standard Edition* 20: 77-178.
- (1930). Civilization and its discontents. *Standard Edition* 21:59-148.
- (1933). New introductory lectures on psychoanalysis. *Standard Edition*

22:3-184.

---- (1937). Analysis terminable and interminable. *Standard Edition* 23:209-254.

---- (1940). Splitting of the ego in the process of defense. *Standard Edition* 23:273-278.

---- (1940a). An outline of psycho-analysis. *Standard Edition* 23:141-208.

Friedman, E., and Hellerstein, H. (1973). Influence of psychosocial factors on coronary risk and adaptation to a physical fitness evaluation program. In *Exercise Testing and Exercise Training in Coronary Heart Disease*, ed. J. Naughton and H. Hellerstein. New York: Academic Press.

Friedman, L. (1978). Trends in the psychoanalytic theory of treatment. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 47:524-567.

---- (1980). Kohut: A book review essay. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 49: 393-422.

Friedman, M. (1969). *Pathogenesis of Coronary Artery Disease*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

---- , and Rosenman, R. (1974). *Type-A Behavior and Your Heart*. New York: Knopf.

---- , and Ulmer, D. (1984). *Treating Type-A Behavior and Your Heart*. New York: Knopf.

- Fromm-Reichmann, F. (1950). *Principles of Intensive Psychotherapy*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Frosch, J. (1977). The relation between acting out and disorders of impulse control. *Psychiatry* 40:295-314.
- Garner, D., Garfinkel, P., Stancer, H., and Moldofsky, H. (1976). Body image disturbances in anorexia nervosa and obesity. *Psychosomatic Medicine* 38:327-336.
- Gediman, H. (1975). Reflection on romanticism, narcissism, and creativity. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 23:407-423.
- Gedo, J. (1977). Notes on the psychoanalytic management of archaic transferences. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 25:787-803.
- (1979). Theories of object relations: A metapsychological assessment. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 27:361-374.
- (1980). Reflections on some current controversies in psychoanalysis. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 28:363-384.
- (1984). *Psychoanalysis And Its Discontents*. New York: Guilford Press.
- , and Goldberg, A. (1973). *Models of the Mind: A Psychoanalytic Theory*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Gill, M. (1982). *Analysis of Transference*, vol. I. New York: International Universities Press.

- Giovacchini, P. (1977). A critique of Kohut's theory of narcissism. *Adolescent Psychiatry* 5:213-239.
- (1978). Discussion in symposium on Kohut's "Restoration of the Self." *Psychoanalytic Review* 65:617-620.
- (1979). *Treatment of Primitive Mental States*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- (1982). *A Clinician's Guide to Reading Freud*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- Gitelson, M. (1952). The emotional position of the analyst in the psychoanalytic situation. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 33:1-10.
- Glenn, J. (1984). Review of "Practice And Precept In Psychoanalytic Technique: Selected Papers of Rudolph M. Loewenstein." *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 53:315-322.
- Glover, E. (1956). *On the Early Development of Mind*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Goethe, J. von (1774). *The Sufferings of Young Werther*, trans. B. Morgan. New York: Ungar, 1954.
- Goldberg, A. (1975). The evolution of psychoanalytic concepts of depression. In *Depression and Human Existence*, ed. E. Anthony and T. Benedek. Boston: Little, Brown.
- (1976). A discussion of the paper by C. Hanly and J. Masson. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 57:67-70.

- (ed.) (1978). *The Psychology of the Self: A Casebook*. New York: International Universities Press.
- (ed.) (1980). *Advances in Self Psychology*. New York: International Universities Press.
- (1980a). Letter to the editor. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 61:91-92.
- (1982). Obituary: Heinz Kohut. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 63:257-258.
- (ed.) (1983). *The Future of Psychoanalysis*. New York: International Universities Press.
- (1983a). On the scientific status of empathy. *Annual of Psychoanalysis* 11:155-159.
- Goldberg, D. (1985). Panel: On the concept "object" in psychoanalysis. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 33:167-186.
- Goodsitt, A. (1985). Self-psychology and the treatment of anorexia nervosa. In *Handbook of Psychotherapy for Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia*, ed. D. Garner and P. Garfinkel. New York: Guilford Press.
- Graves, R. (1955). *The Greek Myths*, vol. I. Baltimore: Penguin.
- Greenberg, J., and Mitchell, S. (1983). *Object Relations in Psychoanalytic Theory*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Greene, M. (1984). The self-psychology of Heinz Kohut. *Bulletin of the*

*Menninger Clinic* 48:37-53.

Greenson, R. (1960). Empathy and its vicissitudes. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 41:418-424.

Grinker, R., and Werble, B. (1975). *The Borderline Patient*. New York: Jason Aronson.

Grünbaum, A. (1983). Freud's theory: the perspective of a philosopher of science. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Association* 57:5-31.

---- (1984). *The Foundations of Psychoanalysis*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Gunther, M. (1976). The endangered self: A contribution to the understanding of narcissistic determinants of countertransference. *Annual of Psychoanalysis* 4:201-224.

Guntrip, H. (1974). Psychoanalytic object relations theory: The Fairbairn-Guntrip approach. In *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, 2nd ed., vol. 1, ed. S. Arieti. New York: Basic Books.

---- (1975). My experience of analysis with Fairbairn and Winnicott. *International Review of Psychoanalysis* 2:145-156.

Hamburger, W. (1951). Emotional aspects of obesity. *Medical Clinics of North America* 35:483-499.

Hanly, C. (1979). *Existentialism and Psychoanalysis*. New York: International Universities Press.

- , and Masson, J. (1976). A critical examination of the new narcissism. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 57:49-66.
- Hartmann, H. (1927). Understanding and explanation. In *Essays on Ego Psychology*. New York: International Universities Press, 1964.
- (1950). Comments on the psychoanalytic theory of the ego. In *Essays on Ego Psychology*. New York: International Universities Press, 1964.
- Heimann, P. (1966). Comment on Dr. Kernberg's paper. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 47:254-260.
- Hoffman, N. (1984). Meyer Friedman: Type A behavior cardiovascular research continues. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 252:1385-1393.
- Holzman, P. (1976). The future of psychoanalysis and its institutes. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 45:250-273.
- Hunter, P. (1977). Sartre's existential humanism and Freud's existential naturalism. *Psychoanalytic Review* 64:289-298.
- Hurst, J., Logue, R., Schlant, R., and Wenger, N., eds. (1974). *The Heart: Arteries and Veins*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Husserl, E. (1913). *Ideas: General Introduction to Pure Phenomenology*, trans. W. Gibson. New York: Macmillan, 1952.
- Imber, R. (1984). Reflections on Kohut and Sullivan. *Contemporary Psychoanalysis* 20:363-380.

- Ingram, D. (1976). Psychoanalytic treatment of the obese person. *American Journal of Psychoanalysis* 36:227-235.
- Innaurato, A. (1977). *The Transfiguration of Benno Blimpie*. London: T. Q. Publications.
- Jacobson, E. (1964). *The Self and the Object World*. New York: International Universities Press.
- James, M. (1973). Review of *The Analysis of the Self*. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 54:363-368.
- Janik, A., and Toulmin, S. (1973). *Wittgenstein's Vienna*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Jaspers, K. (1972). *General Psychopathology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Jenkins, C. (1971). Psychological and social precursors of coronary disease. *New England Journal of Medicine* 28:244-255, 307-317.
- (1976). Recent evidence supporting psychological and social risk factors for coronary disease. *New England Journal of Medicine* 294:987-994, 1033-1038.
- Jones, E. (1955). *The Life and Work of Sigmund Freud*, vol. 2. New York: Basic Books.
- Joseph, E., and Wallerstein, R., eds. (1982). *Psychotherapy: Impact on Psychoanalytic Training*. New York: International Universities Press.

- Jung, C. (1933). *Modern Man in Search of a Soul*. New York: Harcourt Brace.
- Kainer, R. (1984). From “evenly-hovering attention” to “vicarious introspection”: Issues of listening in Freud and Kohut. *American Journal of Psychoanalysis* 44:103-114.
- Kant, E. (1781). *Critique of Pure Reason*, trans. N. Smith. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1965.
- Kaplan, H., Freedman, A., and Sadock, B. (1980). *Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry*, 3rd ed. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.
- Katz, R. (1963). *Empathy, Its Nature and Uses*. New York: Glencoe Free Press.
- Kaufmann, W. (1980). *Discovering the Mind*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Kernberg, O. (1972). Critique of the Kleinian school. In *Tactics and Techniques in Psychoanalytic Therapy*, ed. P. Giovacchini. New York: Science House.
- (1974). Contrasting viewpoints regarding the nature and psychoanalytic treatment of narcissistic personalities: a preliminary communication. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 22:255-267.
- (1974a). Further contributions to the treatment of narcissistic personalities. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 55:215-240.
- (1975). *Borderline Conditions and Pathological Narcissism*. New York: Jason Aronson.

- (1975a). Further contributions to the treatment of narcissistic personalities: A reply to the discussion by Paul H. Ornstein. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 56:245-248.
- (1976). *Object Relations Theory and Clinical Psychoanalysis*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- (1980). *Internal World and External Reality*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- (1980a). Melanie Klein. In *Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry*, 3rd ed., ed. H. Kaplan, A. Freedman, and B. Sadock. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.
- (1982). Self, ego, affects and drives. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 30:893-917.
- (1982a). Review of *Advances In Self Psychology*. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 139:374-375.
- Kierkegaard, S. (1859). *The Point of View for My Work as an Author: A Report to History*, trans. W. Lowrie. New York: Harper and Row, 1962.
- Klein, M. (1975). *Envy and Gratitude and Other Works 1946-1963*. New York: Delta.
- Klein, M., and Tribich, D. (1981). Kernberg's object-relations theory: A critical evaluation. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 62:27-43.
- Kleist, H. (1976). *The Marquise of O—and Other Stories*, trans. M. Greenberg. New York; Ungar.

- Kohut, H. (1966). Forms and transformations of narcissism. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 14:243-272.
- (1968). The psychoanalytic treatment of narcissistic personality disorders. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child* 23:86-113.
- (1971). *The Analysis of the Self*. New York: International Universities Press.
- (1977). *The Restoration of the Self*. New York: International Universities Press.
- (1978). *The Search for the Self*, ed., P. Ornstein. New York: International Universities Press.
- (1979). The two analyses of Mr. Z. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 60:3-27.
- (1982). Introspection, empathy, and the semi-circle of mental health. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 63:395-407.
- (1984). *How Does Analysis Cure?* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- , and Wolf, E. (1978) The disorders of the self and their treatment: An outline. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 59:413-425.
- Kolb, L., and Brodie, H. (1982). *Modern Clinical Psychiatry*. Philadelphia: Saunders.
- Krystal, H. (1982). Adolescence and the tendencies to develop substance dependence. *Psychoanalytic Inquiry* 2:581-618.

- , and Raskin, H. (1970). *Drug Dependence: Aspects of Ego Function*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press.
- Kuhn, T. (1962). *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- (1977). *The Essential Tension: Selected Studies in Scientific Tradition and Change*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Lacan, J. (1968). *Speech and Language in Psychoanalysis*, trans. A. Wilden. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- (1977). *Écrits: A Selection*, trans. A. Sheridan. New York: Norton.
- (1978). *The Four Fundamental Concepts of Psycho-Analysis*, trans. A. Sheridan. New York: Norton.
- Laing, R. (1960). *The Divided Self*. New York: Pantheon Books.
- Langs, R. (1981). *Resistances and Interventions*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- (1982). *Psychotherapy: A Basic Text*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- Lasch, C. (1978). *The Culture of Narcissism*. New York: Norton.
- Leavy, S. (1980). *The Psychoanalytic Dialogue*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Leider, R. (1983). Analytic neutrality: A historical review. *Psychoanalytic Inquiry* 3:655-674.

- (1984). Panel report on the neutrality of the analyst in the analytic situation. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 32:573-586.
- Lemaire, A. (1981). *Jacques Lacan*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Leon, G. (1982). Personality and behavioral correlates of obesity. In *Psychological Aspects of Obesity*, ed. B. Wolman. New York: Van Nostrand and Reinhold.
- Levine, M. (1961). Principles of psychiatric treatment. In *The Impact of Freudian Psychiatry*, ed. F. Alexander and H. Ross. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Levy, S. (1985). Empathy and psychoanalytic technique. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 33:353-378.
- Lichtenberg, J. (1973). Review of *The Analysis of the Self*. *Bulletin of the Philadelphia Association of Psychoanalysis* 23:58-66.
- (1978). Is there a line of development of narcissism?. *International Review of Psychoanalysis* 5:435-447.
- , and Kaplan, S., eds. (1983). *Reflections on Self Psychology*. Hillsdale, N.J.: Analytic Press.
- , Bornstein, M., and Silver, D. (1984). *Empathy*, vol. I. Hillsdale, N.J.: The Analytic Press.
- , Bornstein, M., and Silver D. (1984a). *Empathy*, vol. II. Hillsdale, N.J.: The Analytic Press.

- Lipton, S. (1977). The advantages of Freud's technique as shown in his analysis of the Rat Man. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 58: 255-273.
- (1979). An addendum to "The advantages of Freud's technique as shown in his analysis of the Rat Man." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 60:215-216.
- Little, M. (1981). *Transference Neurosis and Transference Psychosis*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- Loewald, H. (1962). Internalization, separation, mourning, and the superego. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 31:483-504.
- (1973). Review of *The Analysis of the Self*. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 42:441-451.
- (1980). *Papers on Psychoanalysis*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Loewenstein, R., Newman, L., Schur, M., and Solnit, A., eds. (1966). *Psychoanalysis—A General Psychology*. New York: International Universities Press.
- London, N. (1985). An appraisal of self-psychology. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 66:95-108.
- Maass, J. (1983). *Kleist: A Biography*. Trans. A. Manheim. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.
- Maccoby, M. (1976). *The Gamesman: The New Corporate Leader*. New York: Simon and Schuster.

- Mahler, M., Pine, F., and Bergman, A. (1975). *The Psychological Birth of the Human Infant*. New York: Basic Books.
- Malcolm, J. (1981). *Psychoanalysis: The Impossible Profession*. New York: Knopf.
- Masson, J. ed. (1985). *The Complete Letters of Sigmund Freud to Wilhelm Fliess: 1877-1904*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Masterson, J. (1976). *Psychotherapy of the Borderline Adult: A Developmental Approach*. New York: Brunner/Mazel.
- Mead, G. (1962). *Mind, Self, and Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Meissner, W. (1978). Notes on some conceptual aspects of borderline personality organization. *International Review of Psychoanalysis* 5:297-311.
- (1978a). Theoretical assumptions of concepts of the borderline personality. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 26:559-598.
- (1978b). *The Paranoid Process*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- (1980). Classical psychoanalysis. In *Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry*, 3rd ed., ed. H. Kaplan, A. Freedman, and B. Sadock. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.
- (1980a). The problem of internalization and structure formation. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 61:237-248.

- (1984). *The Borderline Spectrum*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- Menninger, B. (1958). *Theory of Psychoanalytic Technique*. New York: Basic Books.
- Meyers, S. (1981). Panel on the bipolar self. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 29:143-160.
- Mischel, T. (1977). *The Self: Psychological and Philosophical Issues*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Mitchell, S. (1981). Heinz Kohut's theory of narcissism. *American Journal of Psychoanalysis* 41:317-326.
- (1984). The problem of the will. *Contemporary Psychoanalysis* 20: 257-265.
- Modell, A. (1963). Primitive object relations and the predisposition to schizophrenia. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 44:282-292.
- (1968). *Object Love and Reality*. New York: International Universities Press.
- (1976). The holding environment and the therapeutic action of psychoanalysis. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 24:255-307.
- Moldofsky, H. (1984). Clinical research at the interface of medicine and psychiatry. In *Psychiatry Update*, vol. III, ed. L. Grinspoon. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Press.

- Money-Kryle, B. (1974). The Kleinian school. In *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, 2nd ed., vol. I, ed. S. Arieti. New York: Basic Books.
- Montgomery, P. (1981). Obituary—Heinz Kohut. *New York Times*, October 10, 1981, p. 17.
- Moore, B., and Fine, D., eds. (1967). *A Glossary of Psychoanalytic Terms and Concepts*. New York: American Psychoanalytic Association.
- Muller, J., and Richardson, W. (1982). *Lacan and Language: A Reader's Guide to Écrits*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Murdoch, I. (1980). *Sartre: Romantic Realist*. New York: Barnes and Nobel.
- Murphy, W. (1973). Narcissistic problems in patients and therapists. *International Journal of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy* 2:113-124.
- Myerson, P. (1981). The nature of the transactions that occur in other than classical analysis. *International Review of Psychoanalysis* 8:173-189.
- Nacht, S. (1962). The curative factors in psychoanalysis. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 43:206-211.
- Odier, C. (1956). *Anxiety and Magic Thinking*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Offenkrantz, W., and Tobin, A. (1974). Psychoanalytic psychotherapy. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 30:593-606.
- Ornstein, P. (1974). A discussion of the paper by Otto F. Kernberg on "Further

contributions to the treatment of narcissistic personalities.”  
*International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 55:241-247.

---- (1981). The bipolar self in the psychoanalytic treatment process: Clinical-theoretical considerations. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 29:353-376.

---- , and Ornstein, A. (1980). Formulating interpretations in clinical psychoanalysis. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 61:203-212.

Ornston, D. (1985). Freud's conception is different from Strachey's. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 33:379-412.

Ostow, M. (1979). Letter to the editor. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 60:531-532.

Oxford (1970). *English Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Palmer, R. (1969). *Hermeneutics: Interpretation Theory in Schleiermacher, Dilthey, Heidegger, and Gadamer*. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press.

Pao, P. (1983). Therapeutic empathy and the treatment of schizophrenics. *Psychoanalytic Inquiry* 3:145-167.

Patton, M., and Sullivan, J. (1980). Heinz Kohut and the classical psychoanalytic tradition: An analysis in terms of levels of explanation. *Psychoanalytic Review* 67:365-388.

Peterfreund, E. (1971). *Information, Systems, and Psychoanalysis: An*

*Evolutionary Biological Approach to Psychoanalytic Theory*. New York: International Universities Press.

Pflanze, O. (1972). Toward a psychoanalytic interpretation of Bismarck. *American Historical Review* 77:419-444.

Poland, W. (1974). On empathy in analytic practice. *Journal of the Philadelphia Association for Psychoanalysis* 1:284-297.

---- (1975). Tact as a psychoanalytic function. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 56:155-162.

---- (1984). On the analyst's neutrality. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 32:283-299.

Pope, H., Hudson, J., Jonas, J., and Yurgelun-Tood, D. (1983). Bulimia treated with imipramine. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 140:554-558.

Powers, P. (1980). *Obesity: The Regulation of Weight*. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.

Proust, M. (1981). *Remembrance of Things Past*, trans. C. Moncreiff, R. Kilmartin, and A. Mayor. New York: Random House.

Pruyser, P. (1975). What splits in "splitting"? *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic* 39:1-46.

Quinn, S. (1980). Oedipus vs. Narcissus. *New York Times Magazine* November 9, 1980, pp. 120-131.

Rado, S. (1926). The psychic effects of intoxication. In *Psychoanalysis of*

*Behavior: Collected Papers of Sandor Rado.* New York: Grune and Stratton, 1956.

Rangell, L. (1981). From insight to change. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 29:119-142.

---- (1981a). Psychoanalysis and dynamic psychotherapy: Similarities and differences twenty-five years later. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 50:665-693.

---- (1985). The object in psychoanalytic theory. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 33:301-334.

Reich, A. (1960). Pathological forms of self-esteem regulation. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child* 15:215-232.

Reik, T. (1949). *Listening with the Third Ear.* New York: Farrar, Straus.

Richards, A. (1982). Panel Report on psychoanalytic theories of the self. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 30:717-734.

---- (1982a). The supraordinate self in psychoanalytic theory and in the self-psychologies. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 30:939-958.

---- (1984). Panel report on the relation between psychoanalytic theory and psychoanalytic technique. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 32:587-602.

Ricoeur, P. (1970). *Freud and Philosophy: An Essay on Interpretation.* New Haven: Yale University Press.

- (1974). *The Conflict of Interpretations*. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press.
- Riesman, D., Glazer, N., and Denney, R. (1950). *The Lonely Crowd: A Study of the Changing American Character*. New York: Doubleday.
- Rime, E., and Bonami, M. (1979). Overt and covert personality traits associated with coronary heart disease. *British Journal of Medical Psychology* 52:77-84.
- Roazen, P. (1975). *Freud and His Followers*. New York: Knopf.
- Robbins, M. (1980). Current controversy in object relations theory as an outgrowth of a schism between Klein and Fairbairn. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 61:477-492.
- (1982). Narcissistic personality as a symbiotic character disorder. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 63:457-473.
- Rosenfeld, H. (1964). On the psychopathology of narcissism: A clinical approach. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 45:332-337.
- (1971). A clinical approach to the psychoanalytic theory of the life and death instincts: An investigation into the aggressive aspects of narcissism. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 52:169-178.
- Rossner, J. (1983). *August*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
- Rotenberg, C. (1983). A contribution to the theory of treatment of personality disorders. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis* 11:227-249.

- Rothstein, A. (1980). Toward a critique of the psychology of the self. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 49:423-455.
- (1980a). Psychoanalytic paradigms and their narcissistic investment. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 28:385-396.
- Sachs, D. (1979). On the relationship between psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic psychotherapy. *Journal of the Philadelphia Association for Psychoanalysis* 6:119-145.
- Sadow, L. (1969). Ego axis in psychopathology. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 21:15-24.
- Sartre, J. (1964). *Nausea*. New York: New Directions.
- (1973). *Being and Nothingness*, trans. H. Barnes. New York: Washington Square Press.
- (1976). *Critique of Dialectical Reason*. London: New Left Books.
- (1984). *War Diaries*. New York: Pantheon Books.
- Satow, R. (1983). Response to Colleen Clements's "Misusing psychiatric models: The culture of narcissism." *Psychoanalytic Review* 69:296-302.
- Schafer, R. (1968). *Aspects of Internalization*. New York: International Universities Press.
- (1985). Wild analysis. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 33:275-300.

- Schneiderman, S. (1983). *Jacques Lacan: The Death of an Intellectual Hero*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Schur, M. (1972). *Freud: Living and Dying*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Schwaber, E. (1979). On the "self" within the matrix of analytic theory. Some clinical reflections and reconsiderations. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 60:467-479.
- (1981). Narcissism, self-psychology, and the listening perspective. *Annual of Psychoanalysis* 9:115-131.
- (1983). Psychoanalytic listening and psychic reality. *International Review of Psychoanalysis* 10:379-392.
- Schwartz, L. (1973). Panel report on technique and prognosis in the treatment of narcissistic personality disorders. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 21:617-632.
- (1978). Review of *The Restoration of the Self*. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 47:436-443.
- Scruton, R. (1982). *Kant*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Searles, H. (1985). Separation and loss in psychoanalytic therapy with borderline patients: Further remarks. *American Journal of Psychoanalysis* 45:9-27.
- Segal, H. (1974). *Introduction to the Work of Melanie Klein*. New York: Basic Books.

- (1980). *Melanie Klein*. New York: Viking.
- (1983). Some clinical implications of Melanie Klein's work: Emergence from narcissism. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 64: 269-276.
- Sennett, R. (1984). *An Evening of Brahms*. New York: Knopf.
- Shainess, N. (1979). The swing of the pendulum—from anorexia to obesity. *American Journal of Psychoanalysis* 39:225-235.
- Shapiro, E. (1978). The psychodynamics and developmental psychology of the borderline patient: A review of the literature. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 135:1305-1315.
- Shapiro, T. (1974). The development and distortions of empathy. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 43:4-25.
- (1981). Empathy: A critical evaluation. *Psychoanalytic Inquiry* 1: 423-448.
- Silverman, M. (1985). Countertransference and the myth of the perfectly analyzed analyst. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 54:175-199.
- Slap, J., and Levine, F. (1978). On hybrid concepts in psychoanalysis. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 47:499-523.
- Smith, N. (1962). *A Commentary to Kant's Critique of Pure Reason*. New York: Humanities Press.
- Solberg, L. (1984). Lassitude: A primary care evaluation. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 251:3272-3276.

- Soll, I. (1981). Sartre's rejection of the Freudian unconscious. In *The Philosophy of Jean-Paul Sartre*, ed. P. Schilpp. La Salle, 111.: Open Court.
- Speer, A. (1970). *Inside the Third Reich: Memoirs*. New York: Macmillan.
- Spillius, E. (1983). Some developments from the work of Melanie Klein. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 674:321-332.
- Spitzer, R., Chairperson (1980). Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 3rd ed. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association.
- Spruiell, V. (1974). Theories of the treatment of narcissistic personalities. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 22:268-278.
- Stein, M. (1979). Review of *The Restoration of the Self*. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 27:665-680.
- (1984). Rational versus anagogic interpretation: Xenophon's dream and others. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 32: 529-556.
- Stepansky, P. (1983). Perspectives on dissent: Adler, Kohut, and the idea of a psychoanalytic research tradition. *Annual of Psychoanalysis* 9:51—74.
- Stepansky, P., and Goldberg, A., eds. (1984). *Kohut's Legacy: Contributions to Self-Psychology*. Hillsdale, N.J.: Analytic Press.
- Sterba, R. (1982). *Reminiscences of a Viennese Psychoanalyst*. Detroit: Wayne

State University Press.

Stone, L. (1961). *The Psychoanalytic Situation*. New York: International Universities Press.

---- (1981). Notes on the noninterpretive elements in the psychoanalytic situation and process. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 29:89-118.

Strachey, J. (1934). The nature of the therapeutic action of psychoanalysis. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 15:127-159.

Stunkard, A., and Burt, V. (1967). Obesity and the body image II. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 123:1443-1447.

---- (1975). Obesity. In *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, 2nd ed., vol. IV, ed. S. Arieti. New York: Basic Books.

---- (1980). Obesity. In *Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry*, 3rd. ed., vol. II, ed. H. Kaplan, A. Freedman, and B. Sadock. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.

Sturrock, J., ed. (1979). *Structuralism and Since: From Levi Strauss to Derrida*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Sullivan, H. (1953). *The Interpersonal Theory of Psychiatry*. New York: Norton.

Tarachow, S. (1963). *An Introduction to Psychotherapy*. New York: International Universities Press.

Tartakoff, H. (1966). The normal personality in our culture and the Nobel

Prize complex. In *Psychoanalysis: A General Psychology*, ed. R. Loewenstein, L. Newman, M. Schur, and A. Solnit. New York: International Universities Press.

Taylor, C. (1975). *Hegel*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Teicholz, J. (1978). A selective review of the psychoanalytic literature on theoretical conceptualizations of narcissism. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 26:831-862.

Ticho, E. (1982). The alternate schools and the self. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 30:849-862.

Tolpin, P. (1983). A change in the self: The development and transformation of an idealizing transference. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 64:461-483.

Treurniet, N. (1983). Psychoanalysis and self-psychology: A metapsychological essay with a clinical illustration. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 31:59-100.

Trilling, L. (1971). *Sincerity and Authenticity: Six Lectures*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Tuchman, B. (1984). *The March of Folly*. New York: Knopf.

Turkle, S. (1978). *Psychoanalytic Politics*. New York: Basic Books.

Tuttman, S. (1978). Discussion in symposium on Kohut's *Restoration of the Self*. *Psychoanalytic Review* 65:624-629.

Volkan, V. (1976). *Primitive Internalized Object Relations*. New York: International Universities Press.

Waelder, R. (1930). The principle of multiple function: Observations on over-determination. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 5:45-62.

Waldron, S. (1983). Review of *Doing Psychotherapy* by Michael Franz Basch. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 52:624-629.

Wallerstein, R. (1981). The bipolar self: Discussion of alternative perspectives. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 29:377-394.

Webster (1961). *New International Dictionary of the English Language*. Springfield: Merriam.

Weiss, E., and English, O. (1957). *Psychosomatic Medicine: A Clinical Study of Psycho-physiologic Reactions*. Philadelphia: Saunders.

Williams, R., Haney, T., Lee, K., Kong, Y., Blumenthal, J., and Whalen, R. (1980). Type-A behavior, hostility, and coronary atherosclerosis. *Psychosomatic Medicine* 42:539-549.

Williamson, A. (1984). *Introspection and Contemporary Poetry*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Wilson, C., ed. (1983). *Fear of Being Fat*. New York: Jason Aronson.

Winnicott, D. (1953). Transitional objects and transitional phenomena: A study of the first not-me possession. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 34:89-97.

- (1958). *Collected Papers: Through Pediatrics to Psycho-Analysis*. New York: Basic Books.
- (1965). *The Maturation Process and the Facilitating Environment*. New York: International Universities Press.
- (1969). The use of an object. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 50:711-716.
- (1971). Letter to Mme. Jeannine Kalmanovitch. *Nouvelle Revue de Psychoanalyse*, vol. 3. Quoted by M. Kahn in the Introduction to *Winnicott's Collected Papers*, 2nd ed. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin, 1975.
- Wolf, E. (1976). Ambience and abstinence. *Annual of Psychoanalysis* 4: 101-115.
- (1979). Transference and countertransference in analysis of disorders of the self. *Contemporary Psychoanalysis* 15:577-594.
- (1980). Tomorrow's self: Heinz Kohut's contribution to adolescent psychiatry. *Adolescent Psychiatry* 8:41-50.
- , Gedo, J., and Terman, D. (1972). On the adolescent process as a transformation of the self. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 1:257-272.
- Wollheim, R. (1984). *The Thread of Life*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Wood, A. (1981). *Karl Marx*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Woolcott, P. (1981). Addiction: Clinical and theoretical considerations. *Annual*

*of Psychoanalysis* 9:189-206.

Wooley, S., and Wooley, O. (1980). Eating disorders: Obesity and anorexia. In *Women and Psychotherapy*, ed. A. Brodsky and R. Hare-Muslin. New York: Guilford Press.

Zeigarnik, R. (1927). Über das Behalten von erledigten und unerledigten Handlungen. *Psychologische Forschung* 9:1-85.