INTERPRETATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

The Psychotherapeutic Approach to Schizophrenia:

SILVANO ARIETI MD

The Psychotherapeutic Approach to Schizophrenia:

A Historical Survey

Silvano Arieti, M.D.

e-Book 2016 International Psychotherapy Institute

From *Interpretation of Schizophrenia* by Silvano Arieti

Created in the United States of America

Table of Contents

The Psychotherapeutic Approach to Schizophrenia: A Historical Survey

Although the majority of schizophrenic patients all over the world are treated with physical therapies, the number of those treated exclusively or partially with psychotherapy is rapidly increasing. At the present time, no psychiatrist can ignore individual psychotherapy of schizophrenia, nor can he escape practicing psychotherapy with schizophrenics even if he is inclined to do so. Even a psychiatrist whose practice consists predominantly in administering phenothiazines cannot help inquiring about the dynamics of the patient's anguish and conflict, cannot help observing and interpreting what happens between the patient and himself. He may not apply all the insights that people who have devoted themselves to the psychotherapy of schizophrenia have communicated, nor follow all their recommendations, but some of them have rubbed off on every psychiatrist. What Frieda Fromm-Reichmann, other pioneers, and we, their followers, have tried to do has not been ignored, but assimilated, even if at times in very diluted forms. Moreover, even those who have enlarged the field of psychotherapy to include family therapy, group

therapy, and community psychiatry have built upon the foundations laid by individual psychotherapy. The study of human groups can add to, but not replace, the study of the individual.

Individual psychotherapy of schizophrenia is still in the pioneering stage, in spite of gigantic steps made in the last few decades. This treatment is not yet fully integrated and not entirely understood, because the "pioneers" and their followers have used different methods or have given different interpretations to their approaches. Generally, the fundamental premise to any type of psychotherapy of schizophrenia resides in the notion that psychological factors and psychological mechanisms constitute at least an important and necessary part of the etiology and/or symptomatology of the disorder. A collateral assumption is that even if some important aspects of schizophrenia are not based on psychological factors, a therapeutic intervention in the psychological part of the disorder will engender changes sufficient to remove or at least ameliorate the condition and in many cases prevent its recurrence.

In this chapter we shall review the main methods in their basic

aspects and techniques. Space limitations will require that we omit secondary methodologies and procedures. It is possible to recognize that each method adopted in the psychotherapy of schizophrenia is the clinical expression or the therapeutic realization of one or few underlying principles held by its originator. Often the principle was deduced from the clinical experiences of the therapist; in some instances a preconeived theoretical view oriented the therapist in certain directions.

I
Freud and the Freudian School

Any review of the psychotherapy of schizophrenia must start with Freud. And yet, paradoxically, Freud, to whom we owe so much for the understanding of many aspects of this disorder, discouraged psychotherapy with schizophrenics. To be exact, as early as 1905 he did not consider the obstacles to be insurmountable in the future and did not exclude the possibility that some modified techniques would be devised that would permit the psychoanalytic treatment of the psychoses (Freud, 1905). Later, however, Freud assumed a more pessimistic attitude. He felt that the psychosis could be compared to a

dream and understood as a dream, but that it could not be cured.

An underlying principle was at the basis of his pessimism. As we have seen in Chapter 2, Freud believed that in schizophrenia there is a withdrawal of libido from the objects into the self; therefore no transference can take place, and without transference no treatment is possible. He said that in "narcissistic neuroses" (that is, psychoses) "the resistance is unconquerable." The technical methods of psychoanalysis must "be replaced by others; and we do not know yet whether we shall succeed in finding a substitute" (Freud, 1924a, *b).* Several years later (1938 *b,* 1940) he reiterated that in psychoses the instinctual component is too powerful to be overcome by available psychoanalytic methods of treatment.

The basic distinction made by Freud between transference neuroses (psychoneuroses) and narcissistic neuroses (or psychoses) was maintained by classical psychoanalysts, and the psychotic patient continued to be treated with the methods of traditional psychiatry. To my knowledge, Freud never treated schizophrenic patients, although he did treat some manic-depressives.

Even Abraham, the distinguished pupil of Freud, who did so much pioneering work in the treatment of manic-depressive patients, had for a long time a negative attitude toward the treatment of schizophrenia. He wrote that "dementia praecox destroys a person's capacity for sexual transference, i.e., for object love" (1908). He considered "the negativism of dementia praecox as the most complete antithesis to transference." Later Abraham (1913, 1916) changed his views and considered transference with schizophrenic patients possible. His contributions to this area, however, were modest and were by far inferior to his contributions to the treatment of depressed patients.

Another one of Freud's early and famous pupils, Paul Federn, made repeated and successful attempts to treat schizophrenic patients, in spite of the prevailing discouraging theories (1943, 1952). One of Federn's underlying principles was based on the concept of ego-feeling, or of an autonomous reservoir of libido in the ego. He felt that the ego of the schizophrenic is poorer, not richer, in this libido, contrary to what Freud's theories implied. He also felt that transference with the schizophrenic was possible; and as a matter of fact he succeeded in establishing it with several patients. Another

tenet of Federn (that of the ego boundaries), however, limited his therapeutic aims. Federn believed that in the schizophrenic "the boundaries" separating the areas of the psyche (the id from the ego and the ego from the external world) are defective, so that material from the id may invade the ego and even be projected to the external world. The most important goal of therapy should be that of establishing normal boundaries. Reversing a famous sentence of Freud's, Federn said that as a result of therapy in the schizophrenic, "there where ego was, id must be." He did not mean that the id should be liberated, but that it should be put back into what he believed was its proper place, a state of unconsciousness, repression, and control. The normal resistances that the psychosis has broken down should be reestablished. To do so the classic technique has to be changed in many ways. One of the changes consists of having the help of another person, generally a woman, who takes care of the patient between sessions and especially during the periods of negative transference. The usual technical procedures (free associations, analysis of the positive transference, institution of transference neurosis) should be abandoned because they lead to a "transference psychosis" in which the analyst becomes a persecutor. The resistances that maintain

repression should not be analyzed. The phobias should be left untouched "because they protect deeper fears and conflicts."

Federn relied on the healthy or mature part of the patient, on the remnants of the normal ego, to combat the sick part. He believed that at first the psychoanalyst should share

> the acceptance of the psychotic's falsifications as realities. He shares his grief and fears and on this basis reasons with the patient. When convinced that by this procedure the patient feels himself understood the analyst presents the true reality as opposed to falsification. He then confronts the patient with his actual frustration, grief, or apprehension, and connects this with the patient's deeper fears and conflicts and frustrations (Federn, 1943).

It is apparent that for Federn psychoanalytic treatment of schizophrenia should consist of a symptomatic repression of the id; of restoring the defective ego boundaries. *Render to the id what is id's.* Do not allow it to remain confused with the ego. Federn thus did not tackle the psychotic part of the patient's personality.

A nurse who was analyzed by Federn, Gertrude Schwing, applied her analyst's concepts to hospitalized patients. In a straightforward

and honest, but not fully convincing book, *A Way to the Soul of the Mentally Ill,* Schwing (1954) describes the schizophrenic as a person who has been deprived of the experience of having a real mother, a person who loves her child at any cost. The psychiatric nurse must offer that love to the patient. Schwing describes several techniques that establish continuity of contact with the patient and stresses the point that the patient must have the feeling that this new mother is there and does not intend to abandon him. Schwing considers her treatment a preliminary one, to be followed by Federn's method.

Leland Hinsie is one of the American pioneers in the psychotherapy of schizophrenia. As early as 1930 he published a book devoted to this topic. He studied adolescent patients who voluntarily sought treatment and who had insight into the fact that they were sick, and were communicative and willing to follow the directions of the therapist. Thus Hinsie selected the easiest patients to treat. He relied predominantly on the clinical psychoanalytic method of "free association" and theoretically remained fatihful to the classic Freudian theory (Hinsie, 1930).

Within the Freudian school we must also mention the works of

Waelder (1925), Clark (1933), Jacobson (1967), and Arlow and Brenner (1969).

The ego psychologists within the Freudian school, with the exception of Eduardo Weiss, have not followed the ego psychology of Federn, but rather that of Hartmann (1950a, *b,* 1953, 1956, 1964), Rapaport (1951, 1958, 1960), and Hartmann, Kris, and Loewenstein (1945). Although these authors have acknowledged that schizophrenia is predominantly a disorder of the ego, their practical impact on the psychotherapy of schizophrenia is not discernible so far.

II
The Kleinian School

Melanie Klein studied the earliest infantile levels of development, and her findings were soon applied to the study and treatment of the psychoses. Her writings and those of her pupils are somewhat difficult for readers not accustomed to her terminology and her general theoretical frame of reference.

According to Klein, even at birth the ego is organized sufficiently to experience anxiety, to build defense mechanisms, and to form

primitive object relations both in real life and in fantasy forms. As a defense against an overwhelming anxiety of annihilation the ego develops the capacity to introject and to project. In the paranoid-schizoid position, which occurs during the first four or six months of life, anxiety is experienced as persecutory in nature. According to Rosenfeld's (1969b) interpretation of Klein, this way of experiencing anxiety contributes to certain defenses, "such as splitting off good and bad parts of the self and projecting them into objects, which through projective identification became identified with these parts of the self." This process is the basis of narcissistic object relationships. If the child does not proceed normally to the next phase of development, which is the depressive position, the earlier persecutory fears and schizoid phenomena return and are reinforced. This is the basis for schizophrenia later in life.

A fundamental point of view advocated by Klein's pupils Rosenfeld, Segal, Bion, and early Winnicott (1945) is that no modification of the classic Freudian psychoanalytic technique is needed in the treatment of psychotics. Winnicott later changed his views and came to attribute great importance to environmental factors. Rosenfeld, Segal, and Bion have instead maintained strict

adherence to Kleinian theory and to the classic psychoanalytic technique. They continue to use the couch, rely on free association, and use frequent interpretations.

Rosenfeld has made important contributions, many of which have been collected in one book (1965). In 1947 he reported the office treatment of a schizophrenic patient suffering also from depersonalization. Rosenfeld at first found the patient's "narcissistic withdrawal and ego disintegration an insoluble problem," but then he became aware that the patient was using schizoid mechanisms against painful feelings in the transference situation. The patient had lost her feelings and believed she had lost herself. Rosenfeld interpreted her experiences as due to a process by which parts of her self were split off and projected into the analyst. The patient also felt that she was intruding inside the analyst and losing herself there. This experience made her develop projective paranoid anxieties of being intruded and overwhelmed by the analyst. Rosenfeld interpreted the patient's withdrawal as partly a defense against paranoid fears and partly a defense against closeness and intrusion.

In reporting the case of the treatment of a hospitalized acute

schizophrenic, Rosenfeld (1952a, *b),* "while acknowledging the importance of the analyst's intuitive understanding of the patient's communications, . . . thought that the analyst should also be able to formulate consciously what he had unconsciously recognized and to convey it to the patient in a form that he can understand."

Later Rosenfeld (1954) reported "that the psychotic manifestations attached themselves to the transference in both acute and chronic conditions, so that what might be called 'a transference psychosis' develops." By stressing the concept of "transference psychosis" Rosenfeld did not merely reintroduce one of Federn's concepts. Contrary to Federn, Rosenfeld felt that the transference psychosis should not be avoided, is indeed analyzable, and should be worked through by means of interpretation.

Recently, Rosenfeld (1969a) has described a number of projective identifications that occur in the treatment of psychotic patients. He distinguished the following processes:

1. Projective identification, used by patients for communication with other objects, that seems to be a distortion or intensification of the normal infantile nonverbal relationship between infant and mother.

2. Projective identification used to rid the self of unwanted parts.

3. Projective identification aimed at controlling the analyst's body and mind.

4. Projective identification used predominantly to deal with aggressive impulses, particularly envy.

5. Patient's belief that he is living entirely inside the analyst and behaves like a parasite using the capacities of the analyst, who is expected to function as his ego.

Rosenfeld stresses that in the treatment of psychotics it is essential to differentiate these projective parts of the self from the saner parts, which are less dominated by projective identification. These saner parts are in danger of submitting to the persuasion of the delusional self. Although he stresses the fact that these saner parts are not adult but "more normal non-omnipotent infantile parts of the personality," he finally seems to get closer to the views of Fromm-Reichmann and myself in seeming to agree that the nonpsychotic parts of the patient have to be summoned in the fight against the psychosis.

Segal (1950) reported the treatment of an acute schizophrenic patient. She felt that all material, heretofore unconscious, should be

interpreted to the patient at the level of the greatest anxiety. She felt that schizophrenics tolerate the conscious state of thoughts and fantasies generally kept repressed by the neurotic. They repress, however, the relations between fantasy and reality. Segal believes that by giving reassurance and sympathy to the psychotic patient, as many analysts do, the analyst temporarily becomes the good object, but at the price of enhancing the split between good and bad objects and reinforcing the defenses, so that later the negative transference will assume unmanageable proportions.

Bion made important studies on the meanings of the patient's communication (1954) and on the role of projective identification in the psychotic part of the personality as a substitute for repression in the neurotic part of the personality (1957). In describing the transference of the psychotic he said, "The relationship with the analyst is premature, precipitated, and intensily dependent" (1956).

With the exception of Winnicott, all important pupils of Klein reassert their adherence to the classic psychoanalytic method, without major alterations to fit the psychotic. Kleinian conceptions have acquired prominence in England but also in South America and

especially in Argentina.

III
Sharing the Patient's Vision of Reality

Some significant psychotherapeutic methods, although originated from different theoretical premises, have the common aim of making the therapist enter and share the patient's vision of reality.

John Rosen originated his method in 1943. At the suggestion of Federn (1947) he called it "method of direct psychoanalysis." Whereas the usual or indirect psychoanalytic approach establishes communication with the patient through the ego, Rosen's treatment aims at communicating directly with the unconscious, presumably with the id or with "ego-states of infancy and childhood" (Federn, 1947).

As we have seen earlier in this chapter, Federn also thought that a transference psychosis may occur in the treatment of the psychotic, but whereas Federn felt that it had to be avoided, Rosen makes of it the major tool of therapy. Other people, like Rosenfeld and the Kleinian school in general, analyze the psychotic transference with the

traditional indirect method; Rosen uses a direct method. During his early period (1943-1945) Rosen worked with severely ill patients at Brooklyn State Hospital and at the New York State Psychiatric Institute and published his first results in his book *Direct Analysis: Selected Papers* (1953). In his early writings Rosen described his technique without formulating a major theoretical foundation. He gave abundant interpretations to the patient, which were communicated in a vivid and shocking language that conveyed what Freud's early papers attributed to the unconscious. Such explanations as, "You want to screw your mother, kill your father," "You want to sleep with me" were quite frequent. During this period most of Rosen's interpretations were based on the expression of a previously repressed sexuality that was Oedipal in origin.

Repressed sexuality, however, was not the only pathogenic area. Rosen believed also that the schizophrenic is the victim of a mother who had suffered from "a perversion of maternal love," and tried to offer to the patient what he did not have. The patient must experience in the therapist a powerful, protective, benevolent person, as he wished his mother had been in his early childhood. The therapist at times must assume the role of the persecutor and try to convince the

patient that he will have a beneficial rather than a persecuting effect. The analyst must spend a long time with the patient—up to sixteen hours a day—and, like Federn, must often resort to an assistant. The patient is showered or shocked with the interpretations. Such overwhelming, all-embracing treatment would often solve the acute episode in a few weeks and had to be continued by the second stage of treatment, which follows a technique more similar to classic psychoanalysis.

During the specific, or first, stage of treatment the analyst enters the psychotic world of the patient, who immediately feels better because he is finally understood. The therapist should not even avoid becoming one of the imaginary persons who appear in the delusions. Later (1953-1956) Rosen developed the theoretical view that there are no separate psychoses as disease entities but only phases of one psychosis. He wrote that "the same patient may pass from paranoia into hebephrenia or from manic-depressive psychosis into obsessive-compulsive neurosis, right before our eyes" (1964).

In what he calls the third stage (1956-1961) of the evolution of his treatment, he established in Philadelphia the Institute for Direct

Analysis. Among the techniques developed there were the setting up of a treatment unit for the individual patient; the use of helpers (assistant therapists), as Federn had already done; and the establishment of the total care of the patient. During the final fourth stage Rosen published his book *Direct Psychoanalytic Psychiatry* (1962), in which he illustrated all his currently held therapeutic techniques and theoretical views.

I have witnessed a few of Rosen's therapeutic sessions, and I was impressed by the technique with which he was able to establish contact with the psychotic. The male patient who was told that he wanted to screw his mother or kill his father and the female patient who was told that she wanted to sleep with Rosen were both touched inside by these verbal shocks and unexpected attitude. They broke their barriers, started to communicate, and soon would lose their delusional thinking. I was very doubtful that the improvement would last. As a matter of fact, I heard from various sources and from Rosen himself that, contrary to his early expectations, relapses and progression of the illness occurred.

I felt, however, that to establish such a rapid contact and

relatedness with a patient who was refractory to such relatedness was no little accomplishment. I felt during my observation of the way Rosen operated that somehow he succeeded in introjecting himself and almost hypnotizing the patient. In my opinion the presence of a large audience during the session was important. Somehow I felt I was participating in a primitive ritual. Rosen was the shaman or the magician. We in the audience were the clan or the tribe, giving authority and power to Rosen. The combination of the direct method and of the collective ritualistic atmosphere made the patient receptive to introjection.

I also tried to understand some of Rosen's techniques. For instance, if he said to a female patient, "I am going to sleep with you tonight," he did not want to shock her. Of course Rosen did not intend to act in accordance with his statement, nor did he intend to lie to the patient. Rosen feels that in the language of the unconscious wishes and promises have the value of reality. By making the patient wish, he was giving immediate gratification to the deprived patient. In the unconscious a wish that is not fulfilled is not necessarily a frustration, it becomes fantasied reality.

It is worthwhile to give a rapid look at Rosen's theories. After the very first period, where sexuality played the preponderant role, he developed the concept of "early maternal environment." According to Rosen, for the child "mother" equals environment. "Mother" is an entity that includes not only the mother herself and what she does or fails to do in her maternal role, but also other people and what they do or fail to do. This concept of early maternal environment expands Rosen's previous concept of the "perversion of the maternal instinct" in the etiology of schizophrenia. If this early maternal environment possesses many negative qualities, it may become the chief cause of the disorder (Rosen, 1963).

Another important concept of Rosen's is his own modification of the Freudian superego. The superego is not "the heir to the Oedipus complex" but "the psychical representation" of the whole early maternal environment. Commenting on the fact that Freud was suiprised because "the superego often develops a severity for which no example has been provided by the real parents," Rosen stated that the phenomenon is not surprising at ail: the total early maternal environment may be worse than the patient's parents.[1]

Rosen's third important concept is "You seek the Mother you knew"; that is, the individual unconsciously selects in his environment duplications of the original characteristics of the early maternal environment. He tries consciously and unconsciously to make a mother out of anybody or anything in his surroundings. "His need for 'mother' is so great that he continues to project maternal attributes upon persons or things which are manifestly not maternal in relation to him."

Rosen's fourth basic concept is that of transference, which is not interpreted in a classic Freudian way. For Rosen transference is a variety of the tendency to "seek the mother you knew." Rosen adds: "The individual cannot find the mother he knew, so he tries to make whomever is available at the moment into the one he seeks by prodding, picking, cruelty, trickery, seductiveness, and gift-bearing. And finally, if all this fails, he actually projects onto the person in question the qualities and attitudes he is seeking. Thus transference consists of a transformation of the nonmatemal into the maternal."

Whereas early in his career Rosen relied more on the shocking effects of his interpretations, later he came to see the role of the

therapist predominantly as one of “foster-parent.” The unit in which the patient lives during the treatment is a foster home. There the patient will find compensation for the inadequacies of the early maternal environment.

Rosen’s method has been the object of much criticism. Even his admirers point out the fragility of his theoretical framework and attribute his therapeutic successes to his personal qualities: lack of hostility, perseverance, physical endurance, and so on. Others feel that the interpretations he gives the patients are arbitrary, not even necessary, and that his success was due simply to the fact that he was able in some way to establish contact with the patient. Others (Horwitz et al., 1958) doubt even his results. They state that his claims of many recoveries were exaggerated; that some of his patients were misdiagnosed; that others who were undoubtedly schizophrenic had relapses and were later treated with physical therapies.

I too feel that Rosen’s early assertions, like those of any pioneer, suffered from excessive enthusiasm. Also, some of the theoretical bases of his technique are unsubstantiated. Nevertheless, it is beyond question that Rosen obtained at least temporary results and that he

was able to inject faith into many workers at a time when the prevalent opinion was that psychotherapy with schizophrenics was an impossibility.

He continued to pursue some avenues opened by others: for instance, the use of the therapeutic helper, introduced by Federn. In many other ways he has been a creative innovator. Some of his theories reaffirm in different language the importance of the mother in the early life of the patient and of the early environment in general. On a theoretical basis he has never tried to interpret why and how at a certain period in the life of the patient, "this seeking the mother the patient knew" is done through the media of the primary process.

Worthwhile works on the method of direct analysis, in addition to Rosen's, are the writings by Brody (1959), English et al. (1961), and Scheflen (1961).

The Swiss psychologist Marguerite Sechehaye also believed that the world of the psychosis can be entered by the therapist with her method of "symbolic realization" (1956). In her theory and practice she accepted much of the classic psychoanalytic and existentialistic

approaches but added many innovations. In her method the actions and manifestations of the patient are not interpreted to him but *shared* with him. Of course, the therapist must formulate in his own mind interpretations of what the patient means or experiences. He resorts to his psychoanalytic experience, to his knowledge of the life history of the patient, and to his own intuition. Sechehaye's method aims at helping the patient to overcome the initial traumas of his life by offering him a level of interpersonal relations that is corrected and adjusted to the weak state of the psychotic ego. The patient is able to relive the unsolved conflicts of his early life and to solve them, or at least he becomes able to gratify some of his primitive needs. For instance, by giving her patient Renee apples (symbolic of the maternal breast) Sechehaye allowed the patient to relive an early trauma and permitted a magical gratification of an oral need. Once the meaning of the patient's symbols are understood by the therapist, he uses them repeatedly in order to establish communication and also to transform reality to a level that the patient can accept without being hurt or traumatized.

What Sechehaye tries to accomplish can be seen as the staging of a dream in waking life. As in dreams, symbols replace objects as they

appear to the waking mature ego, and gratification of primitive needs takes place. Sechehaye thus enters the dream of the psychosis by creating an artificial and curative dream that eventually will lead to a healthy awakening.

Sechehaye's technique is difficult to practice. Is it really possible in the majority of cases to set up an artificial dream that uses the symbols that belong only to a specific patient? A certain capacity for intuition is necessary, and this manifests itself after contact is made with the inner core of the patient. Such capacity is not reducible to, or deductible from, rules or instructions or theoretical premises to be found in Sechehaye's method (1956).

Sechehaye devoted two books to her treatment of her patient Renee, whose case perhaps remains the best reported in the literature (1951a, *b).* She lived with the patient and spent many hours every day with her. One wonders whether the remarkable improvement she obtained was based on "symbolic realization" or on her generous giving of herself. Using Rosen's terminology we could say that certainly Sechahaye made up for the defects of Renee's early maternal environment. It is more than doubtful that such treatment is

applicable on more than a very small number of patients.

Ronald Laing's method is difficult to describe because in spite of the author's many writings it has never been reported in the literature. In his first book, *The Divided Self* (1960), he insisted on examining the existentialistic despair, the division of the patient's psyche, his "ontologic insecurity." In his later writings Laing not only shares the psychotic world of the patient, but he supports it. He feels that the patient is correct in blaming his family and the environment. He had to live in an unlivable situation; he really was persecuted, was labeled "psychotic," dismissed from the human community. The method helps the patient to reassert and accept himself and to reevaluate his position within the society in which he lives. Laing relies very much on family therapy also (Laing and Esterson, 1965).

IV
Frieda Fromm-Reichmann and Her School

In contrast with the three authors that we have mentioned in the previous section, Harry Stack Sullivan and Frieda Fromm-Reichmann tried to reach the patient not by entering or sharing the psychotic world but by remaining in the world of reality.

Sullivan is very well known for his theoretical innovations in psychiatry in general and schizophrenia in particular. People who have worked under him have attested to his therapeutic successes. Unfortunately his premature death prevented him from reporting in writing his technique. Mullahy (1967, 1968) has given us not only a lucid exposition of Sullivan's theory of schizophrenia but also a succinct account of his therapeutic innovations. Mullahy reports that as director of clinical research at Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Sullivan stressed to his assistants the importance of the first twenty-four hours on the ward for any patient. Life on the ward was more important than the daily session with the therapist, and Sullivan encouraged his assistants to spend a great deal of time with the new patient in a close and reassuring relationship. In one of his early papers, Sullivan (1931) gave a resume of hospital treatment. He instructed the paraprofessional personnel to be aware that an extreme sensitivity underlies whatever camouflage the patient uses. The patient is immediately made to feel that he is one of the group. In this truly human environment a degree of social recovery occurs, and the patient becomes aware of his need for insight.

Mullahy writes that Sullivan attempted a direct and thorough

approach chiefly by reconstructing the actual chronology of the psychosis. Sullivan impressed on the patient that whatever had befallen him was related to his life experiences with a small number of people.

Frieda Fromm-Reichmann worked closely with Sullivan. Unlike him, she became much better known for her therapeutic endeavors than for her theoretical contributions. The value of her therapy received large recognition. Fromm-Reichmann named her treatment "psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy" and not "psychoanalytic treatment" to emphasize that it constituted a departure from the classic Freudian psychoanalytic procedure.

Fromm-Reichmann's courage in treating difficult patients, the qualities of her personality, such as her genuine warmth, humility, and exquisite psychological intuition, certainly played an important role in establishing a milieu of therapeutic acceptance of the schizophrenic and in stimulating others toward similar pursuits. In addition to a very insightful book on psychotherapy (1950) she wrote many papers (1939, 1942, 1948, 1952, 1954, 1958) that have been collected and published by Bullard (1959). Nevertheless her ideas on the therapy of

schizophrenia have never been integrated into a systematic whole, perhaps because of a lack of an original theoretical system. For theoretical foundations she leaned on Freud and to a larger extent on Sullivan. Sullivan's idea (1953a) that some degree of the interpersonal relatedness is maintained throughout life by everyone, regardless of his state of mental health, was a basic prerequisite to her attempts to establish transference with the psychotic. Even the schizophrenic disruption is a partial one.

Fromm-Reichmann stressed that it is very hard for the patient to trust anyone, even the therapist; and if the latter disappoints him in any way, the disappointment is experienced as a repetition of early traumas, and anger and intense hostility result. Fromm-Reichmann treated the patient with daily sessions and did not make use of the couch or of the method of free association. She relied much less than other authors on the therapeutic effect of interpretations. She made a cautious use of them, however, and emphasized that the symptomatology is susceptible of many interpretations, all correct, and that at times it is useful to give even partial interpretation.

Fromm-Reichmann was among the first to emphasize that the

schizophrenic is not only alone in his world, but also lonely. His loneliness has a long and sad history. Contrary to what many observers believe, the patient is not happy with his withdrawal but is ready to resume interpersonal relations, provided that he finds a person who is capable of removing the suspiciousness and distrust that originated with the first interpersonal relations and made him follow a solitary path. In order to establish an atmosphere of trust, the therapist must treat the patient with kindness, understanding, and consideration, but not with condescending or smothering attitudes as if he were a baby. There is a part of the patient that has retained an adult state and would resent being treated in a babyish way. Profession of love or of exaggerated friendship is also out of place. These would be considered by the patient bribery and exploitation of dependency attitudes.

Fromm-Reichmann tried to explain to the patient that his symptoms are ways of remodeling his life experiences in consequence of, or in accordance with, his thwarted past or present interpersonal relations. She wanted the patient to become aware of the losses he sustained early in life, but he must become aware of them on a realistic level. That is, he must not distort or transform symbolically these

losses but must accept the fact that they can never be made up and that he is nevertheless capable of becoming integrated with the interpersonal world. It will be easier for him to integrate when he recognizes his fear of closeness and even more so his fear of his own hostility. Fromm-Reichmann paid great attention also to the countertransference of the therapist and especially to his anxiety in treating the schizophrenic patient.

In the course of her career, Fromm-Reichmann changed some of her ideas. Whereas in her early papers she recommended complete acceptance of the way the schizophrenic patient is, as sort of compensation for the early injuries, later she wrote that this attitude was not the only way of making the patient overcome his reluctance toward reestablishing personal contacts (1948, 1952, 1954). She emphasized more and more that the therapist must address himself to the adult part of the patient's personality, regardless of how disturbed this personality is.

Fromm-Reichmann thought that only quantitive differences exist between normal, neurotic, and schizophrenic individuals and apparently minimized the fact that quantitative differences bring

about qualitative differences.

Fromm-Reichman inspired many people, not just as a therapist, but also as a teacher. Many of her pupils, although maintaining her general therapeutic orientation, have made important contributions. Prominent among them are Otto Will and Harold Searles.

Among Will's contributions is his insistence that the therapist "define his relationship with his patient, refusing the patient's attempts to avoid such definition by his withdrawal or his insistence that he can never change, that there is nothing the matter, and that the therapist is of no significance to him" (1967). In addition to reporting vivid case presentations of patients treated in a hospital setting, Will has given useful instruction about what he calls "the development of relational bond" between the patient and the therapist. Such development requires: (1) recurrent meetings of the participants; (2) contact of the participants with each other—verbal, visual, tactile, aural, and so on; (3) emotional arousal (1970).

Harold Searles has done extensive writing on the psychotherapy of schizophrenia. In his first book (1960) he showed that the concept

of transference, generally restricted to human object relations, should be expanded to include the nonhuman environment. He has also written many insightful papers that have been collected in one volume (1965). It is impossible to review all of them. They make very rewarding reading, especially for some aspects of the psychodynamics of schizophrenia and of the phenomenon of transference. Searles has described the difficulties of the transference situation: how the patient fights dependence, which would compel him to give up fantasies of omnipotence. He has also shown how the transference situation leads the patient to additional projections. In an important paper (1962) he clearly differentiates between concrete and metaphorical thinking in the recovering schizophrenic patient, although he makes no use of the studies done by other authors on this important subject.

V
Miscellaneous Contributions

Bowers (1961) applied hypnosis to the treatment of schizophrenia, although the general opinion is that such treatment is not suitable for psychotics. She hypothesizes that in hypnosis the therapist rapidly establishes contact “with the repressed, healthy core

of the patient." She points out that the problems of resolution of the symbiotic relationship require the utmost skill, but long remissions have been secured. A successfully hypnotized schizophrenic is moving toward recovery, because he is able to reincorporate the other, the therapist, and thus reestablish interpersonal relations.

Benedetti (1955, 1956), an Italian psychiatrist who studied with Rosen and teaches and practices in Switzerland, accepts a great deal of Sullivan and Fromm-Reichmann, as well as some existentialistic concepts. He feels that the two basic tools in the treatment of schizophrenics are sharing of the feeling of the patient and interpretation. Benedetti (1971) feels that high sensitivity, extraordinary need of love, and reactivity above the average level make the patient very vulnerable to schizophrenia. The therapist must understand the request inherent in the suffering of the patient (Benedetti, 1972). The patient wants the therapist to understand his essence, his being the way he is, even if at the same time he rejects the therapist. Society, including therapists, tends to evade the patient's request by objectifying his symptoms and by not permitting him to make claims.

From an Adlerian point of view Shulman (1968) has described very useful procedures. The therapist must help the patient to make a better rapprochement with life, to avoid the use of psychotic mechanisms, and to change mistaken assumptions. In a very human and compassionate way Shulman describes in specific details how to help the patient through these therapeutic procedures.

The Jungian school has concerned itself mostly with borderline patients or latent psychoses (Baynes, 1949). Tedeschi (1969) states that when archaic archetypal elements appear in the psychotherapy of the patient, the therapist should stimulate the patient's interest in corresponding cultural, historical, and artistic situations that contain the archetypal images. Tedeschi obtained good results by treating a schizophrenic Jewish medical student by reenacting rites from the Old Testament and correlating them to current political events.

Notes

[1] Apparently Rosen does not attribute any role to the child in creating in his inner life an environment worse than the one of his external reality. For a different point of view see Chapter 5 of this book.

Bibliography

Abraham, K., 1908, "The Psycho-Sexual Differences between Hysteria and Dementia Praecox." In Abraham, K., *Selected Papers in Psychoanalysis.* New York: Basic Books, 1953.

_____, 1912, "Notes on the Psycho-Analytical Investigation and Treatment of Manic-Depressive Insanity and Allied Conditions." In *Selected Papers.* New York: Basic Books, 1953.

_____, 1913, "Restrictions and Transformations of Scoptophilia in Psycho-neurotics." In *Selected Papers.* New York: Basic Books, 1953.

_____, 1916, "The First Pregenital Stage of the Libido." In *Selected Papers.* New York: Basic Books, 1953.

Abramson, D. I., 1944, *Vascular Responses in the Extremities of Man in Health and Disease.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1944.

Accomero, F., 1939, "L'istopatologia del sistema nervoso centrale nello shock insulinico." *Riv. di Pat. Nerv.,* 53:1.

Ach, N., 1935, *Analyse des Willens.* Berlin. Quoted by Humphrey, G., *Thinking: An Introduction to Experimental Psychology.* London and New York: Methuen & Wiley, 1951.

Ackerman, N. W., 1954, "Interpersonal Disturbances in the Family: Some Unsolved Problems in Psychotherapy." *Psychiatry,* 17:359-368.

_____, 1958, *The Psychodynamics of Family Life.* New York: Basic Books.

_____, 1960, “Family-Focused Therapy of Schizophrenia.” In Sher, S. C., and Davis, H. R. (eds.), *The Out-Patient Treatment of Schizophrenia.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Adler, A., 1944, “Disintegration and Restoration of Optic Recognition in Visual Agnosia.” *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 51:243-259.

_____, 1950, “Course and Outcome of Visual Agnosia.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 111:41-51.

Akerfeldt, S., 1957, “Oxidation of N-N-dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine by Serum with Mental Disease.” *Science,* 125:117.

Alanen, Y. O., 1958, “The Mothers of Schizophrenic Patients.” Supplement No. 124, *Acta Psychiatrica et Neurologica Scandinavica,* Helsinki.

Allen, M. G., and Pollin, W., 1970, “Schizophrenia in Twins and the Diffuse Ego Boundary Hypothesis.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 127:437^42.

Alpert, H. S., Bigelow, N. J. T., and Bryan, L. L., 1947, “Central Arteriosclerosis in the Paranoid State,” *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 21:305-313.

Altshuler, K. Z., 1957, “Genetic Elements in Schizophrenia. A Review of the Literature and Resume of Unsolved Problems.” *Eugenics Quarterly,* 4:92-98.

Alzheimer, A., 1897, “Beitrage zur pathologischen Anatomie der Himrinde und zur anatomischen Grundlage einiger Psychosen.” *Monatsschr. Psychiat. u. Neurol.,* 2:82.

Appleton, W. S., 1967, “A Guide to the Use of Psychoactive Agents.” *Diseases of the Nervous System,* 28:609-613.

Arieti, S., 1941, “Histopathologic Changes in Experimental Metrazol Convulsions in Monkeys.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 98:70.

_____, 1944a, "The ‘Placing-into-Mouth’ and Coprophagic Habits.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 99:959-964.

_____, 1944*b,* “An Interpretation of the Divergent Outcome of Schizophrenia in Identical Twins.” *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 18:587-599.

_____, 1945a, “Primitive Habits and Perceptual Alterations in the Terminal Stage of Schizophrenia.” *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 53:378-384.

_____, 1945 6, “Primitive Habits in the Preterminal Stage of Schizophrenia.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 102:367-375.

_____, 1946, “Histopathologic Changes in Cerebral Malaria and Their Relation to Psychotic Sequels.” *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 56:79-104.

_____, 1947, “The Processes of Expectation and Anticipation. Their Genetic Development, Neural Basis and Role in Psychopathology.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 100:471—481.

_____, 1948, “Special Logic of Schizophrenia and Other Types of Autistic Thought.” *Psychiatry,* 11:325-338.

_____, 1950a, “Primitive Intellectual Mechanisms in Psychopathological

Conditions. Study of the Archaic Ego." *American Journal of Psychotherapy,* 4:4.

_____, 1950b, "New Views on the Psychology and Psychopathology of Wit and of the Comic." *Psychiatry,* 13:43-62.

_____, 1955, *Interpretation of Schizophrenia.* New York: Brunner.

_____, 1956a, "The Possibility of Psychosomatic Involvement of the Central Nervous System in Schizophrenia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 123:324-333.

_____, 19566, "Some Basic Problems Common to Anthropology and Modern Psychiatry. ' ' *American Anthropologist,* 58:26-39.

_____, 1957a, "The Two Aspects of Schizophrenia." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 31:403^-16.

_____, 19576, "What is Effective in the Therapeutic Process?" *Am. J. Psychoanalysis,* 17:30-33.

_____, 1959, "Some Socio-Cultural Aspects of Manic-Depressive Psychosis and Schizophrenia." In Masserman, J., and Moreno, J. (eds.), *Progress in Psychotherapy,* vol. 4, pp. 140-152. New York: Grune & Stratton.

_____, 1960, "Recent Conceptions and Misconceptions of Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychotherapy,* 14:1-29.

_____, 1961a, "Volition and Value: A Study Based on Catatonic Schizophrenia." *Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2:74.*

_____, 19616, “Introductory Notes on the Psychoanalytic Therapy of Schizophrenia.” In Burton, A. (ed.), *Psychotherapy of Psychoses.* New York: Basic Books.

_____, 1962a, “Hallucinations, Delusions and Ideas of Reference Treated with Psychotherapy.” *American Journal of Psychotherapy,* 16:52-60.

_____, 19626, “Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia.” *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 6:112-122.

_____, 1962c, “The Microgeny of Thought and Perception,” *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 6:454-468.

_____, 1963a, “The Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia in Theory and Practice.” American Psychiatric Association, *Psychiatric Research Report* 17.

_____, 1963 6, “Studies of Thought Processes in Contemporary Psychiatry.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 120:58-64.

_____, 1963c, “Psychopathic Personality: Some Views on Its Psychopathology and Psychodynamics.” *Comprehensive Psychiatry,* 4:301-312.

_____, 1964, “The Rise of Creativity: From Primary to Tertiary Process.” *Contemporary Psychoanalysis,* 1:51-68.

_____, 1965a, “The Schizophrenic Patient in Office Treatment.” In *Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia, 3rd Int. Symp., Lausanne, 1964.* Basel: Karger.

_____, 1965b, “Conceptual and *CognitivePsychiatry.” American Journal of Psychiatry,* 122:361-366.

_____, 1965c, “Contributions to Cognition from Psychoanalytic Theory.” In Masserman, J. (ed.), *Science and Psychoanalysis,* vol. 8, pp. 16—37. New York: Grune & Stratton.

_____, 1966a, “Creativity and Its Cultivation: Relation to Psychopathology and Mental Health.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* 1st ed., vol. 3, pp. 720—741. New York: Basic Books.

_____, 1966b, “Transferencia e contra-transferencianotratamento do pacienteesquizofrenico.’’ *Jornal*

Brasileiro de Psiquiatria. 15:163-174.

_____, 1967, *The Intrapsychic Self: Feeling, Cognition and Creativity in Health and Mental Illness.* New York: Basic Books.

_____, 1968a, “The Psychodynamics of Schizophrenia: A Reconsideration.” *American Journal of Psychotherapy,* 22:366-381.

_____, 1968b, “The Meeting of the Inner and the External World: In Schizophrenia, Everyday Life and Creativity.” *American Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 29:115-130.

_____, 1968c, “New Views on the Psychodynamics of Schizophrenia.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 124:453—458.

_____, 1968*d,* “Some Memories and Personal Views.” *Contemporary Psychoanalysis,* 5:85-89.

_____, 1969, “Current Ideas on the Problem of Psychosis.” *Excerpta Medica* International Congress Series, No. 194:3-21.

_____, 1971a, “The Origins and Development of the Psychopathology of Schizophrenia.” In Bleuler, M., and Angst, J. (eds.), *Die Entstehung der Schizophrenic.* Bern: Huber.

_____, *1971b,* “Psychodynamic Search of Common Values with the Schizophrenic.” *Proceedings of IV International Symposium, Turku, Finland, 1971. Excerpta Medica* International Congress Series, No. 259:94-100. Amsterdam.

_____, 1972 a, *The Will To Be Human.* New York: Quadrangle Books.

_____, 1972 *b,*“Discussion of Otto Allen Will’s Paper.” *Contemporary Psychoanalysis,* 9:58-62.

_____, 1972c, “The Therapeutic-Assistant in Treating the Psychotic.” *International Journal of Psychiatry,* 10:7-11.

_____, 1973, “Anxiety and Beyond in Schizophrenia and Depression.” *American Journal of Psychotherapy,* 17:338-345

_____, 1974, “Psychoses.” In *Encyclopaedia Britannica.*

Arieti, S., and Bemporad, J. R., 1974, “Rare, Unclassifiable, and Collective Psychiatric Syndromes.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry.* 2nd ed., vol. 3, pp. 710-722. New York: Basic Books.

Arieti, S., and Meth, J., 1959, “Rare, Unclassifiable, Collective, Exotic Syndromes.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* 1st ed., vol. 1, pp. 546-563. New York: Basic Books.

Arlow, J. A., 1958, “Report on Panel: The Psychoanalytic Theory of Thinking.”

J. Am. Psychoanal Ass., 6:143.

Arlow, J. A., and Brenner, C., 1964, *Psychoanalytic Concepts and the Structural Theory.* New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1969, "The Psychopathology of the Psychoses: A Proposed Revision." *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 50:5-14.

Artiss, K. L., 1962, *Milieu Therapy in Schizophrenia.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Astrachan, J. M., 1965, "Severe Psychological Disorders in Puerperium." *Obstetrics and Gynecology,* 25:13-25.

Astrup, C., and Odegaard, O., "Internal Migration and Mental Disease in Norway." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 34:116-130.

Axel,M., 1959, "Treatment of Schizophrenia in a Day Hospital. Preliminary Observations on an Eclectic Approach." *International Journal of Social Psychiatry,* 5.

Ayd, F. J., 1961, "A Survey of Drug-Induced Estrapyramidal Reactions." *JAMA,* 175:1054-1060.

_____, 1963, "Chlorpromazine: Ten Years' Experience." *JAMA,* 184:173.

Ayllon, T., and Azrin, N. H., 1965, "The Measurement and Reinforcement of Behavior of Psychotics." *Journal of Exper. Anal. Behav.,* 8:357-383.

Bacciagaluppi, M., and Serra, A., 1963, "Sull'eredita' della schizofrenia tardiva." *II Lavoro Neuropsichiatrico,* 33:1-7.

Balakian, A., 1970, *Surrealism: The Road to the Absolute.* New York: Dutton.

Baldessarini, R. J., 1966, "Factors Influencing Tissue Levels of the Major Methyl Donor in Mammalian Tissue." In Himwich, H. E., Kety, S. S., and Smythies, J. R. (eds.), *Amine Metabolism in Schizophrenia.* Oxford: Pergamon.

Baldwin, J. M., 1929. Quoted by Piaget, 1929.

Balken, E. R., 1943, "A Delineation of Schizophrenic Language and Thought in a Test of Imagination." *Journal of Psychology,* 16:239.

Bard, P., and Mountcastle, V. B., 1947, "Some Forebrain Mechanisms Involved in the Expression of Rage with Special Reference to Suppression of Angry Behavior." *Res. Pub. A. Nerv. e. Merit. Dis.,* 27:362.

Barison, F., 1934, "L'Astrazione formale del pensiero quale sintomo di schizofrenia." *Schizophrenie,* 3, 1934. Quoted by Piro, 1967.

_____, 1948, "II Manierismo schizofrenico." *Riv. Neurol.* 18:1.

_____, 1949, "Dissociazione e incomprensibilita schizofreniche." *Riv. Neurol.,* 19:1.

Barr, M. L., and Bertram, E. C., 1949, "A Morphological Distinction between Neurons of the Male and Female, and the Behavior of the Nucleolar Satellite during Accelerated Nucleoprotein Synthesis." *Nature,* 163:676-677.

Barsa, K., and Kline, N. S., 1956, "Use of Reserpine in Disturbed Psychotic Patients." Quoted by Kline, 1956.

Bartlet, J. E. A., 1957, "Chronic Psychosis following Epilepsy." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 114:338-343.

Bastide, R., 1965, *Sociologie des maladies mentales.* Paris: Flammarion.

Bateson, G., Jackson, D. D., Haley, J., and Weakland, J., 1956, "Toward a Theory of Schizophrenia.' ' *Behavioral Science,* 1:251.

Baynes, H G., 1949, *Mythology of the Soul. A Research into the Unconscious from Schizophrenic Dreams and Drawings.* London: Methuen.

Beard, A. W., and Slater, E., 1962, "The Schizophrenic-like Psychoses of Epilepsy." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine,* 55:311-316.

Becker, E., 1962, "Toward a Theory of Schizophrenia. External Objects and the Creation of Meaning." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 7:170-181.

Beckett, P. G. S., and Gottlieb, J. S., 1970, "Advances in the Biology of Schizophrenia." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy,* vol. 1, pp. 505-528. New York: Basic Books.

Beliak, L., 1948, *Dementia Praecox. The Past Decade's Work and Present States: A Review and Evaluation.* New York: Grune.

_____. 1957, *Schizophrenia: A Review of the Syndromes,* New York: Logos Press.

Beliak, L., and Loeb, L., 1969, *The Schizophrenic Syndrome.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Beliak, L., and Willson, E., 1947, "On the Etiology of Dementia Praecox."

Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 105:1-24.

Belloni, L., 1956, "Dali' Elleboro alia reserpina." *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria,* 17:115.

Bemporad, J. R., 1967, "Perceptual Disorders in Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 123:971-975.

Bemporad, J. R., and Dunton, H. D., 1972, "Catatonic Episodes in Childhood." *International Journal of Child Psychotherapy,* 1:19-44.

Bender, L., 1947, "Childhood Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry,* 17:40-56.

_____, 1953, "Childhood Schizophrenia. " *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 27:663-687.

Bender, L., and Schilder, P., 1930, "Unconditioned and Conditioned Reactions to Pain in Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 10:365.

Bendi, S. B., Beckett, P. G. S., Caldwell, D. F., Grisell, J., and Gottlieb, J. S., 1969, "Nailfold Capillary Structure and Skin Temperature in Schizophrenia." *Clinical and Basic Science Correlations. Supplement to Diseases of the Nervous System,* 30:2.

Benedetti, G., 1955, "II problema della coscienza nelle allucinazioni degli schizofrenici." *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria,* 16:287.

_____, 1956, "Analisi dei processi di miglioramento e di guarigione nel corso della psicoterapia." *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria,* 17:971.

_____, 1971, “Ich-Strukturierung und Psychodynamik in der Schizophrenie.” In Bleuler, M., and Angst, J. (eds.), *Die Entstehung der Schizophrenie.* Bern: Huber.

_____, 1972, “Response to Frieda Fromm-Reichmann Award Presentation.” Meeting of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis, May 1972.

Benedetti, G., Kind, H., and Mielke, F., 1957, “Forschungen zur Schizophrenielehre 1951 bis 1955.” *Fortschritte Neur. Psychiatrie,* 25:101-179.

Benjamin, J. D., 1944, “A Method for Distinguishing and Evaluating Formal Thinking Disorders in Schizophrenia.” In Kasanin (1944a), *Language and Thought in Schizophrenia: Collected Papers.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

Bennett, A. E., 1940, “Preventing Traumatic Complications in Convulsive Shock Therapy by Curare.” *JAMA,* 114:322.

Berger, H., 1931, “Uber das Elektroenzephalogramm des Menschen.” *Arch. f. Psychiat.,* 94:16-60.

_____, 1933, “Uber das Elektroenzecepalogramm des Menschen.” *Arch. f. Psychiat.,* 100:302-321.

Berk, N., 1950, “A Personality Study of Suicidal Schizophrenics.” *Microfilm Abstracts,* 10:155.

Bernard, P., and Bobon, J., 1961, “Le ‘Rinhauzhairhhauses’ neomorphisme compensatoire chez un paraphrene debile.” In *Premier Colloque International sur V Expression Plastique.* Brussels: Les Publications “Acta Medica Belgica.”

Best, C. H., and Taylor, N. B., 1939, *The Physiological Basis of Medical Practice.* Baltimore: Williams and Williams.

Bettelheim, B., 1956, "Schizophrenia as a Reaction to Extreme Situations." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 26:507-518.

_____, 1967, *The Empty Fortress: Infantile Autism and the Birth of the Self.* New York: Free Press.

_____, 1969, *The Children of the Dream.* New York: Macmillan.

_____, 1970, "Infantile Autism." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy,* vol. 1, pp. 400-425. New York: Basic Books.

Betz, B. J., 1947, "A Study of Tactics for Resolving the Autistic Barrier in the Psychotherapy of the Schizophrenic Personality." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 104:267.

_____, 1950, "Strategic Conditions in the Psychotherapy of Persons with Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 107:203.

Bexton, W. H., Heron, W., and Scott, T. H., 1954, "Effects of Decreased Variation in the Sensory Environment." *Canadian Journal of Psychology,* 8:70-76.

Bieber,I., 1958, "A Critique of the Libido Theory. " *American Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 18:52-65.

Bieber, I., et al., 1962, *Homosexuality: A Psychoanalytic Study.* New York: Basic Books.

Billig, O., 1957, “Graphic Communication in Schizophrenia.” *Congress Report 2,* Intern. Congress for Psychiatry, Zurich, Vol. 4.

_____, 1968, “Spatial Structure in Schizophrenic Art.” *Psychiatry and Art Proceedings IVth Int. Coll. Psychopathology of Expression* 1-16. Basel and New York: Karger.

Binswanger, L., 1949, “Der Fall Lola Voss.” *Schweizer Archiv fiir Neurologie und Psychiatrie,* 63:29.

_____, 1957, *Le Cas Suzanne Urban, etude sur la schizophrenic.* Paris: Desclee de Brouwer.

_____, 1958a, “The Case of Ellen West.” In May, R., Angel, E., and Ellenberger, H. F. (eds.), *Existence.* New York: Basic Books.

_____, 19586, “Insanity as Life-Historical Phenomenon and as Mental Disease: The Case of Ilse.” In May, R., Angel, E., and Ellenberger, H. F. (eds.), *Existence.* New York: Basic Books.

Bion, W. R., 1954, “Notes on the Theory of Schizophrenia.” In Bion, W. R., *Second Thoughts.* London: Heinemann.

_____, 1956, “Development of Schizophrenic Thought.” In Bion, *Second Thoughts.* London: Heinemann.

_____, 1957, “Differentiation of the Psychotic from the Non-Psychotic Personalities.” In Bion, W. R., *Second Thoughts.* London: Heinemann.

Black, B. J., 1963, *Guides to Psychiatric Rehabilitation.* New York: Altro Health

and Rehabilitation Services.

Blacker, K. H., Jones, R. T., Stone, G. C., and Pfefferbaum, 1968, "Chronic Users of LSD: The 'Acidheads.' " *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 125:341-351.

Blanshard, B., 1967, "Internal Relations and Their Importance to Philosophy." *The Review of Metaphysics,* 21:227-236.

Blaschko, H., 1959, "The Development of Current Concepts of Catecholamine Formation." *Pharmacol. Rev.,* 11:307—316.

Bleuler, E., 1912a, *The Theory of Schizophrenic Negativism.* Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series No. 11. New York.

_____, 19126, *Affectivity, Suggestibility, Paranoia.* Utica, N.Y.: State Hospital Press.

_____, 1913a, "Autistic Thinking." *American Journal of Insanity,* 69:873.

_____, 19136, "Kritik der Freudschen Theorien." *Allg. Z. Psychiatrie,* 70:665-718.

_____, 1924, *Textbook of Psychiatry.* Translated by A. A. Brill. New York: Macmillan.

_____, 1943, "Die Spatschizophrenen Krankeitsbilder." *Fortschr. Neur.,* 15:259.

_____, 1950 (originally in German, 1911), *Dementia Praecox on the Group of Schizophrenias.* Translated by J. Zinkin. New York: International Universities Press.

Bleuler, M., 1954, *Endokrinologischc Psychiatric.* Stuttgart: Thieme.

_____, 1963, "Conception of Schizophrenia within the Last Fifty Years and Today." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine,* 56:945-952.

_____, 1968, "A Twenty-Three-Year Longitudinal Study of 208 Schizophrenics and Impression in Regard to the Nature of Schizophrenia." In Rosenthal, D. and Kety, s.s. (eds) in *The Transmission of Schizophrenia:* London: Pergammon Press.

Blondel, C., 1939, "Les Volitions." In Dumas, G. (ed.), *Nouveau Traite de Psychologie.* Paris: Alcan.

Bloom, J. B., and Davis, N., 1970, "Changes in Liver Disturbance Associated with Long-term Tranquilizing Medication." *Diseases of the Nervous System,* 31:309-317.

Blum, R. A., Livingston, P. B., Shader, R. I., 1969, "Changes in Cognition, Attention and Language in Acute Schizophrenia." *Diseases of the Nervous System,* 30:31-36.

Boas, F., 1927, *Primitive Art.* Oslo: H. Aschehong e Company.

Bobon, J., 1955, "Psychopathologie de l'expression plastique (mimique et picturale). Note preliminaire sur les 'neomimismes' et les 'neomorphismes.' " *Acta Neurologica et Psychiatrica Belgica,* 11:923-929.

_____, 1957, "Contribution a la psychopathologie de l'expression plastique, mimique et picturale: Les 'neomimismes' et les 'neomorphismes.' *"Acta Neurologica et Psychiatrica Belgica,* 12:1031-1067.

Bobon, J., and Maccagnani, G., 1962, “Contributo alio studio della comunicazione nonverbale in psicopatologia: II ‘linguaggio’ dell’ espressione plastica.” *Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria,* 86:1097-1173.

Boernstein, W. S., 1940a and b, “Cortical Representation of Taste in Man and Monkey.” (a) Functional and Anatomical Relations of Taste, Olfaction and Somatic Sensibility. *Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine,* 12:719. (b) The Localization of the Cortical Taste Area in Man and a Method for Measuring Impairment of Taste in Man. *Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine,* 13:133.

Bonfiglio, F., 1952, “Considerazioni sulla morbosita per malattie mentali in Italia nel triennio 1947-1948-1949.” *Lavoro Neuropsichiat.,* 10:22.

Book, J. A., 1960, “Genetical Aspects of Schizophrenic Psychoses.” In Jackson, D. D. (ed.), *The Etiology of Schizophrenia.* New York: Basic Books.

Boss, M., 1963, *Psychoanalysis and Daseinanalysis.* New York: Basic Books.

_____, 1973, “The Phenomenological Approach to Schizophrenia.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy,* vol. 2, pp. 314—335.

Bostroem, A., 1928, “Storungen der Wollens.” In Bumke, O. (ed.), *Handbuch des Geisteskrankheiten,* vol. 11, pp. 1-90. Berlin: Springer.

Bourdillon, R. E., Clarke, C. A., Ridges, A. P., Sheppam, P. M., Harper, P., and Leslie, S. A., 1965, “ ‘Pink Spot’ in the Urine of Schizophrenics.” *Nature,* 208:453-455.

Boutonier, J., 1951, *Les Defaillances de la volonte.* Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

Bowers, M. K., 1961, "Theoretical Considerations in the Use of Hypnosis in the Treatment of Schizophrenia." *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis,* 9:39-46.

Bowlby, J., 1951, *Maternal Care and Mental Health.* World Health Organization Monograph, Series n. 2.

_____, 1960, "Grief and Mourning in Infancy." In *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child,* vol. 15. New York: International Universities Press.

Bowman, K. M., 1935, "Psychoses with Pernicious Anemia." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 92:372.

Boyd, D. A., 1942, "Mental Disorders Associated with Child Bearing." *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology,* 43:148-163, 335-349.

Braceland, F. J., 1966, "Rehabilitation." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* vol. 3, pp. 643-656. New York: Basic Books.

Bradley, C., 1941, *Schizophrenia in Childhood.* New York: Macmillan.

Breton, A., 1932, *Les Vases Communicants.* Paris: Cahiers Libres.

_____, 1952, *La Cle des Champs.* Paris: Sagittaire.

Breton, A., and Eluard, P., 1930, *L'Immaculee Conception.* Paris: Editions Surrealistes.

Brickner. R. M., 1936, *The Intellectual Functions of the Frontal Lobes: A Study Based upon Observation of a Man Following Partial Bilateral Frontal Lobectomy.* New York: Macmillan.

Brill, H., and Patton, R. E., 1957, "Analysis of 1955-1956 Population Fall in New York State Mental Hospitals in First Year of Large-Scale Use of Tranquillizing Drugs.' ' *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 114:509.

_____, 1964, "The Impact of Modern Chemotherapy on Hospital Organization, Psychiatric Care, and Public Health Policies: Its Scope and Its Limits." *Proceedings Third World Congress of Psychiatry,* vol. 3, pp. 433^37.

Brill, N. G., 1969, "General Biological Studies." In Beliak, L., and Loeb, L. (eds.), *The Schizophrenic Syndrome.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Brody, M. W., 1959, *Observations on "Direct Analysis," The Therapeutic Technique of Dr. John N. Rosen.* New York: Vantage Press.

Brooks, G. W., Deane, W. N., and Hugel, R. W., 1968, "Some Aspects of the Subjective Experience of Schizophrenia." In *Supplement to Diseases of the Nervous System,* vol. 29, pp. 78-82.

Brown, J. W., 1972, *Aphasia, Apraxia and Agnosia.* Springfield, Ill.: Thomas.

Bruch, H., 1957, *The Importance of Overweight.* New York: Norton.

_____, 1962, "Perceptual and Conceptual Disturbances in Anorexia Nervosa." *Psychosomatic Medicine,* 24:187.

Bruch, H., and Palombo, S., 1961, "Conceptual Problems in Schizophrenia.' '

Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 132:114—117.

Bruetsch, W. L., 1940, "Chronic Rheumatic Brain Disease as a Possible Factor in the Causation of Some Cases of Dementia Praecox." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 97:276.

Bruner, J. S., 1951, "Personality Dynamics and the Process of Perceiving." In Blake, R. R., and Ramsey, G. V. (eds.), *Perception, an Approach to Personality.* New York: Ronald Press.

Buber, M., 1953, *I and Thou.* Edinburgh: Clark.

Bullard, D. M., 1959, *Psychoanalysis and Psychotherapy. Selected Papers of Frieda Fromm-Reichmann.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Bumke, O., 1924, *Lehrbuch der Geisteskrankheiten,* 2nd ed. Munich: Bergmann.

Burlingame, C. C., 1949, "Rehabilitation after Leucotomy." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine,* 42:31.

Burney, C., 1952, *Solitary Confinement.* New York: Coward-McCann.

Burton, A., and Adkins, J., 1961, "Perceived Size of Self-Image Body Parts in Schizophrenia." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 5:131-140.

Burton, A., and Bird, J. W., 1963, "Family Constellation and Schizophrenia." *Journal of Psychology.* 55:329-336.

Buscaino, V. M., 1921, "Nuovi date sulla distribuzione e sulla genesi delle 'zolle di disentegrazione a grappolo' dei dementi precoci." *Riv. di Pat. Nerv.,* 26:57.

_____, 1952, “Extraneural Pathology of Schizophrenia (Liver, Digestive Tract, Reticulo-Endothelial System). In *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Neuropathology.* Turin: Rosenberg & Sellier.

_____, 1970, “Biologia e terapia della schizofrenia.” *Acta Neurologica,* 25:1-58.

Bychowski, G., 1943, “Physiology of Schizophrenic Thinking.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 98:368—386.

_____, 1952, *Psychotherapy of Psychosis.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Byrd, R. E., 1938, *Alone.* New York: Putnam.

Cade, J. F., and Krupinski, J., 1962, “Incidence of Psychiatric Disorders in Victoria in Relation to Country of Birth.” *Medical Journal of Australia,* 49:400-404.

Cairns, H., Oldfield, R. C., Pennybacker, J. B., and Whitteridge, D., 1941, “Akinetic Mutism with an Epidermoid Cyst of the Third Ventricle.” *Brain,* 64:273.

Callieri, B., 1954, “Contributo alio studio psicopatologico dell’ esperienza schizofrenica della fine del mondo.” *Archivio Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria,* 16:379.

Cameron, D. C., and Jellinek, E. M., 1939, “Physiological Studies in Insuline Treatment of Acute Schizophrenia: Pulse Rate and Blood Pressure.” *Endocrinology,* 25:100.

Cameron, N., 1938, “Reasoning, Regression and Communication in

Schizophrenics." *Psychological Monograph,* 50:1.

_____, 1939, "Deterioration and Regression in Schizophrenic Thinking." *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology,* 34:265.

_____, 1947, *The Psychology of Behavior Disorders. A Biosocial Interpretation.* Cambridge, Mass.: Mifflin Co.

Cameron, N., and Margaret, A., 1951, *Behavior Pathology.* Cambridge, Mass.: Mifflin Co.

Cancro, R., 1971, 1972, *The Schizophrenic Syndrome,* vols. 1, 2. New York: Brunner-Mazel.

Cantor, M. B., 1968, "Problems in Diagnosing and Prognosing with Occult Schizophrenic Patients." *American Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 39:36-47.

Capgras, J., and Carrette, P., 1924, "L'lllusion des sosies et complexe d'Oedipe." *Ann. med.-psych.,* 82:48.

Capgras, J., Lucettini, P., and Schiff, P., 1925, "Du Sentiment d'estrangete a l'illusion des sosies." *Ann. med.-psych.,* 83:93.

Capgras, J., and Reboul-LaChaux, J., 1923, "L'lllusion des sosies dans un delire systematise chronique." *Soc. Clin. Med. Psych.,* 81:186.

Caplan, G., 1964, *Principles of Preventive Psychiatry.* New York: Basic Books.

Cargnello,D., 1964, "Fenomenologiadel corpo." *AnnalidiFreniatriaeScienze Affini,* 77:365-379.

Cargnello, D., and Della Beffa, A.A., 1955, “L’illusione del Sosia.” *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria,* 16:173.

Carothers, J. C., 1947, “A Study of Mental Derangement in Africans.” *Journal of Ment. Sci.,* 93, No. 392:548-597.

_____, 1951, “Frontal Lobe Function and the African.” *J. Ment. Sci.,* 97, n. 406, pp. 12—48.

Cassirer, E., 1946*, Language and Myth.* New York: Harper and Brothers.

_____, 1953, *The Philosophy of Symbolic Forms,* vol. 1. New Haven: Yale University Press.

_____, 1955, *The Philosophy of Symbolic Forms,* vol. 2. New Haven: Yale University Press.

_____, 1957, *The Philosophy of Symbolic Forms,* vol. 3. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Cerletti, U., and Bini, L., 1938, “L’Electtroshock.” *Arch. Gen. di Neurol., Psichiat., e Psicoanal.,* 19:266.

_____, 1940, “Le alterazioni istopatologiche del sistema nervoso nell’ electtroshock.” *Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria,* 64:2.

Chapman, J., 1966, “The Early Diagnosis of Schizophrenia.” *British Journal of Psychiatry,* 112:225-238.

Chapman, L. J., 1958, “Intrusion of Associative Responses into Schizophrenic Conceptual Performance.” *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology,*

56:374-379.

_____, 1960, “Confusion of Figurative and Literal Usages of Words by Schizophrenics and Brain-Damaged Patients.” *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology,* 60:412-416.

_____, 1961, “A Re-interpretation of Some Pathological Disturbances in Conceptual Breadth.” *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology,* 62:514-519.

Chapman, L. J., and Chapman, J. P._____, 1965, “The Interpretation of Words in Schizophrenia.” *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology,* 1:135-146.

Chapman, L. J., Chapman, J. P., and Miller, G. A., 1964, “A Theory of Verbal Behavior in Schizophrenia.” In Maher, B., *Progress in Experimental Personality Research,* vol. 1, pp. 49-77. New York: Academic Press.

Chertok, L., 1969, *Motherhood and Personality. Psychosomatic Aspects of Childbirth.* London: Tavistock. Originally published in French, 1966.

Chrzanowski, G., 1943, “Contrasting Responses to Electric Shock Therapy in Clinically Similar Catatonics.” *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 17:282.

Clark, L. P., 1933, “Treatment of Narcissistic Neuroses and Psychoses.” *Psychoanalytic Quarterly,* 20:304-326.

Clements, S. D., 1966, *Minimal Brain Dysfunction in Children.* NINDB Monograph No. 3, Washington, D.C.: U. S. Public Health Service.

Cole, E., Fisher, G., Cole, S. S., 1968, "Women Who Kill. A Sociopsychological Study." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 19:1-8.

Colony, H. S., and Willis, S. E., 1956, "Electroencephalographic Studies of 100 Schizophrenic Patients." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 113:163.

Conant, J. B., 1952, *Modern Science and Modern Man.* New York: Columbia University Press.

Courbon, P., and Fail, J., 1927, "Syndrome de Fregoli et schizophrenic." *Soc. Clin. Med. Ment.*

Courbon, P., and Tusques, J., 1932, "Illusion d'intermetamorphose et de charme." *Ann. Med.-Psych.,* 90:401.

Courtauld, A., 1932, "Living Alone under Polar Conditions." Cambridge: *The Polar Record,* No.4.

Crahay, S., and Bobon, J., 1961, "De la representation naturaliste a I'abstraction morbide des formes." In *Premier Colloque International sur VExpression Plastique.* Brussels: Les Publications "Acta Medica Belgica."

Critchley, M., 1953, *The Parietal Lobes.* London: Arnold.

Croce, B. 1947, *La Filosofa di Giambattista Vico.* Laterza: Bari.

Dahl, M., 1958, "A Singular Distortion of Temporal Orientation." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 115:146-149.

Dali, S., 1930, *La Femme visible.* Paris: Editions Surrealistes.

_____, 1935, *Conquest of the Irrational.* New York: Julian Levy.

_____, 1942, *The Secret Life of Salvador Dali.* New York: Dial Press.

Dally, P., 1967, *Chemotherapy of Psychiatric Disorders.* New York: Plenum Press. London: Logos Press.

Dastur, D. K., 1959, "The Pathology of Schizophrenia. " *A.M. A. Archives of Neurology & Psychiatry.* 81:601-614.

Davidson, G. M., 1936, "Concerning Schizophrenia and Manic-Depressive Psychosis Associated with Pregnancy and Childbirth." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 92:1331.

_____, 1941, "The Syndrome of Capgras." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 15:513.

Davis, P. A., 1940, "Evaluation of the Electroencephalograms of Schizophrenic Patients." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 96:850.

_____, 1942, "Comparative Study of the EEG's of Schizophrenic and Manic-Depressive Patients." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 99:210.

Dawson, J. G., and Burke, G. W., 1958, *"Folie a Deux* in Husband and Wife." *Journal of Psychology,* 46:141-148.

Dax, E. C., 1953, *Experimental Studies in Psychiatric Art.* Philadelphia: Lippincott.

DeJong, H., 1922, "Ueber Bulbocapninkatalepsie." *Klinische Wochenschi,* 1:684.

DeJong, H., and Baruk, H., 1930a, "Pathogenie du syndrome catatonique."

Encephale, 25:97.

_____, 1930b, *La Catatonie experimental par la bulbocapnine; Etude physiologique et clinique.*

Paris: Masson,

Delgado, H., 1922, *El Dibujo des los psicopatos.* Lima.

Delay, J., and Deniker, P., 1952a, "Le traitement des psychoses par une methode neurolytique derivee de l'hibemotherapie (le 4560 RP utilise seul en cure prolongee et continue). L. eme Cong, des Alien, et Neurol, de Langue Frangaise, Luxemburg, 21-27 July." *Comptes-Rendus du Congres,* 497-502. Paris: Masson.

_____, 19526, "38 Cas de psychoses traites par la cure prolongee et continue de 4560 RP. L. eme Cong, des Alien et Neurol, de Langue Franjaise, Luxemburg, 21-27 July. *Comptes-Rendus du Congres,* 503-513. Paris: Masson.

_____, 1961, *Methodes Chimiotherapiques en Psychiatrie.* Paris: Masson.

Delong, S. L., 1967, "Chlorpromazine-induced Eye Changes." Quoted by Kalinowsky and Hippius, 1969.

De Martino, E., 1964, "Apocalissi culturali ed apocalissi psicopatologiche." *Nuovi Argomenti.* Quoted by De Martis, 1967.

De Martis, D., 1964, "LaCorporeitanellaschizofrenia."*Rassegnadi Studi Psichiatrici,* 53:412-428.

_____, 1965, “Reflexions sur les delires de negation et de fin du monde.” *L’Evolution Psychiatrique,* 1:111.

_____, 1967, “Note sui deliri di negazione.” *Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria,* 91:1119-1143.

De Martis, D., and Petrella, F., 1964, “Le Stereotipie. Studio psicopatologico e clinico (con particolare riferimento alia stereotipia schizofrenica).” *Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria,* 88:946-1005.

De Martis, D., Petrella, F., and Petrella, A. M., 1967, “Ricerche sull’ evoluzione dell’ esperienza di esordio della malattia nella schizofrenia cronica.” *Psichiatria Generale e dell’ Eta Evolutiva,* 5:1-17.

De Martis, D., and Porta, A., 1965, “Ricerche sulla qualita della percezione del proprio corpo in un gruppo di soggetti psicotici.’’ *Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria,* 89:779-810.

Denber, H. C. B., and Teller, D. N., 1963, “A Biochemical Genetic Theory Concerning the Nature of Schizophrenia.” *Dis. Nerv. Syst.,* 29:106-114.

Denny-Brown, D., 1960, “Motor Mechanisms. Introduction: The General Principles of Motor Integration.” In Field, J. (ed.), *Handbook of Physiology,* vol. 2, p. 781. Washington: American Physiological Society.

De Sanctis, S., 1925, *Neuropsichiatria infantile. Patologia e diagnostica.* Turin: Lattes.

Despert, L., 1941, “Thinking and Motility Disorder in a Schizophrenic Child.”

Psychiatric Quarterly, 15:522-536.

_____, 1968, *Schizophrenia in Children.* New York: Brunner.

Deutsch, H., 1945, *Psychology of Women,* vol. 1, 2. New York: Grune & Stratton.

Dewhurst, K. E., El Kabir, D. J., Harris, G. W., and Mandelbrote, B. M., 1969, "Observations on the Blood Concentration of Thyrotrophic Hormone (T.S.H.) in Schizophrenia and Affective States." The *British Journal of Psychiatry,* 115:1003-1011.

Diamond, S., Balvin, R. S., and Diamond, F. R., 1963, *Inhibition and Choice: Neurobehavioral Approach to Problems of Plasticity in Behavior.* New York: Harper and Row.

Diem, 1903, "Die einfach demente." *Form der Dp. A.,* 37:111. Quoted by Bleuler, 1950.

Doust, J. W. L., 1955, "The Capillary System in Patients with Psychiatric Disorder: The Ontogenetic Structural Determination of the Nailfold Capillaries as Observed by Photomicroscopy." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 121:516-526.

Drellich, M., 1974, "The Theory of the Neuroses." In Arieti, S., (ed.) *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* vol. 1. New York: Basic Books.

Dunlap, C. B., 1928, "The Pathology of the Brain in Schizophrenia." *Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease, Proceedings,* 5:371. New York: Hoeber.

Easson, W. M., 1966, "Myxedema with Psychosis." *Arch. Gen. Psychiat.,* 14:277-

283.

Eaton, J. W., and Weil, R. J., 1955a, *Culture and Mental Disorders.* Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press.

_____, 1955b, "The Mental Health of the Hutterites." In Rose, A. M., *Mental Health and Mental Disorder.* New York: Norton.

Eisenberg, L., and Kanner, L., 1957, "Early Infantile Autism." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry,* 26:550-566.

Eissler, K. R., 1951, "Remarks on the Psycho-analysis of Schizophrenia." *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.,* 32:139.

_____, 1952, "Remarks on the Psychoanalysis of Schizophrenia." In Brody and Redlick, *Psychotherapy with Schizophrenics.* New York: International Universities Press.

Eitinger, L., 1959, "The incidence of mental disease among refugees in Norway." *Journal Ment. Sci.,* 105:326-338.

Ellinwood, E. H., 1967, "Amphetamine Psychosis: Description of the Individuals and Process." *J. Nervous Ment. Disease,* 144:273-283.

English, O. S., Hampe, W. W., Bacon, C. L., and Settlage, C. F., 1961, *Direct Analysis and Schizophrenia. Clinical Observations and Evaluations.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Ephron, H. S., 1969, "Dreams of Schizophrenics and 'Normals': Do They Differ?" Paper presented at a Dream Symposium under the auspices of the Comprehensive Course in Psychoanalysis, New

York Medical College, November 1, 1969.

Erikson, E. H., 1940, "Problems of Infancy and Early Childhood." In *Cyclopedia of Medicine, Surgery, and Specialties.* Philadelphia: F. A. Davis, Co.

_____, 1953, "Growth and Crises of the Healthy Personality." In Kluckhohn, C., Murray, H. A., and Schneider, D. M. (eds.), *Personality in Nature, Society and Culture.* New York: Knopf.

Erlenmeyer-Kimling, L., Ranier, J. D., and Kallman, F. J., 1966, "Current Reproductive Trends in Schizophrenia." In Hoch, P. H., and Zubin, J. (eds.), *The Psychopathology of Schizophrenia.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Erlenmeyer-Kimling, L., Van Den Bosch, E., and Denham, B., 1969, "The Problem of Birth Order and Schizophrenia: A Negative Conclusion." *British Journal of Psychiatry,* 115:659-678.

Ervin, F., Epstein, A. W., and King, H. E., 1955, "Behavior of Epileptic and Nonepileptic Patients with 'Temporal Spikes.' " *A.M.A. Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 75:548.

Ey, H., 1948, "La Psychiatrie devant le surrealisme. " *Evolution Psychiat.,* 3:3-52.

Ey, H., Bernard, P., and Brisset, C., 1967, *Manuel de psychiatrie.* Paris: Masson.

Fairbairn, R., 1952, *Object-Relations Theory of the Personality.* New York: Basic Books.

Fairweather, G. W. (ed.), 1964, *Social Psychology in Treating Mental Illness: An*

Experimental Approach. New York: Wiley.

Farber, L., 1966, *The Ways of the Will: Essays Toward a Psychology and Psychopathology of the Will.* New York: Basic Books.

Farina, A., Garmezy, N., and Barry, H., 1963, "Relationship of Marital Status to Incidence and Prognosis of Schizophrenia." *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology,* 67:624—630.

Faris, R. E. L., 1955, *Social Disorganization.* New York: Ronald Press.

Faris, R. E. L., and Dunham, H. W., 1939, *Mental Disorders in Urban Areas. An Ecological Study of Schizophrenia and Other Psychoses.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Farrell, M. J., and Vassaf, F., 1940, "Observations on the Effect of Insulin Shock Therapy in Schizophrenia." *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.,* 43:784.

Faure, H., 1971, *Les Appartenances du delirant.* 3rd ed. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

Federn, P., 1943, "Psychoanalysis of Psychoses. I. Errors and How to Avoid Them. II. Transference." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 17:3, 17, 246. Reprinted in Federn, 1952.

_____, 1947, "Discussion of Rosen's Paper. " *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 21:23-26.

_____, 1952, *Ego Psychology and the Psychoses.* New York: Basic Books.

Feigenbaum, D., 1930, "Analysis of a Case of Paranoia Persecutoria. Structure and Cure." *Psychoanalytic Review,* 17:159.

Feinberg, I., Koresko, R. L., and Gottlieb, F., 1965, "Further Observations on Electrophysiological Sleep Patterns in Schizophrenia." *Compr. Psychiat.,* 6:21-24.

Feinberg, I., Koresko, R. L., Gottlieb, F., and Wender, P. H., 1964, "Sleep Electroencephalographic and Eye-Movement Patterns in Schizophrenic Patients." *Compr. Psychiat.,* 5:44-53.

Fenichel, O., 1945, *The Psychoanalytic Theory of Neurosis.* New York: Norton.

Ferenczi, S., 1950, "Some Clinical Observations on Paranoia and Paraphrenia." In Ferenczi, S., *Sex in Psychoanalysis.* New York: Basic Books.

Ferraro, A., 1954, "Discussion at the Session of Histopathology of Schizophrenia." In *Proceedings of First International Congress of Neuropathology.* Turin: Rosenberg & Sellier.

Ferraro, A., Arieti, S., and English, W. H., 1945, "Cerebral Changes in the Course of Pernicious Anemia and Their Relationship to Psychic Symptons." *J. of Neuropath, and Experim. Neur.,* 4:217-239.

Ferraro, A., and Barrera, S. E., 1932, *Experimental Catalepsy.* Utica, N.Y.: State Hospital Press.

Ferraro, A., and Jervis, G., 1936, "Pick's Disease. Clinico-pathologic Study with Report of Two Cases." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 36:739.

_____, 1939, "Brain Pathology in Four Cases of Schizophrenia Treated with Insulin." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 13:419.

Ferreira, A. J., 1959, “Psychotherapy with Severely Regressed Schizophrenics.” *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 33:664-682.

_____, 1963, “Family Myth and Homeostasis.” *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 9:457.

_____, 1967, “Psychosis and Family Myth.” *American Journal of Psychotherapy,* 21:186-197.

Fessel, W. J., 1962, “Blood Proteins in Functional Psychoses: A Review of the Literature and Unifying Hypothesis.” *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 6:132-148.

Festinger, L., 1957, *A Theory of Cognitive Dissonance.* Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press.

Fiamberti, A. M., 1947, “Indicazioni e tecnica della leucotomia prefrontale transorbitaria. ” *Rassegne di Neuropsichiatria,* 1:3.

Fink, M., Simeon, J., Hague, W., and Itil, I., 1966, “Prolonged Adverse Reactions to LSD in Psychotic Subjects.” *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 15:450-454.

Finkelman, I., and Haffron, D., 1937, “Observations on Circulating Blood Volume in Schizophrenia, Manic-Depressive Psychosis, Epilepsy, Involutional Psychosis and Mental Deficiency.” *Am. J. Psychiatry,* 93:917.

Fisher, C., 1954, “Dream and Perception. The Role of Preconscious and Primary Modes of Perception in Dream Formation.” *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association,* 2:380-445.

_____, 1960, “Subliminal and Supraliminal Influences on Dreams.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 116:1009-1017.

Fisher, C., and Dement, W., 1963, “Studies on the Psychopathology of Sleep and *Dreams.” American Journal of Psydhiatry,* 119:1160.

Fisher, C., and Paul, I. H., 1959, “The Effect of Subliminal Visual Stimulation on Images and Dreams: A Validation Study.” *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association,* 7:35-83.

Fleck, S., 1960, “Family Dynamics and Origin in Schizophrenia.” *Psychosomatic Medicine,* 22:333-344.

Forrest, D. V., 1965, “Poiesis and the Language of Schizophrenia.” *Psychiatry,* 28:1-18.

_____, 1968, “The Patient’s Sense of the Poem: Affinities and Ambiguities.” In Leed (ed.), *Poetry Therapy.* Philadelphia: Lippincott.

_____, 1969, “New Words and Neologisms with a Thesaurus of Coinages by a Schizophrenic Savant.” *Psychiatry,* 32:44-73.

Foudraine, J., 1961, “Schizophrenia and the Family, a Survey of the Literature 1956-1960 on the Etiology of Schizophrenia.” *Acta Psychotherapeutica,* 9:82-110.

Freeman, H., Hoskins, R. G., and Sleeper, F. H., 1932, “Blood Pressure in Schizophrenia.” *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 27:333.

Freeman, T., 1951, “Pregnancy as a Precipitant of Mental Illness in Men.” *British Journal of Med. Psychol.,* 24:49-54.

Freeman, T. (ed.), 1966, *Studies in Psychosis.* New York: International Universities Press.

Freeman, W., 1949, "Transorbital Leucotomy: The Deep Frontal Cut." In *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine,* 47:8.

Freeman, W., and Watts, J. W., 1942, *Psychosurgery.* Springfield, 111.: Thomas.

Freud, S., 1894, "The Defence Neuro-Psychoses." *Neurologisches Zentralblatt,* vols. 10, 11. Reprinted in *Collected Papers,* vol. 1, pp. 59-75.

_____, 1896, "Further Remarks on the Defence Neuro-Psychoses." *Neurologisches Zentralblatt,* October 1896, No. 10. Reprinted in *Collected Papers,* vol. 1, pp. 155-182.

_____, 1901, *The Interpretation of Dreams.* New York: Basic Books, 1960.

_____, 1904, "On Psychotherapy." *Collected Papers,* vol. 1. London: Hogarth Press, 1946.

_____, 1911, "Psycho-Analytic Notes upon an Autobiographical Account of a Case of Paranoia (Dementia Paranoides)." *Jahrbuch fur psychoanalytische undpsychopathologische Forschungen,* vol. 3, 1911. Reprinted in *Collected Papers,* vol. 3, pp. 387—470.

_____, 1914. "On Narcissism: An Introduction." *Jahrbuch,* vol. 4, 1914. Reprinted in *Collected Papers,* vol. 4, pp. 30-59.

_____, 1923, *The Ego and the Id. Standard Edition,* vol. 19, pp. 12-63. London: Hogarth. New York: Macmillan. First published as *Das Ich und das Es.*

_____, 1924a, “Neurosis and Psychosis.” *Zeitschrift,* vol. 4. Reprinted in *Collected Papers,* vol. 2, pp. 250-254.

_____, 1924*b,* “The Loss of Reality in Neurosis and Psychosis.” In *Collected Papers,* vol. 2, pp. 277-282.

_____, 1931, “Female Sexuality.” In *Collected Papers,* vol. 5, pp. 252-272. New York: Basic Books, 1959.

_____, 1937, “Constructions in Analysis.” Reprinted in *Collected Papers,* vol. 5, p. 358. London: Hogarth.

_____, 1938a, “Psychopathology of Everyday Life.” In Brill, A. A. (ed.), *The Basic Writings of Sigmund Freud,* pp. 33-178. New York: modern Library.

_____, 1938b, *A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis.* New York: Garden City Publishing Co.

_____, 1940, “An Outline of Psychoanalysis.” *Standard Edition,* vol. 23, pp. 141-208. London: Hogarth. New York: Macmillan. First published as “Abriss der Psychoanalyse.”

_____, 1946, *Collected Papers,* vols. 1-5. New York, London, Vienna: The International Psychoanalytical Press.

Friedhoff, A. J., and Van Winkle, E., 1967, “New Developments in the Investigation of the Relationship of 3,4-dimethoxyphenylethylamine to Schizophrenia.” In Himwich, H. E., Kety, S. S., and Smythies, J. R. (eds.), *Amines and Schizophrenia.* Oxford: Pergamon Press.

Frohman, C. E., and Gottlieb, J. S., 1974, "The Biochemistry of Schizophrenia." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* (2nd ed.), vol. 3. New York: Basic Books.

Fromm-Reichmann, F., 1939, "Transference Problems in Schizophrenia." *The Psychoanalytic Quarterly,* 8:412.

_____, 1942, "A Preliminary Note on the Emotional Significance of Stereotypes in Schizophrenics." *Bulletin of the Forest Sanitarium,* 1:17-21. Reprinted in Bullard, 1959.

_____, 1948, "Notes on the Development of Treatment of Schizophrenia by Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy." *Psychiatry,* 11:263-273.

_____, 1950, *Principles of Intensive Psychotherapy.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

_____, 1952, "Some Aspects of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy with Schizophrenics." In Brody, E. B., and Redlich, R. C., *Psychotherapy with Schizophrenics.* New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1954, "Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 111:410.

_____, 1958, "Basic Problems in the Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia." *Psychiatry,*21:1.

Frosch, J., 1964, "The Psychotic Character." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 38:81-96.

Fulton, J. F., 1951, *Frontal Lobotomy and Affective Behavior.* New York: Norton.

Gabel, J., 1948, “Symbolisme et Schizophrenie,” *Revue Suisse de Psychologie et de psychologie applique,* 7:268.

_____, 1962, *La Fausse conscience.* Paris: Les Editions de Minuit.

Gallant, D. M., and Steele, C. A., 1966, “DPN (NAD-oxidized form): A Preliminary Evaluation in Chronic Schizophrenic Patients.” *Curr. Ther. Res.,* 8:542.

Galli, P., 1963, “The Psychotherapist and the Psychotic Family.” Unpublished lecture.

Gelb, A., and Goldstein, K., 1920,*Psychologische Analysen hirnpathologischer Falle*. Leipzig: Barth.

Gentili, C., Muscatello, C. F., Ballerini, A., and Agresti, E., 1965, “Psicopatologia del vissuto corporeo nella schizofrenia: studio clinico e fenomenologico dei deliri a tema somatico.” *Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria,* 89:1077-1139.

Gibbs, F. A., and Gibbs, E. L., 1963, “The Mitten Pattern. An Electroencephalographic Abnormality Correlating with Psychosis.” *Journal of Neuropsychiatry,* 5:6-13.

Giberti, F., De Carolis, V., and Rossi, R., 1961, “La Schizofrenia tardiva.” *Sistema Nervoso,* 480-499.

Glaser, G. H., 1964, “The Problem of Psychosis in Psychomotor Temporal Lobe Epileptics.” *Epilepsia,* 5:271-278.

Globus, J. H., Harreveld, A. Van, and Wiersma, C. A. G., 1943, “The Influence of

Electric Current Application on the Structure of the Brain of Dogs." *J. Neuropath. & Exper. Neurol.,* 2:263.

Goffman, E., 1961, *Asylums. Essays on the Social Situation of Mental Patients and Other Inmates.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday.

Goldberg, E. M.. and Morrison. ST L., 1963, "Schizophrenia and Social Class." *Brit. J. Psychiat.,* 109:785-802.

Goldfarb, W., 1961, *Childhood Schizophrenia.* Cambridge, Mass.: Commonwealth Fund-Harvard University Press.

Goldman, A. E., 1960, "Symbolic Representation in Schizophrenia." *Journal of Personality,* 28:293-316.

Goldstein, K., 1939, *The Organism.* New York: American Book.

_____, 1943a, "The Significance of Psychological Research in Schizophrenia. " *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 97:261-279.

_____, 1943b, "Some Remarks on Russel Brain's Articles Concerning Visual Object Agnosia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 98:148-153.

_____, 1959, "The Organismic Approach." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* vol. 2, pp. 1333-1347. New York: Basic Books.

Goldstein, K., and Gelb, A., 1920, *Psychologische Analyse hirnpathologischer Falle,* vol. 1, pp. 1-43. Leipzig: Barth.

Gondor, L., 1963, "The Fantasy of Utopia." *American Journal of Psychotherapy,*

17:606-618.

Gordon, H. L., 1948, "Fifty Shock Therapy Theories." *The Military Surgeon,* 103:397-401.

Gomall, A. G., Eglitis, B., Miller, A., Stokes, A. B., and Dewan, J. G., 1953, "Long-Term Clinical and Metabolic Observations in Periodic Catatonia. An Application of the Kinetic Method of Research in Three Schizophrenic Patients." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 109:584-594.

Gottesman, I. I., and Shields, J., 1966, "Contributions of Twin Studies to Perspectives on Schizophrenia." In Maher, B. A. (ed.), *Progress in Experimental Personality Research 3.* New York: Academy Press.

Gottlieb, J. S., 1936, "Relationship of the Systolic to the Diastolic Blood Pressure in Schizophrenia. The Effect of Environmental Temperature." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 35:1256.

Graetz, B., Reiss, M., and Waldon, G., 1954, "Benzoic Acid Detoxication in Schizophrenic Patients." *J. Ment. Science,* 100:145-148.

Gralnick, A., 1942, "Folie a Deux. The Psychosis of Association." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 16:230-263, 16:491-520.

_____, 1962, "Family Psychotherapy: General and Specific Considerations." *American J. of Orthopsychiatry,* 32:515-526.

_____, 1969, *The Psychiatric Hospital as a Therapeutic Instrument.* New York: Brunner-Mazel.

Gralnick, A., and Schween, P. H., 1966, "Family Therapy." *Psychiatric Research Report,* No. 20:212-217.

Grassi, B., 1961, "Un contributo alio studio della poesia schizofrenica." *Rassegne di Neuropsichiatria,* 15:107-119.

Green, H. W., 1939, *Persons Admitted to the Cleveland State Hospital, 1928-1937.* Cleveland: Cleveland Health Council.

Greenblatt, M., and Solomon, H. C., 1953, *Frontal Lobes and Schizophrenia.* New York: Springer.

Greene, M. A., 1962, "The Stormy Personality." *Psychoanalysis and Psychoanalytic Review,* 49:55-67.

Greenson, R., 1974, "The Theory of Psychoanalytic Technique." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* 2nd ed., vol. 1. New York: Basic Books.

Greiner, A. C., and Berry, K., 1964, "Skin Pigmentation and Comeal Lens Opacities with Prolonged Chlorpromazine Therapy." *Canadian Medical Association Journal,* 90:663-664.

Grinspoon, L., Ewalt, J., and Shader, R., 1967, "Long-Term Treatment of Chronic Schizophrenia." *International Journal of Psychiatry,* 4:116-128.

Grosz, H. J., and Miller, I., 1958, "Siblings Patterns in Schizophrenia." *Science,* 128:30.

Guntrip, H., 1961, *Personality Structure and Human Interaction.* New York:

International Universities Press.

_____, 1966, “The Object-Relations Theory of W. R. D. Fairbairn.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* vol. 3., pp. 230-235. York: Basic Books.

_____, 1968, *Schizoid Phenomena, Object Relations and the Self.* New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1973, “Science, Psychodynamic Reality and Autistic Thinking.” *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis,* 1:3-22.

Gutheil, E. A., 1951, *The Handbook of Dream Analysis.* New York: Liveright.

Guttmacher, M. S., 1960, *The Mind of the Murderer.* New York: Farrar, Straus and Cudahy.

Guze, S. B., Goodwin, D. W., and Crane, J. B., 1969, “Criminality and Psychiatric Disorders.” *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 20:583-591.

Haley, J., 1959, “The Family of the Schizophrenic. A Model System.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 129:357-374.

Halevi, H. S., 1963, “Frequency of Mental Illness among Jews in Israel.” *Int. J. Soc. Psychiat.,* 9:268-282.

Hamilton, G. V., 1911, “A Study of Trial and Error Reactions in Mammals.” *Journal of Animal Behavior,* 1:33.

Hamilton, J. A., 1962, *Postpartum Psychiatric Problems.* St. Louis: Mosby.

Hanfmann, E., and Kasanin, J., 1942, *Conceptual Thinking in Schizophrenia.* Nervous and Mental Disease Monographs Series No. 67. New York.

Hare, E. H., and Price, J. S., 1968, "Mental Disorder and Season of Birth: Comparison of Psychoses with Neurosis." *British Journal of Psychiatry,* 115:533-540.

Harlow, H. F., Wehling, H., and Maslow, A. H., 1932, "Comparative Behavior of Primates: Delayed Reaction Tests on Primates." *J. Comp. Psychol.,* 13:13.

Harrow, M., Tucker, G. J., and Bromet, E., 1969, "Short-Term Prognosis of Schizophrenic Patients." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 21:195-202.

Hartmann, H., 1950a, "Psychoanalysis and Development Psychology." In *The Psychoanalytic Study of the child,* vol. 5. New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1950b, "Comments on the Psychoanalytic Theory of the Ego." In *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child,* vol. 5. New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1953, "Contribution to the Metapsychology of Schizophrenia." In *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child,* vol. 8, pp. 177-198. New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1956, "Notes on the Reality Principle." In *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child,* vol. 11, p. 31. New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1964, *Essays on Ego Psychology.* New York: International Universities

Press.

Hartmann, H., Kris, E., and Loewenstein, R. M., 1945, "Comments on the Formation of Psychic Structure." In *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child,* vol. 2, p. 11. New York: International Universities Press.

Hauptmann, A., and Myerson, A., 1948, "Studies of Finger Capillaries in Schizophrenic and Manic-Depressive Psychoses." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 108:91-108.

Head, H., 1920, *Studies in Neurology.* London: Oxford.

_____, 1926, *Aphasia and Kindred Disorders of Speech.* New York: Macmillan.

Heath, R. G., 1957, "Effect on Behavior in Humans with the Administration of Taraxein." *Am. J. Psychiatry,* 114:14-24.

_____, 1963, *Serological Fractions in Schizophrenia.* New York: Hoeber.

Heath, R. G., and Krupp, I. M., 1967, "Schizophrenia as an Immunologic Disorder." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 16:1-33.

Heath, R. G., Martens, S., Leach, B. E., Cohen, M., and Feigley, C. A., 1958, "Behavioral Changes in Nonpsychotic Volunteers following the Administration of Taraxein, the Substance Obtained from the Serum of Schizophrenic Patients." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 114:917-920.

Hebb, D. O., 1954, "The Problems of Consciousness and Introspection." In Delafresnaye, J. F. (ed.), *Brain Mechanisms and Consciousness.* Springfield, Ill.: Thomas.

Hemphill, R. E., 1944. “Significance of Atrophy of Testis in Schizophrenia.”/. *Ment. Sci.,* 90:696.

_____, 1951, “A Case of Genital Self-Mutilation.” *British Journal of Med. Psychol.,* 24:291.

Hemphill, R. E., Reiss, M., and Taylor, A. L., 1944, “A Study of the Histology of the Testis in Schizophrenia and Other Mental Disorders.” *J. Ment. Sci.,* 90:681.

Henderson, D. K., and Gillespie, R. D., 1941, *A Text-Book of Psychiatry.* 5th ed. New York: Oxford University Press.

Henderson, J. L., and Wheelwright, J. B., 1974, “Analytical Psy.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* (2nd ed.), vol. 1. New York: Basic Books.

Henle, M., 1962, “On the Relation between Logic and Thinking.” *Psychological Review,* 69:366-378.

Heron, W., Bexton, W. H., and Hebb, D. O., 1953, “Cognitive Effects of Decreased Variation in the Sensory Environment.” *Amer. Psychol.,* 8:366.

Heron, W., Doane, B. K., and Scott, T. H., 1956, “Visual Disturbances after Prolonged Isolation.” *Canadian Journal of Psychology,* 10:13.

Higgins, J., 1964, “The Concept of Process-reactive Schizophrenia: Criteria and Related Research.” *J. Nerv. Ment. Dis.,* 138:9025.

_____, 1969, “Process-Reactive Schizophrenia.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental*

Disease, 149:350-472.

Hill, D., 1957, "Electroencephalogram in Schizophrenia." In Richter, D., *Schizophrenia.* New York: Macmillan.

Hill, L. B., *Psychotherapeutic Intervention in Schizophrenia.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955.

Himwich, H. E., Kety, S. S., and Smythies, J. R. (eds.), 1966, *Amine Metabolism in Schizophrenia.* Oxford: Pergamon.

Hinsie, L. E., 1930, *The Treatment of Schizophrenia.* Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.

Hinsie, L. E., and Campbell, R. J., 1960, *Psychiatric Dictionary.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Hinsie, L. E., and Shatzky, J., 1950, *Psychiatric Dictionary.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Hoch, P., 1955, "The Effect of Chlorpromazine on Moderate and Mild Mental Emotional Disturbance." In *Chlorpromazine and Mental Health.* New York: Lea Febiger.

Hoch, P., and Polatin, P., 1949, "Pseudoneurotic Forms of Schizophrenia." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 23:248-276.

Hoch, P., and Zubin, J., 1966, *Psychopathology of Schizophrenia.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Hoedemaker, F. S., 1970, "Psychotic Episodes and Postpsychotic Depression

in Young Adults." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 127:606-610.

Hoffer, A., 1966, "The Effects of Nicotinic Acid on the Frequency and Duration of Re-Hospitalization of Schizophrenic Patients; A Controlled Comparison Study." *International Journal of Neuropsychiatry,* 2:334.

_____, 1971, "Megavitamin B3 Therapy for Schizophrenia." *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal,* 16:499.

Hoffer, A., and Osmond, H., 1964, "Treatment of Schizophrenic with Nicotinic Acid. A Ten-Year Follow-Up." *Acta Psychiat. Scand.,* 40:171.

Hoffer, A., Osmond, H., Callbeck. M. J., and Kahan, I., 1957, "Treatment of Schizophrenia with Nicotinic Acid and Nicotinamide." *J. Clin. Exp. Psychopathol.,* 18:131-158.

Hoffer, A., Osmond, H., and Smythies, J., 1954, "Schizophrenia: A New Approach." *J. Ment. Sci.,* 100:29-54.

Hollingshead, A. B., and Redlich, F. C., 1954, "Schizophrenia and Social Structure." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 110:695-701.

_____, 1958, *Social Class and Mental Illness.* New York: Wiley.

Hollister, L. E., 1968, *Chemical Psychoses LSD and Related Drugs.* Springfield, Ill.: Thomas.

Horney, K., 1937, *The Neurotic Personality of Our Time.* New York: Norton.

_____, 1945, *Our Inner Conflicts.* New York: Norton.

_____, 1950, *Neurosis and Human Growth.* New York: Norton.

Horwitt, M. K., 1956, "Fact and Artifact in the Biology of Schizophrenia." *Science,* 124:429.

Horwitz, W. A., Polatin, P. Kolb, L. C., and Hoch, P. H., 1958, "A Study of Cases of Schizophrenia Treated by 'Direct Analysis.' " *Am. J. Psychiat.,* 114:780.

Hoskins, R. G., 1932, "Oxygen Consumption (Basal Metabolic Rate) in Schizophrenia. II. Distributions in Two Hundred and Fourteen Cases." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 28:1346.

_____, 1937, "Oxygen Metabolism in Schizophrenia." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 38:1261.

_____, 1946, *The Biology of Schizophrenia.* New York: Norton.

Huizinga, J., 1924, *The Waning of the Middle Ages.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1956.

Hunt, R. C., 1958, "Ingredient of a Rehabilitation Program." In *An Approach to the Prevention of Disability from Chronic Psychoses.* New York: Milbank Memorial Fund.

Hunter, W. S., 1913, "The Delayed Reaction in Animals and Children." *Behavior Monographs,* 2:86.

Igert, C., and Lairy, G. C., 1962, "Prognostic Value of EEG in the Development of Schizophrenics." *Electroenceph. Clin. Neurophysiol.,* 14:183-190.

Itil, T. M., 1973, "Drug Treatment of Therapy-Resistant Schizophrenic Patients." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy,* vol. 2, pp. 246-264. New York: Basic Books.

Ivanov-Smolenskij, A., 1934, "The Various Forms and the Neurodynamics of Catatonic Stupor." *Archives of Biological Sciences,* 36:85-106. Originally published in Russian.

Jackson, A. P. Comments in Whitaker, C. A., *Psychotherapy of Chronic Schizophrenic Patients.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1958.

Jackson, D. D., 1960, *The Etiology of Schizophrenia.* New York: Basic Books.

_____, 1967a, "The Transactional Viewpoint." *International Journal of Psychiatry,* 4:453.

_____, 1967*b,* "Schizophrenia. The Nosological Nexus." In Romano, J., *The Origins of Schizophrenia.* Amsterdam: Excerpta Medica Foundation, 1968.

Jackson, J. H., 1932, *Selected Writings.* London: Hodder and Stoughton. Reprinted by Basic Books, New York, 1958.

Jacobi, J., 1943, *The Psychology of Jung.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press.

Jacobson, E., 1967, *Psychotic Conflict and Reality.* New York: International Universities Press.

James, W., 1950, *Principles of Psychology.* New York: Dover Publications, Inc.

Jamieson, G. R., 1936, "Suicide and Mental Disease." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 36:1.

Janzarik, W., 1957, "Zur Problematik Schizophrener Psychosen im Hoheren Lebensalter." *Nervenarzt,* 28:535.

Jaspers, K., 1946, *General Psychopathology.* Reprinted in English by University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1964.

Johanson, E., 1964, "Mild Paranoia. Description and Analysis of Fifty-Two In-Patients from an Open Department for Mental Diseases." *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica Supplement 177,* pp. 1-100.

Johnson, A. M., Giffin, M. E., Watson, E. J., and Beckett, P. G. S., 1956, "Studies in Schizophrenia at the Mayo Clinic. II. Observations on Ego Functions in Schizophrenia." *Psychiatry,* 19:143-148.

Jones, E., 1938, *Papers on Psycho-Analysis.* Baltimore: Wood.

Jones, J., 1953, *The Therapeutic Community: A New Treatment Method in Psychiatry.* New York: Basic Books.

Josephy, H., 1930, "Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenic)." In Bumke, O., *Handbuch der Geisteskrankheiten.* Berlin: Springer.

Jung, C. G., 1910, "The Association Method." *American Journal of Psychology,* 21:219-269.

_____, 1917, "The Content of the Psychoses." In *Collected Papers on Analytical Psychology.* London: Tindall & Cox, 1917.

_____, 1918, *Studies in Word Association.* London: Heinemann.

_____, 1920, "A Contribution to the Study of Psychological Types." In *Collected Papers on Analytical Psychology.* London: Bailliere, Tindall & Cox.

_____, 1921, *Psychology of the Unconscious.* Translated by B. M. Hinkle. New York: Moffat, Yard.

_____, 1933, *Psychological Types.* New York: Harcourt, Brace.

_____, 1936 (originally 1903), *The Psychology of Dementia Praecox.* Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series No. 3. New York.

_____, 1939, "On the Psychogenesis of Schizophrenia." Lecture given at the Section of Psychiatry of the Royal Society of Medicine, London, 1939. *Journal of Mental Science.*

_____, 1959, "The Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious." In Jung, C. G., *Collected Works.* New York: Pantheon.

Jung, R., and Carmichael, E. A., 1937, "Uber Vasomotorische Reaktionen und Warmerregulation im Katatonischin Stupor." *Arch. f. Psychiat.,* 107:330.

Kagan, J., 1972, "Do Infants Think?" *Scientific American,* 226(3):74-83.

Kahlbaum, K. L., 1863, *Gruppierung der Psychischen Krankheiten.* Danzig: Kafemann.

_____, 1874, *Die Katatonic oder das Spannungsirresein.* Berlin: Hirschwald.

Kalinowsky, L. B., 1945, “Organic Psychotic Syndromes Occurring During Electric Convulsive Therapy.” *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 53:269.

Kalinowsky, L. B., andHippius, H., 1969, *Pharmacological, Convulsive and Other Somatic Treatments in Psychiatry.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Kallmann, F. J., 1938, *The Genetics of Schizophrenia.* Locust Valley, N.Y.: August.

_____, 1953, *Heredity in Health and Mental Disorder.* New York: Norton.

_____, 1959, “The Genetics of Mental Illness.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* vol. 1, pp. 175-196. New York: Basic Books.

Kallmann, F. J., and Barrera, E., 1941, “The Heredo-Constitutional Mechanisms of Predisposition and Resistance to Schizophrenia.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 98:544.

Kanner, L., 1942, *Child Psychiatry.* Springfield: Thomas.

_____, 1944, “Early Infantile Autism.”*J. Pediat.,* 25:211.

_____, 1946, “Irrelevant and Metaphorical Language in Early Infantile Autism.” *Am. J. Psychiat.,* 103:242.

_____, 1965, “Infantile Autism and the Schizophrenias.” *Behavioral Science,* 10:412-420.

Kantor, D., and Gelineau, V. A., 1969, “Making Chronic Schizophrenics.” *Mental*

Hygiene, 53:54-66.

Kantor, R. E., and Herron, W. G., 1966, *Reactive and Process Schizophrenia.* Palo Alto, Calif.: Science and Behavior Books.

Kaplan, A. R., 1972, *Genetic Factors in "Schizophrenia."* Springfield, Ill.: Thomas.

Kaplan, A. R., and Cotton, J. E., 1968, "Chromosomal Abnormalities in Female Schizophrenics." *Journal of Mental and Nervous Disease,* 147:402-117.

Kaplan, E. H., and Blackman, L. H., 1969, "The Husband's Role in Psychiatric Illness Associated with Childbearing." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 43:396-409.

Karlsson, J. L., 1966, *The Biologic Basis of Schizophrenia.* Springfield, Ill.: Thomas.

Karpov, P. I., 1926. Quoted by Volmat, 1955.

Kasanin, J. S., 1933, "The Acute Schizoaffective Psychosis." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 90:97-126.

_____(ed.), 1944 a, *Language and Thought in Schizophrenia: Collected Papers.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

_____, 19446, "The Disturbance of Conceptual Thinking in Schizophrenia." In Kasanin, J. S. (ed.), *Language and Thought in Schizophrenia: Collected Papers,* pp. 41-49. Berkeley: University of California Press.

_____, 1945, “Developmental Roots of Schizophrenia.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 101:770.

Kay, D. W. K., and Roth, M., 1961, “Environmental and Hereditary Factors in the Schizophrenia of Old Age (Late Paraphrenia) and Their Bearing on the General Problem of Causation in Schizophrenia. ” *Journal Ment. Sci.,* 107:649-686.

Keller. H., 1951, *The Story of My Life.* New York: Doubleday.

Kellogg, W. N., and Kellogg, L. A., 1933, *The Ape and the Child.* New York: McGraw-Hill. Quoted by Langer (1942), *Philosophy in a New Key.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.

Kelman, H., 1973, “Chronic Analysts and Chronic Patients: The Therapist’s Person as Instrument.” *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis,* 1:193-207.

Kelsen, H., 1943, *Society and Nature: A Sociological Inquiry.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Kety, S. S., 1959, “Biochemical Theories of Schizophrenia. A Two-Part Critical Review of Current Theories and of the Evidence Used to Support Them.” *Science,* 129:1528-1532, 1590-1596.

_____, 1966, “Current Biochemical Research in Schizophrenia.” In Hoch, P. H., and Zubin, J., *Psychopathology of Schizophrenia.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

_____, 1969, “Biochemical Hypotheses and Studies.” In Beliak, L., and Loeb, L. (eds.), *The Schizophrenic Syndrome.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

_____, 1972, “Progress in the Psychobiology of Schizophrenia: Implications for Treatment.” Paper presented at a Symposium on “Treatment of Schizophrenia. Progress and Prospects,” March 18, 1972. The Neuropsychiatric Institute, UCLA.

Kiev, A., 1961, “Spirit Possession in Haiti.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 118:133-141.

_____, 1969, “Transcultural Psychiatry: Research Problems and Perspectives.” In Plog, S. C., and Edgerton, R. B. (eds.), *Changing Perspectives in Mental Illness.* New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

Kimmins, C. W., 1937, *Children’s Dreams.* London: Allen and Unwin.

Kinsboume, M., and Warrington, E., 1963, “Jargon Aphasia.” *Neuropsychologia,* 1:27-37.

Klein, H. R., and Horwitz, W. A., 1949, “Psychosexual Factors in the Paranoid Phenomena.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 105:697.

Klein, M., 1948, *Contributions to Psycho-Analysis.* London: Hogarth.

Kline, N. A., 1956, “Clinical Applications of Reserpine.” In Kline, N. *S., Psychopharmacology,* No. 42 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D. C.

Kline, N. S., and Tenney, A. M., 1950, “Constitutional Factors in the Prognosis of Schizophrenia.” 107:434.

Klippel, R., and Lhermitte, J., 1906, “Ruckenmarkslasion bei Dementia Praecox.” *Neurolog. Zentralbl.,* 25:735.

Klüver, H., 1933, *Behavior Mechanisms in Monkeys.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

_____, 1936, "The Study of Personality and the Method of Equivalent and Non-Equivalent Stimuli." *Character and Personality,* 5:91-112.

Klüver, H., and Bucy, P. C., 1937, " 'Psychic Blindness' and Other Symptoms Following Bilateral Temporal Lobectomy in Rhesus Monkeys." *American Journal of Physiology,* 119:352.

_____, 1938, "An Analysis of Certain Effects of Bilateral Temporal Lobectomy in the Rhesus Monkey with Special Reference to 'Psychic Blindness.' " *Journal of Psychology,* 5:33.

_____, 1939, "Preliminary Analysis of Functions of the Temporal Lobes in Monkeys." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 42:972.

Kohler, W., 1925, *The Mentality of Apes.* New York: Harcourt, Brace.

Kolb, L. C., 1959a, "Disturbances of the Body-Image." In Arieti, S. (ed*.), American Handbook of Psychiatry,* vol. 1, pp. 749-769. New York: Basic Books.

_____, 1959b, "The Body Image in the Schizophrenic Reaction." In Auerback, A. (ed.), *Schizophrenia. An Integrated Approach.* New York: Ronald Press.

_____, 1968, *Noyes' Modern Clinical Psychiatry.* 7th ed. Philadelphia: Saunders.

Koller, S., 1957. Quoted by Roth, M., "Interaction of Genetic and Environmental Factors in Causation of Schizophrenia." In Richter,

D. (ed.), *Schizophrenia: Somatic Aspects.* New York: Macmillan.

Kopeloff, L. M., and Fischel, E., 1963, "Serum Levels of Bactericidin and Globulin in Schizophrenia." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 9:524-528.

Korzybski, A., 1933, *Science and Sanity: An Introduction to Non-Aristotelian Systems and General Semantics.* International Nonaristotelian Library Publishing Co.

Kraepelin, E., 1919, *Dementia Praecox and Paraphrenia.* From 8th German ed. Edinburgh: Livingston.

Kraft, A. M., 1966, "The Therapeutic Community." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* First Ed., vol. 3, pp. 542-551. New York: Basic Books.

Kraft, D. P., and Babigian, H. M., 1972, "Somatic Delusion or Self-Mutilation in a Schizophrenic Woman: A Psychiatric Emergency Room Case Report." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 128:893-895.

Kramer, B., 1962, *Day Hospital.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Kretschmer, E., 1925, *Physique and Character.* New York: Harcourt, Brace.

_____, 1934, *A Text-Book of Medical Psychology.* London: Oxford University Press.

Kreig, W. J. S., 1947, *Functional Neuroanatomy.* Philadelphia: Blakiston.

Kringlen, E., 1967, *Heredity and Environment in the Functional Psychoses: An*

Epidemiological-Clinical Twin Study. London: Heinermann.

_____, 1968, "An Epidemiological-Clinical Twin Study on Schizophrenia." In Rosenthal, S., and Kety, S. S., 1968. *The Transmission of Schizophrenia.* New York: Pergamon Press.

Kris, E. B., and Carmichael, D. M., 1957, "Follow-up Study on Thorazine Treated Patients." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 114:449.

_____, 1970, "New Studies on the Genetics of Schizophrenia. In Arieti, S. *(si.),The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy,* vol. 1, pp. 476-504. New York: Basic Books.

Kubie, L. S., 1971, "Multiple Fallacies in the Concept of Schizophrenia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 153:331-342.

Laing, R. D., 1960, *The Divided Self.* London: Tavistock.

_____, 1967, *The Politics of Experience.* New York: Pantheon Books.

Laing, R. D., and Esterson, A., *Sanity, Madness and the Family.* Vol. 1, *Families of Schizophrenics.* New York: Basic Books, 1965.

Landis, C., and Page, J. D., 1938, *Society and Mental Disease.* New York: Rinehart.

Landolt, H., 1957, "Elektroenzephalografische Untersuchungen bei nicht Katatonen Schizophrenien. Eine Vorlanfige Mitteilung." *Schweiz. Z. Psychol.,* 16:26-30.

Langer, S. K., 1942, *Philosophy in a New Key.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard

University Press.

_____, 1949, “On Cassirer’s Theory of Language and Myth.” In *The Philosophy of Ernst Cassirer.* Evanston, Ill.: Library of Living Philosophers.

Langfeldt, G., 1939, *The Schizophreniform States.* London: Oxford University Press.

_____, 1969, “Schizophrenia: Diagnosis and Prognosis.” *Behavioral Science,* 14.

Laqueur, H. P., and La Burt, H. A., 1960, “Coma Therapy with Multiple Insuline Doses.” *Journal of Neuropsychiatry,* 1:135.

Laubscher, B. J. F., 1937, *Sex, Custom and Psychopathology.* London: Routledge.

Layman, W. A., and Cohen, L., 1957, “Modem Concept of Folie a Deux.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 125:412^19.

Lefebure, P., Atkins, J., Duckman, J., and Gralnick, A., 1958, “The Role of the Relative in a Psychotherapeutic Program: Anxiety Problems and Defensive Reactions Encountered.” *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal,* 3:110-118.

Lehmann, H. E., 1965, “Drug Treatment of Schizophrenia.” In Kline, N. S., and Lehmann, H. E. (eds.), *Psychopharmacology.* International Psychiatric Clinics, Vol. 2, No. 4, October 1965. Boston: Little, Brown.

_____, 1974, “Physical Therapies of Schizophrenia.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* Second Edition, vol. 3. New York: Basic Books.

Lehmann, H. E., and Knight, D. A., 1958, "Psychophysiologic Testing with a New Phrenotropic Drug." In *Trifluoperazine.* Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger.

Lehrman, N. S., 1961, "Do Our Hospitals Help Make Acute Schizophrenia Chronic?" *Diseases of the Nervous System,* 22:1-5.

Lelut, 1846, *L'Amulette de Pascal; pour servir a I'histoire des hallucinations.* Quoted by Morgue, 1932.

Lemere, F., 1936, "The Significance of Individual Differences in the Berger Rhythm." *Brain,* 59:366-375.

Lemkau, P. V., and Crocetti, G. M., 1957, "Vital Statistics of Schizophrenia." In Beliak, L., *Schizophrenia, A Review of the Syndrome.* New York: Logos Press.

Levin, M., 1932, "Auditory Hallucinations in 'Non-Psychotic' Children." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 11:1119-1152.

_____, 1938a, "Misunderstanding of the Pathogenesis of Schizophrenia, Arising from the Concept of 'Splitting,' " *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 94:877.

_____, 19386, "On the Causation of Mental Symptoms." *Journal Ment. Sci.,* 82.

Levy, S., 1966, "The Hyperkinetic Child—A Forgotten Entity. Its Diagnosis and Treatment." *International Journal of Neuropsychiatry,* 2:330-336.

Levy-Bruhl, L., 1910, *Les Fonctions mentales dans les societes inferieures.* Paris: Alcan.

_____, 1922, *La Mentalite primitive.* Paris: Alcan.

Lewis, N. D. C., 1923, *The Constitutional Factors in Dementia Praecox.* New York and Washington: Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Company.

_____, 1925, "The Practical Value of Graphic Art in Personality Studies. 1) An Introductory Presentation of the Possibilities." *Psychoanalytic Review,* 12:316-322.

_____, 1928, "Graphic Art Productions in Schizophrenia." *Proc. A. Research Nerv. & Ment. Dis.,* 5:344-368.

_____, 1933, 1934, "Studies on Suicide." *Psychoanalytic Review,* 20:241, 21:146.

_____, 1936, *Research in Dementia Praecox.* New York: The National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

_____, 1944. Unpublished lecture, Inter-State Hospital Meeting, October 1944, New York.

Lidz, T., 1952, "Some Remarks Concerning the Differentiation of Organic from So-called 'Functional' Psychoses." In *The Biology of Mental Health and Disease.* New York: Hoeber.

_____, 1969, "The Influence of Family Studies on the Treatment of Schizophrenia." *Psychiatry,* 32:237-251.

_____, 1973, *The Origin and Treatment of Schizophrenic Disorders.* New York: Basic Books.

Lidz, T., Comelison, A. R., Fleck, S., and Tenry, D., 1957a, "The Intrafamilial Environment of Schizophrenic Patients: II. Marital Schism and Marital Skew." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 114:241.

_____, 19576, "The Intrafamilial Environment of the Schizophrenic Patient: The Father." *Psychiatry,* 20:329.

Lidz, T., Comelison, A., Terry, D., and Fleck, S., 1958, "Intrafamilial Environment of the Schizophrenic Patient: The Transmission of Irrationality." *A.M.A. Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 79:305.

Lidz, T., and Fleck. S., 1964, "Family Studies and a Theory of Schizophrenia." Paper presented at 1964 Annual Meeting of American Psychiatric Association. Reprinted in Lidz, Fleck, and Comelison, 1965.

Lidz, T., Fleck, S., and Comelison, A. R., 1965, *Schizophrenia and the Family,* New York: International Universities Press.

Lidz, R. W., and Lidz, T., 1952, "Therapeutic Considerations Arising from the Intense Symbiotic Needs of Schizophrenic Patients." In Brody and Redlick, *Psychotherapy with Schizophrenics.* New York: International Universities Press.

Lidz, T., Parker, B., and Comelison, A. R., "The Role of the Father in the Family Environment of the Schizophrenic Patient." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 113:126.

Liebert, R. S., Wapner, S., and Werner, H., 1957, "Studies in the Effects of Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD-25). Visual Perception of Verticality in Schizophrenic and Normal Adults." *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.,* 77:193-201.

Lief, A., 1948, *The Commonsense Psychiatry of Dr. Adolf Meyer. Fifty-Two Selected Papers.* New York: McGraw-Hill.

Lief, H. I., 1957, "The Effects of Taraxein on a Patient in Analysis. " *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 78:624-627.

Lilly, J. C., 1956, "Mental Effects of Reduction of Ordinary Levels of Physical Stimuli on Intact, Healthy Persons." *Psychiat. Res. Rep.,* 5:1-28.

Limentani, D., 1956, "Symbiotic Identification in Schizophrenia." *Psychiatry,* 19:231-236.

Lindegarde, B., 1953, *Variations in Human Body Build.* Copenhagen: Ejnar Munksgard.

Lindstrom, P. A., 1954, "Prefrontal Ultrasonic Irradiation—A Substitute for Lobotomy." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, 72:399.*

Linn, L., 1955, *A Handbook of Hospital Psychiatry.* New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1959, "Hospital Psychiatry." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* vol. 2, pp. 1829-1839. New York: Basic Books.

_____(ed.), 1961, *Frontiers in General Hospital Psychiatry.* New York: International Universities Press.

Livingston, P. B., and Blum, R. A., 1968, "Attention and Speech in Acute Schizophrenia." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 18:373-381.

Livingston, R. B., 1955, "Some Brain Stem Mechanisms Relating to

Psychosomatic Medicine." *Psychosomatic Medicine,* 17:347.

_____, 1962, "How Man Looks at His Own Brain: An Adventure Shared by Psychology and Neurophysiology." In Koch, S. (ed.),*Psychology: A Study of a Science.* Study II, vol. 4, pp. 51-99. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Locke, B. Z., Kramer, M., and Pasamanick, B., 1960, "Immigration and Insanity." *Public Health Report,* 75:301-306.

Loeb, C., and Giberti, F., 1957, "Considerazioni cliniche ed elettroencefalografiche a proposito di sindromi psicosiche in suggetti epilettici." *Sist. Nerv.,* 9:219-229.

Lombroso, C., 1880, "On the Art of the Insane." Later (1888) included as Chapter 2 of *The Man of Genius.* English edition, London: Scott, 1895.

Lorraine, S., 1972, "The Therapeutic Assistant in Treating the Psychotic Case Report." *International Journal of Psychiatry,* 10:11—22.

Lovegrove, T. D., and Nicholls, D. M., 1965, "Haptoglobin Subtypes in a Schizophrenic and Control Population." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 141:195.

Lu, Y., 1961, "Mother-Child Role Relations in Schizophrenia." *Psychiatry,* 24:133-142.

Ludwig, A. M., 1968, "The Influence of Nonspecific Healing Techniques with Chronic Schizophrenics." *American Journal of Psychotherapy,* 22:382-404.

_____, 1970, “Chronic Schizophrenia: Clinical and Therapeutic Issues.” *American Journal of Psychotherapy,* 24:380-399.

_____, 1973, “New Treatment Methods for Chronic Schizophrenics.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy,* vol. 2, pp. 232-245. New York: Basic Books.

Ludwig, A. M., and Farrelly, F., 1966, “The Code of Chronicity.” *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 15:562-568.

Ludwig, A. M., and Marx, A. J., 1968, “Influencing Techniques on Chronic Schizophrenics.” *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 18:681-688.

_____, 1969, “The Buddy Treatment Model for Chronic Schizophrenics.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 148:528-541.

Ludwig, A. M., Marx, A. J., Hill, P. A., and Hermsmeier, G. I. 1967, “Forced Small Group Responsibility in the Treatment of Chronic Schizophrenics.” *Psychiatric Quarterly Supplement,* 41:262-280.

Lukianowicz, N., 1958, “Autoscopic Phenomena.” *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. & Psychiatry,* 80:199.

_____, 1967, “Body Image Disturbances in Psychiatric Disorders.” *British Journal of Psychiatry,* 113:31-47.

Lystad, M. H., 1957, “Social Mobility among Selected Groups of Schizophrenic Patients.” *American Sociological Review,* 22:288-292.

Maccagnani, G., 1958, “L'Arte psicopatologica.” *Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria,* vol. 82, supplement to No. 2:3-126.

MacCurdy, G. G., 1926, *Human Origins. A Manual of Prehistory.* New York: Appleton.

Mackay, R. P., 1954, "Toward a Neurology of Behavior." *Neurology,* 4:894.

MacLean, P. D., 1949, "Psychosomatic Disease and the 'Visceral Brain.' Recent Developments Bearing on the Papez Theory of Emotion." *Psychosomatic Medicine,* 11:338.

Macmillan, D., 1958, "Hospital-Community Relationships." In *An Approach to the Prevention of Disability from Chronic Psychoses.* New York: Milbank Memorial Fund.

MacNab, F. A., 1966, *Estrangement and Relationship. Experience with Schizophrenics.* Bloomington, Ind.: University Press.

Mahler, M. S., 1952, "On Child Psychosis and Schizophrenia: Autistic and Symbiotic Infantile Psychoses." *In The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child,* vol. 7, pp. 286-305. New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1958, "Autism and Symbiosis: Two Extreme Disturbances of Identity." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis,* 39:77-83.

_____, 1968, *On Human Symbiosis and the Vicissitudes of Individuation. Vol. I, Infantile Psychosis.* New York: International Universities Press.

Mahler, M. S., Furer, M., and Settlage, C. F., 1959, "Severe Emotional Disturbances in Childhood: Psychosis." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* vol. 1, pp. 816-839. New York: Basic Books.

Mahler, M., Ross, J. R., Jr., De Fries, Z., 1949, "Clinical Studies in Benign and Malignant Cases of Childhood Psychosis (Schizophrenic-like)." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry,* 19:295-305.

Malmo, R. B., 1942, "Interference Factors in Delayed Response in Monkeys after Removal of Frontal Lobes." *Journal of Neurophysiology,* 5:295.

Malzberg, B., 1940, *Social and Biological Aspects of Mental Disease.* Utica, N.Y. State Hospitals Press.

_____, 1956, "Mental Disease Among Puerto Ricans in New York City." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 123:262-269.

_____, 1959a, "Statistical Data for the Study of Mental Disease among Negroes in New York State." Albany Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene and New York State Department of Mental Hygiene.

_____, 1959b, "Important Statistical Data About Mental Illness." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* First Edition, vol. 1, pp. 161-174. New York: Basic Books.

_____, 1962, "Migration and Mental Disease among the White Population of New York State: 1949-1951." *Hum. Bio.,* 34:89-98.

Mann, J., Menzer, D., Standish, C., 1950, "Psychotherapy of Psychoses: Some Attitudes in the Therapist Influencing the Course of Treatment." *Psychiatry,* 13:17-23.

Maricq, H. R., 1963, "Familial Schizophrenia as Defined by Nailfold Capillary Pattern and Selected Psychiatric Traits." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 136:216-226.

_____, 1966, “Capillary Morphology and the Course of Illness in Schizophrenic Patients.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 142:63-71.

Marram, G. D., 1970, “Problems in the After Care Management of the Schizophrenic Patient.” *Journal of Psychiatric Nursing,* 8:13-16.

Mars, L., 1955, Im *Crise de possession.* Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie de L’Etat.

Masserman, J., 1943, “Experimental Neuroses and Psychotherapy.” *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 49:43-48.

Matte-Blanco, I., 1959, “Expression in Symbolic Logic of the Characteristics of the System UCS.” *International Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 40:1-5.

_____, 1965, “A Study of Schizophrenic Thinking: Its Expression in Terms of Symbolic Logic and Its Representation in Terms of Multi-dimensional Space.” *International Journal of Psychiatry,* 1:19-26.

May, M. R. A., 1968, *Treatment of Schizophrenia. A Comparative Study of Five Treatment Methods.* New York: Science House.

May, R., 1969, *Love and Will.* New York: Norton.

Mayer-Gross, W., 1950, “Psychopathology of Delusions. History, Classification and Present State of the Problem from the Clinical Point of View.” In Morel, *Psychopathologie des Delires.* Paris: Hermann.

McFarland, R. A., 1932, “The Psychological Effects of Oxygen Deprivation (Anoxemia) on Human Behavior.” *Arch. Psychol.,* Monograph 145.

McFarland, R. A., and Goldstein, H., 1938, “Biochemistry: Review.” *American*

Journal of Psychiatry, 95:509.

McGeer, P. L., McNair, F. E., McGeer, E. G., and Gibson, W. C., 1957, "Aromatic Metabolism in Schizophrenia. 1) Statistical Evidence for Aromaturia. 2) Bidimensional Urinary Chromatograms." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 125:166.

McGhie, A., 1966, "Psychological Studies of Schizophrenia." In Freeman, T. (ed.), *Studies in Psychosis.* New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1972, "Attention and Perception in Schizophrenia." In Cancro, R. (ed.), *Annual Review of the Schizophrenic Syndrome,* vol. 2, pp. 99-134. New York: Brunner-Mazel.

McGhie, A., and Chapman, J., 1961, "Disorder of Attention and Perception in Early Schizophrenia." *British Journal of Medical Psychology,* 34:103-116.

Mead, G. H., 1934, *Mind, Self and Society.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Mead, M., 1958, "Cultural Determinants of Behavior." In Roe, A., and Simpson, G. G. (eds.), *Behavior and Evolution.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press.

Mednick, S. A., 1958, "A Learning Theory Approach to Research in Schizophrenia." *Psychological Bulletin,* 55:316-327.

Mednick, S. A., and Freedman, J. L., 1960, "Stimulus Generalization." *Psychological Bulletin,* 57:169-200.

Meehl, P. E., 1962, "Schizotaxia, Schizotypy, Schizophrenia.'' *AmericanPsychologist,* 17:827-828.

Meerloo, J. A., 1954, *The Two Faces of Man.* New York: International Universities Press.

Menninger, K., and Mayman, M., 1956, "Episodic Dyscontrol: A Third Order of Stress Adaptation." *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic,* 20:153.

Menninger, K. (with Mayman, M., and Pruyser, P.), 1963, *The Vital Balance: The Life Process in Mental Health and Illness.* New York: Viking Press.

Meth, J. M., 1974, "Exotic Syndromes." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* vol. 3. New York: Basic Books.

Mettler, F. A., 1952, *Psychosurgical Problems.* Philadelphia: Blakiston.

_____, 1955, "Perceptual Capacity, Functions of Corpus Striatum and Schizophrenia." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 29:89-111.

Meyer, A., 1906, "Fundamental Conceptions of Dementia Praecox." *British Medical Journal,* 2:757. Reprinted in Lief, 1948.

_____, 1910, "The Dynamic Interpretation of Dementia Praecox." *American Journal of Psychology,* 21:385 (July 1910). Reprinted in Lief, 1948.

_____, 1912a, *The Role ofHabit-Disorganizations.* Paper read before the New York Psychiatric Society, Jan. 3, 1905; Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series No. 9. New York. Reprinted in Lief, 1948.

_____, 1912b, *Substitutive Activity and Reaction-Types.* Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series No. 9. New York. Reprinted in Lief, 1948.

Meyer, A., Jelliffe, S. E., and Hoch, A., 1911, *Dementia Praecox, A Monograph.* Boston: Badger.

Meyer, Alfred, 1954, "Critical Evaluation of Histopathological Findings in Schizophrenia." In *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Neuropathology.* Turin: Rosenberg & Sellier.

Meyer, J. E., and Feldman, H. (eds.), 1965, *Anorexia Nervosa.* Stuttgart: Thieme.

Miller, J. B., and Sonnenberg, S. S., 1973, "Depression Following Psychotic Episodes: A Response to the Challenge or Change?" *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis,* 1:253-270.

Minkowski, E., 1933, *Le Temps vecu.* Paris: d'Artrey.

_____, 1953, *La Schizophrenic.* Paris: Desclee de Brouwer.

_____, 1958, "Findings in a Case of Schizophrenic Depression." In May, R., Angel, E., and Ellenberger, H. F., *Existence.* New York: Basic Books.

_____, 1966, *Traite de psychopathologie.* Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

Minski, L., 1937, "Note on Some Vasomotor Disturbances in Schizophrenia." *J. Ment. Sci.,* 83:434.

Mishler, E., and Waxier, N. (eds.), 1968, *Family Processes and Schizophrenia.*

New York: Science House.

Mitscherlich, A., 1969, *Society without the Father. A Contribution to Social Psychology.* London: Tavistock.

Mitscherlich, M., and Mitscherlich, A., 1973, "Fathers and Fatherhood in Our Time." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy.* New York: Basic Books.

Mohr, F., 1906-1907, "Uber Zeichnungen von Geisteskranken und ihre Diagnostische Verwertbarkeit."*J. f. Psychol, u. Neurol.,* 8:99-140.

Money, J., and Hirsch, S. R., 1963, "Chromosome Anomalies, Mental Deficiency, and Schizophrenia." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 8:242-251.

Moniz, E., 1936a, "Les Possibilities de le Chirurgie Dans le traitment de certaines psychoses." *Lisboa Med.,* 13:141.

_____, 1936b, *Tentatives Operationes Dans le Traitement De Certaines Psychoses.* Paris: Masson.

Morgan, C. T., 1943, *Physiological Psychology.* New York and London: McGraw-Hill.

Morgenthaler, W., 1921, "Ein Geisteskranker als Kiinstler." *Arbeit, angew Psychiat.,* 1:1-126.

Morselli, G. E., 1955, "Ce qui Demeure et ce qui est perime dans la 'Schizophrenic' de Bleuler." *L' Evolution Psychiatrique,* 645-651.

Mott, F. W., 1919, "Normal and Morbid Conditions of the Testes from Birth to

Old Age in One Hundred Asylum and Hospital Cases." *British Medical Journal,* November 22, 29, and December 6.

Mourgue, R., 1932*, Neurobiologie de I'hallucination.* Brussels: Lamertin.

Mowrer, O. H., 1946, "An Experimental Analogue of 'Regression' with Incidental Observations of 'Reaction Formations.' " *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology,* 35:56.

Mullahy, P., 1948, *Oedipus. Myth and Complex.* New York: Hermitage Press.

_____, 1949, *A Study of Interpersonal Relations.* New York: Hermitage Press.

_____(ed.), 1952, *The Contributions of Harry Stack Sullivan.* New York: Hermitage House.

_____, 1967, "Harry Stack Sullivan's Theory of Schizophrenia." *International Journal of Psychiatry,* vol. 4, pp. 492-521.

_____, 1968, *Psychoanalysis and Interpersonal Psychiatry.* New York: Science House.

Muller, C., 1962. Personal communication.

_____, 1963, "Psychotherapy of Schizophrenic Patients." Lecture presented to Department of Psychiatry, New York Medical College.

Muller, J. M., Schlittler, E., and Bein, H. J., 1952, "Reserpine, der sedative Wirkstoff aus Rauwolfia serpentina Benth." *Experientia,* 8:338.

Murphy, H. B. M., Wittkower, E. D., Fried, J., and Ellenberger, 1963, "A Cross-

cultural Survey of Schizophrenic Symptomatology." *International Journal of Social Psychiatry,* 9:237-249.

Naumburg, M., 1950, *Schizophrenic Art: Its Meaning in Psychotherapy.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Neale, J. M., and Cromwell, R. L., 1972, "Attention and Schizophrenia." In Cancro, R. (ed.), *Annual Review of the Schizophrenic Syndrome,* vol. 2, pp. 68-98. New York: Brunner-Mazel.

Nielsen, J. M., 1946, *Agnosia, Apraxia, Aphasia. Their Value in Cerebral Localization.* New York: Hoeber.

Niskanen, P., and Achte, K. A., 1971, "Prognosis in Schizophrenia. A Comparative Follow-up Study of First Admissions for Schizophrenic and Paranoid Psychoses in Helsinki in 1950, 1960, and 1965," *Psychiatria Finnica. Year Book 1971*, pp. 117-126.

Nivoli, G., 1973, *Le Schizophrene Meurtrier.* (In preparation. Private communication.)

Noble, D., 1951, "A Study of Dreams in Schizophrenia and Allied States." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 107:612-616.

Noiris, V., 1959, *Mental Illness in London.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Nunberg, H., 1948, "The Course of the Libidinal Conflict in a Case of Schizophrenia." In *Practice and Theory of Psychoanalysis,* Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series No. 74. New York.

Ogden, C. K., and Richards, I. A., 1947, *The Meaning of Meaning.* New York:

Harcourt, Brace.

Orton, S. T., 1929, "The Three Levels of Cortical Elaboration in Relation to Certain Psychiatric Symptoms." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 8:647.

Osmond, H., and Smythies, J., 1952, "Schizophrenia: A New Approach." J. *Ment. Sci.,* 98:309-315.

Pace, R. E., 1957, "Situational Therapy." *Journal of Personality,* 25:578-588.

Papez, J. W., 1937, "A Proposed Mechanism of Emotion." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 38:725-743.

_____, 1948, "Inclusion Bodies Associated with Destruction of Nerve Cells in Scrub Typhus, Psychoses and Multiple Sclerosis." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 108:431.

Parsons, E. H., Gildea, E. F., Ronzoni, E., and Hulbert, S. Z., 1949, "Comparative Lymphocytic and Biochemical Responses of Patients with Schizophrenia and Affective Disorders to Electroshock, Insulin Shock, and Epinephrine." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 105:573-580.

Pasamanick, B., 1962, "A Survey of Mental Disease in an Urban Population. VIII. An Approach to Total Prevalence by Race." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 119:299-305.

_____, 1964, "Myths regarding Prevalence of Mental Disease in the American Negro: A Century of Misuse of Mental Hospital Data and Some New Findings." *Journal Nat. Med. Assoc.,* 56:6-17.

Pasamanick, B., Scarpitti, F. R., and Dinitz, S., 1967, *Schizophrenics in the Community.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.

Pastore, N., 1949, "Genetics of Schizophrenia: A Special Review." *Psychological Bulletin,* 46:285-302.

Pavicevic, M. B., 1966, "Psychoses in Ethiopia." Addis Ababa, typescript, 6 pp. Reported in *Transcultural Psychiatric Research,* 3:152.

Pavlov, I. P., 1919, "Psychiatry as Auxiliary Science of Physiology." *Russian Journal of Physiology,* 2:257. Printed in Russian.

_____, 1930, "Digression of a Physiologist in the Field of Psychiatry." *Izyestija,* 122 (3969), May 5. Printed in Russian.

_____, 1933a, "The 'Sentiments d'Emprise' and the Ultraparadoxal Phase." Open letter to Professor Pierre Janet. Last Communications on the Physiology and Pathology of the Superior Nervous Activity, 2:5-11. Leningrad. Printed in Russian.

_____, 1933b, "Tentative of a Physiological Explanation of Obsessive Neuroses and Paranoia." Last Communications on the Physiology and Pathology of the Superior Nervous Activity, 2:13-24. Leningrad. Printed in Russian and reprinted in English, *Journal of Mental Science,* 80:187-197 (1934).

Payne, R. W., 1958, "Some Aspects of Perception and Thought Disorder in Schizophrenic Subjects." *Swiss Rev. Psychol. Its Applic.,* 17:300.

_____, 1961, "Cognitive Abnormalities." In Eysenck, H. J. *(eA.), Handbook of Abnormal Psychology.* New York: Basic Books.

_____, 1962, “An Object Classification Test As a Measure of Overinclusive Thinking in Schizophrenic Patients.” *British Journal Soc. Clin. Psychol.,* 1:213.

Payne, R. W., Mattussek, P., and George, E. I., 1959, “An Experimental Study of Schizophrenic Thought Disorder.” *Journal of Mental Science,* 105:627.

Penfield, W., and Rasmussen, T., 1952, *The Cerebral Cortex of Man.* New York: Macmillan.

Peplau, H. E., 1952, *Interpersonal Relations in Nursing.* New York: Putnam.

_____, 1959, “Principles of Psychiatric Nursing.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* First Edition, vol. 2, pp. 1840-1856. New York: Basic Books.

Persky, H., Gamm, S. R., and Grinker, R. R., 1952, “Correlation between Fluctuation of Free Anxiety and Quantity of Hippuric Acid Excretion.” *Psychosomatic Medicine,* 14:34-40.

Petiziol, A., and Sanmartino, L., 1969, *Iconografia ed espressivita’ degli stati psicopatologici.* Milan: Feltrinelli.

Petrella, F., 1968, “Implicazioni psico e sociodinamiche di una particolare condetta instituzionale: La Tendenza ad accumulare oggetti.” *Rassegna di Studi Psichiatrici,* 57:767-785.

Pfeifer, R. A., 1925, *Der Geisteskranke und sein Werk: Eine Studie iiber Schizophrene Kunst.* Leipzig: Kroner.

Pfister, O., 1923, *Expressionism in Art: Its Psychological and Biological Basis.* Translated by B. Low and M. A. Miigge. New York: Dutton.

Phillips, R. H., and Alkan, M., 1961a, "Some Aspects of Self-Mutilation in the General Population of a Large Psychiatric Hospital." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 35:421-423.

_____, 19616, "Recurrent Self-Mutilation." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 35:424-431.

Piaget, J., 1929, *The Child's Conception of the World.* New York: Harcourt, Brace.

_____, 1930, *The Child's Conception of Physical Causality.* New York: Harcourt, Brace.

_____, 1948, *The Language and Thought of the Child.* London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

_____, 1952, *The Origins of Intelligence in Children.* New York: International Universities Press.

Pincus, G., and Hoagland, H., 1950, "Adrenal Cortical Responses to Stress in Normal Men and in Those with Personality Disorders. Part I. Some Stress Responses in Normal and Psychotic Subjects. Part II. Analysis of the Pituitary-Adrenal Mechanism in Man." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 106:641.

Piro, S., 1967, *II Linguaggio schizofrenico.* Milan: Feltrinelli.

Plokker, J. H., 1964, *Art from the Mentally Disturbed.* London: Mouton.

Polyakov, V. F., 1969, "The Experimental Investigation of Cognitive Functioning in Schizophrenia." In Cole, M., and Maltzman, I. (eds.), *A Handbook of Contemporary Soviet Psychology.* New York: Basic Books.

Pollin, W., Allen, M. G., Hoffer, A., Stabenau, J. R., and Hrubec, Z., 1969, "Psychopathology in 15,909 Pairs of Veteran Twins: Evidence for a Genetic Factor in the Pathogenesis of Schizophrenia and Its Relative Absence in Psychoneurosis." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 126:597-610.

Popov, E., 1957, "Some General Problems in the Pathogenesis of Schizophrenia." In *Actual Problems of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 150-157. Printed in Russian.

Potter, H. W., 1933, "Schizophrenia in Children." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 12:1253-1270.

Potzl, O., 1971, "Experimentell erregte Traumbilder in ihren Beziehungen zum indirekten Sehen." *Ztschr. f. Neurol, e Psychiat.,* 37:278-349.

Potzl, O., Allers, R., and Teler, J., 1960, *Preconscious Stimulation in Dreams, Associations, and Images.* Psychological Issues, 11 (3). New York: International Universities Press.

Powdermaker, F., 1952, "Concepts Found Useful in Treatment of Schizoid and Ambulatory Schizophrenic Patients." *Psychiatry,* 15:61.

Prinzhom, F., 1922, *Bildnerei der Geisteskranken.* Berlin: Springer.

Pritchard, R. M., 1961, "Stabilized Images on the Retina." *Scientific American,*

204:72-78.

Pritchard, R. M., Heron, W., and Hebb, D. O., 1960, "Visual Perception Approached by the Method of Stabilized Images." *Canadian Journal of Psychology,* 14:67-77.

Protheroe, C., 1969, "Puerperal Psychoses: A Long-Term Study 1927-1961." *British Journal of Psychiatry,* 115:9-30.

Protopopov, V., 1938, "Physiopathologic Characteristics of the Activity of the Central Nervous System in Schizophrenia. " *Works of Central Psychoneurologic Institute,* vol. 10, pp. 14-26. Printed in Russian.

Queen, S. A., 1940, "The Ecological Study of Mental Disorder." *American Sociological Review,* 5:201.

Rabiner, E. L., Molinsky, H., and Gralnick, A., 1962, "Conjoint Family Therapy in the Inpatient Setting." *American Journal of Psychotherapy,* 16:618-631.

Racamier, P. C., 1959, "Psychoanalytic Therapy of the Psychoses." In Nacht, S. (ed.), *Psychoanalysis Today.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Rado, S., Buchenholz, B., Dunton, H, Karlen, S. H., and Senescu, R., 1956, "Schizotypal Organization. Preliminary Report on a Clinical Study of Schizophrenia." In Rado, S., and Daniel, G. E., 1956.

Rado, S., and Daniel, G. E., 1956, *Changing Concepts of Psychoanalytic Medicine.* New York: Grune.

Rainer, J. D., 1966, "New Topics in Psychiatric Genetics." In Arieti, S., (ed.),

American Handbook of Psychiatry, 1st ed., vol. 3. New York: Basic Books.

Rao,S., 1964, "Birth Order and Schizophrenia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 138:87-89.

Rapaport, D., 1951, *Organization and Pathology of Thought.* New York: Columbia University Press.

_____, 1958, "The Theory of Ego Autonomy: A Generalization." *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic,* 22:13.

_____, 1960, *The Structure of Psychoanalytic Theory.* New York: International Universities Press.

Raphael, T., and Raphael, L. G., 1962, "Fingerprints in Schizophrenia." *American Medical Association Journal,* 180:215-219.

Raphael, T., and Shaw, M. W., 1963, "Chromosome Studies in Schizophrenia." *American Medical Association Journal,* 183:1022-1028.

Rausch,H.L., 1952, "Perceptual Constancy in Schizophrenia." *Journal of Personality,* 21:176-187.

_____, 1956, "Object Constancy in Schizophrenia: The Enhancement of Symbolic Objects and Conceptual Stability." *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology,* 52:231-234.

Rechtschaffen, A., Schulsinger, F., and Mednick, S. A., 1964, "Schizophrenia and Physiological Indices of Dreaming." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 10:89-93.

Reed, J. L., 1970, "Schizophrenic Thought Disorder: A Review and Hypothesis." *Comprehensive Psychiatry,* 11:403-432.

Rees, L., 1957, "Physical Characteristics of the Schizophrenic Patient." In Richter, D., *Schizophrenia: Somatic Aspects.* New York: Macmillan.

Reichard, S., and Tillman, C., 1950a, "Patterns of Parent-Child Relationships in Schizophrenia." *Psychiatry,* 13:247-257.

_____, 1950b, "Murder and Suicide as Defenses against Schizophrenic Psychosis." *Journal of Clinical Psychopathology,* 11:149-163.

Reitman, F., 1951, *Psychotic Art. A Study of the Art Products of the Mentally III.* New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1954, *Insanity, Art, and Culture.* New York: Philosophical Library.

Relfer, M. I., and D'Autremont, C. C., 1971, "Catatonia-like Symptomatology." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 24:119-120.

Rennie, T. A. C., 1941, "Analysis of One Hundred Cases of Schizophrenia with Recovery." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 46:197.

Revitch, E., 1954, "The Problem of Conjugal Paranoia." *Diseases of the Nervous System,* 15:2-8.

Revitch, E., and Hayden, J. W., 1960, "The Paranoid Marital Partner: Counselor's Client, Psychiatrist's Problem." *Rutgers Law Review,* 9:512-527.

Rheingold, J. C., 1939, "Autonomic Integration in Schizophrenia; Autonomic

Status Determined Statistically, Thyroid Factor, and Possible Thyroid-hypothalamus Mechanisms." *Psychosomatic Medicine,* 1:397.

Ribot, T., 1899, *Les Maladies de la volonte.* Paris: Alcan.

Richardson, G. A., and Moore, R. A., 1963, "On the Manifest Dream in Schizophrenia." *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association,* 11:281-302.

Richter, D. (ed.), 1957, *Schizophrenia: Somatic Aspects.* New York: Macmillan.

Riesen, A. H., 1947, "The Development of Visual Perception in Man and Chimpanzee." *Science,* 106:107-108.

Riesman, D., Glaser, N., and Denney, R., 1950, *The Lonely Crowd.* New Haven: Yale University Press.

Rimland, B., 1964, *Infantile Autism.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.

Rioch, D. McK., and Stanton, A. H., 1953, "Milieu Therapy." *Psychiatry,* 16:65-72.

Rioch, J., 1943, "The Transference Phenomenon in Psychoanalytic Therapy." *Psychiatry,* 6:147.

Ripley, H. A., and Papanicolaou, G. N., 1942, "Menstrual Cycle with Vaginal Smear Studies in Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 98:567-573.

Ritter, C., 1954, *A Woman in the Polar Night.* New York: Dutton.

Robins, E., and Guze, S. B., 1970, "Establishment of Diagnostic Validity in Psychiatric Illness: Its Application to Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 126:983-987.

Robins, E., Smith, K., and Lowe, I. P., 1957. In Abramson, H. A. (ed.), *Neuropharmacology,* pp. 123-136. Transactions of the Fourth Conference. New York: Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation.

Robinson, E. S., 1932, *Association Theory Today.* New York: Century.

Rochlin, L., 1969, "La Concezione pavloviana della schizofrenia." In Pavlov, I. P., *Psicopatologia e Psichiatria,* edited by E. Popov and L. Rochlin. Rome: Editori Riuniti.

Roi, G., 1953, "Analisi fenomenologica dell' assurdo schizofrenico nei rapporti col surreale dell' arte." *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria,*5:605-625.

Roizin, L., 1938, "Organi di senso quali generatori di riflessi neuro-endocrino-vegetativi della regione diencefalo-ipofisaria.'' *Rassegna di Neurologia Vegetativa,* 1:338.

_____, 1952, "Histopathology of Schizophrenia." In *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Neuropathology.* Turin: Rosenberg & Sellier.

Rosanoff, A. J., Handy, L. M., Plesset, I. R., and Brush, S., 1934, "The Etiology of So-called Schizophrenic Psychoses with Special Reference to Their Occurrence in Twins." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 91:247-286.

Rosanoff, A. J., and Orr, I., 1911, "A Study of Heredity in Insanity in the Light of

Mendelian Theory." *American Journal of Insanity,* 63:221-261.

Rosanoff, A. J., and Rosanoff, I. A., 1931, "A Study of Mental Disorders in Twins." *J. Juv. Res.,* 15:268-270.

Rosen, J. N., 1947, "The Treatment of Schizophrenic Psychosis by Direct Analytic Therapy." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 2:3.

_____, 1953, *Direct Analysis: Selected Papers.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

_____, 1962, *Direct Psychoanalytic Psychiatry.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

_____, 1963, "The Concept of Early Maternal Environment in Direct Psychoanalysis." Doylestown, Pa.: The Doylestown Foundation.

_____, 1964, "The Study of Direct Psychoanalysis." In Solomon, P., and Glueck, B. C. (eds.), *Recent Research on Schizophrenia.*Report 19, Psychiatric Research Reports of the American Psychiatric Association.

Rosenfeld, H. A., 1947, "Analysis of a Schizophrenic State with Depersonalization." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis,* 28:130-139.

_____, 1952a, "Notes on the Psychoanalysis of the Superego Conflict of an Acute Schizophrenic Patient. " *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis,* 33:111-131.

_____, 1952b, "Transference-phenomena and Transference-analysis in an Acute Catatonic Schizophrenic Patient." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis,* 33:457-464.

_____, 1954, “Considerations Regarding the Psycho-analytic Approach to Acute and Chronic Schizophrenia.” In Rosenfeld, 1965.

_____, 1965, *Psychotic States: A Psychoanalytic Approach.* New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1969a, “Contribution to the Psychopathology of Psychotic States: The Importance of Projective Identification in the Ego Structure and the Object Relations of the Psychotic Patient.” In Doucet, P., and Laurin, C. (eds.), *Problematique de la Psychose,* vol. 1. Amsterdam: Excerpta Medica Foundation.

_____, 1969 *b,* “On the Treatment of Psychotic States by Psychoanalysis: An Historical Approach.” *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis,* 50:615-631.

Rosenthal, D., 1963, *The Genain Quadruplets.* New York: Basic Books.

_____, 1974, “The Genetics of Schizophrenia.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* Second Edition, vol. 3. New York: Basic Books.

Roth, S., 1970, “The Seemingly Ubiquitous Depression Following Acute Schizophrenic Episodes, A Neglected Area of Clinical Discussion.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 127:51-58.

Rubino, A., and Piro, S., 1959, “II Mutamento pauroso e la schizofrenia.” *II Pisani,* 83:527.

Riidin, E., 1961, *Zur Vererbung urtd Neuentehung der Dementia Praecox.* Berlin: Springer.

Russell, B., 1919, *Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy.* London:

Sakel, M., 1936, "Zur Methodik der hypoglykamiebehandlung von psychosen." *Wien. Klin. Wchnschr.,* 49:1278.

Sakurai, T., Shirafuji, Y., Nishizono, M., Hasuzawa, T., Kusuhara, G., Yoshinaga, G., and Hirohashi, S., 1964, "Changing Clinical Picture of Schizophrenia." *Seishin Igaku,* 6:369-373. Reported in *Transcultural Psychiatric Research,* 2:97-98, 1965.

Sanders, R., Smith, R. S., Weinman, B. S., 1967, *Chronic Psychoses and Recovery.* San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Sanders, R. Weinman, B., Smith, R. S., Smith, A., Kenny, J., and Fitzgerald, B. J., 1962, "Social Treatment of the Male Chronic Mental Patient." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 134:244-255.

Sankar, Siva D. V., 1969, *Schizophrenia. Current Concepts and Research.* Hicksville, N.Y.: PJD Publications.

Sankar, Siva D. V., and Saladino, C. F., 1969, "Chromosome Studies in Childhood Schizophrenia." *Schizophrenia,* 1:260-270.

Sanseigne, A., and Desrosiers, M., 1961, "The Evaluation of Psychopharmaceuticals in an Underdeveloped Country." In Kline, N. S. (ed.), *Psychiatry in the Underdeveloped Countries.* Washington: American Psychiatric Association.

Sanua, V. D., 1962, "Comparison of Jewish and Protestant Paranoid and Catatonic Patients." *Diseases of the Nervous System,* 26:1.

Sartre, J.-P., 1969, *Being and Nothingness.* New York: Citadel Press.

Sato, S., Daly, R., and Peters, H., 1971, "Reserpine Therapy of Phenothiazine-Induced Dyskinesia." *Diseases of the Nervous System,* 32:680-685.

Schachtel, E. G., 1954, "The Development of Focal Attention and the Emergence of Reality." *Psychiatry,* 17:309.

_____, 1959, *Metamorphosis.* New York: Basic Books.

Schachter, F., 1962, "A Study of Psychoses in Female Immigrants." *Med. J. Australia,* 49(2):458—461.

Scheflen, A. E., 1961, *A Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia: Direct Analysis.* Springfield, Ill.: Thomas.

Schilder, P., 1918, *Wahn und Erkenntnis: eine psychologische Studie.* N. 15 Monog. Ges. Neurol. Psychiat. 1-115.

_____, 1931, *Brain and Personality.* New York and Washington: Nervous and Mental Diseases Publication Company.

_____, 1935, *The Image and the Appearance of the Human Body. Studies in the Constructive Energies of the Psyche.* London: Kegan Paul.

_____, 1953, *Medical Psychology.* New York: International Universities Press.

Schipkowensky, N., 1938, *Schizophrenic und Mord.* Berlin: Springer.

_____, 1967, "Les Champs de force des homicides schizophreniques. " *L'Evolution Psychiatrique,* pp. 89-113.

Schniewind, H. E., Day, M., and Semrad, E. V., 1969, "Group Psychotherapy of Schizophrenics." In Beliak, L., and Loeb, L., *The Schizophrenic Syndrome.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Schooler, C., 1961, "Birth Order and Schizophrenia." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 4:91-97.

Schroeder, C. W., 1942, "Mental Disorders in Cities." *American Journal of Sociology,* 48:40.

Schwing, F., 1954, *A Way to the Soul of the Mentally III.* New York: International Universities Press.

Scott, R. D., and Ashworth, P. L., 1969, "The Shadow of the Ancestor: A Historical Factor in the Transmission of Schizophrenia." *British Journal of Medical Psychology,* 42:13-32.

Scoville, W. B., 1949, "Selective Cortical Undercutting." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine,* 47:3.

Searles, H., 1958, "Positive Feelings in the Relationship Between the Schizophrenic and His Mother." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 39:569-586.

_____, 1959, "The Effort to Drive the Other Person Crazy—An Element in the Aetiology and Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia." *British Journal of Medical Psychology,* 32:1-18.

_____, 1960, *The Nonhuman Environment in Normal Development and in Schizophrenia.* New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1962, “The Differentiation between Concrete and Metaphorical Thinking in the Recovering Schizophrenic.” *J. American Psychoanal. Ass.,* 10:22-49.

_____, 1965, *Collected Papers on Schizophrenia and Related Subjects.* New York: International Universities Press.

Sechehaye, M. A., 1951a, *Symbolic Realization.* New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 19516, *Autobiography of a Schizophrenic Girl.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

_____, 1956, *A New Psychotherapy in Schizophrenia.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Segal, H., 1950, “Some Aspects of the Analysis of a Schizophrenic.” *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis,* 31:268-278.

Seitz, P. F. D., 1951, “A Dynamic Factor Correlated with the Prognosis in Paranoid Schizophrenia.” *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 65:604-606.

Seitz, P. F. D., and Molholm, H. B., 1947, “Relations of Mental Imagery to Hallucinations.” *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 57:469-480.

Selvini Palazzoli, M., 1963, *L’Anoressia Mentale.* Milan: Feltrinelli.

_____, 1970, “Anorexia Nervosa.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy,* vol. 1, pp. 197-218. New York: Basic Books.

Selye, H., 1950, "Stress (The Physiology and Pathology of Exposure to Systemic Stress)." Montreal: *Acta Med. Publ.*

_____, 1952, "The Story of the Adaptation Syndrome," Montreal: *Acta Med. Publ.*

Semrad, E. J., 1952, "Discussion of Dr. Frank's Paper." In Brody, E. B., and Redlich, F. C. (eds.), *Psychotherapy with Schizophrenics.* New York: International Universities Press.

Semrad, E. J., Menzer, D., Mann, J., and Standish, C., 1952, "A Study of the Doctor-Patient Relationship in Psychotherapy of Psychotic Patients." *Psychiatry,* 15:377.

Serieux and Capgras, J. Quoted by Mayer-Gross, 1950.

Shainberg, D., 1973, *The Transforming Self. New Dimensions in Psychoanalytic Process.* New York: Intercontinental Medical Book Corporation.

Shainess, N., 1966, "Psychological Problems Associated with Motherhood." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* vol. 3, p. 47. New York: Basic Books.

Shakow, D., 1963, "Psychological Deficit in Schizophrenia." *Behavioral Science,* 8:275.

Shattock, M. F., 1950, "The Somatic Manifestations of Schizophrenia. A Clinical Study of Their Significance." *Journal of Mental Science,* 96:32-142.

Sheldon, W. H., Stevens, S. S., and Tucker, W. B., 1940, *The Varieties of Human Physique.* New York: Harper.

Shenkin, H. A., and Lewey, F. H., 1944, "Taste Aura Preceding Convulsions in a Lesion of the Parietal Operculum." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 100:352.

Shulman, B. H., 1968, *Essays in Schizophrenia.* Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.

Siddiqui, S. S., and Siddiqui, R. H., 1931,7. *Ind. Chem. Soc.,* 8:667. Quoted by Muller, Schlitter, and Bein, 1952.

Siirala, M., 1961, *Die Schizophrenie-des Einzeln und der Allgemeinheit.* Gottingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.

_____, 1963, "Schizophrenia: A Human Situation." *American Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 23:39.

Silberer, H., 1909, "Report on a Method of Eliciting and Observing Certain Symbolic Hallucination-Phenomena." Reprinted in Rapaport, D. (ed.), *Organization and Pathology of Thought.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1951.

_____, 1912, "On Symbol-Formation." Reprinted in Rapaport, D. (ed.), *Organization and Pathology of Thought.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1951.

Silverman, J., 1964, "The Problem of Attention in Research and Theory in Schizophrenia." *Psychol. Rev.,* 71:352-379.

_____, 1967, "Variations in Cognitive Control and Psychophysiological Defense in the Schizophrenias." *Psychosomatic Medicine,* 29:225-251.

Simon, M., 1876, “L’lmagination dans la folie: fetude sur les dessins, plans, descriptions, et costumes des alienes.” *Ann. Med.-Psychol.,* 16:358-390

_____, 1888, “Les Ecrits et les Dessins des Alienes.” *Arch. Anthrop. Crim.,* 3:318-355.

Simpson, G. M., Cranswick, E. H., and Blair, J. H., 1963, “Thyroid Indices in Chronic Schizophrenia.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 137:582-590.

Singer, M. T., and Wynne, L. L., 1965, “Thought Disorder and Family Relations of Schizophrenics.” *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 12:187-212.

Slater, E., 1951*, An Investigation into Psychotic and Neurotic Twins.* London: University of London Press.

_____, 1968, “A Review of Earlier Evidence on Genetic Factors in Schizophrenia.” In Rosenthal, D., and Kety, S. S. (eds.), *The Transmission of Schizophrenia.* London: Pergamon Press.

Slocum, J., 1901, *Sailing Alone Around the World.* New York: Dover, 1956.

Small, J. G., and Small, I. F., 1965, “Reevaluation of Clinical EEG Findings in Schizophrenia.” *Dis. Nerv. System,* 26:345-349.

Smith, R. B., 1878, *The Aborigines of Victoria.* Quoted by Werner, 1957.

Smith, S., 1954, “Problems of Liver Function in Schizophrenia.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases,* 120:245-252.

Smith, C. M., and McIntyre, S., 1963, "Family Size, Birth Rank, and Ordinal Position in Psychiatric Illness." *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal,* 8:244-248.

Smith, K., and Sines, J. O., 1960, "Demonstration of a Peculiar Odor in the Sweat of Schizophrenic Patients." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 2:184-188.

Soby, J. I., 1946, *Salvador Dali.* The Museum of Modern Art. Distributed by Simon and Schuster, New York.

Spiegel, R., 1973, "Gray Areas Between the Schizophrenias and the Depressions." *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis,* 1:179-192.

Spielmeyer, W., 1931, "The Problem of the Anatomy of Schizophrenia." *Proceedings of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease,* 10:105. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.

Spitz, R., 1945, "Diacritic and Coenesthetic Organization." *Psychoanal. Rev.,* 32:146.

Stabenau, J. R., Pullin, W., Moshe, R. L. R., Froman, C., Friedhoff, A. J., and Turner, W., 1969, "Study of Monozygotic Twins Discordant for Schizophrenia. Some Biologic Variables." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 20:145-158.

Staercke, A., 1920, "The Reversal of the Libido Sign in Delusions of Persecutions." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 1:120.

Stanton, A. H., and Schwartz, M. S., 1949a, "The Management of a Type of

Institutional Participation in Mental Illness." *Psychiatry,* 12:13.

_____, 19496, "Observations on Dissociation as Social Participation." *Psychiatry,* 12:339.

_____, 1954, *The Mental Hospital.* New York: Basic Books.

Stein, W. J., 1967, "The Sense of Becoming Psychotic." *Psychiatry,* 30:262-275.

Steinen, K., 1894, *Unter den Naturvdlkern Zentral-Brasiliens.* Quoted by Werner, 1957.

Stern, E. S., 1937, "Acrocyanosis." *Journal of Mental Science,* 83:408.

Stem, K., and MacNaughton, D., 1945, "Capgras Syndrome, a Peculiar Illusionary Phenomenon, Considered with Special Reference to the Rorschach Findings." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 19:139.

Stierlin, H., 1956, *Der gewalttdtige Patient.* Basel: Karger.

_____, 1965, "Bleuler's Concept of Schizophrenia in the Light of Our Present Experience." In *International Symposium on the Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia,* pp. 42-55. New York and Basel: Karger.

_____, 1967, "Bleuler's Concept of Schizophrenia: A Confusing Heritage." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 123:996-1001.

Storch, A., 1924, *The Primitive Archaic Forms of Inner Experiences and Thought in Schizophrenics.* New York and Washington: Nervous and Mental Disease Publication Company.

Stransky, 1903, “Zur Kenntniss gewisser erworbener Blodsinnsformen.” *Jahrb. f. Psych.,* 24:1.

Strauss, H., 1959, “Epileptic Disorders.” In Arieti, S. *(ed.), American Handbook of Psychiatry,* 1st ed. vol. 2, pp. 1109-1143. New York: Basic Books.

Strecker, E. A., and Ebaugh, F., 1926, “Psychoses Occurring during the Puerperium.” *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 15:239.

Stromgren, E., 1950, *Statistical and Genetical Population Studies with Psychiatry. Methods and Principal Results,* vol. 6. Paris: Hermann. Quoted by Kallmann, 1959.

Sturm, I. E., 1965, “Overinclusion and Concreteness Among Pathological Groups.” *Journal of Consulting Psychology,* 29:9-18.

Sullivan, H. S., 1924, “Schizophrenia: Its Conservative and Malignant Factors.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 81:77-91.

_____, 1925, “Peculiarity of Thought in Schizophrenia*American Journal of Psychiatry,* 5:21-86.

_____, 1929, “Research in Schizophrenia*.” American Journal of Psychiatry,* 9:553-567.

_____, 1931, “The Modified Psychoanalytic Treatment of Schizophrenia.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 11:519.

_____, 1953a, *Conceptions of Modern Psychiatry.* New York: Norton.

_____, 19536, *The Interpersonal Theory of Psychiatry.* New York: Norton.

_____, 1956, *Clinical Studies in Psychiatry.* New York: Norton.

_____, 1962, *Schizophrenia As a Human Process.* New York: Norton.

_____, 1964, *The Fusion of Psychiatry and Social Science.* New York: Norton.

Suttie, I. E., 1952, *The Origins of Love and Hate.* New York: Julian Press.

Suwa, N., and Yamashita, I., 1972, *Psychophysiological Studies of Emotion and Mental Disorders.* Sapporo, Japan: Hokkaido University.

Swanson, D. W., Brown, E. M., and Beuret, L. J., 1969, "A Family with Five Schizophrenic Children." *Diseases of the Nervous System,* 30:189-193.

Szalita, A. B., 1955, "The 'Intuitive Process' and Its Relation to Work with Schizophrenics." *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association,* 3:7.

_____, 1958, "Regression and Perception in Psychotic States." *Psychiatry,* 21:53-63.

Szasz, T., 1957a, *Pain and Pleasure.* New York: Basic Books.

_____, 1957b, "The Psychology of Bodily Feelings in Schizophrenia." *Psychosomatic Medicine,* 19:11-16.

_____, 1957c, "A Contribution to the Psychology of Schizophrenia." *A.M.A. Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 77:420-436.

_____, 1957*d,* "The Problem of Psychiatric Nosology: A Contribution to a

Situational Analysis of Psychiatric Operations." *Am. J. Psychiatry,* 114:405.

_____. 1961, *The Myth of Mental Illness.* New York: Harper and Row.

Szurek, S. A., and Berlin, I. N. (eds.), 1973, *Clinical Studies in Childhood Psychoses.* New York: Brunner-Mazel.

Tanzi, E., 1909, *A Text-Book of Mental Diseases.* New York: Rebman.

Tedeschi, G., 1957, "Psicosi epilettica o schizofrenia in epilettico?" *Lav. Neuropsichiat.,* 21:35—48.

_____, 1969, "Analytical Psychotherapy with Schizophrenic Patients." *Journal of Analytical Psychology,* 14:152-162.

Terzuolo, C. A., and Adey, W. R., 1960, "Sensorimotor Cortical Activities." In Field, J. (ed.), *Handbook of Physiology: Section I, Neurophysiology,* vol. 2, pp. 797-835. Washington: American Physiological Society.

Thom'a, H., 1967, *Anorexia Nervosa.* New York: International Universities Press.

Thompson, C., 1938, "Development of Awareness of Transference in a Markedly Detached Personality." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 19:299.

_____, 1941, "The Role of Women in This Culture." *Psychiatry,* 4:1.

_____, 1942, "Cultural Pressures in the Psychology of Women." *Psychiatry,* 5:331.

_____, 1950, *Psychoanalysis, Evolution and Development.* New York: Hermitage House.

_____, 1952a, "Sullivan and Psychoanalysis." In Mullahy, P., *The Contributions of Harry Stack Sullivan.* New York: Hermitage House.

_____, 19526, "Counter-Transference." *Samiksa,* 6:205.

Tienari, P., 1968, "Schizophrenia in Monozygotic Male Twins." In Rosenthal, D., and Kety, S., The Transmission of Schizophrenia, 1968. London: Pergammon Press.

Tilney, F., 1928, *The Brain from Ape to Man.* New York: Hoeber.

Tinbergen, N., 1951, *The Study of Instinct.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Tjio, H., and Levan, A., 1956, "The Chromosome Number of Man." *Hereditas,* 42:1-6.

Todd, J., 1957, "The Syndrome of Capgras." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 31:250.

Tolentino, I., 1957a, "Diario di un paranoico considerazioni psicopatologiche e psicodinamiche. 1) II Diario." *Rassegna di Studi Psichiatrici,* 46:681-715.

Tolentino, I., 19576, "Diario di un Paranoico (1) Considerazioni, Psicopatologiche e Psicodinamiche (2) Considerazioni Psicopatologiche e Psicodinamiche." *Rassegna di Studi Psichiatrici,* 46:716-730.

Tooth, G., 1950, *Studies in Mental Illness in the Gold Coast.* Research

Publication No. 6. London: H.M.S.O.

Tower, S. S., 1947, "Management of Paranoid Trends in Treatment of a Post-Psychotic Obsessional Condition." *Psychiatry,* 10:157.

Tyhurst, J. S., 1957, "Paranoid Patterns." In Leighton, A. H., Clausen, J. A., and Wilson, R. N., (eds.), *Explorations in Social Psychiatry.* New York: Basic Books.

Ungerleider, J. T., Fisher, D. D., Goldsmith, S. R., Fuller, M., and Forgy, E., 1968, "A Statistical Survey of Adverse Reactions to LSD in Los Angeles County." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 125:352-357.

Vaillant, G. E., 1967, "The Prediction of Recovery in Schizophrenia." In *Current Issues in Psychiatry,* vol. 2. New York: Science House.

Vetter, H. J., 1968, "New-Word Coinage in the Psychopathological Context." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 42:298-312.

Vico, G., 1725, *Principi di Una Scienza Nuova.* Naples.

Vinchon, J., 1926, "Essai d'analyse des tendances de l'art chez les fous." *L'Amour de I'Art,* 7:246-248.

_____, 1950, *L'Art et la Folie.* Paris: Stock.

Vogt, C., and Vogt, O., 1954, "Alterations anatomiques de la schizophrenic et d'autres psychoses dites fonctionelles." In *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Neuropathology.* Turin: Rosenberg & Sellier.

Volmat, R., 1955, *L'Art Psychopathologique.* Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

Von Domarus, E., 1925, "Uber die Besiehung des Normalen zum Schizophrenen Denken." *Arch. Psychiat.,* 74:641.

_____, 1944, "The Specific Laws of Logic in Schizophrenia." In Kasanin, J. S. (ed.), *Language and Thought in Schizophrenia: Collected Papers,* pp. 104-114. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Von Meduna, L., 1937, *Die Konvulsionstherapie der Schizophrenie.* Halle: Marhold.

Von Monakow, C. V., 1914, *Die Lokalisation in Grosshirn und der Abbau der Functionen durch Korticale.* Wiesbaden, Herde: Bergmann.

Von Monakow, C. V., and Mourgue, R., 1928, *Introduction biologique a Vetude de la neurologie et de la psychopathologie.* Paris: Alcan.

Von Senden, M., 1960, *Space and Sight. The Perception of Space and Shape in Congenitally Blind Patients Before and After Operation.* London: Methuen.

Vygotsky, L. S., 1934, "Thought in Schizophrenia. *" Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 31:1036.

_____, 1962, *Thought and Language.* Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press.

Waelder, R., 1925, "The Psychoses: Their Mechanisms and Accessibility to Influence." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 6:259-281.

Wainwright, W. H., 1966, "Fatherhood as a Precipitant of Mental Illness." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 123:40-44.

Wallace, M., 1956, "Future Time Perspective in Schizophrenia." *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology,* 52:240-245.

Walter, W. G., 1942, "Electro-Encephalography in Cases of Mental Disorder." *Journal of Mental Science,* 88:110.

Waring, M., and Ricks, D., 1965, "Family Patterns of Children Who Became Adult Schizophrenics." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 140:351-364.

Wames, H., 1968, "Suicide in Schizophrenics." In *Toward a Definition of Schizophrenia,* Supplement to Diseases of the Nervous System, 29 (5).

Watzlawick, P., 1963, "A Review of the Double Bind Theory." *Family Process,* 2:132-153.

Weckowicz, T. E., 1957, "Size Constancy in Schizophrenic Patients." *Journal of Mental Science,* 103:432.

_____, 1960, "Perception of Hidden Pictures by Schizophrenic Patients." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 2:521-527.

Weckowicz, T. E., and Blewett, D. B., 1959, "Size Constancy and Abstract Thinking in Schizophrenic Patients," *Journal of Mental Science,* 105:909.

Weckowicz, T. E., and Sommer, R., 1960, "Body Image and Self-Concept in

Schizophrenia." *Journal of Mental Science,* 106:17-39.

Weckowicz, T. E., Sommer, R., and Hall, R., 1958, "Distance Constancy in Schizophrenic Patients." *Journal of Mental Science,* 104:436.

Weil-Malherbe, H., and Szara, S. I., 1971, *The Biochemistry of Functional and Experimental Psychoses.* Springfield, 111.: Thomas.

Weil, A., Liebert, E., and Heilbrunn, G., 1938, "Histopathologic Changes in the Brain in Experimental Hyperinsulinism." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 39:467.

Weiner, I. B., 1966, *Psychodiagnosis in Schizophrenia.* New York: Wiley.

Weinstein, M. R., 1954, "Histopathological Changes in the Brain in Schizophrenia." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 71:539-553.

Werner, H., 1956, "Microgenesis and Aphasia." *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology,* 52:347-353.

_____, 1957, *Comparative Psychology of Mental Development.* New York: International Universities Press.

Werner, H., and Kaplan, B., 1963, *Symbol Formation: An Organismic-Developmental Approach to Language and the Expression of Thought.* New York: Wiley.

Werry, J. S., 1968, "Studies on the Hyperactive Child. An Empirical Analysis of the Minimal Brain Dysfunction Syndrome." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 19:9—16.

Wertham, F., 1937, "The Catathymic Crisis." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 37:974.

Wertheimer, N., and Wertheimer, M., 1955, "Capillary Structure: Its Relation to Psychiatric Diagnosis and Morphology." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 122:14-27.

West, L. J. (ed.), 1962a, *Hallucinations.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

_____, 1962*b,* "A General Theory of Hallucinations and Dreams." In West, 1962a.

Wexler, M., 1952, "The Structural Problem in Schizophrenia: The Role of the Internal Object." In Brody, M. W., and Redlich, F. C., *Psychotherapy with Schizophrenics.* New York: International Universities Press.

Weygandt, W. 1902, *Atlas und Grundiss der Psychiatrie.* Lehmanns Atlantin. Quoted by Bleuler, 1950.

White, M. J., 1952, "Discussion of Paper by Semrad, Menzer, Mann, and Standish." *Psychiatry,* 15:384-385.

Will, O. A., 1967, "Schizophrenia: Psychological Treatment." In Freedman, A. M., and Kaplan, H. I., *Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry.* Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.

_____, 1970, "The Psychotherapeutic Center and Schizophrenia." In Cancro, B. (ed.), *The Schizophrenic Reactions.* New York: Brunner-Mazel.

_____. 1972, "Catatonic Behavior in Schizophrenia." *Contemporary Psychoanalysis,* 9:29-58.

Wilson, G. C., 1968, "Suicide in Psychiatric Patients Who Have Received Hospital Treatment." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 125:752-757.

Wing, J. K., 1967, "Social Treatment, Rehabilitation and Management." In Copper, A., and Wall, A., *Recent Developments in Schizophrenia.* Ashford: Headley.

Wing, J. K., and Brown, G. W., 1961, "Social Treatment of Chronic Schizophrenia: A Comparative Survey of Three Mental Hospitals." *The Journal of Mental Science,* 107:847-861.

Winkelman, N. W., 1952, "Histopathology of Mental Disease." In *The Biology of Mental Health and Disease.* New York: Hoeber.

Winkelman, N. W., and Moore, M. T., 1944, "Neurohistological Findings in Experimental Electric Shock Treatment." *Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology,* 3:199.

Winnicott, D. W., 1945, "Primitive Emotional Development." In Winnicott, D. W., *Collected Papers.* London: Tavistock, 1958.

Witenberg, E. G., 1974, "The Interpersonal and Cultural Approaches." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* Second Edition, vol. 1. New York: Basic Books.

Witte, F., 1922, "Uber Anatomische Untersuchungen der Schildriise bei der Dementia Praecox." *Ztschr.f. d. ges. Neurol, u. Psychiat.,* 80:1901.

Wolf, A., and Cowen, D., 1952, "Histopathology of Schizophrenia and Other Psychoses of Unknown Origin." In *The Biology of Mental Health and Disease.* New York: Hoeber.

Wolman, B. B., 1966, *Vectoriasis Praecox or the Group of Schizophrenia.* Springfield, Ill.: Thomas.

Woolley, D. W., and Shaw, E., 1954, "A Biochemical and Pharmacological Suggestion about Certain Mental Disorders." *Science,* 119:587-588.

Wynne, L. C., Ryckoff, I. M., Day, J., and Hirsch, S., 1958, "Pseudomutuality in the Family Relations of Schizophrenics." *Psychiatry,* 21:205-220.

Wynne, L. C., and Singer, M. T., 1963, "Thought Disorder and Family Relations of Schizophrenics. A Research Strategy. II. A Classification of Forms of Thinking." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 9:191-206.

Yap, P. M., 1952, "The Latah Reaction: Its Pathodynamics and Nosological Position." *Journal of Mental Science,* 98:515.

Yerkes, R. M., 1934, "Modes of Behavioral Adaptation in Chimpanzees to Multiple Choice Problems." *Comp. Psychol. Mono.,* 10.

Yerkes, R. M., 1943, *Chimpanzees. A Laboratory Colony.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press.

Yolles, S. F., and Kramer, M., 1969, "Vital Statistics." In Beliak, L., and Loeb, L., *The Schizophrenic Syndrome.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Zee, N. R., 1965, "Pseudoschizophrenic Syndrome." *Psychiat. et Neurol.,* 149:197-209.

Zeigamik, B., 1965, *The Pathology of Thinking.* New York: Consultants Bureau Enterprises.

Ziferstein, I., 1967, “Psychological Habituation to War: A Sociopsychological Case Study.” *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry,* April.

Zilboorg, G., 1928, “Malignant Psychoses Related to Childbirth.” *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology,* 15:145—158.

_____, 1929, “The Dynamics of Schizophrenic Reactions Related to Pregnancy and Childbirth.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 8:733-767.

_____, 1941, *A History of Medical Psychology.* New York: Norton.

Zwerling, I., 1966, “The Psychiatric Day Hospital.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* 1st ed., vol. 3, pp. 563-576. New York: Basic Books.

Acknowledgments

I wish to express my indebtedness to the publishers who have permitted the reproduction in this volume of long excerpts and/or illustrations from the following articles of mine:

"Special Logic of Schizophrenic and Other Types of Autistic Thought." *Psychiatry,* Vol. 11, 1948, pp. 325-338.

"The 'Placing into Mouth' and Coprophagic Habits." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.* Vol. 99, 1944, pp. 959-964.

"Primitive Habits in the Preterminal Stage of Schizophrenia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.* Vol. 102, 1945, pp. 367-375.

"The Processes of Expectation and Anticipation." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.* Vol. 106, 1947, pp. 471-481.

"Autistic Thought. Its Formal Mechanisms and Its Relationship to Schizophrenia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.* Vol. Ill, 1950, pp. 288-303.

"The Possibility of Psychosomatic Involvement of the Central Nervous System in Schizophrenia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* Vol. 123, 1956, pp. 324-333.

"Volition and Value: A Study Based on Catatonic Schizophrenia."

Comprehensive Psychiatry, Vol. 2, 1961, pp. 74-82.

"Schizophrenic Thought." *American Journal of Psychotherapy,* Vol. XIII, 1959, pp. 537-552.

"Hallucinations, Delusions, and Ideas of Reference." *American Journal of Psychotherapy,* Vol. 16, 1962, pp. 52-60.

"The Schizophrenic Patient in Office Treatment." Psychother. Schizophrenia, 3rd International Symposium, Lausanne, Switzerland, 1964, pp. 7-23. (Karger)

"Schizophrenic Art and Its Relationship to Modern Art," *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis,* Vol. 1, pp. 333-365. © 1973 by John Wiley & Sons.

Permissions for reproductions of illustrations were obtained from Dr. Hyman Barahal, Dr. Valentin Barenblit, Professor Jean Bobon, Dr. Enzo Gabrici, and Professor Giuseppe Uccheddu.