

INTERPRETATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

The Retreat from Society

SILVANO ARIETI MD

The Retreat from Society

Silvano Arieti, M.D.

e-Book 2016 International Psychotherapy Institute

From *Interpretation of Schizophrenia* by Silvano Arieti

All Rights Reserved

Created in the United States of America

Copyright © 1974 by Silvano Arieti

Table of Contents

[The Retreat from Society](#)

[I General Remarks](#)

[II Reviews of Theories on Desocialization](#)

[III Symbolization and Socialization in a Developmental Frame of Reference](#)

[IV Desocialization and Inner Reality in Schizophrenia](#)

[Bibliography](#)

[Acknowledgments](#)

The Retreat from Society

I General Remarks

Almost every schizophrenic retreats from society to a mild, moderate, or pronounced degree. The patient seems to live in a shell, or in a world of his own, or behind what has been called an autistic barrier. Before reviewing the various theories on schizophrenic desocialization and presenting my own interpretation, I shall briefly describe the overt characteristics of the withdrawal. First of all the reader must be reminded of what was referred to in Parts One and Two. Whereas the schizophrenic withdrawal was once observed in almost every case of schizophrenia, it is less frequent now. In an increasing number of patients a different phenomenon occurs, especially at the onset of the psychosis: almost an intense desire to make contacts with people, to talk, to communicate, to be seen and noticed. However, even in this group of patients enduring or very meaningful relationships are not established. The patient continues to feel alone and unfulfilled. His repeated efforts to establish contacts do

not relieve his discomfort.

The most pronounced forms of withdrawal are found in patients who had a prepsychotic schizoid personality (see Chapters 6 and 7). As a matter of fact the withdrawal seems to be an exaggeration of that personality. The patient communicates with visible effort. He prefers to be by himself, to replace with his inner experiences the actions that require a social exchange. If he is addressed, he resents even simple questions as if they were intrusions or attacks. He indulges in an extreme degree of privacy, so extreme that nobody, even his roommate, his closest relative, or his best friend can touch it.

In every schizophrenic there is an impairment of the ability to communicate with others and to share experiences with others. The most pronounced and obvious forms of this desocialization are seen in regressed patients in back wards of state hospitals. This impairment is even more pronounced than would seem from a superficial examination of the patient's behavior. For instance, in a state hospital where one sees many schizophrenics working together, one may get the impression that they actually cooperate and divide their labor in some kind of organized manner. Actually the organization comes from

a nonschizophrenic supervisor. It is true that the patients work together, but in a physical sense only, inasmuch as they work in the same place. Each one works independently. A group of schizophrenics in reality is not a group; it is a number of separate individuals. At first one gets the opposite impression; they are just a bunch of schizophrenics who are similar to a herd of cattle. This impression is far from the truth; they seem to have lost their individuality because they cannot communicate or transmit their individual feelings and ideas. If they talk, the formal characteristics of their utterances give the listener an impression of uniformity that is only apparent. Their ability to share experiences is so disturbed that they cannot spontaneously initiate any plan with any other human being. There are exceptions: at times friendships are possible between patients who are not too regressed or who are on the way to recovery. In many of these cases, however, one is a nonschizophrenic patient. Alcoholic and organic patients do not lose the ability to socialize as much as the schizophrenic does.

The extent of the process of desocialization and inability to plan together in chronic schizophrenics who do not receive any kind of therapy is revealed in the following observation. During World War II,

when there was a serious shortage of manpower, the attendants at state hospitals were reduced to a minimum. The shortage in Pilgrim State Hospital, where I worked, was so acute that, at times, at certain hours during the night, a single attendant had to take care of several wards. Many patients, especially paranoids, often plan to escape. A single patient who tries to escape is easily overcome by the generally robust attendant. If two patients, however, were to cooperate, they could easily overcome the attendant, grab his keys, and escape. But even that degree of cooperation, between two people, is impossible for full-fledged schizophrenics who receive no treatment, not even drug therapy. Even a group of two, in the sense of two people planning and sharing common experiences, is impossible for them. That is why it was possible to keep patients from escaping even when the attendants were so few in number.

An amusing short story by Edgar Allan Poe, "The System of Doctor Tarr and Professor Fether," in which the staff of a private mental sanitarium is overcome and kept in captivity by a well-organized group of patients, is hardly believable. When we read in the newspapers that mental patients have rebelled or mutinied, we may easily conclude that these patients are psychopaths (generally

detained because they are allegedly criminally insane), not psychotics. Of course, a group of schizophrenics may also escape if they are helped by nonschizophrenic persons. This ability to plan together and to share experiences is impaired even when the general intelligence of the patient is preserved.

What has been said so far is merely a description of this characteristic of schizophrenia. Now an attempt must be made to understand it. The explanation that the schizophrenic is like the schizoid person (Chapter 6) and tries to cut all communications because he experiences anything coming from outside as hostile, unpleasant, threatening, and harmful is correct, but it does not account for all the facts. The schizophrenic is not a hermit who withdraws from this unpleasant world. The hermit retains his ability to communicate and to share experiences. The patient undergoes a process of desocialization that, although motivated by the desire to withdraw from anxiety-ridden societal experiences, is something more profound than the actualization of this desire.

II

Reviews of Theories on Desocialization

The phenomenon of desocialization in schizophrenia has been interpreted in many ways. We have seen in Chapter 2 that Freud considered the change in the patient's relationships with persons and other objects as the most important characteristic of dementia praecox. He interpreted this withdrawal as a withdrawal of libidinal cathexes from the mental representations of the objects when the instinctual drives become unmanageable. In other words, the patient would decathect the surrounding world and become interested only in his body or his self. This interpretation does not make clear why some patients do not present the phenomenon; nor does it explain how the desocialization or would-be decathexis is actually carried out.

Fairbairn (1952) understood the inadequacy of Freud's libido theory in the interpretation of withdrawal. For Fairbairn, libido is not a thing in itself, but the object-seeking drive of the primary ego. He did not believe that the patient withdraws his cathexes because he has difficulty in controlling libidinal impulses in his object relationships. Fairbairn thought that the schizoid patient has an infantile, undeveloped, weak ego. He escapes from all the bad objects, whether they are external or internal. Fairbairn rejected Freud's division of the psyche into id, ego, and superego and pointed out that Freud's view is

based on a dualistic separation of energy (id) and structure (ego and superego), which is Newtonian and Helmholtzian, but not in accord with modern scientific theories (see also Guntrip, 1961, 1966, 1968, 1973). Although Fairbairn's theory of object relationship is an advancement over the original libido hypothesis, his account of internal objects remains nebulous. They are described as very active entities, in a dynamic sense, but what they consist of is never specified. Fairbairn interpreted regression as an advanced type of withdrawal, which is reached when the schizoid state becomes very pronounced. The realities of the day are experienced as intolerable because the bad objects are projected into them. According to Fairbairn, psychotic conditions, like myths and dreams, represent flight back into the womb.

Szasz (1957c) has also advanced an interesting theory of schizophrenia, which is related to the concepts of Melanie Klein and Fairbairn. Szasz believes that schizophrenia is largely the result of a deficiency in internal objects, or deficiency of introjected objects. Having introjected so few objects, the patient has no models to use in his life. He is awkward and inadequate; no wonder that, when he leaves home and goes to college for the first time, he may develop a

schizophrenic break.

In my opinion the concept is more plausible in the simple type of schizophrenia, in child schizophrenia, and possibly in those cases that start in early adolescence. It is difficult, however, to accept this concept for all cases of schizophrenia, especially for those in which the psychosis occurred later in life. In these cases the patient was not deficient in models or in symbolic interchanges with adults. The patient did internalize higher constructs that consist mostly of symbolic cognitive media and accompanying affects. In many cases the patients, especially those with a stormy personality, were able to have an intense life with participation of internal and external objects.

The important difference from the normal person is that these internal objects cannot be taken as examples or models because they carry within themselves the anxiety of the early interpersonal relations. Instead of being useful examples, they make life appear dreadful and difficult. These internal objects are finally projected into the external world.^[1]

American psychiatrists and psychologists have tried to interpret

the phenomenon of schizophrenic desocialization from a sociological point of view. They have been influenced by the philosophy of John Dewey and George Mead, who studied the human mind in its relation to society.

Ernest Becker (1962) has developed a theory that is related to Szasz's and to George Mead's behavioristic view of meaning. For Becker, schizophrenia is due to a deficiency, *not* of internal objects, but of what he calls external objects. According to Becker meaning can be built up only "by behavior transactions with external objects." The individual, in growing up, finds dependable responses by reducing problematic situations to habitual ones. In other words, he organizes behavior by building external objects. External objects are "organized behavioral responses to specific situations." According to Becker the schizophrenic is unable to reduce problematic situations into habits, in converting the multiplicity of experience into meaningful objects. His answers to the basic problems of life "never become meaningful because no pattern of dependable behavioral response can be organized around them."

Becker is right in assuming that the patient is unable to find

dependable responses. The schizoid as well as the stormy patients have not been able to find adequate responses because of the preexisting symbolic interpersonal difficulties— not considered by Becker—that have handicapped him. The psychotic will substitute for these dependable responses his own, individualistic abnormal habits.

The two American psychiatrists who made great contributions to the understanding of this process of socialization are Harry Stack Sullivan and Norman Cameron.

We have already discussed Sullivan's contribution at great length. We have seen how his whole concept of psychiatry is based on the process of socialization. According to him, the self is created by the ensemble of the social relations that the child has with the significant adults in his life, by the reflected appraisal of these significant adults. If these interpersonal relations are unhealthy and create an excessive amount of anxiety, the psychological development is disturbed and the process of socialization is altered. This sequence of events may lead to schizophrenia.

Sullivan's concepts are of great value but do not explain the

whole problem. Although it is true that an altered relatedness to others in childhood may engender that other altered relatedness to others that we call schizophrenia, this interpretation does not explain the formal characteristics of this condition.

Norman Cameron (1947, 1951) thinks that, to a very large extent, the symbolic behavior of adults is socially derived. Individuals with socially inadequate development progressively fail to maintain a level of intelligible communication. They have the tendency to separate themselves from their community and to indulge in their own private thinking, which does not require conformity to the thinking of others. Through a process of progressive desocialization, they replace the social language habits with personal, highly individual habits. In these people, the social community, which is a realistic interpretation of the interactions of the individuals with others, is replaced by the pseudocommunity. This pseudocommunity is a behavioral organization that the patient has built up out of his distorted observations and inferences. Here he sees himself generally as the victim of some concerted action. Because the paranoid does not reveal his suspicions to others, the suspicions continue to build up and organize in the pseudocommunity. When he finally voices his beliefs,

they are already so established in rigid patterns of thinking that they cannot be removed. The negative response that he elicits in others, when he finally expresses his delusions, reinforces his belief that he is being persecuted. The autistic community, according to Cameron, is a behavioral organization consisting of imagination “in a fantasied context.” The autistic community may be replaced by disorganization, which consists of fragmentary and chaotic behavior.

Cameron’s formulations have the following merits:

1. They recognize the magnitude of the role society plays in abnormal behavior.
2. Not only do they give a good description of the progression of the disorder, but they explain how previous stages engender or favor the subsequent ones.
3. They recognize the important role that desocialization plays in schizophrenia to a greater extent than other formulations.

On the other hand, they have shortcomings. From a dynamic point of view, Cameron does not give an adequate account of the early experiences that interplay between parents and children or of the

importance that the feelings of the parents have in the process of socialization of the children. From a formal point of view, he describes but does not explain the characteristics of the autistic and disorganized behavior. As was mentioned before, the only thing that is explained is how the disorders favor a progression toward further disorganization.

III

Symbolization and Socialization in a Developmental Frame of Reference

The point of view presented in this book is that the process of desocialization parallels a concomitant process that occurs in the patient's inner reality. In Chapter 5, and to a lesser extent in Chapter 6, we have outlined the development of this inner reality, mostly from the point of the formation of inner objects and inner images. In this section we must give particular consideration to the function of symbolization, which is strictly related to the process of socialization.

The capacity to symbolize, or to create symbols, is one of the most outstanding functions of the mind. For a more comprehensive exposition of the processes of socialization, and acquisition of roles

and symbols, the reader is referred to books of sociology, social psychology, and semantics. Here we shall study only those phylogenetic and ontogenetic aspects of these processes that may lead to a better understanding of schizophrenia.

From a very broad point of view, symbolization may be defined as *transformation of experiences*. Sense data are not accepted by the mind as they are but are taken to mean something else. Rudimentary forms of symbolization are also present in animals; they begin in the phyletic scale as early as the conditioned reflex does, because they require something like the conditioned reflex. For instance, through repetition in the course of the experiment, the sound of a bell causes a dog to expect food and to secrete gastric juice. The sound of the bell becomes a *sign* of the forthcoming food. The bell is not food, and yet it indicates food. The sign thus stands for something else, which is present or about to be present in the total situation. It is part of a whole, which is selected to represent either the whole present situation or other parts of the present situation.

Men, too, use many signs. The physician sees a rash on the skin of the child and knows that this rash is the sign of chickenpox. But, more

frequently, men use things that stand for something else, even when this something else is not present. When I say, "George," the word *George* substitutes for the person George, when George is not present. Thus the word *George* is not necessarily a sign of the person George, but is more often *a symbol* of the person George. People know it and know of one another that they know it.

Perhaps the greatest difference between the psychic functions of animals and men is that whereas animals are not capable of symbols, men are. The use of symbols expands our lives to an enormous degree, because we may replace things with others, to an indefinite degree. No human endeavor is conceivable without symbols. The reader is referred to the excellent book by Langer, *Philosophy in a New Key* (1942).

The problem to be considered here is the following: why is the human mind capable of symbols? Is this ability due only to a more evolved nervous system or to being together with other human beings? Both factors are necessary. Twenty dogs, who are conditioned to a bell, react to the sound of the bell individually, without any communication about the forthcoming food taking place among the

dogs. Each dog reacts individually, his secretions of gastric juice being independent or, for practical purposes, almost independent of the secretions of the other dogs. But if we mention the word *George*, and we all understand that we are talking about the person George, an agreement must have been reached between us. We all agree that the word *George* is a symbol of the person George. An interpersonal process has taken place, as a result of which the word *George* has become the symbol of the person George. Thus, verbal symbolization requires an interpersonal relationship. We must not only have the ability to exchange experiences and information between us, but also we must be together so that we can actualize these exchanges. This description probably seems to be only an elaboration of the obvious, but what may seem extremely easy was, on the contrary, one of the most dramatic, difficult, and eventful steps in evolution, the change from the sign to the symbol.

We have seen in Chapter 5 that images are the most primitive forms of symbols of which the human psyche is capable. Although these images may be enriched tremendously by social relationships, they may exist even without them. They have peculiar characteristics. They are very private, original, fleeting, flexible, and mutable. Two

persons do not seem to have the same image about the same object; the same person has different images of the same object at two different moments. Through images we live in our own individualistic world. It is a symbolic world because it stands for an external world, and yet it is very close to sensation and perception and therefore has a primitive emotional tone.

Do animals have images? This question is hard to answer; they probably do, especially images of an olfactory nature. They seem to dream, and if they dream, they must do so with some kind of images. However, animals do not seem to have the capacity to evoke or reproduce images when they want to, and of course they are incapable of expressing them to others. Men, too, have great difficulty in communicating images. In the history of evolution, it was only when men acquired verbal symbols that they became capable of communicating their images. The process of socialization enables man to translate his inner private images into symbols that he can transmit to others. Without socialization, however, even his inner private images would be reduced to a minimum because most of his inner life is also determined by his relationships with other people. Social contacts stimulate symbols that may undergo a process of individual

imagery and then may be translated into more social symbols.

Let us now examine the transformation of the private image into a social symbol. The comparative psychologist Kellogg (1933) reports that his little chimpanzee, Gua, was so attached to him that whenever he left the house, she became very despondent. She would go into a tantrum of terror and grief. If, however, he gave her his coverall at the time of his departure, she seemed placated, showed no emotional displeasure, and carried the coverall around with her as a fetish. As Langer points out, this fact is extremely important. This is probably one of the first manifestations of high symbolization of which animals may be capable. The coverall represented the master. However, it was more than a symbol of the master; it replaced the master. It acquired the property that the master had in that it would satisfy the ape emotionally just as he did. In other words, it was a symbol, but it was a symbol that was identified with the object it symbolized. Possibly the ape was able to evoke the image of his master at the sight of the coverall, or the coverall reproduced the image of the master plus coverall, or the ape really accepted the coverall not as a coverall, but as an emotional equivalent of his master. At the present stage of our knowledge it is impossible to be sure which of these possibilities is the

correct one. We might even say that master and coverall were possibly identified according to Von Domarus's principle or a precursor of that principle.

Let us assume, theoretically, that at the same time that Kellogg trained Gua, he had trained two other chimpanzees, with potentialities similar to hers. When Kellogg would leave, maybe the second chimpanzee would find comfort, not at the sight of his coverall, but at the sight of one of his tools. In fact, it is difficult to believe that the second chimpanzee would have selected the coverall as a symbol of Kellogg. Obviously there were some incidental events, specific in the life of Gua, that caused her to choose the coverall as the symbol of her master. For similar reasons, the second chimpanzee would be comforted at the sight of a tool, and the third chimpanzee, let us say, at the sight of Kellogg's pipe. Thus, we have three chimpanzees who use three different things as symbols of the master. These symbols are private, individual symbols that are valid only for the subject who uses them. They are qualities or parts of a whole which they symbolize. So the coverall, the tool, and the pipe are parts of whole situations. This type of symbol is not a social symbol. It is valid only for one individual, because each individual uses a different predicate (part-quality) as

symbol of the object that is symbolized.

Let us assume, again, a theoretical situation in which three hominids, that is, members of species lower than *Homo sapiens*, are together after the departure of their mother. One of the three hominid children sees a stone that is always used by the mother. Like Gua, he is sad at the departure of his mother, but is consoled when he sees the stone. He is excited, makes a gesture with his hands, one implying happiness, and emits the sound “ma-ma” similar to the babbling of children. The other two hominid children are there, and in a sudden flash of illumination they understand that the stone, the gesture with the hands, and the sound “mama” mean mother to the first child. A great event has happened in the world! The symbol that was individual is communicated to the second and third hominids and will mean the same thing to them as to the person who pronounced it. It becomes a verbal symbol, a social symbol, something that is shared, something that they have in common. From then on, when the first hominid wants to express the idea of mother, he will use either the stone or that particular gesture of the hands or the sound “ma-ma.” The others will respond to these signs as he does. By using them he will evoke in himself the same response that he evokes in others. The

stone as a symbol of mother will originate fetish magic, so common in primitive people.

The gesture is a kind of language that is still quite prevalent in primitive cultures and has by no means disappeared in Western culture. For the sake of simplification we shall omit consideration of the fetish and the manual gesture and concentrate on the verbal concomitant.

The first hominid says “ma-ma” and the others understand “mother.” They surrender their own individual symbols and accept “ma-ma” as a symbol of mother. Each of them, by saying “ma-ma,” evokes in the other the same thing that he evokes in himself, or, vice versa, he arouses in himself the same response that he arouses in the others. The symbol “ma-ma” eventually will replace the stone and the manual gesture.

The symbol “ma-ma” has a definite denotation: mother. It will also have those syncretic qualities so well described by Werner (1957). It may even be used as a verb to mean things we have *to do* to please mother. The symbol “ma-ma” will do other wonderful things. It

will orient the mind of the hominid to replace the image or visualization of mother with a verbal symbol. It will substitute for the individual fleeting images something that from this time on will be common to others and less temporary. Something that has a tendency to fade away is replaced by something else that has a definite form. It permits thinking of mother, not only in the present situation when mother is there, but also of a mother in the past, and a mother in the future. Thus the verbal symbol widens the horizon of the mind, which from now on will be able to reproduce the past and envisage the future. No longer will it be, like the mind of animals, restricted to the present (see Chapter 16).

By accepting the verbal sign “ma-ma,” the hominids, however, have to give up many things. They have to give up their individual symbols; they have to suppress the images that are so near to their sensations; and they have to lose part of the direct sensuous contact with the phenomenon. They gain acceptance in a social world that will multiply the symbols to an enormous degree.

To repeat, what has been described would not have occurred without a first interpersonal contact, as a result of which a symbol was

grasped not only by the person who uttered it, but by at least one other living creature. When the first hominid of our hypothetical example said “ma-ma” and meant mother, the symbol “ma-ma” was not yet language. It became language when the second hominid interpreted it as a symbol of mother. The first hominid, in turn, understood that the second hominid had interpreted it as a symbol of mother. In other words, one hominid could not have created even a rudimentary language of one word. At least two persons were necessary to make the transition from the level of private symbols to the level of verbal symbols.

There are several corroborations for these assertions. Children learn language not only because they have the potentiality to learn it at a certain stage of their development, but also because they have interpersonal contacts. Deaf children do not learn how to talk, not because there is something wrong with their vocal equipment. In spite of their perfect neurological and laryngeal equipment, they become mute because they cannot receive the verbal symbols coming from other persons. Helen Keller (1951), the amazing woman who was blind and deaf since early childhood, in her autobiography gave a very good description of her acquisition of verbal symbols in spite of her

defects. As a cool stream of water flowed over one of her hands, her teacher spelled the word *water* into her hand, at first slowly, then rapidly. With a flashing thrill, Miss Keller realized that the letters *w-a-t-e-r* spelled on her hand meant that “wonderful cool something” *for her teacher*; and from then on, *for her too*, that “wonderful cool something” was represented by that combination of letters. Miss Keller described the episode as a momentous experience. Finally she had a medium through which she could communicate with other people. The barrier of isolation, which blindness and deafness had erected, could be demolished by her entrance into the level of verbal symbols, that is, by the fact that an interpersonal contact with her teacher at the level of verbal symbolism was made possible.

Before that wonderful experience with the water, Miss Keller had other kinds of symbols that were more primitive. For instance, she had signs. The fragrance of the flowers made her understand that she was in the garden. She also had images, made up mostly of kinesthetic, olfactory, and gustatory elements. In addition, she had private symbols, because she was able to anticipate events. She said that she felt during this period as if invisible hands were holding her while she was making frantic efforts to free herself. Even before she was able to

understand social symbols from her teacher, she had experienced emotional and social experiences with her parents and friends. However, no high social integration was possible until she acquired the use of verbal symbols.

To summarize the foregoing, in addition to signs, which they have in common with animals, human beings have three types of symbols:

1. Images.
2. Private symbols, which from now on will be called *paleosymbols*.
3. Social (or verbal or common or communicable) symbols.

The signs that exist also in subhuman animals and in human babies in the first few months of life permit a type of nonsymbolic learning that may be quite realistic, accurate, and goal fulfilling. A cat, which responds to the odor of a mouse, is a realist. The cat does not let his imagination confuse him. The odor is there; therefore the mouse is there. At the level of signs, mistakes are difficult unless artificial situations are devised by men to confuse the animal. Signs do not pretend to stand for something that is not there; they are indicators of

something that is there or of something that is seen as part of a whole that is there. At the level of signs, mental life is very limited, is narrowed to what is here now, but mistakes are difficult.

Complications start with the symbolic type of cognition. The less differentiated type of symbolic cognition is what I have called primary cognition, or the cognition of the primary process. It includes images and paleosymbols. The endocept, which we have referred to in Chapter 5, is not a symbol. It is perhaps only a potential symbol or a symbol trigger; in fact it is not representative, not externalizable, and it is unconscious or dimly conscious. Images are present in animals to a very rudimentary degree. If they exist in animals, they seem to be evoked only by external stimuli, not by internal ones, except possibly in the state of sleep. Images usually stand for things that are not present. They attempt to reproduce a sensorial picture of what is absent, but memory is defective, and the individual's experiences interfere and tamper with the reproduction. The image is so fleeting that it cannot be reproduced twice in the same way. It cannot be experienced by anybody except the person who has it, and it is strongly influenced by concomitant emotions. Consequently it has a quality of indefiniteness; it is inaccurate and unverifiable.

When the image is externalized, or when an external act of the individual or an object replaces the image, we have the paleosymbols. The paleosymbols possibly exist in apes but are more characteristic of immediately prehuman and human species. In paleosymbols, the image may be substituted by an external object, gesture, or a sound. But these externalizations are chosen arbitrarily by the individual. Therefore they may lead to fatal errors. If the ape continues to react to the coverall as she reacted to the master after the master dies, she may also die of starvation. The paleosymbols enlarge mental life, because they allow for the thinking of things that are not there; but they are apt to lead to mistakes. The object that is taken as a symbol, or the manual gesture or the uttered sound, is not a reproduction of the thing that is symbolized. Furthermore, at the early stages of this level, the individual still has the tendency to confuse the paleosymbol with the object symbolized or to see the paleosymbol as part of the symbolized situation in the same way that the sign was. The paleosymbol is more definite than the image, but it is also highly individual, subjective, emotionally loaded, and unverifiable. When the social level is reached, the paleosymbols invade the social life also. As a matter of fact, it would seem that every verbal symbol was a paleosymbol before it

became a socialized or verbal symbol. The struggle that the individual had to undergo in evolving from the paleosymbol to the social symbol was no less strenuous than the struggle to evolve from the image to the paleosymbol. This struggle has not yet ended. We are still motivated by paleosymbols to a considerable degree. The struggle for survival that the primitive races had to undergo was the result of the mistakes to which these paleosymbols and their use in paleologic thinking led (see Chapter 16).

Signs permit the experience of fear, that is, an emotional reaction to the perception of an immediate actual danger. They also permit the experience of a certain type of anxiety, which may be called short-circuited anxiety, that is related to the fact that the individual is unable to react to two simultaneous confusing stimuli or to satisfy a need or to discharge the tension caused by his propensity to react when under the influence of a certain stimulus. As I have indicated elsewhere (Arieti, 1967), I prefer the term *tension* for this type of short-circuited anxiety.

Signs, however, do not allow for the experience of anxiety that is due to the anticipation of a future danger, the most common form of

anxiety in human beings. Images, paleosymbols, and symbols are necessary for this type of anxiety.

The foregoing discloses the limitation of studying psychopathological processes in animals with the purpose of elucidating the psychopathology of human beings. The psychopathology of animals is the psychopathology of signs, of the conditioned reflex, or of short-circuited anxiety. The psychopathology of human beings is predominantly a pathology of images, paleosymbols, and symbols. Therefore, to study psychoneuroses or psychoses in animals would be the same as to study cerebellar dysfunctions in invertebrates. Invertebrates have no cerebellum. In saying this, I am not denying the value of the experiments carried on by such people as Masserman (1943), Mowrer (1946), and other prominent researchers in this field. These experiments do have value inasmuch as they illuminate basic processes of psychic life, as for instance, regression, instincts of preservation (reaction to fear), and anxiety caused by simultaneous conflicting stimuli or by inability to satisfy needs. These experiments, however, disclose only the pathological mechanisms at the level of signs, and we know that this level is the one least involved in human psychoneuroses and

psychoses.

The social symbols are exclusively human. They imply an initial process of socialization, and in turn they make social integration possible. A much higher degree of accuracy, predictability, and verification becomes possible with them, as they will become to an increasing degree ruled by the laws of secondary process cognition. A continuous expansion of social symbols has taken place since the acquisition of the first word. The history of humanity is the history of its social symbols. With this process of expansion, a process of increasing abstraction and complex socialization occurred. With new symbols, social relations become more and more interrelated as man acquires new roles: he is a human being, a parent, a child, a spouse, a neighbor, a friend, an enemy, a buyer, a taxpayer, a seller, and so on indefinitely. Man has to acquire an increasing number of roles, and he has to integrate all of them and still remain the same person. Even simple concepts have a long history of their own. In our hypothetical example we have discussed three hominids who agreed on the meaning of the verbal symbol “ma-ma.” At the beginning “ma-ma” had only a denotative characteristic: it indicated a mother. Before the word *mother* became the representative of the concept “female parent,” a

tremendous development was necessary. Mother, as an idea, had to go through many preconceptual stages, some of which were probably organized in accordance with the law of the primary process. For a discussion of the evolution from rudimentary to conceptual language the reader is referred to *The Intrapsychic Self* (Arieti, 1967).

When the child is ready for the acquisition of language, he is handed it as a tool ready to be used, a product of the largest part of human history. It is true that the young child is only gradually exposed to the complexities of language; nevertheless he is taking a very accelerated course about words and concepts that took humanity at least a million years to develop.

It is not the purpose of this book to give an account of the development of the processes of symbolization and socialization, as permitted by secondary process cognition. Semantics and sociology deal with this subject. Also, for a detailed comparative development of primary cognition the reader is referred elsewhere (Werner, 1957; Werner and Kaplan, 1963; Arieti, 1967). Another complicating point, however, has to be mentioned. This is the overlapping of the levels of symbolization. Whenever a higher level is reached, the previous one

does not cease to exist. These levels overlap in both directions, from the lower to the higher, and from the higher to the lower. The first direction is easily understood. Although man uses verbal symbols predominantly, he retains signs, as is evident when he looks at the clouds to see if it is going to rain. He has images, as when he thinks about things that are not present, and also paleosymbols, most of which are used, however, in his private fantasies, dreams, artistic productions, and neurotic symptoms. The other direction in which the levels overlap is somewhat more complicated. For instance, although the process of socialization, with integrated social activities, could not have taken place without the acquisition of the third symbolic level, mental activities connected with social situations now invade the levels of the paleosymbols or private fantasies, the images, and even the signs. An arrow indicating the direction of traffic on a street is a sign, but a highly socialized one. By far the majority of our images, fantasies, dreams, and so on, involve social situations almost all of which could not have originated without the acquisition of the third symbolic level. Man is a highly social animal, and this socializing attitude does not wish to be confined to the level at which it originated but expands in both directions. When it moves toward more primitive

levels, let us say, even to the level of signs, it should not be confused with those superficial social tendencies of which animals too are capable. On the contrary, its expressions are always highly symbolized.

Before the acquisition of language, the child has already acquired nonverbal social symbols of the highest levels. Gestures, attitudes, actions, and feelings already have an interpersonal meaning.

When the child is ready to learn language, he learns that some of the sounds evoke a certain response in the adults around him; he then learns to evoke in himself the same response that these sounds elicit in others. Personal babbling is given up and gradually is replaced by verbal symbols. However, individual tendencies are strong at this age. In many children there is a tendency (generally termed autistic) to name an object or a person with a special sound that the child himself has invented. Parents generally notice that certain sounds or words that are not part of the official language are used by the child to mean certain things.

These paleosymbols used by young children are either created from the original babbling or are made up with badly reproduced

verbal symbols. Children, however, learn very soon to repress these autistic or paleologic or paleosymbolic activities and adopt the social symbols learned from adults. It must be noted that a strong autistic tendency, even in a very young child, is a sign of some kind of disorder in his process of socialization. Children who use a great many autistic expressions are children who cannot integrate well socially. When one hears many autistic expressions in a child, one should look for some kind of difficulty between the child and his parents, generally the mother. The child is so unwilling to accept the symbols of the rejecting mother that he resorts more than other children to his own individual symbols. However, unless the child develops child schizophrenia, he sooner or later accepts the symbols of the adults. Even a schizoid type of personality does not prevent the incorporation of symbols. The same thing could be repeated for thinking and formation of concepts. In every child between the age of 1½ to 3½ there is an individualistic tendency to think in accordance with the laws of the primary process. We have seen in Chapter 16 examples of normal children who used paleologic thinking with the adoption of Von Domarus's principle. This tendency is soon overcome by the logical or secondary process thinking of the surrounding adults. In normal circumstances the

primary process is overcome and is relegated to the dreamworld. We stress again the fact that in some families, as well as in some cultures, there is much more paleologic or irrational thinking than in others. Persons living in these families and cultures accept this type of thinking as normal. Inasmuch as this paleologic or irrational thinking is transmitted directly from the family or from the culture, it is conveyed with secondary process media and pertains to the secondary process. It should not be confused with primary process content of intrapsychic origin (see Chapter 16).

IV Desocialization and Inner Reality in Schizophrenia

We have already mentioned that the process of desocialization takes place because of a concomitant process occurring in the patient's inner reality. The difficulty the patient experiences in dealing with other human beings and with the world in general is the external counterpart of what goes on inside himself. As we saw in Part Two, inner life and external life are constantly interrelated: abnormal external relations early in life trigger intrapsychic mechanisms that disturb the inner life. In its turn a disturbed inner life causes

alterations in relating to others. A vicious circle thus originates.

We have seen in Chapter 6 that the prepsychotic patient assumes one of the types of altered relatedness that we have designated as the stormy and schizoid personalities. These types of personalities prevent *communion* and security and bring about peculiar, or at least ill-at-ease, ways of interacting with people. These mechanisms, however, are not psychotic. The psychosis most of the time occurs when the patient adopts a paleologic way of thinking, uses paleosymbols more and more, and drops—at times gradually, at other times acutely—common symbols. By giving up common or socially shared symbols he desocializes himself. Although he may still use common symbols predominantly, the symbols that are involved in his delusions and more intensely experienced by him are his own paleosymbols. We have seen in Chapter 16 that many of the symbols used by the patient are often distortions of social symbols. As long as the patient uses private symbols, at least for the life situations that are most important to him, he cannot integrate socially. However, even the most regressed schizophrenic will retain expressions, words, and ways that belong to the interpersonal world. A total abandonment of what is obtained from others is not possible.

When we have taken into consideration common symbols, for the sake of simplification, we have considered only verbal symbols, but even gestures and motions are being desocialized by the schizophrenic, and they become mannerisms, grimaces, and stereotyped movements whose meaning society does not understand. The patient is no longer an integral part of society. Society requires a symbolic integration of individuals and cultural heritage, that is, the ability on the part of a group of people to understand and organize and give roles to one another in accordance with common symbols. Desocialization, as part of the loss of contact with reality, is not just a physical separation from others or even an emotional detachment. It is also a relinquishing of common ways of experiencing the world and relying on his own individualistic one. It is giving supremacy to inner life, but not the inner life of the philosopher, hermit, or dedicated man who escapes from the amenities of the world or commonplace ideas. It is an inner life that follows the rules of the primary process.

I do not mean that the schizophrenic loses the understanding of the meaning that the society in which he lives gives to the common symbols. In several cases, especially when the illness is very advanced, this is actually the case, but it is not necessarily so. In the majority of

cases the schizophrenic retains the intellectual understanding of these symbols, but to him they are emotionally remote; they are like foreign bodies and do not arouse in him the strong reactions that his own paleosymbols do. Therefore, the schizophrenic, especially at the beginning of the illness, may still retain a capacity to socialize, or to check somehow the process of desocialization, but this will only be at the expense of a strenuous intellectual effort. Thus we have that frequent picture of the schizophrenic who succeeds in partially relating to other people through his intellectual functions, but who is emotionally distant and desocialized.

Following one of the comparisons already used, the withdrawn schizophrenic is not simply an anchorite. He is desocialized, not only because of his desire to escape from society like the anchorite, but also because he lives in a symbolic world that is not shared by any society. Perhaps he may be compared somewhat with a person who, in order to become an anchorite, inflicted some kind of sensory aphasia on himself.

The process of desocialization of the schizophrenic does not operate only in the sense of a loss of common symbols. There is also a

tendency to reject or to divest the self of those attitudes, roles, and tendencies that became part of the self and that were reflected from others. In other words, a great deal of what was introjected in the process of the development of the self is not only rejected, but also projected, or given back to the persons who originally gave it to the self. An example will explain what I mean. The nagging, scolding attitude of the parent is originally introjected by the child in a distorted and exaggerated form. The child will then acquire a critical, condemnatory attitude toward himself, or what we have called the self-image of the bad child (Chapter 5). When the patient becomes psychotic, this attitude is projected, or given back to a parent-substitute, an authority, or a person paleologically conceived as a persecutor, because he seems to have one of the persecuting traits of the parent.

It seems to me that this explanation increases our present understanding of the mechanism of projection. Projection is not only an attributing of an idea to others; it is a giving back, a restitution of an unpleasant part of the self to the others, to the people who are experienced as having built that part of the self. That part of the self is given back because it is unpleasant. The rest of the patient's self is not

going to accept it any longer. The person does not accept self-condemnation any longer as a part of the self; condemnation now comes from the persecutor. He does not hate himself anymore; somebody else hates him. This mechanism is greatly complicated and made obscure by the fact that what is given back is not returned to the people who were experienced as the original givers, but to persons who symbolize them. As we have seen in Chapter 8, the distressing others are often experienced in indefinite ways. “They” are against the patient; “they” plot against him; “they” talk about him. The indefinite persons thus become more personal and more direct forms when they become experienced and identified as, for instance, the Nazis, the FBI agents, and so forth.

Valentin, a patient of mine who developed mild and transient psychotic episodes at the age of 32, is quite typical of a very numerous group of patients. When he was not psychotic, he presented a rather detached, shy, aloof, timid character. In his early childhood, he had the feeling that his parents had unjustly accused him. Later this feeling changed into a deep feeling of self-accusation. He was the bad boy who was causing so much trouble to his parents. A feeling of guilt and inadequacy persisted in spite of the fact that he had acquired a

predominantly detached personality. During the psychotic episodes these feelings of guilt, self-hatred, and unworthiness disappeared. He had the idea, however, that agents of the FBI were after him, unjustly accusing him of having participated in subversive activities.

Some patients have the feeling that some alleged persecutors control their thoughts. Again, these alleged persecutors are symbolically the parents or the parent-substitutes who were once experienced as controlling the patient, forcing him to think, that is, to view the world, as they wish, as opposed to the way the patient wishes to see it. On a concrete, almost perceptual, level, the patient reexperiences what he experienced in his early life.

The schizophrenic's belief in the existence of persecutors and enemies implies, one might say, that he makes contact with people and experiences some sort of social integration. That is true to a certain extent. The schizophrenic is capable of functioning at several levels at the same time. When he functions at a social level, it will be easier for him to do so if he sees only a disturbing, condemnatory society around him, because originally he had to adjust to an emotionally similar society in his childhood. In the process of projection he does not use

mechanisms derived only from the social level, but also mechanisms as low as the perceptualization of concepts. He hallucinates and hears the voices of the persecutors.

At the same time that the patient rejects these incorporated attitudes from himself, by projecting them back, another process is taking place. The patient feels free to attribute to himself those attitudes and roles that he wished to give to himself in the past, but could not, because of the checking influence of the surrounding world. Those fantasies about himself that he had when he was young, fantasies that had to be repressed or discarded because they were unrealistic in dealings with others, have the tendency to come back. Now they are accepted by the self, but these attitudes toward oneself are very rich in paleosymbols and use a paleological logic. The patient becomes a millionaire, a king, an inventor. Although these attitudes belong to the paleosymbolic level, they have been influenced to a large extent by the level of the common symbols, because without common symbols there would be no concepts of millionaires, kings, and so forth.

Nevertheless, it is possible to recognize that what occurs is an

autochthonous or asocial expansion of the self (what some authors call a hypertrophy of the ego) that is due to the attributing to the self of attitudes and roles that are originated by the self itself. These attributes are permitted to expand after the unpleasant attitudes, originally introjected from others, are rejected and projected. That is why the persecutory stage of the paranoid form of schizophrenia is, in some cases, followed by a stage characterized by delusions of grandeur. At first these attributes and roles the patient gives to himself show the influence of the common symbols, or, in other words, of the social level. However, the further he regresses from the social level, the more personal and bizarre these roles become. Whatever smacked of punishment and threatened the self-image is rejected, and delusional grandeur is permitted to flourish.

Some schizophrenics—a relatively small percentage of them—seem to develop a system of grandiose delusions without having gone through the persecutory stage. If these patients had been accurately examined at the beginning of their illness, before they were hospitalized, the examiner would have discovered a persecutory stage of short duration, lasting perhaps a few hours or a few days, or presenting a mild, or even clinical, symptomatology. The important

problem is to determine why in these patients the persecutory stage was of such transient or mild type. Most probably these patients cannot find a psychotic equilibrium in a persecutory system. They must bypass this stage in accordance with the teleologic essence of the illness, just as some other patients cannot find an equilibrium at a paranoid level and must proceed toward hebephrenic dilapidation.

The symptoms of cataclysmic catastrophe that many patients experience, like the feeling that the world has come to an end, must be considered as a subjective interpretation of expanding desocialization.

Delusions of negation have often been described in the European literature (Jaspers, 1946; Callieri, 1954; De Martis, 1965, 1967). The end of the world and the twilight of heaven have arrived. All people, all men, are involved; the patient has a tremendous task to accomplish. According to some authors (Rubino and Piro, 1959) the painful changing of reality seems to express the vacillation of the significant ties of the various aspects of reality and the loss of the unity of the ego. The *Weltuntergangserlebnis* seems to express the extreme degree of estrangement from the world. Other authors (for instance, De Martino, 1964) find in these delusions echoes of the apocalyptic themes which

are part of the major religions or have recurred in the literature. In my interpretation, things that lose their meanings are destroyed in their symbolic entity. At the same time there is an attempt to rebuild. The feelings of ecumenical influence that some patients experience may be due to the attributing of subjective meanings to everything that surrounds them. Everything around becomes in meaning part of the patient, who consequently may feel he is expanding to a cosmic magnitude.

This implies, of course, that this process of desocialization may be arrested, slowed down, or made more bearable by these restitution phenomena. Patients may remain indefinitely at a level of desocialization in which restitution phenomena are predominant. In many cases, however, the schizophrenic process progresses to a point where it is obvious that desocialization means not only enrichment with schizophrenic symptoms, but also general impoverishment. As we have mentioned when we were discussing the overlapping of levels, many symptoms continue to exploit material belonging to levels from which the patient has predominantly withdrawn. Paleosymbols, for instance, are never pure expression of the paleologic level. When the patient says she is the Virgin Mary, she uses common symbols in a

paleologic way. It is because paleosymbols are not pure, but retain remnants of the social level, that we are able to understand them. If it were not so, it would be almost impossible to understand schizophrenia. But as the illness progresses, even the invasion of social symbols at a paleosymbolic level decreases, and the degree of the mental impoverishment of the patient manifests itself in its appalling grandeur. The more he divests himself of common symbols, the more difficult it is for the patient to take the roles of other people and the roles that he felt others assigned to him. This impoverishment reveals how much of man is actually made of social life. When what was obtained from others is eliminated, man remains an insignificant residue of what he used to be.

Previously it was assumed that the more desocialized the patient is, the more he loses the benefits of his interchanges with society. This is true, but it is not all; he loses more than that. By desocializing he loses a great part of himself. This loss is compensated to a minimal degree by the individualistic restitution symptoms, but this compensation is inadequate and in many cases transitory. To be alone, as the schizophrenic is, does not mean only to be without others, but to be less of himself. The meaning of loneliness, as experienced even

by normal people and by neurotics, may be fully understood, in my opinion, if we think of the tragic effect of desocialization in schizophrenia. Loneliness means fear of losing oneself partially or totally. This meaning reveals itself fully in the panoramic dimensions and in the intensity of the schizophrenic devastation; but the ghost of loneliness that also haunts normal people may include, to a minimal degree, some of the qualities of these extreme and ultimate consequences.

This brings up another problem. The schizophrenic is *alone* in the world, even in “the world” of his own making; but is he *lonely*? Recovered schizophrenics have stated that they felt terribly lonely when they were sick, and there is no ground for thinking that this is a retrospective falsification. However, the fear of interpersonal relations was even greater than loneliness. It is one of the major tasks of psychotherapy to make such fear less powerful than the desire to establish ties with fellow human beings.

Notes

- [1] This theory of Szasz seems difficult to reconcile with his other theory that we examined in Chapter 18 (Szasz, 19576). According to this theory the schizophrenic loses interpersonal objects and becomes interested mainly in his body. But it is obvious that one may lose only what

he previously had.

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 Scopophilia in Psycho-neurotics." In *Selected Papers*. New York: Basic Books, 1953.
- _____, 1916, "The First Pregonal 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*, 127:437-442.
- 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 Hirnrinde 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.
- ____, 1944b, "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 b, "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.

____, 1956b, "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.

____, 1957b, "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.

- ____, 1961b, "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.
- ____, 1962b, "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 b, "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 Cognitive Psychiatry." *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-transferencia no tratamento do paciente esquizofrênico." *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.
- ____, 1968d, "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 Extrapyramidal 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." *Il 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, "Il Manierismo schizofrenico." *Riv. Neurol.* 18:1.

_____, 1949, "Dissociazione e incomprendibilita 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, "Il 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, "Über das Elektroenzephalogramm des Menschen." *Arch. f. Psychiat.*, 94:16-60.

____, 1933, "Über das Elektroenzecephalogramm 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 'Rinhauzhairrhauses' 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 für Neurologie und Psychiatrie*, 63:29.
- _____, 1957, *Le Cas Suzanne Urban, etude sur la schizophrenic*. Paris: Desclée de Brouwer.
- _____, 1958a, "The Case of Ellen West." In May, R., Angel, E., and Ellenberger, H. F. (eds.), *Existence*. New York: Basic Books.
- _____, 1958b, "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.

____, 1912b, *Affectivity, Suggestibility, Paranoia*. Utica, N.Y.: State Hospital Press.

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

____, 1913b, "Kritik der Freudschen Theorien." *Allg. Z. Psychiatrie*, 70:665-718.

____, 1914, *Textbook of Psychiatry*. Translated by A. A. Brill. New York: Macmillan.

____, 1915, "Die Spatschizophrenen Krankheitsbilder." *Fortschr. Neur.*, 15:259.

____, 1916 (originally in German, 1911), *Dementia Praecox on the Group of Schizophrenias*. Translated by J. Zinkin. New York: International Universities Press.

- Bleuler, M., 1954, *Endokrinologische Psychiatrie*. 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: Pergamon 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. Aschehøng & 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: Il '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 disintegrazione 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'illusion des sosies et complexe d'Oedipe." *Ann. med.-psych.*, 82:48.

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

Capgras, J., and Reboul-LaChaux, J., 1923, "L'illusion 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, "Fenomenologia del corpo." *Annali di Freniatria e Scienze Affini*, 77:365-379.

- Cagnello, 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'Electroshock." *Arch. Gen. di Neurol., Psichiat., e Psicoanal.*, 19:266.
- _____, 1940, "Le alterazioni istopatologiche del sistema nervoso nell'electroshock." *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 schizophrénic." *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 l'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 Filosofia 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 bulbo-capnine; 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.

____, 1952b, "38 Cas de psychoses traitees 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 Hippus, 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.

Drelich, 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 Settlege, 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 Psychiatrie*, 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 Symptoms." *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 Jarvis, 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 Psychiatry*, 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 für psychoanalytische und psychopathologische 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.
- ____, 1924b, "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.
- _____, 1967b, "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, "Über Vasomotorische Reaktionen und Warmerregulation im Katatonischen 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 Katatonie 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., and Hippus, 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.

____, 1944b, "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: Heinemann.

____, 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 Schizophrenen. Eine Vorläufige 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, "Modern Concept of Folie a Deux." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 125:412-19.

Lefebure, P., Atkins, J., Duckman, J., and Galnick, 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 l'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.
- _____, 1938b, "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.

_____, 1957b, "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.
- Lindgarde, 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 soggetti 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.
- Malmö, 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." *American Psychologist*, 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 of Habit-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: Desclée 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, "Über 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 traitement de certaines psychoses." *Lisboa Med.*, 13:141.

_____, 1936b, *Tentatives Operations 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 l'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 Fennica. 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." *Izvestija*, 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 condotta istituzionale: 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.

_____, 1961b, "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, *Il 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.
- Prinzdom, F., 1922, *Bildneri 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, "Il 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.
- Schefflen, 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 schizophréniques. " *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.
- ____, 1951b, *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 Einzelnen 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'Imagination 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 Alienés." *Arch. Anthropol. 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.
- Spielmeier, 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 gewaltdttdige 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 Blodsinnformen." *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.
- _____, 1953b, *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.

____, 1957d, "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 epiletica o schizofrenia in epiletico?" *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.
- ____, 1952b, "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) Il Diario." *Rassegna di Studi Psichiatrici*, 46:681-715.
- Tolentino, I., 1957b, "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 l'Art*, 7:246-248.

_____, 1950, *L'Art et la Folie*. Paris: Stock.

Vogt, C., and Vogt, O., 1954, "Alterations anatomiques de la schizophrénie et d'autres psychoses dites fonctionnelles." 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, "Über die Beziehung 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.
- _____, 1962b, "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 Grundriss 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, "Über Anatomische Untersuchungen der Schilddrüse 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. III, 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 Ucheddu.