

*INTERPRETATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIA*

Two Cases Treated  
with  
Intensive  
Psychotherapy

SILVANO ARIETI MD

# **Two Cases Treated with Intensive Psychotherapy**

**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

## Two Cases Treated with Intensive Psychotherapy

In this chapter I shall report the cases of two patients who have been treated with intensive and prolonged psychotherapy. The psychodynamics and the psychostructure of the symptomatology will be interpreted, and the psychotherapeutic procedure will be described in greater detail than in cases reported so far in this book.

What follows is not a mere presentation of two cases but also a discussion of certain therapeutic issues. These two cases are not the most typical, nor the most successful. They are chosen because of the impact they had on the psychotherapeutic evolution of the author and because of their didactic value.

### Geraldine

*First episode.* When I first saw Geraldine, she was a 32-year-old woman who was slowly recovering from an acute psychotic attack, the second in her life. She was withdrawn, thin, and looked much younger than her age.

While on vacation, far away from home, she became acutely ill and was hospitalized in the nearest state hospital. She received thirteen electric shock treatments, improved somewhat, and was discharged at the request of her family. After her discharge she was treated by me. The patient's history and symptomatology are so rich in content that it would require much more space than is available to give a very detailed account of them. In this first section only a brief history as given by Geraldine herself and a description and interpretation of her first psychotic episode will be presented, as it was reconstructed during therapy. The second episode and her psychotherapy will be described in the subsequent section.

Geraldine was born of upper-middle-class Protestant parents of Anglo-Saxon stock. Her father came from a well-to-do family that had been prominent in the social and political activities of the community. He was considered a rather eccentric man who, instead of working in the usual way, would spend all his time in impractical literary and philosophical pursuits. His writings, however, were so unappealing and difficult to understand that, although praised by several people, they were never published. He was a restless soul and forced the family to move from place to place. For a few years the whole family

had to live on a boat, traveling between the Caribbean islands. The family owned, however, a big, isolated farm, where they always went after the other temporary residences. The father was quite attached to the patient and prior to his death, which occurred when the patient was 25, requested that she edit and publish his writings posthumously.

The mother was a rather passive woman who was torn by ambivalent feelings toward her husband when he was alive. On one side she professed to admire his extreme brightness, his culture, his intellectual and spiritual aspirations. On the other side she resented having to put up with his peculiarities. She resented his lack of practicality, his unwillingness to work, his wanting to live in isolation, and so on. Geraldine heard from an aunt that even shortly after her marriage her mother was unhappy and contemplated a divorce, but she was already pregnant with Geraldine and decided to stick to her husband. It was obvious from many facts that cannot be reported here that she resented Geraldine because it was on account of her that she had to stay with her husband.

When, two years later, however, she became pregnant again and

gave birth to a boy, she accepted this child very well. Most probably by that time she had decided that she had to live in that marital situation and that within it she had to find a purpose to her life. She found this purpose in John, her second child. The family thus became split into two sides, as if by a schism, as described by Lidz. John was the mother's child and Geraldine was her father's child. However, the father was distant, removed, always absorbed in his philosophical pursuits; and Geraldine too had to be taken care of by her mother, who never found anything good in her and constantly criticized her. Geraldine was never made to feel sure that she was capable of doing the right thing. She could always have done better, according to her mother; she had better reveal her intentions to her mother before doing anything. Geraldine did so, but she never got any approval. The result was that she felt her mother was a useful person to have around to prevent her from making mistakes, but at the same time what a nagger, what an intruder, what a burden! Geraldine never accepted the values of her mother, her way of interpreting the world; and although she was going through the motions of obeying, she inwardly rebelled. She never accepted her mother, she never integrated her as a part of herself. John, on the other hand, always accepted his mother. Even

during the time that Geraldine was in therapy, John and his mother were very close, lived together on the family's farm, went on vacation together. John did not seem to be interested in girls and gave almost the impression that after his father's death he had taken the father's place.

Geraldine's predicament was made worse because her relations with her father were not normal either. On one side, she appreciated his tenderness and consideration; she remembered with affection when he gave her a little turtle, and the long philosophical discussions she had with him, and how she could express her thoughts to him and did not need to be as humble and submissive as she was with her mother. On the other side, her father, because of his peculiarities, did not facilitate her having contacts with anybody else. When they were living on the boat, Geraldine could not even go to school; she was taught by her parents and had no playmates except her brother. It was a typical ingrown family. They were also isolated when they lived on the farm. Animals were Geraldine's childhood companions. It was interesting to see how restricted the population of her dreams was, until the third year of therapy. Only mother, father, John, and squirrels, bears, deer, porcupines, turtles, and so forth used to appear in her

dreams.

The father told her his personal ideas about life, which were completely accepted by the patient. For instance, sex, according to the father, was only for reproduction. Even in her late teens and in her twenties, Geraldine was not allowed by him to wear lipstick because, as he would say, "If you wear it, men do not think of you, but only of one part of your body." Which part of the body it would be, however, Geraldine was not even sure. When she came for treatment at the age of 32, she showed a great ignorance about sexual matters. The father prescribed a very rigid, laconic, almost monastic way of living. The important fact is that whereas Geraldine resisted her mother, she was willing to accept her father and his values; but to do this would require a tremendous effort, and giving up a great part of her life. In addition, she was disturbed at times by the impracticality of her father; and occasionally she would feel that her mother was right and that her father deserved contempt.

It is easy to see that Geraldine grew up in a very confused environment. Essentially the same environmental climate prevailed in her adolescence and youth. Although she did fairly well scholastically,

she always had difficulties in establishing friendship with members of either sex; and when she wanted to work, she had vocational difficulties. At 22 she obtained an M.A. degree in journalism. She had a moderate talent for writing, drawing, and painting and had several jobs, but she was never very satisfied. Her private life was characterized by several crushes on young men, but she felt they were never reciprocated. After the father's death she took a year off for the purpose of editing her father's writings. It proved to be a difficult task. When she tried to have these writings published, she met rejection all over. She started to write short stories for children, but they too were always rejected. In October 1951 she stopped all other activities and became an ardent and enthusiastic campaigner during the presidential campaign.

During the campaign activities at the party's local headquarters she met a young man, Gregory, with whom she became easily infatuated. One day, however, she became aware that Gregory was interested in another girl. During that week she had realized that all her ideas about conducting the campaign had been rejected; coincidentally during the same week some publishers had returned her manuscripts. All this rapidly put Geraldine in a state of anxiety and

depression, and finally panic. She had the feeling that something strange or bad was happening to her; she moved from her room to a hotel, had the sensation that people were talking disparagingly about her, and had thoughts about dying and being reborn again.

Because she felt that she was not improving, she telephoned her mother and told her that she was very sick and that she should come to see her. Her mother and brother came and took her to the farm. For a few days the patient quieted down, but one day she became very upset, and the mother and brother decided to take her to a psychiatric hospital.

The following are certain experiences that Geraldine described to me during the treatment. As I said before, her symptomatology was so rich in content that only a few samples of it may be reported here.

While she was being taken by car to the hospital, she knew that she was going to be committed but felt that her mother, not she, was insane. As John drove, she saw him as a mad monster, a hollow shell of a man whose voice reverberated eerily in his empty skull, a mindless automaton. The first few days that she was in the hospital she felt she

had died; as a matter of fact, one day she heard “the ruffled drums of a large military funeral in her honor.” Lifting her hand, she waved to her admirers.

At the same time she thought that her brother was in control of the hospital. He and her mother had a little room at the top of the building, could see her through a television, and could plan tortures for her. At the same time that she was a prisoner, Geraldine felt that telepathically she could keep in contact with the world and could send messages to both presidential candidates.

One morning she looked in a mirror and saw in her face negroid features. She saw very vividly her nose as broad, her eyes and skin as dark, and her curly hair as fitting the negroid picture. Here is a verbatim account of how she experienced the episode: “Agony seems a tame word to describe my feelings at finding myself a member of a race that unfortunately is often treated despicably in this country. I saw the other patients, as well as the hospital staff, as all becoming negroid, to make up a Negro community behind bars. They seemed to change before my eyes. I found that one eye saw people dark, the other eye saw them light.”

She also felt that the hospital was surrounded by Negroes. They were sitting in cars in the streets adjacent to the hospital, waiting for a signal. She did not dare look out the window, but she knew they were there. They were waiting for a signal. At a given signal they would go to the farm where her mother and John lived. The farm was a new Garden of Eden, where mother and John were living in sin. The Negroes, after receiving the signal, would go there, bum the farm, and lynch mother and John. She was extremely afraid lest the Negroes interpret anything as the signal. If a patient lit a cigarette, she was afraid that it would be interpreted as the signal to go to the farm. She made up her mind to prevent at all costs this signal from reaching the “flaming hordes.”

One night, while she was locked in her cell, she stood at the window with her arms raised to make herself a target, shaped like a cross. She began to think of herself as a Christ, sacrificing herself for others, particularly for her mother and John. She thought of the shot through her head as “a shot heard round the world,” an incident that would cause sorrow throughout the world. Her true nobility would be recognized at last.

One of the delusions that had remained most vividly in her mind was the following: Robert, a man for whom she had had a strong infatuation in the past, had come to the door of the hospital and had asked for her. He had a golden wedding ring in his pocket for her. This ring would be the “key” to her illness. But the door was kept closed. Robert was not allowed to come in. She “heard” him ask for her at the door. He knew that she was sick, but nevertheless he persisted in remaining and trying to save her. She heard the Negro mob opposing him, and she feared the mob would kill him, stuff him into a garbage can, and bring him to her, dead. “How about a cold Robert sandwich?” a member of the mob asked her telepathically. She replied telepathically that if someone must be dead, she would rather be taken dead to Robert.

The patient was given insulin treatment, and she made a quick recovery as far as the first acute episode was concerned.

Before proceeding with the rest of her history, we shall stop to interpret this episode.

It is not strange that the breakdown came at a culminating point,

when the self-esteem was so low, the feeling of inadequacy and defeat so great, the sensation of being alone and unloved so tragic and profound. It is interesting to see how, during the acute episode, there were attempts to reproduce the early conflicts and to solve them.

But in order to solve the conflicts the patient had to resort to schizophrenic cognition. The acute episode shows abundant examples of concrete representations of feelings and thoughts. The predominant law of thought followed here is Von Domarus's principle; thoughts are then perceptualized and resemble poetic metaphors.

Gregory, the man who abandons her, is a symbolic reproduction of her father, who, first because of his uncertain loyalty and second because of his death, cannot be a reliable source of security to the patient. The patient goes for protection to the farm, but the farm is the place where all her conflicts originated. Mother and John live in sin and plot against her. But this is not completely fantastic; in a certain way it is even true. Mother and John have always been on the opposite side of the schism and have criticized her and made her feel inferior, lonely, unloved. After the acute episode and later during the first stage of the treatment, she could not understand why she had such a

preposterous idea that her mother and her brother were living in sin. But to us this idea does not seem so preposterous. We do not mean that the mother and John had sexual relations, but that they were extremely close. Even the relatives had commented that the mother and John acted like a married couple. This idea of their living in sin was the culmination or dramatization of the closeness Geraldine felt they had, closeness that contrasted with the distance or hostility they had for Geraldine. Thus, although these ideas about mother and brother could be interpreted as a delusional reenactment of an early Oedipal ideation, they also had a partial basis in the current situation.

The patient felt that her mother, with the help of her brother, was controlling her thoughts telepathically from the roof of the building. This again was a concrete representation of the way she felt throughout her life when her mother, with her criticisms, disapproval, and by imposing her will, did not allow her to think freely, to make decisions, and in a certain way thus controlled Geraldine's thoughts and tortured her.

The patient actually saw John as a "hollow shell of a man whose voice reverberated eerily in his empty shell, a mindless automaton."

She meant this literally, but this seems to be an accurate metaphorical description of John, the automaton put in motion by the mother.

The combined application of Von Domarus's principle and of perceptualization of the concept is seen in all these delusions (see Chapter 16). For instance, Geraldine looks at herself in the mirror and sees herself becoming a Negro. First we have the application of Von Domarus's principle: she is worthless, "like a Negro"; thus she is a Negro. Second we have the perceptualization of the concept. She thinks she is a Negro; she actually sees herself as a Negro. It is interesting that when she recovered, Geraldine did not seem to have any prejudice against blacks. But during the acute episode she borrowed the prejudices of society. The other patients were also "worthless," and they became Negroes. The hostile, revengeful world outside was also populated by Negroes. She was going to save mother and John by dying for them, and by doing so she would reestablish her self-esteem. She would be a saint, a heroine; at least, in death she would be accepted and her work would be recognized.

Robert came to the door of the hospital to save her. Who is Robert? Again he is a personification of a part of her father, the part

that was perceived by Geraldine as the rescuer and as the love object. But the Negroes, that is, the horrible world, wanted to take Robert away from her and kill him, as her father was taken away. Robert had the golden ring, symbol of marriage; but in the delusion the ring was the key to her cure because it was the symbol of love. Notice here the paleologic use of the word *key*. Robert is at the door of the hospital and has the key to open the door, to set her free. There was an identification here between the key that opens the door and the key that, by being a marriage ring, will remove the illness with an act of love.

*Second episode and treatment.* After the patient completed a series of insulin comas, the symptoms disappeared and the patient was discharged. For a period of two years Geraldine had several jobs but did not adjust to any of them. She was doing what she was supposed to do with some resentment, but felt that she had creative possibilities and was wasting her life with trivial matters.

Finally she found a job as a secretary in a college. But there too the situation did not improve. From time to time she had the impression that the other employees were talking about her.

Occasionally she had the impression that the boss was talking about her and was saying, "I want her to get out of here."

Geraldine used to go dancing at a French club, but nobody she was interested in seemed to acknowledge her presence. She was left alone, nailed to the chair or isolated in a corner of the room; or she was monopolized by a queer fellow who would not leave her alone for the rest of the evening.

During the first part of the summer of 1955 the mother and an uncle invited her to join them in a trip to the West. That trip was a torture. She felt no gratitude for the invitation. To be near her mother tired her. Mother did not openly criticize her, but Geraldine had the impression that the mother was inwardly criticizing her, even when she was not speaking. At the end of the trip she felt exhausted, as if she had been, not on vacation, but in a concentration camp.

In September she decided to go to a folk dance summer camp. It was there that her difficulties became overt. At the end of the first week she started to realize that she was becoming sick again, and she tried to resist the illness as much as she could. She could not sleep, nor

could she eat. She was all alone, often walking in the woods. At times she imagined herself to be a beautiful butterfly who flew over the grass. Occasionally she had the idea that a policeman was among the guests and that he thought she was a spy. Again she had the fantasy that Henry, one of the vacationers, toward whom she felt attracted, would save her in case of need.

One day she had the impression that a camper was going to molest a little girl. She went toward him and punched him in the face. When this man reported the episode to the main office, Geraldine was examined by a doctor, who suggested immediate hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital.

The patient remembered very little about this second hospitalization. Perhaps this amnesia was due to the fact that she was treated with ten electric shock treatments, whereas during the first episode she had had insulin therapy, which generally does not leave a marked amnesia. In spite of this amnesia, Geraldine remembered some fragments of this second episode.

While, from the window of her cell, she was looking at the bushes

that surrounded the hospital, she believed that some soldiers were hiding behind the bushes, ready to free her because she was their leader. She heard the soldiers give one another instructions. When the delusions became more definite, the bushes actually became soldiers, ready to fight in order to free her. Even cigarette butts that were collected in some trays near the door of the hospital were potential persons. She watched the trays, waiting for the moment when the butts would become persons and come to help her.

It is not necessary to report other details about this second hospitalization. The patient improved up to a certain point. The most acute symptoms disappeared, although hallucinations and some delusional ideas remained. The mother and the brother exerted pressure on Geraldine's doctor to have her discharged from the hospital. The doctor agreed, provided the family would make arrangements to have Geraldine treated privately.

*Psychotherapy.* It is at this time that I enter the picture. When I saw Geraldine for the first time, she was 32 years old. She was self-absorbed and apparently apathetic. I would have thought from her appearance that she was 25 or 26. She did not care about her

appearance, was wearing no lipstick or powder, and was dressed in a peculiar, old-fashioned way. Two warts on her cheek made her face even less attractive.

Her mother and brother, who accompanied her, did not make a better impression. Although well-to-do people, they were very poorly and cheaply dressed. They appeared to me either stunned by the events or lacking in manners and savoir faire. They were tall and thin and had a strange, Byzantine look. However, at first impression they appeared to be simple people who were interested in the patient.

It was decided that I would treat Geraldine three times a week, that she would continue to live in her apartment in a town near New York, and that the mother would live with her and accompany her to my office.

When I saw the patient for the first time, I realized that she had not at all recovered from the second psychotic episode, and I wondered whether she was already a chronic schizophrenic. Against this diagnosis was the fact that in the hospital she had made considerable progress, the visual hallucinations had disappeared, as

had many delusions. What still remained were auditory hallucinations, some delusional ideas, and withdrawal and apparent apathy.

In a certain way I felt she was distant, far away from me. At first I thought that the fact that she came from an environment so dissimilar to mine contributed to this feeling. She was Anglo-Saxon, from an old family of landowners. Actually what contributed to this sense of distance was not her origin but her withdrawal, her face deprived of mimic movements, almost cold. And yet her face also had an imploring, hard-to-describe quality. Behind that blank mask of apathy was fear, which I sensed and saw. I must add that I felt right away a wish to be of help to this human being.

During the first few sessions, I gently encouraged the patient answered questions, although slowly and with the fear of making mistakes every time she opened her mouth. However, I was the one who was talking most of the time, and she was listening attentively. At times in her silence, in her expression, in her attentive attitude, she seemed to say, "You rich, I poor. I want to draw from your richness, but I am so afraid. And my fear is stronger than my poverty." But in talking with her about topics of neutral character, or about myself, I

tried to diminish her fear, to make her accept my presence and to make her less afraid of what the next instant or the next question would make her face. I must add that during the whole treatment of this patient no drugs at all were used.

Later in a diary Geraldine described our first meetings in her own words:

I liked Silvano's relaxed, informal manner, and I had the feeling he knew what he was about. I was on edge and scared. I thought he would think very poorly of me as I told him about myself. I did not wish him to think poorly of me, but my wish to recover was stronger than my wish for approval. I gained confidence as I saw that he did not think me so terrible, so sinful, or so demented as I had expected. In fact, he said little that was disapproving. At first I thought he must actually disapprove of me; but as time passed, I saw that this was not so. Later on I was able to accept his telling me he thought I was making a mistake in this or that. But as I remember, in the beginning he did not particularly disapprove even in that way. I think he was wise. I have never been particularly gracious about criticism of myself.

Between the patient and me relatedness was soon established. For the first time she felt able to talk openly. And in reality she was very eloquent and expressive. At this point what she was telling me

referred either to her auditory hallucinations or to her relations with her mother. For the first time she was able to reveal her animosity, hostility, and contempt for the mother. It was the mother who always had bitterly criticized her actions and her intentions. It was the mother who had not allowed her to have faith in herself. It was the mother who had always opposed the spiritual values that the father and the patient appreciated so much.

From the beginning of therapy I debated within myself whether it was advisable for Geraldine to live with her mother. How could two people with such antagonism for each other live together? Still, Geraldine was too sick to live alone; there were no relatives or friends in New York or vicinity with whom she could stay, and I was reluctant to hospitalize her. I decided that perhaps the best of the possibilities available to Geraldine was to live with her mother.

The more the therapy proceeded, the less frequently the hallucinations occurred. I became aware of an important fact. The more the patient could talk about the mother and about the criticisms that she was expecting from her, the less frequently the hallucinations recurred. Geraldine became aware that now it was she who criticized

the mother. The hallucinations, which allegedly were the neighbors' voices, were more or less elaborate transformations of what she expected mother would say.

Her steaming off concerning the mother diminished the need for these hallucinations. Moreover, she found in me not only a listener, but also a supporter. For the first time in her life she had succeeded in convincing another person that there was something wrong with the way her mother had treated her and that her criticisms of her mother were not without basis, even if here and there she was altering and editing the memory of facts and events.

In a few months Geraldine lost almost all the hallucinatory phenomena, and I was jubilant over the results of the treatment.

At this point Geraldine started to say that she felt much better, that there was no need for mother to live with her. The apartment was very small. It consisted of only one and a half rooms. Mother could go back to the farm and could come to visit her from time to time. At this point I allowed myself to be convinced that I should support her desire, especially because my experience with other patients had

taught me that separation from a hated member of the family is sooner or later greatly beneficial.

In this case, however, two days after the mother left the hallucinations returned more strongly than before. Now the neighbors were actually screaming that the patient was a bad woman, a whore, a worthless person. Geraldine believed in the reality of these hallucinations and tried to explain why they had occurred. For instance, the neighbors had seen her talking to a man, and now they believed that she was having sexual relations with him for monetary compensation.

In my opinion the worsening of the condition was precipitated by the separation from mother. First of all, although Geraldine hated her mother, she felt reassured and protected by her presence. This is a dilemma often to be coped with, not only in schizophrenia, but also in all serious psychogenic disorders: the person who is experienced as destructive is also experienced as the sustaining person. The mother is seen as malevolent but also as strong. The patient is weak and in need of strength from somebody else. The mother is malevolent, but without her there would be nobody; there would be interpersonal

emptiness. Without mother, who will protect the patient from the malevolent replicas of the mother, who populates the world? In the second place, periods of solitude and of increased introversion facilitate the occurrence of hallucinations, just as sensory isolation experiments do. The psychological barrier of the schizophrenic and the actual isolation from other people facilitate the occurrence of hallucinatory phenomena.

In the third, and perhaps more important, place, as long as the mother was there, in her physical presence, in the act of criticizing or rather of having the intention of criticizing her, as Geraldine believed, the patient did not need fantastic voices to express those criticisms.

At this point I decided to take a step backward, and I suggested that the mother come back. When the mother returned, the hallucinations persisted, although they diminished in number. The irritation caused by the contact with the mother was even more openly experienced and was reported in the sessions.

At this point an event occurred that I would have expected to have harmful consequences, but it did not. While they were returning

home from my office after a session, the patient and her mother were crossing Central Park when they were held up by a black man who stole their pocketbooks. Because I remembered Geraldine's past delusions about blacks, which had occurred during the first psychotic episode, I was afraid that this event would rekindle old complexes, but it was not so. Geraldine was shaken but not thrown. The blacks of the real world, even when it happens that among them there is a thief, are different from the fantastic Negroes who are evoked only by a symbolic need.

At this point of the treatment, in spite of the fact that the symptoms persisted, Geraldine became capable of examining and discussing her past life, and also of reinterpreting it. We thus reexamined some of the events that had preceded the first psychotic episode and those that had occurred during the episode itself, events already described and discussed in the first section of this report. It was especially at this stage of treatment that the relation with the mother was explored in detail. Geraldine's life had been an emotional desert, where the only inhabitants were the four members of the family, among whom towered the figure of the mother, like that of a monster ready to terrorize the patient, to insult her, to demolish her

and undermine her faith in herself. The other members of the family were pygmies in comparison to the mother. And the only other living beings that were not frightening were not human beings: they were the bunnies, the hares, the squirrels, the little birds of the woods and farm.

As I have already expressed in this book, I have asked myself many times, not only in relation to the case of Geraldine, but to many others, whether the mother of the schizophrenic is really the monster that the patient at a certain stage of therapy portrays, or whether the image of the mother has undergone a transformation that is part of the patient's delusional experience. For instance, I had seen Geraldine's mother a few times; and although to me too she appeared to be an unusual person, I noticed in her concern and interest, not the malevolent attitude that Geraldine had spoken about. Which was the right evaluation, mine or Geraldine's? I realized that my contacts with the mother were superficial in comparison to those she had with Geraldine. On the other hand I felt that Geraldine perceived as salient parts some characteristics of her mother and blew them up to a large degree. Also the mother became the depository of all the negative qualities that the family as a unity and in its individual members

manifested.

Let us look again at Geraldine's family. The father failed in his role of father because of his peculiarities and lack of interest in the practical aspects of life. But Geraldine defended the father, and the responsibility for what was negative in him was attributed to the mother. The father, she explained, remained remote because he could not be close to such a horrible woman as mother was. John, the brother, had not been a good playmate for Geraldine, but how could he have been? He was the preferred child of the mother, a private possession of mother. In other words, everything that was negative was focused on the mother. The responsibility of others was diminished and the role of the mother was magnified. Certainly there was no equilibrium or harmony in Geraldine's family, but her seeing the family constellation in such unbalanced form increased her sensation of disequilibrium. On the other hand, a state of equilibrium had been reached by mother, father, and John. Here, in my opinion, resides one of the reasons why some psychiatrists praise to the skies schizophrenic patients. In fact, we cannot but have admiration for Geraldine for not accepting that sick equilibrium. The mother, a disappointed, frustrated woman; the father, a misfit; the brother, an

appendix of mother, a man who was not interested in any woman except mother, an automaton put into motion by mother. These three people were the failures, the ones who were vanquished by life. They had avoided the visible defeats that Geraldine had undergone—if we can call the two psychotic attacks defeats—but their victories had been less than pyrrhic. They had reduced their life to the desolation of the desert.

Geraldine did not want that desert. She could not accept that immense reduction or distortion of the human experience that mother and brother had accepted.

Geraldine continued to hallucinate. It was from her that I learned many things about hallucinations and that therapeutic technique, described in Chapter 36, that since then I have applied to many patients. Before then I thought that hallucinations could not be corrected or controlled and that they could disappear only when the patient was cured.

First of all, a little episode took place. Geraldine was accepted as a member of the choir in her church. One day the director required that

she sing alone. The patient tried to sing but her voice came out feeble and toneless. With the exception of a young man who was there, all the choir members seemed to whisper, "This woman will ruin us." Geraldine ran away, went home, and there she heard the neighbors talking about her bad performance. The following day by phone she gave her resignation to the director, who seemed to accept it gladly. The following Sunday in the same church she heard the voice of a man saying, "She is here again." When the choir started to sing the hymns, well known to her, she burst into tears and ran away from the church. The hallucinations about the neighbors continued.

Geraldine believed in the reality of her hallucinations. From her account of them I realized that they occurred when she expected to be criticized. For instance, in the choir she expected the director to criticize her, and the alleged voices from the choir members came to criticize her. She went home, lonely and melancholy, with the feeling of being an inferior and blameworthy person, a person lacking confidence in herself and despairing about her own life. She expected the neighbors to blame her, and there they were: she could hear them in the act of criticizing her and speaking against her. Every day, as soon as she expected to hear them, she heard them. She was putting

herself in what since then I have called *the listening attitude*. Under my guidance Geraldine became capable of distinguishing two stages: that of the listening attitude and that of the hallucinatory experience. At first she strongly protested and denied the existence of the two stages, but later she made a little concession. She said, “I was thinking that they would talk about me, and there they were, talking about me.”

A few sessions later, however, another step forward was made. Geraldine was able to recognize the brief interval that elapsed between the expectation of the voices and the voices. At first she insisted that this sequence was purely coincidental, but finally she saw the connection: she herself was putting herself into the listening attitude. Then she would hear. Eventually she recognized that she was putting herself into that attitude when she was in a negative mood, for instance, when she had suffered a defeat, or an alleged defeat, as in the choir; when she felt irreparably alone and lonely, abandoned and without hope. In these circumstances she was almost automatically finding ways to exchange this feeling with the feeling that she was not inferior but rather a victim, the object of the hostility and malevolence of others. In other words, a feeling that made her accuse and condemn herself was transformed into another one in which the others—the

neighbors— were accusing and condemning her. When she felt condemned and surrounded by hostility, she expected an auditory proof of this hostility. When the patient became able to recognize the relation between her mood and her putting herself in the listening attitude, great progress was made. She did not envision herself any longer as a passive victim, as a recipient of malevolence coming from others, but as a person who played an active role in what she was experiencing.

Geraldine recovered from hallucinatory experiences almost completely. Occasionally a hallucination had the tendency to come back, but she succeeded in controlling it. For instance, once she went to a dance organized by a friend. Nobody asked her to dance. She felt humiliated and depressed, and at a certain moment she was almost on the point of hearing a voice that criticized her, but she controlled herself. As she used to say, Silvano had taught her to recognize hallucinations, and she could no longer indulge in the luxury of having them. As a matter of fact, once the hallucinations would start, one could never know when they could be checked. They could multiply and give vent to a full psychotic episode.

Freedom from hallucinations and other symptoms did not mean the end of Geraldine's basic conflict. As a matter of fact, as we have seen in Chapter 36, the transformation of psychotic symptoms into neurotic ones or awareness of the conflict brings about more anxiety. However, anxiety that has not undergone the psychotic transformation is more easily shared with the therapist, if relatedness has been established. Geraldine knew that I was with her to share her aloneness, loneliness, disappointments, serious doubts about herself and her future. Eventually we had to analyze the origin of these negative attitudes toward life.

Geraldine understood in reference to her personal history the psychodynamic developments that I illustrated in Part Two. She saw the intrafamily war that took place in her childhood in the conflicts of all the members of the family. She understood how she reinforced the negative aspects and came to build an extremely negative image of mother and of herself. In the second part of childhood she built a schizoid type of personality that permitted a partial repression of the suffering of the first period. She understood how in adolescence and youth she came to the conception and feeling that the promise of life was not going to be fulfilled and how she sustained repeated attacks

on her self-esteem. Eventually, when the injury could no longer be sustained, it elicited a revival of the conflicts of early childhood, which had been buried and blended with the old injuries. The psychosis resulted: a need to project what she had introjected. She was at war with the world. The world underwent a transformation.

Throughout the treatment Geraldine's dreams received much consideration. Her dreams were very simple, and much easier to understand than those of neurotic patients. Quite often they reproduced the conflicts with her mother. Here are some examples. The first example is a dream that occurred during the sixth month of therapy.

I found a turtle's egg, and felt very fond of the baby turtle developing inside of it. I showed it to mother. "Break it," said mother.

"No!" I cried. "That would destroy the little turtle." Before I could stop her, she cracked it, and the poor little half-developed turtle slid out. He tried to eat the yolk and somehow to save himself. Almost crying, I ran with him to a biologist and implored him to save the little turtle. But it was no use; he would die. I felt enraged at mother's cruelty.

Another dream:

Mother, John, and I had rented a house with several acres of ground. A formal garden behind the house was, in my opinion, badly planned. I knew it would be lovely if allowed to return to nature, with rhododendrons and trees growing at random, and I said so. But mother said, "It must be kept formal." She placed furniture in it and planted straight rows of daffodils until it was a mess.

Another dream:

Mother accompanied me on a date with a very attractive young man. We were in a night club. My date said, "The music is starting. Let's dance."

"We really ought to leave," said mother.

"We were just going to dance," said I.

"Come," said mother. "It's nine o'clock!"

So he went out to the car, and I stopped to powder my nose. When I got mother into the powder room, I said furiously, "What was the idea? He had just asked me to dance! Why did you have to spoil everything? Did you see how he looked? He won't ever ask again!"

"Oh, did he ask you to dance?" asked mother, her eyes widening in surprise.

"You heard him," said I coldly. "He was sitting next to

you!”

“I didn’t hear a thing,” said mother, leaving to go out to the car.

A moment later I arrived at the curb to find the car and its occupants gone. I guess mother couldn’t wait, I decided. I was stranded. I had no money. I went back into the night club to think of what to do.

I found a little girl baby, and I picked her up. She was unhappy and wouldn’t eat. You’ll eat when you see your new little brother, I reasoned.

I took her into the next room. Mother was absorbed with a baby boy. Mother didn’t even look up. I handed a cup of warm milk to the baby girl. The little girl wouldn’t take the milk and made no response of any kind.

These dreams are so simple! The identifications, like the one with the embryo turtle in the first dream and with the little girl in the third dream, are so easy to understand, and the reproduction of life scenes is so realistic, as in the second dream, one may wonder whether the patient really dreamt in this way or whether these were fantasies in a half-awake, half-sleeping state. My work with Geraldine and other patients has convinced me that dreams of this type really do occur and are common in schizophrenics. The dream-work is often, although not

always, less pronounced than in dreams of neurotic or normal people.

The state of relatedness, the direct attack of the symptoms, and psychodynamic interpretation produced progressive improvement. Geraldine changed both physically and psychologically. When I was looking at her or thinking about her, Dante's verses used to come to my mind:

Quali i fioretti dal nottumo gelo  
chinati e chiusi  
poi che il sol gl'imbianca  
si drizzan tutti aperti in loro stelo . . .

As flowerets, by the nightly chill bent down and closed,  
erect themselves all open on their stems when the sun  
whitens them . . .

So did she, Geraldine.

Physically, and this is something that I have noticed in many recovering schizophrenics, Geraldine lost her youthful appearance. She started to show her age. In spite of this aging she had a much more attractive appearance. She gained weight, started to use lipstick, and had those two warts removed from her face. Her hair, which was

perhaps precociously gray, was well combed and conferred a certain charm to her appearance.

The menstrual cycle, which was always delayed and lasted approximately thirty-five days, shortened and was reduced to thirty or thirty-one days. A cycle of twenty-eight days was not obtained.

Geraldine worked as a secretary in a college. Soon she started to notice that men paid attention to her and that Paul, a young engineer, had an infatuation for her, although he was a few years younger. Paul was a young man from a Protestant, traditionalist family. Intellectually Paul seemed to me to be somewhat less endowed than Geraldine. He had many good qualities, and his feelings for the patient were sincere. Geraldine experienced no anxiety in his presence. A year later Paul and Geraldine were married. I was invited to the wedding, and I accepted the invitation.

In this regard, I must say that many therapists refuse these invitations because they feel they must remain outside the real life of the patient. This stand seems to me untenable with patients who had a psychosis. The therapist is an important and intimate person, and it is

artificial and harmful to maintain a professional barrier.

At this point Geraldine told me, “I connect myself more and more to the world, and I become more and more distant from mother.” With the word *distant* at this point she meant “less in need of being angry at her.” Actually a partial reacceptance and reconciliation with mother took place.

Contrary to what I would have expected, sexual relations were satisfactory starting with the honeymoon. The reader may have surmised that Geraldine was a virgin until her wedding night. In spite of the fact that she was 35 when she got married, she experienced vaginal orgasms immediately. Some psychiatrists, who believe strongly in Rado’s theory of unhedonia, are skeptical when former schizophrenics report full sexual gratification. These therapists are inclined to believe that the orgasm did not really take place, but was a fantasy of the patient. Maybe the patient is hallucinating again. My clinical experiences with former schizophrenics have convinced me that this is nonsense. Former schizophrenics are indeed able to experience sexual pleasure fully. Some of them, including Geraldine, have ridiculed me when I have put in doubt their assertions and have

given me unquestionable details.

Relations between Geraldine and Paul were excellent from every point of view. The symptoms had all disappeared. Socially and in her relation with her husband nothing abnormal was reported. I was completely satisfied with the results, except for the following facts. A year after her marriage Geraldine became pregnant. Pregnancy and childbirth were normal. However, a few days after the birth, while she was still in the hospital, Geraldine saw a group of nurses talking to the elderly chief nurse, and she heard voices again, which she recognized as hallucinatory. The chief nurse was telling the other nurses that Geraldine would not be a good mother.

For a second Geraldine chilled inside, but she was not overcome by the episode, because within a fraction of a second she realized that she had had an hallucinatory experience. The rest of her puerperal state was normal. The following summer another abnormal experience occurred. While she was vacationing in a pension, on a day that Paul had gone back to the city to work and had left her alone with the child, she felt that the landlady, the owner of the pension, was talking against her. Again she acquired insight within a fraction of a

second. In spite of these episodes, which were isolated, Geraldine and Paul found satisfaction in living together; she acknowledged no new symptoms and expressed desire that treatment be terminated.

Geraldine had come to me for five years and was eager to stop. Moreover, Paul had been offered a good position in a distant state. Thus treatment was interrupted .

At this point we must attempt some conclusions. Can I consider Geraldine completely recovered and immune from future attacks? The answer is "No." Although it is true that she has acquired insight into her problems, that her personality has blossomed in many areas, and that the basic gratifications of life have been fulfilled, she still retains a certain vulnerability. When she is in treatment, she is able to recognize the pathological nature of some experiences that occasionally recur in specific situations that reproduce the old anxiety. However, we cannot be sure that if she is confronted with difficult life situations, she will not succumb again. The episode after the birth of the child and the episode with the landlady indicate that some experiences are able to reactivate in her the introjected distorted image of the mother that is easily transformed into a persecutor in the external world. Were she

to continue treatment, a progressive weakening of this image and increased satisfaction with the world would seem likely to take place.

We may feel disappointed that the propensity for the disorder was not eradicated completely. Whether this is due to a presumed hereditary predisposition or to the tenaciousness of her early introjects is impossible to determine. Still, we should not minimize the accomplishments, especially because at the beginning of treatment the case appeared a very difficult one, that of a patient moving toward the chronic state of schizophrenia. Geraldine came to know the joy of fulfillment. Even if she has to live with an Achilles' heel, she has blossomed as a human being. Except for the rare and very fleeting episodes, she is in the realm of reality. I have learned a great deal from Geraldine, and I hope readers have also. Her image continues to return to my mind from time to time. She is still remembered as the floweret that the night's chill bent down and closed, but the light of dawn straightened on the stem, all open and whitened.

## **Mark**

Mark was a 25-year-old Jewish married man when he was

urgently hospitalized. As he later reported, his psychotic episode occurred acutely, when he thought he had a heart attack. He felt he had to pray to God for survival, and the way to pray to God was to spin around. Rosette, his wife, came to see what was happening to him and wanted to stop him, but he did not let her touch him because she was not God. He did not want Rosette to touch his eyes because otherwise he would become blind. He felt that his eyes were pointing in different directions because the muscles that controlled them had been mixed up in his skull and intertwined.

The patient had the feeling that he could control every fiber of his body, but not his eyes. He felt that the brain tissue as well as the muscles that sustained his brain were being tom apart. He had also many other kinesthetic delusions and hallucinations. Mark felt that his heart was going to fall down, because its ligaments could not sustain it in its natural place. He would lie down on the floor and pull up his legs and lean them against the wall so that the heart would not fall down.

If Rosette or other members of the family tried to stop him when he was spinning around, he would resist them because he thought that if he stopped moving, he would die.

When Mark had this attack, he had been in psychoanalysis with an orthodox Freudian therapist for several years. He had sought treatment because he was shy, had difficulty in making friends, and felt lonely. When the acute attack occurred, the therapist recommended immediate hospitalization.

While Mark was being taken to the hospital, he expected to die. He was waiting for the moment his heart and blood vessels would explode into a thousand pieces. He overheard the voice of his brother-in-law saying, "Let's take Mark as soon as possible to the hospital or he will die." As a matter of fact, he had the impression that the relatives were already mourning him. While he was going to the hospital in the car, he was sitting next to the brother-in-law, and he was afraid that pieces of his body would eventually soil him.

While in the hospital the same delusions continued. He also had the impression that the other patients were talking disparagingly about him. As a matter of fact, he overheard some female patients stating that he was "not masculine."

In the hospital he was withdrawn, apprehensive, and

hallucinated. On admission he was given 225 mg Thorazine (chlorpromazine) and 5 mg Stelazine (trifluoperazine hydrochloride) four times daily and 2 mg Artane (trihexyphenidyl HCL) twice daily.

I was consulted and agreed to take charge of the patient after the patient and his family refused to continue with the previous therapist. The patient improved somewhat, and it became possible for a member of the family or for an attendant to accompany him to my office and to take him back to the hospital three times a week.

The patient appeared apathetic, withdrawn, and could not even express his delusions. Occasionally, however, he would make remarks that were very revealing. He could not look people in the eyes because they would find out things of which he was ashamed. He felt he could not get along with people in the hospital; they would laugh at him or make unpleasant remarks about him. They would refer to him as a “she,” not “he.” At times they were saying what he was thinking. Now he was understanding many things that never appeared important to him before. He also referred a few times to the fact that lately he had been fired from his job because instead of attending to what he had to do, he was calling his broker repeatedly and discussing the stock

market with him. After he had been fired from his job, he went to work for his father, who was a successful businessman; but his father was never satisfied and would constantly criticize him.

I tried to reassure him and was as convivial as possible, but it took many months for the blank face of the patient to reveal mimic play or emotion of any sort. The only thing about which he talked without difficulty was the stock market. Because I understood that this was the area in which he was competent and proud of his knowledge, I let him talk about it. As a matter of fact, I learned many things from him about Wall Street, and I let him know that he had taught me something. Later on, when he would recall this first stage of treatment, Mark said:

You made me feel at ease; you were receptive, uncritical; you accepted me with all my faults. Only two persons had been like you in my life. One was my grandfather, who died when I was 5. I loved him very much; more than anybody else. The other was my physics teacher in high school. My previous therapist could not relate to me. He was distant, not a real person. I was supposed to free associate with him, but I couldn't. I was always on guard.

Because he had improved considerably after six months of

hospitalization, I decided to transfer Mark to a day hospital. In the day hospital he did not adjust well. He could not relate to people, felt he had nothing to say, and to avoid the discomfort caused by the company of the other patients he would go to the bathroom and stay there for long periods of time. Later in the treatment, reminiscing about the period spent in the hospital and day hospital, he said that at this time his mind was a blank. He could not come across to people, and they could not reach him.

Practically all the somatic delusions disappeared; as a matter of fact, they had diminished a few weeks after the beginning of the acute attack. I tried to explain to him that the feelings he had about his body were an expression of the way he felt about himself. Terrible things must have gone on in his mind; hopes and ideas about himself were disintegrating and were assuming the form of preoccupations about his body. As he told me later, he felt that I was there, willing to share his anguish and anxiety, and willing to help him, if only he would be able to talk about his inner torment. But he would not. Only about the stock market could he talk without hesitation. He would occasionally say that he was unable to be a husband and a father to his 3-year-old son. He should leave his wife and son and not ruin their lives. As a

matter of fact, he refused to have sexual relations with his wife. I told him a few times that he was not in a position to make important decisions then; he had to wait until he knew that he was better.

For a long while he did not want to see anybody, relatives or friends. He was afraid people would discover that he was like a plant, that he had no feeling or emotion and did not know how to act or react. Only his wife and son were allowed to see him; and yet he wanted to abandon them too. Slowly, however, by receiving support from the therapist and the feeling that his anxiety was understood and shared by him, he became capable of establishing some interpersonal contacts. His father reinstated him in his business and he started to work again. As a matter of fact, the father gave him a certain amount of money to invest in the stock market, and to everybody's surprise Mark did so well that in a few months he more than doubled his capital. He stopped talking about leaving wife and son and resumed sexual relations.

Eventually he was able to unfold the psychodynamic factors that had affected his life. The marriage of his parents was not a happy one. When his father was a young man, he was exclusively interested in the

business; he was a good provider, but nothing else. He was distant, remote, always critical of everybody else. Mark remembered that when his father and mother were fighting, he would always be on his mother's side, not because he thought mother was right or needed his help, but because mother could protect not only herself but him too from his father.

His mother depicted the world as a bad place to be, and soon Mark came to believe that the world was as frightening as his father was. Mark came to believe that there was an incompatibility between the world and himself. All the other human beings were parts of the terrible world. Mother was the only exception. Not only would she be able to protect him from the world, but she would also interpret the world for him. As he later came to realize, his mother did not really explain the facts of the world, but only her feelings about the world. But mother was the only person he could communicate with; thus mother's vision of the world was the only one he could accept. Moreover, he felt he was mother's special child or the most important person in mother's life. He owed it to her to listen and to accept her views, even when they did not agree with his experiences or with what his senses made him aware of. Mother was the only person who knew

his feelings, needs, and thoughts, the only one who could prevent him from being completely lost in the woods. He remembered how scared he was the first day he went to a nursery school, at the age of 3; and since then he continued to be scared, especially until he was 10.

He remembers that the people of the world, represented by the people on the street, were considered by him as unpredictable objects, things to be afraid of, as mother had represented them. They could attack you at any minute, like wild animals in the jungle do.

Mark added later in the treatment that his was one of the few Jewish families in the predominantly gentile neighborhood. Although there had never been episodes of anti-Semitism there, and although his mother did not accuse anybody of being anti-Semitic, the awareness of belonging to a traditionally persecuted minority increased a certain vague, diffuse, uneasy feeling, which Mark perceived as danger. Although Mark's mother was never very clear or explicit in this regard, her actions and her attitudes seemed to betray the following appraisal and conclusions about society, to be taken by Mark as guidelines: "Be aware that the world is not going to accept you. There is something threatening in everybody that cannot be

easily seen. Be careful! Be careful! Be careful!"

Mark came to believe that everybody, everything was irrational, unpredictable, and uncontrollable except his mother's love. As mentioned before, his father was one of the people of the world too, and he was as terrible as everyone else was. Mark never thought that he would grow up like his father and could not identify with him. He wanted to be the opposite of his father.

The situation improved very much toward the end of childhood, and especially during adolescence and young adulthood. The patient was able to have a few friends, but he did not have meaningful heterosexual relations. Later he had occasional contacts with prostitutes. He completed college successfully, secured a job as an engineer, and at the age of 22 married Rosette, whom he had met while attending high school. When he married Rosette, a revolution occurred inside of him: he started to see the world in a new way, not just as mother had taught him. The world became a vaster arena and yet was less terrible than he had anticipated. He could live in it and prosper. He loved Rosette very much but depended on her too much. He tended now to put her in the same position in which his mother

was. Rosette naturally resented that attitude; she wanted to be his wife, not his mother. Sexual relations were normal, and a child was conceived during the first year of marriage.

The situation became much worse when the patient was fired from his job, apparently because he was too slow in his work and did not get along with people. The patient's father suggested that Mark work for him; the job would be easy and Mark would make much more money. He did make more money, but the job was not easy. Mark and his father did not get along well. His father acquired again the "monstrous" aspect that the patient, under the influence of his mother, had seen in him early in childhood. Mark's father did not allow him to be free; he controlled his actions by criticizing everything he was doing and thus made him hesitant, or actually psychologically paralyzed, or more likely to make mistakes.

Mark was seeing Dr. X. but could not reveal his predicament to him. His unrest increased. He could not work, and he oscillated between feeling that he was an outsider from everything that surrounded him or was ensnared in a gigantic trap or web where his father was the spider.

By getting married he had given up mother; but Rosette resented helping him and yet she was becoming more and more demanding. His father not only did not protect him but was exposing his weakness and his inability to deal with the world. The patient felt that if his wife and father were so critical of him, they must be right: he was unfit to live in this difficult world; there was something fundamentally wrong with him. What was wrong was with him, not with other people. It is at this point that the patient became ill. As he later understood, the psychosis started with his concretizing into physical symptoms the image that he had of himself. No longer did he think there was something wrong with him as a person, but with him as an organism. The psychosis was precipitated, of course, by the recent events and feelings that had a strange resonance with the early events and feelings of his childhood.

The psychodynamic meaning of the life history, as we have so far reported, was easily grasped by the patient. He made great improvement, and the illness seemed directed toward an early complete recovery when unfortunate external events occurred and disturbed the promising picture. In 1970 the stock market fell considerably. Not only did Mark lose all his profits, but also a large part of the invested capital. But Mark lost more than money. In the

attempt to reemerge from the psychosis and to rehabilitate himself, he had relied a great deal on his successes in the stock market. During the brief period of success he had also invested money for relatives, and now they were losing money too. They would have no respect for him. He would diminish in their eyes as well as in his own. The recent events had demonstrated that he was good for nothing, an inferior human being, unable to make a living or to provide for his family.

The patient was discouraged and depressed. His ability to work decreased very much, but he knew that father would not fire him because he was his son. Delusions, hallucinations, and ideas of reference did not reappear, with the exception that he believed people at times were laughing at him. A group of symptoms related to relations with other persons developed. He became more and more afraid of people. He would feel a tremendous discomfort in their presence. They would inhibit him and suffocate his life. In crowds he saw so many eyes looking; so many people talking. He felt people were malevolent, ready to laugh at him if he happened to do something wrong. If people looked into his eyes, he was afraid they would discover he was not a man; he pretended to play the role of a man. When somebody looked at him, he felt inferior; he had to drop his eyes

or look elsewhere. When he was asked to explain why he did not feel like a man, he said it was because he did not feel capable with women and also because he did not feel able to compete with other men for women or for work. When he was at work, he tried to “compete,” but he could not stand the competition for more than a few minutes. He could not even compete with father.

He felt that he could not be on his own, that he could not give direction to his life; and yet he was unwilling to accept the guidance of other people, including his father. A person who guides is not an intruder, but an oppressor because he tells you in what direction to go. The patient wanted to do what he decided himself to do, not what other people expected him to do; and yet he expected to fail and felt that he would not be able to make it on his own. He was not making it. That is why people looked at him and laughed. He fooled everybody when he gave other people the feeling he was doing well in the stock market. His father too expected him to do well, but his mother did not. Mother knew better; she always knew he was not able to do anything. Mother always treated him like a prince who should not be concerned with the practicalities and dangers of life. When he was doing well in the stock market, he had the feeling he was doing things better than

others. In order to feel at ease, comfortable, accepted, not laughed at, he felt he had to do things better than others. Also in playing the stock market he had no contact with people; he did all the work by reading financial reports and telephoning his broker. Thus his real feelings for people were suppressed during that time. He also had reduced to a minimum the work for his father. In order to feel free he had to reject people, to live as if people did not exist. He felt that people came across his path, cramped him, and did not let him stretch his extremities. He was afraid of them; he could not escape from them; he had to meet them every day; every day he had to renew the effort. Maintenance Thorazine therapy had no effect on these symptoms.

When I asked him what people should do to make him less afraid of them, he said it was he who had to do something. He had to convince them that he was worthy. But he did not know how. On the other hand, people behaved as if they were feeling worthy and therefore reminded him that he was not. He was weak and effeminate. When he felt weak, he even felt attracted toward men, as if he were a homosexual. If he felt attracted to men, men became less frightening. But he never had relations with men; he would not even know how; he enjoyed relations with women.

When I asked him what people should do to make him less afraid, I was remembering another patient, a teenage girl, not schizophrenic but with preschizophrenic anxiety, who was also afraid of people. When I asked her what people should do so that she would not be afraid of them any more, she replied, "They should lose their penises and vaginas."

However, in the case of Mark, the problem was not sexual. The homosexual remarks seemed to me an artifact. To be homosexual was, in his system of values, the same as to say that he was completely worthless and despicable.

If I have gone to such a length in reporting his feelings about people, it is because they illustrate very well the type of symptomatology that his illness acquired and retained for a long time. It consisted of a conscious abnormal way of relating to the interpersonal world in general.

At the time when this report was written, Mark was still in treatment, although he had made steady progress. Treatment consisted at first of attacking the symptoms directly. He soon

recognized that he saw people laughing at him when he expected to see them laughing. He also promptly recognized that he felt they were laughing because he believed they should laugh at him. He understood that the fear and the feeling of inadequacy were correlated and reinforced each other in a vicious circle. The more fearful he was, the more inadequate he felt; the more inadequate he felt, the more fearful he became of others. The fear at times was experienced as a real terror.

Before the reexacerbation of the symptoms, which occurred after the market's fall, the original terror of people had been repressed and had changed into disinterest in people. When the condition reexacerbated, the terror came back, the terror experienced by him for the first time when he had to go to the nursery school and leave his mother. The role of the mother was interpreted at length. The mother was experienced by him as wanting to hold him in her protective embrace: another womb, after he left her original womb at birth. But mother was not only the protector; she was also the one who depicted the world in such ways that Mark felt he needed her desperately. On the other hand, father, especially because mother was not happy with him, had become the symbol of the menacing world. Undoubtedly

Oedipal rivalry with the father made it easier for Mark to conceive this symbolization.

Mother's description of life and the world as a place reminiscent of the jungle, and father's achievements as a result of hard work and successful competition, helped Mark to see the world in Darwinian terms. As we mentioned in Chapter 8, there is some truth in this conception of some prepsychotic, psychotic, and formerly psychotic patients. However, what made the situation worse in the case of Mark was that, contrary to other patients, he felt that the competition, the arena, and the struggle were healthy parts of life: they have to be accepted. If you want to have security, you must compete and win. He was a staunch supporter of rugged individualism. He tried to win with the stock market, but eventually he lost. Losing meant for him not to be as good as his father, to be castrated by his father, to be less than other men, to be homosexual.

It was important to explain to the patient how his whole vision of mankind and his relation to mankind were based on the terrible fear that originated in the ways he interpreted mother's messages and in his profound feeling of inadequacy. It took prolonged, repeated work,

going over the same material time and time again, to make the patient ameliorate his relations with people. A new team, consisting of him and the therapist, had the purpose of diminishing the fear. As Shainberg (1973) has written, the patient was helped to confront his fears in a setting where there is some hope that he need not be so afraid.

The values in which the patient believed, that you have to fight and win in order to assert your humanity and masculinity, were values that the therapist could not share. They were certainly a transformation or derivation of the patient's original experiences. This inability to share values remained for a long time. It was thus difficult to establish that situation of sharing values that I described in Chapter 39. Improvement was thus delayed by this difficulty. Eventually the patient changed his values somewhat as he began to understand that they were a derivation of his original experiences. Until then in his system of values to be worthy (and therefore worthy of mother's love, of women's love, and of society's respect) required being superior to others. Self-respect and an acceptable self-image were based on competition, for which the patient felt utterly unprepared.

This case is interesting on many counts. The shift in symptomatology deserves attention. In the initial acute attack there was a disintegration of the self and self-esteem, represented delusionally by destruction of the body. After the setback the disorder consisted mainly of an altered relatedness to the interpersonal world, whose psychodynamic origin we have retraced. The course of treatment shows clearly how ephemeral and unstable is the improvement determined only by external events (success in the stock market).

Moreover, the case shows how the specific values of the patient may have actually delayed his recovery, because they were intimately related to the original conflictful areas and could not be shared by the therapist.

Another important point deserves full consideration. With the permission of the patient I had several sessions with the parents. They did not appear to me as Mark had portrayed them. His picture of them was lopsided, because he had magnified some of their characteristics to the point of grotesque distortion. It is true that the father, especially when the patient was a child, was overconcerned with his business,

but he was not the tyrant or perfectionist that Mark had portrayed. On the other hand, the father had been even more than tolerant and was desperately concerned with Mark's health and happiness. However, as chief of an important firm, he had those authoritarian ways that bring about efficiency but that, with some justification, are disliked by most subordinates who learn to live with them without experiencing deep psychological traumata.

There is no doubt that mother was an extremely anxious person and that because of her anxiety she had always been and continued to be overprotective. However, it was certainly not her intention to scare Mark as she did or to make him, consciously or unconsciously, a puppet, a pawn, or a doll at her disposal. There is no doubt that Mark incorporated all of his mother's anxiety, magnified it inside of himself, and projected it into the world in a very subjective way so that it became the terror of the interpersonal world. Whether an extreme sensitivity predisposed him biologically to this distortion or whether the Oedipal antagonism for his father was the major concomitant factor is hard to say. Incidentally, a brother of Mark had also some short psychotic attacks; but the third, and youngest, brother never had any psychiatric illness.

Other points of this interesting report require much longer analysis and discussion. It will be up to the individual reader to try to find as many of them as possible and to attempt to interpret them in order to enlarge the didactical value of what I think is an unusually interesting case. However, to start with, I suggest a few points for further consideration.

Was Mark trying to prolong throughout his life a symbiotic relation with his mother or mother substitutes? Was he seeing the world in such a terrible way in order to maintain such a symbiotic relation reminiscent of the first year of life?

From the point of view of social psychiatry, how much importance must we give to the fact that the patient's family was one of the few Jewish ones in the neighborhood? Was the ghost of anti-Semitism an excuse or was it founded on certain facts? The patient's mother was overprotective and anxious, as "Jewish mothers" have often been portrayed in contemporary fiction. The overprotectiveness of the Jewish mother has historical foundations, because in many eras and many countries her children have been exposed to harsh hostility. Neither Mark nor his mother was exposed to that hostility, but could it

be that fears and other feelings are transmitted in ethnic groups from generation to generation and continue to act psychodynamically? On the other hand, most children of Jewish mothers do not become paranoid schizophrenics; as a matter of fact, as some authors have found (Malzberg, 1962, Sanua, 1962; Bastide, 1965), children of Protestant mothers are more frequently afflicted by this disorder.

One of the most controversial points concerns the value system of the patient. Did it really interfere with treatment because the patient himself was the victim of what he believed in: the competitive society? Was the fact that the therapist did not share his values a real interference to that recovery? On the other hand, the patient felt very close to the therapist and might have been afraid of recovering for fear of losing him. Did he see in the therapist another mother? Was treatment another symbiotic relation? In fact, Mark liked to see the therapist as often as possible, hopefully every day, but this wish of his was gradually curtailed.

## 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.

- \_\_\_\_, 19616, "Introductory Notes on the Psychoanalytic Therapy of Schizophrenia." In Burton, A. (ed.), *Psychotherapy of Psychoses*. New York: Basic Books.
- \_\_\_\_, 1962a, "Hallucinations, Delusions and Ideas of Reference Treated with Psychotherapy." *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 16:52-60.
- \_\_\_\_, 19626, "Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 6:112-122.
- \_\_\_\_, 1962c, "The Microgeny of Thought and Perception," *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 6:454-468.
- \_\_\_\_, 1963a, "The Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia in Theory and Practice." American Psychiatric Association, *Psychiatric Research Report* 17.
- \_\_\_\_, 1963 6, "Studies of Thought Processes in Contemporary Psychiatry." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 120:58-64.
- \_\_\_\_, 1963c, "Psychopathic Personality: Some Views on Its Psychopathology and Psychodynamics." *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 4:301-312.
- \_\_\_\_, 1964, "The Rise of Creativity: From Primary to Tertiary Process." *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, 1:51-68.
- \_\_\_\_, 1965a, "The Schizophrenic Patient in Office Treatment." In *Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia, 3rd Int. Symp., Lausanne, 1964*. Basel: Karger.
- \_\_\_\_, 1965b, "Conceptual and 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.

\_\_\_\_, 1913c, *Textbook of Psychiatry*. Translated by A. A. Brill. New York: Macmillan.

\_\_\_\_, 1913d, "Die Spatschizophrenen Krankheitsbilder." *Fortschr. Neur.*, 15:259.

\_\_\_\_, 1913e (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. Aschehoug & 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 représentation naturaliste à l'abstraction morbide des formes." In *Premier Colloque International sur l'Expression 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, "Psychophysiological 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.
- Malmo, R. B., 1942, "Interference Factors in Delayed Response in Monkeys after Removal of Frontal Lobes." *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 5:295.
- Malzberg, B., 1940, *Social and Biological Aspects of Mental Disease*. Utica, N.Y. State Hospitals Press.
- \_\_\_\_, 1956, "Mental Disease Among Puerto Ricans in New York City." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 123:262-269.
- \_\_\_\_, 1959a, "Statistical Data for the Study of Mental Disease among Negroes in New York State." Albany Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene and New York State Department of Mental Hygiene.
- \_\_\_\_, 1959b, "Important Statistical Data About Mental Illness." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, First Edition, vol. 1, pp. 161-174. New York: Basic Books.
- \_\_\_\_, 1962, "Migration and Mental Disease among the White Population of New York State: 1949-1951." *Hum. Bio.*, 34:89-98.
- Mann, J., Menzer, D., Standish, C., 1950, "Psychotherapy of Psychoses: Some Attitudes in the Therapist Influencing the Course of Treatment." *Psychiatry*, 13:17-23.
- Maricq, H. R., 1963, "Familial Schizophrenia as Defined by Nailfold Capillary Pattern and Selected Psychiatric Traits." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 136:216-226.

- \_\_\_\_, 1966, "Capillary Morphology and the Course of Illness in Schizophrenic Patients." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 142:63-71.
- Marram, G. D., 1970, "Problems in the After Care Management of the Schizophrenic Patient." *Journal of Psychiatric Nursing*, 8:13-16.
- Mars, L., 1955, *Im Crise de possession*. Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie de L'Etat.
- Masserman, J., 1943, "Experimental Neuroses and Psychotherapy." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 49:43-48.
- Matte-Blanco, I., 1959, "Expression in Symbolic Logic of the Characteristics of the System UCS." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 40:1-5.
- \_\_\_\_, 1965, "A Study of Schizophrenic Thinking: Its Expression in Terms of Symbolic Logic and Its Representation in Terms of Multi-dimensional Space." *International Journal of Psychiatry*, 1:19-26.
- May, M. R. A., 1968, *Treatment of Schizophrenia. A Comparative Study of Five Treatment Methods*. New York: Science House.
- May, R., 1969, *Love and Will*. New York: Norton.
- Mayer-Gross, W., 1950, "Psychopathology of Delusions. History, Classification and Present State of the Problem from the Clinical Point of View." In Morel, *Psychopathologie des Delires*. Paris: Hermann.
- McFarland, R. A., 1932, "The Psychological Effects of Oxygen Deprivation (Anoxemia) on Human Behavior." *Arch. Psychol.*, Monograph 145.
- McFarland, R. A., and Goldstein, H., 1938, "Biochemistry: Review." *American*

*Journal of Psychiatry*, 95:509.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Meehl, P. E., 1962, "Schizotaxia, Schizotypy, Schizophrenia." *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.
- Prinzhom, 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.
- \_\_\_\_, 1949, "Observations on Dissociation as Social Participation." *Psychiatry*, 12:339.
- \_\_\_\_, 1954, *The Mental Hospital*. New York: Basic Books.
- Stein, W. J., 1967, "The Sense of Becoming Psychotic." *Psychiatry*, 30:262-275.
- Steinen, K., 1894, *Unter den Naturvdlkern Zentral-Brasiliens*. Quoted by Werner, 1957.
- Stern, E. S., 1937, "Acrocyanosis." *Journal of Mental Science*, 83:408.
- Stem, K., and MacNaughton, D., 1945, "Capgras Syndrome, a Peculiar Illusionary Phenomenon, Considered with Special Reference to the Rorschach Findings." *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 19:139.
- Stierlin, H., 1956, *Der gewalttdtige Patient*. Basel: Karger.
- \_\_\_\_, 1965, "Bleuler's Concept of Schizophrenia in the Light of Our Present Experience." In *International Symposium on the Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia*, pp. 42-55. New York and Basel: Karger.
- \_\_\_\_, 1967, "Bleuler's Concept of Schizophrenia: A Confusing Heritage." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 123:996-1001.
- Storch, A., 1924, *The Primitive Archaic Forms of Inner Experiences and Thought in Schizophrenics*. New York and Washington: Nervous and Mental Disease Publication Company.

- Stransky, 1903, "Zur Kenntniss gewisser erworbener 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: Pergamon 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.