

FREUD TEACHES PSYCHOTHERAPY

**EARLY
PSYCHOANALYTIC
HYPOTHESES**

RICHARD CHESSICK, M.D., Ph.D.

Early Psychoanalytic Hypotheses

Richard D. Chessick, M.D.

e-Book 2015 International Psychotherapy Institute

from *Freud Teaches Psychotherapy* by Richard D. Chessick, M.D.

Copyright © 1980, 2012 Richard D. Chessick, M.D.

All Rights Reserved

Created in the United States of America

Early Psychoanalytic Hypotheses

An examination of Freud's early psychoanalytic publications from 1893 to 1899 is of interest in the understanding of hypothesis formation and hypothesis change in the field of intensive psychotherapy. In Freud's early theories, the notion of a traumatic event in the Charcot-Breuer tradition as the precipitating cause of the psychoneurosis is retained, and discussion of the predisposition to neurosis is somewhat vague. The importance of sexuality is a basic revolutionary contribution.

In 1895 Freud made an attempt to distinguish the "actual neuroses," which are thought of as resulting from current factors causing "damming up" of libido due to blocked or inadequate forms of sexual discharge, from the "transference neuroses" which, like hysteria, are based on unacceptable sexual thoughts and memories from the past; thus the famous quotation "hysterics suffer mainly from reminiscences." More specifically (Freud 1896C;3:189ff), no hysteria arises from a single experience but is a matter of a series of experiences and so is "overdetermined"; these experiences take place in early childhood and are sexual in nature; an incredibly complicated

chain of associations leads to the memories of these significant experiences. Ideas associated with these unacceptable reminiscences call forth a "defense" on the part of the ego, writes Freud in this early work, and he continues by borrowing the philosopher-psychologist Herbart's notion of the "thrusting" of an idea outside of the conscious.

Wollheim (1971) points out that Freud attended the seminars of the famous philosopher-psychologist Franz Brentano, probably most well known for his influence on Husserl. Brentano contended that every mental state or condition can be analyzed into two components: (a) an idea, which gives the mental state its object or what it is directed upon; and (b) its charge of affect, which gives its measure of strength or efficacy. Thus ideas with high charges of affect, which are unacceptable to the conscious mind, produce a defensive reaction in which idea and affect are separated and expressed in disguised manners. In hysteria the vital factor is "conversion" (Freud 1894A;3:49), defined as the transformation of affect or excitation into some bodily manifestation, while in the obsessional neuroses both idea and affect are expressed but are totally separated from each other and pursue divergent paths. For example, the affect attaches itself to another idea while the original idea remains weak and unnoticed in

the consciousness. These basic principles are elaborated in various ways in the early publications.

In the early hypotheses Freud firmly insisted that a traumatic sexual experience in childhood was at the basis of all the defense psychoneuroses; this is the so-called "seduction theory" of the psychoneuroses. The shift from the seduction hypothesis to an understanding of the importance of infantile fantasies and how they attain a psychic reality of their own was the great turning point in the development of a viable scientific theory of psychotherapy, and was contingent upon Freud's self-analysis. This shift is dramatically described in Freud's (1950A;1:175ff) letters to Fliess.

The realization that his seduction theory was leading him into an absurd and improbable explanation led Freud to a bewilderment and depression that was only resolved by his self-analysis. Here again Freud's courage and willingness to persevere in his exploration are remarkable. In the summer and fall of 1897, his self-analysis revealed the essential features of the Oedipus complex; by 1898 he was at work on the first draft of *The Interpretation of Dreams*, written in final form in 1899, the year in which, according to Kris (1954), he discovered

that dreams were the royal road to the unconscious mind and in which he united the study of dreams with the clinical questions of the neuroses.

As Jones (1953) explains, "It was the awful truth that most—not all—of the seductions in childhood which his patients had revealed, and about which he had built his whole theory of hysteria, had never occurred. It was a turning point in his scientific career, and it tested his integrity, courage, and psychological insight to the full. Now he had to prove whether his psychological method on which he had founded everything was trustworthy or not. It was at this moment that Freud rose to his full stature" (p. 265). Jones sees 1897 as the acme of Freud's life, in which the first understanding of infantile sexual fantasies and the importance and explanation of dreams were achieved!

Sadow et al. (1968) convincingly contend that the seduction hypothesis was formulated on the basis of a defensive projection of blame for infantile sexuality onto parental figures. When Freud succeeded in becoming aware of his own sexual wishes by means of his self-analysis, he was able to correct his error and arrive at a universal hypothesis of the role of the Oedipus complex. This

emphasizes in a spectacular way the most important feature of the honest and dedicated day-to-day practice of intensive psychotherapy. As psychotherapists, on the basis of their own prior and thorough psychotherapeutic treatment, continue with their own perpetual analysis of their countertransference reactions, they gain further understanding of their patients and are able continually to revise their hypotheses about the meaning of patient material. Even Freud, according to Jones (1953) "never ceased to analyse himself, devoting the last half hour of his day to that purpose." An extremely good idea.

A properly conducted intensive psychotherapy is marked by a continuing revision of our hypotheses about our patients, on the basis of patient material and our self-analysis of the countertransference that such material produces. When properly conducted it is a meticulous scientific process very much in the spirit of scientific investigation as described by Popper (1965), as I have discussed it in detail in *Great Ideas in Psychotherapy* and in other publications (Chessick 1977a, 1992, 1996, 2000).

In his autobiography Popper (Schilpp 1974) writes:

But it seems to me that what is essential to "creative" or

"inventive" thinking is a combination of intense interest in some problem (and thus a readiness to try and try again) with highly critical thinking; with a readiness to attack even those presuppositions which for less critical thought determine the limits of the range from which trials (conjectures) are selected; with an imaginative freedom that allows us to see so far unsuspected sources of error: possible prejudices in need of critical examination (vol. 1, p. 37).

What a fine characterization of the attitude in the psychotherapist that generates successful interpretations!

The correct application of Popper's methods to the use of interpretations in psychotherapy, and the notion of the psychotherapist in intensive uncovering psychotherapy as primarily a *puzzle solver*—in the sense of functioning as an accessory ego to the patient's observing ego—is central to the crucial conception of the analytically oriented psychotherapist, even as delineated by Freud himself. The differences with Popper come primarily at what he calls—correctly—a metascientific level, in which he attempts to apply his theories in a rather dogmatic fashion to the accumulation of *all* knowledge; for the purposes of the practicing psychotherapist this is an issue of secondary relevance.

The point is that Popper's basic schemata are uniquely applicable to the understanding of the progress of knowledge in the individual psychotherapy of the patient. In this process the creative intuition of the therapist, based on empathic perception, produces hypotheses about psychodynamic explanations, which are then subjected to testing by tactfully presenting them to the patient at the appropriate time and observing the patient's reaction, which either corroborates or tends to refute or falsify the hypotheses. The process leads to an elimination of error and the formulation of new hypotheses which, although they may incorporate some aspects of the early hypotheses, are closer to the truth and a deeper level of understanding.

Thus the new and correct interpretations permit us to move deeper into an approximation of the basic truths about the patient; even a failure of an earlier hypothesis or interpretation teaches us something new about where the difficulties lie, and helps us to formulate a more active and deeper interpretation of hypothesis.

It is not even necessary to review the well-known patient's responses which serve the practicing psychotherapist as either corroborations or refutations of his interpretations (or conjectures)—

that is, the error elimination process—since these responses are presented in any standard textbook such as that by Langs (1974, vol. 2). The experienced psychotherapist who has a thorough knowledge of his or her countertransference usually has little difficulty in deciding whether a given interpretation has correctly made its mark, or for some reason is incorrect and is being rejected by the patient. Only the most inexperienced neophyte attempts to hammer an interpretation down a patient's throat without accepting the possibility that the interpretation may simply be wrong. This is a matter for the personal treatment and training of the therapist, but again need not concern us here since we are talking about psychotherapy as practiced by the experienced therapist.

It is this approximation process, when clearly understood, that forms the basis of understanding a patient and works consistently with Freud's notion of therapy as peeling off the layers of an onion. Popper's basic schemata give us a chance to formulate this notion in a specific and exact terminology.

On the other hand, such formulations run us into the difficulty that is presented by Bohr's principle of *complementarity*, in which this

neat procedure breaks down at a certain level because of the multiple possible ways of interpreting the same data. Thus some data may be lost through the approach the therapist takes. To minimize loss of data the therapist has to be prepared to take at least two approaches—that of scientific understanding and that of humanistic imagination. In this way Popper's delineation of scientific procedure can be fit optimally into an understanding of the therapy process; however, his basic philosophical preconceptions about science and non-science confuse this orientation, and have given rise to great debate among various philosophers as to what science is and what science does—a question essentially unanswered in any satisfactory manner as of the present date.

Let us turn directly now to certain of the papers that are still relevant in volume 3 of the *Standard Edition*. The first major paper in the volume, a lecture "On the Psychological Mechanism of Hysterical Phenomena" (Freud 1893H;3:26ff), reviews some of the early psychoanalytic hypotheses. The traumatic event and its resistance to recall necessitate hypnosis; the connection between the event and the hysterical phenomena may be simple or have a symbolic relation, as seen in dreams. There may be several "partial traumas," that is, any

experience which calls up distressing affect, with the symptoms disappearing on being "talked out." This is known as abreaction, *in which language is experienced as a substitute for action.*

The term "repression" is first used here but as meaning a deliberate act of exclusion from conscious thoughts. Freud postulates the existence of ideas marked by great intensity of feeling but cut off from the rest of consciousness. The essence of the therapy is to get rid of the idea's affect which "was, so to say, 'strangled'," a principle which remains one of the pillars of psychotherapeutic effect to the present day. Even in the case of Emmy von N. in *Studies on Hysteria*, Freud already recognized that suggestion and abreaction are not enough, and he already demonstrated the need to analyze down to causes in a deterministic way—only then, he felt, can one use the abreaction technique successfully.

As already mentioned in the previous chapter, the undoing of repression or the removal of resistance was, from the beginning, considered the central task of psychoanalytic psychotherapy. This requirement has a particularly eloquent expression in the *Minutes of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society* (Nunberg and Federn 1962, vol. 1,

pp. 100-102), where Freud is noted by Rank as adding, "There is only one power which can remove the resistances, the transference. The patient is compelled to give up his resistances to *please us*. Our cures are cures of love. ...The vicissitudes of the transference decide the success of the treatment." Freud regarded transference as affording a chance to produce a permanent change in the patient, whereas he calls hypnosis "nothing but a clever trick." Freud regarded the notions of resistance and transference as the conceptual hallmarks of psychoanalysis.

We come next to two papers in which Freud first gave public expression to many of his major hypotheses: "The Neuro-psychoses of Defense" (1894A;3:43ff) and "Further Remarks on the Neuro-psychoses of Defense" (1896B;3:159ff). The former paper is more famous, for Freud's originality of thought. He makes a major therapeutic point in his metapsychologically unsatisfactory explanation (at this point in his development) that in any repression the *affect* is repressed, not so much the idea. Thus in a sense, the purpose of repression is to make a "weak idea" out of a strong one, based on the key point that the "sum of excitation" present in the psychic functions can be increased, decreased, displaced, or

discharged. These processes form the nucleus of the psychic mechanism of the neuroses, which at that time Freud thought had to do with repressing memories of highly affectually charged childhood traumata.

In the second paper, an analysis of a case of chronic paranoia is presented, and the term "projection" is first used and illustrated as a defense.

The notion of symptoms as representing compromise formations is presented; the symptom in a neurosis is explained as a partial discharge in a way acceptable to the conscious mind. I would especially recommend the paper on "The Neuro-psychoses of Defense" and part III of "Further Remarks on the Neuro-psychoses of Defense" for discussion in a basic seminar on psychopathology. They remain pertinent examples of clinical case- presentation and attempts at understanding, based on the theory of repression or defense that Freud called "the cornerstone on which the whole structure of psychoanalysis rests." They also outline the more controversial metapsychological concept of *the quota of affect*, a manifestation of the "sum of excitation," as well as the notion of cathexis, which will be

discussed later and which forms an important concept in Freud's effort to keep psychoanalysis parallel to "scientific" Newtonian physics.

To aid the reader in studying the early psychoanalytic hypotheses it is useful to outline Freud's concept of the factors which cause neuroses, and Freud's nosological system (1898) based on the "conversion theory" of anxiety. According to Freud, a neurosis has multiple causation which involves:

- (a) hereditary disposition;
- (b) specific cause—factors without which the neurosis cannot occur: these are sexual and the classification depends on them as will be explained in the nosology;
- (c) contributory or ancillary causes—any other factors which may or may not be present and contribute toward overloading the nervous system;
- (d) an exciting or releasing cause: the traumatic events immediately followed by the appearance of the neurosis.

This formulation represents Freud in transition from a

neurological to a purely psychological understanding of the neuroses. The specific cause determines more than anything the type of neurosis; whether a neurotic illness occurs at all depends on the total load on the nervous system in relation to its capacity to carry this load.

The classification based on this formulation is:

(a) ACTUAL NEUROSES (due to organic causes)

1. Neurasthenia proper—due to inadequate "abnormal" discharge of sexual excitation, e.g. masturbation.
2. Anxiety neurosis—due to blockage of sexual discharge and deflection into morbid anxiety, e.g., abstinence or coitus interruptus.

(b) TRANSFERENCE NEUROSES ("psychoneuroses")

1. Hysteria—due to childhood sexual traumata of a passive nature, imposed on the child quite early.
2. Obsessive-compulsive neuroses (including phobias)—due to the above plus later a superimposed, more pleasant aggressive sexual activity in childhood.

(c) NARCISSISTIC NEUROSES

1. Depression
2. Paraphrenia (a term Freud preferred, loosely representing schizophrenia—see discussion below)

Section I of the paper "On the Grounds for Detaching a Particular Syndrome from Neurasthenia Under the Description Anxiety Neurosis"(Freud 1895B;3:91-99) contains an outstanding clinical description of the anxiety neurosis as it is retained in present day nosology. The curious concept of neurasthenia was given prominence by the American neurologist G. M. Beard (1839-1883); it disappeared from the first edition (DSM-I) of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, issued by the American Psychiatric Association, and then reappeared in the second edition of this manual. In DSM-II neurasthenic neurosis is differentiated from anxiety neurosis. It is characterized by "complaints of chronic weakness, easy fatigability, and sometimes exhaustion." Beard's description of the typical symptoms of neurasthenia included "spinal irritation" and dyspepsia with flatulence and constipation. Freud clearly differentiates the anxiety neuroses, and when DSM-II separates out the psychophysiological disorders and depressive neuroses, it is unclear what is left for neurasthenic neurosis! DSM-III deliberately moves entirely away from all this.

Although most of the papers in volume 3 of the *Standard Edition* are based on the generally discarded conversion theory of anxiety, in

which Freud believed that libido, here defined as sexual excitement, was converted directly into anxiety if the normal discharge was blocked—one major clinical paper in this volume is still relevant and mandatory reading for anyone engaged in the practice of intensive psychotherapy. This is the paper "Screen Memories" (1899A;3:301ff). A screen memory is a recollection whose value lies in the fact that it represents, in the reported memory of impressions and thoughts of a later date, events—which are associated either by symbolic or other links—from an earlier date in the person's life. (This subject has already been discussed in the latter part of chapter 3.) Curiously, the autobiographical screen memory described by Freud in this paper works in an opposite direction—one in which an early memory is used as a screen for later events; this kind of screen memory has not often been mentioned in the psychiatric literature.

Freud's screen-memory paper implies the importance of asking patients for their earliest memories, the content of which is usually referred back to the period between the ages of two and four. The most frequent content of the earliest memories is some occasions of fear, shame, physical pain, and important events such as illnesses, deaths, fires, the births of brothers or sisters, and so on. Such

memories must be regarded as disguised representations of more fundamental psychological interactions with significant people in the past, or even better, as representations of the atmosphere of early childhood. As such they are important clues to what will be forthcoming in the transference and in the uncovering of significant childhood interactions and events.

Freud points out that we are so accustomed to not remembering the impressions of childhood that we are inclined to explain this hiatus as a self-evident consequence of the rudimentary character of the mental activities of children. He continues, "Actually, however, a normally developed child of three or four already exhibits an enormous amount of highly organized mental functioning in the comparisons and inferences which he makes and in the expression of his feelings; and there is no obvious reason why amnesia should overtake these psychical acts, which carry no less weight than those of a later age" (p. 304). The notion of displaced affect is used to explain the fact that many people produce earliest recollections of childhood that are apparently concerned with everyday and indifferent "events" which could not produce any emotional affect even in children. In fact, some of these so-called childhood memories may be of "events" that

never happened at all!

Thus Freud at the age of forty-three gives us a hint of what is now to follow in 1900—his major work, *The Interpretation of Dreams*, based primarily on his own self-analysis. A screen memory holds its value as a memory not due to its own content but to the relation of its existence between that content and some other content that has been repressed. A hint that we are dealing with a screen memory occurs whenever in a memory the subject himself appears in this way as an object among other objects, since "this contrast between the acting and the recollecting ego may be taken as evidence that the original impression has been worked over." It may even be questioned whether we have any memories at all *from* our childhood; memories *relating to* our childhood may be all that we possess. Thus the so-called childhood memories were actually formed later, and a number of motives, having no concern with historical accuracy, had a part in forming them, as well as in the selection of memories themselves, explains Freud.

It is a working rule of thumb among experienced clinicians that the earliest memories, along with the first dreams related in

psychotherapy, contain the nucleus of the psychodynamic conflict that has generated the emotional disorder. Of course it may take years of intensive psychotherapy to perceive correctly and interpret the hidden content and nuclear conflicts in this material. It is, however, wise to make notes of the earliest memories and first dreams as they are reported, and to refer back repeatedly to them during the course of the treatment as an overall guide while one is immersed in the specific material at any given period of the treatment.

Two early papers in volume 7 of the *Standard Edition* still represent an excellent starting point in the seemingly endless debate on the legitimacy of the art and craft of psychotherapy. They should be assigned as part of any first-year residency reading list. The paper "Psychical Treatment" (1950B;7:282ff) should be read first. Freud presents a cogent argument for the legitimacy of mental treatment by the use of words as important media—in fact the most important media—by which one man seeks to bring his influence to bear on another. The historical background of mental treatment and the legitimacy of including treatment of the so-called functional disorders and hypochondrias in the practice of medicine are presented. This debate about the power of words continues today in both psychiatry

and philosophy.

At the same time, Freud admits that all the mental influences which have proved effective in curing illnesses "have something incalculable about them." Freud recognizes that the problem of the regularity of therapeutic results achieved by psychical treatment is a function of the individual nature of the personalities of the subjects, with their variety of mental differences. Even at this early date he stresses the importance of the patient finding a doctor who is suitable for his disorder. He explains that if the right of a patient to make a free choice of his doctor were suspended, "an important precondition for influencing him mentally would be abolished." He also recognizes the limitations of personal involvement placed upon the physician who attempts to treat mental disorders. These limitations have not been properly observed in the current practices of some schools of psychotherapy; Freud gives a timely warning of the effect of transgressing these obvious limitations, on the life of the patient as well as the personal life of the physician.

In the paper "On Psychotherapy" (1905A;7:256ff) Freud points out that all physicians are continually practicing psychotherapy

whether they want to or not, and clearly it is a disadvantage not to keep a check on it, administer it in doses, and intensify it as needed. He asks: "Is it not then a justifiable endeavour on the part of a physician to seek to obtain command of this factor, to use it with a purpose, and to direct and strengthen it? This and nothing else is what scientific psychotherapy proposes" (p. 259). He reminds us of the famous dictum that certain diseases are not cured by the drug but by the physician; that is to say, by the personality of the physician inasmuch as through this personality he exerts a mental influence. He warns us that scientific psychotherapy, which involves searching for the origins of a mental illness and removing its manifestations, is not an easy task which can be practiced offhand, and indeed it makes great demands "upon the patient as well as upon the physician. From the patient it requires perfect sincerity—a sacrifice in itself; it absorbs time and is therefore also costly; for the physician it is no less time-absorbing, and the technique that he must study and practice is fairly laborious" (p. 261).

The most important point in these early papers is that severe emotional disorders cause no less serious suffering than any of the dreaded major organic diseases. Therefore, psychoanalytically

informed psychotherapy "was created through and for the treatment of patients permanently unfit for existence, and its triumph has been that it has made a satisfactorily large number of these permanently *fit* for existence" (p. 263).

It is indeed difficult to understand the objections of many physicians even today, as it was in 1905, to the inclusion of intensive psychotherapy among legitimate medical procedures. It is true that, because of the varying personalities of physicians and patients and the variety of disorders that patients develop, it is hard to establish good results with statistical regularity; yet there is no question that for many patients suffering from chronic characterological and emotional disorders, intensive psychotherapy is the best treatment available and they will seek it out. If psychiatrists do not provide this form of treatment while observing the ethical limitations on the medical principles of protecting the patient and attempting to help the patient as scientifically as possible, charlatans of every possible description will move into the breach, as is already happening, and exploit patients without mercy.

Freud's wrath at physicians who attacked psychotherapy without

knowing anything about it, and his insistence that such attacks were based on personal resistances, is just as pertinent today as it was in 1905. The refusal of organized medicine generally to accept intensive psychotherapy as a legitimate medical technique has made it easier for third-party-payment business organizations to evade the obligation of helping patients with mental illness, and for untrained charlatans to take advantage of the suffering of the emotionally ill. Psychotherapy carries serious responsibilities and is a craft, which, like surgery, must be learned meticulously through arduous training; abandoning the mentally ill to charlatans in the field is analogous to the old tradition of allowing barbers to perform surgery.

Bibliography

All references to Freud in this bibliography follow the commonly accepted cross-reference list given in the Appendix to the Abstracts of the *Standard Edition* (Rothgeb 1973).

Abend, S. (2001), Expanding psychological possibilities. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*. 70.3-14.

Abraham, K. 1954. *Selected Papers on Psychoanalysis*. New York: Basic Books.

Alexander, F. 1951. *Our Age of Unreason*. Philadelphia: Lippincott.

Alston, W. 1967. Logical Status of Psychoanalytic Theories. In *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, edited by P. Edwards, vol. 6, pp. 512-516. New York: Macmillan.

Ardrey, R. 1966. *The Territorial Imperative*. New York: Atheneum.

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

Bakan, D. 1965. *Sigmund Freud and the Jewish Mystical Tradition*. New York: Schocken Books.

Balogh, P. 1971. *Freud*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Barrett, W. 1958. *Irrational Man*. New York: Garden City.

- Basch, M. 1973. Psychoanalysis and Theory Formation. *Annual of Psychoanalysis* 1:39-52.
- _____, 1975. Perception, Consciousness and Freud's Project. *Annual of Psychoanalysis* 3:3-20.
- _____, 1975a. Toward a Theory that Encompasses Depression. In *Depression and Human Existence*, edited by E. Anthony and T. Benedek. Boston: Little Brown.
- _____, 1976. Psychoanalysis and Communication Science. *Annual of Psychoanalysis* 4:385-421.
- _____, 1976a. Theory Formation. In Chapter VII: A Critique. *J. of Amer. Psychoanal. Assn.*, 246:61-263.
- _____, 1977. Developmental Psychology and Explanatory Theory in Psychoanalysis. *Annual of Psychoanalysis* 5:229-263.
- _____, 1978. Psychic Determinism and freedom of will. *Internat. Rev. Psychoanal.* 5:257-264.
- Baumeyer, F. 1956. The Schreber Case. *Internat. J. Psycho-Anal.* 37:61-74.
- Bellow, S. 1964. *Herzog*. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett.
- Berkowitz, L. 1969. Simple Views of Aggression. *Amer. Scientist* 57:372-383.
- Bernstein, I. 1987. Analysis Terminable and Interminable, fifty years on. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 68:21-26.

- Bibring, E. 1936. The Development and Problems of the Theory of Instincts. Originally published in *Imago*. Reprinted in *Internat. J. Psycho-Anal* 22:102-131,1941.
- Blanshard, B. 1969. *The Nature of Thought*. New York: Humanities Press.
- Blum, H. 1974. The Borderline Childhood of the Wolf-Man. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Assn.* 22:721-742.
- _____, 1987. Analysis Terminable and Interminable: half century retrospective. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 68:37-48.
- Brenner, C. 1957. The Nature and Development of the Concept of Repression in Freud's Writings. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child* 12:19-45.
- _____, 1973. *An Elementary Textbook of Psychoanalysis*, second edition. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, 1977. Commentary from Psychoanalysis. *J. Nerv. and Mental Dis.* 165:427-441.
- _____, Marcovitz, E.; and Ecker, P. 1970. Chapter VII of "The Interpretation of Dreams" and "The Unconscious." *Bull. of the Phila. Assn. of Psychoanal.* 20:37-42.
- Broad, C. 1975. *Leibniz-An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Brody, E. 1969. Psychiatry's Continuing Identity Crisis: Confusion or Growth? *Psychiatry Digest*, June.

- Bychowski, G. 1969. *The Evil in Man*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- Chessick, R. 1961. Some Problems and Pseudo-Problems in Psychiatry. *Psychiatric Quart.* 35:711-719.
- ____, 1968. The Crucial Dilemma of the Therapist in Psychotherapy of Borderline Patients. *Amer. J. Psychotherapy* 22:655-666.
- ____, 1969. *How Psychotherapy Heals*. New York: Science House.
- ____, 1969a. Was Machiavelli Right? *Amer. J. Psychotherapy* 23:633-644.
- ____, 1971. *Why Psychotherapists Fail*. New York: Science House.
- ____, 1971a. How the Resident and the Supervisor Disappoint Each Other. *Amer. J. Psychotherapy* 25:272-283
- ____, 1972. Angiopathic Retinopathy. *Arch. Psychiatry* 27:241-244.
- ____, 1974. *The Technique and Practice of Intensive Psychotherapy*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- ____, 1976. *Agonie: Diary of a Twentieth Century Man*. Ghent, Belgium: European Press.
- ____, 1977. *Intensive Psychotherapy of the Borderline Patient*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- ____, 1977a. *Great Ideas in Psychotherapy*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- ____, 1977b. Intensive Psychotherapy for the Psychiatrist's Family. *Amer. J. of*

Psychotherapy 31:516-524.

- ____, 1978. On the Sad Soul of the Psychiatrist. *Bull. Menninger Clinic* 42:1-9.
- ____, 1978a. Medicine, Psychotherapy, and Religion. *Bull. Menninger Clinic* 42:505-514.
- ____, 1983. *A Brief Introduction to the Genius of Nietzsche*. N.Y.: University Press of America.
- ____, 1988. Thirty unresolved psychodynamic questions pertaining to feminine psychology. *American Journal of Psychotherapy* 42:86-95.
- ____, 1989. The death instinct and the future of humans. *American Journal of Psychotherapy* 43:546-561.
- ____, 1990. Self Analysis: Fool for a Patient? *Psychoanalytic Review* 77:311-340.
- ____, 1992. *The Technique and Practice of Intensive Psychotherapy*. NY: Jason Aronson.
- ____, 1992a. *What Constitutes the Patient in Psychotherapy: Alternative Approaches to Understanding*. Northvale, N.J.: Jason Aronson
- ____, 1992b. The death instinct revisited. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis* 20:3-28.
- ____, 1992c. *What Constitutes the Patient in Psychotherapy: Alternative Approaches to Understanding*. Northvale, N.J.: Jason Aronson.

- ____, 1993. *A Dictionary for Psychotherapists: Dynamic Concepts in Psychotherapy*. Northvale, N.J.: Jason Aronson.
- ____, 1993a. *Psychology of the Self and the Treatment of Narcissism*. Northvale, N.J.: Jason Aronson
- ____, 1996. *Dialogue Concerning Contemporary Psychodynamic Therapy*. NY: Jason Aronson.
- ____, 1996a. Nothingness, meaninglessness, chaos, and the black hole revisited. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis* 23:581-601.
- ____, 1999. *Emotional Illness and Creativity*. Madison, CT: International Universities Press.
- ____, 2000. *Psychoanalytic Clinical Practice*. London: Free Association Books.
- ____, 2007. *The Future of Psychoanalysis*. Albany, NY: SUNY Press.
- ____, 2009. Implications of the current insolubility of the mind-brain problem for the contemporary practice of psychodynamic psychiatry. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis and Dynamic Psychiatry* 37:315-351.
- ____, 2009a. The interaction of existential concerns and psychoanalytic insights in the treatment of contemporary patients. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis and Dynamic Psychiatry* 37: 501-518.
- ____, 2010. The rise and fall of the autochthonous self: From Italian

renaissance art and Shakespeare to Heidegger, Lacan, and intersubjectivism. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis and Dynamic Psychiatry* 38:625-654.

____, 2011. *Descent into Darkness: The Psychodynamics of Mental Illness*. XLibris ebook.

Clark, L. 1966. *History of the Primates*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Cohen, R., and Balikov, H. 1974. On the Impact of Adolescence upon Parents. *Adolescent Psychiatry* 3:217-236.

Colby, K. 1951. *A Primer for Psychotherapists*. New York: Ronald Press.

Compton, A. 1972. A Study of the Psychoanalytic Theory of Anxiety. The Development of Freud's Theory of Anxiety. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Assn.* 20:3-44.

____, 1972a. A Study of the Psychoanalytic Theory of Anxiety. The Development of the Theory of Anxiety Since 1926. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Assn.* 20:341-394.

Cooper, S. and Levit, D. 1998. Old and new objects in Fairbairnian and American relational theory. *Psychoanalytic Dialogues* 8:603-624.

Copleston, F. 1962. *A History of Philosophy*, vol. 1, part 2. Garden City, N. Y.: Image Books.

____, 1964. *A History of Philosophy*, vol. 6, part 2. Garden City, N. Y.: Image Books.

- Davis, G. 1976. Depression: Some Updated Thoughts. *J. of the Academy of Psychoanal.* 4:411-424.
- Deutsch, F. 1957. Footnote To Freud's "Fragment of an Analysis of a Case of Hysteria." *Psychoanal. Quart.* 26:159-167.
- _____, 1965. *Neuroses and Character Types*. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, 1973. *Confrontations with Myself*. New York: Norton.
- Durkin, E., and Bowlby, J. 1968. Personal Aggressiveness and War. In *War*, edited by L. Bramson and G. Goethels. New York: Basic Books.
- D'Zmura, T. 1964. The Function of Individual Supervision. *Internat. Psychiatry Clinics* 1:381-387.
- Einstein, A. 1946. The Real Problem Is in the Hearts of Men. *New York Times Magazine*, June 23.
- _____, 1967. Forward. In *Galileo-Dialogues Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*, translated by S. Drake. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Eissler, K. 1974. On Some Theoretical and Technical Problems Regarding the Payment of Fees for Psychoanalytic Treatment. *Internat. Review of Psychoanal.* 1:73-102.
- _____, 1977. Comments on Penis Envy and Orgasm in Women. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child* 32:29-84.

- Ellenberger, H. 1970. *The Discovery of the Unconscious*. New York: Basic Books.
- Engelman, E. 1976. *Bergasse 19*. New York: Basic Books.
- Erikson, E. 1959. *Identity and the Life Cycle*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Evans, R. 1967. *Dialogue with Erik Erikson*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Evans, L. 1970. *Chess Catechism*. New York: Simon & Schuster.
- Ferenczi, S. 1950. Stages in the Development of the Sense of Reality. Chapter 8 in *Sex and Psychoanalysis*, vol. 1. New York: Basic Books.
- Fischer, C. 1965. Psychoanalytic Implications of Recent Research on Sleep and Dreams. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Assn.* 13:197-303.
- Fischer, R. 1966. *Bobby Fischer Teaches Chess*. New York: Basic Systems.
- Fischer, S., and Greenberg, R. 1977. *The Scientific Credibility of Freud's Theories in Therapy*. New York: Basic Books.
- Fonagy, P., Gergely, G., Jurist, E., and Target, M. 2005. *Mentalization and the Development of Self*. N.Y.: Other Press.
- Forstrom, L. 1977. The Scientific Autonomy of Clinical Medicine. *Journal of Medicine and Philosophy*. 2:8-19.
- Foucault, M. 1973. *The Order of Things*. New York: Vintage

- Freedman, A.; Kaplan, H.; and Sadock, B. 1976. *Modern Synopsis of Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry II*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins.
- Freud, A. 1946. *The Ego and the Mechanisms of Defense*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Freud, E., ed. 1960. *The Letters of Sigmund Freud*. New York: Basic Books.
- Freud, E.; Freud, L; and Grubrich-Simitis, I. 1978. *Sigmund Freud*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Freud, S. 1891. *On Aphasia*. London: Imago Pub. Co., 1953.
- _____, 1893H. On the Psychological Mechanism of Hysterical Phenomena. *Standard Edition* 3:26ff.
- _____, 1894A. The Neuro-Psychoses of Defence. *Standard Edition* 3:43ff.
- _____, 1895B. On the Grounds for Detaching a Particular Syndrome from Neurasthenia under the Description Anxiety Neurosis. *Standard Edition* 3:87ff.
- _____, 1895D. Studies on Hysteria, by J. Breuer and S. Freud. *Standard Edition* 2:21ff.
- _____, 1896B. Further Remarks on the Neuro-Psychoses of Defence. *Standard Edition* 3:159ff.
- _____, 1896C. The Aetiology of Hysteria. *Standard Edition* 3:189ff.

- ____, 1899A. Screen Memories. *Standard Edition* 3:301ff.
- ____, 1900A. The Interpretation of Dreams. *Standard Edition* 4 and 5:1ff.
- ____, 1901A. On Dreams. *Standard Edition* 5:631ff.
- ____, 1910B. The Psychopathology of Everyday life. *Standard Edition* 6:1ff.
- ____, 1905A. On Psychotherapy. *Standard Edition* 7:256ff.
- ____, 1905B. Psychological Treatment. *Standard Edition* 7:282ff.
- ____, 1905C. Jokes and Their Relation to the Unconscious. *Standard Edition* 8:3ff.
- ____, 1905D. Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality. *Standard Edition* 7:125ff.
- ____, 1905E. Fragment of an Analysis of a Case of Hysteria. *Standard Edition* 7:3ff.
- ____, 1907A. Delusions and Dreams in Jensen's *Gradiva*. *Standard Edition* 9:3ff.
- ____, 1907B. Obsessive Acts and Religious Practices. *Standard Edition* 9:116ff.
- ____, 1907C. The Sexual Enlightenment of Children. *Standard Edition* 9:130ff.
- ____, 1908A. Hysterical Phantasies and Their Relation to Bisexuality. *Standard Edition* 9:157ff.

- ____, 1908B. Character and Anal Erotism. *Standard Edition* 9:168ff.
- ____, 1908C. On the Sexual Theories of Children. *Standard Edition* 9:207ff.
- ____, 1908D. Civilized Sexual Ethics and Modern Nervous Illness. *Standard Edition* 9:179ff.
- ____, 1908E. Creative Writers and Day-Dreaming. *Standard Edition* 9:142ff.
- ____, 1909B. Analysis of a Phobia in a Five-Year-Old Boy. *Standard Edition* 10:3ff.
- ____, 1909D. Notes Upon a Case of Obsessional Neurosis. *Standard Edition* 10:153ff.
- ____, 1910A. Five Lectures on Psychoanalysis. *Standard Edition* 11:3ff.
- ____, 1910C. Leonardo da Vinci and a Memory of His Childhood. *Standard Edition* 11:59ff.
- ____, 1910H. A Special Type of Object Choice Made by Men. *Standard Edition* 11:164-176.
- ____, 1910I. The Psycho-Analytic View of Psychogenic Disturbance of Vision. *Standard Edition* 11:210ff.
- ____, 1910J. Two Instances of Pathogenic Phantasies Revealed by the Patients Themselves. *Standard Edition* 11:236-237.
- ____, 1910K. Wild Psycho-Analysis. *Standard Edition* 11:220ff.

- ___, 1911B. Formulations on the Two Principles of Mental Functioning. *Standard Edition* 12:215ff.
- ___, 1911C. Psycho-Analytic Notes on an Autobiographical Account of a Case of Paranoia (Dementia Paranoides). *Standard Edition* 12:3ff.
- ___, 1911E. The Handling of Dream Interpretation in Psycho-Analysis. *Standard Edition* 12:85ff.
- ___, 1912B. The Dynamics of Transference. *Standard Edition* 12:98ff.
- ___, 1912C. Types of Onset of Neurosis. *Standard Edition* 12:229ff.
- ___, 1912D. On the Universal Tendency to Debasement in the Sphere of Love. *Standard Edition* 11:178-190.
- ___, 1912E. Recommendations to Physicians Practicing Psycho-Analysis. *Standard Edition* 12:110ff.
- ___, 1912X. Totem and Taboo. *Standard Edition* 13:1ff.
- ___, 1913B. Introduction to Pfister ("The Psycho-Analytic Method.") *Standard Edition* 12:327-331.
- ___, 1913C. On Beginning the Treatment. *Standard Edition* 12:122ff.
- ___, 1913I. The Predisposition to Obsessional Neurosis. *Standard Edition* 12:313ff.
- ___, 1913J. The Claims of Psycho-Analysis to Scientific Interest. *Standard Edition* 13:164ff.

- ____, 1914B. The Moses of Michaelangelo. *Standard Edition* 13:210ff.
- ____, 1914C. On Narcissism: An Introduction. *Standard Edition* 14:69ff.
- ____, 1914D. On the History of the Psycho-Analytic Movement. *Standard Edition* 14:3ff.
- ____, 1914G. Recollecting, Repeating and Working Through. *Standard Edition* 12:146ff.
- ____, 1915A. Observations on Transference-Love. *Standard Edition* 12:158ff.
- ____, 1915B. Thoughts for the Times on War and Death. *Standard Edition* 14:274ff.
- ____, 1915C. Instincts and Their Vicissitudes. *Standard Edition* 14:105ff.
- ____, 1915D. Repression. *Standard Edition* 14:143ff.
- ____, 1915E. The Unconscious. *Standard Edition* 14:161ff.
- ____, 1915F. A Case of Paranoia Running Counter to the Psycho-Analytic Theory of the Disease. *Standard Edition* 14:262ff.
- ____, 1916A. On Transience. *Standard Edition* 14:304ff.
- ____, 1916D. Some Character-Types Met with in Psycho-Analytic Work. *Standard Edition* 14:310ff.
- ____, 1916X. Introductory Lectures on Psycho-Analysis. *Standard Edition* 15 and 16:3ff.

- ____, 1917B. A Childhood Recollection from *Dichtung and Wahrheit*. *Standard Edition* 17:146ff.
- ____, 1917C. On Transformation of Instinct as Exemplified in Anal Erotism. *Standard Edition* 17:126ff.
- ____, 1917D. Metapsychological Supplement to the Theory of Dreams. *Standard Edition* 14:219ff.
- ____, 1917E. Mourning and Melancholia. *Standard Edition* 14:239ff.
- ____, 1918A. The Taboo of Virginity. *Standard Edition* 11:192-208.
- ____, 1918B. From the History of an Infantile Neurosis. *Standard Edition* 17:3ff.
- ____, 1919E. A Child is Being Beaten. *Standard Edition* 17:179ff.
- ____, 1919H. The Uncanny. *Standard Edition* 17:218ff.
- ____, 1920A. The Psychogenesis of a Case of Female Homosexuality. *Standard Edition* 18:146ff.
- ____, 1920G. Beyond the Pleasure Principle. *Standard Edition* 18:3ff.
- ____, 1921C. Group Psychology and the Analysis of the Ego. *Standard Edition* 18:67ff.
- ____, 1922B. Some Neurotic Mechanisms in Jealousy, Paranoia and Homosexuality. *Standard Edition* 18:222ff.

- ____, 1923B. The Ego and the Id. *Standard Edition* 19:3ff.
- ____, 1923C. Remarks on the Theory and Practice of Dream-Interpretation. *Standard Edition* 19:108ff.
- ____, 1923D. A Seventeenth Century Demonological Neurosis. *Standard Edition* 19:69ff.
- ____, 1923E. The Infantile Genital Organization of the Libido. *Standard Edition* 19:140ff.
- ____, 1924B. Neurosis and Psychosis. *Standard Edition* 19:148ff.
- ____, 1924C. The Economic Problem of Masochism. *Standard Edition* 19:157ff.
- ____, 1924E. The Loss of Reality in Neurosis and Psychosis. *Standard Edition* 19:182ff.
- ____, 1925A. A Note upon the Mystic-Writing-Pad. *Standard Edition* 19:226ff.
- ____, 1925D. An Autobiographical Study. *Standard Edition* 20:3ff.
- ____, 1925E. The Resistance to Psycho-Analysis. *Standard Edition* 19:212ff.
- ____, 1925H. Negation. *Standard Edition* 19:234ff.
- ____, 1925I. Some Additional Notes on Dream-Interpretation as a Whole. *Standard Edition* 19:125ff.
- ____, 1925J. Some Psychological Consequences of the Anatomical Distinction between the Sexes. *Standard Edition* 19:243ff.

- ____, 1926D. Inhibitions, Symptoms, and Anxiety. *Standard Edition* 20:77ff.
- ____, 1926E. The Question of Lay Analysis. *Standard Edition* 20:179ff.
- ____, 1927C. The Future of an Illusion. *Standard Edition* 21:3ff.
- ____, 1927E. Fetishism. *Standard Edition* 21:149ff.
- ____, 1928A. A Religious Experience. *Standard Edition* 21:168ff.
- ____, 1928B. Dostoevsky and Parricide. *Standard Edition* 21:175ff.
- ____, 1930A. Civilization and Its Discontents. *Standard Edition* 21:59ff.
- ____, 1931B. Female Sexuality. *Standard Edition* 21:233ff.
- ____, 1933A. New Introductory Lectures on Psycho-Analysis. *Standard Edition* 22:3ff.
- ____, 1933B. Why War? *Standard Edition* 22:197ff.
- ____, 1936A. A Disturbance of Memory on the Acropolis. *Standard Edition* 22:238ff.
- ____, 1937a. Constructions in analysis. *Standard Edition* 23:256-269.
- ____, 1937C. Analysis Terminable and Interminable. *Standard Edition* 23:211ff.
- ____, 1937D. Construction in Analysis. *Standard Edition* 23:256ff.
- ____, 1939A. Moses and Monotheism. *Standard Edition* 23:3ff.

- ____, 1940A. An Outline of Psycho-Analysis. *Standard Edition* 23:141ff.
- ____, 1940B. Some Elementary Lessons in Psycho-Analysis. *Standard Edition* 23:280ff.
- ____, 1940E. Splitting of the Ego in the Process of Defence. *Standard Edition* 23:273ff.
- ____, 1941D. Psycho-Analysis and Telepathy. *Standard Edition* 18:175ff.
- ____, 1941F. Findings, Ideas, Problems. *Standard Edition* 23:299ff.
- ____, 1950A. The Origins of Psycho-Analysis. *Standard Edition* 1:175ff.
- ____, 1950A. Project for a Scientific Psychology. In *The Origins of Psycho-Analysis. Standard Edition* 1:283-387.
- ____, 1956A. Report on My Studies in Paris and Berlin. *Standard Edition* 1:3ff.
- Friedman, L. 1972. Difficulties of a Computer Model of the Mind. *Internat. J. Psycho-Anal.* 53:547-554.
- ____, 1976. Cognitive and Therapeutic Tasks of a Theory of the Mind. *Internat. Review of Psycho-Anal.* 3:259-276.
- ____, 1978. Trends in the Psychoanalytic Theory of Treatment. *Psychoanalyt. Quart.* 47:524-567.
- Frosch, J. 1967. Severe Regressive States During Analysis. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Assn.* 15:491-507.

- Galatzer-Levy, R. 1976. Psychic Energy: A Historical Perspective. *Annual of Psychoanalysis* 4:41-64.
- Gabbard, G., Litowitz, B., and Williams, P. (ed) 2012. *Textbook of Psychoanalysis*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Publishing.
- Galbraith, J. 1967. *The New Industrial State*. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin.
- Gardiner, M. 1971. *The Wolf-Man*. New York: Basic Books.
- Gaskill, H., and Norton, J. 1968. Observations on Psychiatric Residency Training. *Arch. Psychiat.* 18:7-15.
- Gay, P. 1978. *Freud, Jews, and Other Germans*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Gedo, H., and Goldberg, A. 1973. *Models of the Mind*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Gedo, J. 1973. Kant's Way: The Psychoanalytic Contribution of David Rapaport. *Psychoanal. Quart.* 62:409-433.
- _____, 1977. Notes on the Psychoanalytic Management of Archaic Transferences. *J. of the Amer. Psychoanal. Assn.* 25:787-804.
- _____, 1979. *Beyond Interpretation*. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, and Pollock, G., ed. 1976. *Freud: The Fusion of Science and Humanism*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Gill, M., and Muslin, H. 1976. Early Interpretation of Transference. *J. Amer.*

Psychoanal. Assn. 24:779-794.

Goble, F. 1970. *The Third Force*. New York: Grossman.

Goldberg, A. 1975. The Evolution of Psychoanalytic Concepts of Depression. Chapter 6 in *Depression and Human Existence*, edited by E. Anthony and T. Benedek. Boston: Little, Brown.

Goldstein, K. 1971. *Human Nature in the Light of Psychopathology*. New York: Schocken Books.

Graves, J. 1971. *The Conceptual Foundations of Contemporary Relativity Theory*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.

Green, R.; Carroll, G.; and Buxton, W. 1976. Drug Addiction Among Physicians. *J.A.M.A.* 236:1372-1375.

Greenson, R. 1967. *The Technique and Practice of Psychoanalysis*, Vol. 1. New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1974. The Decline and Fall of the Fifty-Minute Hour. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Assn.* 22:785-791.

Grene, M. 1974. *The Knower & the Known*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Groddeck, G. 1961. *The Book of the It*. New York: Mentor Books.

Grossman, C., and Grossman, S. 1965. *The Wild Analyst*. New York: Braziller.

Halleck, S., and Woods, S. 1962. Emotional Problems of Psychiatric Residents.

Psychiatry 25:339-346.

Hartmann, H. 1958. *Ego Psychology and the Problem of Adaptation*. New York: International Universities Press.

____; Kris, E.; and Loewenstein, R. 1946. Comments on the Formation of Psychic Structure. In *Papers on Psychoanalytic Psychology, Psychological Issues Monograph 14*. New York: International Universities Press, pp. 27-55.

____; Kris, E.; and Loewenstein, B. 1949. Notes on the Theory of Aggression. *Psychoanal. Study of the Child* 3-4:9-36.

Heidegger, M. 1975. *Early Greek Thinking*. New York: Harper & Row.

Hight, G. 1976. *The Immortal Profession*. New York: Weybright & Talley.

Hollender, M. 1970. The Need or Wish to be Held. *Arch. Psychiat.* 22:445-453.

____; Luborsky, L.; and Harvey, R. 1970. Correlates of the Desire to be Held in Women. *Psychosom. Research* 14:387-390.

____; Luborsky, L.; and Scaramella, T. 1969. Body Contact and Sexual Enticement. *Arch. Psychiat.* 20:188-191.

Holt, R. 1975. *Abstracts of the Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud*. New York: Jason Aronson.

Jahoda, M. 1977. *Freud and the Dilemma of Psychology*. New York: Basic Books.

James, W. 1967. *The Moral Equivalent of War*. In *Essays on Faith and Morals*. New York: Meridian Books.

Jaspers, K. 1957. *Man in the Modern Age*. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Books.

Jones, E. 1953. *The Life and Work of Sigmund Freud*, Vol. 1. New York: Basic Books.

____, 1955. *The Life and Work of Sigmund Freud*, Vol. 2. New York: Basic Books.

____, 1957. *The Life and Work of Sigmund Freud*, Vol. 3. New York: Basic Books.

Jones, W. 1969. *A History of Western Philosophy*. 2d ed., Vol. 4. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.

Jung, C. 1933. *Modern Man in Search of a Soul*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.

Kant, I. 1965. *Critique of Pure Reason*. Translated by Norman Kemp Smith. New York: St. Martin's Press.

____, 1987. *Critique of Judgment*. Translated by Werner Pluhar. Indianapolis: Hackett.

Kanzer, M. 1952. The Transference Neurosis of the Rat-Man. *Psychoanal. Quart.* 21:181-189.

____, 1973. Two Prevalent Misconceptions about Freud's "Project." *Annual of Psychoanal.* 1:88-103.

- Kaufmann, W. 1957. *Existentialism from Dostoyevsky to Sartre*. New York: Meridian Books.
- Kelly, W. 1973. Suicide and Psychiatric Education. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 130:463-468.
- Kermode, F. 1976. Fighting Freud. *New York Review of Books*, Apr. 29, p. 39ff.
- Kernberg, O. 1975. *Borderline Conditions and Pathological Narcissism*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- _____, 1976. *Object Relations Theory and Clinical Psychoanalysis*, Ch. 6. New York: Jason Aronson.
- Kierkegaard, S. 1946. *The Concept of Dread*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- _____, 1954. *Fear and Trembling and Sickness Unto Death*. New York: Anchor Books.
- Klein, G. 1959. Consciousness in Psychoanalytic Theory. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Assn.* 7:5-34.
- _____, 1976. *Psychoanalytic Theory*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Klein, H., and Horowitz, W. 1949. Psychosexual Factors in the Paranoid Phenomena. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 105:697-701.
- Koestler, A. 1969. Man—One of Evolution's Mistakes? *New York Times Magazine*, Oct. 19.

- Kohut, H. 1966. Forms and Transformations of Narcissism. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Assn.* 14:243-272.
- _____, 1968. Psychoanalytic Treatment of Narcissistic Personality Disorders. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child* 13:86-113.
- _____, 1971. *The Analysis of the Self*. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, 1972. Thoughts on Narcissism and Narcissistic Rage. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child* 27:360-400.
- _____, 1977. *The Restoration of the Self*. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, 1978. *The Search for the Self*. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, and Seitz, P. 1963. Concepts and Theories of Psychoanalysis. In *Concepts of Personality*, edited by J. Wepman and R. Heine. Chicago: Aldine.
- _____, and Wolf, E. 1978. The disorders of the self and their treatment: an outline. *Internat. J. Psycho-Anal.* 59:413-425.
- Kris, E. 1943. Some Problems of War Propaganda. *Psychoanal. Quart.* 12:394.
- _____, 1954. Introduction. In *Sigmund Freud's Letters*, edited by M. Bonaparte, A. Freud, and E. Kris. New York: Basic Books.
- Lacan, J. 1977. *Ecrits*. New York: W. W. Norton & Co.
- _____, 1978. *The Four Fundamental Concepts of Psychoanalysis*. New York: W. W. Norton & Co.

- Langer, S. 1942. *Philosophy in a New Key*. New York: Mentor Books.
- _____, 1967. *Mind: An Essay on Human Feeling*, Vol. 1. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.
- _____, 1972. *Mind: An Essay on Human Feeling*, Vol. 2. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.
- Langs, R. 1974. *The Technique of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy*, 2 vols. New York: Jason Aronson.
- _____, 1975. Therapeutic Misalliances. *Internat. J. of Psychoanal. Psychotherapy* 4:77-105.
- Lasch, C. 1978. *The Culture of Narcissism*. New York: W. W. Norton and Co.
- Lazare, A. 1971. The Hysterical Character in Psychoanalytic Theory. *Arch. Psychiat.* 25:131-137.
- Leakey, R. 1978. *People of the Lake* (with R. Lewin). Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday.
- Lipton, S. 1977. The Advantages of Freud's Technique As Shown in His Analysis of the Rat Man. *Internat. J. Psychoanal.* 58:255-274.
- Lowenberg, P. 1988. Freud's Analysis Terminable and Interminable, fiftieth birthday. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 69:273-282.
- Loewenstein, R. 1964. Symptom Formation and Character Formation. *Internat. J. Psychoanal.* 44:155-157.

____, 1972. Ego Autonomy and Psychoanalytic Technique. *Psychoanal. Quart.* 41:1-23.

Lorenz, K. 1952. *King Solomon's Ring*. New York: Crowell.

____, 1966. *On Aggression*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.

____, 1977. *Behind the Mirror*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich.

Macalpine, I., and Hunter, R. 1955. *Daniel Paul Schreber: Memoirs of My Nervous Illness*. London: Dawson.

May, R. 1958. *Existence*. New York: Basic Books.

McGuire, W., ed. 1974. *The Freud-Jung Letters*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.

McNeill, W. 1963. *The Rise of the West*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

____, 1964. *Past and Future*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Meissner, W. 1977. The Wolf Man and the Paranoid Process. *Annual of Psychoanal.* 5:23-74.

Meng, H., and Freud, E., eds. 1963. *Psychoanalysis and Faith*. New York: Basic Books.

Menninger, K. 1958. *Theory of Psychoanalytic Technique*. New York: Basic Books.

Modell, A. 1975. The Nature of Psychoanalytic Knowledge. *J. Amer. Psy-*

choanal. Assn. 26:641-658.

Montague, A. 1968. *Man and Aggression*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Moore, B. 1975. Toward a Classification of Narcissism. *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child* 30:243-276.

Mujeeb-ur-Ralman, M. 1977. *The Freudian Paradigm*. Chicago: Nelson Hall.

Nash, R. 1969. *The Light of the Mind: St. Augustine's Theory of Knowledge*. _____, Lexington, Ky.: University Press of Kentucky

Newman, K. 1992. Abstinence, neutrality, gratification: New trends, new climates, new implications. *Annual of Psychoanalysis* 20:131-144.

Niederland, W. 1974. *The Schreber Case*. New York: Quadrangle Press.

Ng, L., ed. 1968. *Alternatives to Violence*. New York: Time-Life Books.

Nisbett, A. 1976. *Konrad Lorenz*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich.

Nunberg, H., and Federn, E., eds. 1962. *Minutes of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society*, Vol. 1. New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1967. *Minutes of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society*, Vol. 2. New York: International Universities Press.

Odier, C. 1956. *Anxiety and Magic Thinking*. New York: International Universities Press.

Ornstein, P. 1968. *Sorcerer's Apprentice: The Initial Phase of Training and*

Education in Education in Psychiatry. *Comprehensive Psychiatry* 9:293-315.

Ovesey, L. 1969. *Homosexuality and Pseudohomosexuality*. New York: Science House.

Pasnau, R., and Russell, A. 1975. Psychiatric Resident Suicide. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 132:402-406.

Peterfreund, E., and Schwartz, J. 1971. *Information, Systems, and Psychoanalysis*. New York: International Universities Press.

Piaget, J. 1971. *Insights and Illusions of Philosophy*. New York: World.

Popper, K. 1965. *Conjectures and Refutations*. New York: Basic Books.

Pribram, K., and Gill, M. 1976. *Freud's "Project" reassessed*. >New York: Basic Books.

Rangell, L. 1959. The Nature of Conversion. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Assn.* 7:285-298.

_____, 2007. *The Road to Unity in Psychoanalytic Theory*. N.Y.: Jason Aronson.

Rapaport, D. 1951. *Organization and Pathology of Thought*. New York: Columbia University Press.

_____, 1960. *The Structure of Psychoanalytic Theory*. New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1961. *Emotions and Memory*. New York: Science Editions.

- ____, 1967. *Collected Papers*. New York: Basic Books.
- Reichard, S. 1956. A Re-examination of "Studies in Hysteria." *Psychoanal. Quart.* 25:155-177.
- Ricoeur, P. 1970. *Freud and Philosophy*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press.
- Roazen, P. 1968. *Freud: Political and Social Thought*. New York: A. Knopf.
- ____, 1975. *Freud and His Followers*. New York: Knopf.
- Robert, M. 1966. *The Psychoanalytic Revolution*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.
- ____, 1976. *From Oedipus to Moses*. New York: Doubleday.
- Rosen D. 1973. Suicide Rates Among Psychiatrists. *J.A.M.A.* 224:246-247.
- ____, 1976. The Pursuit of One's Own Healing. *Scientific Proceedings*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiat. Assn.
- Ross, M. 1975. Physician Suicide Risk. *Southern Med. J.* 68:699-702.
- Rothgeb, C. 1973. *Abstracts of the Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Russell, A.; Pasnau, R.; and Taintor, Z. 1975. Emotional Problems of Residents in Psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 132:263-267.

- Russell, B. 1948. *Human Knowledge: Its Scope and Limits*. New York: Simon & Schuster.
- _____, 1951. *The Conquest of Happiness*. New York: Signet.
- _____, 1962. *Human Society in Ethics and Politics*. New York: Mentor Books.
- Ryle, G. 1949. *The Concept of Mind*. New York: Barnes & Noble.
- Sadow, L.; Gedo, J.; Miller, J.; Pollock, G; Sabshin, M.; and Schlessinger, N. 1968. The Process of Hypothesis Change in Three Early Psychoanalytic Concepts. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Assn.* 16:245-278.
- Saul, L. 1958. *Technic and Practice of Psychoanalysis*. Philadelphia: B. Lippincott.
- Sawyer, F. 1973. Commentary on Freud and Philosophy. *Annual of Psychoanalysis* 1:216-228.
- Schafer, R. 1968. *Aspects of Internalization*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Schilpp, P. 1974. *The Philosophy of Karl Popper*, 2 vols. LaSalle, 111.: Open Court.
- Schur, M. 1966. *The Id and the Regulatory Principles of Mental Functioning*. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, 1972. *Freud: Living and Dying*. New York: International Universities Press.

- Semrad, E. 1969. *Teaching Psychotherapy of Psychotic Patients*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- Shaw, J. 1978. Man and the Problem of Aggression. *J.Phila. Assn. Psychoanal.* 5:41-58.
- Skinner, B. 1971. *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*. New York: Knopf.
- Snow, C. P. 1978. *The Realists*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- Steppacher, R., and Mausner, J. 1974. Suicide in Male and Female Physicians. *J.A.M.A.* 228:323-328.
- Stone, L. 1961. *The Psychoanalytic Situation*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Storr, A. 1968. *Human Aggression*. New York: Atheneum.
- Strupp, H. 1969. Towards a Specification of Teaching and Learning in Psychotherapy. *Arch. Psychiat.* 21:203-212.
- _____, 1972: On the Technique of Psychotherapy. *Arch. Psychiat.* 26:270-278.
- _____, 1973. *Psychotherapy: Clinical, Research & Theoretical Issues*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- Sullivan, H. 1956. *Clinical Studies in Psychiatry*. New York: Norton.
- Szasz, T. 1957. On the Theory of Psychoanalytic Treatment. *Internat. J. Psychoanal.* 38:166-182.

- Tarachow, S. 1963. *An Introduction to Psychotherapy*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Tarrasch, S. 1959. *The Game of Chess*. New York: McKay.
- Thoma, H., and Kachle, H. 1975. Problems of Metascience and Methodology in Clinical Psychoanalytic Research. *Annual of Psychoanal.* 3:49-122.
- Toulmin, S. 1953. *The Philosophy of Science*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Toynbee, A. 1969. *Experiences*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Tuchman, B. 1978. *A Distant Mirror: The Calamitous 14th Century*. New York: Knopf.
- Turkle, H. 1978. *Psychoanalytic Politics*. New York: Basic Books.
- Vaughan, V. 1966. New Insights in Social Behavior *J.A.M.A.* 198:163.
- Waelder, R. 1967. Inhibitions, Symptoms, and Anxiety: Forty Years Later. *Psychoanal. Quart.* 36:1-36.
- Wilkerson, T. 1976. *Kant's Critique of Pure Reason*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Wittgenstein, L. 1967. *Lectures and Conversations*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Wollheim, R. 1971. Sigmund Freud. New York: Viking Press.
- _____, 1974. *Freud: A Collection of Critical Essays*. _____, New York: Anchor Books.

Wolpert, E. 1975. Manic Depressive Illness as an Actual Neurosis. In *Depression in Human Existence*, edited by E. Anthony and T. Benedek. Boston: Little, Brown.

Zetzel, E. 1970. *The Capacity for Emotional Growth*. New York: International Universities Press.

Zweig, S. 1962. *The Mental Healers*. New York: Ungar.