

Richard Chessick

**Final
Considerations**

Psychology of the Self and the Treatment of Narcissism

Final Considerations

Richard D. Chessick, M.D.

e-Book 2015 International Psychotherapy Institute

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

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

All Rights Reserved

Created in the United States of America

Table of Contents

[Noninterpretive Elements in Psychoanalytic Cure](#)

[Self-Psychology's Impact on Psychoanalytic Therapy and Psychoanalysis](#)

[References](#)

Final Considerations

In their review of psychoanalytic theory, Greenberg and Mitchell (1983) contend that “each theorist declares his allegiance, explicitly or implicitly, to either the drive/structure model or the relational/structure model. This allegiance determines his theoretical strategy” (p. 380). Although psychoanalysts such as Kohut or Sandler have attempted to present what Greenberg and Mitchell call “mixed model strategies,” they believe that “the evaluation of psychoanalytic theories is a matter of personal choice” (p. 407), and that all psychoanalytic theories are predicated upon certain philosophical presuppositions concerning the nature of man (Chessick 1980b).

Noninterpretive Elements in Psychoanalytic Cure

Dorpat (1974) reviews the concept of the internalization of the patient-analyst relationship as it has appeared in traditional discussions of patients with narcissistic disorders. The tradition began with Freud (1940a), who states that psychoanalysis provides an opportunity for “after-education” for the patient: “It can correct mistakes for which his parents were responsible in educating him” (p.

175).

Strachey (1934), in his description of the central role of “mutative interpretations,” pointed out that such interpretations effect an internalization of the analyst and the formation of new superego structures by a process he calls “infiltration” (p. 290). Dorpat (1974) proposes that “the reparative internalization process evolves from a stage of a fantasy relationship involving imitative identifications with the analyst, to a later stage of selective identifications with the analyst” (p. 183). He argues that the internalization of patient-transactions, described by Loewald (1962) as characteristic of all psychoanalytic treatment, is most obvious and crucial in the analysis of patients with developmental defects as compared to the analysis of patients with traditional neurotic disorders. Even in the standard psychoanalytic literature there continues an important debate about the role of non-interpretive elements in psychoanalytic cure.

Kohut (1984) recognizes that this issue is unresolved in self-psychology and recommends a further study of his notion of transmuting internalization. He raises many significant questions. How does this take place? “Can enduring psychic functions be acquired

with the aid of self-objects” that are not identical with “an intermediate gross borrowing of the self-object’s functions?” (p. 100). What is the role of frustration in the psychology of the self? How is optimum frustration related to the laying down of psychic structure; how does optimum frustration lead to the building of this structure by transmuting internalization? What is the relationship between gross identifications with the self-object analyst, and the process of transmuting internalization? “Is there a decisive difference . . . between the acquisition of psychic structure in adult life . . . in the course of psychoanalytic treatment, and the acquisition of psychic structure in childhood” (p. 101), and if so, what is this difference? As Kohut points out, the problem of the formation of psychic structure in the psychoanalytic process remains a critical, unresolved issue in both traditional psychoanalysis and self-psychology.

Stone (1981) presents a review of the noninterpretive elements in psychoanalytic treatment as seen from beyond the vantage point of self-psychology; his description of the psychoanalytic situation shows that the ambience of the treatment advocated by self-psychology can emerge from traditional psychoanalytic considerations. Factors which determine a desirable ambience are:

1. The analyst's attitude, which should be reasonable, sensible, and not "equated with coldness, aloofness, arbitrary withholding, callousness, detachment, ritualization, or panicky adherence to rules for their own sake" (p. 100).
2. The tone and rhetorical quality of the analyst's verbal interventions; Stone advocates "an affirmative affective tone" and warns us against the potential sadistic gratification that may dominate an analytic attitude as characterized in the quotation above.
3. Elasticity, which is best characterized by Freud's case presentations, in which "Freud's common sense is never excluded from his reservations and exceptions regarding the application of the more severe 'deprivations'" (p. 102). Stone believes it is implicit in Freud's method that "empathy is an integral part of analytic technique in any case" (p. 103) although he distinguishes this from Ferenczi's attempt to give patients the sort of demonstrative love of which they had been deprived in early childhood.
4. A climate, as demonstrated in Freud's case histories by Lipton (1977, 1979), in which can be established "a living personal relationship with each patient that was natural, friendly, and appropriate" (Stone 1981, p. 106n). When patients reacted to the personal relationship, Freud was ready to interpret such

reactions but did not allow this to inhibit his naturalness.

5. Empathy. Stone does not believe that the analyst's mirroring empathy can make up for defects in the archaic self-objects, but he does argue that it can make for a much better analysis. He sees no need for self-psychology as a special system of therapy in which the treatment of the disorders of the self can be contrasted with the treatment of the neuroses of structural conflict.
6. Nuances of technical method: the atmosphere in which details such as fees, scheduling, and handling of the end of each hour, are treated by the therapist, as well as reactions to absences, intercurrent life crises, and other events. Atmosphere represents a critical noninterpretive element in psychoanalytic therapy.
7. The "indestructibility" of the analyst, as described by Winnicott (1969), when exposed to the intense hostility of patients is an important noninterpretive factor. Stone explains, "It must not be ignored that it is between the two adults that it all begins and ends. 'What sort of person is this to whom I am entrusting my entire mental and emotional being?'" (p. 113).

Beyond Freud's common sense, "there is no specific mode of communication for such attitudes" (p. 115), but there is an increasing

body of opinion even in traditional psychoanalytic literature that the therapist who ignores these factors imperils the success of an expensive, arduous, and long-term treatment. Failure may mean the difference between psychological life and psychological death for a patient.

Self-Psychology's Impact on Psychoanalytic Therapy and Psychoanalysis

Important advances in the conceptualization of the process of listening to a patient in psychoanalytic psychotherapy have been made since Freud. The existential point of view stresses the encounter and assessment of the state of the patient's being-in-the-world, listening to the material without preconceptions, and following closely the phenomena of the encounter in order to react spontaneously. Kohut and his followers have elaborated our understanding and search for transference-like structures—the mirror and idealizing transferences—as they manifest themselves in the patient's material, and have advocated a continuing assessment of the patient's sense of self, ranging from a firmed-up state to a fragmentation. Kernberg and other moderate neo-Kleinians have called our attention to projective

identification and manifestations of split-off “all bad” self and object representations as they are projected onto the therapist, stressing the search for these in the material and behavior of the patient.

Langs (1981, 1982) presents a controversial view which stresses therapist pathology, the need of the patient to cure the therapist, and the spiraling communicative interaction (see Chessick 1982a). Blanck and Blanck (1973, 1979) have called attention to the reliving of early phases of ego development in the transference and patient-therapist interaction. These views are also controversial and lead to some directly conflicting clinical and theoretical approaches when compared to Langs. Blanck and Blanck require the therapist to be flexible, and they offer alternative ways of evaluating the patient’s material which they say can lead to a considerable increase in opportunities for understanding and subsequent effective and correct interpretation.

There is a tendency for arguments on this topic to degenerate into emotional, wild analysis of the opponent, fostering the polarization of those who are “for” and “against” various positions. At this point we must treat different views as alternative possibilities which can enhance our skill at listening to patients in psychotherapy.

Sometimes it is most valuable to try to shift from one view to the other, for example, from the traditional Freudian listening to the Bion style of listening without memory, desire, or understanding, especially in those cases where the therapy is not going well. This may provide new insights or hypotheses to be validated although the therapist must shift between inconsistent and irreconcilable positions.

I (1971, 1985c) have offered a series of suggestions for the teaching of psychoanalytic listening to psychotherapists in training. The special stance required, which must be learned painstakingly under careful supervision in order to tune in effectively to communications coming from the unconscious of the patient, is the hardest task to master in becoming empathic and sensitive in dyadic relationships.

In some instances, empathy is confused with specific technical interventions, as described by Schwaber (1981). She explains that “patients with more serious pathology seem to require some more active responsiveness on our part . . . we may feel we ought to say or do something more immediate . . . Such an intervention has often been taken as synonymous with an empathic response” (p. 128). However it

is not direct interventions by the analyst that utilize the work of empathy—and indeed such interventions may demonstrate a lack of empathy—but the unrelenting search for the meaning of the patient’s communications. The success or failure of this procedure is demonstrated by the interventions, or lack thereof, decided upon by the analyst. To try to think of patients simply as bearers of symptoms can be done in psychopharmacology; but in trying to enter into a person’s life in order to make effective lasting interventions, the understanding of a novelist or the sensitivity of an artist are required. Schwaber (1983) reminds us that for a long time the scientific outlook obscured “the impact of the analyst-observer as *intrinsic* to the field of observation” (p. 386).

Schwaber (1979) believes that Kohut’s (1971) monograph “can be singled out as having made a unique impact as a turning point in clinical theory development and in stimulating further creative endeavor” (p. 468). Transference, according to her version of self-psychology, “shifts our perspective and deepens our focus on the interwoven matrix of the patient-analyst as a contextual unit” (p. 476). The self-psychological perspective in psychoanalysis for Schwaber involves listening from the orientation of empathy and vicarious

introspection in order to discover how one is experienced and responded to as part of the other person; this opens up new avenues to psychoanalytic understanding of the patient. She (1983) emphasizes repeatedly the importance of this shift in perspective through which even our understanding of the phenomenon of resistance changes. We move from viewing resistance as a product of internal pressures within the patient to viewing it as a phenomenon “in which the specificity of the analyst’s contribution was seen as intrinsic to its very nature” (p. 381). The old view, according to Schwaber, of assuming the analyst to be the silent arbiter of whether or not distortion has taken place, implies a hierarchy in the therapeutic relationship in which the one who knows the truth incurs “the risk thereby of subtly, if not overtly, guiding the patient in accord with this view” (p. 391). When analysts claim to be a blank screen, arbiters of reality and distortion, they ignore their own participation in their patients’ distortions, as well as the possibility of countertransference affecting their decisions.

A noxious experience of the analyst in the transference may be intrinsic to the way in which the patient experiences the analyst, but the analyst may resist seeing this due to a wish to deny unwitting

participation in the patient's experience. In this situation the analyst retreats to a position of assumed scientific independence and neutrality; the therapist becomes the judge of reality and distortion. This is an old problem in psychoanalysis: it is always possible that the attribution of patient material to "transference" can protect the analyst from recognizing his or her countertransference contribution to stimulating patient material. Gill (1982), working from an orientation outside self-psychology, considers *all* transference material to be based on some stimulation from the analyst in the clinical situation, a view which is diametrically opposed to the "blank screen" orientation. I (1986) review this problem elsewhere, followed by a discussion from Gill.

Ornstein and Ornstein (1980) emphasize the impact of self-psychology on the formulation of interpretations in clinical psychoanalysis. Interpretations of transference and resistance have been based on the notion that the patient confuses the old and the new object in a distortion of reality. In transference interpretations or reconstructions, the analyst traditionally (explicitly or implicitly) "pointed to the anachronistic nature of the wish for satisfaction or reassurance and thereby aimed at correcting the distortion directly"

(p. 208). According to Ornstein and Ornstein (1980), “Such attempts unnecessarily increase the unavoidable resistances, often create an excessively frustrating ambience, and foster those surface adaptations that prelude deep, intrapsychic structural change or the acquisition of new psychic structures” (p. 208).

These authors advocate what they call empathic reconstructive-interpretations, which focus on picking out the immediate precipitant of the patient’s behavior, on trying to understand its transference meaning, and “acknowledging its appropriateness in the context of the regressive revival of the childhood constellation” (p. 208). The interpretation no longer tries to correct distortions in terms of adult reality but focuses on trying to understand and to explain the patient’s childhood experiences “as the precursor of his present-day regressive response in the analysis, including the analyst’s role in precipitating it” (p. 208). Ornstein and Ornstein believe that, if the process is based on correct empathic perception, understanding, and accurate reconstructions, the patient will feel understood and will take the initiative to explore these transference distortions. This, they contend, represents the felicitous road to structural change in psychoanalytic treatment.

IS THERE A “TRADITIONAL PSYCHOANALYST”?

Many traditional psychoanalysts believe that views such as those of Schwaber and of Ornstein and Ornstein set up the traditional psychoanalyst as a straw man, a kind of caricature of an unempathic, aloof, arrogant, arbitrary authority figure who pressures the patient to accept his or her version of reality. There are many well analyzed and well trained psychoanalytic therapists, and since it is impossible to be in their consulting rooms and observe the details of their work with patients, the evidence that there is such an individual as a “traditional psychoanalyst”—caricature or not—is unconvincing.

Although a basic explanation of patient material by drive and conflict theory—emended by the followers of Freud (described by Greenberg and Mitchell [1983]) to extend the drive/structure orientation—may characterize the analyst’s metapsychological or scientific convictions, adherence to the drive/structure model does not necessarily produce a “traditional psychoanalyst.” Traditional or orthodox psychoanalysts who adhere to the drive/structure theory vary in their clinical practice, from those who studiously avoid noninterpretive interventions to those who emphasize the important

curative factors involved in noninterpretive interventions.

Loewald (1980), once a student of Heidegger, wrote, “I suspect that there is no psychoanalytic understanding worthy of the name that leaves that which is to be understood altogether untouched and unchanged” (p. 381). Although he follows the traditional view that understanding is communicated to the patient by interpretation, he also adds that understanding represents an act to which the patient must be open and lend himself or herself. He concludes, “Understanding would seem to be an act that involves some sort of mutual engagement, a particular form of the meeting of minds” (p. 382).

The problem is made even more complicated because, as Schwaber (1983) points out:

One of the most difficult challenges one encounters in reviewing the literature is to find clinical material which relates the specific details of the analyst’s participation. More often, the patient’s material is described in an already dynamically formulated fashion, with the reader deprived of the opportunity to learn what the analyst did or did not say. (p. 381)

Even if we had detailed transcripts and could assume that the recording of such transcripts did not have a profound effect on the psychoanalytic treatment itself, we would still have only a secondhand version of the noninterpretive interventions. This makes the problem of how to evaluate such interventions difficult to resolve.

CONCLUSION

It is general clinical knowledge that threats to previously traumatized patients can often provoke panic and impulsive self-destructive violence in their attempt to avoid the worst psychic catastrophe of all—fragmentation of the nuclear self. The psychotherapy of preoedipal patients, if based on an empathic understanding of their disappointment in archaic self-objects and the catastrophic abuse from their early self-objects, may well avert devastating self-fragmentation and self-destruction.

Generalizing on a universal scale, Kohut (1978) recommends intensification, elaboration, and expansion of man's inner life in order to reduce worldwide aggression and the threat of self-destruction of the species. Kohut's vision that individuals, families, and nations must

relate through empathic understanding rests on his hope for the expansion of the inner life of the individual and for the higher development of the aesthetic and civilization potential of society at large.

This vision links Kohut's thought to the urbane nineteenth-century tradition of the British man of letters, perhaps nowhere better and more brilliantly expressed than in Matthew Arnold's (1869) essay on "Culture and Anarchy." With Kohut we have come full circle, back to the British tradition of the urbane, reasonable, tolerant, empathic man who wants "a fuller harmonious development of our humanity, a free play of thought upon our routine notions, spontaneity of consciousness, sweetness and light" (p. 191) that Arnold considers to be "some lasting truth to minister to the diseased spirit of our time."

References

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22:3-184.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Menninger Clinic 48:37-53.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State University Press.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Volkan, V. (1976). *Primitive Internalized Object Relations*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Waelder, R. (1930). The principle of multiple function: Observations on over-determination. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 5:45-62.
- Waldron, S. (1983). Review of *Doing Psychotherapy* by Michael Franz Basch. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 52:624-629.
- Wallerstein, R. (1981). The bipolar self: Discussion of alternative perspectives. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 29:377-394.
- Webster (1961). *New International Dictionary of the English Language*. Springfield: Merriam.
- Weiss, E., and English, O. (1957). *Psychosomatic Medicine: A Clinical Study of Psycho-physiologic Reactions*. Philadelphia: Saunders.
- Williams, R., Haney, T., Lee, K., Kong, Y., Blumenthal, J., and Whalen, R. (1980). Type-A behavior, hostility, and coronary atherosclerosis. *Psychosomatic Medicine* 42:539-549.
- Williamson, A. (1984). *Introspection and Contemporary Poetry*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Wilson, C., ed. (1983). *Fear of Being Fat*. New York: Jason Aronson.
- Winnicott, D. (1953). Transitional objects and transitional phenomena: A study of the first not-me possession. *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* 34:89-97.

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

of Psychoanalysis 9:189-206.

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

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