INTERPRETATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

The First, or Initial, Stage

SILVANO ARIETI MD

The First, or Initial, Stage

Silvano Arieti, M.D.

e-Book 2016 International Psychotherapy Institute

From *Interpretation of Schizophrenia* by Silvano Arieti

Created in the United States of America

Table of Contents

The First, or Initial, Stage

I
Introductory Remarks

In the previous parts of this book, schizophrenia has been examined in its manifest symptomatology, psychodynamics, and formal psychological structure. We shall now study the psychosis from the point of view of its progression, meaning progression toward regression. Of the four outcomes of schizophrenia (recovery, improvement,' arrest, regression), only regression will be considered here. Although Kraepelin himself gave great significance to the progress of the illness, to such a point that all his concepts about this condition were influenced by it, this progression itself has not been studied longitudinally.

The difficulty in studying schizophrenia from a longitudinal point of view is implicit in the long duration of the illness. Many psychiatrists focus their attention on the initial stages, which respond better to any type of treatment. On the other hand, psychiatrists

working in state hospitals do not see the prepsychotic or early psychotic stages. Even Meyer's longitudinal approach was not complete inasmuch as it studied the patient from his birth to the onset of the psychosis but did not study in detail the progression of the illness after its onset. Another difficulty in the longitudinal study of schizophrenia is its multiform clinical course, not comparable to that of any other known disease or condition. In fact, the same stage of regression that is reached by a patient in a period of a few days or weeks may be reached by another patient in a period of over half a century. A third difficulty consists of the fact, so well known, that different levels of regression do not appear in any case in pure culture; each case presents a mixture of several stages. It is only by artificial abstraction that we may reconstruct the individual stages.

Kraepelin spoke of progressive *deterioration.* Although he considered this characteristic of schizophrenia the fundamental one, he could not go beyond a descriptive approach because he did not use the Freudian concept of *regression.* Therefore he emphasized the type of symptomatology rather than the stage of the illness. It was more important for him to distinguish the three types—catatonic, hebephrenic, and paranoid—than to attempt to individualize any

stage. Later he added the simple type, after Bleuler. As was seen in Parts Two and Three of this book, these divisions in the four types were accepted in the present study, not purely from a descriptive point of view, but also because they indicate the prevalence of specific dynamic and formal mechanisms. However, I feel that it is also important to divide the illness into four successive stages: the initial, the advanced, the preterminal, and the terminal. The separate study of these stages further clarifies the intricacies of the disorder.[1]

In this part of the book we shall accompany the patient from the initial stage of the overt psychosis to the terminal stage. As he progresses from one stage to the following, he will be seen less and less in an interpersonal context and more and more in isolation, wrapped in his own symptoms, generally within the walls of the psychiatric institution. Those interpersonal relations that were of so much significance when we studied the prepsychotic stages lose importance when the patient succeeds in finding the path of progressive regression. The interpersonal relations of the past continue to act through the distortions they still engender, but the impact of new relations is diminishing progressively. That is not what we want, of course. If the few remaining interpersonal relations were

studied and corrected, as done by Stanton and Schwartz (1949a, *b),* or if the patients were exposed to a kind of "milieu therapy," as suggested by Rioch and Stanton (1953), it would become less likely that patients would follow the pattern described in this part of the book. The author hopes that soon the conditions described in Chapters 23, 24, and 25 will be things of the past, because the patients will not be allowed to go beyond the initial stage of the disorder. At the present time we must admit that these conditions occur and that we must face and study them in order to combat them more efficiently.

In this chapter we shall discuss only the initial stage of the disorder, which, as we have seen in Chapter 8, can start in numerous possible ways. In many cases, the beginning is slow and insidious, and it passes unnoticed. This is almost always the case in the simple type. On the other hand, in the other three types, the beginning may be either slow, acute, or very acute. We shall examine here only acute cases, which lend themselves better to didactical purposes.

II
The Onset of the Psychosis: Sequence of Early Substages

Many patients go through the substage of prepsychotic panic that we have described in Chapter 7. In a large number of patients this prepsychotic panic slips almost imperceptibly into a real psychotic stage. The patient may have some ideas that absorb him entirely, some fantasies and fears that may become delusions, some reluctance to act that may become withdrawal or even catatonic stupor. The following case shows some of these features.

At the time of the psychotic episode Fred was a 31-year-old, single, professional man engaged in research work in a university. The patient's father was a successful businessman. Fred had always felt distant from him, had always considered him as a man of action, not of thought, as a man rigid in his ideas, conventional, and authoritarian in imposing his will on the rest of the family.

Fred's mother was described by the patient as a submissive person who always did what the husband wanted. Although she had never been cruel or antagonistic toward her only child, no real closeness had ever developed between them. Her overprotectiveness, and also her ostensive agreement with the father, who was looking askance at Fred's peculiarities and unconventionalities, kept the

patient distant from her, too.

Fred's peculiarities were his habit of remaining alone for prolonged periods of time, his reluctance to cultivate friends and acquaintances or to celebrate holidays, birthdays, and other family gatherings, and his almost exclusive preoccupation with study and research. These peculiarities made it difficult for Fred and his parents to live together. Since his teens they almost always lived apart, Fred in university towns, the parents in New York City. Fred's contacts with girls were very few. His extreme shyness prevented him from seeking romantic companionship. He had, however, a relatively close relation with a rather aggressive woman, Rose, who initiated the friendship. Normal sexual relations occurred, but after a year and a half Fred and Rose broke off because he refused to marry her. Since then there had been no other relations with women. He felt inadequate and unattractive and feared establishing contacts with women.

In one field, however—his professional work—Fred always did much better than the average person. He was working in a theoretical field, and the papers he wrote were well received.

Sometime in spring, while he was involved in a certain piece of research, he became aware of new avenues of investigation to be explored in relation to his work. This complication would require a great deal of time, he thought. On the other hand, he knew that the professor, the chief of his department, wanted the work finished before summer vacation. Fred's anxiety about finishing his research increased. He worked on it without rest. He would skip meals, would not shave for days, would not leave his room except for some meals in a luncheonette or to visit the professor every two weeks and report on his work. He would work through the whole night, feeling that he could concentrate better during these silent hours. He would go to bed at dawn and would get up at two o'clock in the afternoon to resume his work. On the other hand, he became worried about other things that he had neglected for the sake of saving time. He had not filled out his state income tax return; his car, parked in the street, needed repairs and new license plates, and he had done nothing about it. His fountain pen was broken, and, because he could not go to buy a new pen, he was writing with pencils only.

Physically he did not feel well; he was run down. The work seemed to offer great promises, but somehow the solution of it eluded

him. He caught a cold and developed a fever. While he was lying in bed, he noticed that some fantasies would occur. These fantasies concerned his former girl friend Rose. At the beginning he felt he could stop these fantasies. He wanted to stop them because they were not pleasant. But, as he put it, a morbid curiosity got the best of him, and he continued for hours and hours to indulge in them. They concerned Rose and him, visiting an amusement park, going into the trailers of gypsies, and seeing a puppet show held in one of these trailers. While the puppet show was going on, he realized that the puppets gave him the optical illusion of distance, an enormous distance. All of a sudden he woke up from the fantasy. He told himself, "This is not a daydream; this is schizophrenia. I'd better stop it." But then the idea occurred to him that he could indulge in the fantasies because he had just proved to himself that he could stop them whenever he wanted. He is back then in the daydream. He is still at the puppet show in the trailer. He is sitting on a chair. He wants to get up, but he cannot. All of a sudden he sees that Rose pretends to operate the show, to make the puppets dance. He loses his temper; he is angry. He wants to go out. He yells, but he cannot move. Finally he succeeds in getting up, but feels that he is ill, extremely ill. He tells the owner of the trailer that he understands

those optical illusions. The puppet show is not an innocent performance, and he is going to expose him.

The fantasy seemed to stop at this point. Fred told me later that it was more than a fantasy. Although he knew that he was imagining things, these fantasies were perceived by him as vividly as if they were real. He did not remember what happened the following day. Later, however, he felt very sick, almost unable to move. He felt he was in the same way, or almost, as he had imagined himself to be in the fantasy, when he wanted to move and could not. As he put it, the impulse to move was not delivered to the hand or to the part of the body he wanted to move. The wish to move, now, was like the experience of a person who dreams and wants to wake up from the dream but cannot. At the same time he was still worried about the things he had to do: the paper, the income tax, the car, the license, the fountain pen. In the midst of his immobility he was overwhelmed by what seemed an avalanche of things he had to do. He felt confused; he could no longer understand things well. However, certain things started to appear strange. The place where he lived began to look peculiar to him. In reality that place had always been peculiar; it was an isolated house on a big lot in a slum that was undergoing demolition. The newspapers

had reported from time to time that some crimes had been committed in that area. The house where the patient lived was one of the last scheduled to be demolished, was run as a boardinghouse, and was inhabited by peculiar people. On one floor there was a couple who were deaf-mutes and another couple who were maimed. On another floor there were some entertainers who practiced their songs the whole day and left the door open. Confusion and noises were going on all the time. While confined at home, Fred succeeded during the day in moving around the apartment. One day he looked out and saw policemen passing by. The fleeting idea occurred to him that maybe they were looking for somebody who had committed a crime and that they would accuse him. For a few days, he also had a terrific pain in his testicles. He had the impression that a putrid odor was emanating from his nose. He was extremely anxious about everything. He felt that the house, too, was smelling peculiar and that maybe there was a leak in the gas pipe. He had a terrific headache, felt that he was possibly drugged or that he had undergone a hemorrhage in the brain. He did not have any definite idea of what was going on. He knew, however, that he was sick, terribly sick, and terribly alone. Finally he decided that he had to see the professor. With a superhuman effort he left the

room and went out of the house. On the way to the institute he felt almost unable to move. He had to give himself orders, as one usually gives to another person: “Go. Turn. Go ahead. Go in this direction.” Only by doing that was he able to reach the institute. When he arrived there, he walked into the office of the professor and said, in a hesitant voice, “I am sick, maybe drugged.” He was dirty and unshaven. From his appearance, expression, and voice, the professor understood immediately what was going on. He replied in a friendly, reassuring voice that he would accompany him to see the doctor on the campus. The doctor recommended consulting a psychiatrist. The professor accompanied Fred to the psychiatrist, who made the diagnosis of an acute psychotic episode, with hallucinations and delusions in formation, but no violence or agitation. The professor called up the family in New York, and it was decided that the patient would fly immediately to his parents, who would have him treated by a psychiatrist as soon as possible. The professor accompanied Fred to the airport, and he flew to New York.

When he arrived in New York, everything seemed to him in vivid color, like in technicolor movies. He felt better already, and the terrific experiences that he had undergone the previous days seemed to be

disappearing. When I saw him the following day, he was still somewhat confused and unable to concentrate, but at the same time he was recovering. He was able to explain the abnormal experiences he had had, and he seemed rapidly to reacquire a grasp on reality. In the following weeks we were able to analyze what had happened to him.

His deep insecurity, which originated early in life, was only partially compensated by the security that he was gaining in his academic work. The need for this security was such that everything else had to be sacrificed for the sake of this academic achievement. At the same time academic life permitted him to hide and maintain his schizoid personality. Any act of living that required closeness with others was for him more difficult than was his difficult research work. A rapid deterioration in his habits of living could be retraced when, during the treatment, we analyzed the years prior to his psychotic episode. Later the insecurity invaded the area of his work, which had previously remained immune to anxiety. He had new ideas about his research that he could not demonstrate as valid, and at the same time he thought the professor wanted the paper ready at an early deadline.

The anxiety increased enormously and finally produced a state of panic in which all the conflicts related to the other aspects of his life came again to the foreground. Thus in the fantasy about the puppet show, it was Rose, the domineering girl friend and his only girl friend, who was running the show, moving the puppets. He was like a puppet himself, manipulated by Rose, or a paralyzed man who cannot move. The image of himself, unable to move from the chair, represented, at a concrete level, his feelings of passivity. The fantasy about the optical illusion of distance was a concrete representation of his inner knowledge that the emotional distance, the detachment, was an illusion: he must live closely to someone.

It is interesting to consider the precipitation of events. Everything is confused, strange, frightening; he develops some paranoid tendencies. He has vague ideas, suspicions, is scared, knows that he is sick. His perceptions are distorted or intensified. He tries to make sense of the various impressions, like the police, the crime, the smell, but cannot. In other words, he tries to reach what later in this chapter we shall call "psychotic insight," but fortunately he cannot. What happens instead? He has a real insight. He must see the professor. He succeeds in overcoming partial catatonic tendencies and

goes to the professor. This man, who had threatened him with the deadline, was sympathetic, understanding, showed real concern, went out of his way. Fred did not feel alone any more; the needed encounter had occurred.

As he told me later, it was from the very moment he saw the professor that he started to feel better, that the delusional trends became weaker. The professor also did something else that showed unusual courage. He allowed the patient to come alone to New York by plane. Few people would have dared to do so. The professor could have been seriously criticized for allowing a person so sick to fly alone. On the other hand, Fred told me later that such a move from the professor helped him tremendously. It meant that the professor still had confidence in him, somebody trusted him. He was not hopelessly lost. We may ask ourselves where the professor got this courage. The professor intuitively understood that Fred could be trusted to fly alone, a feeling that we shall take again into consideration when we study psychotherapy (Chapter 36).

When Fred reached New York, the beneficial encounter was continued with psychotherapy. He recovered completely from the

acute episode and continued in his scientific career.

The case of Fred is a very interesting one from a didactical point of view. Although we do not want to deal with the topic of psychotherapy in this chapter, I shall mention that this case indicates that in some cases schizophrenia can be immediately reversible at its onset if the proper interpersonal encounter occurs.

In many other cases, although the patient is recognized as requiring psychiatric treatment, no definite prepsychotic panic or state of emergency is noticed prior to the psychosis. The schizophrenic episode seems to be precipitated by an apparently insignificant episode.-

I mention here the case of a veteran whom I saw only three times after his return from World War II. He had great difficulty in readjusting to civilian life and was uncertain as to whether he should reenlist in the army or not. He was engaged to be married, but had no position. At the end of the second session he felt that he did not want any more treatment, and I was not able to persuade him to continue. He felt that his only difficulty was the lack of an occupation and that

once he found a job every difficulty in his life would be solved. One of the reasons given for discontinuing treatment was that he had to go out of town to visit wealthy and prominent relatives who probably would offer him a good position. There were no psychotic symptoms at this time. Three months later I received a telephone call from his wife. She said that the patient was very ill and that I must see him immediately. The patient and his wife came to my office. I saw the wife first, who gave me the following history. She and the patient had been married a month previously. His relatives had not kept their promises, but the patient had had several odd jobs, and "everything seemed to be all right." Two days previously the patient had secured a position as a bus driver. The very morning that she called me, her husband had had a minor accident; his bus had collided with a car. No one was hurt, but the car was damaged. The damage would probably amount to two or three hundred dollars. She said that since the time of the accident, which had occurred about seven hours previously, the patient had been excited, restless, and had talked nonsense. The night before, they had talked about their future plans and had been very happy. The wife was pregnant, and they had been talking about the expected baby. According to the wife, the husband had shown no abnormality

whatsoever. The trouble started all of a sudden after the accident. When I saw the patient, he was restless and excited. He recognized that something very important was disturbing him, but he was not able to say what it was. During the interview my phone rang twice. Each time he thought that some people were calling me concerning him. They must be after him. They must know where he is. Because he heard the voice of a woman at the end of the line, he assumed that it was the voice of his aunt. She was talking to me about him. He did not know what was happening. Everything was confused, strange, and moving. The following are some of his statements, taken verbatim: "The world is going very fast; it keeps spinning on an axe [sic], but keeps going. If the people of the world are going a little faster, they try to go with the world, and they shouldn't. It is my desperate opinion that the people are rushing slowly and slowly and when they reach a certain point they start to realize that they are going fast or slow, and they cannot be judges of the world as it is spinning. The world has changed, is going fast, keeps going, going. I couldn't keep up with it."

I recommended immediate hospitalization. The patient was hospitalized in a veterans hospital, received shock therapy, and I heard later that he had made a seemingly complete recovery. Because I had

seen this patient only three times, I was not in a position to make an adequate dynamic evaluation of the case. After returning from the army, he had made an attempt to adjust to civilian life. The old personal difficulties, which were not manifested as long as he was in the army, made this adjustment difficult. At the same time that his difficulties increased, the demands made on him complicated the situation. He felt that as soon as possible he should marry the girl to whom he had been engaged for a long time and who had waited for his return. His relatives disappointed him, and his dependency on them was frustrated. Finally he secured a good position as a bus driver, and two days later had an accident. He thought that probably he would lose his position, and this belief reinforced his deep feeling of worthlessness. Whether he unconsciously provoked the accident, we are not in a position to say; of course, such a possibility exists. After the accident he broke down. The accident was to him the proof of his inherent inadequacy, especially because he gave so much importance to having a job. Almost all his security was precariously founded on his having a position. Now nobody would have any confidence in him. The relatives were right in not trusting him with a job. He was hopeless; he was not able to keep pace with life.

This case shows how a simple event, which can symbolically fit the vulnerability of the patient, may induce or unchain a psychosis, when the necessary ground is ready for it, of course. Because we know so little about this patient, we cannot understand the fundamental issue, that is, why he was so vulnerable that even the accident, in itself not a serious one, was capable of eliciting a major mental disorder. This case is nevertheless valuable for didactical purposes because it shows that a few hours after the clear-cut onset of the acute attack, the schizophrenic symptoms were already very pronounced. The patient's thoughts were disorganized. He saw the world in a different way, going fast, so fast that he could not cope with its movements. The abstract feeling of inadequacy was concretized in his not being able, in a physical sense, to keep up with the movements of the world. The accident with the car probably provided the idea of the movement. Ideas of reference were already in full swing, and paranoid concepts were developing. He already saw things in a different, confusing way, and was making an attempt to reinterpret reality.

Less acute onsets occur when the patient feels unable to satisfy excessive compulsions and falls into a state of panic. In several cases, some ideas that seem plausible acquire predominance in the patient's

mind, so that he is not able to pay attention to other things or to answer questions that are not directly related to the problem he is thinking about. He feels confused and experiences vague feelings of discomfort. The conscious problem that worries him seems to possess him entirely. He wants reassurance very badly, but he is not capable of being reassured. Pertinent answers to his questions are almost not heard. He repeats the same question many times, and he is depressed and seems to suffer a great deal.

At times he succeeds in overcoming this state of torment, especially if fortunate circumstances occur, as in the case of Fred. The patient may snap out of this state and go back to his usual condition. At times he may feel better for a few hours or days, but then the panic returns, even stronger than before. He has the feeling that something terrible is happening to him. Maybe he is becoming insane. A little later he feels that people think he may be insane. He has the feeling he is losing a battle, an unknown battle. He becomes more and more discouraged. His confusion and fright become greater and greater; they overcome and submerge him, like big waves. Things seem peculiar, funny, have acquired a different perceptual quality and an obscure meaning. At times he finds himself indulging in some

fantasies, which he himself recognizes as false, and yet they are so vivid that they seem real. He tries to find explanation for all this, but he cannot.

Even at this point the patient may snap out of the confusion and return to his previous condition. On the other hand, if the fear increases, he may rapidly become unable to do things, to decide, to act, and more or less acutely he will lapse into a catatonic stupor. If the confusion increases, he may fall into a hebephrenic excitement. In many cases the patient feels that people are acting out a play to confuse him. The world becomes a big stage.

At other times, after a period of confusion, the patient feels that everything is clear. All of a sudden he experiences a flash of understanding. The light has come back. Things that appeared confused and obscure have a meaning, a purpose. He feels exceptionally lucid. He understands everything now; the strange events were not accidental, but purposely arranged. Somebody, somewhere, is after him, against him. From now on, and for a long time, the patient will try to demonstrate logically what seems evident to him. He develops the phenomenon that I have called *psychotic*

insight. The psychosis is now well established in a paranoid pattern.

Why should we call this phenomenon psychotic insight? Insight means a sudden discovery of relationships and meanings between different things and facts. Certain things that before appeared to the patient as disconnected and unrelated are now seen as parts of a whole. But the insight is psychotic because only the patient sees these connections. To use his own words, he "puts two and two together"; he is able "to assemble the various pieces of a jigsaw puzzle." But only he is able to detect the puzzle. He is able to see the world in a different way because he adopts new ways of thinking. He abandons secondary process cognition and adopts the primary process mechanisms that we have described in Part Three. He feels that he has never thought as clearly and effectively as now. Such an impression is occasionally conveyed to the layman.

It is important to stress that the patient often does not acquire the new regressive ways of interpreting reality without first putting up a fight. When this new way of thinking lurks in the background and threatens to come to the surface, the patient tries to resist it at first. He feels a struggle within himself that is experienced as an "attempt to

resist a tendency to give in." The patient is, however, afraid that sooner or later he will succumb. Succumbing in a certain way seems a pleasant temptation because it would seem to relieve the state of confusion. Stein (1967) described similar experiences in the patient who becomes psychotic: his effort to resist the seduction of the psychosis and finally his possible *initial consent* to the sense of becoming psychotic. Stein writes, "Now, even though he has this sense of utter powerlessness or of being a passive observer of his own destruction, he still from time to time makes abortive attempts to resist dying, just as a drowning man who cannot swim nevertheless struggles frantically."

When the patient finally succumbs and has psychotic insight, the opposite process occurs: he searches actively for this corroborative perceptual evidence. If a noise is heard, if the neighbor uses a special word, if a strange man is walking up and down in the street, all this is corroborative evidence that what he thinks is true.

At other times this psychotic insight manifests itself in a different way. The patient does not attempt to demonstrate the validity of his ideas. "He knows"; that is enough. His knowledge comes from an inner,

unchallenged certitude that does not require demonstration. “He knows.” The “psychotic certainty” is something that impresses the examiner very much. For instance, a patient, a young woman who had been for three days in a state of confusion, panic, and acute delusional ideation, was examined by a psychiatrist who addressed her in this way: “Mary, I want to know about the confusion and insecurity that you have been in lately.” She replied, “I prefer to talk about the security and certainty *of today.* Everything is clear to me.”

The following case clearly illustrates the initial substages of the illness. I saw this patient just once for a checkup about five years after he had recovered from an acute attack. At the time of my examination he seemed to have made a satisfactory adjustment, he was happy, and he did not remember anything about the acute episode that he had experienced while he was in military service. The adjustment, satisfactory in every area that was considered, made me feel optimistic from a prognostic point of view.

The history of this patient revealed that while he was in the service during World War II he had made unsuccessful attempts to be discharged on the basis of hardship for the family. Shortly afterward

he developed an acute episode characterized by hallucinations and delusions. He misidentified people and felt that through television "they" were keeping track of his movements. He had somatic complaints and was argumentative. He received a course of electric shock treatments, developed amnesia for the episode, and made an apparently complete recovery. A few days after the onset of the psychosis, he wrote a letter to his family that described the beginning of his attack very well. Here are some excerpts from his letter:

> ... I entered the hospital and was admitted in Ward 1 for feet trouble, or better to cure a "wart" as they call it on my right foot. Well, to my surprise on the tenth day that I spent there the doctor made such a grin to me, that it finally dawned on me that I was there not for feet but for mental observation, the feet must have been just an excuse of which I was ignorant until then. When I discovered that, my first thought was to get out of the place; finally on the 12th day I was allowed to leave and it was Saturday. As I got out, the first breath of air that I inhaled made me feel as though I came out of a prison. At any rate, while waiting for the bus two fellows that I knew . . . picked me up and brought me to my squadron . . . they left me in front of my barrack and left; looking up, I saw that everybody was dressed and were going to the ramp on parade. . . . I sat waiting for the parade to be over. When they finally came back my first thought was to go to the orderly room to ask about a furlough which

I had been waiting from week to week. The next thing I remember at 12 o'clock I had to report on the line for duty which I did. There, to my surprise I felt out of place, fellows spoke to me but it didn't make much sense to me. I remember I got a splitting headache, at that time all the aeroplanes were gone cross country, there were very few left on the line. I went back to my squadron all puzzled and yet I was unable to figure it out.

The following day I went back on the line. They put me to work, but to my amazement I realized that I had forgotten to do the simplest things on an engine. Everybody looked at me with some sort of sneer. Then I was asked to stand fire guard on a plane; a certain sergeant . . . asked for a loan of $5 and another fellow asked for a loan of $2 to whom I gave. At night I heard lots of planes warming up engines on the ramp, everything seemed to be very noisy, cars coming and going and motorcycles. Everything in my surroundings seemed very strange, it just didn't make any sense. I used to go to the general hall almost afraid of everything. In the barrack one evening I heard some real beautiful music which I enjoyed very much, yet to my eyes everybody didn't seem very friendly.

The following morning I was made room orderly, cleaned all the barrack downstairs and upstairs; for some reason I knew that everybody thought I was crazy, I sat on the stoop and tried very hard to hold myself from crying. I cleaned the barrack extra just to show them I wasn't crazy and that I was as normal as others.

One night or perhaps in the early morning I felt as though my brain came back to me, it felt like little particles of sand going back in its place. The airplanes were still going on the ramp and I began to think. I try to find out what it was all about. All of a sudden I thought that the two extremes, too much quiet in the hospital and too much noise on the line, were the cause of it all. I got dressed and I went right back to the hospital and tell them what my trouble was. There to my surprise they didn't pay much attention to my saying and I went back to the squadron. On the way to the hall I thought some more and having in mind the expression of the doctor in the hospital, that noise of the aeroplanes which I don't think had ever heard before, it stroke my mind that it was no longer an accident but had been done purposely. I remembered this sergeant . . . ask me on the line if I wanted a discharge; well, then I put 2 and 2 together and I no longer thought but knew that the reason for the entire affair was just for that. In reality I was always preoccupied about home, my wife and child although they were in my father's house, yet that thought of me being in the army while many other married men were out really discomforted me. I wished I was out myself. . . .

Then I found myself in Room #6; here too I heard lots of noise, my mind has been on and off; I got to the point where I believed in many things, autos coming and going, birds, especially one to signify my wife, another to signify my penis, etc., etc., etc. Here I have seen my father and mother and two sisters, seen my wife twice; once on Oct. 12 a date which I shall not forget; my mind wasn't my own and

> I didn't even move to meet her. From Room #61 was moved in back of the ward, then I had a fight with a sergeant and am presently under guard."

This letter remains an accurate document of the sequence of the events at the beginning of the psychosis. Because the distortions are not pronounced, they permit an easy understanding of the early development of the psychosis. Being in the armed forces caused the patient a great deal of apprehension and reinforced his anxiety. He had made attempts to be discharged and had not succeeded. Of course, we do not have any preceding history of the patient, and therefore we do not know why he was psychologically vulnerable. Obviously he could not accept being away from his wife and child and could not adjust to army life. The anxiety became intolerable and overwhelmed his defenses. His letter describes very well the dreamlike atmosphere of the first few days of the psychotic attack. It reminds one of Kafka's novels.

During these first few days things started to appear funny, peculiar, confused, dreamlike to him. When he reported for duty, after being discharged from the ward, he felt out of place; what people said made no sense, and they seemed to look at him in a sneering manner.

Everything appeared changed, everybody was unfriendly; he was afraid and felt that people thought he was insane.

After this first impression of confusion, bizarreness, and apprehension, the patient progressed to another stage. He felt that his brain was "coming back" to him. Things that were happening were no longer accidental but had been done *purposely.* He put "two and two" together, and everything became clear to him. The feeling of being insane was discarded; he acquired, as in a flash, psychotic insight. He was able to fit things together.

Thus we can recognize a sequence of phases: first, a period of intense anxiety and panic; second, a period of confusion, when everything seems strange and crazy; and third, a period of psychotic insight. When this psychotic insight occurs, the external world is understood according to a new system of thinking, which, of course, follows the motivational trends of the patient.

In the catatonic type of schizophrenia, the phase of psychotic insight is replaced by the catatonic state.

After this beginning of the psychosis, the usual symptoms of

schizophrenia flourish: hallucinations, delusions, ideas of reference, catatonic posture, and so forth. The patient has now lost the battle for the supremacy of his logical thinking. If he follows the catatonic pattern it is because he is overwhelmed by fear of actions. If he follows the hebephrenic path, he is swayed by the unconscious forces that will make him resort to paleologic thinking. If he selects the paranoid way, it is because he mobilizes the remaining conscious and logical forces in the service of his unconscious. That is, he will use the logical forces to corroborate and to sustain feelings and ideas that are emotionally determined and paleologically conceived. In the well-systematized paranoid, both the logical and paleological systems (or, if we prefer the original orthodox Freudian terminology, both the ego and the id) are at the service of the psychosis.

This *logical reinforcement* of delusional and paleological material at times reaches fantastic heights. Even in the beginning of the illness, the patient tries to give a logical appearance to phenomena that he experiences and that he himself recognizes as illogical. If he hears voices and does not know how the voices may reach him, he tries to explain the phenomenon by believing that hidden radios or loudspeakers transmit the messages. Hidden dictaphones or “wired”

rooms record everything he says, does, or even thinks. In past centuries psychotics explained their hallucinatory phenomena in terms of magic, sorcery, spiritism, and so forth, or, in other words, in terms that could have been acceptable in those days. In the hebephrenic type this need for apparent logicality is absent or greatly diminished. The patient accepts the delusional material without being concerned with the demonstration of its validity.

The symptoms of the first, or initial, stage of schizophrenia have already been described and discussed in this book. At this point we have to stress that although the psychosis is now in full swing and the primary process has taken over some of the functions that were under the domain of the secondary process, the psychotic state is not yet crystallized. A fight against the secondary process is in most cases visible. Anxiety is either present or can be easily mobilized. A spontaneous return to a prepsychotic level is not likely; and yet even a state of psychotic equilibrium is not reached, in spite of the symptoms. The symptoms may change, not only toward more or less regression, but also from one of the four major types to another. Thus, occasionally we see sequences of this kind occurring. A patient who in the beginning of the psychosis has a paranoid symptomatology may all

of a sudden change into a catatonic state. Subsequently he may become decatatonized and will exhibit paranoid symptoms again. These changes indicate that the patient searches every possible pattern in order to escape anxiety, and, unless fortunate circumstances take place, these changes are not necessarily hopeful signs.

In many patients, but especially in paranoids, the symptoms are such as to elicit unfavorable reactions in others, which, in turn, will increase the anxiety of the patient. A vicious circle is thus established.

The classification of schizophrenia into acute and chronic cases, which many psychiatrists adopt, has nothing to do with belonging to the initial stage or not. Obviously, when the patient has reached the second, third, or fourth stage, he may be called chronic in spite of occasional remissions and even recoveries. However, he may remain chronically ill at the first stage, too, although this happens less frequently. It goes without saying that every effort should be made to prevent the patient from proceeding from the initial to subsequent stages.

Notes

[1] The reader is reminded not to confuse *period*, as defined in Chapter 5, with *stage*. All the stages of schizophrenia belong, from a psychodynamic point of view, to the fourth, or psychotic, period.

Bibliography

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

_____, 1950a, “Primitive Intellectual Mechanisms in Psychopathological

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brasileiro de Psiquiatria. 15:163-174.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and Rehabilitation Services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

56:374-379.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Encephale, 25:97.

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

Paris: Masson,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Psychiatric Quarterly, 15:522-536.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

283.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

York Medical College, November 1, 1969.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Experimental Approach. New York: Wiley.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17:606-618.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Universities Press.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Press.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disease, 149:350-472.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hygiene, 53:54-66.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Epidemiological-Clinical Twin Study. London: Heinermann.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

University Press.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Journal of Psychiatry, 95:509.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New York: Science House.

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

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

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

Money, J., and Hirsch, S. R., 1963, "Chromosome Anomalies, Mental Deficiency, and Schizophrenia." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 8:242-251.

Moniz, E., 1936a, "Les Possibilities de le Chirurgie Dans le traitment de certaines psychoses." *Lisboa Med.,* 13:141.

_____, 1936b, *Tentatives Operationes Dans le Traitement De Certaines Psychoses.* Paris: Masson.

Morgan, C. T., 1943, *Physiological Psychology.* New York and London: McGraw-Hill.

Morgenthaler, W., 1921, "Ein Geisteskranker als Kiinstler." *Arbeit, angew Psychiat.,* 1:1-126.

Morselli, G. E., 1955, "Ce qui Demeure et ce qui est perime dans la 'Schizophrenic' de Bleuler." *L' Evolution Psychiatrique,* 645-651.

Mott, F. W., 1919, "Normal and Morbid Conditions of the Testes from Birth to

Old Age in One Hundred Asylum and Hospital Cases." *British Medical Journal,* November 22, 29, and December 6.

Mourgue, R., 1932*, Neurobiologie de I'hallucination.* Brussels: Lamertin.

Mowrer, O. H., 1946, "An Experimental Analogue of 'Regression' with Incidental Observations of 'Reaction Formations.' " *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology,* 35:56.

Mullahy, P., 1948, *Oedipus. Myth and Complex.* New York: Hermitage Press.

_____, 1949, *A Study of Interpersonal Relations.* New York: Hermitage Press.

_____(ed.), 1952, *The Contributions of Harry Stack Sullivan.* New York: Hermitage House.

_____, 1967, "Harry Stack Sullivan's Theory of Schizophrenia." *International Journal of Psychiatry,* vol. 4, pp. 492-521.

_____, 1968, *Psychoanalysis and Interpersonal Psychiatry.* New York: Science House.

Muller, C., 1962. Personal communication.

_____, 1963, "Psychotherapy of Schizophrenic Patients." Lecture presented to Department of Psychiatry, New York Medical College.

Muller, J. M., Schlittler, E., and Bein, H. J., 1952, "Reserpine, der sedative Wirkstoff aus Rauwolfia serpentina Benth." *Experientia,* 8:338.

Murphy, H. B. M., Wittkower, E. D., Fried, J., and Ellenberger, 1963, "A Cross-

cultural Survey of Schizophrenic Symptomatology." *International Journal of Social Psychiatry,* 9:237-249.

Naumburg, M., 1950, *Schizophrenic Art: Its Meaning in Psychotherapy.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Neale, J. M., and Cromwell, R. L., 1972, "Attention and Schizophrenia." In Cancro, R. (ed.), *Annual Review of the Schizophrenic Syndrome,* vol. 2, pp. 68-98. New York: Brunner-Mazel.

Nielsen, J. M., 1946, *Agnosia, Apraxia, Aphasia. Their Value in Cerebral Localization.* New York: Hoeber.

Niskanen, P., and Achte, K. A., 1971, "Prognosis in Schizophrenia. A Comparative Follow-up Study of First Admissions for Schizophrenic and Paranoid Psychoses in Helsinki in 1950, 1960, and 1965," *Psychiatria Finnica. Year Book 1971*, pp. 117-126.

Nivoli, G., 1973, *Le Schizophrene Meurtrier.* (In preparation. Private communication.)

Noble, D., 1951, "A Study of Dreams in Schizophrenia and Allied States." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 107:612-616.

Noiris, V., 1959, *Mental Illness in London.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Nunberg, H., 1948, "The Course of the Libidinal Conflict in a Case of Schizophrenia." In *Practice and Theory of Psychoanalysis,* Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series No. 74. New York.

Ogden, C. K., and Richards, I. A., 1947, *The Meaning of Meaning.* New York:

Harcourt, Brace.

Orton, S. T., 1929, "The Three Levels of Cortical Elaboration in Relation to Certain Psychiatric Symptoms." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 8:647.

Osmond, H., and Smythies, J., 1952, "Schizophrenia: A New Approach." J. *Ment. Sci.,* 98:309-315.

Pace, R. E., 1957, "Situational Therapy." *Journal of Personality,* 25:578-588.

Papez, J. W., 1937, "A Proposed Mechanism of Emotion." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 38:725-743.

_____, 1948, "Inclusion Bodies Associated with Destruction of Nerve Cells in Scrub Typhus, Psychoses and Multiple Sclerosis." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 108:431.

Parsons, E. H., Gildea, E. F., Ronzoni, E., and Hulbert, S. Z., 1949, "Comparative Lymphocytic and Biochemical Responses of Patients with Schizophrenia and Affective Disorders to Electroshock, Insulin Shock, and Epinephrine." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 105:573-580.

Pasamanick, B., 1962, "A Survey of Mental Disease in an Urban Population. VIII. An Approach to Total Prevalence by Race." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 119:299-305.

_____, 1964, "Myths regarding Prevalence of Mental Disease in the American Negro: A Century of Misuse of Mental Hospital Data and Some New Findings." *Journal Nat. Med. Assoc.,* 56:6-17.

Pasamanick, B., Scarpitti, F. R., and Dinitz, S., 1967, *Schizophrenics in the Community.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.

Pastore, N., 1949, "Genetics of Schizophrenia: A Special Review." *Psychological Bulletin,* 46:285-302.

Pavicevic, M. B., 1966, "Psychoses in Ethiopia." Addis Ababa, typescript, 6 pp. Reported in *Transcultural Psychiatric Research,* 3:152.

Pavlov, I. P., 1919, "Psychiatry as Auxiliary Science of Physiology." *Russian Journal of Physiology,* 2:257. Printed in Russian.

_____, 1930, "Digression of a Physiologist in the Field of Psychiatry." *Izyestija,* 122 (3969), May 5. Printed in Russian.

_____, 1933a, "The 'Sentiments d'Emprise' and the Ultraparadoxal Phase." Open letter to Professor Pierre Janet. Last Communications on the Physiology and Pathology of the Superior Nervous Activity, 2:5-11. Leningrad. Printed in Russian.

_____, 1933b, "Tentative of a Physiological Explanation of Obsessive Neuroses and Paranoia." Last Communications on the Physiology and Pathology of the Superior Nervous Activity, 2:13-24. Leningrad. Printed in Russian and reprinted in English, *Journal of Mental Science,* 80:187-197 (1934).

Payne, R. W., 1958, "Some Aspects of Perception and Thought Disorder in Schizophrenic Subjects." *Swiss Rev. Psychol. Its Applic.,* 17:300.

_____, 1961, "Cognitive Abnormalities." In Eysenck, H. J. *(eA.), Handbook of Abnormal Psychology.* New York: Basic Books.

_____, 1962, “An Object Classification Test As a Measure of Overinclusive Thinking in Schizophrenic Patients.” *British Journal Soc. Clin. Psychol.,* 1:213.

Payne, R. W., Mattussek, P., and George, E. I., 1959, “An Experimental Study of Schizophrenic Thought Disorder.” *Journal of Mental Science,* 105:627.

Penfield, W., and Rasmussen, T., 1952, *The Cerebral Cortex of Man.* New York: Macmillan.

Peplau, H. E., 1952, *Interpersonal Relations in Nursing.* New York: Putnam.

_____, 1959, “Principles of Psychiatric Nursing.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* First Edition, vol. 2, pp. 1840-1856. New York: Basic Books.

Persky, H., Gamm, S. R., and Grinker, R. R., 1952, “Correlation between Fluctuation of Free Anxiety and Quantity of Hippuric Acid Excretion.” *Psychosomatic Medicine,* 14:34-40.

Petiziol, A., and Sanmartino, L., 1969, *Iconografia ed espressivita’ degli stati psicopatologici.* Milan: Feltrinelli.

Petrella, F., 1968, “Implicazioni psico e sociodinamiche di una particolare condetta instituzionale: La Tendenza ad accumulare oggetti.” *Rassegna di Studi Psichiatrici,* 57:767-785.

Pfeifer, R. A., 1925, *Der Geisteskranke und sein Werk: Eine Studie iiber Schizophrene Kunst.* Leipzig: Kroner.

Pfister, O., 1923, *Expressionism in Art: Its Psychological and Biological Basis.* Translated by B. Low and M. A. Miigge. New York: Dutton.

Phillips, R. H., and Alkan, M., 1961a, "Some Aspects of Self-Mutilation in the General Population of a Large Psychiatric Hospital." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 35:421-423.

_____, 19616, "Recurrent Self-Mutilation." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 35:424-431.

Piaget, J., 1929, *The Child's Conception of the World.* New York: Harcourt, Brace.

_____, 1930, *The Child's Conception of Physical Causality.* New York: Harcourt, Brace.

_____, 1948, *The Language and Thought of the Child.* London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

_____, 1952, *The Origins of Intelligence in Children.* New York: International Universities Press.

Pincus, G., and Hoagland, H., 1950, "Adrenal Cortical Responses to Stress in Normal Men and in Those with Personality Disorders. Part I. Some Stress Responses in Normal and Psychotic Subjects. Part II. Analysis of the Pituitary-Adrenal Mechanism in Man." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 106:641.

Piro, S., 1967, *II Linguaggio schizofrenico.* Milan: Feltrinelli.

Plokker, J. H., 1964, *Art from the Mentally Disturbed.* London: Mouton.

Polyakov, V. F., 1969, "The Experimental Investigation of Cognitive Functioning in Schizophrenia." In Cole, M., and Maltzman, I. (eds.), *A Handbook of Contemporary Soviet Psychology.* New York: Basic Books.

Pollin, W., Allen, M. G., Hoffer, A., Stabenau, J. R., and Hrubec, Z., 1969, "Psychopathology in 15,909 Pairs of Veteran Twins: Evidence for a Genetic Factor in the Pathogenesis of Schizophrenia and Its Relative Absence in Psychoneurosis." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 126:597-610.

Popov, E., 1957, "Some General Problems in the Pathogenesis of Schizophrenia." In *Actual Problems of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 150-157. Printed in Russian.

Potter, H. W., 1933, "Schizophrenia in Children." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 12:1253-1270.

Potzl, O., 1971, "Experimentell erregte Traumbilder in ihren Beziehungen zum indirekten Sehen." *Ztschr. f. Neurol, e Psychiat.,* 37:278-349.

Potzl, O., Allers, R., and Teler, J., 1960, *Preconscious Stimulation in Dreams, Associations, and Images.* Psychological Issues, 11 (3). New York: International Universities Press.

Powdermaker, F., 1952, "Concepts Found Useful in Treatment of Schizoid and Ambulatory Schizophrenic Patients." *Psychiatry,* 15:61.

Prinzhom, F., 1922, *Bildnerei der Geisteskranken.* Berlin: Springer.

Pritchard, R. M., 1961, "Stabilized Images on the Retina." *Scientific American,*

204:72-78.

Pritchard, R. M., Heron, W., and Hebb, D. O., 1960, "Visual Perception Approached by the Method of Stabilized Images." *Canadian Journal of Psychology,* 14:67-77.

Protheroe, C., 1969, "Puerperal Psychoses: A Long-Term Study 1927-1961." *British Journal of Psychiatry,* 115:9-30.

Protopopov, V., 1938, "Physiopathologic Characteristics of the Activity of the Central Nervous System in Schizophrenia. " *Works of Central Psychoneurologic Institute,* vol. 10, pp. 14-26. Printed in Russian.

Queen, S. A., 1940, "The Ecological Study of Mental Disorder." *American Sociological Review,* 5:201.

Rabiner, E. L., Molinsky, H., and Gralnick, A., 1962, "Conjoint Family Therapy in the Inpatient Setting." *American Journal of Psychotherapy,* 16:618-631.

Racamier, P. C., 1959, "Psychoanalytic Therapy of the Psychoses." In Nacht, S. (ed.), *Psychoanalysis Today.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Rado, S., Buchenholz, B., Dunton, H, Karlen, S. H., and Senescu, R., 1956, "Schizotypal Organization. Preliminary Report on a Clinical Study of Schizophrenia." In Rado, S., and Daniel, G. E., 1956.

Rado, S., and Daniel, G. E., 1956, *Changing Concepts of Psychoanalytic Medicine.* New York: Grune.

Rainer, J. D., 1966, "New Topics in Psychiatric Genetics." In Arieti, S., (ed.),

American Handbook of Psychiatry, 1st ed., vol. 3. New York: Basic Books.

Rao,S., 1964, "Birth Order and Schizophrenia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 138:87-89.

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

_____, 1958, "The Theory of Ego Autonomy: A Generalization." *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic,* 22:13.

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

Raphael, T., and Raphael, L. G., 1962, "Fingerprints in Schizophrenia." *American Medical Association Journal,* 180:215-219.

Raphael, T., and Shaw, M. W., 1963, "Chromosome Studies in Schizophrenia." *American Medical Association Journal,* 183:1022-1028.

Rausch,H.L., 1952, "Perceptual Constancy in Schizophrenia." *Journal of Personality,* 21:176-187.

_____, 1956, "Object Constancy in Schizophrenia: The Enhancement of Symbolic Objects and Conceptual Stability." *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology,* 52:231-234.

Rechtschaffen, A., Schulsinger, F., and Mednick, S. A., 1964, "Schizophrenia and Physiological Indices of Dreaming." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 10:89-93.

Reed, J. L., 1970, "Schizophrenic Thought Disorder: A Review and Hypothesis." *Comprehensive Psychiatry,* 11:403-432.

Rees, L., 1957, "Physical Characteristics of the Schizophrenic Patient." In Richter, D., *Schizophrenia: Somatic Aspects.* New York: Macmillan.

Reichard, S., and Tillman, C., 1950a, "Patterns of Parent-Child Relationships in Schizophrenia." *Psychiatry,* 13:247-257.

_____, 1950b, "Murder and Suicide as Defenses against Schizophrenic Psychosis." *Journal of Clinical Psychopathology,* 11:149-163.

Reitman, F., 1951, *Psychotic Art. A Study of the Art Products of the Mentally III.* New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1954, *Insanity, Art, and Culture.* New York: Philosophical Library.

Relfer, M. I., and D'Autremont, C. C., 1971, "Catatonia-like Symptomatology." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 24:119-120.

Rennie, T. A. C., 1941, "Analysis of One Hundred Cases of Schizophrenia with Recovery." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 46:197.

Revitch, E., 1954, "The Problem of Conjugal Paranoia." *Diseases of the Nervous System,* 15:2-8.

Revitch, E., and Hayden, J. W., 1960, "The Paranoid Marital Partner: Counselor's Client, Psychiatrist's Problem." *Rutgers Law Review,* 9:512-527.

Rheingold, J. C., 1939, "Autonomic Integration in Schizophrenia; Autonomic

Status Determined Statistically, Thyroid Factor, and Possible Thyroid-hypothalamus Mechanisms." *Psychosomatic Medicine,* 1:397.

Ribot, T., 1899, *Les Maladies de la volonte.* Paris: Alcan.

Richardson, G. A., and Moore, R. A., 1963, "On the Manifest Dream in Schizophrenia." *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association,* 11:281-302.

Richter, D. (ed.), 1957, *Schizophrenia: Somatic Aspects.* New York: Macmillan.

Riesen, A. H., 1947, "The Development of Visual Perception in Man and Chimpanzee." *Science,* 106:107-108.

Riesman, D., Glaser, N., and Denney, R., 1950, *The Lonely Crowd.* New Haven: Yale University Press.

Rimland, B., 1964, *Infantile Autism.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.

Rioch, D. McK., and Stanton, A. H., 1953, "Milieu Therapy." *Psychiatry,* 16:65-72.

Rioch, J., 1943, "The Transference Phenomenon in Psychoanalytic Therapy." *Psychiatry,* 6:147.

Ripley, H. A., and Papanicolaou, G. N., 1942, "Menstrual Cycle with Vaginal Smear Studies in Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 98:567-573.

Ritter, C., 1954, *A Woman in the Polar Night.* New York: Dutton.

Robins, E., and Guze, S. B., 1970, "Establishment of Diagnostic Validity in Psychiatric Illness: Its Application to Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 126:983-987.

Robins, E., Smith, K., and Lowe, I. P., 1957. In Abramson, H. A. (ed.), *Neuropharmacology,* pp. 123-136. Transactions of the Fourth Conference. New York: Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation.

Robinson, E. S., 1932, *Association Theory Today.* New York: Century.

Rochlin, L., 1969, "La Concezione pavloviana della schizofrenia." In Pavlov, I. P., *Psicopatologia e Psichiatria,* edited by E. Popov and L. Rochlin. Rome: Editori Riuniti.

Roi, G., 1953, "Analisi fenomenologica dell' assurdo schizofrenico nei rapporti col surreale dell' arte." *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria,*5:605-625.

Roizin, L., 1938, "Organi di senso quali generatori di riflessi neuro-endocrino-vegetativi della regione diencefalo-ipofisaria.'' *Rassegna di Neurologia Vegetativa,* 1:338.

_____, 1952, "Histopathology of Schizophrenia." In *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Neuropathology.* Turin: Rosenberg & Sellier.

Rosanoff, A. J., Handy, L. M., Plesset, I. R., and Brush, S., 1934, "The Etiology of So-called Schizophrenic Psychoses with Special Reference to Their Occurrence in Twins." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 91:247-286.

Rosanoff, A. J., and Orr, I., 1911, "A Study of Heredity in Insanity in the Light of

Mendelian Theory." *American Journal of Insanity,* 63:221-261.

Rosanoff, A. J., and Rosanoff, I. A., 1931, "A Study of Mental Disorders in Twins." *J. Juv. Res.,* 15:268-270.

Rosen, J. N., 1947, "The Treatment of Schizophrenic Psychosis by Direct Analytic Therapy." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 2:3.

_____, 1953, *Direct Analysis: Selected Papers.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

_____, 1962, *Direct Psychoanalytic Psychiatry.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

_____, 1963, "The Concept of Early Maternal Environment in Direct Psychoanalysis." Doylestown, Pa.: The Doylestown Foundation.

_____, 1964, "The Study of Direct Psychoanalysis." In Solomon, P., and Glueck, B. C. (eds.), *Recent Research on Schizophrenia.*Report 19, Psychiatric Research Reports of the American Psychiatric Association.

Rosenfeld, H. A., 1947, "Analysis of a Schizophrenic State with Depersonalization." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis,* 28:130-139.

_____, 1952a, "Notes on the Psychoanalysis of the Superego Conflict of an Acute Schizophrenic Patient. " *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis,* 33:111-131.

_____, 1952b, "Transference-phenomena and Transference-analysis in an Acute Catatonic Schizophrenic Patient." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis,* 33:457-464.

_____, 1954, “Considerations Regarding the Psycho-analytic Approach to Acute and Chronic Schizophrenia.” In Rosenfeld, 1965.

_____, 1965, *Psychotic States: A Psychoanalytic Approach.* New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1969a, “Contribution to the Psychopathology of Psychotic States: The Importance of Projective Identification in the Ego Structure and the Object Relations of the Psychotic Patient.” In Doucet, P., and Laurin, C. (eds.), *Problematique de la Psychose,* vol. 1. Amsterdam: Excerpta Medica Foundation.

_____, 1969 *b,* “On the Treatment of Psychotic States by Psychoanalysis: An Historical Approach.” *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis,* 50:615-631.

Rosenthal, D., 1963, *The Genain Quadruplets.* New York: Basic Books.

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

Roth, S., 1970, “The Seemingly Ubiquitous Depression Following Acute Schizophrenic Episodes, A Neglected Area of Clinical Discussion.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 127:51-58.

Rubino, A., and Piro, S., 1959, “II Mutamento pauroso e la schizofrenia.” *II Pisani,* 83:527.

Riidin, E., 1961, *Zur Vererbung urtd Neuentehung der Dementia Praecox.* Berlin: Springer.

Russell, B., 1919, *Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy.* London:

Sakel, M., 1936, "Zur Methodik der hypoglykamiebehandlung von psychosen." *Wien. Klin. Wchnschr.,* 49:1278.

Sakurai, T., Shirafuji, Y., Nishizono, M., Hasuzawa, T., Kusuhara, G., Yoshinaga, G., and Hirohashi, S., 1964, "Changing Clinical Picture of Schizophrenia." *Seishin Igaku,* 6:369-373. Reported in *Transcultural Psychiatric Research,* 2:97-98, 1965.

Sanders, R., Smith, R. S., Weinman, B. S., 1967, *Chronic Psychoses and Recovery.* San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Sanders, R. Weinman, B., Smith, R. S., Smith, A., Kenny, J., and Fitzgerald, B. J., 1962, "Social Treatment of the Male Chronic Mental Patient." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 134:244-255.

Sankar, Siva D. V., 1969, *Schizophrenia. Current Concepts and Research.* Hicksville, N.Y.: PJD Publications.

Sankar, Siva D. V., and Saladino, C. F., 1969, "Chromosome Studies in Childhood Schizophrenia." *Schizophrenia,* 1:260-270.

Sanseigne, A., and Desrosiers, M., 1961, "The Evaluation of Psychopharmaceuticals in an Underdeveloped Country." In Kline, N. S. (ed.), *Psychiatry in the Underdeveloped Countries.* Washington: American Psychiatric Association.

Sanua, V. D., 1962, "Comparison of Jewish and Protestant Paranoid and Catatonic Patients." *Diseases of the Nervous System,* 26:1.

Sartre, J.-P., 1969, *Being and Nothingness.* New York: Citadel Press.

Sato, S., Daly, R., and Peters, H., 1971, "Reserpine Therapy of Phenothiazine-Induced Dyskinesia." *Diseases of the Nervous System,* 32:680-685.

Schachtel, E. G., 1954, "The Development of Focal Attention and the Emergence of Reality." *Psychiatry,* 17:309.

_____, 1959, *Metamorphosis.* New York: Basic Books.

Schachter, F., 1962, "A Study of Psychoses in Female Immigrants." *Med. J. Australia,* 49(2):458—461.

Scheflen, A. E., 1961, *A Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia: Direct Analysis.* Springfield, Ill.: Thomas.

Schilder, P., 1918, *Wahn und Erkenntnis: eine psychologische Studie.* N. 15 Monog. Ges. Neurol. Psychiat. 1-115.

_____, 1931, *Brain and Personality.* New York and Washington: Nervous and Mental Diseases Publication Company.

_____, 1935, *The Image and the Appearance of the Human Body. Studies in the Constructive Energies of the Psyche.* London: Kegan Paul.

_____, 1953, *Medical Psychology.* New York: International Universities Press.

Schipkowensky, N., 1938, *Schizophrenic und Mord.* Berlin: Springer.

_____, 1967, "Les Champs de force des homicides schizophreniques. " *L'Evolution Psychiatrique,* pp. 89-113.

Schniewind, H. E., Day, M., and Semrad, E. V., 1969, "Group Psychotherapy of Schizophrenics." In Beliak, L., and Loeb, L., *The Schizophrenic Syndrome.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Schooler, C., 1961, "Birth Order and Schizophrenia." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 4:91-97.

Schroeder, C. W., 1942, "Mental Disorders in Cities." *American Journal of Sociology,* 48:40.

Schwing, F., 1954, *A Way to the Soul of the Mentally III.* New York: International Universities Press.

Scott, R. D., and Ashworth, P. L., 1969, "The Shadow of the Ancestor: A Historical Factor in the Transmission of Schizophrenia." *British Journal of Medical Psychology,* 42:13-32.

Scoville, W. B., 1949, "Selective Cortical Undercutting." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine,* 47:3.

Searles, H., 1958, "Positive Feelings in the Relationship Between the Schizophrenic and His Mother." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 39:569-586.

_____, 1959, "The Effort to Drive the Other Person Crazy—An Element in the Aetiology and Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia." *British Journal of Medical Psychology,* 32:1-18.

_____, 1960, *The Nonhuman Environment in Normal Development and in Schizophrenia.* New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 1962, “The Differentiation between Concrete and Metaphorical Thinking in the Recovering Schizophrenic.” *J. American Psychoanal. Ass.,* 10:22-49.

_____, 1965, *Collected Papers on Schizophrenia and Related Subjects.* New York: International Universities Press.

Sechehaye, M. A., 1951a, *Symbolic Realization.* New York: International Universities Press.

_____, 19516, *Autobiography of a Schizophrenic Girl.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

_____, 1956, *A New Psychotherapy in Schizophrenia.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Segal, H., 1950, “Some Aspects of the Analysis of a Schizophrenic.” *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis,* 31:268-278.

Seitz, P. F. D., 1951, “A Dynamic Factor Correlated with the Prognosis in Paranoid Schizophrenia.” *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 65:604-606.

Seitz, P. F. D., and Molholm, H. B., 1947, “Relations of Mental Imagery to Hallucinations.” *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 57:469-480.

Selvini Palazzoli, M., 1963, *L’Anoressia Mentale.* Milan: Feltrinelli.

_____, 1970, “Anorexia Nervosa.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy,* vol. 1, pp. 197-218. New York: Basic Books.

Selye, H., 1950, "Stress (The Physiology and Pathology of Exposure to Systemic Stress)." Montreal: *Acta Med. Publ.*

_____, 1952, "The Story of the Adaptation Syndrome," Montreal: *Acta Med. Publ.*

Semrad, E. J., 1952, "Discussion of Dr. Frank's Paper." In Brody, E. B., and Redlich, F. C. (eds.), *Psychotherapy with Schizophrenics.* New York: International Universities Press.

Semrad, E. J., Menzer, D., Mann, J., and Standish, C., 1952, "A Study of the Doctor-Patient Relationship in Psychotherapy of Psychotic Patients." *Psychiatry,* 15:377.

Serieux and Capgras, J. Quoted by Mayer-Gross, 1950.

Shainberg, D., 1973, *The Transforming Self. New Dimensions in Psychoanalytic Process.* New York: Intercontinental Medical Book Corporation.

Shainess, N., 1966, "Psychological Problems Associated with Motherhood." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* vol. 3, p. 47. New York: Basic Books.

Shakow, D., 1963, "Psychological Deficit in Schizophrenia." *Behavioral Science,* 8:275.

Shattock, M. F., 1950, "The Somatic Manifestations of Schizophrenia. A Clinical Study of Their Significance." *Journal of Mental Science,* 96:32-142.

Sheldon, W. H., Stevens, S. S., and Tucker, W. B., 1940, *The Varieties of Human Physique.* New York: Harper.

Shenkin, H. A., and Lewey, F. H., 1944, "Taste Aura Preceding Convulsions in a Lesion of the Parietal Operculum." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 100:352.

Shulman, B. H., 1968, *Essays in Schizophrenia.* Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.

Siddiqui, S. S., and Siddiqui, R. H., 1931,7. *Ind. Chem. Soc.,* 8:667. Quoted by Muller, Schlitter, and Bein, 1952.

Siirala, M., 1961, *Die Schizophrenie-des Einzeln und der Allgemeinheit.* Gottingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.

_____, 1963, "Schizophrenia: A Human Situation." *American Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 23:39.

Silberer, H., 1909, "Report on a Method of Eliciting and Observing Certain Symbolic Hallucination-Phenomena." Reprinted in Rapaport, D. (ed.), *Organization and Pathology of Thought.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1951.

_____, 1912, "On Symbol-Formation." Reprinted in Rapaport, D. (ed.), *Organization and Pathology of Thought.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1951.

Silverman, J., 1964, "The Problem of Attention in Research and Theory in Schizophrenia." *Psychol. Rev.,* 71:352-379.

_____, 1967, "Variations in Cognitive Control and Psychophysiological Defense in the Schizophrenias." *Psychosomatic Medicine,* 29:225-251.

Simon, M., 1876, “L’lmagination dans la folie: fetude sur les dessins, plans, descriptions, et costumes des alienes.” *Ann. Med.-Psychol.,* 16:358-390

_____, 1888, “Les Ecrits et les Dessins des Alienes.” *Arch. Anthrop. Crim.,* 3:318-355.

Simpson, G. M., Cranswick, E. H., and Blair, J. H., 1963, “Thyroid Indices in Chronic Schizophrenia.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 137:582-590.

Singer, M. T., and Wynne, L. L., 1965, “Thought Disorder and Family Relations of Schizophrenics.” *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 12:187-212.

Slater, E., 1951*, An Investigation into Psychotic and Neurotic Twins.* London: University of London Press.

_____, 1968, “A Review of Earlier Evidence on Genetic Factors in Schizophrenia.” In Rosenthal, D., and Kety, S. S. (eds.), *The Transmission of Schizophrenia.* London: Pergamon Press.

Slocum, J., 1901, *Sailing Alone Around the World.* New York: Dover, 1956.

Small, J. G., and Small, I. F., 1965, “Reevaluation of Clinical EEG Findings in Schizophrenia.” *Dis. Nerv. System,* 26:345-349.

Smith, R. B., 1878, *The Aborigines of Victoria.* Quoted by Werner, 1957.

Smith, S., 1954, “Problems of Liver Function in Schizophrenia.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases,* 120:245-252.

Smith, C. M., and McIntyre, S., 1963, "Family Size, Birth Rank, and Ordinal Position in Psychiatric Illness." *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal,* 8:244-248.

Smith, K., and Sines, J. O., 1960, "Demonstration of a Peculiar Odor in the Sweat of Schizophrenic Patients." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 2:184-188.

Soby, J. I., 1946, *Salvador Dali.* The Museum of Modern Art. Distributed by Simon and Schuster, New York.

Spiegel, R., 1973, "Gray Areas Between the Schizophrenias and the Depressions." *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis,* 1:179-192.

Spielmeyer, W., 1931, "The Problem of the Anatomy of Schizophrenia." *Proceedings of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease,* 10:105. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.

Spitz, R., 1945, "Diacritic and Coenesthetic Organization." *Psychoanal. Rev.,* 32:146.

Stabenau, J. R., Pullin, W., Moshe, R. L. R., Froman, C., Friedhoff, A. J., and Turner, W., 1969, "Study of Monozygotic Twins Discordant for Schizophrenia. Some Biologic Variables." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 20:145-158.

Staercke, A., 1920, "The Reversal of the Libido Sign in Delusions of Persecutions." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 1:120.

Stanton, A. H., and Schwartz, M. S., 1949a, "The Management of a Type of

Institutional Participation in Mental Illness." *Psychiatry,* 12:13.

_____, 19496, "Observations on Dissociation as Social Participation." *Psychiatry,* 12:339.

_____, 1954, *The Mental Hospital.* New York: Basic Books.

Stein, W. J., 1967, "The Sense of Becoming Psychotic." *Psychiatry,* 30:262-275.

Steinen, K., 1894, *Unter den Naturvdlkern Zentral-Brasiliens.* Quoted by Werner, 1957.

Stern, E. S., 1937, "Acrocyanosis." *Journal of Mental Science,* 83:408.

Stem, K., and MacNaughton, D., 1945, "Capgras Syndrome, a Peculiar Illusionary Phenomenon, Considered with Special Reference to the Rorschach Findings." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 19:139.

Stierlin, H., 1956, *Der gewalttdtige Patient.* Basel: Karger.

_____, 1965, "Bleuler's Concept of Schizophrenia in the Light of Our Present Experience." In *International Symposium on the Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia,* pp. 42-55. New York and Basel: Karger.

_____, 1967, "Bleuler's Concept of Schizophrenia: A Confusing Heritage." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 123:996-1001.

Storch, A., 1924, *The Primitive Archaic Forms of Inner Experiences and Thought in Schizophrenics.* New York and Washington: Nervous and Mental Disease Publication Company.

Stransky, 1903, “Zur Kenntniss gewisser erworbener Blodsinnsformen.” *Jahrb. f. Psych.,* 24:1.

Strauss, H., 1959, “Epileptic Disorders.” In Arieti, S. *(ed.), American Handbook of Psychiatry,* 1st ed. vol. 2, pp. 1109-1143. New York: Basic Books.

Strecker, E. A., and Ebaugh, F., 1926, “Psychoses Occurring during the Puerperium.” *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 15:239.

Stromgren, E., 1950, *Statistical and Genetical Population Studies with Psychiatry. Methods and Principal Results,* vol. 6. Paris: Hermann. Quoted by Kallmann, 1959.

Sturm, I. E., 1965, “Overinclusion and Concreteness Among Pathological Groups.” *Journal of Consulting Psychology,* 29:9-18.

Sullivan, H. S., 1924, “Schizophrenia: Its Conservative and Malignant Factors.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 81:77-91.

_____, 1925, “Peculiarity of Thought in Schizophrenia*American Journal of Psychiatry,* 5:21-86.

_____, 1929, “Research in Schizophrenia*.” American Journal of Psychiatry,* 9:553-567.

_____, 1931, “The Modified Psychoanalytic Treatment of Schizophrenia.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 11:519.

_____, 1953a, *Conceptions of Modern Psychiatry.* New York: Norton.

_____, 19536, *The Interpersonal Theory of Psychiatry.* New York: Norton.

_____, 1956, *Clinical Studies in Psychiatry.* New York: Norton.

_____, 1962, *Schizophrenia As a Human Process.* New York: Norton.

_____, 1964, *The Fusion of Psychiatry and Social Science.* New York: Norton.

Suttie, I. E., 1952, *The Origins of Love and Hate.* New York: Julian Press.

Suwa, N., and Yamashita, I., 1972, *Psychophysiological Studies of Emotion and Mental Disorders.* Sapporo, Japan: Hokkaido University.

Swanson, D. W., Brown, E. M., and Beuret, L. J., 1969, "A Family with Five Schizophrenic Children." *Diseases of the Nervous System,* 30:189-193.

Szalita, A. B., 1955, "The 'Intuitive Process' and Its Relation to Work with Schizophrenics." *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association,* 3:7.

_____, 1958, "Regression and Perception in Psychotic States." *Psychiatry,* 21:53-63.

Szasz, T., 1957a, *Pain and Pleasure.* New York: Basic Books.

_____, 1957b, "The Psychology of Bodily Feelings in Schizophrenia." *Psychosomatic Medicine,* 19:11-16.

_____, 1957c, "A Contribution to the Psychology of Schizophrenia." *A.M.A. Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 77:420-436.

_____, 1957*d,* "The Problem of Psychiatric Nosology: A Contribution to a

Situational Analysis of Psychiatric Operations." *Am. J. Psychiatry,* 114:405.

_____. 1961, *The Myth of Mental Illness.* New York: Harper and Row.

Szurek, S. A., and Berlin, I. N. (eds.), 1973, *Clinical Studies in Childhood Psychoses.* New York: Brunner-Mazel.

Tanzi, E., 1909, *A Text-Book of Mental Diseases.* New York: Rebman.

Tedeschi, G., 1957, "Psicosi epilettica o schizofrenia in epilettico?" *Lav. Neuropsichiat.,* 21:35—48.

_____, 1969, "Analytical Psychotherapy with Schizophrenic Patients." *Journal of Analytical Psychology,* 14:152-162.

Terzuolo, C. A., and Adey, W. R., 1960, "Sensorimotor Cortical Activities." In Field, J. (ed.), *Handbook of Physiology: Section I, Neurophysiology,* vol. 2, pp. 797-835. Washington: American Physiological Society.

Thom'a, H., 1967, *Anorexia Nervosa.* New York: International Universities Press.

Thompson, C., 1938, "Development of Awareness of Transference in a Markedly Detached Personality." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 19:299.

_____, 1941, "The Role of Women in This Culture." *Psychiatry,* 4:1.

_____, 1942, "Cultural Pressures in the Psychology of Women." *Psychiatry,* 5:331.

_____, 1950, *Psychoanalysis, Evolution and Development.* New York: Hermitage House.

_____, 1952a, "Sullivan and Psychoanalysis." In Mullahy, P., *The Contributions of Harry Stack Sullivan.* New York: Hermitage House.

_____, 19526, "Counter-Transference." *Samiksa,* 6:205.

Tienari, P., 1968, "Schizophrenia in Monozygotic Male Twins." In Rosenthal, D., and Kety, S., The Transmission of Schizophrenia, 1968. London: Pergammon Press.

Tilney, F., 1928, *The Brain from Ape to Man.* New York: Hoeber.

Tinbergen, N., 1951, *The Study of Instinct.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Tjio, H., and Levan, A., 1956, "The Chromosome Number of Man." *Hereditas,* 42:1-6.

Todd, J., 1957, "The Syndrome of Capgras." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 31:250.

Tolentino, I., 1957a, "Diario di un paranoico considerazioni psicopatologiche e psicodinamiche. 1) II Diario." *Rassegna di Studi Psichiatrici,* 46:681-715.

Tolentino, I., 19576, "Diario di un Paranoico (1) Considerazioni, Psicopatologiche e Psicodinamiche (2) Considerazioni Psicopatologiche e Psicodinamiche." *Rassegna di Studi Psichiatrici,* 46:716-730.

Tooth, G., 1950, *Studies in Mental Illness in the Gold Coast.* Research

Publication No. 6. London: H.M.S.O.

Tower, S. S., 1947, "Management of Paranoid Trends in Treatment of a Post-Psychotic Obsessional Condition." *Psychiatry,* 10:157.

Tyhurst, J. S., 1957, "Paranoid Patterns." In Leighton, A. H., Clausen, J. A., and Wilson, R. N., (eds.), *Explorations in Social Psychiatry.* New York: Basic Books.

Ungerleider, J. T., Fisher, D. D., Goldsmith, S. R., Fuller, M., and Forgy, E., 1968, "A Statistical Survey of Adverse Reactions to LSD in Los Angeles County." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 125:352-357.

Vaillant, G. E., 1967, "The Prediction of Recovery in Schizophrenia." In *Current Issues in Psychiatry,* vol. 2. New York: Science House.

Vetter, H. J., 1968, "New-Word Coinage in the Psychopathological Context." *Psychiatric Quarterly,* 42:298-312.

Vico, G., 1725, *Principi di Una Scienza Nuova.* Naples.

Vinchon, J., 1926, "Essai d'analyse des tendances de l'art chez les fous." *L'Amour de I'Art,* 7:246-248.

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

Vogt, C., and Vogt, O., 1954, "Alterations anatomiques de la schizophrenic et d'autres psychoses dites fonctionelles." In *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Neuropathology.* Turin: Rosenberg & Sellier.

Volmat, R., 1955, *L'Art Psychopathologique.* Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

Von Domarus, E., 1925, "Uber die Besiehung des Normalen zum Schizophrenen Denken." *Arch. Psychiat.,* 74:641.

_____, 1944, "The Specific Laws of Logic in Schizophrenia." In Kasanin, J. S. (ed.), *Language and Thought in Schizophrenia: Collected Papers,* pp. 104-114. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Von Meduna, L., 1937, *Die Konvulsionstherapie der Schizophrenie.* Halle: Marhold.

Von Monakow, C. V., 1914, *Die Lokalisation in Grosshirn und der Abbau der Functionen durch Korticale.* Wiesbaden, Herde: Bergmann.

Von Monakow, C. V., and Mourgue, R., 1928, *Introduction biologique a Vetude de la neurologie et de la psychopathologie.* Paris: Alcan.

Von Senden, M., 1960, *Space and Sight. The Perception of Space and Shape in Congenitally Blind Patients Before and After Operation.* London: Methuen.

Vygotsky, L. S., 1934, "Thought in Schizophrenia. *" Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 31:1036.

_____, 1962, *Thought and Language.* Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press.

Waelder, R., 1925, "The Psychoses: Their Mechanisms and Accessibility to Influence." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis,* 6:259-281.

Wainwright, W. H., 1966, "Fatherhood as a Precipitant of Mental Illness." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 123:40-44.

Wallace, M., 1956, "Future Time Perspective in Schizophrenia." *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology,* 52:240-245.

Walter, W. G., 1942, "Electro-Encephalography in Cases of Mental Disorder." *Journal of Mental Science,* 88:110.

Waring, M., and Ricks, D., 1965, "Family Patterns of Children Who Became Adult Schizophrenics." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 140:351-364.

Wames, H., 1968, "Suicide in Schizophrenics." In *Toward a Definition of Schizophrenia,* Supplement to Diseases of the Nervous System, 29 (5).

Watzlawick, P., 1963, "A Review of the Double Bind Theory." *Family Process,* 2:132-153.

Weckowicz, T. E., 1957, "Size Constancy in Schizophrenic Patients." *Journal of Mental Science,* 103:432.

_____, 1960, "Perception of Hidden Pictures by Schizophrenic Patients." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 2:521-527.

Weckowicz, T. E., and Blewett, D. B., 1959, "Size Constancy and Abstract Thinking in Schizophrenic Patients," *Journal of Mental Science,* 105:909.

Weckowicz, T. E., and Sommer, R., 1960, "Body Image and Self-Concept in

Schizophrenia." *Journal of Mental Science,* 106:17-39.

Weckowicz, T. E., Sommer, R., and Hall, R., 1958, "Distance Constancy in Schizophrenic Patients." *Journal of Mental Science,* 104:436.

Weil-Malherbe, H., and Szara, S. I., 1971, *The Biochemistry of Functional and Experimental Psychoses.* Springfield, 111.: Thomas.

Weil, A., Liebert, E., and Heilbrunn, G., 1938, "Histopathologic Changes in the Brain in Experimental Hyperinsulinism." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 39:467.

Weiner, I. B., 1966, *Psychodiagnosis in Schizophrenia.* New York: Wiley.

Weinstein, M. R., 1954, "Histopathological Changes in the Brain in Schizophrenia." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 71:539-553.

Werner, H., 1956, "Microgenesis and Aphasia." *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology,* 52:347-353.

_____, 1957, *Comparative Psychology of Mental Development.* New York: International Universities Press.

Werner, H., and Kaplan, B., 1963, *Symbol Formation: An Organismic-Developmental Approach to Language and the Expression of Thought.* New York: Wiley.

Werry, J. S., 1968, "Studies on the Hyperactive Child. An Empirical Analysis of the Minimal Brain Dysfunction Syndrome." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 19:9—16.

Wertham, F., 1937, "The Catathymic Crisis." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry,* 37:974.

Wertheimer, N., and Wertheimer, M., 1955, "Capillary Structure: Its Relation to Psychiatric Diagnosis and Morphology." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,* 122:14-27.

West, L. J. (ed.), 1962a, *Hallucinations.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

_____, 1962*b,* "A General Theory of Hallucinations and Dreams." In West, 1962a.

Wexler, M., 1952, "The Structural Problem in Schizophrenia: The Role of the Internal Object." In Brody, M. W., and Redlich, F. C., *Psychotherapy with Schizophrenics.* New York: International Universities Press.

Weygandt, W. 1902, *Atlas und Grundiss der Psychiatrie.* Lehmanns Atlantin. Quoted by Bleuler, 1950.

White, M. J., 1952, "Discussion of Paper by Semrad, Menzer, Mann, and Standish." *Psychiatry,* 15:384-385.

Will, O. A., 1967, "Schizophrenia: Psychological Treatment." In Freedman, A. M., and Kaplan, H. I., *Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry.* Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.

_____, 1970, "The Psychotherapeutic Center and Schizophrenia." In Cancro, B. (ed.), *The Schizophrenic Reactions.* New York: Brunner-Mazel.

_____. 1972, "Catatonic Behavior in Schizophrenia." *Contemporary Psychoanalysis,* 9:29-58.

Wilson, G. C., 1968, "Suicide in Psychiatric Patients Who Have Received Hospital Treatment." *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 125:752-757.

Wing, J. K., 1967, "Social Treatment, Rehabilitation and Management." In Copper, A., and Wall, A., *Recent Developments in Schizophrenia.* Ashford: Headley.

Wing, J. K., and Brown, G. W., 1961, "Social Treatment of Chronic Schizophrenia: A Comparative Survey of Three Mental Hospitals." *The Journal of Mental Science,* 107:847-861.

Winkelman, N. W., 1952, "Histopathology of Mental Disease." In *The Biology of Mental Health and Disease.* New York: Hoeber.

Winkelman, N. W., and Moore, M. T., 1944, "Neurohistological Findings in Experimental Electric Shock Treatment." *Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology,* 3:199.

Winnicott, D. W., 1945, "Primitive Emotional Development." In Winnicott, D. W., *Collected Papers.* London: Tavistock, 1958.

Witenberg, E. G., 1974, "The Interpersonal and Cultural Approaches." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* Second Edition, vol. 1. New York: Basic Books.

Witte, F., 1922, "Uber Anatomische Untersuchungen der Schildriise bei der Dementia Praecox." *Ztschr.f. d. ges. Neurol, u. Psychiat.,* 80:1901.

Wolf, A., and Cowen, D., 1952, "Histopathology of Schizophrenia and Other Psychoses of Unknown Origin." In *The Biology of Mental Health and Disease.* New York: Hoeber.

Wolman, B. B., 1966, *Vectoriasis Praecox or the Group of Schizophrenia.* Springfield, Ill.: Thomas.

Woolley, D. W., and Shaw, E., 1954, "A Biochemical and Pharmacological Suggestion about Certain Mental Disorders." *Science,* 119:587-588.

Wynne, L. C., Ryckoff, I. M., Day, J., and Hirsch, S., 1958, "Pseudomutuality in the Family Relations of Schizophrenics." *Psychiatry,* 21:205-220.

Wynne, L. C., and Singer, M. T., 1963, "Thought Disorder and Family Relations of Schizophrenics. A Research Strategy. II. A Classification of Forms of Thinking." *Archives of General Psychiatry,* 9:191-206.

Yap, P. M., 1952, "The Latah Reaction: Its Pathodynamics and Nosological Position." *Journal of Mental Science,* 98:515.

Yerkes, R. M., 1934, "Modes of Behavioral Adaptation in Chimpanzees to Multiple Choice Problems." *Comp. Psychol. Mono.,* 10.

Yerkes, R. M., 1943, *Chimpanzees. A Laboratory Colony.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press.

Yolles, S. F., and Kramer, M., 1969, "Vital Statistics." In Beliak, L., and Loeb, L., *The Schizophrenic Syndrome.* New York: Grune & Stratton.

Zee, N. R., 1965, "Pseudoschizophrenic Syndrome." *Psychiat. et Neurol.,* 149:197-209.

Zeigamik, B., 1965, *The Pathology of Thinking.* New York: Consultants Bureau Enterprises.

Ziferstein, I., 1967, “Psychological Habituation to War: A Sociopsychological Case Study.” *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry,* April.

Zilboorg, G., 1928, “Malignant Psychoses Related to Childbirth.” *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology,* 15:145—158.

_____, 1929, “The Dynamics of Schizophrenic Reactions Related to Pregnancy and Childbirth.” *American Journal of Psychiatry,* 8:733-767.

_____, 1941, *A History of Medical Psychology.* New York: Norton.

Zwerling, I., 1966, “The Psychiatric Day Hospital.” In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry,* 1st ed., vol. 3, pp. 563-576. New York: Basic Books.

Acknowledgments

I wish to express my indebtedness to the publishers who have permitted the reproduction in this volume of long excerpts and/or illustrations from the following articles of mine:

"Special Logic of Schizophrenic and Other Types of Autistic Thought." *Psychiatry,* Vol. 11, 1948, pp. 325-338.

"The 'Placing into Mouth' and Coprophagic Habits." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.* Vol. 99, 1944, pp. 959-964.

"Primitive Habits in the Preterminal Stage of Schizophrenia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.* Vol. 102, 1945, pp. 367-375.

"The Processes of Expectation and Anticipation." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.* Vol. 106, 1947, pp. 471-481.

"Autistic Thought. Its Formal Mechanisms and Its Relationship to Schizophrenia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.* Vol. Ill, 1950, pp. 288-303.

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

"Volition and Value: A Study Based on Catatonic Schizophrenia."

Comprehensive Psychiatry, Vol. 2, 1961, pp. 74-82.

"Schizophrenic Thought." *American Journal of Psychotherapy,* Vol. XIII, 1959, pp. 537-552.

"Hallucinations, Delusions, and Ideas of Reference." *American Journal of Psychotherapy,* Vol. 16, 1962, pp. 52-60.

"The Schizophrenic Patient in Office Treatment." Psychother. Schizophrenia, 3rd International Symposium, Lausanne, Switzerland, 1964, pp. 7-23. (Karger)

"Schizophrenic Art and Its Relationship to Modern Art," *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis,* Vol. 1, pp. 333-365. © 1973 by John Wiley & Sons.

Permissions for reproductions of illustrations were obtained from Dr. Hyman Barahal, Dr. Valentin Barenblit, Professor Jean Bobon, Dr. Enzo Gabrici, and Professor Giuseppe Uccheddu.